

September 21, 2010

LEAGUE IGW REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

QUICK FACTS

Type	Real Estate Investment Trust Fixed Income Debt
Risk Rating	IGW REIT A, AA, AAA Units: STA-2 IGW Income Priority Units: BBB
Expected IGW REIT A and AA Unit Return	12 to 13%
Head Office	217-2187 Oak Bay Ave., Victoria, BC, V8R 1G1
Profit Split on Property Disposition or Refinancing	80% Investor / 20% Management
Finders Fee	Negotiable
Minimum Raise	Already Met
Maximum Raise	\$100,000,000
Deferred Plan Eligibility	Yes
Auditor	KPMG
Jurisdiction	BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, PQ, NS, NFLD, NWT
Website	www.league.ca

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▶ **REPORT
STRUCTURE**

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▶ INTRODUCTION

League was cofounded by Adam Gant and Emanuel Arruda in 2005. The IGW REIT was formed in 2007. REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts) are a way for investors to commingle assets to assign to an investment manager to invest in real estate in a tax efficient manner. REITs use a combination of investor's capital and debt obtained from investors, banks and other lending institutions.

Compared to the IGW REIT, the majority of REITs are publicly traded on major stock markets. There are a number of advantages to IGW REIT being private including reduced market volatility, and the ability for investors to purchase at the current Net Asset Value rather than share value of the stock, which may be over or undervalued at the time of purchase.

The IGW REIT allows investors to either purchase equity or debt units. Although both enjoy consistent income streams, the equity units participate in the value of the properties and therefore offer higher potential returns, whereas the debt units enjoy a consistent income stream only — they do not participate in the upside potential of the properties.



▶ THE PEOPLE

Adam Gant – Founding Partner & Chief Compliance Officer

Mr. Gant is an entrepreneur and a private real estate investor with a special interest in the financial aspects and mathematical analysis of real estate economics and valuation. He is a board member and part owner of businesses offering a range of products and services in the real estate sector where he uses his experience gained while a licensed realtor in British Columbia (2003- 2007). Among these are a property management company, a financing company, a real estate investment company, a real estate development company and a residential construction company.

Mr. Gant co-founded League Assets Corp. in 2005, and was instrumental in the founding of IGW Real Estate Investment Trust and IGW REIT Limited Partnership in 2007. Since January 30, 2004, Mr. Gant has engaged in the organizing of more than 30 other limited partnerships and, including the acquisition of a controlling interest in Charter REIT by League's private IGW REIT in 2010, he has overseen the acquisition or development and sale of properties having an aggregate market value of approximately \$600,000,000, consisting of light industrial properties, multi-unit residential properties, commercial premises and shopping mall properties.

As a principal of the Partnership Manager, he is responsible for assessing and controlling risk for each project, and oversees the Partnership Manager's acquisition process (analysis, review and implementation), as well as the administration of the Issuer's regulatory compliance. Mr. Gant also oversees asset management and investment performance monitoring.



Emanuel Arruda – Founding Partner

Mr. Arruda is an entrepreneur, investor, and communications specialist with wide experience and expertise in advertising, marketing, graphic design, and copywriting. He has 10 years experience as president of his own advertising and marketing firm, and more than four years in the business consulting industry. Mr. Arruda co-founded League Assets Corp. in 2005, and was instrumental in the founding of the IGW REIT and IGW REIT LP in 2007. Since January 30, 2004, he has engaged with Mr. Gant in the acquisition or development and sale of properties having an aggregate market value of approximately \$600,000,000.

Mr. Arruda has led the development of the capital raising and investor communications/administration platform for all League sponsored entities. He is responsible for the design and production communications used to inform investors who have or wish to acquire interests in League managed and promoted entities. He is also responsible for the information systems and internal and external communications, data flow and investor relations for League managed entities including the Issuer. In addition, Mr. Arruda was the primary architect of League's Credo: the organizational values that League holds, and their connection to League's business activities and the management team's decision making principles.

**Patrick M. Miniutti – Chief Financial Officer**

Patrick Miniutti is League's Chief Financial Officer and is also presently President and CEO of Charter Real Estate Investment Trust, a public REIT that League Assets Corp., through affiliates, maintains a controlling interest in and manages the operations of.

Most recently, Mr. Miniutti served as Managing Director with Sunset Realty Services, a financial and management advisory services firm, which assisted in the acquisition and asset management of community and outlet centres and the development and management of low income and multi-family housing. Prior to this, he served concurrently as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer and also on the Board of Directors for Konover Property Trust, a public company, which owned, developed and managed grocery-anchored centres and outlet centres. Mr. Miniutti has also served as: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and on the Board of Directors for Crown American Realty Trust, public company and an owner/operator of regional malls; Chief Financial Officer at New Market Companies, one of the first developers of power centres; Executive Vice President and Chief Operating and Chief Financial Officer of Western Development Corporation (predecessor to The Mills Corporation, owner and developer of Mills Malls) and, Vice President - Financial Services and Chief Accounting Officer for Cadillac Fairview Corporation's Urban Business Unit, a public company and a developer and owner of office and mixed-used properties. He began his career in accounting with KPMG and then moved to Kenneth Leventhal & Company, where he continued to specialize in commercial and residential real estate.

Mr. Miniutti has a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the University of Bridgeport and substantially completed his MBA studies at Michigan State University. He is a Certified Public Accountant and was a member of the AICPA's Real Estate Accounting Committee.



▶ STRATEGY

IGW REIT Management team purchases retail, industrial, office and apartment commercial buildings. Often they will purchase buildings at a discount that are underperforming and then work to improve the value of the assets purchased. The value of the properties can be improved through renovations, lease extensions, better tenants, higher rents and lower operative costs. These improvements will lead to higher net incomes and increase the appraised value of the properties. Positive cash flow can be obtained through higher exit prices, additional debt obtained and higher net income. This increased cash flow can be used to distribute to investors through tax efficient distributions. The sizes of purchases are an interesting niche for the management of the IGW REIT, they are often too large for individual investors and too small for institutions and large publicly traded REITs.



▶ KEY CONSIDERATIONS

REITs make use of leverage that is available to them. Philosophically the use of leverage makes sense as long as the cost of interest is lower than the income that is being received from the leveraged assets. Based on the 2009 Audited Financial Statements, the IGW REIT's average cost of mortgage capital was 6.42%. In addition, IGW REITs also have just under \$35,000,000 in issued Income Priority Units with yields between 6.5% and 10% depending on the length of term. In total, IGW has a blended cost of debt of around 7.14%; this presents a reasonable hurdle that IGW REIT management should be able reach in order to benefit from the use of leverage and have the investment outperform.

As of December 31, 2009, fewer than 39% of the mortgages were scheduled to mature prior to 2012 or later. The finance team has been successful in extending many more of these mortgages since this time. While REITs in North America that have run into issues have typically been those having had problems renewing their mortgages, IGW REITs management has used a variety of lenders including local Credit Unions, Large Canadian Banks, Smaller Banks like ATB, Insurance Companies and MICs. This diversification reduces dependency on any single lender or group of lenders, and further reduces risk.

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst is comforted in the fact that there is a large diversification in the IGW REITs terms and lenders. Another factor that brings comfort to EA Analyst is that most of IGW's mortgages are fixed in interest rate and could therefore withstand an increase in market interest rates. Furthermore, it is also remarkable that IGW REIT management is sophisticated enough to consider using Interest Rate hedges and has successfully employed interest rate swap strategies that have reduced the IGW REIT interest costs by over \$1 million in less than 18 months. Interest Rate Hedging is something that EA Analyst has a firm understanding of and is encouraged that IGW REIT management, League Assets Corp., are taking these steps.

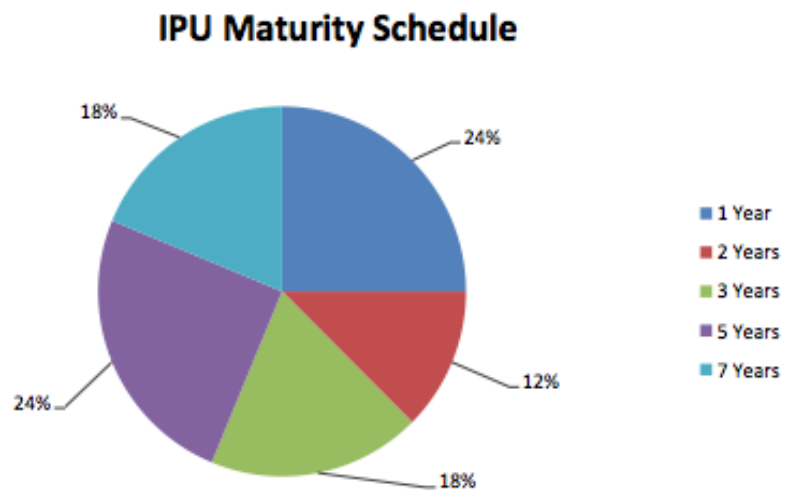


Cost of Capital Considerations

Instead of just seeking traditional financing, the IGW REIT has been offering shorter term fixed income units as second position obligations. These are shorter in maturity, and the range of rates offered is between 6% and 9%.

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst thinks the introduction of these debt units (IGW REIT Income Priority Units) is a good strategy that will serve to reduce the overall cost of capital for the pool.

The graph below shows the average maturities of the outstanding IPU's.



The amount of debt that IGW REIT has compared to assets is Debt/Assets. This is a similar calculation to Loan to Value in a MIC. The lower the ratio, the more conservative the REIT is structured. We will compare this to the publicly traded Calloway REIT and RioCan REIT which are the closest comparables in types of assets.



REIT	Debt/Equity
IGW REIT	62.7%
Calloway	66.4%
RioCan	68.2%

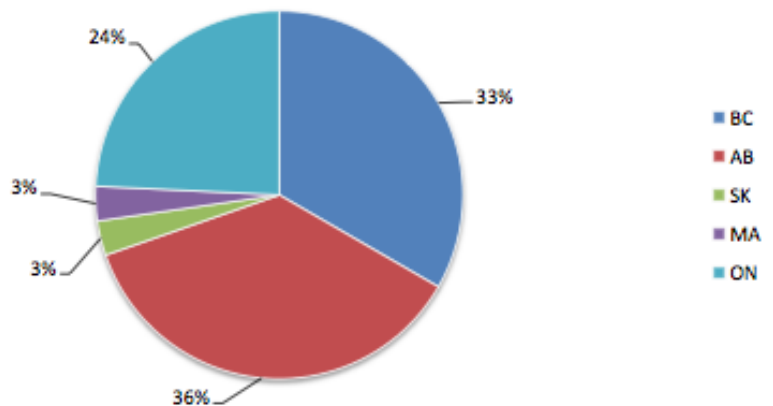
Source: TD Waterhouse and IGW REIT 2009 Financials

CONCLUSION: In the table above, it is noted that the IGW REIT is consequentially less leveraged then the publicly traded comparables. This makes the IGW REIT less susceptible to changes in the capital markets. This demonstrates that management is focused on reducing risk for its investors, and also demonstrates an opportunity for the potential for higher returns if additional leverage were applied.

Geographic Diversification

As noted in the chart below there is a high level of Canadian diversification in the IGW REIT. Many Exempt Securities are only invested in Alberta or BC; the added diversification in Ontario brings additional stability.

Geographical Diversification





Private Compared to Public Structure

REITs have a NAV (Net Asset Value) amount that is estimated using a combination of financial analysis and appraisals. A NAV can be considered a best guess as to what the value of a REIT is. Uniquely, the IGW REIT's NAV is calculated quarterly by independent third parties on behalf of investors. When an investor invests into IGW REIT they purchase their units at the NAV value. Publicly traded REITs are purchased at the share price that may vary substantially from the NAV or fair value. Note the premium that an investor has to pay for public REITs listed in the table below.

Sources of Revenue			
REIT	Unit Value	NAV	Premium
IGW	\$1.004	\$1.004	0%
RioCan	\$22.85	\$18.80	21.5%
Calloway	\$24.37	\$18.20	33.9%

Source: TSX, NBF and TD Waterhouse September 21 2010

Notice that at the present time, an investor is better off purchasing a private REIT like IGW due to the premium at which the other REITs are trading. This also presents an opportunity for IGW REIT to purchase shares in public REITs when they are trading at a discount to NAV. IGW has recently executed on this discount with the majority purchase of Charter REIT. Charter was a small cap REIT that was trading at a discount to its NAV value. To illustrate how this can happen, notice how the REITs shown above at one point this year were also trading at a discount to their NAV.

REIT	52 Week Low Unit Value	NAV	Discount to NAV
RioCan REIT	\$17.15	\$18.80	9%
Calloway REIT	\$17.20	\$18.20	6%

Source: TSX, NBF and TD Waterhouse September 21,2010



When evaluating REITs it is more important to consider cash flow compared to income. When a building is purchased, owners are allowed to deduct large amounts of depreciation even if the building has increased in value. CRA allows this deduction, but it is not cash outlay. On the income statement, there may be large depreciation deduction that is lowering the net income, but there is no cash outlay for this expense. This is why it is more important to look at the cash flow instead of only the net income. To determine if the cash flow per unit is sustainable, it is good to look broadly at a top down level to see if the income revenue will be larger than the interest payments and distributions. If there is a spread, it gives comfort to investors. In this simple analysis we have look at the income from the loan portfolio and properties less property management and taxes. We then have to consider the debt that is payable to get a sense of how much gross profit spread there is. This analysis does not factor in property appreciation or expenses to run the REIT. The assumption is that to some extent the expenses can be managed and the real estate appreciation on exit is challenging to model.

Item	Investment Size	Gross Yield	Amount
Loan Portfolio	\$65,922,688	12.5%	\$8,252,476
Properties*	\$126,826,462	5.6%	\$7,122,554
Total Income	\$192,749,150	7.98%	\$15,375,030

*Gross Yield is calculated as Rental Income less property management and taxes



Distributions and Cash Flows

Item	Investment Size	Capital Expense	Amount
Mortgages	\$87,417,133	6.42%	\$5,612,179
IPU	\$34,070,771	8.99%	\$3,062,962
Total	\$121,487,904	7.14%	\$8,675,142

Without considering additional expenses and real estate appreciation, this should more than be offset from appreciation. It seems that IGW REIT has about a \$6.6 million dollar spread between the income being collected and the expenses being paid out in interest. Based on \$86,177,927 being in Class A and AA has excess gross cash flow that could pay a distribution of 7.7%. This assumes that operating and management expenses long term are lower than then the gains from real estate appreciation.

Investors have the ability to be part of a DRIP (Distribution Reinvestment Program); this allows investors to re-invest their distributions into to new units at a 3% discount. This is an attractive option for investors and provides additional cushion for the distribution policy.

CONCLUSION: In the above scenario, it is likely that IGW REIT can continue to pay a distribution of 6 to 9% annually.



Tax-Preferred Distributions to Investors

As mentioned before, REITs can deduct building depreciation which allows distribution of tax effective distributions. Below is a table that shows the expected percentage of tax efficiency of the Class A, AA, and AAA units, Income Priority Units compared to National Banks estimates of RioCan.

IGW REIT Class A and AA Units

Year	Expected Tax Efficiency
2010	95%
2011	95%
2012	95%
2013	95%
2014	95%

IGW REIT Income Priority Units

Year	Expected Tax Efficiency
2010	80%
2011	80%
2012	80%
2013	80%
2014	80%

RioCan Units

Additional Fees	
Year	Expected Tax Efficiency
2010	63%
2011	63%

Source: National Bank Financial

CONCLUSION: When compared to other investments and public REITs, the return produced by IGW is very tax effective.



Management Aligned Interest

The management at League has strong aligned interest with investors. The compensation models motivate the organization to work hard to increase the wealth of investors. It is also interesting to note that Adam Gant and Emanuel Arruda have personally guaranteed the mortgages in the REIT with their personal assets.

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst is very encouraged by the level of aligned interest with management.

Development vs. Income

Like other REITs, IGW previous to 2008 was involved in development of properties as well as management. The development of properties can be quite profitable in the long run; but in the short term, it sacrifices the income received. IGW REIT management in 2008 decided that it was wise to focus instead on income producing assets. Instead of holding equity position in related developments, IGW REIT began to swap its equity ownership for interest paying debt. Since these were transactions with a related party, IGW REIT has charged what would be considered a fair MIC-like rate of 14% interest.

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst agrees that IGW REIT management was prudent to change its strategy to focus less on development properties and concentrate on the acquisition of stabilized properties. Moreover, the transactions whereby the REIT's equity positions were swapped for debt, was a good execution of this strategy and negotiated on fair terms.

The issuing cost of the structure is found in the table below.



STRUCTURE

Item	Amount
Investment	\$100,000
Syndication Fee	\$(5,000)
Acquisition Fee	\$(1,250)
Annual Management Fee	\$(1,000)
Legal, Audit and Accounting	\$(500)
Net First Year Investment	\$92,000

1. The management fee of 1% is an annual fee charged to the investment entity.
2. The renovation fee is for projects of over \$20,000 which is 10% of the value of cost of the renovation.
3. There is also a mortgage assumption fee of 1% in the unlikely event that the manager had to assume personally any of the mortgages that the REIT is liable for. This fee is not expected to be used.

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst finds that the IGW REIT's cost structure is extremely low for an exempt security. IGW REIT management has been very conscience of keeping fees low in order to produce higher returns for investor.



▶ KEY RISKS

Real Estate Risk

Like any REIT, the IGW REIT would likely have lower NAV value if there was a prolonged drop in real estate value or a significant increase in Cap Rates.

Distribution Risk

Like any dividend or distribution paying investment vehicle, if there is a significant drop in cash flow or an increase in expenses, it is likely that IGW REIT management would have to lower the distribution on the REIT's equity units.

Development Risk

It is possible that there could be delays or issues in the League related developments that IGW REIT has lent to. This could affect the ability for the related developments to pay interest or principal amounts on the debt owing.

Business Risk Stock Market Risk

The stock market is a collection of shifting investor opinion. When IGW REIT management purchases shares in a public REIT the negotiated price is based on an educated valuation. It is important to remember, however, that the IGW REIT's NAV is calculated using its proportionate share of the NAV of the properties of the public REIT, not the share price of the stock. Since NAV is dependent upon Net Operating Income and CAP Rates, and not the value of the stock, the IGW REIT is less susceptible to volatility. It is possible, however, that decreases in the value of the properties held by the public REIT could negatively affect the NAV of the IGW REIT.



Insurance Risk

For each of the IGW Properties, the REIT LP carries comprehensive general liability, fire, flood, extended coverage and rental loss insurance with policy specifications, limits and deductibles customarily carried for similar real estate properties. There are, however, certain types of risks (generally of a catastrophic nature such as war or environmental contamination), which are either uninsurable or not economically insurable.

Interest Rate Risk

IGW REIT would be negatively affected by increase long term interest rates in two ways. First, the cost of leverage in time would increase. Second, traditionally real estate values have been negatively correlated to real estate. It would be likely that higher long term interest rates would be negative for the IGW REIT. IGW REIT management is aware of this risk and has successfully used interest rate hedges in the past to offset the negative risks.

RETURN EXPECTATION

The expected return for a professionally managed REIT without leverage is based on the following formula found below.

Unleveraged Return = Inflation + Additional Capital Appreciation + Income + Manager Skill – Management Fee

Leverage Return = Inflation + Additional Capital Appreciation + Income + Manager Skill – Management Fee + (Interest Spread x Leverage Ratio)

First some comments on the key variables. Inflation has been highly correlated to the capital appreciation rate of properties. Traditionally, the capital appreciation rate has been around 1% over the inflation rate. The cap rate currently on commercial real estate is around 7% in Canada, the income less operating expenses and taxes including the debt income are 7.98%. The manager of a REIT can add to additional profit by working to create additional income, lower expenses and higher selling prices for properties. The only difference is the additional return created from the interest spread times the leverage ratio. The REIT currently has a debt to equity ratio of 62.7% to one. For each dollar raised in equity there is an additional \$1.67 raised in debt. This is a multiplier of 2.67.

The expected return calculation for the IGW REIT is as follows:

Rating IPU Units	
Item	Expected Return
Inflation	2.50%
Capital Appreciation Above Inflation	1.00%
Income	7.98%
Manager Skill	2.00%
Management Fee	(1.00)%
Income Spread x Multiplier	2.24%
Expected Class A and AA Unit Return	14.72%



CONCLUSION: EA Analyst considers the Income Priority Units to be investment grade and have rated this second position debt as BBB. This is a similar rating that DBRS assigns to RioCan's second position debt.

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst would expect an investor to earn 12 to 13% in the Class A, AA, AAA Units. (This is the gross return, less structure and additional costs.)

EA Analyst also rates the Class A, AA, AAA units as STA-2 investment grade rating as well, showing that they high expected distribution stability. This is similar to the DBRS rating on RioCan. EA Analyst feels that investing in the IGW REIT is a similar risk to RioCan, but allows investors to purchase at NAV without the volatility of publicly traded units.



▶ SUMMARY OF ANALYST'S CONCLUSIONS

Key Considerations

EA Analyst is comforted in the fact that there is a large diversification in the IGW REITs terms and lenders. Another factor that brings comfort to EA Analyst is that most of IGW's mortgages are fixed in interest rate and could therefore withstand an increase in market interest rates. Furthermore, it is also remarkable that IGW REIT management is sophisticated enough to consider using Interest Rate hedges and has successfully employed interest rate swap strategies that have reduced the IGW REIT interest costs by over \$1 million in less than 18 months. Interest Rate Hedging is something that EA Analyst has a firm understanding of and is encouraged that IGW REIT management, League Assets Corp., are taking these steps.

Cost of Capital Considerations

CONCLUSION: EA Analyst thinks the introduction of these debt units (IGW REIT Income Priority Units) is a good strategy that will serve to reduce the overall cost of capital for the pool.

The IGW REIT is consequentially less leveraged than the publicly traded comparables. This makes the IGW REIT less susceptible to changes in the capital markets. This demonstrates that management is focused on reducing risk for its investors, and also demonstrates an opportunity for potentially higher returns if additional leverage were applied.

Distributions and Cash Flows

It is likely that IGW REIT can continue to pay a distribution of 6 to 9% annually.

Tax Deferred Distributions to Investors

When compared to other investments and public REITs, the return produced by IGW is very tax effective.



Management Aligned Interests

EA Analyst is very encouraged by the level of aligned interest with management.

Development vs. Income

EA Analyst agrees that IGW REIT management was prudent to change its strategy to focus less on development properties and concentrate on the acquisition of stabilized properties. Moreover, the transactions whereby the REIT's equity positions were swapped for debt, was a good execution of this strategy and negotiated on fair terms.

Structure

EA Analyst finds that the IGW REIT's cost structure is extremely low for an exempt security. IGW REIT management has been very conscience of keeping fees low in order to produce higher returns for investor.

Return Expectation

EA Analyst would expect an investor to earn 12 to 13% in the Class A and AA rates. (This is the gross return, less structure and additional costs.) EA Analyst also rate the Class AA and A units as STA-2 investment grade rating, showing that they expect the REIT's distribution to be stable. This is similar to the DBRS rating on RioCan. EA Analyst feels that investing in the IGW REIT is a similar risk to RioCan, but allows investor to purchase at NAV without the volatility of publicly traded units.

EA Analyst considers the Income Priority Units to be investment grade and have rated this second position debt as BBB. This is a similar rating that DBRS assigns to RioCan's second position debt.

▶ RATING DEFINITIONS

Rating	Definition
STA-1	Excellent Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows
STA-2	Very Good Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows
STA-3	Good Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows
STA-4	Adequate Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows
STA-5	Weak Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows
STA-6	Very Weak Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows
STA-7	Poor Stability and Sustainability in generating distributable cash flows

Rating	Definition
AAA	Long-term debt rated AAA is of the highest credit quality, with exceptionally strong protection for the timely repayment of principal and interest. Earnings are considered stable, the structure of the industry in which the entity operates is strong, and the outlook for future profitability is favorable. There are few qualifying factors present that would detract from the performance of the entity. The strength of liquidity and coverage ratios is unquestioned and the entity has established a credible track record of superior performance. Given the extremely high standard that EXEMPTANALYST has set for this category, few entities are able to achieve an AAA rating.
AA	Long-term debt rated AA is of superior credit quality, and protection of interest and principal is considered high. In many cases they differ from long-term debt rated AAA only to a small degree. Given the extremely restrictive definition EXEMPTANALYST has for the AAA category, entities rated AA are also considered to be strong credits, typically exemplifying above-average strength in key areas of consideration and unlikely to be significantly affected by reasonably foreseeable events.
A	Long-term debt rated "A" is of satisfactory credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is still substantial, but the degree of strength is less than that of AA rated entities. While "A" is a respectable rating, entities in this category are considered to be more susceptible to adverse economic conditions and have greater cyclical tendencies than higher-rated securities.



BBB	Long-term debt rated BBB is of adequate credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is considered acceptable, but the entity is fairly susceptible to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions, or there may be other adverse conditions present which reduce the strength of the entity and its rated securities.
BB	Long-term debt rated BB is defined to be speculative and non-investment grade, where the degree of protection afforded interest and principal is uncertain, particularly during periods of economic recession. Entities in the BB range typically have limited access to capital markets and additional liquidity support. In many cases, deficiencies in critical mass, diversification, and competitive strength are additional negative considerations.
B	Long-term debt rated B is considered highly speculative and there is a reasonably high level of uncertainty as to the ability of the entity to pay interest and principal on a continuing basis in the future, especially in periods of economic recession or industry adversity.
CCC CC C	Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is very highly speculative and is in danger of default of interest and principal. The degree of adverse elements present is more severe than long-term debt rated B. Long-term debt rated below B often have features which, if not remedied, may lead to default. In practice, there is little difference between these three categories, with CC and C normally used for lower ranking debt of companies for which the senior debt is rated in the CCC to B range.
D	A security rated D implies the issuer has either not met a scheduled payment of interest or principal, that the issuer has made it clear that it will miss such a payment in the near future or in certain cases, that there has been a distressed exchange. In some cases, EXEMPTANALYST may not assign a D rating under a bankruptcy announcement scenario, as allowances for grace periods may exist in the underlying legal documentation. Once assigned, the D rating will continue as long as the missed payment continues to be in arrears and until the rating is discontinued or reinstated by EXEMPTANALYST. Where this scale is used for preferred securities, the non-payment of a dividend will only be considered as a D if the missed payment constitutes default per the legal documents.



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