

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PROPOSED PLAN
OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RESPECT TO
GROWTHWORKS CANADIAN FUND LTD.
(the "APPLICANT")

**BOOK OF AUTHORITIES
OF THE APPLICANT**
(re: Stay Extension and Approval of the Claims Procedure Order)

January 6, 2014

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ScoZinc Ltd., Re

In the Matter of The Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c.C-36, as amended

And In the Matter of A Plan of Compromise or Arrangement of ScoZinc Ltd. (Applicant)

Nova Scotia Supreme Court

D.R. Beveridge J.

Heard: April 3, 2009

Judgment: April 3, 2009

Written reasons: April 28, 2009

Docket: Hfx. 305549

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Counsel: John G. Stringer, Q.C., Mr. Ben R. Durnford for Applicant

Robert MacKeigan, Q.C. for Grant Thornton

Subject: Insolvency

Bankruptcy and insolvency --- Proposal — Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act — Miscellaneous issues

Company was granted protection pursuant to s. 11 of Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act ("CCAA") — Monitor was appointed pursuant to s. 11.7 of CCAA — Determination of creditors' claims was set by claims procedure order ("order") — Three creditors submitted proofs of claim by claims bar date set out in order and then submitted revised proofs of claim after claims bar date, but before date set for monitor to complete assessment of claims — Monitor determined errors in proofs of claims were due to inadvertence and issued notice of revision or disallowance, allowing claims as revised if it was determined monitor had power to do so — Monitor brought motion for directions on whether it had authority to allow revision of claim by increasing it after claim's bar date but before date set for monitor to complete assessment of claims — Monitor had necessary authority — Court creates claims process by court order — Determination that claims had to initially be identified and assessed by monitor, and heard first by claims officer,

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was valid exercise of court's inherent jurisdiction — Logical and practical that monitor, as officer of court, be directed to fulfil analogous role to that of trustee under Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, and order accomplished this — Provision in order mandated monitor to review all proofs of claim filed on or before claims bar date and accept, revise or disallow them — While normally monitor's revision would be to reduce proof of claim, nothing in order so restricted monitor's authority — It did not matter that revised claims were submitted after claims bar date — In essence, monitor simply acted to revise proofs of claim already submitted to conform with evidence elicited by monitor or submitted to it.

Cases considered by D.R. Beveridge J.:

Air Canada, Re (2004), 2 C.B.R. (5th) 23, 2004 CarswellOnt 3320 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) — referred to

Blue Range Resource Corp., Re (2000), 2000 CarswellAlta 30, (sub nom. *Blue Range Resources Corp., Re*) 250 A.R. 239, (sub nom. *Blue Range Resources Corp., Re*) 213 W.A.C. 239, 15 C.B.R. (4th) 192, 2000 ABCA 16 (Alta. C.A. [In Chambers]) — referred to

Blue Range Resource Corp., Re (2000), 2000 ABCA 285, 2000 CarswellAlta 1145, [2001] 2 W.W.R. 477, (sub nom. *Enron Canada Corp. v. National-Oilwell Canada Ltd.*) 193 D.L.R. (4th) 314, 271 A.R. 138, 234 W.A.C. 138, 87 Alta. L.R. (3d) 352 (Alta. C.A.) — followed

Carlen Transport Inc. v. Juniper Lumber Co. (Monitor of) (2001), 21 C.B.R. (4th) 222, (sub nom. *Juniper Lumber Co., Re*) 233 N.B.R. (2d) 111, (sub nom. *Juniper Lumber Co., Re*) 601 A.P.R. 111, 2001 CarswellNB 21 (N.B. Q.B.) — referred to

Federal Gypsum Co., Re (2007), 2007 NSSC 384, 2007 CarswellNS 630, 261 N.S.R. (2d) 314, 835 A.P.R. 314, 40 C.B.R. (5th) 39 (N.S. S.C.) — referred to

Freeman, Re (1922), 55 N.S.R. 545, [1923] 1 D.L.R. 378, 1922 CarswellNS 57 (N.S. C.A.) — considered

Laidlaw Inc., Re (2002), 2002 CarswellOnt 790, 34 C.B.R. (4th) 72 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) — referred to

Muscletech Research & Development Inc., Re (2006), 25 C.B.R. (5th) 231, 2006 CarswellOnt 6230 (Ont. S.C.J.) — referred to

Olympia & York Developments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co. (1993), 17 C.B.R. (3d) 1, (sub nom. *Olympia & York Developments Ltd., Re*) 12 O.R. (3d) 500, 1993 CarswellOnt 182 (Ont. Gen. Div.) — referred to

Pine Valley Mining Corp., Re (2008), 2008 CarswellBC 579, 2008 BCSC 356, 41 C.B.R. (5th) 43 (B.C. S.C.) — referred to

Siscoe & Savoie v. Royal Bank (1994), 1994 CarswellNB 14, 29 C.B.R. (3d) 1, 157 N.B.R. (2d) 42, 404 A.P.R. 42 (N.B. C.A.) — considered

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Skeena Cellulose Inc., Re (2003), 2003 CarswellBC 1399, 2003 BCCA 344, 184 B.C.A.C. 54, 302 W.A.C. 54, 43 C.B.R. (4th) 187, 13 B.C.L.R. (4th) 236 (B.C. C.A.) — considered

Stelco Inc., Re (2005), 253 D.L.R. (4th) 109, 75 O.R. (3d) 5, 2 B.L.R. (4th) 238, 9 C.B.R. (5th) 135, 2005 CarswellOnt 1188, 196 O.A.C. 142 (Ont. C.A.) — considered

Triton Tubular Components Corp., Re (2005), 2005 CarswellOnt 4439, 14 C.B.R. (5th) 264 (Ont. S.C.J.) — referred to

Statutes considered:

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3

Generally — referred to

s. 135(2) — referred to

Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36

Generally — referred to

s. 4 — considered

s. 5 — considered

s. 6 — considered

s. 11 — pursuant to

s. 11.7 [en. 1997, c. 12, s. 124] — considered

s. 11.7(1) [en. 1997, c. 12, s. 124] — considered

s. 11.7(2) [en. 1997, c. 12, s. 124] — considered

s. 11.7(3) [en. 1997, c. 12, s. 124] — considered

s. 11.7(3)(d) [en. 1997, c. 12, s. 124] — considered

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s. 12 — considered

s. 12(1) "claim" — considered

s. 12(2) — considered

Probate Act, R.S.N.S. 1900, c. 158

Generally — referred to

MOTION by monitor appointed under *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* for directions on whether it had authority to allow revision of claim after claim's bar date but before date set for monitor to complete its assessment of claims.

D.R. Beveridge J. (orally):

1 On December 22, 2008 ScoZinc Ltd. was granted protection by way of a stay of proceedings of all claims against it pursuant to s.11 of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36. The stay has been extended from time to time. Grant Thornton was appointed as the Monitor of the business and financial affairs of ScoZinc pursuant to s.11.7 of the *CCAA*.

2 The determination of creditors' claims was set by a Claims Procedure Order. This order set dates for the submission of claims to the Monitor, and for the Monitor to assess the claims. The Monitor brought a motion seeking directions from the court on whether it has the necessary authority to allow a revision of a claim after the claim's bar date but before the date set for the Monitor to complete its assessment of claims.

3 The motion was heard on April 3, 2009. At the conclusion of the hearing of the motion I concluded that the Monitor did have the necessary authority. I granted the requested order with reasons to follow. These are my reasons.

Background

4 The procedure for the identification and quantification of claims was established pursuant to my order of February 18, 2009. Any persons asserting a claim was to deliver to the Monitor a Proof of Claim by 5:00 p.m. on March 16, 2009, including a statement of account setting out the full details of the claim. Any claimant that did not deliver a Proof of Claim by the claims bar date, subject to the Monitor's agreement or as the court may otherwise order, would have its claim forever extinguished and barred from making any claim against ScoZinc.

5 The Monitor was directed to review all Proofs of Claim filed on or before March 16, 2009 and to accept, revise or disallow the claims. Any revision or disallowance was to be communicated by Notice of Revision or Disallowance, no later than March 27, 2009. If a creditor disagreed with the assessment of the Monitor, it could dispute the as-

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essment before a Claims Officer and ultimately to a judge of the Supreme Court.

6 The three claims that have triggered the Monitor's motion for directions were submitted by Acadian Mining Corporation, Royal Roads Corp., and Komatsu International (Canada) Inc.

7 ScoZinc is 100% owned by Acadian Mining Corp. These two corporations share office space, managerial staff, and have common officers and directors. Acadian Mining is a substantial shareholder in Royal Roads and also have some common officers and directors.

8 Originally Royal Roads asserted a claim as a secured creditor on the basis of a first charge security held by it on ScoZinc's assets for a loan in the amount of approximately \$2.3 million. Acadian Mining also claimed to be a secured creditor due to a second charge on ScoZinc's assets securing approximately \$23.5 million of debt. Both Royal Roads and Acadian Mining have released their security. Each company submitted Proofs of Claim dated March 4, 2009 as unsecured creditors.

9 Royal Roads claim was for \$579,964.62. The claim by Acadian Mining was for \$23,761,270.20. John Rawding, Financial Officer for Acadian Mining and ScoZinc, prepared the Proofs of Claim for both Royal Roads and Acadian Mining. It appears from the affidavit and materials submitted, and the Monitor's fifth report dated March 31, 2009 that there were errors in each of the Proofs of Claim.

10 Mr. Rawding incorrectly attributed \$1,720,035.38 as debt by Acadian Mining to Royal Roads when it should have been debt owed by ScoZinc to Royal Roads. In addition, during year end audit procedures for Royal Roads, Acadian Mining and ScoZinc, other erroneous entries were discovered. The total claim that should have been advanced by Royal Roads was \$2,772,734.19.

11 The appropriate claim that should have been submitted by Acadian Mining was \$22,041,234.82, a reduction of \$1,720,035.38. Both Royal Roads and Acadian Mining submitted revised Proofs of Claim on March 25, 2009 with supporting documentation.

12 The third claim is by Komatsu. Its initial Proof of Claim was dated March 16, 2009 for both secured and unsecured claims of \$4,245,663.78. The initial claim did not include a secured claim for the equipment that had been returned to Komatsu, nor include a claim for equipment that was still being used by ScoZinc. A revised Proof of Claim was filed by Komatsu on March 26, 2009.

13 The Monitor, sets out in its fifth report dated March 31, 2009, that after reviewing the relevant books and records, the errors in the Proofs of Claim by Royal Roads, Acadian Mining and Komatsu were due to inadvertence. For all of these claims it issued a Notice of Revision or Disallowance on March 27, 2009, allowing the claims as revised "if it is determined by the court that the Monitor has the power to do so".

14 The request for directions and the circumstances pose the following issue:

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Issue

15 Does the Monitor have the authority to allow the revision of a claim by increasing it based on evidence submitted by a claimant within the time period set for the monitor to carry out its assessment of claims?

Analysis

16 The jurisdiction of the Monitor stems from the jurisdiction of the court granted to it by the *CCAA*. Whenever an order is made under s.11 of the *CCAA* the court is required to appoint a monitor. Section 11.7 of the *CCAA* provides:

11.7(1) When an order is made in respect of a company by the court under section 11, the court shall at the same time appoint a person, in this section and in section 11.8 referred to as "the monitor", to monitor the business and financial affairs of the company while the order remains in effect.

(2) Except as may be otherwise directed by the court, the auditor of the company may be appointed as the monitor.

(3) The monitor shall

(a) for the purposes of monitoring the company's business and financial affairs, have access to and examine the company's property, including the premises, books, records, data, including data in electronic form, and other financial documents of the company to the extent necessary to adequately assess the company's business and financial affairs;

(b) file a report with the court on the state of the company's business and financial affairs, containing prescribed information,

(i) forthwith after ascertaining any material adverse change in the company's projected cash-flow or financial circumstances,

(ii) at least seven days before any meeting of creditors under section 4 or 5, or

(iii) at such other times as the court may order;

(c) advise the creditors of the filing of the report referred to in paragraph (b) in any notice of a meeting of creditors referred to in section 4 or 5; and

(d) carry out such other functions in relation to the company as the court may direct.

...

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17 It appears that the purpose of the *CCAA* is to grant to an insolvent company protection from its creditors in order to permit it a reasonable opportunity to restructure its affairs in order to reach a compromise or arrangement between the company and its creditors. The court has the power to order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors for them to consider a compromise or arrangement proposed by the debtor company (s. 4, 5). Where a majority of the creditors representing two thirds value of the creditors or class of creditors agree to a compromise or arrangement, the court may sanction it and thereafter such compromise or arrangement is binding on all creditors, or class of creditors (s. 6).

18 Section 12 of the *Act* defines a claim to mean "any indebtedness, liability or obligation of any kind that, if unsecured, would be a debt provable in bankruptcy within the meaning of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*." However, as noted by McElcheran in *Commercial Insolvency in Canada* (LexisNexis Canada Inc., Markham, Ontario, 2005 at p. 279-80) the *CCAA* does not set out a process for identification or determination of claims; instead, the Court creates a claims process by court order.

19 The only guidance provided by the *CCAA* is that in the event of a disagreement the amount of a claim shall be determined by the court on summary application by the company or by the creditor. Section 12(2) of the *Act* provides:

Determination of amount of claim

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the amount represented by a claim of any secured or unsecured creditor shall be determined as follows:

(a) the amount of an unsecured claim shall be the amount

(i) in the case of a company in the course of being wound up under the Winding-up and Restructuring Act, proof of which has been made in accordance with that Act,

(ii) in the case of a company that has made an authorized assignment or against which a bankruptcy order has been made under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, proof of which has been made in accordance with that Act, or

(iii) in the case of any other company, proof of which might be made under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, but if the amount so provable is not admitted by the company, the amount shall be determined by the court on summary application by the company or by the creditor; and

(b) the amount of a secured claim shall be the amount, proof of which might be made in respect thereof under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act if the claim were unsecured, but the amount if not admitted by the company shall, in the case of a company subject to pending proceedings under the Winding-up and Restructuring Act or the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, be established by proof in the same manner as an unsecured claim under the Winding-up and Restructuring Act or the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act,

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as the case may be, and in the case of any other company the amount shall be determined by the court on summary application by the company or the creditor.

20 The only parties who appeared on this motion were the Monitor, ScoZinc and Komatsu. No specific submissions were requested nor made by the parties with respect to the nature of the court's jurisdiction to determine the mechanism and time lines to classify and quantify claims against the debtor company.

21 Under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* the Trustee is the designated gatekeeper who first determines whether a Proof of Claim submitted by a creditor is valid. The trustee may admit the claim or disallow it in whole or in part (s.135(2) *BIA*). A creditor who is dissatisfied with a decision by the trustee may appeal to a judge of the Bankruptcy Court.

22 In contrast, the *CCAA* does not set out the procedure beyond the language in s.12. The language only accomplishes two things. The first is that the debtor company can agree on the amount of a secured or unsecured claim; and secondly, if there is a disagreement, then on application of either the company or the creditor, the amount shall be determined by the court on "summary application".

23 The practice has arisen for the court to create by order a claims process that is both flexible and expeditious. The Monitor identifies, by review of the debtor's records, all potential claimants and sends to them a claim package. To ensure that all creditors come forward and participate on a timely basis, there is a provision in the claims process order requiring creditors to file their claims by a fixed date. If they do not, subject to further relief provided by the claims process order, or by the court, the creditor's claim is barred.

24 If the Monitor disagrees with the claim, and the disagreement cannot be resolved, then a claimant can present its case to a claims officer who is usually given the power to adjudicate disputed claims, with the right of appeal to a judge of the court overseeing the *CCAA* proceedings.

25 The establishment of a claims process utilizing the monitor and or a claims officer by court order appears to be a well accepted practice (See for example *Federal Gypsum Co., Re*, 2007 NSSC 384 (N.S. S.C.); *Olympia & York Developments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co.* (1993), 17 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. Gen. Div.); *Air Canada, Re* (2004), 2 C.B.R. (5th) 23 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]); *Triton Tubular Components Corp., Re*, [2005] O.J. No. 3926 (Ont. S.C.J.); *Muscletech Research & Development Inc., Re*, [2006] O.J. No. 4087 (Ont. S.C.J.); *Pine Valley Mining Corp., Re*, 2008 BCSC 356 (B.C. S.C.); *Blue Range Resource Corp., Re*, 2000 ABCA 285 (Alta. C.A.); *Carlen Transport Inc. v. Juniper Lumber Co. (Monitor of)* (2001), 21 C.B.R. (4th) 222 (N.B. Q.B.).)

26 I could find no reported case that doubt the authority of the court to create a claims process. Kenneth Kraft in his article "The CCAA and the Claims Bar Process", (2000), 13 *Commercial Insolvency Reporter* 6, endorsed the utilization of a claims process on the basis of reliance on the court's inherent jurisdiction, provided the process adhered to the specific mandates of the *CCAA*. In unrelated contexts, caution has been expressed with respect to reliance on the inherent jurisdiction of the superior court as the basis for dealing with the myriad issues that can arise under the *CCAA* (See: *Skeena Cellulose Inc., Re* (2003), 43 C.B.R. (4th) 187 (B.C. C.A.)) and *Stelco Inc., Re*, [2005] O.J. No. 1171 (Ont. C.A.)).

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27 Sir J.H. Jacob, Q.C. in his seminal article "The Inherent Jurisdiction of the Court", (1970) *Current Legal Problems* 23, concluded that it has been clear law from the earliest times that superior courts of justice, as part of their inherent jurisdiction, have the power to control their own proceedings and process. He wrote:

Under its inherent jurisdiction, the court has power to control and regulate its process and proceedings, and it exercises this power in a great variety of circumstances and by many different methods. Some of the instances of the exercise of this power have been of far-reaching importance, others have dealt with matters of detail or have been of transient value. Some have involved the exercise of administrative powers, others of judicial powers. Some have been turned into rules of law, others by long usage or custom may have acquired the force of law, and still others remain mere rules of practice. The exercise of this power has been pervasive throughout the whole legal machinery and has been extended to all stages of proceedings, pre-trial, trial and post-trial. Indeed, it is difficult to set the limits upon the powers of the court in the exercise of its inherent jurisdiction to control and regulate its process, for these limits are coincident with the needs of the court to fulfil its judicial functions in the administration of justice.

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28 The *CCAA* gives no specific guidance to the court on how to determine the existence, nature, validity or extent of a claim against a debtor company. As noted earlier, the only reference is in s. 12 of the *Act* that if there is a dispute as to the amount of a claim, then the amount shall be determined by the court "on summary application". In *Freeman, Re*, [1922] N.S.J. No. 15, [1923] 1 D.L.R. 378 (N.S. C.A.) (en banc) the court considered the words "on summary application" as they appeared in the *Probate Act* R.S.N.S. 1900 c.158. Harris C.J. wrote:

[17] The words "summary application" do not mean without notice, but simply imply that the proceedings before the Court are not to be conducted in the ordinary way, but in a concise way.

[18] The Oxford Dictionary p. 140 gives as one of the meanings of "summary" dispensing with needless details or formalities — done with despatch.

[19] In the case of the *Western &c R. Co. v. Atlanta* (1901), 113 Ga. 537, the meaning of the words "summary proceeding" is discussed at some length and the Court held at pp. 543-544: —

"In a summary manner does not at all mean that they may be abated without notice or hearing, but simply that it may be done without a trial in the ordinary forms prescribed by law for a regular judicial procedure."

[20] I cite this not because it is a binding authority, but because its reasoning commends itself to my judgment and I adopt it.

29 In my opinion, whatever process may be appropriate and necessary to adjudicate disputed claims that ulti-

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mately end up before a judge of the superior court, the determination by the court that claims must initially be identified and assessed by the Monitor, and heard first by a Claims Officer, is a valid exercise of the court's inherent jurisdiction.

30 The *CCAA* gives to the court the express and implied jurisdiction to do a variety of things. They need not all be enumerated. The court is required to appoint a monitor (s.11.7). Once appointed, the monitor is required to monitor the company's business and financial affairs. The *Act* mandates that the monitor have access to and examine the company's property including all records. The monitor must file a report with the court on the state of the company's business and financial affairs and contain prescribed information. In addition, the monitor shall carry out such other functions in relation to the company as the court may direct (s.11.7(3)(d)).

31 In these circumstances, it is not only logical, but eminently practical that the monitor, as an officer of the court, be directed by court order to fulfil the analogous role to that of the trustee under the *BIA*. The Claims Procedure Order of February 18, 2009 accomplishes this.

Power of the Monitor

32 The Monitor was required by the Order to publish a notice to claimants in the newspaper regarding the claims procedure. It was also required to send a claims package to known potential claimants identified by the Monitor through its review of the books and records of ScoZinc. The claims bar date was set as March 16, 2009, or such later date as may be ordered by the court.

33 The duties of the Monitor, once a claim was received by it, were set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Claims Procedure Order. They provide as follows:

9. Upon receipt of a Proof of Claim:

a. The Monitor is hereby authorized and directed to use reasonable discretion as to the adequacy of compliance as to the manner in which Proofs of Claim are completed and executed and may, where it is satisfied that a Claim has been adequately proven, waive strict compliance with the requirements of this Order as to the completion and the execution of a Proof of Claim. A Claim which is accepted by the Monitor shall constitute a Proven Claim;

b. the Monitor and ScoZinc may attempt to consensually resolve the classification and amount of any Claim with the claimant prior to accepting, revising or disallowing such Claim; and

...

10. The Monitor shall review all Proofs of Claim filed on or before the Claims Bar Date. The Monitor shall accept, revise or disallow such Proofs of Claim as contemplated herein. The Monitor shall send a Notice of Revision or Disallowance and the form of Notice of Dispute to the Claimant as soon as the Claim has been

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revised or disallowed but in any event no later than 11:59 p.m. (Halifax time) on March 27, 2009 or such later date as the Court may order. Where the Monitor does not send a Notice of Revision or Disallowance by the aforementioned date to a Claimant who has submitted a Proof of Claim, the Monitor shall be deemed to have accepted such Claim.

34 Any person who wished to dispute a Notice of Revision or Disallowance was required to file a notice to the monitor and to the Claims Officer no later than April 6, 2009. The Claims Officer was designated to be Richard Cregan, Q.C., serving in his personal capacity and not as Registrar in Bankruptcy. Subject to the direction of the court, the Claims Officer was given the power to determine how evidence would be brought before him and any other procedural matters that may arise with respect to the claim. A claimant or the Monitor may appeal the Claims Officer's decision to the court.

35 The Monitor suggests that the power given to it under paragraph 9(a) and 10 is sufficient to permit it to accept the revised Proofs of Claim filed after the claim's bar date of March 16, 2009, but before its assessment date of March 27, 2009.

36 Reliance is also placed on the decision of the Alberta Court of Appeal in *Blue Range Resource Corp., Re, 2000 ABCA 285* (Alta. C.A.). As noted by the Monitor, the decision in *Blue Range* did not directly deal with the issue on which the Monitor here seeks directions. In *Blue Range*, the claims procedure established by the court set the claims bar date of June 15, 1999. Claims of creditors not proven in accordance with the procedures set out were deemed to be forever barred. Some creditors filed their Notice of Claim after the claims bar date. The monitor disallowed their claims. There were a second group of creditors who filed their Notice of Claim prior to the applicable claims bar date, but then sought to amend their claims after the claims bar date had passed. The monitor also disallowed these claims as late. What is not clear from the reported decisions is whether this second group of creditors requested amendments of their claims during the time period granted to the Monitor to carry out its assessment.

37 The chambers judge allowed the late and amended claims to be filed. Enron Capital Corp. and the creditor's committee sought leave to appeal that decision. Leave to appeal was granted on January 14, 2000 with respect to the following question:

What criteria in the circumstances of these cases should the Court use to exercise its discretion in deciding whether to allow late claimants to file claims which, if proven, may be recognized, notwithstanding a previous claims bar order containing a claims bar date which would otherwise bar the claim of the late claimants, and applying the criteria to each case, what is the result?

Blue Range Resource Corp., Re, 2000 ABCA 16 (Alta. C.A. [In Chambers])

38 Wittmann J.A. delivered the judgment of the court. He noted that all counsel conceded that the court had the authority to allow the late filing of claims and that the appeal was really a matter of what criteria the court should use in exercising that power. Accordingly, a Claims Procedure Order that contains a claims bar date should not purport to forever bar a claim without a saving provision. Wittmann J.A. set out the test for determining when a late claim may be included to be as follows:

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[26] Therefore, the appropriate criteria to apply to the late claimants is as follows:

1. Was the delay caused by inadvertence and if so, did the claimant act in good faith?
2. What is the effect of permitting the claim in terms of the existence and impact of any relevant prejudice caused by the delay?
3. If relevant prejudice is found can it be alleviated by attaching appropriate conditions to an order permitting late filing?
4. If relevant prejudice is found which cannot be alleviated, are there any other considerations which may nonetheless warrant an order permitting late filing?

[27] In the context of the criteria, "inadvertent" includes carelessness, negligence, accident, and is unintentional. I will deal with the conduct of each of the respondents in turn below and then turn to a discussion of potential prejudice suffered by the appellants.

2000 ABCA 285 (Alta. C.A.)

39 The appellants claimed that they would be prejudiced if the late claims were allowed because if they had known the late claims would be allowed they would have voted differently. This assertion was rejected by the chambers judge. With respect to what is meant by prejudiced, Wittmann J.A. wrote:

40 In a CCAA context, as in a BIA context, the fact that Enron and the other Creditors will receive less money if late and late amended claims are allowed is not prejudice relevant to this criterion. Re-organization under the CCAA involves compromise. Allowing all legitimate creditors to share in the available proceeds is an integral part of the process. A reduction in that share can not be characterized as prejudice: Re Cohen (1956), 36 C.B.R. 21 (Alta. C.A.) at 30-31. Further, I am in agreement with the test for prejudice used by the British Columbia Court of Appeal in 312630 British Columbia Ltd. It is: did the creditor(s) by reason of the late filings lose a realistic opportunity to do anything that they otherwise might have done? Enron and the other creditors were fully informed about the potential for late claims being permitted, and were specifically aware of the existence of the late claimants as creditors. I find, therefore, that Enron and the Creditors will not suffer any relevant prejudice should the late claims be permitted.

40 In considering how the Monitor should carry out its duties and responsibilities under the Claims Procedure Order it is important to note that the Monitor is an officer of the court and is obliged to ensure that the interests of the stakeholders are considered including all creditors, the company and its shareholders (See Laidlaw Inc., Re (2002), 34 C.B.R. (4th) 72 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List])).

41 In a different context Turnball J.A. in Siscoe & Savoie v. Royal Bank (1994), 29 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (N.B. C.A.)

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commented that the monitor is an agent of the court and as a result is responsible and accountable to the court, owing a fiduciary duty to all of the parties (para. 28).

42 In my opinion, para. 9(a) is not of assistance in determining the authority of the Monitor to revise upward a claim filed after the claim's bar date but before the assessment date. Paragraph 9(a) authorizes the Monitor to use reasonable discretion as to the adequacy of compliance as to *the manner* to which Proofs of Claim are completed and executed. If it satisfied that the claim has been adequately proven it may waive strict compliance with the requirements of the order as to *completion* and the *execution* of a Proof of Claim.

43 Paragraph 10 of the Claims Procedure Order mandates the Monitor shall review all Proofs of Claim filed on or before the claims bar date. It shall "accept, revise or disallow such Proofs of Claim as contemplated herein". While normally a monitor's revision would be to reduce a Proof of Claim, there is in fact nothing in the Claims Procedure Order that so restricts the Monitor's authority. It is obviously contemplated by para. 10 that the monitor is to carry out some assessment of the claims that are submitted.

44 In my view, the Proofs of Claim that are filed act both as a form of pleading and an opportunity for the claimant to provide supporting documents to evidence its claim. In the case before me, the creditors discovered that the claims they had submitted were inaccurate and further evidence was tendered to the Monitor to demonstrate. The Monitor, after reviewing the evidence, accepted the validity of the claims.

45 Courts in a general way are engaged in dispensing justice. They do so by setting up and applying procedural rules to ensure that litigants are afforded a fair hearing. The resolution of disputes through the litigation process, including the ultimate hearing, is fundamentally a truth-seeking process to determine the facts and to apply the law to those facts. Can it be any different where the process is not in the court but under its supervision pursuant to a claims process under the *CCAA*?

46 To suggest that the monitor does not have the authority to receive evidence and submissions and to consider them is to say that it does not have any real authority to carry out its court appointed role to assess the claims that have been submitted. The notion that the monitor cannot look at documentary evidence on its own initiative or at the instance of a claimant, and even consider submissions, is to deny it any real power to consider and make a preliminary determination of the merits of a claim.

47 The Claims Procedure Order contains a number of provisions that anticipate the exchange of information between the Monitor, the company and a creditor. Paragraph 9(b) authorizes the Monitor and ScoZinc to attempt to consensually resolve the classification and the amount of any claim with a claimant prior to accepting, revising or disallowing such claim. Paragraph 17 of the Claims Procedure Order directs that the Monitor shall at all times be authorized to enter into negotiations with claimants and settle any claim on such terms as the Monitor may consider appropriate.

48 In my opinion, it does not matter that revised claims were submitted after the claims bar date. In essence, the Monitor simply acted to revise the Proofs of Claim already submitted to conform with the evidence elicited by the Monitor, or submitted to it. The Monitor had the necessary authority to revise the claims, either as to classification or

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amount.

49 If a claimant seeks to revise or amend its claim after the assessment date set out in the Claims Procedure Order, different considerations may come into play. The appropriate procedure will depend on the provisions of the Claims Procedure Order. In addition, the court, as the ultimate arbiter of disputed claims under s. 12 of the *CCAA*, should always be viewed as having the jurisdiction to permit appropriate revision of claims.

Order accordingly.

END OF DOCUMENT

Tab 2

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2008 CarswellBC 579, 2008 BCSC 356, 41 C.B.R. (5th) 43, [2008] B.C.W.L.D. 2893, 165 A.C.W.S. (3d) 842

Pine Valley Mining Corp., Re

In the Matter of the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act,—R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended

And In the Matter of the Business Corporations Act,—R.S.B.C. 2002, c. 57, as amended

In the Matter of Pine Valley Mining Corporation, Falls Mountain Coal Inc., Pine Valley Coal Inc., and Globaltex Gold Mining Corporation (Petitioners)

British Columbia Supreme Court

N. Garson J.

Heard: March 14, 2008

Oral reasons: March 14, 2008[FN*]

Docket: Vancouver S066791

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Proceedings: additional reasons at *Pine Valley Mining Corp., Re* (2008), 2008 BCSC 446, 2008 CarswellBC 712 (B.C. S.C.)

Counsel: J.R. Sandrelli, O. Jones for Pine Valley Mining Corporation

B.G. McLean, C. Armstrong for Tercon Mining PV Ltd.

W. Kaplan, Q.C. for Monitor

D.A. Garner for Petro-Canada

R.D. Watson for CN Rail

Subject: Insolvency

2008 CarswellBC 579, 2008 BCSC 356, 41 C.B.R. (5th) 43, [2008] B.C.W.L.D. 2893, 165 A.C.W.S. (3d) 842

Bankruptcy and insolvency --- Proposal — Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act — Miscellaneous issues

F Inc. was wholly-owned subsidiary of P Corp. — P Corp. and F Inc. successfully petitioned for general stay of proceedings under Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act ("CCAA") — Petition did not disclose inter-company debt as between petitioners — Inter-company debt was revealed when Monitor appointed by Court in CCAA proceeding requested unconsolidated financial statements for each of petitioners — P Corp. filed claim with Monitor stating that F Inc. was indebted to P Corp. in amount of \$41,658,441 — Fourth report issued by Monitor to Court contained detailed view of transactions underlying P Corp. claim — Monitor proposed to allow revised claim against F Inc. in amount of \$27,070,166 — Some creditors objected to claim — Application was brought for directions respecting process for determination of amount of P Corp.'s claim against F Inc. within proceeding under CCAA — Function of Monitor was to determine validity and amount of claim on basis of evidence submitted — Monitor's process in doing so was in no way akin to adversarial process — Monitor was not entitled to deference in sense that would alter burden of proof ordinarily imposed on claimant — P Corp. had burden of proving its claim — Either party was at liberty to use Monitor's report or part of report at trial of matter as expert report provided necessary notice was given to other — Section 12 of CCAA requires summary trial — Section 12 of CCAA informed any decision court must make as to format of trial and that trial must be as section dictated unless to do otherwise would be unjust, or there was some other compelling reason against summary trial — Claim could be tried summarily on reserved date.

Cases considered by *N. Garson J.*:

Air Canada, Re (2004), 2 C.B.R. (5th) 23, 2004 CarswellOnt 3320 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) — distinguished

Algoma Steel Corp. v. Royal Bank (1992), 8 O.R. (3d) 449, 93 D.L.R. (4th) 98, 55 O.A.C. 303, 11 C.B.R. (3d) 11, 1992 CarswellOnt 163 (Ont. C.A.) — referred to

Canadian Airlines Corp., Re (2001), [2001] 7 W.W.R. 383, 14 B.L.R. (3d) 258, 92 Alta. L.R. (3d) 140, 2001 ABQB 146, 2001 CarswellAlta 240, 294 A.R. 253 (Alta. Q.B.) — distinguished

Matte v. Roux (2007), 2007 CarswellBC 1433, 2007 BCSC 902 (B.C. S.C.) — distinguished

Muscletech Research & Development Inc., Re (2006), 25 C.B.R. (5th) 231, 2006 CarswellOnt 6230 (Ont. S.C.J.) — distinguished

Olympia & York Developments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co. (1993), 17 C.B.R. (3d) 1, (sub nom. *Olympia & York Developments Ltd., Re*) 12 O.R. (3d) 500, 1993 CarswellOnt 182 (Ont. Gen. Div.) — distinguished

Triton Tubular Components Corp., Re (2005), 2005 CarswellOnt 4439, 14 C.B.R. (5th) 264 (Ont. S.C.J.) — distinguished

Statutes considered:

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Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36

Generally — referred to

s. 12 — referred to

s. 12(2)(a)(iii) — considered

APPLICATION for directions respecting process for determination of amount of P Corp.'s claim against F Inc. within proceeding under *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*.

N. Garson J.:

1 This is an application for directions respecting the process for the determination of the amount of Pine Valley Mining Corporation's ("PVM") claim against Falls Mountain Coal Inc. ("FMC") within a proceeding under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985 c. C-36, as amended, (the "CCAA Proceeding"), in which both PVM and FMC are related parties and petitioners.

2 FMC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PVM. PVM claims that FMC owes PVM \$37,692,218. The other major creditors of FMC dispute that amount largely on the basis that the advances made to FMC are properly characterized as capital investment in FMC, not debt, and therefore PVM should rank behind the other unsecured creditors in the distribution of FMC assets. The Monitor appointed by this Court in the CCAA Proceeding has reviewed the accounts of PVM and FMC and determined that \$27,070,166 is properly owed to PVM by FMC as debt.

3 On this application the Court is asked to determine two issues:

1. Who bears the onus of proof of the amount and character of PVM's claim?
2. Should the trial be a summary trial or a conventional trial with *viva voce* witnesses, or some combination of those two procedures?

4 The relevant factual background to the matter may be stated as follows:

- FMC is the wholly-owned subsidiary of PVM.
- FMC operated the Willow Creek Coal Mine.
- On October 20, 2006, PVM and FMC petitioned this Court for a general stay of proceedings under the *CCAA*. The order they sought was granted, and extended from time to time since the initial order.

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- The Petition did not disclose an inter-company debt as between the two petitioners. All financial reporting was done on a consolidated basis. When the Monitor requested unconsolidated financial statements for each of the petitioners the inter-company debt was revealed. In recounting this history I make no adverse finding of fact on this point. That is a matter for the trial judge.
- On January 19, 2007, PVM filed a claim with the Monitor stating that FMC was indebted to PVM in the amount of \$41,658,441.
- On March 16, 2007, the Monitor issued its Fourth Report to the Court. That report contained a detailed review of the transactions underlying the PVM claim. As already noted, as a result of his investigations the Monitor "[proposed] to allow a revised PVM Claim against FMC in the amount of \$27,070,166".
- Some of the creditors objected to the claim, including the revised claim, and agreed that the counsel for the largest creditor, Tercon, would have standing to defend the PVM claim and to raise all defences available to FMC and to creditors of FMC. The other main creditors have maintained — if I may describe it thus — an active watching brief.

5 A ten-day trial has been reserved for May of this year. The parties have reached an impasse on the two issues mentioned above. Mr. Sandrelli, counsel for PVM, says that "deference is owed to the Monitor's ... conclusions ... in [his] Fourth Report, such that the onus to challenge the Monitor's findings lies on the party appealing the Monitor's findings; and if deference is owed to the Monitor's findings, what standard of review applies to those findings".

6 I understood Mr. Sandrelli to use the term "appeal" in a loose sense. He acknowledged that this is not an appeal because Tercon did not participate in the original decision making process of the Monitor. He said in submissions that the process is more akin to a review on a correctness standard of review. He concluded his submissions by contending that Tercon should bear the onus of displacing the finding of the Monitor that PVM is owed \$27 Million by FMC, and that PVM bears the onus of displacing the Monitor's finding that PVM is not entitled to the additional approximate \$11 million it claims.

7 Mr. McLean, counsel for Tercon, contends that "the burden of proof lies upon the party who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue": *Phipson on Evidence*, 14th ed. He says that PVM seeks to prove that it is a creditor of FMC and it must carry the burden of proof of that whole claim.

8 Mr. Sandrelli argues that in the special context of a *CCAA* proceeding the Monitor, who is appointed by the court, should be accorded deference and that the review of his decision is akin to a review of a *CCAA* claims officer's decision in a *CCAA* proceeding. He relies for this proposition on dicta in *Olympia & York Developments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co.* (1993), 17 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. Gen. Div.); *Air Canada, Re* (2004), 2 C.B.R. (5th) 23 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]); *Canadian Airlines Corp., Re*, 2001 ABQB 146 (Alta. Q.B.); *Matte v. Roux*, 2007 BCSC 902 (B.C. S.C.); *Triton Tubular Components Corp., Re*, [2005] O.J. No. 3926 (Ont. S.C.J.); and *Muscletech Research & Development Inc., Re* (2006), 25 C.B.R. (5th) 231 (Ont. S.C.J.).

9 In *Olympia & York*, the decision under review was that made by a claims officer. The claims officer is akin to a

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judicial officer. The proceeding before him is an adversarial one and naturally he should be granted some deference. That decision is distinguishable on the grounds that the court appointed Monitor in this proceeding, while undoubtedly an impartial agent of the court, reviews the claim but is in no way engaged to conduct a hearing or any type of adversarial or quasi-judicial type proceeding. Similarly, *Air Canada* involved an appeal from a decision of a claims officer appointed in the *CCAA* proceeding in which the claims officer had dismissed a contingent claim. The appeal was dismissed. The *Air Canada* case is distinguishable for the same reasons as the *Olympia & York* case. In *Canadian Airlines*, the decision under review was also that of a claims officer appointed to determine disputed claims within a *CCAA* proceeding. Paperny J., as she then was, held that the review was a trial *de novo*, but that was because the law in Alberta differed from Ontario. The *Matte* case involved the standard of review of a master's decision and for the same reasons, I find it unhelpful and distinguishable. *Triton* also involved the review of a claims officer's decision. The court determined that the standard of review was correctness but, for the same reasons as above, the case is distinguishable. The *Muscletech* case is similarly distinguishable.

10 In none of the cases cited above was the decision under review one of a monitor, not engaged in an adversarial process.

11 Paragraph 17 of the Claims Procedure Order pronounced December 8, 2006, provides:

Where a Creditor delivers a Dispute Notice in accordance with the terms of this Order, such dispute shall be resolved as directed by this Court or as the Creditor in question, the Petitioners and Monitor may agree.

12 Section 12(2) of the *CCAA* provides in part as follows:

For the purposes of this Act, the amount represented by a claim of any secured or unsecured creditor shall be determined as follows:

(a) the amount of the unsecured claim shall be the amount

(iii) in the case of any other company, proof of which might be made under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, but if the amount so provable is not admitted by the company, the amount shall be determined by the court on summary application by the company or by the creditor;

13 I conclude from the *CCAA* and the Claims Procedure Order that the function of the Monitor, that is relevant to this application, is to determine the validity and amount of a claim on the basis of the evidence submitted. The Monitor's process in doing so is in no way akin to an adversarial process. Although his findings and opinion should be respectfully considered, he is not entitled to deference in the sense that would alter the burden of proof ordinarily imposed on the claimant. Counsel have not called my attention to any authority for either of the following propositions, either that the *CCAA* claim process alters substantive law that would otherwise apply to the determination of such a claim, or that a monitor appointed on the terms here is entitled to the deference accorded a quasi-judicial officer like a court appointed claims officer. It follows that PVM has the burden of proving its claim. PVM shall file a statement of claim. Tercon, with standing to defend on behalf of FMC, shall file a statement of defence.

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14 I turn next to the procedural questions.

15 The Monitor has spent a good deal of time investigating the PVM claim. His report documents the numerous transactions that are at issue, and provides a very useful framework for the court. There is much in the report that may be of use to the parties at the hearing of this matter. In exercising my jurisdiction to give directions for a summary determination of this matter I order that either party is at liberty to use the Monitor's report or part of the report at the trial of this matter, as an expert report, provided the necessary notice is given to the other. The Monitor may be required to be cross-examined on the report.

16 The second issue I have been asked to determine is the question of the format of this trial. Section 12 of the *CCAA* requires a summary trial. I recognize that in some cases, courts have held that that does not preclude a conventional trial. (See *Algoma Steel Corp. v. Royal Bank (1992)*, 8 O.R. (3d) 449 (Ont. C.A.). I do not understand Mr. McLean to object in principle to an order that this matter be determined in a summary way but, rather, I think he reserves his right to object to the suitability of such a procedure depending on how the evidence unfolds. It is my view that s.12 of the *CCAA* informs any decision the court must make as to the format of a trial and that trial must surely be as the section dictates, a summary trial, unless to do otherwise would be unjust, or there is some other compelling reason against a summary trial. I am not persuaded that this claim cannot be tried summarily on the date reserved in May of this year. The parties have one week to work out an agreement as to a time line for the necessary steps to prepare for that trial, including the exchange of pleadings, disclosure of documents as requested by Tercon, agreed facts, delivery of affidavits, expert reports (including notice of reliance on all or part of the Monitor's reports), delivery and responses to notices to admit, examination for discovery if consented to, and delivery of written arguments. I acknowledge that many of these steps are underway.

17 Mr. Sandrelli says he will now have to marshal all the evidence to prove his claim from ground zero as opposed to simply relying in the first instance on the Monitor's report. As I have said, he may rely on all or part of the Monitor's report. I am not persuaded yet that he cannot marshal his evidence in the time remaining before the May trial date. I will hear submissions on the trial schedule if, by March 21, 2008, the parties have been unable to reach agreement on it. The parties may contact the registry to arrange such a hearing prior to ordinary court hours. Either party has leave to apply to cross-examine the deponent of an affidavit out of court or in court. Either party has leave to apply to convert this summary trial to a conventional trial but I expect the parties to make their best efforts to manage this generally as a summary trial.

18 The parties have each proposed somewhat differing forms of order, concerning various procedural matters relevant to the conduct and hearing of the inter-company claim. Also Mr. Watson, for CN, objects to the following clause proposed by PVC:

No other creditor, claimant or counsel therefore shall be entitled to participate by having representation in the proceedings concerning the determination of the Issues and in relation to the claim of PVM against FMC without leave of the Court, which application for leave, if any, shall be made on 4 days' notice to PVM and Tercon by no later than March 31, 2008.

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19 Mr. Watson, counsel for CN, one of the creditors, contends that his client should be exempted from the limitation imposed on all other creditors contemplated by this last mentioned clause in the draft order. I agree with Mr. Sandrelli that it is necessary for the orderly conduct of the resolution of the claim that PVM and Tercon have some certainty as to what counsel are involved. On the other hand, CN and Petro-Canada have maintained what I earlier described as an active watching brief on the progress of the inter-company claim resolution. They should have the ability to continue to do so. Their submissions have generally been helpful and consequently I see no prejudice in permitting them to continue in that role, at least until shortly before the hearing. I will leave it to counsel to work out a date by which those two creditors will be barred from seeking leave to participate. I have in mind something like two weeks before the hearing but if counsel cannot agree they may make further submissions on this point.

20 I will leave it to the parties to work out the balance of the terms of the order. They have leave to speak to the matter if those terms cannot be agreed upon.

Order accordingly.

FN* Additional reasons reported at *Pine Valley Mining Corp., Re (2008)*, 2008 BCSC 446, 2008 CarswellBC 712, 41 C.B.R. (5th) 49 (B.C. S.C.)

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Tab 3

THE QUEEN'S BENCH
Winnipeg Centre

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF
A PROPOSED PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR
ARRANGEMENT WITH RESPECT TO ARCTIC GLACIER INCOME FUND, ARCTIC
GLACIER INC., ARCTIC GLACIER INTERNATIONAL INC. and the ADDITIONAL
APPLICANTS LISTED ON SCHEDULE "A" HERETO**

(collectively, the "APPLICANTS")

CERTIFIED COPY
of
CLAIMS PROCEDURE ORDER

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Capital Partners LP, also present in person or by telephone, no one appearing for any other party although duly served as appears from the affidavit of service, filed:

SERVICE

1. THIS COURT ORDERS that the time for service of this Motion and the Sixth Report is hereby abridged and validated such that this Motion is properly returnable today and hereby dispenses with further service thereof.

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

2. THIS COURT ORDERS that, for the purposes of this Order establishing a Claims Process for the Creditors of Arctic Glacier (and in addition to terms defined elsewhere herein), the following terms shall have the following meanings ascribed thereto:

"Administration Charge" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph 50 of the Initial Order.

"Asset Purchase Agreement" means the asset purchase agreement between Arctic Glacier Income Fund et al. and H.I.G. Zamboni, LLC made as of June 7, 2012, as amended.

"Assumed Liabilities" means the liabilities the Purchaser assumed, fulfilled, performed and discharged as set out in Section 2.03 of the Asset Purchase Agreement.

"BIA" means the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3, as amended.

"Business Day" means a day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, on which banks are generally open for business in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"Calendar Day" means a day, including a Saturday, Sunday and any statutory holidays.

“Canadian Retail Litigation” means the class actions listed on Schedule “G” to this Order, commenced in Canada.

“Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants” means each of the members of the class(es) described in the Canadian Retail Litigation class actions.

“CCAA” means the *Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C36, as amended.

“CCAA Proceedings” means the proceedings commenced by Arctic Glacier in the Court at Winnipeg under Court File No. CI 12-01-76323.

“CCAA Service List” means the service list in the CCAA Proceedings as defined in paragraph 66 of the Initial Order and posted on the Monitor’s Website, as amended from time to time.

“Chapter 15 Cases” means the proceedings commenced by the Monitor as the foreign representative on behalf of the Applicants on February 22, 2012 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware under Chapter 15 of title 11 of the *United States Code* under Case No. 12-10605 (KG).

“Claim” means any right or claim of any Person, other than an Excluded Claim, but including an Equity Claim, that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against an Arctic Glacier Party, whether or not asserted or made, in connection with any indebtedness, liability or obligation of any kind whatsoever, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof, including by reason of the commission of a tort (intentional or unintentional), by reason of any breach of contract or other agreement (oral or written), by reason of any breach of duty (including any legal, statutory, equitable or fiduciary duty) or by reason of any right of ownership of or title to property or assets or right to a trust or deemed trust (statutory, express, implied, resulting, constructive or otherwise), and whether or not any indebtedness, liability or obligation is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, unsecured, perfected, unperfected, present or future, known or unknown, by

guarantee, surety or otherwise, and whether or not any right or claim is executory or anticipatory in nature, including any right or ability of any Person (including Directors, Officers and Trustees) to advance a claim for contribution or indemnity or otherwise with respect to any matter, action, cause or chose in action, whether existing at present or commenced in the future, which indebtedness, liability or obligation, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof (A) is based in whole or in part on facts prior to the Claims Bar Date, (B) relates to a time period prior to the Claims Bar Date, or (C) is a right or claim of any kind that would be a claim provable in bankruptcy within the meaning of the BIA had the Arctic Glacier Party become bankrupt on the Claims Bar Date.

"Claimant" means any Person having a Claim, including a DO&T Indemnity Claim, or a DO&T Claim and includes the transferee or assignee of a Claim, a DO&T Indemnity Claim or a DO&T Claim or a trustee, executor, liquidator, receiver, receiver and manager, or other Person acting on behalf of or through any such Person.

"Claimants' Guide to Completing the DO&T Proof of Claim" means the guide to completing the DO&T Proof of Claim form, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "D-2" hereto.

"Claimants' Guide to Completing the Proof of Claim" means the guide to completing the Proof of Claim form, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "C-2" hereto.

"Claims Bar Date" means October 31, 2012.

"Class Claim" means a Claim that may be proven by a Class Representative in accordance with the terms of this Order.

"Class Representative" means, for the purposes of this Order establishing a Claims Process for the Creditors of Arctic Glacier, Dickinson Wright LLP in respect of the Direct Purchaser Claimants, Harrison Pensa LLP in respect of the Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants, and Wild Law Group PLLC in respect of the Indirect Purchaser

Claimants described in the Indirect Purchaser Litigation commenced in the United States, or such other class representative who is acceptable to the Monitor.

"Court" means the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba.

"Creditor" means any Person having a Claim (including a Class Claim), DO&T Claim or a DO&T Indemnity Claim and includes, without limitation, the transferee or assignee of a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim transferred and recognized as a Creditor in accordance with paragraph 48 hereof or a trustee, executor, liquidator, receiver, receiver and manager or other Person acting on behalf of or through such Person.

"Creditors' Meeting" means any meeting of creditors called for the purpose of considering and/or voting in respect of any Plan, if one is filed, to be scheduled pursuant to further order of the Court.

"Deemed Proven Claims" means: (i) a Claim in favour of the Direct Purchaser Claimants in the principal amount of US\$10,000,000 plus applicable interest against the Applicants Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc. and Arctic Glacier International Inc.; and (ii) the DOJ Claim.

"Direct Purchaser Claimants" means each of the members of the class(es) described in the statements of claim issued in the Direct Purchaser Litigation.

"Direct Purchaser Litigation" means the class actions listed on Schedule "I" to this Order.

"Direct Purchasers' Advisors' Charge" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph 4 of the Order of the Honourable Madam Justice Spivak in the CCAA Proceedings on May 15, 2012.

"Director" means anyone who is or was or may be deemed to be or have been, whether by statute, operation of law or otherwise, a director or *de facto* director of an Arctic Glacier Party.

"Directors' Charge" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph 40 of the Initial Order.

"Dispute Notice" means a written notice to the Monitor, in substantially the form attached as Appendix "1" to Schedule "F" hereto, delivered to the Monitor by a Person who has received a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, of its intention to dispute such Notice of Revision or Disallowance.

"DOJ Claim" means the Claim of the United States against Arctic Glacier International Inc. in the amount of US\$7,032,046.96 as of July 9, 2012, plus interest compounding annually until the date of payment of such Claim at the United States federal post-judgment interest rate of 0.34%, as provided for in the *Stipulation and Order Among the Monitor, Debtors, and the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Ohio Regarding March 2010 Criminal Judgment of Arctic Glacier International Inc.*, dated July 17, 2012, as entered by the U.S. Court in the Chapter 15 Cases.

"DO&T Claim" means (i) any right or claim of any Person that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against one or more Directors, Officers or Trustees that relates to a Claim for which such Directors, Officers or Trustees are by law liable to pay in their capacity as Directors, Officers or Trustees, or (ii) any right or claim of any Person that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against one or more Directors, Officers or Trustees, in that capacity, whether or not asserted or made, in connection with any indebtedness, liability or obligation of any kind whatsoever, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof, including by reason of the commission of a tort (intentional or unintentional), by reason of any breach of contract or other agreement (oral or written), by reason of any breach of duty (including any legal, statutory, equitable or fiduciary duty) or by reason of any right of ownership of or title to property or assets or right to a trust or deemed trust (statutory, express, implied, resulting, constructive or otherwise), and whether or not any indebtedness, liability or obligation is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal,

equitable, secured, unsecured, perfected, unperfected, present or future, known or unknown, by guarantee, surety or otherwise, and whether or not any right or claim is executory or anticipatory in nature, including any right or ability of any Person to advance a claim for contribution or indemnity from any such Directors, Officers or Trustees or otherwise with respect to any matter, action, cause or chose in action, whether existing at present or commenced in the future, which indebtedness, liability or obligation, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof (A) is based in whole or in part on facts prior to the Claims Bar Date, or (B) relates to a time period prior to the Claims Bar Date, but not including an Excluded Claim.

"DO&T Indemnity Claim" means any existing or future right of any Director, Officer or Trustee against an Arctic Glacier Party, which arose or arises as a result of any Person filing a DO&T Proof of Claim in respect of such Director, Officer or Trustee for which such Director, Officer or Trustee is entitled to be indemnified by such Arctic Glacier Party.

"DO&T Indemnity Claims Bar Date" has the meaning set out in paragraph 21 hereof.

"DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim" means the indemnity proof of claim in substantially the form attached as Schedule "E" hereto to be completed and filed by a Director, Officer or Trustee setting forth its purported DO&T Indemnity Claim and which shall include all supporting documents in respect of such DO&T Indemnity Claim.

"DO&T Proof of Claim" means the proof of claim, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "D" hereto, to be completed and filed by a Person setting forth its DO&T Claim and which shall include all supporting documentation in respect of such DO&T Claim.

"Equity Claim" has the meaning set forth in Section 2(1) of the CCAA.

"Excluded Claim" means:

- (i) any Claim entitled to the benefit of the Administration Charge, the Inter-Company Balances Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) or the Direct Purchasers' Advisors' Charge;
- (ii) any Claim of an Arctic Glacier Party against another Arctic Glacier Party; and
- (iii) any Claim in respect of Assumed Liabilities.

"Government Authority" means a federal, provincial, state, territorial, municipal or other government or government department, agency or authority (including a court of law) having jurisdiction over an Arctic Glacier Party.

"Indirect Purchaser Claimants" means each of the members of the putative classes described in the complaints or statements of claim issued in the Indirect Purchaser Litigation.

"Indirect Purchaser Litigation" means the putative class actions listed on Schedule "H" to this Order, commenced in the United States.

"Initial Order" means the Initial order of the Honourable Madam Justice Spivak made February 22, 2012 in the CCAA Proceedings, as amended, extended, restated or varied from time to time.

"Monitor's Website" means www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier.

"Notice of Revision or Disallowance" means a notice, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "F" hereto, advising a Claimant or a Class Representative, as the case may be, that the Monitor has revised or disallowed all or part of a Claim, Class Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim submitted by such Claimant or Class Representative pursuant to this Order.

"Notice to Claimants" means the notice to Claimants for publication in substantially the form attached as Schedule "B" hereto.

"Officer" means anyone who is or was or may be deemed to be or have been, whether by statute, operation of law or otherwise, an officer or *de facto* officer of an Arctic Glacier Party.

"Person" is to be broadly interpreted and includes any individual, firm, corporation, limited or unlimited liability company, general or limited partnership, association, trust, unincorporated organization, joint venture, Government Authority or any agency, regulatory body, officer or instrumentality thereof or any other entity, wherever situate or domiciled, and whether or not having legal status, and whether acting on their own or in a representative capacity.

"Plan" means any proposed plan(s) of compromise or arrangement to be filed by any or all of the Applicants pursuant to the CCAA as amended, supplemented or restated from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof.

"Proof of Claim" means the proof of claim in substantially the form attached as Schedule "C" hereto to be completed and filed by a Person setting forth the Claim (including a Class Claim) it is entitled to file and which shall include all supporting documentation in respect of such Claim.

"Proof of Claim Document Package" means a document package that includes a copy of the Notice to Claimants, the Proof of Claim form, the DO&T Proof of Claim form, the Claimants' Guide to Completing the Proof of Claim form, the Claimants' Guide to Completing the DO&T Proof of Claim form, and such other materials as the Monitor, in consultation with Arctic Glacier, may consider appropriate or desirable.

"Proven Claim" means each of the Deemed Proven Claims and each Claim that has been proven in accordance with this Order.

"Purchaser" means Arctic Glacier LLC, formerly known as H.I.G. Zamboni, LLC, and its affiliates Arctic Glacier U.S.A., Inc. and Arctic Glacier Canada Inc.

"Trustee" means any Person who is or was or may be deemed to be or have been, whether by statute, operation of law or otherwise, a trustee or *de facto* trustee of the Applicant Arctic Glacier Income Fund, in such capacity.

"U.S. Court" means the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware having jurisdiction over the Chapter 15 Cases.

3. THIS COURT ORDERS that all references as to time herein shall mean local time in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, and any reference to an event occurring on a Calendar Day or a Business Day shall mean prior to 5:00 p.m. Winnipeg time on such Calendar Day or Business Day unless otherwise indicated herein.

4. THIS COURT ORDERS that all references to the word "including" shall mean "including without limitation", that all references to the singular herein include the plural, the plural include the singular, and that any gender includes all genders.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

5. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, in consultation with Arctic Glacier, is hereby authorized to use reasonable discretion as to the adequacy of compliance with respect to the manner in which forms delivered hereunder are completed and executed, and the time in which they are submitted, and may, where it is satisfied that a Claim, a DO&T Claim or a DO&T Indemnity Claim has been adequately proven, waive strict compliance with the requirements of this Order, including in respect of completion, execution and time of delivery of such forms. Further, the Monitor may request any further documentation from a Person that the Monitor, in consultation with Arctic Glacier, may require in order to enable it to determine the validity of a Claim, a DO&T Claim or a DO&T Indemnity Claim.

6. THIS COURT ORDERS that if any Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim arose in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then the Person making the Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim shall complete its Proof of Claim, DO&T Proof of Claim or DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim, as applicable, indicating the

amount of the Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim in such currency, rather than in Canadian dollars or any other currency.

7. THIS COURT ORDERS that Claims, DO&T Claims and DO&T Indemnity Claims shall be claimed and paid in the currency in which they are owed and, to the extent that there are insufficient funds to pay a Claim, DO&T Claim and/or DO&T Indemnity Claim in the currency in which it is owed, the Monitor is hereby authorized to convert the currency at the Bank of Canada noon exchange rate on the date of the Initial Order.

8. THIS COURT ORDERS that a Person making a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim shall complete its Proof of Claim, DO&T Proof of Claim or DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim, as applicable, indicating the amount of the Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, including interest calculated to the Claims Bar Date.

9. THIS COURT ORDERS that the form and substance of each of the Notice to Claimants, Proof of Claim, Claimants' Guide to Completing the Proof of Claim, DO&T Proof of Claim, Claimants' Guide to Completing the DO&T Proof of Claim, DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim, Notice of Revision or Disallowance and the Dispute Notice attached as Appendix "1" thereto, substantially in the forms attached as Schedules "B", "C", "C-2", "D", "D-2", "E" and "F" respectively to this Order are hereby approved. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Monitor, in consultation with Arctic Glacier, may from time to time make non-substantive changes to such forms as the Monitor, in consultation with Arctic Glacier, considers necessary or advisable.

10. THIS COURT ORDERS that copies of all forms delivered by a Creditor or the Monitor hereunder, as applicable, shall be maintained by the Monitor and, subject to further order of the Court, the relevant Creditor will be entitled to have access thereto by appointment during normal business hours on written request to the Monitor.

11. THIS COURT ORDERS that consultation with the Chief Process Supervisor appointed pursuant to paragraph 25 of the Initial Order (the "CPS") shall satisfy any obligation of the Monitor in this Order to consult with Arctic Glacier and obtaining the

consent of the CPS shall satisfy any obligation of the Monitor in this Order to obtain the consent of Arctic Glacier. The protections provided to the CPS in the Initial Order and/or the Transition Order dated July 12, 2012, shall apply to any activities undertaken by the CPS in accordance with this Order.

MONITOR'S ROLE

12. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, in addition to its prescribed rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations under the CCAA and under the Initial Order, is hereby directed and empowered to take such other actions and fulfill such other roles as are authorized by this Order or incidental thereto.

13. THIS COURT ORDERS that (i) in carrying out the terms of this Order, the Monitor shall have all of the protections given to it by the CCAA, the Initial Order, other orders in the CCAA Proceeding, and this Order, or as an officer of the Court, including the stay of proceedings in its favour, (ii) the Monitor shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, (iii) the Monitor shall be entitled to rely on the books and records of the Arctic Glacier Parties and any information provided by the Arctic Glacier Parties, all without independent investigation, and (iv) the Monitor shall not be liable for any claims or damages resulting from any errors or omissions in such books, records or information.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS, DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

14. THIS COURT ORDERS that:

- (a) the Monitor shall, no later than two (2) Business Days following the making of this Order, post a copy of the Proof of Claim Document Package on the Monitor's Website;
- (b) the Monitor shall, no later than five (5) Business Days following the making of this Order, cause the Notice to Claimants to be published in (i) The Globe and Mail newspaper (National Edition) on one such day, (ii) the Wall Street

Journal (National Edition) on one such day, and (iii) the Winnipeg Free Press on one such day;

- (c) the Monitor shall, provided such request is received in writing by the Monitor prior to the Claims Bar Date, deliver, as soon as reasonably possible following receipt of a request therefor, a copy of the Proof of Claim Document Package to any Person requesting such material; and
- (d) the Monitor shall send to any Director, Officer or Trustee named in a DO&T Proof of Claim received on or before the Claims Bar Date a copy of such DO&T Proof of Claim, including copies of any documentation submitted to the Monitor by the Claimant making the DO&T Claim, as soon as practicable.

15. THIS COURT ORDERS that within seven (7) Business Days following the making of this Order, the Monitor shall send a Proof of Claim Document Package to all known Creditors based on the books and records of Arctic Glacier, except that, in respect of Class Claims, the Monitor shall send the Proof of Claim Document Package only to the Class Representative and, in respect of any other putative class actions, the Monitor shall send the Proof of Claim Document Package only to the first listed plaintiff's counsel on the originating process associated with that putative class action.

16. THIS COURT ORDERS that, except as otherwise set out in this Order or any other orders of the Court, neither the Monitor nor any Arctic Glacier Party is under any obligation to send or provide notice to any Person holding a Claim, a DO&T Claim or a DO&T Indemnity Claim, and without limitation, neither the Monitor nor any Arctic Glacier Party shall have any obligation to send or provide notice to any Person having a security interest in a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim (including the holder of a security interest created by way of a pledge or a security interest created by way of an assignment of a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim), and all Persons shall be bound by any notices published pursuant to paragraphs 14(a) and 14(b) of this Order regardless of whether or not they received actual notice, and any steps taken

in respect of any Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim in accordance with this Order.

17. THIS COURT ORDERS that the delivery of a Proof of Claim Document Package, Proof of Claim, DO&T Proof of Claim, or DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim by the Monitor to a Person shall not constitute an admission by the Arctic Glacier Parties or the Monitor of any liability of any Arctic Glacier Party or any Director, Officer or Trustee to any Person.

CLAIMS BAR DATE

Claims and DO&T Claims

18. THIS COURT ORDERS that Proofs of Claim and DO&T Proofs of Claim shall be filed with the Monitor on or before the Claims Bar Date. For the avoidance of doubt, a Proof of Claim or DO&T Proof of Claim, as applicable, must be filed in respect of every Claim or DO&T Claim, regardless of whether or not a legal proceeding in respect of a Claim or DO&T Claim has been previously commenced.

19. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Person that does not file a Proof of Claim as provided for herein such that the Proof of Claim is received by the Monitor on or before the Claims Bar Date (a) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such Claim against the Arctic Glacier Parties and all such Claims shall be forever extinguished; (b) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such Claim as against any other Person who could claim contribution or indemnity from the Arctic Glacier Parties; (c) shall not be entitled to vote such Claim at any Creditors' Meeting in respect of any Plan or to receive any distribution thereunder in respect of such Claim; and (d) shall not be entitled to any further notice in and shall not be entitled to participate as a Claimant or Creditor in the CCAA Proceedings in respect of such Claim.

20. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Person that does not file a DO&T Proof of Claim as provided for herein such that the DO&T Proof of Claim is received by the Monitor on or before the Claims Bar Date (a) shall be and is hereby forever barred from

making or enforcing such DO&T Claim against any Directors, Officers or Trustees, and all such DO&T Claims shall be forever extinguished; (b) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such DO&T Claim as against any other Person who could claim contribution or indemnity from any Directors, Officers or Trustees; (c) shall not be entitled to receive any distribution in respect of such DO&T Claim; and (d) shall not be entitled to any further notice in and shall not be entitled to participate as a Claimant or Creditor in the CCAA Proceedings in respect of such DO&T Claim.

DO&T Indemnity Claims

21. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Director, Officer or Trustee wishing to assert a DO&T Indemnity Claim shall deliver a DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim to the Monitor so that it is received by no later than fifteen (15) Business Days after the date of deemed receipt of the DO&T Proof of Claim pursuant to paragraph 51 hereof by such Director, Officer or Trustee (with respect to each DO&T Indemnity Claim, the “**DO&T Indemnity Claims Bar Date**”).

22. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Director, Officer or Trustee that does not file a DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim as provided for herein such that the DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim is received by the Monitor on or before the applicable DO&T Indemnity Claims Bar Date (a) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such DO&T Indemnity Claim against any Arctic Glacier Party, and such DO&T Indemnity Claim shall be forever extinguished; (b) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such DO&T Indemnity Claim as against any other Person who could claim contribution or indemnity from an Arctic Glacier Party; and (c) shall not be entitled to vote such DO&T Indemnity Claim at any Creditors' Meeting in respect of any Plan or to receive any distribution in respect of such DO&T Indemnity Claim.

Excluded Claims

23. THIS COURT ORDERS that Persons with Excluded Claims shall not be required to file a Proof of Claim in this process in respect of such Excluded Claims, unless required to do so by further order of the Court.

PROOFS OF CLAIM

24. THIS COURT ORDERS that each Person shall include any and all Claims it asserts against the Arctic Glacier Parties in a single Proof of Claim.

25. THIS COURT ORDERS that each Person shall include any and all DO&T Claims it asserts against one or more Directors, Officers or Trustees in a single DO&T Proof of Claim.

26. THIS COURT ORDERS that if a Person submits a Proof of Claim and a DO&T Proof of Claim in relation to the same matter, then that Person shall cross-reference the DO&T Proof Claim in the Proof of Claim and the Proof of Claim in the DO&T Proof of Claim.

DOJ CLAIM

27. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Government of the United States shall be deemed to have submitted a Proof of Claim in the amount of and on account of the DOJ Claim, and the Government of the United States does not need to take any further action to prove the DOJ Claim in this Claims Process unless it wishes to do so; provided, however, that this paragraph only addresses the rights of the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Ohio and the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division on account of the DOJ Claim, and nothing contained herein shall excuse any other United States federal or state agency from otherwise complying with the terms of this Order.

CLASS CLAIMS

28. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Class Representative in respect of the Direct Purchaser Litigation shall be deemed to have submitted a Proof of Claim on behalf of the Direct Purchaser Claimants in the principal amount of US\$10,000,000 plus applicable interest against the Applicants Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc. and Arctic Glacier International Inc. and such Claim shall be a Deemed Proven Claim.

29. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Class Representative in respect of the Canadian Retail Litigation may submit a Proof of Claim in respect of Claims of the Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants in the Canadian Retail Litigation for which they are Class Representative, indicating the amount claimed by such Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants and the basis of such Claim.

30. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Class Representative in respect of the Indirect Purchaser Litigation may submit a Proof of Claim in respect of Claims of the Indirect Purchaser Claimants set out in the Indirect Purchaser Litigation for which they are Class Representative, indicating the amount claimed by such Indirect Purchaser Claimants and the basis of such Claim.

31. THIS COURT ORDERS that, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Order, Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants and Indirect Purchaser Claimants are not required to file individual Proofs of Claim in respect of Claims relating solely to the Class Claims described in the Indirect Purchaser Litigation or Canadian Retail Litigation. However, any Canadian Retail Litigation Claimant or Indirect Purchaser Claimant may file a Proof of Claim to assert her claim individually and, in such event, such Canadian Retail Litigation Claimant or Indirect Purchaser Claimant shall be deemed to have elected not to authorize the Class Representative to include her Claim.

32. THIS COURT ORDERS that:

- (a) nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice the Arctic Glacier Parties' or the Monitor's rights to object to or otherwise oppose, on any and all bases, the validity and/or amount of any Class Claim that may be filed by the Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants or Indirect Purchaser Claimants in the CCAA Proceedings, including on the basis that the class cannot be certified under applicable law or the claim is not otherwise qualified as a Class Claim in the Claims Process established by this Order or further order of this Court;
- (b) nothing contained in this Order, this motion or the evidence submitted in the CCAA Proceedings is an admission or recognition of the Class

Representative's right to represent the Class for any other purpose other than filing a Proof of Claim on behalf of Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants or Indirect Purchaser Claimants and resolving such Claim in accordance with this Order or further order of the Court; and

- (c) this Order is without prejudice to the right of the Canadian Retail Litigation Claimants and Indirect Purchaser Claimants, their Class Representatives or their counsel, with leave of this Court, to seek an order in the Canadian Retail Litigation or Indirect Purchaser Litigation, as applicable, granting rights of representation in these CCAA Proceedings.

REVIEW OF PROOFS OF CLAIM & DO&T PROOFS OF CLAIM

33. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, subject to the terms of this Order, shall review all Proofs of Claim and DO&T Proofs of Claim filed, and at any time:

- (a) may request additional information from a Claimant or Class Representative, as the case may be;
- (b) may request that a Claimant or Class Representative, as the case may be, file a revised Proof of Claim or DO&T Proof of Claim, as applicable;
- (c) may, (i) with the consent of the Arctic Glacier Parties and any Person whose liability may be affected or (ii) with Court approval in a further order of the Court and (iii) in respect of a Class Claim, subject to the approval of a court of competent jurisdiction over the Indirect Purchaser Litigation or Canadian Retail Litigation resolve and settle any issue or Claim arising in a Proof of Claim or DO&T Proof of Claim or in respect of a Claim or DO&T Claim; and
- (d) may, in consultation with Arctic Glacier with respect to the Proofs of Claim and the Directors, Officers and Trustees named in the applicable DO&T Proof of Claim with respect to the DO&T Proofs of Claim, as applicable, by

notice in writing, revise or disallow (in whole or in part) any Claim or DO&T Claim.

34. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a Claim or DO&T Claim has been accepted by the Monitor in accordance with this Order, such Claim or DO&T Claim shall constitute such Claimant's Proven Claim.

35. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a Claim or DO&T Claim is revised or disallowed (in whole or in part), the Monitor shall deliver to the Claimant or, in the case of a Class Claim, to the Class Representative, a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, attaching the form of Dispute Notice.

36. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a Claim or DO&T Claim has been revised or disallowed (in whole or in part), the revised or disallowed Claim or DO&T Claim (or revised or disallowed portion thereof) shall not be a Proven Claim until determined otherwise in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraphs 41 to 47 hereof or as otherwise ordered by the Court.

REVIEW OF DO&T INDEMNITY PROOFS OF CLAIM

37. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, subject to the terms of this Order, shall review all DO&T Indemnity Proofs of Claim filed, and at any time:

- (a) may request additional information from a Director, Officer or Trustee;
- (b) may request that a Director, Officer or Trustee file a revised DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim;
- (c) may attempt to resolve and settle any issue or Claim arising in a DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim or in respect of a DO&T Indemnity Claim;
- (d) may accept (in whole or in part) any DO&T Indemnity Claim; and
- (e) may, by notice in writing, revise or disallow (in whole or in part) any DO&T Indemnity Claim.

38. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a DO&T Indemnity Claim has been accepted by the Monitor in accordance with this Order, such DO&T Indemnity Claim shall constitute such Director, Officer or Trustee's Proven Claim.

39. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a DO&T Indemnity Claim is revised or disallowed (in whole or in part), the Monitor shall deliver to the Director, Officer or Trustee a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, attaching the form of Dispute Notice.

40. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a DO&T Indemnity Claim has been revised or disallowed (in whole or in part), the revised or disallowed DO&T Indemnity Claim (or revised or disallowed portion thereof) shall not be a Proven Claim until determined otherwise in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraphs 41 to 47 hereof or as otherwise ordered by the Court.

DISPUTE NOTICE

41. THIS COURT ORDERS that a Person who has received a Notice of Revision or Disallowance in respect of a Claim (including a Class Claim), a DO&T Claim or a DO&T Indemnity Claim who intends to dispute such Notice of Revision or Disallowance shall file a Dispute Notice with the Monitor not later than the twenty-first (21st) Calendar Day following deemed receipt of the Notice of Revision or Disallowance pursuant to paragraph 51 of this Order. The filing of a Dispute Notice with the Monitor in accordance with this paragraph shall result in such Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim being determined as set out in paragraphs 41 to 47 of this Order.

42. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a Claimant that receives a Notice of Revision or Disallowance fails to file a Dispute Notice with the Monitor within the time period provided therefor in paragraph 41 of this Order, the amount of such Claimant's Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, as applicable, shall be deemed to be as set out in the Notice of Revision or Disallowance and such amount, if any, shall constitute such Claimant's Proven Claim, and the balance of such Claimant's Claim, DO&T Claim, or DO&T Indemnity Claim, if any, shall be forever barred and extinguished.

**RESOLUTION OF CLAIMS, DO&T CLAIMS AND DO&T INDEMNITY
CLAIMS**

43. THIS COURT ORDERS that, as soon as practicable after the delivery of the Dispute Notice in respect of a Claim or DO&T Claim to the Monitor, the Monitor shall attempt to resolve and settle the Claim or DO&T Claim with the Claimant or Class Representative, as applicable, in accordance with paragraph 33 of this Order.

44. THIS COURT ORDERS that as soon as practicable after the delivery of the Dispute Notice in respect of a DO&T Indemnity Claim to the Monitor, the Monitor shall attempt to resolve and settle the purported DO&T Indemnity Claim with the applicable Director, Officer or Trustee, in accordance with paragraph 37 of this Order.

45. THIS COURT ORDERS that in the event that a dispute raised in a Dispute Notice is not settled within a time period or in a manner satisfactory to the Monitor in consultation with the Arctic Glacier Parties and the applicable Claimant, the Monitor shall seek directions from the Court concerning an appropriate process for resolving the dispute.

46. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Claims and related DO&T Claims and/or DO&T Indemnity Claims shall be determined at the same time and in the same proceeding.

47. THIS COURT ORDERS that, notwithstanding any provision of this Order, in the event that a dispute is raised in a Dispute Notice in respect of any Class Claim made on behalf of the Indirect Purchaser Claimants in the Indirect Purchaser Litigation, the Monitor shall appoint a special claims officer for the purpose of determining such dispute, which special claims officer:

- (a) is a lawyer resident and licensed to practice in the United States of America;
- (b) has substantial experience as counsel in U.S. antitrust class actions; and
- (c) is acceptable to each of the Arctic Glacier Parties, the Monitor and the applicable Class Representative, provided that, should the parties fail to agree

on a special claims officer within a reasonable time, the Monitor shall apply for directions pursuant to this Order to appoint a special claims officer with the qualifications set out in subparagraphs (a) and (b).

NOTICE OF TRANSFEREES

48. THIS COURT ORDERS that neither the Monitor nor the Arctic Glacier Parties shall be obligated to send notice to or otherwise deal with a transferee or assignee of a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim as the Claimant in respect thereof unless and until (i) actual written notice of transfer or assignment, together with satisfactory evidence of such transfer or assignment, shall have been received by the Monitor, and (ii) the Monitor shall have acknowledged in writing such transfer or assignment, and thereafter such transferee or assignee shall for all purposes hereof constitute the "Claimant" in respect of such Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim. Any such transferee or assignee of a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim shall be bound by all notices given or steps taken in respect of such Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim in accordance with this Order prior to the written acknowledgement by the Monitor of such transfer or assignment.

49. THIS COURT ORDERS that the transferee or assignee of any Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim (i) shall take the Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim subject to the rights and obligations of the transferor/assignor of the Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, and subject to the rights of the Arctic Glacier Parties and any Director, Officer or Trustee against any such transferor or assignor, including any rights of set-off which any Arctic Glacier Party, Director, Officer or Trustee had against such transferor or assignor, and (ii) cannot use any transferred or assigned Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim to reduce any amount owing by the transferee or assignee to an Arctic Glacier Party, Director, Officer or Trustee, whether by way of set off, application, merger, consolidation or otherwise.

DIRECTIONS

50. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, the Arctic Glacier Parties and any Person (but only to the extent such Person may be affected with respect to the issue on which directions are sought) may, at any time, and with such notice as the Court may require, seek directions from the Court with respect to this Order and the claims process set out herein, including the forms attached as Schedules hereto.

SERVICE AND NOTICE

51. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor may, unless otherwise specified by this Order, serve and deliver the Proof of Claim Document Package, the DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim, the Notice of Revision or Disallowance, and any letters, notices or other documents to Claimants, Directors, Officers, Trustees, or other interested Persons, by forwarding true copies thereof by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission to such Persons (with copies to their counsel as appears on the CCAA Service List if applicable) at the address as last shown on the records of the Arctic Glacier Parties or set out in such Person's Proof of Claim, DO&T Proof of Claim or DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim. Any such service or notice shall be deemed to have been received: (i) if sent by ordinary mail, on the fourth Business Day after mailing; (ii) if sent by courier or personal delivery, on the next Business Day following dispatch; and (iii) if delivered by electronic transmission by 5:00 p.m. on a Business Day, on such Business Day, and if delivered after 5:00 p.m. or on a day other than on a Business Day, on the following Business Day. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this paragraph 51, Notices of Revision or Disallowance shall be sent only by (i) email or facsimile to an address or number or email address that has been provided in writing by the Claimant, Director, Officer or Trustee, or (ii) courier.

52. THIS COURT ORDERS that any notice or other communication (including Proofs of Claim, DO&T Proofs of Claims, DO&T Indemnity Proofs of Claim and Dispute Notices) to be given under this Order by any Person to the Monitor shall be in writing in substantially the form, if any, provided for in this Order and will be

sufficiently given only if delivered by prepaid ordinary mail, prepaid registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission addressed to:

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor
Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street
Suite 2900
P.O. Box 22
Toronto, Ontario Canada
M5J 2J1
Fax No.: 416-847-5201
Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com
jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com
Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevsky

53. THIS COURT ORDERS that if, during any period during which notices or other communications are being given pursuant to this Order, a postal strike or postal work stoppage of general application should occur, such notices or other communications sent by ordinary mail and then not received shall not, absent further Order of the Court, be effective and notices and other communications given hereunder during the course of any such postal strike or work stoppage of general application shall only be effective if given by courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission in accordance with this Order.

54. THIS COURT ORDERS that, in the event that this Order is later amended by further order of the Court, the Monitor shall post such further order on the Monitor's Website and such posting shall constitute adequate notice of such amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS

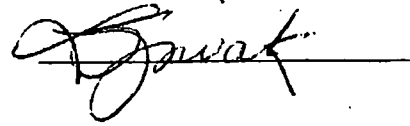
55. THIS COURT ORDERS that nothing in this Order shall constitute or be deemed to constitute an allocation or assignment of Claims, DO&T Claims, DO&T Indemnity Claims, or Excluded Claims into particular affected or unaffected classes for the purpose of a Plan and, for greater certainty, the treatment of Claims, DO&T Claims, DO&T

Indemnity Claims, Excluded Claims or any other claims are to be subject to a Plan or further order of the Court and the class or classes of Creditors for voting and distribution purposes shall be subject to the terms of any proposed Plan or further order of the Court.

56. THIS COURT ORDERS that nothing in this Order shall prejudice the rights and remedies of any Directors, Officers or Trustees or other Persons under the Directors' Charge or any applicable insurance policy or prevent or bar any Person from seeking recourse against or payment from the Arctic Glacier Parties' insurance and any Director's, Officer's and/or Trustee's liability insurance policy or policies that exist to protect or indemnify the Directors, Officers, Trustees and/or other persons, whether such recourse or payment is sought directly by the Person asserting a Claim or a DO&T Claim from the insurer or derivatively through the Director, Officer, Trustee or any Arctic Glacier Party; provided, however, that nothing in this Order shall create any rights in favour of such Person under any policies of insurance nor shall anything in this Order limit, remove, modify or alter any defence to such claim available to the insurer pursuant to the provisions of any insurance policy or at law; and further provided that any Claim or DO&T Claim or portion thereof for which the Person receives payment directly from or confirmation that she is covered by the Arctic Glacier Parties' insurance or any Director's, Officer's or Trustee's liability insurance or other liability insurance policy or policies that exist to protect or indemnify the Directors, Officers, Trustees and/or other Persons shall not be recoverable as against an Arctic Glacier Party or Director, Officer or Trustee, as applicable.

57. THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada, the United States, including the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, or in any other foreign jurisdiction, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Arctic Glacier Parties, the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Arctic Glacier Parties and to the Monitor, as an officer of the Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign

proceeding, or to assist the Arctic Glacier Parties and the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gowak", written over a horizontal line.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Miller", written over the printed text.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR

SCHEDULE "A" - Additional Applicants

Arctic Glacier California Inc.
Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc.
Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc.
Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc.
Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc.
Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc.
Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc.
Arctic Glacier New York Inc.
Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc.
Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc.
Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc.
Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc.
Arctic Glacier Services Inc.
Arctic Glacier Texas Inc.
Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc.
Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc.
Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc.
Diamond Newport Corporation
Glacier Ice Company, Inc.
Ice Perfection Systems Inc.
ICESurance Inc.
Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc.
Knowlton Enterprises, Inc.
Mountain Water Ice Company
R&K Trucking, Inc.
Winkler Lucas Ice and Fuel Company
Wonderland Ice, Inc.

SCHEDULE "B"

**NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS
AGAINST THE ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES**

RE: NOTICE OF CLAIMS PROCESS FOR ARCTIC GLACIER INCOME FUND, ARCTIC GLACIER INC., ARCTIC GLACIER INTERNATIONAL INC., ARCTIC GLACIER CALIFORNIA INC., ARCTIC GLACIER GRAYLING INC., ARCTIC GLACIER LANSING INC., ARCTIC GLACIER MICHIGAN INC., ARCTIC GLACIER MINNESOTA INC., ARCTIC GLACIER NEBRASKA INC., ARCTIC GLACIER NEWBURGH INC., ARCTIC GLACIER NEW YORK INC., ARCTIC GLACIER OREGON INC., ARCTIC GLACIER PARTY TIME INC., ARCTIC GLACIER PENNSYLVANIA INC., ARCTIC GLACIER ROCHESTER INC., ARCTIC GLACIER SERVICES INC., ARCTIC GLACIER TEXAS INC., ARCTIC GLACIER VERNON INC., ARCTIC GLACIER WISCONSIN INC., DIAMOND ICE CUBE COMPANY INC., DIAMOND NEWPORT CORPORATION, GLACIER ICE COMPANY, INC., ICE PERFECTION SYSTEMS INC., ICESURANCE INC., JACK FROST ICE SERVICE, INC., KNOWLTON ENTERPRISES, INC., MOUNTAIN WATER ICE COMPANY, R&K TRUCKING, INC., WINKLER LUCAS ICE AND FUEL COMPANY, WONDERLAND ICE, INC. AND GLACIER VALLEY ICE COMPANY, L.P. (CALIFORNIA) (COLLECTIVELY, THE "ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES") PURSUANT TO THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT (the "CCAA")

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 5, 2012, The Court of Queen's Bench (Winnipeg Centre) issued an order (the "Claims Procedure Order") in the CCAA proceedings of the Arctic Glacier Parties, requiring that all Persons who assert a Claim or Class Claim (capitalized terms used in this notice and not otherwise defined have the meaning given to them in the Claims Procedure Order) against the Arctic Glacier Parties, whether unliquidated, contingent or otherwise, and all Persons who assert a claim against Directors, Officers or Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties (as defined in the Claims Procedure Order, a "DO&T Claim"), must file a Proof of Claim (with respect to Claims or Class Claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties) or DO&T Proof of Claim (with respect to DO&T Claims) with Alvarez and Marsal Canada Inc. (the "Monitor") on or before 5:00 p.m. (Winnipeg time) on October 31, 2012 (the "Claims Bar Date"), by sending the Proof of Claim or DO&T Proof of Claim to the Monitor by prepaid ordinary mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission at the following address:

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor
Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2900, P.O. Box 22
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2J1
Fax No.: 416-847-5201
Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com,
jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com
Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevsky

Pursuant to the Claims Procedure Order, Proof of Claim Document Packages, including the form of Proof of Claim and DO&T Proof of Claim will be sent to all known Claimants by mail, on or before September 14, 2012. Claimants may also obtain the Claims Procedure Order and a Proof of Claim Document Package from the website of Alvarez and Marsal Canada Inc. (the "Monitor") at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier, or by contacting the Monitor by telephone (1-866-688-0510).

Only Proofs of Claim and DO&T Proofs of Claim actually received by the Monitor on or before 5:00 p.m. (Winnipeg time) on October 31, 2012 will be considered filed by the Claims Bar Date. It is your responsibility to ensure that the Monitor receives your Proof of Claim or DO&T Proof of Claim by the Claims Bar Date.

CLAIMS AND DO&T CLAIMS WHICH ARE NOT RECEIVED BY THE APPLICABLE CLAIMS BAR DATE WILL BE BARRED AND EXTINGUISHED FOREVER.

Certain Claimants are exempted from the requirement to file a Proof of Claim. Among those Claimants who do not need to file a Proof of Claim are persons whose Claims form the subject matter of the Indirect Purchaser Litigation, the Canadian Retail Litigation or the Direct Purchaser Litigation. Please consult the Claims Procedure Order for additional details.

DATED this • day of •, 2012.

SCHEDULE "C"

**PROOF OF CLAIM FORM FOR CLAIMS AGAINST
THE ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES¹**

1. Name of Arctic Glacier Party or Parties (the "Debtor"):

Debtor: _____

2a. Original Claimant (the "Claimant")

Legal Name of Claimant	_____	Name of Contact	_____
Address	_____	Title	_____
_____		Phone #	_____
_____		Fax #	_____
City _____	Prov /State _____	email	_____
Postal/Zip Code	_____		

2b. Assignee, if claim has been assigned

Legal Name of Assignee	_____	Name of Contact	_____
Address	_____	Phone #	_____
_____		Fax #	_____
City _____	Prov /State _____	email:	_____
Postal/Zip Code	_____		

¹ Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. and Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

3 Amount of Claim

The Debtor was and still is indebted to the Claimant as follows:

Currency	Amount of Claim (including interest to October 31, 2012)	Unsecured Claim	Secured Claim
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Documentation

Provide all particulars of the Claim and supporting documentation, including amount, and description of transaction(s) or agreement(s), or legal breach(es) giving rise to the Claim, and amount of invoices, particulars of all credits, discounts, etc. claimed, description of the security, if any, granted by the affected Debtor to the Claimant and estimated value of such security.

5. Certification

I hereby certify that:

1. I am the Claimant or authorized representative of the Claimant.
2. I have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this Claim.
3. The Claimant asserts this Claim against the Debtor as set out above.
4. Complete documentation in support of this claim is attached.

Signature: _____	Witness: _____
Name: _____	(signature) _____
Title: _____	(print) _____
Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 2012	

6. Filing of Claim

This Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m. (Winnipeg time) on October 31, 2012 by prepaid ordinary mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission at the following address:

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor

**Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2900, P.O. Box 22
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2J1**

Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevsky

Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com, jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com

Fax No.: 416-847-5201

For more information see www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier, or contact the Monitor by telephone (1-866-688-0510)

SCHEDULE "C-2"

CLAIMANT'S GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE PROOF OF CLAIM FORM FOR CLAIMS AGAINST THE ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES²

This Guide has been prepared to assist Claimants in filling out the Proof of Claim form for Claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties. If you have any additional questions regarding completion of the Proof of Claim, please consult the Monitor's website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier or contact the Monitor, whose contact information is shown below.

Additional copies of the Proof of Claim may be found at the Monitor's website address noted above.

Please note that this is a guide only, and that in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this guide and the terms of the Claims Procedure Order made on September 5, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order"), the terms of the Claims Procedure Order will govern.

SECTION 1 – DEBTOR

1. The full name of the Arctic Glacier Party or Parties against which the Claim is asserted must be listed (see footnote 1 for complete list of Arctic Glacier Parties).

SECTION 2(a) – ORIGINAL CLAIMANT

2. A separate Proof of Claim must be filed by each legal entity or person asserting a claim against the Debtor.
3. The Claimant shall include any and all Claims it asserts against the Debtor in a single Proof of Claim.
4. The full legal name of the Claimant must be provided.
5. If the Claimant operates under a different name or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.
6. If the Claim has been assigned or transferred to another party, Section 2(b) must also be completed.
7. Unless the Claim is assigned or transferred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the Claim will be directed to the address and contact indicated in this section.
8. Certain Claimants are exempted from the requirement to file a Proof of Claim. Among those Claimants who do not need to file a Proof of Claim are persons whose Claims

² Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. and Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

form the subject matter of the Indirect Purchaser Litigation, the Canadian Retail Litigation or the Direct Purchaser Litigation. Please consult the Claims Procedure Order for details with respect to these and other exemptions.

SECTION 2(b) – ASSIGNEE

9. If the Claimant has assigned or otherwise transferred its Claim, then Section 2(b) must be completed.
10. The full legal name of the Assignee must be provided.
11. If the Assignee operates under a different name or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.
12. If the Monitor in consultation with the Debtor is satisfied that an assignment or transfer has occurred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the Claim will be directed to the Assignee at the address and contact indicated in this section.

SECTION 3 - AMOUNT OF CLAIM OF CLAIMANT AGAINST DEBTOR

13. Indicate the amount the Debtor was and still is indebted to the Claimant in the Amount of Claim column, including interest to October 31, 2012.

Currency

14. The amount of the Claim must be provided in the currency in which it arose.
15. Indicate the appropriate currency in the Currency column.
16. If the Claim is denominated in multiple currencies, use a separate line to indicate the Claim amount in each such currency. If there are insufficient lines to record these amounts, attach a separate schedule indicating the required information.
17. If necessary, currency will be converted in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order.

Unsecured Claim

18. Check this box **ONLY** if the Claim recorded on that line is an unsecured claim.

Secured Claim

19. Check this box **ONLY** if the Claim recorded on that line is a secured claim.

SECTION 4 - DOCUMENTATION

20. Attach to the Proof of Claim form all particulars of the Claim and supporting documentation, including amount, and description of transaction(s) or agreement(s), or legal breach(es) giving rise to the Claim, and amount of invoices, particulars of all credits, discounts, etc. claimed, description of the security, if any, granted by the affected Debtor to the Claimant and estimated value of such security.

SECTION 5 - CERTIFICATION

21. The person signing the Proof of Claim should:
- (a) be the Claimant or authorized representative of the Claimant.
 - (b) have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this Claim.
 - (c) assert the Claim against the Debtor as set out in the Proof of Claim and certify all supporting documentation is attached.
 - (d) have a witness to its certification.
22. By signing and submitting the Proof of Claim, the Claimant is asserting the claim against the Debtor.

SECTION 6 - FILING OF CLAIM

23. The Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m. (Winnipeg time) on October 31, 2012 (the "Claims Bar Date") by prepaid ordinary mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission at the following address:

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor
Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2900, P.O. Box 22
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2J1
Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevsky
Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com, jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com
Fax No.: 416-847-5201

Failure to file your Proof of Claim so that it is actually received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m., on the Claims Bar Date will result in your claim being barred and you will be prevented from making or enforcing a Claim against the Arctic Glacier Parties. In addition, you shall not be entitled to further notice in and shall not be entitled to participate as a creditor in the Arctic Glacier CCAA proceedings.

SCHEDULE "D"

**PROOF OF CLAIM FORM FOR CLAIMS AGAINST
DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR TRUSTEES OF THE ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES³
(the "DO&T Proof of Claim")**

This form is to be used only by Claimants asserting a claim against any Directors, Officers and/or Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties and NOT for claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties themselves. For claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties, please use the form titled "Proof Of Claim Form For Claims Against the Arctic Glacier Parties", which is available on the Monitor's website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier.

1. Name of Arctic Glacier Officer(s), Director(s) and/or Trustee(s) (the "Debtor(s))":
Debtor(s): _____

2a. Original Claimant (the "Claimant")

Legal Name of Claimant _____	Name of Contact _____
Address _____	Title _____
_____	Phone # _____
_____	Fax # _____
City _____ Prov /State _____	email _____
Postal/Zip Code _____	

2b. Assignee, if claim has been assigned

Legal Name of Assignee _____	Name of Contact _____
Address _____	Phone # _____
_____	Fax # _____
City _____ Prov /State _____	email: _____
Postal/Zip Code _____	

³ Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. And Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

3 Amount of Claim

The Debtor(s) was/were and still is/are indebted to the Claimant as follows:

Name(s) of Director(s), Officers and/or Trustee(s)	Currency	Amount of Claim (including interest to October 31, 2012)	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4. Documentation

Provide all particulars of the claim and supporting documentation, including amount and description of transaction(s) or agreement(s) or legal breach(es) giving rise to the Claim.

5. Certification

I hereby certify that:

1. I am the Claimant or authorized representative of the Claimant.
2. I have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this Claim.
3. The Claimant asserts this Claim against the Debtor(s) as set out above.
4. Complete documentation in support of this claim is attached.

Signature: _____	Witness: _____
Name: _____	(signature) _____
Title: _____	(print) _____
Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 2012	

6. Filing of Claim

This DO&T Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m. (Winnipeg time) on October 31, 2012 by prepaid ordinary mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission at the following address:

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor
Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2900, P.O. Box 22
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2J1
Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevksy
Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com, jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com
Fax No.: 416-847-5201

For more information see www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier, or contact the Monitor by telephone (1-866-688-0510)

SCHEDULE "D-2"

CLAIMANT'S GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE DO&T PROOF OF CLAIM FORM FOR CLAIMS AGAINST DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR TRUSTEES OF THE ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES⁴

This Guide has been prepared to assist Claimants in filling out the DO&T Proof of Claim form for claims against the Directors, Officers or Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties. If you have any additional questions regarding completion of the DO&T Proof of Claim, please consult the Monitor's website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier or contact the Monitor, whose contact information is shown below.

The DO&T Proof of Claim form is for Claimants asserting a claim against any Directors, Officers and/or Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties, and NOT for claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties themselves. For claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties, please use the form titled "Proof Of Claim Form For Claims Against The Arctic Glacier Parties", which is available on the Monitor's website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier.

Additional copies of the DO&T Proof of Claim may be found at the Monitor's website address noted above.

Please note that this is a guide only, and that in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this guide and the terms of the Claims Procedure Order made on September 5, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order"), the terms of the Claims Procedure Order will govern.

SECTION 1 – DEBTOR

1. The full name of all the Arctic Glacier Party Directors, Officers or Trustees against whom the Claim is asserted must be listed.

SECTION 2(a) – ORIGINAL CLAIMANT

2. A separate DO&T Proof of Claim must be filed by each legal entity or person asserting a claim against the Arctic Glacier Party Directors, Officers or Trustees.
3. The Claimant shall include any and all DO&T Claims it asserts against the Arctic Glacier Party Directors, Officers or Trustees in a single DO&T Proof of Claim.
4. The full legal name of the Claimant must be provided.
5. If the Claimant operates under a different name or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.

⁴ Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. And Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

6. If the claim has been assigned or transferred to another party, Section 2(b) must also be completed.
7. Unless the claim is assigned or transferred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the claim will be directed to the address and contact indicated in this section.

SECTION 2(b) – ASSIGNEE

8. If the Claimant has assigned or otherwise transferred its claim, then Section 2(b) must be completed.
9. The full legal name of the Assignee must be provided.
10. If the Assignee operates under a different name or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.
11. If the Monitor in consultation with the Debtor(s) is satisfied that an assignment or transfer has occurred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the claim will be directed to the Assignee at the address and contact indicated in this section.

SECTION 3 - AMOUNT OF CLAIM OF CLAIMANT AGAINST DEBTOR

12. Indicate the amount the Director(s), Officer(s) and/or Trustee(s) was/were and still is/are indebted to the Claimant in the Amount of Claim column, including interest to October 31, 2012.

Currency

13. The amount of the claim must be provided in the currency in which it arose.
14. Indicate the appropriate currency in the Currency column.
15. If the claim is denominated in multiple currencies, use a separate line to indicate the claim amount in each such currency. If there are insufficient lines to record these amounts, attach a separate schedule indicating the required information.
16. If necessary, currency will be converted in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order.

SECTION 4 - DOCUMENTATION

17. Attach to the DO&T Proof of Claim form all particulars of the claim and supporting documentation, including amount and description of transaction(s) or agreement(s) or legal breach(es) giving rise to the claim.

SECTION 5 - CERTIFICATION

18. The person signing the DO&T Proof of Claim should:
 - (a) be the Claimant or authorized representative of the Claimant.
 - (b) have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this claim.

- (c) assert the claim against the Debtor(s) as set out in the DO&T Proof of Claim and certify all supporting documentation is attached.
 - (d) have a witness to its certification.
19. By signing and submitting the DO&T Proof of Claim, the Claimant is asserting the claim against the Debtor(s).

SECTION 6 - FILING OF CLAIM

20. **The DO&T Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m. (Winnipeg time) on October 31, 2012 (the "Claims Bar Date") by prepaid ordinary mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission at the following address:**

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor

**Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2900, P.O. Box 22
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2J1**

Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevksy

Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com, jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com

Fax No.: 416-847-5201

Failure to file your DO&T Proof of Claim so that it is actually received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m., on the Claims Bar Date will result in your claim being barred and you will be prevented from making or enforcing a claim against the Directors, Officers and Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties. In addition, you shall not be entitled to further notice in and shall not be entitled to participate as a creditor in the Arctic Glacier CCAA proceedings.

SCHEDULE "E"

**PROOF OF CLAIM FORM FOR INDEMNITY CLAIMS BY
DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR TRUSTEES OF THE ARCTIC GLACIER PARTIES⁵
(the "DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim")**

This form is to be used only by Directors, Officers and Trustees of an Arctic Glacier Party who are asserting an indemnity claim against the Arctic Glacier Parties in relation to a DO&T Claim against them and NOT for claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties themselves or for claims against Arctic Glacier Directors, Officers and Trustees. For claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties, please use the form titled "Proof Of Claim Form For Claims Against the Arctic Glacier Parties". For claims against Arctic Glacier Directors, Officers and Trustees, please use the form titled "Proof of Claim Form for Claims Against Directors, Officers or Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties". Both forms are available on the Monitor's website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier.

1. Director/Officer/Trustee Particulars (the "Indemnitee")

Legal Name of Indemnitee _____

Address _____

Phone # _____

Fax # _____

City _____

Prov /State _____

email _____

Postal/Zip Code _____

2. Indemnification Claim

Position(s) Held _____

Dates Position(s) Held: From _____ to _____

Reference Number of Proof of Claim with respect to which this DO&T Indemnity Claim is made _____

Particulars of and basis for DO&T Indemnity Claim _____

⁵ Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. And Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

3. Documentation

Provide all particulars of the DO&T Indemnity Claim and supporting documentation giving rise to the Claim.

4. Filing of Claim

This DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim and supporting documentation must be received by the Monitor within fifteen (15) Business Days of the date of deemed receipt by the Director, Officer or Trustee of the DO&T Proof of Claim form by **ordinary prepaid mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission at the following address:**

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor

**Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2900, P.O. Box 22
Toronto, ON Canada M5J 2J1**

Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevksy

Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com, jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com

Fax No.: 416-847-5201

Failure to file your DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order dated September 5, 2012 will result in your DO&T Indemnity Claim being barred and forever extinguished and you will be prohibited from making or enforcing such DO&T Indemnity Claim against the Arctic Glacier Parties.

DATED at _____ this _____ day of _____, 2012

Per: _____
Name

Signature: _____ (Former Director, Officer and/or Trustee)

For more information see www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier, or contact the Monitor by telephone (1-866-688-0510)

SCHEDULE "F"

NOTICE OF REVISION OR DISALLOWANCE

**For Persons that have asserted Claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties⁶,
DO&T Claims against the Directors, Officers and/or Trustees of the Arctic Glacier Parties
or DO&T Indemnity Claims against the Arctic Glacier Parties**

Claims Reference Number: _____

TO: _____

(the "Claimant")

Defined terms not defined in this Notice of Revision or Disallowance have the meaning ascribed in the Order of the Court of Queen's Bench (Winnipeg Centre) in the CCAA proceedings of the Arctic Glacier Parties dated September 5, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order").

Pursuant to the Claims Procedure Order, the Monitor hereby gives you notice that it has reviewed your Proof of Claim, DO&T Proof of Claim or DO&T Indemnity Proof of Claim and has revised or disallowed all or part of your purported Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, as the case may be. Subject to further dispute by you in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order, your Proven Claim will be as follows:

	Amount as submitted		Amount allowed by Monitor
	Currency		
A. Unsecured Claim		\$	\$
B. Secured Claim		\$	\$
C. DO&T Claim		\$	\$
D. DO&T Indemnity Claim		\$	\$
E. Total Claim		\$	\$

⁶ Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. and Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

Reasons for Revision or Disallowance:

SERVICE OF DISPUTE NOTICES

If you intend to dispute this Notice of Revision or Disallowance, you must, no later than 5:00 p.m. (prevailing time in Winnipeg) on the day that is twenty-one (21) Calendar Days after this Notice of Revision or Disallowance is deemed to have been received by you (in accordance with paragraph 51 of the Claims Procedure Order), deliver a Dispute Notice to the Monitor by ordinary prepaid mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission to the address below.

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor

Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street
Suite 2900
P.O. Box 22
Toronto, Ontario Canada
M5J 2J1

Fax No.: 416-847-5201

Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com,
jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com

Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevksy

In accordance with the Claims Procedure Order, notices shall be deemed to be received by the Monitor upon actual receipt thereof by the Monitor during normal business hours on a Business Day, or if delivered outside of normal business hours, on the next Business Day.

The form of Dispute Notice is enclosed and can also be accessed on the Monitor's website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier.

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A DISPUTE NOTICE WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME PERIOD, THIS NOTICE OF REVISION OR DISALLOWANCE WILL BE BINDING UPON YOU.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2012.

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., solely in its capacity as Court-appointed Monitor of the Arctic Glacier Parties, and not in its personal or corporate capacity

Per: _____

For more information see www.alvarezandmarsal.com/arcticglacier, or contact the Monitor by telephone (1-866-688-0510)

APPENDIX "1" to SCHEDULE "F"

NOTICE OF DISPUTE OF NOTICE OF REVISION OR DISALLOWANCE
With respect to the Arctic Glacier Parties⁷

Claims Reference Number: _____

1. Particulars of Claimant:

Full Legal Name of Claimant (include trade name, if different)

(the "Claimant")

Full Mailing Address of the Claimant:

Other Contact Information of the Claimant:

Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Facsimile Number: _____

Attention (Contact Person): _____

⁷ Arctic Glacier Income Fund, Arctic Glacier Inc., Arctic Glacier International Inc., Arctic Glacier California Inc., Arctic Glacier Grayling Inc., Arctic Glacier Lansing Inc., Arctic Glacier Michigan Inc., Arctic Glacier Minnesota Inc., Arctic Glacier Nebraska Inc., Arctic Glacier Newburgh Inc., Arctic Glacier New York Inc., Arctic Glacier Oregon Inc., Arctic Glacier Party Time Inc., Arctic Glacier Pennsylvania Inc., Arctic Glacier Rochester Inc., Arctic Glacier Services Inc., Arctic Glacier Texas Inc., Arctic Glacier Vernon Inc., Arctic Glacier Wisconsin Inc., Diamond Ice Cube Company Inc., Diamond Newport Corporation, Glacier Ice Company, Inc., Ice Perfection Systems Inc., Icesurance Inc., Jack Frost Ice Service, Inc., Knowlton Enterprises, Inc., Mountain Water Ice Company, R&K Trucking, Inc., Winkler Lucas Ice And Fuel Company, Wonderland Ice, Inc. And Glacier Valley Ice Company, L.P. (California) (collectively, the "Arctic Glacier Parties").

2. Particulars of original Claimant from whom you acquired the Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, if applicable

Have you acquired this purported Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim by assignment?

Yes:

No:

If yes and if not already provided, attach documents evidencing assignment.

Full Legal Name of original Claimant(s): _____

3. Dispute of Revision or Disallowance of Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, as the case may be:

The Claimant hereby disagrees with the value of its Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, as the case may be, as set out in the Notice of Revision or Disallowance and asserts a Claim, DO&T Claim or DO&T Indemnity Claim, as the case may be, as follows:

	Currency	Amount allowed by Monitor: (Notice of Revision or Disallowance)	Amount claimed by Claimant:⁸
A. Unsecured Claim		\$	\$
B. Secured Claim		\$	\$
C. DO&T Claim		\$	\$
D. DO&T Indemnity		\$	\$
E. Total Claim		\$	\$

⁸ If necessary, currency will be converted in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order.

REASON(S) FOR THE DISPUTE:

(Please attach all supporting documentation hereto).

SERVICE OF DISPUTE NOTICES

If you intend to dispute a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, you must, no later than 5 p.m. Winnipeg time on the day that is twenty-one (21) Calendar Days after the Notice of Revision or Disallowance is deemed to have been received by you (in accordance with paragraph 51 of the Claims Procedure Order), deliver this Dispute Notice to the Monitor by ordinary prepaid mail, registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission to the address below.

Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., Arctic Glacier Monitor

Address: Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street
Suite 2900
P.O. Box 22
Toronto, Ontario Canada
M5J 2J1

Fax No.: 416-847-5201

Email: mmackenzie@alvarezandmarsal.com, jnevsky@alvarezandmarsal.com

Attention: Melanie MacKenzie and Joshua Nevksy

In accordance with the Claims Procedure Order, notices shall be deemed to be received by the Monitor upon actual receipt thereof by the Monitor during normal business hours on a Business Day, or if delivered outside of normal business hours, on the next Business Day.

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE THIS NOTICE OF DISPUTE OF NOTICE OF REVISION OR DISALLOWANCE WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME PERIOD, THE NOTICE OF REVISION OR DISALLOWANCE WILL BE BINDING UPON YOU.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2012

Name of Claimant: _____

Witness

Per: _____
Name:
Title:
(please print)

SCHEDULE "G" – Canadian Retail Litigation

The following class actions, commenced in Canada, constitute the "Canadian Retail Litigation":

- Court File Nos. 0907-09552 and 1001-03548, Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, Judicial Centre of Calgary,
- Ontario Court File No. 10-CV-14457, filed at the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Windsor, Ontario, and
- Ontario Court File No. 62112CP filed at the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, London, Ontario.

SCHEDULE "H" – Indirect Purchaser Litigation

The following class actions, commenced in the United States, constitute the "Indirect Purchaser Litigation":

No.	Description
1	Consolidated Class Action Complaint filed on May 25, 2011, in the US District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division , in Civil Action No. 2:08-MD-1952-PDB
2	Class Action Complaint filed on March 4, 2012, in the Eighteenth Judicial District, District Court, Sedgwick County, Kansas, Civil Department , in Case No. 11CV0877 (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 5, Case No. MDL-1952)
3	Class Action Complaint filed on January 12, 2012, in the United States District Court, District of Massachusetts , in Civil Action No. 1:12-cv-10072-N (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer
4	Class Action Complaint filed on January 5, 2012, in the United States District Court, District of Minnesota , in Civil Action No. 12-CV-29 (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 7, Case No.
5	Class Action Complaint filed on January 5, 2012, in the United States District Court, Northern District of Mississippi , in Case No. 3:11-CV-092-M-A (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 7, Case No. MDL-1952)
6	Class Action Complaint filed on January 6, 2012, in the United States District Court, District of Nebraska , in Civil Action No. 8:12-cv-0007-FG3 (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 7, Case No. MDL-1952)
7	Class Action Complaint filed on February 2, 2012, in the United States District Court, District of New Mexico , in Civil Action No. 1:12-cv-00111 (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 8, Case No. MDL-1952)
8	Class Action Complaint filed on December 29, 2011, in the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina , in Civil Action No. 1:11-cv-01152 (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 7, Case No. MDL-1952)

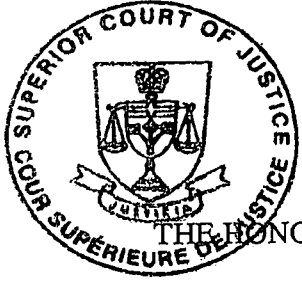
9	Class Action Complaint filed on January 17, 2012, in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona , in Civil Action No. 2:12-cv-00104-JAT (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 7, Case No. MDL-1952)
10	Class Action Complaint filed on January 4, 2012, in the United States District Court, Northern District of Iowa—Western Division , in Civil Action No. 5:12-cv-04004- MWB (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 7, Case No. MDL-1952)
11	Class Action Complaint filed on February 14, 2012, in the United States District Court for the Northern District Mississippi , in Civil Action No. 3:12-cv-00015-DAS (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 9, Case No. MDL-1952)
12	Class Action Complaint filed on January 31, 2012, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee , in Civil Action No. 2:11-cv-02345-STA (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 6, Case No. MDL-1952, listed in such Order as 2-11-02325)
13	Class Action Complaint filed on January 31, 2012, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas , in Civil Action No. 4:11-cv-0372-JLH (transferred to the Consolidated Class Action Complaint by Conditional Transfer Order No. 6, Case No. MDL-1952)

SCHEDULE "I" –Direct Purchaser Litigation

The following class actions constitute the "Direct Purchaser Litigation":

In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litigation Direct Purchaser Class, as certified by the Eastern District of Michigan on December 13, 2011 (Dkt. No. 406, 08-md-1952 E.D. Mich.)

Tab 4



**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

THE HONOURABLE MR.
JUSTICE MORAWETZ

)
)
)

MONDAY, THE 14th
DAY OF MAY, 2012

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE AND
ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION

CLAIMS PROCEDURE ORDER

THIS MOTION, made by Sino-Forest Corporation (the "Applicant") for an order establishing a claims procedure for the identification and determination of certain claims was heard this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

ON READING the Applicant's Notice of Motion, the affidavit of W. Judson Martin sworn on May 2, 2012, the Second Report of FTI Consulting Canada Inc. (the "Monitor") dated April 30, 2012 (the "Monitor's Second Report") and the Supplemental Report to the Monitor's Second Report dated May 12, 2012 (the "Supplemental Report"), and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Applicant, the Applicant's directors, the Monitor, the *ad hoc* committee of Noteholders (the "Ad Hoc Noteholders"), and those other parties present, no one appearing for the other parties served with the Applicant's Motion Record, although duly served as appears from the affidavit of service, filed:

SERVICE

1. THIS COURT ORDERS that the time for service of the Notice of Motion, the Motion Record, the Monitor's Second Report and the Supplemental Report is hereby abridged and

validated such that this Motion is properly returnable today and hereby dispenses with further service thereof.

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

2. The following terms shall have the following meanings ascribed thereto:
- (a) "2013 and 2016 Trustee" means The Bank of New York Mellon, in its capacity as trustee for the 2013 Notes and the 2016 Notes;
 - (b) "2014 and 2017 Trustee" means Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, in its capacity as trustee for the 2014 Notes and the 2017 Notes;
 - (c) "2013 Note Indenture" means the indenture dated as of July 23, 2008, by and between the Applicant, the entities listed as subsidiary guarantors thereto, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, as amended, modified or supplemented;
 - (d) "2014 Note Indenture" means the indenture dated as of July 27, 2009 entered into by and between the Applicant, the entities listed as subsidiary guarantors thereto, and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee, as amended, modified or supplemented;
 - (e) "2016 Note Indenture" means the indenture dated as of December 17, 2009, by and between the Applicant, the entities listed as subsidiary guarantors thereto, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, as amended, modified or supplemented;
 - (f) "2017 Note Indenture" means the indenture dated as of October 21, 2010, by and between the Applicant, the entities listed as subsidiary guarantors thereto, and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee, as amended, modified or supplemented;
 - (g) "2013 Notes" means the US\$345,000,000 of 5.00% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2013 issued pursuant to the 2013 Note Indenture;

- (h) "2014 Notes" means the US\$399,517,000 of 10.25% Guaranteed Senior Notes Due 2014 issued pursuant to the 2014 Note Indenture;
- (i) "2016 Notes" means the US\$460,000,000 of 4.25% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2016 issued pursuant to the 2016 Note Indenture;
- (j) "2017 Notes" means the US\$600,000,000 of 6.25% Guaranteed Senior Notes Due 2017 issued pursuant to the 2017 Note Indenture;
- (k) "Administration Charge" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph 37 of the Initial Order;
- (l) "BIA" means the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3, as amended;
- (m) "Business Day" means a day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, on which banks are generally open for business in Toronto, Ontario;
- (n) "CCAA" means the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended;
- (o) "CCAA Proceedings" means the proceedings commenced by the Applicant in the Court under Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL;
- (p) "CCAA Service List" means the service list in the CCAA Proceedings posted on the Monitor's Website, as amended from time to time;
- (q) "Claim" means:
 - (i) any right or claim of any Person that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against the Applicant, whether or not asserted or made, in connection with any indebtedness, liability or obligation of any kind whatsoever, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof, including by reason of the commission of a tort (intentional or unintentional), by reason of any breach of contract or other agreement

(oral or written), by reason of any breach of duty (including any legal, statutory, equitable or fiduciary duty) or by reason of any right of ownership of or title to property or assets or right to a trust or deemed trust (statutory, express, implied, resulting, constructive or otherwise), and whether or not any indebtedness, liability or obligation is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, unsecured, present or future, known or unknown, by guarantee, surety or otherwise, and whether or not any right or claim is executory or anticipatory in nature, including any right or ability of any Person (including Directors and Officers) to advance a claim for contribution or indemnity or otherwise with respect to any matter, action, cause or chose in action, whether existing at present or commenced in the future, which indebtedness, liability or obligation, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof (A) is based in whole or in part on facts prior to the Filing Date, (B) relates to a time period prior to the Filing Date, or (C) is a right or claim of any kind that would be a claim provable in bankruptcy within the meaning of the BIA had the Applicant become bankrupt on the Filing Date, or an Equity Claim (each a "Prefiling Claim", and collectively, the "Prefiling Claims");

- (ii) a Restructuring Claim; and
- (iii) a Secured Claim;

provided, however, that "Claim" shall not include an Excluded Claim, a D&O Claim or a D&O Indemnity Claim;

- (r) "Claimant" means any Person having a Claim, a D&O Claim or a D&O Indemnity Claim and includes the transferee or assignee of a Claim, a D&O Claim or a D&O Indemnity Claim transferred and recognized as a Claimant in accordance with paragraphs 46 and 47 hereof or a trustee, executor, liquidator, receiver, receiver and manager, or other Person acting on behalf of or through such Person;

- (s) "Claimants' Guide to Completing the D&O Proof of Claim" means the guide to completing the D&O Proof of Claim form, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "E-2" hereto;
- (t) "Claimants' Guide to Completing the Proof of Claim" means the guide to completing the Proof of Claim form, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "E" hereto;
- (u) "Claims Bar Date" means June 20, 2012;
- (v) "Class" means the National Class and the Quebec Class;
- (w) "Court" means the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial List);
- (x) "Creditors' Meeting" means any meeting of creditors called for the purpose of considering and voting in respect of the Plan, if one is filed, to be scheduled pursuant to further order of the Court;
- (y) "D&O Claim" means, other than an Excluded Claim, (i) any right or claim of any Person that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against one or more Directors or Officers that relates to a Claim for which such Directors or Officers are by law liable to pay in their capacity as Directors or Officers, or (ii) any right or claim of any Person that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against one or more Directors or Officers, in that capacity, whether or not asserted or made, in connection with any indebtedness, liability or obligation of any kind whatsoever, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof, including by reason of the commission of a tort (intentional or unintentional), by reason of any breach of contract or other agreement (oral or written), by reason of any breach of duty (including any legal, statutory, equitable or fiduciary duty) or by reason of any right of ownership of or title to property or assets or right to a trust or deemed trust (statutory, express, implied, resulting, constructive or otherwise), and whether or not any indebtedness, liability or obligation, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof, is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured,

disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, unsecured, present or future, known or unknown, by guarantee, surety or otherwise, and whether or not any right or claim is executory or anticipatory in nature, including any right or ability of any Person to advance a claim for contribution or indemnity from any such Directors or Officers or otherwise with respect to any matter, action, cause or chose in action, whether existing at present or commenced in the future, which indebtedness, liability or obligation, and any interest accrued thereon or costs payable in respect thereof (A) is based in whole or in part on facts prior to the Filing Date, or (B) relates to a time period prior to the Filing Date;

- (z) "D&O Indemnity Claim" means any existing or future right of any Director or Officer against the Applicant which arose or arises as a result of any Person filing a D&O Proof of Claim in respect of such Director or Officer for which such Director or Officer is entitled to be indemnified by the Applicant;
- (aa) "D&O Indemnity Claims Bar Date" has the meaning set forth in paragraph 19 of this Order;
- (bb) "D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim" means the indemnity proof of claim in substantially the form attached as Schedule "F" hereto to be completed and filed by a Director or Officer setting forth its purported D&O Indemnity Claim;
- (cc) "D&O Proof of Claim" means the proof of claim in substantially the form attached as Schedule "D-2" hereto to be completed and filed by a Person setting forth its purported D&O Claim and which shall include all supporting documentation in respect of such purported D&O Claim;
- (dd) "Directors" means anyone who is or was, or may be deemed to be or have been, whether by statute, operation of law or otherwise, a director or *de facto* director of the Applicant;
- (ee) "Directors' Charge" has the meaning given to that term in paragraph 26 of the Initial Order;

- (ff) "Dispute Notice" means a written notice to the Monitor, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "B" hereto, delivered to the Monitor by a Person who has received a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, of its intention to dispute such Notice of Revision or Disallowance;
- (gg) "Employee Amounts" means all outstanding wages, salaries and employee benefits (including, employee medical, dental, disability, life insurance and similar benefit plans or arrangements, incentive plans, share compensation plans and employee assistance programs and employee or employer contributions in respect of pension and other benefits), vacation pay, commissions, bonuses and other incentive payments, termination and severance payments, and employee expenses and reimbursements, in each case incurred in the ordinary course of business and consistent with existing compensation policies and arrangements;
- (hh) "Equity Claim" has the meaning set forth in Section 2(1) of the CCAA;
- (ii) "Excluded Claim" means:
 - (i) any Claims entitled to the benefit of the Administration Charge or the Directors' Charge, or any further charge as may be ordered by the Court;
 - (ii) any Claims of the Subsidiaries against the Applicant;
 - (iii) any Claims of employees of the Applicant as at the Filing Date in respect of Employee Amounts;
 - (iv) any Post-Filing Claims;
 - (v) any Claims of the Ontario Securities Commission; and
 - (vi) any D&O Claims in respect of (i) through (v) above;
- (jj) "Filing Date" means March 30, 2012;

- (kk) "Government Authority" means a federal, provincial, territorial, municipal or other government or government department, agency or authority (including a court of law) having jurisdiction over the Applicant;
- (ll) "Initial Order" means the Initial order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Morawetz made March 30, 2012 in the CCAA Proceedings, as amended, restated or varied from time to time;
- (mm) "Known Claimants" means:
 - (i) any Persons which, based upon the books and records of the Applicant, was owed monies by the Applicant as of the Filing Date and which monies remain unpaid in whole or in part;
 - (ii) any Person who has commenced a legal proceeding in respect of a Claim or D&O Claim or given the Applicant written notice of an intention to commence a legal proceeding or a demand for payment in respect of a Claim or D&O Claim, provided that where a lawyer of record has been listed in connection with any such proceedings, the "Known Claimant" for the purposes of any notice required herein or to be given hereunder shall be, in addition to that Person, its lawyer of record; and
 - (iii) any Person who is a party to a lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation of the Applicant which was restructured, terminated, repudiated or disclaimed by the Applicant between the Filing Date and the date of this Order;
- (nn) "Monitor's Website" has the meaning set forth in paragraph 12(a) of this Order;
- (oo) "National Class" has the meaning given to it in the Fresh As Amended Statement of Claim in the Ontario Class Action;
- (pp) "Note Indenture Trustees" means, collectively, the 2013 and 2016 Trustee and the 2014 and 2017 Trustee;

- (qq) "Notes" means, collectively, the 2013 Notes, the 2014 Notes, the 2016 Notes, and the 2017 Notes;
- (rr) "Noteholder" means a registered or beneficial holder on or after the Filing Date of a Note in that capacity, and, for greater certainty, does not include former registered or beneficial holders of Notes;
- (ss) "Notice of Revision or Disallowance" means a notice, in substantially the form attached as Schedule "A" hereto, advising a Person that the Monitor has revised or disallowed all or part of such Person's purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim set out in such Person's Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim;
- (tt) "Notice to Claimants" means the notice to Claimants for publication in substantially the form attached as Schedule "C" hereto;
- (uu) "Officers" means anyone who is or was, or may be deemed to be or have been, whether by statute, operation of law or otherwise, an officer or *de facto* officer of the Applicant;
- (vv) "Ontario Class Action" means the action commenced against the Applicant and others in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, bearing (Toronto) Court File No. CV-11-431153-00CP;
- (ww) "Ontario Plaintiffs" means the Trustees of the Labourers' Pension Fund of Central and Eastern Canada and the other named Plaintiffs in the Ontario Class Action;
- (xx) "Person" is to be broadly interpreted and includes any individual, firm, corporation, limited or unlimited liability company, general or limited partnership, association, trust, unincorporated organization, joint venture, Government Authority or any agency, regulatory body, officer or instrumentality thereof or any other entity, wherever situate or domiciled, and whether or not having legal status, and whether acting on their own or in a representative capacity;

- (yy) "Plan" means any proposed plan of compromise or arrangement filed in respect of the Applicant pursuant to the CCAA as the same may be amended, supplemented or restated from time to time in accordance with its terms;
- (zz) "Post-Filing Claims" means any claims against the Applicant that arose from the provision of authorized goods and services provided or otherwise incurred on or after the Filing Date in the ordinary course of business, but specifically excluding any Restructuring Claim;
- (aaa) "Proof of Claim" means the proof of claim in substantially the form attached as Schedule "D" hereto to be completed and filed by a Person setting forth its purported Claim and which shall include all supporting documentation in respect of such purported Claim;
- (bbb) "Proof of Claim Document Package" means a document package that includes a copy of the Notice to Claimants, the Proof of Claim form, the D&O Proof of Claim form, the Claimants' Guide to Completing the Proof of Claim form, the Claimants' Guide to Completing the D&O Proof of Claim form, and such other materials as the Monitor, in consultation with the Applicant, may consider appropriate or desirable;
- (ccc) "Proven Claim" means the amount and Status of a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim of a Claimant as determined in accordance with this Order;
- (ddd) "Quebec Class" has the meaning given to it in the statement of claim in the Quebec Class Action;
- (eee) "Quebec Class Action" means the action commenced against the Applicant and others in the Quebec Superior Court, bearing Court File No. 200-06-000132-111 ;
- (fff) "Quebec Plaintiffs" means Guining Liu and the other named plaintiffs in the Quebec Class Action;
- (ggg) "Restructuring Claim" means any right or claim of any Person that may be asserted or made in whole or in part against the Applicant, whether or not asserted

or made, in connection with any indebtedness, liability or obligation of any kind arising out of the restructuring, termination, repudiation or disclaimer of any lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation on or after the Filing Date and whether such restructuring, termination, repudiation or disclaimer took place or takes place before or after the date of this Order;

- (hhh) "Restructuring Claims Bar Date" means, in respect of a Restructuring Claim, the later of (i) the Claims Bar Date, and (ii) 30 days after a Person is deemed to receive a Proof of Claim Document Package pursuant to paragraph 12(e) hereof.
- (iii) "Secured Claim" means that portion of a Claim that is (i) secured by security validly charging or encumbering property or assets of the Applicant (including statutory and possessor liens that create security interests) up to the value of such collateral, and (ii) duly and properly perfected in accordance with the relevant legislation in the appropriate jurisdiction as of the Filing Date;
- (jjj) "Status" means, with respect to a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, or a purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, whether such claim is secured or unsecured; and
- (kkk) "Subsidiaries" means all direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Applicant other than Greenheart Group Limited (Bermuda) and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, and "Subsidiary" means any one of the Subsidiaries.

3. THIS COURT ORDERS that all references as to time herein shall mean local time in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and any reference to an event occurring on a Business Day shall mean prior to 5:00 p.m. on such Business Day unless otherwise indicated herein.

4. THIS COURT ORDERS that all references to the word "including" shall mean "including without limitation".

5. THIS COURT ORDERS that all references to the singular herein include the plural, the plural include the singular, and any gender includes the other gender.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

6. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, in consultation with the Applicant, is hereby authorized to use reasonable discretion as to the adequacy of compliance with respect to the manner in which forms delivered hereunder are completed and executed, and may, where it is satisfied that a Claim, a D&O Claim or a D&O Indemnity Claim has been adequately proven, waive strict compliance with the requirements of this Order as to completion and execution of such forms and to request any further documentation from a Person that the Monitor, in consultation with the Applicant, may require in order to enable it to determine the validity of a Claim, a D&O Claim or a D&O Indemnity Claim.

7. THIS COURT ORDERS that if any purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim arose in a currency other than Canadian dollars, then the Person making the purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim shall complete its Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim, as applicable, indicating the amount of the purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim in such currency, rather than in Canadian dollars or any other currency. The Monitor shall subsequently calculate the amount of such purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim in Canadian Dollars, using the Reuters closing rate on the Filing Date (as found at <http://www.reuters.com/finance/currencies>), without prejudice to a different exchange rate being proposed in any Plan.

8. THIS COURT ORDERS that a Person making a purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim shall complete its Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or Indemnity Proof of Claim, as applicable, indicating the amount of the purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim without including any interest and penalties that would otherwise accrue after the Filing Date.

9. THIS COURT ORDERS that the form and substance of each of the Notice of Revision or Disallowance, Dispute Notice, Notice to Claimants, the Proof of Claim, the D&O Proof of Claim, the Claimants' Guide to Completing the Proof of Claim, the Claimants' Guide to Completing the D&O Proof of Claim, and D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim substantially in the forms attached as Schedules "A", "B", "C", "D", "D-2", "E", "E-2" and "F" respectively to this Order are hereby approved. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Monitor, in consultation with the

Applicant, may from time to time make minor non-substantive changes to such forms as the Monitor, in consultation with the Applicant, considers necessary or advisable.

MONITOR'S ROLE

10. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, in addition to its prescribed rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations under the CCAA and under the Initial Order, is hereby directed and empowered to take such other actions and fulfill such other roles as are authorized by this Order or incidental thereto.

11. THIS COURT ORDERS that (i) in carrying out the terms of this Order, the Monitor shall have all of the protections given to it by the CCAA, the Initial Order, and this Order, or as an officer of the Court, including the stay of proceedings in its favour, (ii) the Monitor shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, (iii) the Monitor shall be entitled to rely on the books and records of the Applicant and any information provided by the Applicant, all without independent investigation, and (iv) the Monitor shall not be liable for any claims or damages resulting from any errors or omissions in such books, records or information.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS, DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

12. THIS COURT ORDERS that:

- (a) the Monitor shall no later than five (5) Business Days following the making of this Order, post a copy of the Proof of Claim Document Package on its website at <http://cfcanada.fticonsulting.com/sfc> ("Monitor's Website");
- (b) the Monitor shall no later than five (5) Business Days following the making of this Order, send on behalf of the Applicant to the Note Indenture Trustees (or to counsel for the Note Indenture Trustees as appears on the CCAA Service List if applicable) a copy of the Proof of Claim Document Package;
- (c) the Monitor shall no later than five (5) Business Days following the making of this Order, send on behalf of the Applicant to each of the Known Claimants a copy of the Proof of Claim Document Package, provided however that the

Monitor is not required to send Proof of Claim Document Packages to Noteholders;

- (d) the Monitor shall no later than five (5) Business Days following the making of this Order, cause the Notice to Claimants to be published in (i) The Globe and Mail newspaper (National Edition) on one such day, and (ii) the Wall Street Journal (Global Edition) on one such day;
- (e) with respect to Restructuring Claims arising from the restructuring, termination, repudiation or disclaimer of any lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation, the Monitor shall send to the counterparty(ies) to such lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation a Proof of Claim Document Package no later than five (5) Business Days following the time the Monitor becomes aware of the restructuring, termination, repudiation or disclaimer of any such lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation;
- (f) the Monitor shall, provided such request is received by the Monitor prior to the Claims Bar Date, deliver as soon as reasonably possible following receipt of a request therefor a copy of the Proof of Claim Document Package to any Person requesting such material; and
- (g) the Monitor shall send to any Director or Officer named in a D&O Proof of Claim received by the Claims Bar Date a copy of such D&O Proof of Claim as soon as practicable along with an D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim form, with a copy to counsel for such Directors or Officers.

13. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Applicant shall (i) inform the Monitor of all Known Claimants by providing the Monitor with a list of all Known Claimants and their last known addresses according to the books and records of the Applicant and (ii) provide the Monitor with a list of all Directors and Officers and their last known addresses according to the books and records of the Applicant.

14. THIS COURT ORDERS that, except as otherwise set out in this Order or other orders of the Court, neither the Monitor nor the Applicant is under any obligation to send notice to any

Person holding a Claim, a D&O Claim or a D&O Indemnity Claim, and without limitation, neither the Monitor nor the Applicant shall have any obligation to send notice to any Person having a security interest in a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim (including the holder of a security interest created by way of a pledge or a security interest created by way of an assignment of a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim), and all Persons (including Known Claimants) shall be bound by any notices published pursuant to paragraphs 12(a) and 12(d) of this Order regardless of whether or not they received actual notice, and any steps taken in respect of any Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim in accordance with this Order.

15. THIS COURT ORDERS that the delivery of a Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim, or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim by the Monitor to a Person shall not constitute an admission by the Applicant or the Monitor of any liability of the Applicant or any Director or Officer to any Person.

CLAIMS BAR DATES

Claims and D&O Claims

16. THIS COURT ORDERS that (i) Proofs of Claim (but not in respect of any Restructuring Claims) and D&O Proofs of Claim shall be filed with the Monitor on or before the Claims Bar Date, and (ii) Proofs of Claim in respect of Restructuring Claims shall be filed with the Monitor on or before the Restructuring Claims Bar Date. For the avoidance of doubt, a Proof of Claim or D&O Proof of Claim, as applicable, must be filed in respect of every Claim or D&O Claim, regardless of whether or not a legal proceeding in respect of a Claim or D&O Claim was commenced prior to the Filing Date.

17. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Person that does not file a Proof of Claim as provided for herein such that the Proof of Claim is received by the Monitor on or before the Claims Bar Date or the Restructuring Claims Bar Date, as applicable, (a) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such Claim against the Applicant and all such Claims shall be forever extinguished; (b) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such Claim as against any other Person who could claim contribution or indemnity from the Applicant; (c) shall not be entitled to vote such Claim at the Creditors' Meeting in respect of the

Plan or to receive any distribution thereunder in respect of such Claim; and (d) shall not be entitled to any further notice in, and shall not be entitled to participate as a Claimant or creditor in, the CCAA Proceedings in respect of such Claim.

18. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Person that does not file a D&O Proof of Claim as provided for herein such that the D&O Proof of Claim is received by the Monitor on or before the Claims Bar Date (a) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such D&O Claim against any Directors or Officers, and all such D&O Claims shall be forever extinguished; (b) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such D&O Claim as against any other Person who could claim contribution or indemnity from any Directors or Officers; (c) shall not be entitled to vote such D&O Claim at the Creditors' Meeting or to receive any distribution in respect of such D&O Claim; and (d) shall not be entitled to any further notice in, and shall not be entitled to participate as a Claimant or creditor in, the CCAA Proceedings in respect of such D&O Claim.

D&O Indemnity Claims

19. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Director or Officer wishing to assert a D&O Indemnity Claim shall deliver a D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim to the Monitor so that it is received by no later than fifteen (15) Business Days after the date of receipt of the D&O Proof of Claim by such Director or Officer pursuant to paragraph 12(g) hereof (with respect to each D&O Indemnity Claim, the "D&O Indemnity Claims Bar Date").

20. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Director or Officer that does not file a D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim as provided for herein such that the D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim is received by the Monitor on or before the D&O Indemnity Claims Bar Date (a) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such D&O Indemnity Claim against the Applicant, and such D&O Indemnity Claim shall be forever extinguished; (b) shall be and is hereby forever barred from making or enforcing such D&O Indemnity Claim as against any other Person who could claim contribution or indemnity from the Applicant; and (c) shall not be entitled to vote such D&O Indemnity Claim at the Creditors' Meeting or to receive any distribution in respect of such D&O Indemnity Claim.

Excluded Claims

21. THIS COURT ORDERS that Persons with Excluded Claims shall not be required to file a Proof of Claim in this process in respect of such Excluded Claims, unless required to do so by further order of the Court.

PROOFS OF CLAIM

22. THIS COURT ORDERS that (i) each Person shall include any and all Claims it asserts against the Applicant in a single Proof of Claim, provided however that where a Person has taken assignment or transfer of a purported Claim after the Filing Date, that Person shall file a separate Proof of Claim for each such assigned or transferred purported Claim, and (ii) each Person that has or intends to assert a right or claim against one or more Subsidiaries which is based in whole or in part on facts, underlying transactions, causes of action or events relating to a purported Claim made against the Applicant shall so indicate on such Claimant's Proof of Claim.

23. THIS COURT ORDERS that each Person shall include any and all D&O Claims it asserts against one or more Directors or Officers in a single D&O Proof of Claim, provided however that where a Person has taken assignment or transfer of a purported D&O Claim after the Filing Date, that Person shall file a separate D&O Proof of Claim for each such assigned or transferred purported D&O Claim.

24. THIS COURT ORDERS that the 2013 and 2016 Trustee is authorized and directed to file one Proof of Claim on or before the Claims Bar Date in respect of each of the 2013 Notes and the 2016 Notes, indicating the amount owing on an aggregate basis as at the Filing Date under each of the 2013 Note Indenture and the 2016 Note Indenture.

25. THIS COURT ORDERS that the 2014 and 2017 Trustee is authorized and directed to file one Proof of Claim on or before the Claims Bar Date in respect of each of the 2014 Notes and the 2017 Notes, indicating the amount owing on an aggregate basis as at the Filing Date under each of the 2014 Note Indenture and the 2017 Note Indenture.

26. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Order, Noteholders are not required to file individual Proofs of Claim in respect of Claims relating solely to the debt evidenced by their

Notes. The Monitor may disregard any Proofs of Claim filed by any individual Noteholder claiming the debt evidenced by the Notes, and such Proofs of Claim shall be ineffective for all purposes. The process for determining each individual Noteholder's Claim for voting and distribution purposes with respect to the Plan and the process for voting on the Plan by Noteholders will be established by further order of the Court.

27. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Ontario Plaintiffs are, collectively, authorized to file, on or before the Claims Bar Date, one Proof of Claim and, if applicable, one D&O Proof of Claim, in respect of the substance of the matters set out in the Ontario Class Action, notwithstanding that leave to make a secondary market liability claim has not be granted and that the National Class has not yet been certified, and that members of the National Class may rely on the one Proof of Claim and/or one D&O Proof of Claim filed by the counsel for the Ontario Plaintiffs and are not required to file individual Proofs of Claim or D&O Proofs of Claim in respect of the Claims forming the subject matter of the Ontario Class Action.

28. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Quebec Plaintiffs are, collectively, authorized to file, on or before the Claims Bar Date, one Proof of Claim and, if applicable, one D&O Proof of Claim, in respect of the substance of the matters set out in the Quebec Class Action, notwithstanding that leave to make a secondary market liability claim has not be granted and that the Quebec Class has not yet been certified, and that members of the Quebec Class may rely on the one Proof of Claim and/or one D&O Proof of Claim filed by the counsel for the Quebec Plaintiffs and are not required to file individual Proofs of Claim or D&O Proofs of Claim in respect of the Claims forming the subject matter of the Quebec Class Action.

REVIEW OF PROOFS OF CLAIM

29. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Claimant filing a Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim shall clearly mark as "Confidential" any documents or portions thereof that that Person believes should be treated as confidential.

30. THIS COURT ORDERS that with respect to documents or portions thereof that are marked "Confidential", the following shall apply:

- (a) any information that is otherwise publicly available shall not be treated as “Confidential” regardless of whether it is marked as such;
- (b) subject to the following, such information will be accessible to and may be reviewed only by the Monitor, the Applicant, any Director or Officer named in the applicable D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim and each of their respective counsel, or as otherwise ordered by the Court (“**Designated Persons**”) or consented to by the Claimant, acting reasonably; and
- (c) any Designated Person may provide Confidential Information to other interested stakeholders (who shall have provided non-disclosure undertakings or agreements) on not less than 3 Business Days’ notice to the Claimant. If such Claimant objects to such disclosure, the Claimant and the relevant Designated Person shall attempt to settle any objection, failing which, either party may seek direction from the Court.

31. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor (in consultation with the Applicant and the Directors and Officers named in the D&O Proof of Claim, as applicable), subject to the terms of this Order, shall review all Proofs of Claim and D&O Proofs of Claim filed, and at any time:

- (a) may request additional information from a purported Claimant;
- (b) may request that a purported Claimant file a revised Proof of Claim or D&O Proof of Claim, as applicable;
- (c) may, with the consent of the Applicant and any Person whose liability may be affected or further order of the Court, attempt to resolve and settle any issue arising in a Proof of Claim or D&O Proof of Claim or in respect of a purported Claim or D&O Claim, provided that if a Director or Officer disputes all or any portion of a purported D&O Claim, then the disputed portion of such purported D&O Claim may not be resolved or settled without such Director or Officer's consent or further order of the Court;

- (d) may, with the consent of the Applicant and any Person whose liability may be affected or further order of the Court, accept (in whole or in part) the amount and/or Status of any Claim or D&O Claim, provided that if a Director or Officer disputes all or any portion of a purported D&O Claim against such Director or Officer, then the disputed portion of such purported D&O Claim may not be accepted without such Director or Officer's consent or further order of the Court; and
- (e) may by notice in writing revise or disallow (in whole or in part) the amount and/or Status of any purported Claim or D&O Claim.

32. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a Claim or D&O Claim has been accepted by the Monitor in accordance with this Order, such Claim or D&O Claim shall constitute such Claimant's Proven Claim. The acceptance of any Claim or D&O Claim or other determination of same in accordance with this Order, in full or in part, shall not constitute an admission of any fact, thing, liability, or quantum or status of any claim by any Person, save and except in the context of the CCAA Proceedings, and, for greater certainty, shall not constitute an admission of any fact, thing, liability, or quantum or status of any claim by any Person as against any Subsidiary.

33. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a purported Claim or D&O Claim is revised or disallowed (in whole or in part, and whether as to amount and/or Status), the Monitor shall deliver to the purported Claimant a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, attaching the form of Dispute Notice.

34. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a purported Claim or D&O Claim has been revised or disallowed (in whole or in part, and whether as to amount and/or as to Status), the revised or disallowed purported Claim or D&O Claim (or revised or disallowed portion thereof) shall not be a Proven Claim until determined otherwise in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraphs 42 to 45 hereof or as otherwise ordered by the Court.

REVIEW OF D&O INDEMNITY PROOFS OF CLAIM

35. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, subject to the terms of this Order, shall review all D&O Indemnity Proofs of Claim filed, and at any time:

- (a) may request additional information from a Director or Officer;
- (b) may request that a Director or Officer file a revised D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim;
- (c) may attempt to resolve and settle any issue arising in a D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim or in respect of a purported D&O Indemnity Claim;
- (d) may accept (in whole or in part) the amount and/or Status of any D&O Indemnity Claim; and
- (e) may by notice in writing revise or disallow (in whole or in part) the amount and/or Status of any purported D&O Indemnity Claim.

36. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a D&O Indemnity Claim has been accepted by the Monitor in accordance with this Order, such D&O Indemnity Claim shall constitute such Director or Officer's Proven Claim. The acceptance of any D&O Indemnity Claim or other determination of same in accordance with this Order, in full or in part, shall not constitute an admission of any fact, thing, liability, or quantum or Status of any claim by any Person, save and except in the context of the CCAA Proceedings, and, for greater certainty, shall not constitute an admission of any fact, thing, liability, or quantum or Status of any claim by any Person as against any Subsidiary.

37. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a purported D&O Indemnity Claim is revised or disallowed (in whole or in part, and whether as to amount and/or Status), the Monitor shall deliver to the Director or Officer a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, attaching the form of Dispute Notice.

38. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a purported D&O Indemnity Claim has been revised or disallowed (in whole or in part, and whether as to amount and/or as to Status), the revised or

disallowed purported D&O Indemnity Claim (or revised or disallowed portion thereof) shall not be a Proven Claim until determined otherwise in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraphs 42 to 45 hereof or as otherwise ordered by the Court.

39. THIS COURT ORDERS that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Order, in respect of any Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim that exceeds \$1 million, the Monitor and the Applicant shall not accept, admit, settle, resolve, value (for any purpose), revise or reject such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim ~~without the consent of the Ad Hoc Noteholders or Order of the Court.~~

without
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DISPUTE NOTICE

40. THIS COURT ORDERS that a purported Claimant who intends to dispute a Notice of Revision or Disallowance shall file a Dispute Notice with the Monitor as soon as reasonably possible but in any event such that such Dispute Notice shall be received by the Monitor on the day that is fourteen (14) days after such purported Claimant is deemed to have received the Notice of Revision or Disallowance in accordance with paragraph 50 of this Order. The filing of a Dispute Notice with the Monitor within the fourteen (14) day period specified in this paragraph shall constitute an application to have the amount or Status of such claim determined as set out in paragraphs 42 to 45 of this Order.

41. THIS COURT ORDERS that where a purported Claimant that receives a Notice of Revision or Disallowance fails to file a Dispute Notice with the Monitor within the time period provided therefor in this Order, the amount and Status of such purported Claimant's purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, as applicable, shall be deemed to be as set out in the Notice of Revision or Disallowance and such amount and Status, if any, shall constitute such purported Claimant's Proven Claim, and the balance of such purported Claimant's purported Claim, D&O Claim, or D&O Indemnity Claim, if any, shall be forever barred and extinguished.

RESOLUTION OF CLAIMS, D&O CLAIMS AND D&O INDEMNITY CLAIMS

42. THIS COURT ORDERS that as soon as practicable after the delivery of the Dispute Notice to the Monitor, the Monitor, in accordance with paragraph 31(c), shall attempt to resolve and settle the purported Claim or D&O Claim with the purported Claimant.

43. THIS COURT ORDERS that as soon as practicable after the delivery of the Dispute Notice in respect of a D&O Indemnity Claim to the Monitor, the Monitor, in accordance with paragraph 35(c), shall attempt to resolve and settle the purported D&O Indemnity Claim with the Director or Officer.

44. THIS COURT ORDERS that in the event that a dispute raised in a Dispute Notice is not settled within a time period or in a manner satisfactory to the Monitor, the Applicant and the applicable Claimant, the Monitor shall seek direction from the Court, on the correct process for resolution of the dispute. Without limitation, the foregoing includes any dispute arising as to whether a Claim is or is not an "equity claim" as defined in the CCAA.

45. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Claims and related D&O Claims and/or D&O Indemnity Claims shall be determined at the same time and in the same proceeding.

NOTICE OF TRANSFEREES

46. THIS COURT ORDERS that neither the Monitor nor the Applicant shall be obligated to send notice to or otherwise deal with a transferee or assignee of a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim as the Claimant in respect thereof unless and until (i) actual written notice of transfer or assignment, together with satisfactory evidence of such transfer or assignment, shall have been received by the Monitor and the Applicant, and (ii) the Monitor shall have acknowledged in writing such transfer or assignment, and thereafter such transferee or assignee shall for all purposes hereof constitute the "Claimant" in respect of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim. Any such transferee or assignee of a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, and such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim shall be bound by all notices given or steps taken in respect of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim in accordance with this Order prior to the written acknowledgement by the Monitor of such transfer or assignment.

47. THIS COURT ORDERS that if the holder of a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim has transferred or assigned the whole of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim to more than one Person or part of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim to another Person or Persons, such transfer or assignment shall not create a separate Claim, D&O

Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim and such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim shall continue to constitute and be dealt with as a single Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim notwithstanding such transfer or assignment, and the Monitor and the Applicant shall in each such case not be bound to acknowledge or recognize any such transfer or assignment and shall be entitled to send notice to and to otherwise deal with such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim only as a whole and then only to and with the Person last holding such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim in whole as the Claimant in respect of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim. Provided that a transfer or assignment of the Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim has taken place in accordance with paragraph 46 of this Order and the Monitor has acknowledged in writing such transfer or assignment, the Person last holding such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim in whole as the Claimant in respect of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim may by notice in writing to the Monitor direct that subsequent dealings in respect of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, but only as a whole, shall be with a specified Person and, in such event, such Claimant, transferee or assignee of the Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim shall be bound by any notices given or steps taken in respect of such Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim by or with respect to such Person in accordance with this Order.

48. THIS COURT ORDERS that the transferee or assignee of any Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim (i) shall take the Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim subject to the rights and obligations of the transferor/assignor of the Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, and subject to the rights of the Applicant or Director or Officer against any such transferor or assignor, including any rights of set-off which the Applicant, Director or Officers had against such transferor or assignor, and (ii) cannot use any transferred or assigned Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim to reduce any amount owing by the transferee or assignee to the Applicant, Director or Officer, whether by way of set off, application, merger, consolidation or otherwise.

DIRECTIONS

49. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor, the Applicant and any Person (but only to the extent such Person may be affected with respect to the issue on which directions are sought) may, at any time, and with such notice as the Court may require, seek directions from the Court with respect to this Order and the claims process set out herein, including the forms attached as Schedules hereto.

SERVICE AND NOTICE

50. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Monitor and the Applicant may, unless otherwise specified by this Order, serve and deliver the Proof of Claim Document Package, and any letters, notices or other documents to Claimants, purported Claimants, Directors or Officers, or other interested Persons, by forwarding true copies thereof by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission to such Persons (with copies to their counsel as appears on the CCAA Service List if applicable) at the address as last shown on the records of the Applicant or set out in such Person's Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim. Any such service or notice by courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission shall be deemed to have been received: (i) if sent by ordinary mail, on the third Business Day after mailing within Ontario, the fifth Business Day after mailing within Canada (other than within Ontario), and the tenth Business Day after mailing internationally; (ii) if sent by courier or personal delivery, on the next Business Day following dispatch; and (iii) if delivered by electronic or digital transmission by 6:00 p.m. on a Business Day, on such Business Day, and if delivered after 6:00 p.m. or other than on a Business Day, on the following Business Day. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this paragraph 50, Notices of Revision or Disallowance shall be sent only by (i) facsimile to a number that has been provided in writing by the purported Claimant, Director or Officer, or (ii) courier.

51. THIS COURT ORDERS that any notice or other communication (including Proofs of Claim, D&O Proofs of Claims, D&O Indemnity Proofs of Claim and Notices of Dispute) to be given under this Order by any Person to the Monitor shall be in writing in substantially the form, if any, provided for in this Order and will be sufficiently given only if delivered by prepaid registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission addressed to:

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

Any such notice or other communication by a Person shall be deemed received only upon actual receipt thereof during normal business hours on a Business Day, or if delivered outside of a normal business hours, the next Business Day.

52. THIS COURT ORDERS that if during any period during which notices or other communications are being given pursuant to this Order a postal strike or postal work stoppage of general application should occur, such notices or other communications sent by ordinary mail and then not received shall not, absent further Order of the Court, be effective and notices and other communications given hereunder during the course of any such postal strike or work stoppage of general application shall only be effective if given by courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission in accordance with this Order.

53. THIS COURT ORDERS that in the event that this Order is later amended by further order of the Court, the Monitor shall post such further order on the Monitor's Website and such posting shall constitute adequate notice of such amended claims procedure.

MISCELLANEOUS

54. THIS COURT ORDERS that notwithstanding any other provision of this Order, the solicitation of Proofs of Claim, D&O Proofs of Claim and D&O Indemnity Proofs of Claim and the filing by a Person of any Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim shall not, for that reason only, grant any Person any standing in the CCAA Proceedings or rights under the Plan.

55. THIS COURT ORDERS that the rights of the Ontario Plaintiffs and the Quebec Plaintiffs granted pursuant to paragraphs 27 and 28 of this Order are limited to filing a single Proof of

quantification, (57)

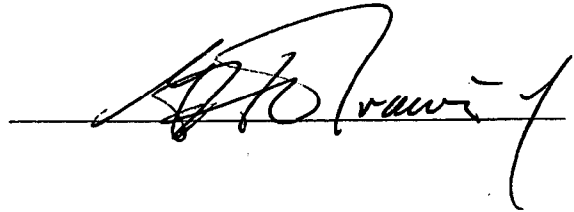
Claim and, if applicable, a single D&O Proof in respect of each of the National Class and the Quebec Class in these proceedings, and not for any other purpose. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the filing of any Proof of Claim or D&O Proof of Claim by the Ontario Plaintiffs or the Quebec Plaintiffs pursuant to this Order:

- (a) is not an admission or recognition of their right to represent the Class for any other purpose, including with respect to settlement or voting in these proceedings, the Ontario Class Action or the Quebec Class Action; and
- (b) is without prejudice to the right of the Ontario Plaintiffs and the Quebec Plaintiffs or their counsel to seek an order granting them rights of representation in these proceedings, the Ontario Class Action or the Quebec Class Action.

56. THIS COURT ORDERS that nothing in this Order shall constitute or be deemed to constitute an allocation or assignment of Claims, D&O Claims, D&O Indemnity Claims, or Excluded Claims into particular affected or unaffected classes for the purpose of a Plan and, for greater certainty, the treatment of Claims, D&O Claims, D&O Indemnity Claims, Excluded Claims or any other claims are to be subject to a Plan and the class or classes of creditors for voting and distribution purposes shall be subject to the terms of any proposed Plan or further Order of the Court.

57. THIS COURT ORDERS that nothing in this Order shall prejudice the rights and remedies of any Directors or Officers or other persons under any existing Director and Officers or other insurance policy or prevent or bar any Person from seeking recourse against or payment from the Applicant's insurance and any Director's and/or Officer's liability insurance policy or policies that exist to protect or indemnify the Directors and/or Officers or other persons, whether such recourse or payment is sought directly by the Person asserting a Claim or a D&O Claim from the insurer or derivatively through the Director or Officer or Applicant; provided, however, that nothing in this Order shall create any rights in favour of such Person under any policies of insurance nor shall anything in this Order limit, remove, modify or alter any defence to such claim available to the insurer pursuant to the provisions of any insurance policy or at law.

58. THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada, the United States, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China or in any other foreign jurisdiction, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Applicant, the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Applicant and to the Monitor, as an officer of the Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign proceeding, or to assist the Applicant and the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.



MAY 14 2012
LE / DANS LE REGISTRE NO. :
ON / BOOK NO. :
ENTERED AT / INSCRIT A TORONTO
MS

SCHEDULE "A"

NOTICE OF REVISION OR DISALLOWANCE

**For Persons that have asserted Claims against Sino-Forest Corporation,
D&O Claims against the Directors or Officers of Sino-Forest Corporation or D&O
Indemnity Claims against Sino-Forest Corporation**

Claim Reference Number: _____

TO: _____
(Name of purported claimant)

Defined terms not defined in this Notice of Revision or Disallowance have the meaning ascribed in the Order of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice dated May 8, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order"). **All dollar values contained herein are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.**

Pursuant to 31 of the Claims Procedure Order, the Monitor hereby gives you notice that it has reviewed your Proof of Claim, D&O Proof of Claim or D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim and has revised or disallowed all or part of your purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, as the case may be. Subject to further dispute by you in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order, your Proven Claim will be as follows:

	Amount as submitted		Amount allowed by Monitor
	(original currency amount)	(in Canadian dollars)	(in Canadian dollars)
A. Prefiling Claim	\$	\$	\$
B. Restructuring Claim	\$	\$	\$
C. Secured Claim	\$	\$	\$
D. D&O Claim	\$	\$	\$
E. D&O Indemnity Claim	\$	\$	\$
F. Total Claim	\$	\$	\$

Reasons for Revision or Disallowance:

SERVICE OF DISPUTE NOTICES

If you intend to dispute this Notice of Revision or Disallowance, you must, no later than 5:00 p.m. (prevailing time in Toronto) on the day that is fourteen (14) days after this Notice of Revision or Disallowance is deemed to have been received by you (in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Claims Procedure Order), deliver a Dispute Notice to the Monitor by registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission to the address below. In accordance with the Claims Procedure Order, notices shall be deemed to be received upon actual receipt thereof by the Monitor during normal business hours on a Business Day, or if delivered outside of normal business hours, on the next Business Day. The form of Dispute Notice is enclosed and can also be accessed on the Monitor's website at <http://cfcanada.fticonsulting.com/sfc>.

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

SCHEDULE "B"

DISPUTE NOTICE

With respect to Sino-Forest Corporation

Claim Reference Number: _____

1. **Particulars of Claimant:**

Full Legal Name of claimant (include trade name, if different):

(the "Claimant")

Full Mailing Address of the Claimant:

Other Contract Information of the Claimant:

Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Facsimile Number: _____

Attention (Contact Person): _____

2.

Particulars of original Claimant from whom you acquired the Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim:

Have you acquired this purported Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim by assignment?

Yes:

No:

If yes and if not already provided, attach documents evidencing assignment.

Full Legal Name of original Claimant(s): _____

3.

Dispute of Revision or Disallowance of Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, as the case may be:

For the purposes of the Claims Procedure Order only (and without prejudice to the terms of any plan of arrangement or compromise), claims in a foreign currency will be converted to Canadian dollars at the exchange rates set out in the Claims Procedure Order.

The Claimant hereby disagrees with the value of its Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, as the case may be, as set out in the Notice of Revision or Disallowance and asserts a Claim, D&O Claim or D&O Indemnity Claim, as the case may be, as follows:

	Amount allowed by Monitor: (Notice of Revision or Disallowance) (in Canadian dollars)	Amount claimed by Claimant: (in Canadian Dollars)
A. Prefiling Claim	\$	\$
B. Restructuring Claim	\$	\$
C. Secured Claim	\$	\$
D. D&O Claim	\$	\$
E. D&O Indemnity Claim	\$	\$
F. Total Claim	\$	\$

REASON(S) FOR THE DISPUTE:

SERVICE OF DISPUTE NOTICES

If you intend to dispute a Notice of Revision or Disallowance, you must, by no later than the date that is fourteen (14) days after the Notice of Revision or Disallowance is deemed to have been received by you (in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Claims Procedure Order), deliver to the Monitor this Dispute Notice by registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission to the address below. In accordance with the Claims Procedure Order, notices shall be deemed to be received upon actual receipt thereof by the Monitor during normal business hours on a Business Day, or if delivered outside of normal business hours, on the next Business Day.

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2012.

Name of Claimant: _____

Witness

Per: _____
Name:
Title:
(please print)

SCHEDULE "C"

**NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS
AGAINST SINO-FOREST CORPORATION
(hereinafter referred to as the "Applicant")**

**RE: NOTICE OF CLAIMS PROCEDURE FOR THE APPLICANT PURSUANT TO
THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT (the "CCAA")**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this notice is being published pursuant to an Order of the Superior Court of Justice of Ontario made on May 8, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order"). Pursuant to the Claims Procedure Order, Proof of Claim Document Packages will be sent to claimants by mail, on or before May 15, 2012, if those claimants are known to the Applicant. Claimants may also obtain the Claims Procedure Order and a Proof of Claim Document Package from the website of the Monitor at <http://cfcanada.fticonsulting.com/sfc>, or by contacting the Monitor by telephone (416-649-8094).

Proofs of Claim (including D&O Proofs of Claim) must be submitted to the Monitor for any claim against the Applicant, whether unliquidated, contingent or otherwise, or a claim against any current or former officer or director of the Applicant, in each case where the claim (i) arose prior to March 30, 2012, or (ii) arose on or after March 30, 2012 as a result of the restructuring, termination, repudiation or disclaimer of any lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation. Please consult the Proof of Claim Document Package for more details.

Completed Proofs of Claim must be received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on the applicable claims bar date, as set out in the Claims Procedure Order. It is your responsibility to ensure that the Monitor receives your Proof of Claim or D&O Proof of Claim by the applicable claims bar date.

Certain Claimants are exempted from the requirement to file a Proof of Claim. Among those claimants who do not need to file a Proof of Claim are individual noteholders in respect of Claims relating solely to the debt evidenced by their notes and persons whose Claims form the subject matter of the Ontario Class Action or the Quebec Class Action. Please consult the Claims Procedure Order for additional details.

**CLAIMS AND D&O CLAIMS WHICH ARE NOT RECEIVED BY THE APPLICABLE
CLAIMS BAR DATE WILL BE BARRED AND EXTINGUISHED FOREVER.**

DATED at Toronto this • day of •, 2012.

SCHEDULE "D"
PROOF OF CLAIM AGAINST
SINO-FOREST CORPORATION

1. Original Claimant Identification (the "Claimant")

Legal Name of Claimant _____	Name of Contact _____
Address _____	Title _____
_____	Phone # _____
_____	Fax # _____
City _____ Prov / State _____	e-mail _____
Postal/Zip code _____	

2. Assignee, if claim has been assigned

Full Legal Name of Assignee _____	Name of Contact _____
Address _____	Phone # _____
_____	Fax # _____
City _____ Prov / State _____	e-mail _____
Postal/Zip code _____	

3a. Amount of Claim

The Applicant or Director or Officer was and still is indebted to the Claimant as follows:

Currency	Original Currency Amount	Unsecured Prefiling Claim	Restructuring Claim	Secured Claim
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3b. Claim against Subsidiaries

If you have or intend to make a claim against one or more Subsidiaries which is based in whole or in part on facts, underlying transactions, causes of action or events relating to a claim made against the Applicant above, check the box below, list the Subsidiaries against whom you assert your claim, and provide particulars of your claim against such Subsidiaries.

I/we have a claim against one or more Subsidiary
Name(s) of Subsidiaries

Name(s) of Subsidiaries	Currency	Original Currency Amount	Amount of Claim
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4. Documentation

Provide all particulars of the Claim and supporting documentation, including amount, and description of transaction(s) or agreement(s), or legal breach(es) giving rise to the Claim.

5. Certification

I hereby certify that:

1. I am the Claimant, or authorized representative of the Claimant.
2. I have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this Claim.
3. Complete documentation in support of this claim is attached.

Name _____

Title _____

Dated at _____

this ____ day of _____ 2012

Signature _____

Witness _____

6. Filing of Claim

This Proof of Claim **must be received by the Monitor by no later than 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on June 20, 2012**, by registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission at the following address:

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

**PROOF OF CLAIM AGAINST
DIRECTORS OR OFFICERS OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

This form is to be used only by Claimants asserting a claim against any director and/or officers of Sino-Forest Corporation, and NOT for claims against Sino-Forest Corporation itself. For claims against Sino-Forest Corporation, please use the form titled "Proof of Claim Against Sino-Forest Corporation", which is available on the Monitor's website at <http://cfcanda.fticonsulting.com/sfc>.

1. Original Claimant Identification (the "Claimant")

Legal Name of Claimant _____	Name of Contact _____
Address _____	Title _____
_____	Phone # _____
_____	Fax # _____
City _____ Prov / State _____	e-mail _____
Postal/Zip code _____	

2. Assignee, if D&O Claim has been assigned

Full Legal Name of Assignee _____	Name of Contact _____
Address _____	Phone # _____
_____	Fax # _____
City _____ Prov / State _____	e-mail _____
Postal/Zip code _____	

3. Amount of D&O Claim

The Director or Officer was and still is indebted to the Claimant as follows:

I/we have a claim against a Director(s) and/or Officer(s)

Name(s) of Director(s) and/or Officer(s)	Currency	Original Currency Amount	Amount of Claim
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4. Documentation

Provide all particulars of the D&O Claim and supporting documentation, including amount, and description of transaction(s) or agreement(s), or legal breach(es) giving rise to the D&O Claim.

5. Certification

I hereby certify that:

1. I am the Claimant, or authorized representative of the Claimant.

2. I have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this D&O Claim.
3. Complete documentation in support of this D&O Claim is attached.

Name _____

Title _____

Dated at _____

this ____ day of _____ 2012

Signature _____

Witness _____

6. Filing of D&O Claim

This Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by no later than 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on June 20, 2012, by registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission at the following address:

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

An electronic version of this form is available at <http://cfcanda.fticonsulting.com/sfc>

SCHEDULE "E"

GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE PROOF OF CLAIM FOR CLAIMS AGAINST SINO-FOREST-CORPORATION

This Guide has been prepared to assist Claimants in filling out the Proof of Claim with respect to Sino-Forest Corporation (the "Applicant"). If you have any additional questions regarding completion of the Proof of Claim, please consult the Monitor's website at <http://cfcanada.fticonsulting.com/sfc> or contact the Monitor, whose contact information is shown below.

Additional copies of the Proof of Claim may be found at the Monitor's website address noted above.

Please note that this is a guide only, and that in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this guide and the terms of the Claims Procedure Order made on May 8, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order"), the terms of the Claims Procedure Order will govern.

SECTION 1 - ORIGINAL CLAIMANT

4. A separate Proof of Claim must be filed by each legal entity or person asserting a claim against the Applicant.
5. The Claimant shall include any and all Claims it asserts against the Applicant in a single Proof of Claim.
6. The full legal name of the Claimant must be provided.
7. If the Claimant operates under a different name, or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.
8. If the Claim has been assigned or transferred to another party, Section 2 must also be completed.
9. Unless the Claim is assigned or transferred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the Claim will be directed to the address and contact indicated in this section.
10. Certain Claimants are exempted from the requirement to file a Proof of Claim. Among those claimants who do not need to file a Proof of Claim are individual noteholders in respect of Claims relating solely to the debt evidenced by their notes. Please consult the Claims Procedure Order for details with respect to these and other exemptions.

SECTION 2 - ASSIGNEE

11. If the Claimant has assigned or otherwise transferred its Claim, then Section 2 must be completed.
12. The full legal name of the Assignee must be provided.

13. If the Assignee operates under a different name, or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.

14. If the Monitor in consultation with the Applicant is satisfied that an assignment or transfer has occurred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the Claim will be directed to the Assignee at the address and contact indicated in this section.

SECTION 3A - AMOUNT OF CLAIM OF CLAIMANT AGAINST DEBTOR

15. Indicate the amount the Applicant was and still is indebted to the Claimant.

Currency, Original Currency Amount

16. The amount of the Claim must be provided in the currency in which it arose.

17. Indicate the appropriate currency in the Currency column.

18. If the Claim is denominated in multiple currencies, use a separate line to indicate the Claim amount in each such currency. If there are insufficient lines to record these amounts, attach a separate schedule indicating the required information.

19. Claims denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars will be converted into Canadian dollars in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order.

Unsecured Prefiling Claim

20. Check this box ONLY if the Claim recorded on that line is an unsecured prefiling claim.

Restructuring Claim

21. Check this box ONLY if the amount of the Claim against the Applicant arose out of the restructuring, termination, repudiation or disclaimer of a lease, contract, or other agreement or obligation on or after March 30, 2012.

Secured Claim

Check this box ONLY if the Claim recorded on that line is a secured claim.

SECTION 3B - CLAIM AGAINST SUBSIDIARIES

22. Check this box ONLY if you have or intend to make a claim against one or more Subsidiaries which is based in whole or in part on facts, underlying transactions, causes of action or events relating to a claim made against the Applicant above, and list the Subsidiaries against whom you assert your claim.

SECTION 4 - DOCUMENTATION

23. Attach to the claim form all particulars of the Claim and supporting documentation, including amount, description of transaction(s) or agreement(s) or breach(es) giving rise to the Claim.

SECTION 5 - CERTIFICATION

24. The person signing the Proof of Claim should:

- (a) be the Claimant, or authorized representative of the Claimant.
- (b) have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this Claim.
- (c) have a witness to its certification.

25. By signing and submitting the Proof of Claim, the Claimant is asserting the claim against the Applicant.

SECTION 6 - FILING OF CLAIM

26. This Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by no later than 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on June 20, 2012. Proofs of Claim should be sent by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission to the following address:

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

Failure to file your Proof of Claim so that it is received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m., on the applicable claims bar date will result in your claim being barred and you will be prevented from making or enforcing a Claim against the Applicant. In addition, you shall not be entitled to further notice in and shall not be entitled to participate as a creditor in these proceedings.

SCHEDULE "E-2"**GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE PROOF OF CLAIM FOR CLAIMS AGAINST DIRECTORS OR OFFICERS OF SINO-FOREST-CORPORATION**

This Guide has been prepared to assist Claimants in filling out the D&O Proof of Claim against any Directors or Officers of Sino-Forest Corporation (the "Applicant"). If you have any additional questions regarding completion of the Proof of Claim, please consult the Monitor's website at <http://cfcanada.fticonsulting.com/sfc> or contact the Monitor, whose contact information is shown below.

The D&O Proof of Claim is to be used only by Claimants asserting a claim against a director and/or officer of Sino-Forest Corporation, and NOT for claims against Sino-Forest Corporation itself. For claims against Sino-Forest Corporation, please use the form titled "Proof of Claim Against Sino-Forest Corporation", which is available on the Monitor's website at <http://cfcanada.fticonsulting.com/sfc>.

Additional copies of the D&O Proof of Claim may be found at the Monitor's website address noted above.

Please note that this is a guide only, and that in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this guide and the terms of the Claims Procedure Order made on May 8, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order"), the terms of the Claims Procedure Order will govern.

SECTION 1 - ORIGINAL CLAIMANT

27. A separate D&O Proof of Claim must be filed by each legal entity or person asserting a claim against any Directors or Officers of the Applicant.
28. The Claimant shall include any and all D&O Claims it asserts in a single D&O Proof of Claim.
29. The full legal name of the Claimant must be provided.
30. If the Claimant operates under a different name, or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.
31. If the D&O Claim has been assigned or transferred to another party, Section 2 must also be completed.
32. Unless the D&O Claim is assigned or transferred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the D&O Claim will be directed to the address and contact indicated in this section.

SECTION 2 - ASSIGNEE

33. If the Claimant has assigned or otherwise transferred its D&O Claim, then Section 2 must be completed.

34. The full legal name of the Assignee must be provided.
35. If the Assignee operates under a different name, or names, please indicate this in a separate schedule in the supporting documentation.
36. If the Monitor in consultation with the Applicant is satisfied that an assignment or transfer has occurred, all future correspondence, notices, etc. regarding the D&O Claim will be directed to the Assignee at the address and contact indicated in this section.

SECTION 3 - AMOUNT OF CLAIM OF CLAIMANT AGAINST DIRECTOR OR OFFICER

37. Indicate the amount the Director or Officer is claimed to be indebted to the Claimant and provide all other request details.

Currency, Original Currency Amount

38. The amount of the D&O Claim must be provided in the currency in which it arose.
39. Indicate the appropriate currency in the Currency column.
40. If the D&O Claim is denominated in multiple currencies, use a separate line to indicate the Claim amount in each such currency. If there are insufficient lines to record these amounts, attach a separate schedule indicating the required information.
41. D&O Claims denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars will be converted into Canadian dollars in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order.

SECTION 4 - DOCUMENTATION

42. Attach to the claim form all particulars of the D&O Claim and supporting documentation, including amount, description of transaction(s) or agreement(s) or breach(es) giving rise to the D&O Claim.

SECTION 5 - CERTIFICATION

43. The person signing the D&O Proof of Claim should:
- (a) be the Claimant, or authorized representative of the Claimant.
 - (b) have knowledge of all the circumstances connected with this D&O Claim.
 - (c) have a witness to its certification.
44. By signing and submitting the D&O Proof of Claim, the Claimant is asserting the claim against the Directors and Officers identified therein.

SECTION 6 - FILING OF CLAIM

45. The D&O Proof of Claim must be received by the Monitor by no later than 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on June 20, 2012. D&O Proofs of Claim should be sent by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission to the following address:

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
TD Waterhouse Tower
79 Wellington Street West
Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8
Attention: Jodi Porepa
Telephone: (416) 649-8094
E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

Failure to file your D&O Proof of Claim so that it is received by the Monitor by 5:00 p.m., on the applicable claims bar date will result in your claim being barred and you will be prevented from making or enforcing a D&O Claim against the any directors or officers of the Applicant. In addition, you shall not be entitled to further notice in and shall not be entitled to participate as a D&O claimant in these proceedings.

SCHEDULE "F"

**D&O INDEMNITY PROOF OF CLAIM
SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

1. Director and /or Officer Particulars (the "Indemnitee")

Legal Name of Indemnitee _____

Address _____ Phone # _____

_____ Fax # _____

City _____ Prov / State _____ e-mail _____

Postal/Zip code _____

2. Indemnification Claim

Position(s) Held _____

Dates Position(s) Held: From _____ to _____

Reference Number of Proof of Claim with respect to which this D&O Indemnity Claim is made _____

Particulars of and basis for D&O Indemnity Claim _____

(Provide all particulars of the D&O Indemnity Claim, including all supporting documentation)

3 Filing of Claim

This D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim and supporting documentation are to be returned to the Monitor within ten Business Days of the date of deemed receipt by the Director or Officer of the Proof of Claim by registered mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic or digital transmission at the following address:

FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
 Court-appointed Monitor of Sino-Forest Corporation
 TD Waterhouse Tower
 79 Wellington Street West
 Suite 2010, P.O. Box 104
 Toronto, Ontario M5K 1G8

Attention: Jodi Porepa
 Telephone: (416) 649-8094
 E-mail: sfc@fticonsulting.com

Failure to file your D&O Indemnity Proof of Claim in accordance with the Claims Procedure Order will result in your D&O Indemnity Claim being barred and forever extinguished and you will be prohibited from making or enforcing such D&O Indemnity Claim against the Applicant.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 2012.

Per: _____
Name

Signature: _____ (Former Director and/or Officer)

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES CREDITORS' ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED AND IN THE
MATTER OF A PLAN OR COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**
Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

Proceedings commenced in Toronto

ORDER

BENNETT JONES LLP
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Fax: 416-863-1716

Lawyers for the Applicant

Tab 5

Case Name:

Worldspan Marine Inc. (Re)

**IN THE MATTER OF the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended
AND IN THE MATTER OF the Canada Business Corporations Act,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C-44, and the Business Corporations Act,
S.B.C. 2002, c. 57
AND IN THE MATTER OF Worldspan Marine Inc., Crescent Custom
Yachts Inc., Queenship Marine Industries Ltd., 27222
Developments Ltd., and Composite FRP Products Ltd.,
Petitioners**

[2011] B.C.J. No. 2467

2011 BCSC 1758

86 C.B.R. (5th) 119

211 A.C.W.S. (3d) 557

2011 CarswellBC 3667

Docket: S113550

Registry: Vancouver

British Columbia Supreme Court
Vancouver, British Columbia

P.J. Pearlman J.

Heard: December 16, 2011.

Judgment: December 21, 2011.

(54 paras.)

*Bankruptcy and insolvency law -- Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (CCAA) matters -- Com-
promises and arrangements -- Application by petitioner, Worldspan, for an extension of time to
work toward plan of arrangement, allowed -- Worldspan had contracted with Sargeant to construct*

a 144-foot custom motor yacht -- Sargeant stopped making payments after dispute arose between parties -- Worldspan alleged Sargeant's failure to pay resulted in its insolvency -- Worldspan needed additional time to market yacht to find another buyer, to explore debtor-in-possession financing to complete construction of yacht, and to resolve priorities among in rem claims against yacht -- Court satisfied Worldspan had acted in good faith and with due diligence -- Restructuring still best option.

Bankruptcy and insolvency law -- Proceedings -- Practice and procedure -- Application by petitioner, Worldspan, for an extension of time to work toward plan of arrangement, allowed -- Worldspan had contracted with Sargeant to construct a 144-foot custom motor yacht -- Sargeant stopped making payments after dispute arose between parties -- Worldspan alleged Sargeant's failure to pay resulted in its insolvency -- Worldspan needed additional time to market yacht to find another buyer, to explore debtor-in-possession financing to complete construction of yacht, and to resolve priorities among in rem claims against yacht -- Court satisfied Worldspan had acted in good faith and with due diligence -- Restructuring still best option.

Application by the petitioner, Worldspan Marine Inc., for an extension of the initial order permitting them additional time to work toward a plan of arrangement. The proceedings had their genesis in a dispute between the Worldspan and one of its creditors, Sargeant. Sargeant had contracted with Worldspan to construct a 144-foot custom motor yacht. Construction on the yacht stopped after a dispute arose as to the cost of the vessel. Sargeant alleged he was being overcharged to offset funds that were being stolen from the company, and stopped making payments on the yacht. Sargeant claimed against Worldspan for the full amount he paid towards the yacht's construction, which amounted to almost \$21 million. Worldspan maintained that Sargeant's failure to pay monies due to them resulted in their insolvency and led to its application under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (CCAA). Worldspan argued it needed additional time to work toward a plan of arrangement by continuing the marketing of the yacht for the purpose of finding another buyer, to explore potential debtor-in-possession (DIP) financing to complete construction of the yacht pending a sale, and to resolve priorities among in rem claims against the yacht. Parallel proceedings had been commenced in the Federal Court with respect to the in rem claims against the yacht. The application was supported by the monitor as the best option available to all the creditors and stakeholders, and was either supported or not opposed by all of the creditors besides Sargeant.

HELD: Application allowed. The Court found that an extension of the stay would not materially prejudice any of the creditors or other stakeholders. The petitioners were simultaneously pursuing both the marketing of the yacht and efforts to obtain DIP financing that, if successful, would have enabled them to complete the construction of the yacht. Worldspan could not have finalized a restructuring plan until the yacht was sold and terms were negotiating for completing the yacht. All its creditors, other than Sargeant, shared the view that the best course of action was to have the yacht marketed and sold through an orderly process supervised by the courts. While the CCAA proceedings could not be extended indefinitely, at this stage restructuring was still the best option. The Court was satisfied that Worldspan had acted in good faith and with due diligence in the proceedings.

Statutes, Regulations and Rules Cited:

Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, s. 11.02(2), s. 11.02(3)(a), s. 11.02(3)(b), s. 36

Counsel:

Counsel for the Petitioners Worldspan Marine Inc., Crescent Custom Yachts Inc., Queenship Marine Industries Ltd., 27222 Developments Ltd. and Composite FRP Products: J.R. Sandrelli and J.D. Schultz.

Counsel for Wolrige Mahon (the "VCO"): K. Jackson and V. Tickle.

Counsel for the Respondent, Harry Sargeant III: K.E. Siddall.

Counsel for Ontrack Systems Ltd.: J. Leathley, Q.C.

Counsel for Mohammed Al-Saleh: D. Rossi.

Counsel for Offshore Interiors Inc., Paynes Marine Group, Restaurant Design and Sales LLC, Arrow Transportation Systems and CCY Holdings Inc.: G. Wharton and P. Mooney.

Counsel for Canada Revenue Agency: N. Beckie.

Counsel for Comerica Bank: J. McLean, Q.C.

Counsel for The Monitor: G. Dabbs.

Reasons for Judgment

P.J. PEARLMAN J.--

INTRODUCTION

1 On December 16, 2011, on the application of the petitioners, I granted an order confirming and extending the Initial Order and stay pronounced June 6, 2011, and subsequently confirmed and extended to December 16, 2011, by a further 119 days to April 13, 2012. When I made the order, I informed counsel that I would provide written Reasons for Judgment. These are my Reasons.

POSITIONS OF THE PARTIES

2 The petitioners apply for the extension of the Initial Order to April 13, 2012 in order to permit them additional time to work toward a plan of arrangement by continuing the marketing of the Vessel "QE014226C010" (the "Vessel") with Fraser Yachts, to explore potential Debtor In Possession ("DIP") financing to complete construction of the Vessel pending a sale, and to resolve priorities among *in rem* claims against the Vessel.

3 The application of the petitioners for an extension of the Initial Order and stay was either supported, or not opposed, by all of the creditors who have participated in these proceedings, other than the respondent, Harry Sargeant III.

4 The Monitor supports the extension as the best option available to all of the creditors and stakeholders at this time.

5 These proceedings had their genesis in a dispute between the petitioner Worldspan Marine Inc. and Mr. Sargeant. On February 29, 2008, Worldspan entered into a Vessel Construction Agreement with Mr. Sargeant for the construction of the Vessel, a 144-foot custom motor yacht. A dispute arose between Worldspan and Mr. Sargeant concerning the cost of construction. In January 2010 Mr. Sargeant ceased making payments to Worldspan under the Vessel Construction Agreement.

6 The petitioners continued construction until April 2010, by which time the total arrears invoiced to Mr. Sargeant totalled approximately \$4.9 million. In April or May 2010, the petitioners ceased construction of the Vessel and the petitioner Queenship laid off 97 employees who were then working on the Vessel. The petitioners maintain that Mr. Sargeant's failure to pay monies due to them under the Vessel Construction Agreement resulted in their insolvency, and led to their application for relief under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, ("CCAA") in these proceedings.

7 Mr. Sargeant contends that the petitioners overcharged him. He claims against the petitioners, and against the as yet unfinished Vessel for the full amount he paid toward its construction, which totals \$20,945,924.05.

8 Mr. Sargeant submits that the petitioners are unable to establish that circumstances exist that make an order extending the Initial Order appropriate, or that they have acted and continue to act in good faith and with due diligence. He says that the petitioners have no prospect of presenting a viable plan of arrangement to their creditors. Mr. Sargeant also contends that the petitioners have shown a lack of good faith by failing to disclose to the Court that the two principals of Worldspan, Mr. Blane, and Mr. Barnett are engaged in a dispute in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida where Mr. Barnett is suing Mr. Blane for fraud, breach of fiduciary duty and conversion respecting monies invested in Worldspan.

9 Mr. Sargeant drew the Court's attention to Exhibit 22 to the complaint filed in the United States District Court by Mr. Barnett, which is a demand letter dated June 29, 2011 from Mr. Barnett's Florida counsel to Mr. Blane stating:

Your fraudulent actions not only caused monetary damage to Mr. Barnett, but also caused tremendous damage to WorldSpan. More specifically, your taking Mr. Barnett's money for your own use deprived the company of much needed capital. Your harm to WorldSpan is further demonstrated by your conspiracy with the former CEO of WorldSpan, Lee Taubeneck, to overcharge a customer in order to offset the funds you were stealing from Mr. Barnett that should have gone to the company. Your deplorable actions directly caused the demise of what could have been a successful and innovative new company" (underlining added)

10 Mr. Sargeant says, and I accept, that he is the customer referred to in the demand letter. He submits that the allegations contained in the complaint and demand letter lend credence to his claim that Worldspan breached the Vessel Construction Agreement by engaging in dishonest business practices, and over-billed him. Further, Mr. Sargeant says that the petitioner's failure to disclose this dispute between the principals of Worldspan, in addition to demonstrating a lack of good faith, reveals an internal division that diminishes the prospects of Worldspan continuing in business.

11 As yet, there has been no judicial determination of the allegations made by Mr. Barnett in his complaint against Mr. Blane.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

12 On an application for an extension of a stay pursuant to s. 11.02(2) of the *CCAA*, the petitioners must establish that they have met the test set out in s. 11.02(3):

- (a) whether circumstances exist that make the order appropriate; and
- (b) whether the applicant has acted, and is acting, in good faith and with due diligence.

13 In considering whether "circumstances exist that make the order appropriate", the court must be satisfied that an extension of the Initial Order and stay will further the purposes of the *CCAA*.

14 In *Century Services Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [2010] 3 S.C.R. 379 at para. 70, Deschamps J., for the Court, stated:

... Appropriateness under the *CCAA* is assessed by inquiring whether the order sought advances the policy objectives underlying the *CCAA*. The question is whether the order will usefully further efforts to achieve the remedial purpose of the *CCAA* -- avoiding the social and economic losses resulting from liquidation of an insolvent company. I would add that appropriateness extends not only to the purpose of the order, but also to the means it employs. Courts should be mindful that chances for successful reorganizations are enhanced where participants achieve common ground and all stakeholders are treated as advantageously and fairly as the circumstances permit.

15 A frequently cited statement of the purpose of the *CCAA* is found in *Chef Ready Foods Ltd. v. Hongkong Bank of Canada* (1990), 51 B.C.L.R. (2d) 84, [1990] B.C.J. No. 2384 at p. 3 where the Court of Appeal held:

The purpose of the C.C.A.A. is to facilitate the making of a compromise or arrangement between an insolvent debtor company and its creditors to the end that the company is able to continue in business. It is available to any company incorporated in Canada with assets or business activities in Canada that is not a bank, a railway company, a telegraph company, an insurance company, a trust company, or a loan company. When a company has recourse to the C.C.A.A. the court is called upon to play a kind of supervisory role to preserve the status quo and to move the process along to the point where a compromise or arrangement is approved or it is evident that the attempt is doomed to failure. Obviously time is critical. Equally obviously, if the attempt at compromise or arrangement is to have any prospect of success there must be a means of holding the creditors at bay, hence the powers vested in the court under s. 11.

16 In *Pacific National Lease Holding Corp. (Re)*, [1992] B.C.J. No. 3070 (S.C.) Brenner J. (as he then was) summarized the applicable principles at para. 26:

- (1) The purpose of the C.C.A.A. is to allow an insolvent company a reasonable period of time to reorganize its affairs and prepare and file a plan for its continued operation subject to the requisite approval of the creditors and the Court.
- (2) The C.C.A.A. is intended to serve not only the company's creditors but also a broad constituency which includes the shareholders and the employees.
- (3) During the stay period the Act is intended to prevent manoeuvres for positioning amongst the creditors of the company.
- (4) The function of the Court during the stay period is to play a supervisory role to preserve the status quo and to move the process along to the point where a compromise or arrangement is approved or it is evident that the attempt is doomed to failure.
- (5) The status quo does not mean preservation of the relative pre-debt status of each creditor. Since the companies under C.C.A.A. orders continue to operate and having regard to the broad constituency of interests the Act is intended to serve, preservation of the status quo is not intended to create a rigid freeze of relative pre-stay positions.
- (6) The Court has a broad discretion to apply these principles to the facts of a particular case.

17 In *Cliffs Over Maple Bay Investments Ltd. v. Fisgard Capital Corp.*, 2008 BCCA 327, the Court of Appeal set aside the extension of a stay granted to the debtor property development company. There, the Court held that the *CCAA* was not intended to accommodate a non-consensual stay of creditors' rights while a debtor company attempted to carry out a restructuring plan that did not involve an arrangement or compromise on which the creditors could vote. At para. 26, Tysse J.A., for the Court said this:

In my opinion, the ability of the court to grant or continue a stay under s. 11 is not a free standing remedy that the court may grant whenever an insolvent company wishes to undertake a "restructuring", a term with a broad meaning including such things as refinancings, capital injections and asset sales and other downsizing. Rather, s. 11 is ancillary to the fundamental purpose of the *CCAA*, and a stay of proceedings freezing the rights of creditors should only be granted in furtherance of the *CCAA*'s fundamental purpose.

18 At para. 32, Tysse J.A. queried whether the court should grant a stay under the *CCAA* to permit a sale, winding up or liquidation without requiring the matter to be voted upon by the creditors if the plan or arrangement intended to be made by the debtor company simply proposed that the net proceeds from the sale, winding up or liquidation be distributed to its creditors.

19 In *Cliffs Over Maple Bay Investments Ltd.* at para. 38, the court held:

... What the Debtor Company was endeavouring to accomplish in this case was to freeze the rights of all of its creditors while it undertook its restructuring plan without giving the creditors an opportunity to vote on the plan. The *CCAA* was not intended, in my view, to accommodate a non-consensual stay of creditors' rights while a debtor company attempts to carry out a restructuring plan that does not involve an arrangement or compromise upon which the creditors may vote.

20 As counsel for the petitioners submitted, *Cliffs Over Maple Bay Investments Ltd.* was decided before the current s. 36 of the *CCAA* came into force. That section permits the court to authorize the sale of a debtor's assets outside the ordinary course of business without a vote by the creditors.

21 Nonetheless, *Cliffs Over Maple Bay Investments Ltd.* is authority for the proposition that a stay, or an extension of a stay should only be granted in furtherance of the *CCAA*'s fundamental purpose of facilitating a plan of arrangement between the debtor companies and their creditors.

22 Other factors to be considered on an application for an extension of a stay include the debtor's progress during the previous stay period toward a restructuring; whether creditors will be prejudiced if the court grants the extension; and the comparative prejudice to the debtor, creditors and other stakeholders in not granting the extension: *Federal Gypsum Co. (Re)*, 2007 NSSC 347, 40 C.B.R. (5th) 80 at paras. 24-29.

23 The good faith requirement includes observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealings in the *CCAA* proceedings, the absence of intent to defraud, and a duty of honesty to the court and to the stakeholders directly affected by the *CCAA* process: *Re San Francisco Gifts Ltd.*, 2005 ABQB 91 at paras. 14-17.

Whether circumstances exist that make an extension appropriate

24 The petitioners seek the extension to April 13, 2012 in order to allow a reasonable period of time to continue their efforts to restructure and to develop a plan of arrangement.

25 There are particular circumstances which have protracted these proceedings. Those circumstances include the following:

- (a) Initially, Mr. Sargeant expressed an interest in funding the completion of the Vessel as a Crescent brand yacht at Worldspan shipyards. On July 22, 2011, on the application of Mr. Sargeant, the Court appointed an independent Vessel Construction Officer to prepare an analysis of the cost of completing the Vessel to Mr. Sargeant's specifications. The Vessel Construction Officer delivered his completion cost analysis on October 31, 2011.
- (b) The Vessel was arrested in proceedings in the Federal Court of Canada brought by Offshore Interiors Inc., a creditor and a maritime lien claimant. As a result, The Federal Court, while recognizing the jurisdiction of this Court in the *CCAA* proceedings, has exercised its jurisdiction over the vessel. There are proceedings underway in the Federal Court for the determination of *in rem* claims against the Vessel. Because this Court has jurisdiction in the *CCAA* proceedings, and the Federal Court exercises its maritime law jurisdiction over the Vessel, there have been applications in both Courts with respect to the marketing of the Vessel.
- (c) The Vessel, which is the principal asset of the petitioner Worldspan, is a partially completed custom built super yacht for which there is a limited market.

26 All of these factors have extended the time reasonably required for the petitioners to proceed with their restructuring, and to prepare a plan of arrangement.

27 On September 19, 2011, when this court confirmed and extended the Initial Order to December 16, 2011, it also authorized the petitioners to commence marketing the Vessel unless Mr. Sargeant paid \$4 million into his solicitor's trust account on or before September 29, 2011.

28 Mr. Sargeant failed to pay the \$4 million into trust with his solicitors, and subsequently made known his intention not to fund the completion of the Vessel by the petitioners.

29 On October 7, 2011, the Federal Court also made an order authorizing the petitioners to market the Vessel and to retain a leading international yacht broker, Fraser Yachts, to market the Vessel for an initial term of six months, expiring on April 7, 2012. Fraser Yachts has listed the Vessel for sale at \$18.9 million, and is endeavouring to find a buyer. Although its efforts have attracted little interest to date, Fraser Yachts have expressed confidence that they will be able to find a buyer for the Vessel during the prime yacht buying season, which runs from February through July. Fraser Yachts and the Monitor have advised that process may take up to 9 months.

30 On November 10, 2011, this Court, on the application of the petitioners, made an order authorizing and approving the sale of their shipyard located at 27222 Lougheed Highway, with a leaseback of sufficient space to enable the petitioners to complete the construction of the Vessel, should they find a buyer who wishes to have the Vessel completed as a Crescent yacht at its current location. The sale and leaseback of the shipyard has now completed.

31 Both this Court and the Federal Court have made orders regarding the filing of claims by creditors against the petitioners and the filing of *in rem* claims in the Federal Court against the Vessel.

32 The determination of the *in rem* claims against the Vessel is proceeding in the Federal Court.

33 After dismissing the *in rem* claims of various creditors, the Federal Court has determined that the creditors having *in rem* claims against the Vessel are:

Sargeant	\$20,945.924.05
Capri Insurance Services	\$45,573.63
Cascade Raider	\$64,460.02
Arrow Transportation and CCY	\$50,000.00

Offshore Interiors Inc.	\$659,011.85
Continental Hardwood Co.	\$15,614.99
Paynes Marine Group	\$35,833.17
Restaurant Design and Sales LLC	\$254,383.28

34 The petitioner, Worldspan's, *in rem* claim in the amount of \$6,643,082.59 was dismissed by the Federal Court and is currently subject to an appeal to be heard January 9, 2012.

35 In addition, Comerica Bank has asserted an *in rem* claim against the Vessel for \$9,429,913.86, representing the amount it advanced toward the construction of the Vessel. Mr. Mohammed Al-Saleh, a judgment creditor of certain companies controlled by Mr. Sargeant has also asserted an *in rem* claim against the Vessel in the amount of \$28,800,000.

36 The Federal Court will determine the validity of the outstanding *in rem* claims, and the priorities amongst the *in rem* claims against the Vessel.

37 The petitioners, in addition to seeking a buyer for the Vessel through Fraser Yachts are also currently in discussions with potential DIP lenders for a DIP facility for approximately \$10 million that would be used to complete construction of the Vessel in the shipyard they now lease. Fraser Yachts has estimated that the value of the Vessel, if completed as a Crescent brand yacht at the petitioners' facility would be \$28.5 million. If the petitioners are able to negotiate a DIP facility, resumption of construction of the Vessel would likely assist their marketing efforts, would permit the petitioners to resume operations, to generate cash flow and to re-hire workers. However, the petitioners anticipate that at least 90 days will be required to obtain a DIP facility, to review the cost of completing the Vessel, to assemble workers and trades, and to bring an application for DIP financing in both this Court and the Federal Court.

38 An extension of the stay will not materially prejudice any of the creditors or other stakeholders. This case is distinguishable from *Cliffs Over Maple Bay Investments Ltd.*, where the debtor was using the CCAA proceedings to freeze creditors' rights in order to prevent them from realizing against the property. Here, the petitioners are simultaneously pursuing both the marketing of the Vessel and efforts to obtain DIP financing that, if successful, would enable them to complete the construction of the Vessel at their rented facility. While they do so, a court supervised process for the sale of the Vessel is underway.

39 Mr. Sargeant also relies on *Encore Developments Ltd. (Re)*, 2009 BCSC 13, in support of his submission that the Court should refuse to extend the stay. There, two secure creditors applied

successfully to set aside an Initial Order and stay granted *ex parte* to the debtor real estate development company. The debtor had obtained the Initial Order on the basis that it had sufficient equity in its real estate projects to fund the completion of the remaining projects. In reality, the debtor company had no equity in the projects, and at the time of the application the debtor company had no active business that required the protection of a *CCAA* stay. Here, when the petitioners applied for and obtained the Initial Order, they continued to employ a skeleton workforce at their facility. Their principal asset, aside from the shipyard, was the partially constructed Vessel. All parties recognized that the *CCAA* proceedings afforded an opportunity for the completion of the Vessel as a custom Crescent brand yacht, which represented the best way of maximizing the return on the Vessel. On the hearing of this application, all of the creditors, other than Mr. Sargeant share the view that the Vessel should be marketed and sold through an orderly process supervised by this Court and the Federal Court.

40 I share the view of the Monitor that in the particular circumstances of this case the petitioners cannot finalize a restructuring plan until the Vessel is sold and terms are negotiated for completing the Vessel either at Worldspan's rented facility, or elsewhere. In addition, before the creditors will be in a position to vote on a plan, the amounts and priorities of the creditors' claims, including the *in rem* claims against the Vessel, will need to be determined. The process for determining the *in rem* claims and their priorities is currently underway in the Federal Court.

41 The Monitor has recommended the Court grant the extension sought by the petitioners. The Monitor has raised one concern, which relates to the petitioners' current inability to fund ongoing operating costs, insurance, and professional fees incurred in the continuation of the *CCAA* proceedings. At this stage, the landlord has deferred rent for the shipyard for six months until May 2012. At present, the petitioners are not conducting any operations which generate cash flow. Since the last come back hearing in September, the petitioners were able to negotiate an arrangement whereby Mr. Sargeant paid for insurance coverage on the Vessel. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Sargeant, Comerica Bank, or some other party will pay the insurance for the Vessel which comes up for renewal in January, 2012.

42 Since the sale of the shipyard lands and premises, the petitioners have no assets other than the Vessel capable of protecting an Administration Charge. The Monitor has suggested that the petitioners apply to the Federal Court for an Administration Charge against the Vessel. Whether the petitioners do so is of course a matter for them to determine.

43 The petitioners will need to make arrangements for the continuing payment of their legal fees and the Monitor's fees and disbursements.

44 The *CCAA* proceedings cannot be extended indefinitely. However, at this stage, a *CCAA* restructuring still offers the best option for all of the stakeholders. Mr. Sargeant wants the stay lifted so that he may apply for the appointment of Receiver and exercise his remedies against the Vessel. Any application by Mr. Sargeant for the appointment of a Receiver would be resisted by the other creditors who want the Vessel to continue to be marketed under the Court supervised process now underway.

45 There is still the prospect that through the *CCAA* process the Vessel may be completed by the petitioners either as a result of their finding a buyer who wishes to have the Vessel completed at its present location, or by negotiating DIP financing that enables them to resume construction of the

Vessel. Both the marine surveyor engaged by Comerica Bank and Fraser Yachts have opined that finishing construction of the Vessel elsewhere would likely significantly reduce its value.

46 I am satisfied that there is a reasonable possibility that the petitioners, working with Fraser Yachts, will be able to find a purchaser for the Vessel before April 13, 2012, or that alternatively they will be able to negotiate DIP financing and then proceed with construction. I find there remains a reasonable prospect that the petitioners will be able to present a plan of arrangement to their creditors. I am satisfied that it is their intention to do so. Accordingly, I find that circumstances do exist at this time that make the extension order appropriate.

Good faith and due diligence

47 Since the last extension order granted on September 19, 2011, the petitioners have acted diligently by completing the sale of the shipyard and thereby reducing their overheads; by proceeding with the marketing of the Vessel pursuant to orders of this Court and the Federal Court; and by embarking upon negotiations for possible DIP financing, all in furtherance of their restructuring.

48 Notwithstanding the dispute between Mr. Barnett and Mr. Blane, which resulted in the commencement of litigation in the State of Florida at or about the same time this Court made its Initial Order in the *CCAA* proceedings, the petitioners have been able to take significant steps in the restructuring process, including the sale of the shipyard and leaseback of a portion of that facility, and the applications in both this Court and the Federal Court for orders for the marketing of the Vessel. The dispute between Mr. Barnett and his former partner, Mr. Blane has not prevented the petitioners from acting diligently in these proceedings. Nor am I persuaded on the evidence adduced on this application that dispute would preclude the petitioners from carrying on their business of designing and constructing custom yachts, in the event of a successful restructuring.

49 While the allegations of misconduct, fraud and misappropriation of funds made by Mr. Barnett against Mr. Blane are serious, at this stage they are no more than allegations. They have not yet been adjudicated. The allegations, which are as yet unproven, do not involve dishonesty, bad faith, or fraud by the debtor companies in their dealings with stakeholders in the course of the *CCAA* process.

50 In my view, the failure of the petitioners to disclose the dispute between Mr. Barnett and Mr. Blane does not constitute bad faith in the *CCAA* proceedings or warrant the exercise of the Court's discretion against an extension of the stay.

51 This case is distinguishable from *Re San Francisco Gifts Ltd.*, where the debtor company had pleaded guilty to 9 counts of copyright infringement, and had received a large fine for doing so.

52 In *Re San Francisco Gifts Ltd.*, at paras 30 to 32, the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench acknowledged that a debtor company's business practices may be so offensive as to warrant refusal of a stay extension on public policy grounds. However, the court declined to do so where the debtor company was acting in good faith and with due diligence in working toward presenting a plan of arrangement to its creditors.

53 The good faith requirement of s. 11.02(3) is concerned primarily with good faith by the debtor in the *CCAA* proceedings. I am satisfied that the petitioners have acted in good faith and with due diligence in these proceedings.

Conclusion

54 The petitioners have met the onus of establishing that circumstances exist that make the extension order appropriate and that they have acted and are acting in good faith and with due diligence. Accordingly, the extension of the Initial Order and stay to April 13, 2012 is granted on the terms pronounced on December 16, 2011.

P.J. PEARLMAN J.

cp/e/qlrxg/qlvxw/qlhcs

Tab 6

Case Name:

Canwest Global Communications Corp. (Re)

**IN THE MATTER OF the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, C-36, as amended
AND IN THE MATTER OF a Proposed Plan of Compromise or Arrangement of Canwest Global Communications Corp. and the other applicants listed on Schedule "A"**

[2009] O.J. No. 4788

Court File No. CV-09-8241-OOCL

Ontario Superior Court of Justice
Commercial List

S.E. Pepall J.

November 12, 2009.

(43 paras.)

Bankruptcy and insolvency law -- Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (CCAA) matters -- Compromises and arrangements -- Applications -- Sanction by court -- Application by a group of debtor companies for approval of an agreement that would enable them to restructure their business affairs, allowed -- Applicants were under the protection of the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act -- Agreement was approved because it facilitated the restructuring of the applicants to enable them to become viable and competitive industry participants and it was fair -- Related transaction regarding the transfer of the business and assets of a newspaper that the applicants had an interest in did not require Court approval under s. 36 of the Act because it was an internal corporate reorganization which was in the ordinary course of business -- Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, s. 36.

Application by a group of debtor companies and entities for an order approving a Transition and Reorganization Agreement between them and other related parties. The applicants were granted protection under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act on October 6, 2009. They were engaged in the newspaper, digital media and television business. The Agreement pertained to the restructuring of the applicants' business affairs. It was an internal reorganization transaction that was designed to realign shared services and assets within the corporate family that the applicants belonged to. The Agreement was entered into after extensive negotiations between the parties who

were affected by it. The Monitor, who was appointed under the Act, concluded that this transaction had several advantages over a liquidation.

HELD: Application allowed. Court approval under s. 36 of the Act was required if a debtor company under the protection of the Act proposed to sell or dispose of assets outside the ordinary course of business. It did not apply to a transaction regarding the transfer of the assets and business of a newspaper that the applicants had an interest in because it was an internal corporate reorganization which was in the ordinary course of business. The Agreement was approved because it facilitated the restructuring of the applicants to enable them to become viable and competitive industry participants and it was fair. It also allowed a substantial number of the businesses operated by the applicants to continue as going concerns. The Agreement did not prejudice the applicants' major creditors. In the absence of the Agreement the newspaper would have to shut down and most of its employees would lose their employment. The stay that was granted under the Act was extended to enable the applicants to continue to work with their various stakeholders on the preparation and filing of a proposed plan of arrangement.

Statutes, Regulations and Rules Cited:

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act,

Bulk Sales Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. B.14,

Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, s. 2(1), s. 2(1), s. 36, s. 36(1), s. 36(4), s. 36(7)

Counsel:

Lyndon Barnes and Jeremy Dacks for the Applicants.

Alan Merskey for the Special Committee of the Board of Directors of Canwest.

David Byers and Maria Konyukhova for the Monitor, FTI Consulting Canada Inc.

Benjamin Zarnett for the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders.

Peter J. Osborne for Proposed Management Directors of National Post.

Andrew Kent and Hilary Clarke for Bank of Nova Scotia, Agent for Senior Secured Lenders to LP Entities.

Steve Weisz for CIT Business Credit Canada Inc.

Amanda Darroch for Communication Workers of America.

Alena Thouin for Superintendent of Financial Services.

REASONS FOR DECISION

S.E. PEPALL J.:--

Relief Requested

1 The CMI Entities move for an order approving the Transition and Reorganization Agreement by and among Canwest Global Communications Corporation ("Canwest Global"), Canwest Limited Partnership/Canwest Societe en Commandite (the "Limited Partnership"), Canwest Media Inc. ("CMI"), Canwest Publishing Inc./Publications Canwest Inc ("CPI"), Canwest Television Limited Partnership ("CTLP") and The National Post Company/La Publication National Post (the "National Post Company") dated as of October 26, 2009, and which includes the New Shared Services Agreement and the National Post Transition Agreement.

2 In addition they ask for a vesting order with respect to certain assets of the National Post Company and a stay extension order.

3 At the conclusion of oral argument, I granted the order requested with reasons to follow.

Background Facts

(a) Parties

4 The CMI Entities including Canwest Global, CMI, CTLP, the National Post Company, and certain subsidiaries were granted *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA") protection on Oct 6, 2009. Certain others including the Limited Partnership and CPI did not seek such protection. The term Canwest will be used to refer to the entire enterprise.

5 The National Post Company is a general partnership with units held by CMI and National Post Holdings Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of CMI). The National Post Company carries on business publishing the National Post newspaper and operating related on line publications.

(b) History

6 To provide some context, it is helpful to briefly review the history of Canwest. In general terms, the Canwest enterprise has two business lines: newspaper and digital media on the one hand and television on the other. Prior to 2005, all of the businesses that were wholly owned by Canwest Global were operated directly or indirectly by CMI using its former name, Canwest Mediaworks Inc. As one unified business, support services were shared. This included such things as executive services, information technology, human resources and accounting and finance.

7 In October, 2005, as part of a planned income trust spin-off, the Limited Partnership was formed to acquire Canwest Global's newspaper publishing and digital media entities as well as certain of the shared services operations. The National Post Company was excluded from this acquisition due to its lack of profitability and unsuitability for inclusion in an income trust. The Limited Partnership entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders and the Bank of Nova Scotia as administrative agent. The facility was guaranteed by the Limited Partner's general partner, Canwest (Canada) Inc. ("CCI"), and its subsidiaries, CPI and Canwest Books Inc. (CBI") (collectively with the Limited Partnership, the "LP Entities"). The Limited Partnership and its subsidiaries then operated for a couple of years as an income trust.

8 In spite of the income trust spin off, there was still a need for the different entities to continue to share services. CMI and the Limited Partnership entered into various agreements to govern the provision and cost allocation of certain services between them. The following features characterized these arrangements:

- the service provider, be it CMI or the Limited Partnership, would be entitled to reimbursement for all costs and expenses incurred in the provision of services;
- shared expenses would be allocated on a commercially reasonable basis consistent with past practice; and
- neither the reimbursement of costs and expenses nor the payment of fees was intended to result in any material financial gain or loss to the service provider.

9 The multitude of operations that were provided by the LP Entities for the benefit of the National Post Company rendered the latter dependent on both the shared services arrangements and on the operational synergies that developed between the National Post Company and the newspaper and digital operations of the LP Entities.

10 In 2007, following the Federal Government's announcement on the future of income fund distributions, the Limited Partnership effected a going-private transaction of the income trust. Since July, 2007, the Limited Partnership has been a 100% wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Canwest Global. Although repatriated with the rest of the Canwest enterprise in 2007, the LP Entities have separate credit facilities from CMI and continue to participate in the shared services arrangements. In spite of this mutually beneficial interdependence between the LP Entities and the CMI Entities, given the history, there are misalignments of personnel and services.

(c) Restructuring

11 Both the CMI Entities and the LP Entities are pursuing independent but coordinated restructuring and reorganization plans. The former have proceeded with their *CCAA* filing and pre-packaged recapitalization transaction and the latter have entered into a forbearance agreement with certain of their senior lenders. Both the recapitalization transaction and the forbearance agreement contemplate a disentanglement and/or a realignment of the shared services arrangements. In addition, the term sheet relating to the CMI recapitalization transaction requires a transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company to the Limited Partnership.

12 The CMI Entities and the LP Entities have now entered into the Transition and Reorganization Agreement which addresses a restructuring of these inter-entity arrangements. By agreement, it is subject to court approval. The terms were negotiated amongst the CMI Entities, the LP Entities, their financial and legal advisors, their respective chief restructuring advisors, the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders, certain of the Limited Partnership's senior lenders and their respective financial and legal advisors.

13 Schedule A to that agreement is the New Shared Services Agreement. It anticipates a cessation or renegotiation of the provision of certain services and the elimination of certain redundancies. It also addresses a realignment of certain employees who are misaligned and, subject to approval of the relevant regulator, a transfer of certain misaligned pension plan participants to pension plans

that are sponsored by the appropriate party. The LP Entities, the CMI Chief Restructuring Advisor and the Monitor have consented to the entering into of the New Shared Services Agreement.

14 Schedule B to the Transition and Reorganization Agreement is the National Post Transition Agreement.

15 The National Post Company has not generated a profit since its inception in 1998 and continues to suffer operating losses. It is projected to suffer a net loss of \$9.3 million in fiscal year ending August 31, 2009 and a net loss of \$0.9 million in September, 2009. For the past seven years these losses have been funded by CMI and as a result, the National Post Company owes CMI approximately \$139.1 million. The members of the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders had agreed to the continued funding by CMI of the National Post Company's short-term liquidity needs but advised that they were no longer prepared to do so after October 30, 2009. Absent funding, the National Post, a national newspaper, would shut down and employment would be lost for its 277 non-unionized employees. Three of its employees provide services to the LP Entities and ten of the LP Entities' employees provide services to the National Post Company. The National Post Company maintains a defined benefit pension plan registered under the Ontario Pension Benefits Act. It has a solvency deficiency as of December 31, 2006 of \$1.5 million and a wind up deficiency of \$1.6 million.

16 The National Post Company is also a guarantor of certain of CMI's and Canwest Global's secured and unsecured indebtedness as follows:

Irish Holdco Secured Note -- \$187.3 million

CIT Secured Facility -- \$10.7 million

CMI Senior Unsecured Subordinated Notes -- US\$393.2 million

Irish Holdco Unsecured Note -- \$430.6 million

17 Under the National Post Transition Agreement, the assets and business of the National Post Company will be transferred as a going concern to a new wholly-owned subsidiary of CPI (the "Transferee"). Assets excluded from the transfer include the benefit of all insurance policies, corporate charters, minute books and related materials, and amounts owing to the National Post Company by any of the CMI Entities.

18 The Transferee will assume the following liabilities: accounts payable to the extent they have not been due for more than 90 days; accrued expenses to the extent they have not been due for more than 90 days; deferred revenue; and any amounts due to employees. The Transferee will assume all liabilities and/or obligations (including any unfunded liability) under the National Post pension plan and benefit plans and the obligations of the National Post Company under contracts, licences and permits relating to the business of the National Post Company. Liabilities that are not expressly assumed are excluded from the transfer including the debt of approximately \$139.1 million owed to CMI, all liabilities of the National Post Company in respect of borrowed money including any related party or third party debt (but not including approximately \$1,148,365 owed to the LP Entities) and contingent liabilities relating to existing litigation claims.

19 CPI will cause the Transferee to offer employment to all of the National Post Company's employees on terms and conditions substantially similar to those pursuant to which the employees are currently employed.

20 The Transferee is to pay a portion of the price or cost in cash: (i) \$2 million and 50% of the National Post Company's negative cash flow during the month of October, 2009 (to a maximum of \$1 million), less (ii) a reduction equal to the amount, if any, by which the assumed liabilities estimate as defined in the National Post Transition Agreement exceeds \$6.3 million.

21 The CMI Entities were of the view that an agreement relating to the transfer of the National Post could only occur if it was associated with an agreement relating to shared services. In addition, the CMI Entities state that the transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company to the Transferee is necessary for the survival of the National Post as a going concern. Furthermore, there are synergies between the National Post Company and the LP Entities and there is also the operational benefit of reintegrating the National Post newspaper with the other newspapers. It cannot operate independently of the services it receives from the Limited Partnership. Similarly, the LP Entities estimate that closure of the National Post would increase the LP Entities' cost burden by approximately \$14 million in the fiscal year ending August 31, 2010.

22 In its Fifth Report to the Court, the Monitor reviewed alternatives to transitioning the business of the National Post Company to the LP Entities. RBC Dominion Securities Inc. who was engaged in December, 2008 to assist in considering and evaluating recapitalization alternatives, received no expressions of interest from parties seeking to acquire the National Post Company. Similarly, the Monitor has not been contacted by anyone interested in acquiring the business even though the need to transfer the business of the National Post Company has been in the public domain since October 6, 2009, the date of the Initial Order. The Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders will only support the short term liquidity needs until October 30, 2009 and the National Post Company is precluded from borrowing without the Ad Hoc Committee's consent which the latter will not provide. The LP Entities will not advance funds until the transaction closes. Accordingly, failure to transition would likely result in the forced cessation of operations and the commencement of liquidation proceedings. The estimated net recovery from a liquidation range from a negative amount to an amount not materially higher than the transfer price before costs of liquidation. The senior secured creditors of the National Post Company, namely the CIT Facility lenders and Irish Holdco, support the transaction as do the members of the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders.

23 The Monitor has concluded that the transaction has the following advantages over a liquidation:

- it facilitates the reorganization and orderly transition and subsequent termination of the shared services arrangements between the CMI Entities and the LP Entities;

- it preserves approximately 277 jobs in an already highly distressed newspaper publishing industry;

- it will help maintain and promote competition in the national daily newspaper market for the benefit of Canadian consumers; and

- the Transferee will assume substantially all of the National Post Company's trade payables (including those owed to various suppliers) and various employment costs associated with the transferred employees.

Issues

24 The issues to consider are whether:

- (a) the transfer of the assets and business of the National Post is subject to the requirements of section 36 of the *CCAA*;
- (b) the Transition and Reorganization Agreement should be approved by the Court; and
- (c) the stay should be extended to January 22, 2010.

Discussion

(a) Section 36 of the *CCAA*

25 Section 36 of the *CCAA* was added as a result of the amendments which came into force on September 18, 2009. Counsel for the CMI Entities and the Monitor outlined their positions on the impact of the recent amendments to the *CCAA* on the motion before me. As no one challenged the order requested, no opposing arguments were made.

26 Court approval is required under section 36 if:

- (a) a debtor company under *CCAA* protection
- (b) proposes to sell or dispose of assets outside the ordinary course of business.

27 Court approval under this section of the Act¹ is only required if those threshold requirements are met. If they are met, the court is provided with a list of non-exclusive factors to consider in determining whether to approve the sale or disposition. Additionally, certain mandatory criteria must be met for court approval of a sale or disposition of assets to a related party. Notice is to be given to secured creditors likely to be affected by the proposed sale or disposition. The court may only grant authorization if satisfied that the company can and will make certain pension and employee related payments.

28 Specifically, section 36 states:

- (1) Restriction on disposition of business assets -- A debtor company in respect of which an order has been made under this Act may not sell or otherwise dispose of assets outside the ordinary course of business unless authorized to do so by a court. Despite any requirement for shareholder approval, including one under federal or provincial law, the court may authorize the sale or disposition even if shareholder approval was not obtained.

- (2) Notice to creditors -- A company that applies to the court for an authorization is to give notice of the application to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the proposed sale or disposition.
- (3) Factors to be considered -- In deciding whether to grant the authorization, the court is to consider, among other things,
 - (a) whether the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition was reasonable in the circumstances;
 - (b) whether the monitor approved the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition;
 - (c) whether the monitor filed with the court a report stating that in their opinion the sale or disposition would be more beneficial to the creditors than a sale or disposition under a bankruptcy;
 - (d) the extent to which the creditors were consulted;
 - (e) the effects of the proposed sale or disposition on the creditors and other interested parties; and
 - (f) whether the consideration to be received for the assets is reasonable and fair, taking into account their market value.
- (4) Additional factors -- related persons -- If the proposed sale or disposition is to a person who is related to the company, the court may, after considering the factors referred to in subsection (3), grant the authorization only if it is satisfied that
 - (a) good faith efforts were made to sell or otherwise dispose of the assets to persons who are not related to the company; and
 - (b) the consideration to be received is superior to the consideration that would be received under any other offer made in accordance with the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition.
- (5) Related persons -- For the purpose of subsection (4), a person who is related to the company includes
 - (a) a director or officer of the company;
 - (b) a person who has or has had, directly or indirectly, control in fact of the company; and
 - (c) a person who is related to a person described in paragraph (a) or (b).

- (6) Assets may be disposed of free and clear -- The court may authorize a sale or disposition free and clear of any security, charge or other restriction and, if it does, it shall also order that other assets of the company or the proceeds of the sale or disposition be subject to a security, charge or other restriction in favour of the creditor whose security, charge or other restriction is to be affected by the order.
- (7) Restriction -- employers -- The court may grant the authorization only if the court is satisfied that the company can and will make the payments that would have been required under paragraphs 6(4)(a) and (5)(a) if the court had sanctioned the compromise or arrangement.²

29 While counsel for the CMI Entities states that the provisions of section 36 have been satisfied, he submits that section 36 is inapplicable to the circumstances of the transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company because the threshold requirements are not met. As such, the approval requirements are not triggered. The Monitor supports this position.

30 In support, counsel for the CMI Entities and for the Monitor firstly submit that section 36(1) makes it clear that the section only applies to a debtor company. The terms "debtor company" and "company" are defined in section 2(1) of the *CCAA* and do not expressly include a partnership. The National Post Company is a general partnership and therefore does not fall within the definition of debtor company. While I acknowledge these facts, I do not accept this argument in the circumstances of this case. Relying on case law and exercising my inherent jurisdiction, I extended the scope of the Initial Order to encompass the National Post Company and the other partnerships such that they were granted a stay and other relief. In my view, it would be inconsistent and artificial to now exclude the business and assets of those partnerships from the ambit of the protections contained in the statute.

31 The CMI Entities' and the Monitor's second argument is that the Transition and Reorganization Agreement represents an internal corporate reorganization that is not subject to the requirements of section 36. Section 36 provides for court approval where a debtor under *CCAA* protection proposes to sell or otherwise dispose of assets "outside the ordinary course of business". This implies, so the argument goes, that a transaction that is in the ordinary course of business is not captured by section 36. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement is an internal corporate reorganization which is in the ordinary course of business and therefore section 36 is not triggered. Counsel for the CMI Entities and for the Monitor, Counsel for the Monitor goes on to submit that the subject transaction is but one aspect of a larger transaction. Given the commitments and agreements entered into with the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders and the Bank of Nova Scotia as agent for the senior secured lenders to the LP Entities, the transfer cannot be treated as an independent sale divorced from its rightful context. In these circumstances, it is submitted that section 36 is not engaged.

32 The *CCAA* is remedial legislation designed to enable insolvent companies to restructure. As mentioned by me before in this case, the amendments do not detract from this objective. In discussing section 36, the Industry Canada Briefing Book³ on the amendments states that "The reform is intended to provide the debtor company with greater flexibility in dealing with its property while limiting the possibility of abuse."⁴

33 The term "ordinary course of business" is not defined in the *CCAA* or in the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*. As noted by Cullity J. in *Millgate Financial Corp. v. BCED Holdings Ltd.*⁶, authorities that have considered the use of the term in various statutes have not provided an exhaustive definition. As one author observed in a different context, namely the *Bulk Sales Act*, courts have typically taken a common sense approach to the term "ordinary course of business" and have considered the normal business dealings of each particular seller⁸. In *Pacific Mobile Corp.*⁹, the Supreme Court of Canada stated:

It is not wise to attempt to give a comprehensive definition of the term "ordinary course of business" for all transactions. Rather, it is best to consider the circumstances of each case and to take into account the type of business carried on by the debtor and creditor.

We approve of the following passage from Monet J.A.'s reasons, [1982] C.A. 501, discussing the phrase "ordinary course of business" ...

'It is apparent from these authorities, it seems to me, that the concept we are concerned with is an abstract one and that it is the function of the courts to consider the circumstances of each case in order to determine how to characterize a given transaction. This in effect reflects the constant interplay between law and fact.'

34 In arguing that section 36 does not apply to an internal corporate reorganization, the CMI Entities rely on the commentary of Industry Canada as being a useful indicator of legislative intent and descriptive of the abuse the section was designed to prevent. That commentary suggests that section 36(4), which deals with dispositions of assets to a related party, was intended to:

... prevent the possible abuse by "phoenix corporations". Prevalent in small business, particularly in the restaurant industry, phoenix corporations are the result of owners who engage in serial bankruptcies. A person incorporates a business and proceeds to cause it to become bankrupt. The person then purchases the assets of the business at a discount out of the estate and incorporates a "new" business using the assets of the previous business. The owner continues their original business basically unaffected while creditors are left unpaid.¹⁰

35 In my view, not every internal corporate reorganization escapes the purview of section 36. Indeed, a phoenix corporation to one may be an internal corporate reorganization to another. As suggested by the decision in *Pacific Mobile Corp.*¹¹, a court should in each case examine the circumstances of the subject transaction within the context of the business carried on by the debtor.

36 In this case, the business of the National Post Company and the CP Entities are highly integrated and interdependent. The Canwest business structure predated the insolvency of the CMI Entities and reflects in part an anomaly that arose as a result of an income trust structure driven by tax considerations. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement is an internal reorganization transaction that is designed to realign shared services and assets within the Canwest corporate family so as to rationalize the business structure and to better reflect the appropriate business model. Furthermore, the realignment of the shared services and transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company to the publishing side of the business are steps in the larger reorganization of the relationship between the CMI Entities and the LP Entities. There is no ability to proceed with either

the Shared Services Agreement or the National Post Transition Agreement alone. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement provides a framework for the CMI Entities and the LP Entities to properly restructure their inter-entity arrangements for the benefit of their respective stakeholders. It would be commercially unreasonable to require the CMI Entities to engage in the sort of third party sales process contemplated by section 36(4) and offer the National Post for sale to third parties before permitting them to realign the shared services arrangements. In these circumstances, I am prepared to accept that section 36 is inapplicable.

(b) Transition and Reorganization Agreement

37 As mentioned, the Transition and Reorganization Agreement is by its terms subject to court approval. The court has a broad jurisdiction to approve agreements that facilitate a restructuring: *Re Stelco Inc.*¹² Even though I have accepted that in this case section 36 is inapplicable, court approval should be sought in circumstances where the sale or disposition is to a related person and there is an apprehension that the sale may not be in the ordinary course of business. At that time, the court will confirm or reject the ordinary course of business characterization. If confirmed, at minimum, the court will determine whether the proposed transaction facilitates the restructuring and is fair. If rejected, the court will determine whether the proposed transaction meets the requirements of section 36. Even if the court confirms that the proposed transaction is in the ordinary course of business and therefore outside the ambit of section 36, the provisions of the section may be considered in assessing fairness.

38 I am satisfied that the proposed transaction does facilitate the restructuring and is fair and that the Transition and Reorganization Agreement should be approved. In this regard, amongst other things, I have considered the provisions of section 36. I note the following. The CMI recapitalization transaction which prompted the Transition and Reorganization Agreement is designed to facilitate the restructuring of CMI into a viable and competitive industry participant and to allow a substantial number of the businesses operated by the CMI Entities to continue as going concerns. This preserves value for stakeholders and maintains employment for as many employees of the CMI Entities as possible. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement was entered into after extensive negotiation and consultation between the CMI Entities, the LP Entities, their respective financial and legal advisers and restructuring advisers, the Ad Hoc Committee and the LP senior secured lenders and their respective financial and legal advisers. As such, while not every stakeholder was included, significant interests have been represented and in many instances, given the nature of their interest, have served as proxies for unrepresented stakeholders. As noted in the materials filed by the CMI Entities, the National Post Transition Agreement provides for the transfer of assets and certain liabilities to the publishing side of the Canwest business and the assumption of substantially all of the operating liabilities by the Transferee. Although there is no guarantee that the Transferee will ultimately be able to meet its liabilities as they come due, the liabilities are not stranded in an entity that will have materially fewer assets to satisfy them.

39 There is no prejudice to the major creditors of the CMI Entities. Indeed, the senior secured lender, Irish Holdco., supports the Transition and Reorganization Agreement as does the Ad Hoc Committee and the senior secured lenders of the LP Entities. The Monitor supports the Transition and Reorganization Agreement and has concluded that it is in the best interests of a broad range of stakeholders of the CMI Entities, the National Post Company, including its employees, suppliers and customers, and the LP Entities. Notice of this motion has been given to secured creditors likely to be affected by the order.

40 In the absence of the Transition and Reorganization Agreement, it is likely that the National Post Company would be required to shut down resulting in the consequent loss of employment for most or all the National Post Company's employees. Under the National Post Transition Agreement, all of the National Post Company employees will be offered employment and as noted in the affidavit of the moving parties, the National Post Company's obligations and liabilities under the pension plan will be assumed, subject to necessary approvals.

41 No third party has expressed any interest in acquiring the National Post Company. Indeed, at no time did RBC Dominion Securities Inc. who was assisting in evaluating recapitalization alternatives ever receive any expression of interest from parties seeking to acquire it. Similarly, while the need to transfer the National Post has been in the public domain since at least October 6, 2009, the Monitor has not been contacted by any interested party with respect to acquiring the business of the National Post Company. The Monitor has approved the process leading to the sale and also has conducted a liquidation analysis that caused it to conclude that the proposed disposition is the most beneficial outcome. There has been full consultation with creditors and as noted by the Monitor, the Ad Hoc Committee serves as a good proxy for the unsecured creditor group as a whole. I am satisfied that the consideration is reasonable and fair given the evidence on estimated liquidation value and the fact that there is no other going concern option available.

42 The remaining section 36 factor to consider is section 36(7) which provides that the court should be satisfied that the company can and will make certain pension and employee related payments that would have been required if the court had sanctioned the compromise or arrangement. In oral submissions, counsel for the CMI Entities confirmed that they had met the requirements of section 36. It is agreed that the pension and employee liabilities will be assumed by the Transferee. Although present, the representative of the Superintendent of Financial Services was unopposed to the order requested. If and when a compromise and arrangement is proposed, the Monitor is asked to make the necessary inquiries and report to the court on the status of those payments.

Stay Extension

43 The CMI Entities are continuing to work with their various stakeholders on the preparation and filing of a proposed plan of arrangement and additional time is required. An extension of the stay of proceedings is necessary to provide stability during that time. The cash flow forecast suggests that the CMI Entities have sufficient available cash resources during the requested extension period. The Monitor supports the extension and nobody was opposed. I accept the statements of the CMI Entities and the Monitor that the CMI Entities have acted, and are continuing to act, in good faith and with due diligence. In my view it is appropriate to extend the stay to January 22, 2010 as requested.

S.E. PEPALL J.

cp/e/qlrxg/qljxr/qlced/qlaxw

1 Court approval may nonetheless be required by virtue of the terms of the Initial or other court order or at the request of a stakeholder.

2 The reference to paragraph 6(4)a should presumably be 6(6)a.

3 Industry Canada "Bill C-55: Clause by Clause Analysis-Bill Clause No. 131-CCAA Section 36".

4 Ibid.

5 *R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36 as amended.*

6 (2003), 47 C.B.R. (4th) 278 at para. 52.

7 R.S.O. 1990, c. B.14, as amended.

8 D.J. Miller "Remedies under the Bulk Sales Act: (Necessary, or a Nuisance?)", Ontario Bar Association, October, 2007.

9 [1985] 1 S.C.R. 290.

10 *Supra*, note 3.

11 *Supra*, note 9.

12 (2005), 15 C.B.R. (5th) 288 (Ont. C.A.).

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED AND IN THE MATTER OF A PROPOSED PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RESPECT TO GROWTHWORKS CANADIAN FUND LTD

Court File No. CV-13-10279-00CL

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(Commercial List)

Proceeding Commenced at Toronto

BOOK OF AUTHORITIES
OF THE APPLICANT
(re: Stay Extension and Approval of the
Claims Procedure Order)

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