Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, Canada

Report Prepared for

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

Report Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
CAPR001445
April 22, 2022

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Cover: Aerial view to the north-northeast of the Eagle River Mine surface infrastructure

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects Technical Report for Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome) by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein are consistent with the quality of effort involved in SRK's services. The information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein are based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Wesdome subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits Wesdome to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Wesdome. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome also referred to as the Company) engaged SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) to prepare a Technical Report on its Eagle River Gold Mining Complex (ERC), which consists of the Eagle River Mine (ERM) an underground operating mine with mineral assets, the Mishi Mine (Mishi) an open pit mine presently not in production but with mineral resources, and Eagle River Mill (Mill) the common processing facilities.

Wesdome stated that it wished to prepare a technical report that will comply with the reporting standards as defined in the Canadian Securities National Instrument 43-101 Standard of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). The mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates as presented in this report have been prepared using the guidelines and terminology of Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) provided in the 2014 "*CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves*".

The Qualified Persons (QPs) responsible for this report are Mr. Andre Deiss Pr.Sci.Nat., SACNASP #400007/97 (QP Mineral Resources for ERM), Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo, APGO#1504 (QP Mineral Resources for Mishi), Ms. Hayley E Halsall-Whitney, PEng, PEO#100073929 (QP Mineral Processing), Ms. Debbie Dyck, PEng, PEO#90353145 (QP Environmental), Mr. Craig Hall, PEng, PEO# 100075047 (QP Tailings Management Area Expansion), and Mr. Gary M Poxleitner PEng, PEO#100059860, (QP Mineral Reserves). SRK notes that the effective date of the mineral resource statement is December 31, 2021, with the effective date of the mineral reserve being December 31, 2021. By virtue of their education, membership to a recognized professional association, and relevant work experience, Mr. Deiss and Mr. Poxleitner are independent qualified persons as this term is defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Contributions by Stephen Taylor, PEng, Justin So, EIT and Brennan Moffatt CPA.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

ERC is located 50 kilometres (km) due west of Wawa, Ontario; it consists of two gold mines, which have been developed using common infrastructure. The property consists of two claim groups totalling over 11,000 hectares (ha), the ERM (underground mine producing since 1995) and Mishi (open pit which produced from 2002 to 2021), and common mineral processing facilities, formally the Magnacon Mill now known as the Eagle River Mill (Mill). The properties are wholly owned by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., a Toronto-based mining company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "WDO", with a secondary listing on the OTCQX under the symbol "WDOFF"

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The property is situated in the Algoma Highlands, a rugged plateau steeply incised by north-south drainages fed by south-east and south-west flowing tributaries. The mine site is situated approximately 320 metres (m) above Lake Superior, near the headwaters of the Eagle River. The property is easily accessible year-round by road from Highway 17. The turnoff to the mine access road (Paint Lake Road) is approximately 50 km north of the town of Wawa. Mining supplies and services as well as skilled labour are primarily sourced from the mining centres of Timmins and Sudbury. Foundry and office equipment services come from Sault Ste. Marie. Helicopter support is based in Wawa. The climate is temperate continental cool with some marine influence from Lake Superior involving extended fall seasons and late spring arrivals.

1.4 History

The origin of the Company's business is traced to Western Québec Mines Inc. (Western Québec), incorporated in 1945. In 1994, Western Québec purchased interests in Ontario properties and restructured them to create River Gold Mines Ltd. (River Gold) and Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. (Moss Lake). On February 1, 2006, River Gold and Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. completed a merger to form a new company called Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome). On July 10, 2007, a merger was completed with parent company Western Québec Mines Inc. On September 30, 2013, Wesdome completed an amalgamation with Windarra Minerals Ltd. On January 26, 2021, Wesdome announced it had entered into a definitive purchase agreement with Goldshore Resources Inc.

1.5 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Mishibishu greenstone belt is a broad, arcuate syncline 55 km long in an east-west direction and 16 km wide in a north-south direction. This belt is part of the Wawa Subprovince of the Archean-age Superior Province. Supracrustal rocks in the belt are dominated by greenschist facies mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with lesser sedimentary rocks, including iron formation and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The belt is surrounded by Archean granitic rocks and includes two internal granitic batholiths occupying the central portion of the belt. Minor intrusions include synvolcanic stocks and sills of intermediate to felsic composition and an array of northeast and northwest striking late Precambrian diabase dykes.

The northern limb of the belt, where Mishi is located, is dominated by an assemblage of clastic sedimentary rocks, felsic tuffs, and mafic flows. The southern limb, where the ERM is located, is dominated by tholeiitic basalts and calc-alkaline andesites with minor interflow clastic sedimentary rocks and lean, chert-magnetite iron formation. In this area, the supracrustal rocks form a steeply north-dipping and north-facing sequence displaying moderate to steep eastward plunges defined by minor fold axes and mineral lineations.

Gold in the Mishibishu Lake greenstone belt occurs primarily in quartz vein deposits located within regional zones of deformation. The Mishibishu Deformation Zone follows a volcanic-sedimentary

contact in the north limb of the belt hosting the Magnacon and Mishi deposits, while the Eagle River Deformation Zone hosts the Eagle River deposit along the south limb of the belt.

Late northeast striking and lesser northwest striking faults and fractures offset the greenstone stratigraphy and deformation zones.

1.6 Deposit Types

The Eagle River and Mishi deposits are mesothermal lode gold deposits hosted by Archean Greenstone Belts. This type of deposit is also known as orogenic, or shear zone hosted gold deposit.

Orogenic gold deposits are hosted by shear zones in orogenic belts, specifically in metamorphosed fore-arc and back-arc regions and were formed during syn- to late metamorphic stages of orogeny (Goldfarb and Groves, 2015). Formation of orogenic gold deposits is related to structural evolution and structural geometry of lithospheric crust, as hydrothermal fluids migrate through pre-existing and active discontinuities such as faults, shear zones, and lithological boundaries, generated by tectonic processes.

1.7 Exploration

Prior to 1986, limited exploration involving airborne surveys and ground reconnaissance work seeking base metals occurred in the ERC region. Following the Hemlo discovery in 1982, Peter Ferderber and Don McKinnon staked the entire Mishibishu greenstone belt (8,000 claims) and parcelled out properties to junior companies in a grand scale area play. Central Crude Ltd. (Central Crude) optioned the Eagle River property in 1983 and flew an airborne magnetic survey. In 1986, Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. (Hemlo Gold), a Noranda affiliate, entered into an option agreement to earn a 60% stake in the property. Field work commenced in the fall of 1986 and consisted of line cutting, geological mapping, and soil/humus geochemical surveys over portions of the property. In 1990 and 1991, Noranda Minerals undertook a feasibility evaluation on behalf of the Eagle River joint venture. On March 1, 1994, Western Québec purchased from Hemlo Gold its 60% interest in the property, a control block of Central Crude stock, and certain debts Central Crude owed Hemlo Gold. The nearby Magnacon mill was purchased in 1995 and used to process the ERM ore (now referred to as the Mill). The first gold bar was poured in October 1995, with full-scale commercial production commencing January 1, 1996.

Exploration outside of the immediate mine area commenced in 2016 with the intent to extend the mine life. Exploration focused on the identification of new, near-mine target areas through mapping, trenching, and structural studies. The principal exploration activities consisted of a property-wide airborne magnetic survey in 2016, targeted surface mapping and sampling, especially between 2017 and 2019, a property-wide LiDAR survey in 2019, and a structural study in 2020 and 2021.

1.8 Drilling

Core drilling, primarily from underground at Eagle River has been ongoing continuously since 1994; the drilling database as of December 31,2021 includes 6,331 holes for 1,164 km of drilling. The objective of this drilling is primarily focused on defining and replacing extracted mineral reserves.

Since the start of wider exploration efforts, a significant amount of surface drilling has been completed to identify mineralization not in the immediate mine area. Principal exploration targets in the Eagle River area are along strike to the west of the mine, including those outside of the mine diorite, south of the mine in the No Name Lake area, and to a lesser degree east of the mine along strike of the mine deformation zone. In the Mishi area, exploration focused on targets along strike of the Mishi deposit.

1.9 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The collection and preparation of all types of samples generally follows industry practices and is conducted by qualified company personnel or personnel under direct supervision of qualified company personnel.

Production samples are analyzed using industry standard practices at the Company's laboratory in Wawa, Ontario. All other samples (exploration, environmental, umpire) are analyzed by several accredited laboratories in Canada.

The Company has implemented industry-standard analytical quality control and quality assurance programs to ensure the reliability of its production, exploration, and environmental data.

1.10 Data Verification

Ms. Haley E. Halsall-Whitney, PEng, Mr. Brennan Moffatt, CPA, and Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo, are employees of Wesdome and visit the site frequently as part of their regular work. All aspects of data verification pertinent to their area of expertise are an integral part of their work conducted regularly. For Dr. Weiershäuser, this work includes a review of the analytical methods and procedures, geology, resource estimation methodology, sampling, drilling practices, and drill hole core.

Mr. Andre M. Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat. (Principal Consultant – Resource Geology) of SRK visited the mine assay laboratory in Wawa and the ERM site between February 9 and February 12, 2022, to review the analytical methods and procedures, geology, resource estimation methodology, sampling, drilling practices, and drill hole core.

Mr. Deiss compared the 2021 analytical results to the drill hole data recorded results and found no transcript errors. The 2021 analytical quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) performance and procedures of the laboratory were reviewed and found to meet or exceed industry standard practice. The geological models, drill hole database, and mineral resources methodology and parameters were reviewed by performing independent exploratory data analyses, geostatistics, and estimates, and no material issues were noted. A comparison between the ERM's 2020 polygonal and the 2021 first geostatistical 3D estimates was completed. Overall, the results of the two methods compared favourably.

Mr. Gary M Poxleitner, PEng, PMP (Principal Consultant /Practice Leader) of SRK visited the ERC between September 7 and September 9, 2021. The objective of the site visit was to gain a reasonable understanding of the operational and engineering challenges as well as its opportunities.

SRK accomplished this task through touring the site and interactions with ERM personnel, with a focus on site observation of key facilities and mine operations, and through meetings with technical and operational personnel.

1.11 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No information exists regarding metallurgical testwork that may have been completed prior to testwork discussed below.

Metallurgical testwork programs were conducted on mineralized samples from the ERC, between 2016 and 2017.

The overall extraction of gold was 93 to 94% for Mishi and in excess of 99% for Eagle River in the test work. The application of oxygen instead of air did display faster leaching kinetics. The lower consumption of cyanide with Mishi is observed in the Eagle River milling operation.

1.12 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource evaluations reported herein are reasonable representations of the global gold mineral resources of the project at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with the widely accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019) and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves.

Mineral Resources for Mishi are based on a reinterpretation of the mineralization and current economic parameters. Mineral Resource domains for this resource model are based on a minimum mining width of 3 m and a cut-off grade (CoG) of 0.75 grams of gold per tonne (g/t Au). No additional high grade domaining was warranted. Locally, core intervals with a composited grade less than 0.75 g/t were included to maintain continuity of the affected domain.

Leapfrog Edge™ software was used to construct the geological solids and prepare assay data for geostatistical analysis, construct the block model, estimate gold grades, and tabulate mineral resources.

Gold mineralization at Mishi is amenable for open pit extraction. A pit optimizer was used to assess which portions of the gold deposit that show "reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction" from an open pit and to assist with selecting reporting assumptions. The optimization assumptions are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Conceptual Open Pit Optimization Assumptions

Parameter	Value
Bench Face Angle (Footwall/Hanging Wall)	50°/70°
Pit Bench Height (m)	15
Berm Width (m)	7.5
Overall Slope Angle (Footwall/Hanging Wall)	36.8°/52.4°
Mining Cost ($/t mined)	6.5
Milling and G&A costs ($/t mined)	21
Gold Recovery	82%
Exchange Rate (C$/US$)	1.3
Gold Price (US$/oz)	1,500

Source: SRK, 2022

After review of the pit optimization results, the Company considers that it is reasonable to report as open pit mineral resource those classified blocks located within the conceptual pit shell above a CoG of 0.52 g/t Au. No underground mineral resource is reported.

Mineral resources are estimated in conformity with the widely accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices Guidelines. The mineral resource may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent mineral resource estimates. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. The Mineral Resource Statement for Mishi is presented in Table 1-2 with an effective date of December 31, 2021. The statement was prepared by Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo (APGO#1504). Dr. Weiershäuser is an employee of Wesdome and a qualified person as this term is defined in NI 43-101.

Table 1-2: Mineral Resource Statement, Mishi Deposit, Effective on December 31, 2021

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces ('000)
Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	2.3	1.61	120

Source: Wesdome, 2022
Notes:
1. The effective date of the estimate is December 31, 2021.
2. The estimate was prepared by Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo, Director, Geology of the Company, who is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves; mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are amenable for open pit extraction and have been reported within a conceptual pit shell.
5. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3) was applied.
6. Resources have been reported considering mining progress as of December 31, 2021.
7. Resources are reported using an in-situ marginal cut-off grade of 0.52 g/t.
8. Ounces are contained ounces.
9. Economic parameters for the determination of the cut-off grade include:
   a) a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce, a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.30 (resulting in $1,950 per ounce gold price),
   b) Mining cost $6.50/t milled,
   c) Processing cost $21.00/t including base processing, sustaining CAPEX, variable and G&A,
   d) Refining and transport cost $7.65/oz gold recovered,
   e) Royalty of 2% of gold sold,
   f) 82% mill recovery, and
   g) Assumed pit slope angles between 36.8 and 52.4 degrees.
10. Mineral resources are classified in accordance with CIM standards.
11. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

Mineral Resources for Eagle River are based on a reinterpretation of the mineralization and current economic parameters. Mineral Resource domains for this resource model are based on a minimum mining width of 1.5 m and a CoG of 3.0 g/t Au. No additional high grade domaining was warranted. Locally, core intervals with a composited grade less than 3.0 g/t were included to maintain continuity of the affected domain.

Leapfrog Geo™ software was used to construct the geological solids; Datamine Supervisor™ version 8.14.3.1 (Supervisor) and Datamine Studio RM™ version 1.10.100 (Datamine) software was used to prepare assay data for geostatistical analysis, construct the block model, estimate gold grades, and tabulate mineral resources.

Gold mineralization at Eagle River is amenable for underground extraction. A Mineable Reserves Optimizer (MRO) process in Datamine was used to construct constraining volumes to assess which portions of the gold deposit that show "reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction" from an underground mine and to assist with selecting reporting assumptions. The assumptions for MRO construction and CoG assumptions are shown in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: CoG Parameters for Resource

Parameter	Unit	Value
Cost per Tonne	$/t	250
Selling and Refining	$/oz	7.65
Price of Gold	$	1,950
Exchange Rate	C$:US$	1.30
Mill Recovery		97.0%
Grams per Ounce	g/oz	31.1035
Royalty		2%
CoG	g/t	4.22

Source: Wesdome, 2022

After review of MRO results, the Company considers that it is reasonable to report as underground mineral resource those classified blocks located within MRO shapes at a CoG of 4.22 g/t Au.

Mineral resources are estimated in conformity with the widely accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices Guidelines. The mineral resource may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent mineral resource estimates. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. The Mineral Resource Statement for Eagle River is presented in Table 1-4 with an effective date of December 31, 2021. The estimate was prepared by Mr. Sandeep Prakash, PGeo, former Senior Resource Geologist of the Company, under the supervision of André M. Deiss, BSc (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat. of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., who is a “Qualified Person” under NI 43-101.

Table 1-4: Mineral Resource Statement, Eagle River Deposit, Effective on December 31, 2021

Class	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces
Measured	126,300	13.38	54,300
Indicated	338,700	9.06	98,600
M+I	**464,900**	**10.23**	**152,900**
Inferred	596,100	13.32	255,300

Notes:

1. The effective date of the estimate is December 31, 2021.
2. The estimate was prepared by Sandeep Prakash, P. Geo., former Senior Resource Geologist of the Company, under the supervision of the André M. Deiss, BSc (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat. of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., who is a "Qualified Person" under NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves; mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are considered for underground extraction and have been reported within potentially mineable volumes without external dilution. Must take material inside these volumes below the stated block grade cut-off has been included in the total.
5. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3) was applied.
6. Resources have been reported considering mining progress as of December 31, 2021.
7. Resources are reported using a 4.22 g/t Au cut-off grade.
8. Economic parameters for the determination of the cut-off grade include:
    a) a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce, a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.30 (resulting in $1,950 per ounce gold price),
    b) mining cost $107.6/t milled,
    c) processing cost $64.3/t,
    d) G&A $78.2/t milled,
    e) 97.0% mill recovery,
    f) Royalty of 2% of gold sold, and
    g) selling cost at $7.65/oz.
9. Mineral resources are classified in accordance with CIM standards.
10. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

1.13 Mineral Reserve Estimate

The mineral reserves are estimated in conformity with CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019) and are classified according to CIM Standard Definition for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, May 2014). All inferred resources have been treated as waste as per CIM guidelines. Previous Mineral Reserve Estimates for ERM were developed using polygonal and manual mine design methods. As this is the first Mineral Reserve Estimate for ERM generated using modern 3D mine design software, the processes utilized were based on utilizing the optimization tools available to the selected mine planning software suite of Deswik™ (stope optimization tools, automatic development and dependency tools, resource levelling of schedule).

A breakeven cut-off grade (BCoG) approach was applied to ERM Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources to determine potentially minable shapes, which were further refined manually and filtered to remove sub-economic stopes unable to pay for the associated operating and capital development.

The modifying factors that were inputs into the determination of the BCoG are summarized in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5: Initial CoG Estimation

Estimate Items	Units	BCoG Estimate
Annual UG production rate estimate	tpa	250,000
Mining	C$/t	162
Processing	C$/t	64
G&A	C$/t	78
Site Total Operating Cost/tonne Milled	**C$/t**	**304**
Exchange Rate	C$:US$	1.30
Site Total Operating Cost/tonne Milled	**US$**	**234**
Payable Au Metal	%	99.995
Gold Price	US$/oz	1,400
Transport & Refining Charges (Payable Au)	US$/oz	7.65
Royalty	%	2.0
Process Recovery	%	97.0
Net Value of Au in Plant Feed	**US$/gram**	**42.8**
Breakeven Cut-Off Grade (BCoG)	**Au g/t**	**5.5**

Source: SRK, 2022

The BCoG was used as the evaluation CoG in the Deswik Stope Optimizer™ (DSO) with an additional 1.0 m of external dilution being added within DSO to generate diluted stope shapes (1.5 m minimum width + 1.0 m external dilution = 2.5 m minimum diluted stope width). This 1.0 m dilution skin (0.5 m hanging wall (HW) + 0.5 m footwall (FW) is based on reconciliation of historic stopes

using Cavity Monitoring System (CMS) surveys. The grade of the dilution skin is based on the block model grade with the grade of all Inferred Mineral Resources and Unclassified material set to zero.

Additionally, a development cut-off grade (DCoG) of 2 g/t Au was applied to all development within the mineralized zones to determine if the designed development would be classified as ore (included in Mineral Reserve Statement) or waste. Development segments were evaluated in 5 to 10 m increments.

The Mineral Reserve Statement with an effective date of December 31, 2021 prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. is shown on Table 1-6.

Table 1-6: Summary of Mineral Reserve Estimate, Effective December 31, 2021[1,2,3,4,5,6]

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (koz)
Proven	116	11.3	42
Probable	951	15.8	481
Total Proven and Probable	**1,066**	**15.3**	**524**

Source: SRK, 2022

Notes:

1. Mineral reserves are founded on measured and indicated mineral resources with an effective date of December 31, 2021.
2. The Qualified Person for the Mineral Reserves estimate as per NI 43-101 is Gary M Poxleitner PEng., SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., and independent of the Company.
3. Mineral Reserves are reported above a 5.5 g/t Au cut-off.
4. Mineral Reserves demonstrated economic viability with the following parameters:
   a. gold price of $ 1,820 (US$ 1,400) per ounce for the Reserves, with a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.3,
   b. a 1.5 m minimum width,
   c. 1.0 m of external dilution (0.5 m in HW, 0.5 m in FW),
   d. 90% mining recovery,
   e. mining cost of $161.7/t,
   f. milling cost of $64.3/t,
   g. surface and G&A cost of $78.2/t,
   h. selling cost of $7.65/oz,
   i. Royalty of 2% of ounce of gold sold,
   j. metallurgical recoveries of 97.0%, and
   k. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic metre (t/m^3).
5. Mineral Reserves have been classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014), whose definitions are incorporated by reference into NI 43-101.
6. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

1.14 Mining Methods

ERM is an active underground mine that has been in continuous production since 1995 and has produced 1.485 million ounces (Moz) of gold to the end of 2021. Wesdome plans on extracting, on average, 200 thousand tonnes per annum (ktpa) of mineral reserves at the ERM over the next five years. The deposit was first mined using a shrinkage mining method before converting to its current mining method of captive sub-level open stoping with access to the sub-level provided by Alimak raises, a variant of long hole stoping. Currently, ERM utilizes a mix of captive and mechanized access to the sub-levels depending on how close the ramps are. Sub-levels spacing is nominally 15 m with a minimum mining width of 1.5 m plus with 1 m of external dilution expected between the hanging wall and footwall sides combined. Cable bolting is practiced to mitigate overbreak.

From a geomechanical perspective, it is understood that the Eagle River deposit is an east-west striking, steeply dipping vein type deposit hosted by a quartz diorite stock and surrounding volcanic rocks of the Archean-age Mishibishu Greenstone Belt. It consists of a series of easterly plunging quartz veins extending across a 2.45 km strike length. The underground ERM is considered a dry hard rock mine of intermediate depth. The rock conditions are generally “good” to “excellent”. The rock mass quality outside of the ore at the ERM can be classified as “good” to “very good”. In 2021, a series of samples were collected from the geotechnical core logging holes and sent to an external laboratory for strength testing (uniaxial and triaxial compression testing). The results for diorite are largely in line with previous work with the average values being within 10% of historical estimates. In addition to the 7 unconfined compressive strength (UCS) tests, nine triaxial tests were conducted at confinements ranging from 5 to 20 mega pascals (MPa) to augment the datasets further. The in-situ stress field has not been measured directly at ERM. Current mining has not experienced stress related issues as the stresses relative to rock mass strength are at or below the damage initiation threshold. Underground observations of borehole breakouts suggest that the local maximum principal stress is perpendicular to strike. Ground reinforcement at ERM includes mechanical bolts, rebar, and split sets (mechanical bolts are rarely used). Cable bolts are used in intersections with a span in excess of 8.5 m. Pillar noses are generally strapped to maintain confinement and are installed with rebar. The mine does not currently experience notable seismicity.

Regarding hydrogeological and underground inflow estimates, it is understood that the groundwater table ranges from 0.82 to 3.33 m below ground surface, and based on groundwater elevation monitoring data, groundwater flow generally mimics surface water flow patterns and flows from topographically high areas to low-lying creeks, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. The mine is reported to be relatively dry due to excellent ground conditions; groundwater inflow is estimated at approximately 20-45 US Gallons per minute (USgpm) or 1.26 to 2.8 liters per second (l/s), and the current dewatering system is able to handle these conditions.

Besides ramp access to underground workings, the ERM has a three-compartment shaft, which hoists ore from the 460 mine level (mL) loading pocket. Ore is then chute loaded into underground haul trucks, which haul out the portal to a surface ore pad. Surface haul trucks move the ore to the Mill some 17 km away.

ERM currently operates a push-pull mechanical ventilation system in which fresh air is supplied through the #2 Main Fresh Air Raise and the 809 Decline Ramp, then exhausted via the #1 Main Surface Return Air Raise. Simulations utilizing the existing fresh air fans and 520 L boosters have indicated that the most the existing system can achieve is an airflow of 495 thousand cubic feet per minute (kcfm) (233.6 m^3/s) at surface density to deliver 320 kcfm (151.0 m^3/s) underground.

1.15 Recovery Methods – Mineral Processing

1.15.1 Gold recovery

The mill processes two types of ore (ERM and Mishi); the average unit and overall gold recoveries and average daily produced ounces are presented in Table 1-7. The total ounces produced in 2021 was 101,402.89 oz and for 2020 was 90,278.17 oz.

Table 1-7: Mill Gold Recovery

Parameters	Unit	Eagle	Mishi
Mill Availability*	%	93.3%	
Recovery – Gravity Circuit (Average)	%	43	-
Recovery – Merrill-Crowe Circuit (Average)	%	88	94
Recovery – Overall (Average)	%	97	83
Daily Produced ounce (Average)	oz	330	51

Source: Wesdome, 2022

1.15.2 Process Plant Description

The Mill is permitted for up to 1,200 tonnes per day (t/d) on a crushing basis. Current operating parameters are 862 t/d for ERM and 840 t/d for Mishi. The Mill comprises the following unit operations:

- Three ore pads for stockpiles, to separate ERM and Mishi ore
- Primary and secondary crushing of run-of-mine (ROM) material, with secondary crushing in closed circuit with a vibrating screen
- Grinding circuit, consisting of primary and secondary ball mills, with secondary ball in closed circuit with cyclones
- Gravity recovery of primary and secondary ball mill discharge by one semi-batch centrifugal gravity concentrator
- Trash screen and pre-leach thickener
- Leach circuit consisting of 6 tanks and drum filters to recover the pregnant solution and clarifiers to remove suspended solids
- Merrill-Crowe circuit (gold precipitation) and sock press to capture the gold
- Tailings filtration, for dry stacking
- Refinery, with sock burning unit, Wabi furnace and Vault
- Cyanide detoxification using hydrogen peroxide
- Metallurgical laboratory

1.16 Eagle River Complex Infrastructure

The principal infrastructure of the ERC consists of three spatially separated clusters. The Mill, Mill Camp, Tailings Management Area (TMA), Mishi pit, outside core storage facilities, Mishi Camp, and exploration office are in the northern tenement. The Cameron Lake Camp located approximately 3 km north of the ERM, and mine facilities such as offices dry, maintenance shop, shaft house and a helicopter landing site are located in the southern tenement.

Primary power is provided from the Ontario provincial grid via a 48 km, 115 kilovolt (kV) line from Wawa to the mill; the line is owned by Wesdome. Power to the mine is provided by an 18 km 27.5 kV line from the main substation at the mill.

1.17 Market Studies and Contracts

The gold produced at the ERC is refined to market standards by external refiners. The gold is sold to various banks and refineries at market prices.

1.18 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

Applicable environmental baseline, geochemical, geotechnical, hydrogeologic, metallurgical and other studies have been undertaken in support of environmental permitting of the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex in accordance with standards of the day. Each of the three mines (ERM, Mishi, and Magnacon), the Mill and related facilities operate in accordance with applicable provincial permits and approvals, including Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs), Permits to Take Water (PTTWs), domestic sewage treatment systems, and Closure Plans.

Since early milling operations, the TMA Main Rockfill Dam and surrounding perimeter dams have been raised progressively, with the latest raises to be constructed from 2022 to 2024 to the Phase IV Stage 5 approved maximum crest elevation of 475.2 m above mean sea level (m amsl). Commencing in early 2007, tailings deposition changed from a slurry discharge to dry-stacking utilizing a drum and belt filtration system to filter tailings slurry from the Mill.

TMA tailings disposal, water management, and treatment are undertaken in accordance with the current ECA, dated August 13, 2021.

Dam Safety Inspections (DSIs) of the TMA and related infrastructure are undertaken annually, with the most recent inspection conducted by EXP Services Inc. (EXP) in September 2021 for the Phase IV Stage 4 tailings configuration and portions of the Stage 5 dam raises, specifically the Starter North Containment Dam, the construction of which was in progress during the 2021 site inspection. EXP (2021) reported that, “In general, the structures at the Wesdome Mine [Eagle River Mill TMA] subject to this 2021 DSI were in acceptable condition with no major stability concerns. Other than the construction of Starter North Containment Dam and Spillway, not much has changed at this facility since the previous 2020 DSI completed by SNC-Lavalin”.

Future construction of new tailings management facilities will be required beyond 2025, when the capacity of the existing TMA is anticipated to be consumed. Depending on the selected option and configuration for the expansion, amendments to the ECA and Closure Plan for the Mill will be required.

For closure planning purposes, the ERC operates under three Closure Plans:

- Eagle River Mill and TMA Closure Plan;
- Mishi Pit - Magnacon Mine Closure Plan; and
- Eagle River Mine Closure Plan (including Cameron Lake Camp facilities).

Wesdome is committed to engaging and consulting with stakeholders and Indigenous groups in a timely, transparent, and respectful manner. Operations at the ERC take place within areas that are subject to Indigenous and treaty rights. As such, Wesdome strives for positive, long-term relationships with potentially affected Indigenous groups. Wesdome is committed to proactive engagement with these groups and undertakes formal consultation regarding activities that may impact a group's ability to exercise Indigenous rights.

1.19 Capital and Operating Costs

The ERM as part of the ERC involves two categories of expenditures, which are incorporated within the technical cash flow model. They include both capital expenditures and operating expenditures. All costs were prepared by Wesdome' s ERC personnel and are based on the data generated during the formal 2022 budget process (inclusive of years 2022 to 2027). SRK reviewed the cost assumptions before applying them into the Mineral Reserve only LOM and into the Mineral Reserve only Cashflow Model. SRK is of the opinion that they are sufficient for the purposes of validating the economics of the mineral reserve. The cost estimates were completed in Canadian currency. A summary of the production profile, capital and operating expenditures, and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) are presented in Table 1-8.

All currency presented in this document is in Canadian dollars ($) unless otherwise stated.

Table 1-8: Capital and Operating Expenditure Summary

Parameters	Units	LOM Total
Mill Processed Tonnes	kt	1,066
Total Gold Recovered Ounces (Payable)	oz	508,055
Operating Costs Total	$M	375
Operating Costs Unit	$/t	352
Operating Costs per Ounce	$/oz	738
Capital Expenditures (Project Sustaining)	$M	96
Capital Expenditures (Development Sustaining)	$M	86
Closure	$M	17
Sustaining Capital Costs Total	$M	182
Sustaining Capital Unit	$/t	171
Sustaining Capital per Ounce	$/oz	358
AISC (All-In Sustaining Cost) per Ounce	$/oz	1,097

Source SRK, 2022

1.20 Economic Analysis

SRK has undertaken an assessment of the economic viability of the mineral reserves to support the statement of mineral reserves. SRK was provided with an economic model as prepared by Wesdome for review. Wesdome' s business plan was driven by a mine plan, which includes Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources and other assets outside of ERM. Therefore, SRK generated an ERM Mineral Reserve only Cashflow Model based on the SRK LOM, which includes only material converted to Mineral Reserves from the geological categories of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. The SRK LOM plan along with Wesdome's independently audited operating and capital costs fed into the SRK Cash Flow Model.

SRK, through the review and audit of the mining, milling, and site infrastructure plans, operating and capital cost estimations, as well as the generation of a Mineral Reserve only economic model confirms that the Mineral Reserve declared herein provides a positive cash flow, given the technical and economic conditions at the time of writing this report.

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.'s, Eagle River Gold Mining Complex is a producing asset and includes no material expansion within these stated reserves; therefore, it is excluded from requiring to provide information under this Economic Analysis section as stated:

> *"Producing issuers may exclude the information required under Item 22 for technical reports on properties currently in production unless the technical report includes a material expansion of current production. (Form 43-101F1 Item 22)*

1.21 Interpretation and Conclusions

1.21.1 Risks

SRK has identified the following risks, listed below by discipline.

Geology and Mineral Resources Mishi Mine:

- The reliability of the largely historical data affects the confidence in the Mineral Resource Model.
- A material issue at the mine laboratory, where most of the samples supporting the Mineral Resource were assayed affects assays below 3 g/t Au. This grade range is material for the Mishi Mineral Resource.
- An average density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been employed and could affect the tonnage calculation of the Mineral Resource.

Geology and Mineral Resource ERM:

- The mine laboratory is not accredited. However, in mitigation the laboratory was audited by Analytical Solution Ltd. in 2021, and recommendations have and are being implemented towards industry best practice.
- A material issue affecting the laboratory fire-assay gravimetric method exists with reporting non-reliable Au assay concentrations below 3 g/t. This issue impacts the hanging wall and footwall dilution waste Au grade for mine planning process.
- Prior to 2021, there were no blind QA/QC or umpire laboratory sampling programs implemented to check the Mine laboratory. However, mitigating measures have been implemented.
- The position and extent of dikes is uncertain in lower density drilled areas. However, this uncertainty is not deemed material with respect to Mineral Resource tonnages.
- An average density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been employed and could affect the tonnage calculation of the Mineral Resource.
- The use of different software platforms (MRO vs. DSO) for the definition of underground reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves' optimization respectively, poses a risk to the conversion of Mineral Resources to Reserves.

Underground Mining and Mineral Reserves:

- The one-way truck haulage distance from the current active work areas (top of the 300 Zone) to the truck dump feeding the 460mL loading pocket averages 6.9 km, increasing to 8.7 km at the end of mine life (bottom of the 300 Zone). The result will be increasing operating costs for ore hauling, additional ramp congestion, and ventilation requirements. Potential mitigation is to deepen the shaft, thereby reducing the one-way haulage distance at the end of mine life to approximately 3.6 km.
- The use of Alimak raises to access captive sub-levels increases the health and safety risks for those working on these captive sub-levels and makes timely rescue and transport to medical services much more difficult.

Mine Geotechnical:

- Stability of the hangingwall can be compromised with the large unsupported spans in open stopes. Large slabs of the sheared diorite contact can detach from the walls of a stope leading to materials handling issues and dilution. The current procedure of cable bolting is only marginally effective. Permanent rib pillars have been shown to reduce dilution, but at the cost of lower recovery.
- The current process of mixing and placing cemented rockfill has inconsistent results in strength and thickness due to the lack of fine material and limited dump points for placement. Sill pillars are often required to separate mining blocks reducing recovery. This issue will likely present additional challenges as mining continues to progress deeper.
- The operation does not currently have a face screening process in place for lateral development as has become common practice in most operations in Ontario.
- As the mine continues to get deeper, incremental improvements to the support system and procedures for verifying compliance will become more important.

Environmental, Permitting and Social:

- The timeline for completing necessary design, permitting and construction of additional tailings storage facilities is short, and failure to expand the TMA poses a significant risk to the ability of the mine to maintain current production; this risk is mitigated by work underway to deliver additional tailings storage in time.

1.21.2 Opportunities

SRK has identified the following opportunities, listed below by discipline.

Geology and Mineral Resources Mishi Mine:

- A thorough data verification process of supporting assay data has the potential to support mineral resource classification of a higher confidence level.

- Extension of the mineralization to the west of the existing pit has not been well-defined, especially at depth; additional drilling has the potential to identify additional mineralization that could be added to the resource base.
- Down-dip extension of known (and partially mined out) mineralization has not been tested to a large extent.

Geology and Mineral Resources ERM:

- Extension of the Falcon Zone (7 Zone) towards surface following the mineralization trend.
- Extension of the 300 Zone and 711E Zone down plunge of the mineralization trend.
- Potential for parallel mineralized zones to the east of the NNL Zone and below existing mined-out areas i.e., 4,400 local mine grid elevation.

Underground Mining and Mineral Reserves:

- Deepening the shaft would mitigate increasing operating costs related to ore haulage to the loading pocket by reducing the one-way haulage distance at the end of mine life from 8.7 km to 3.6 km.
- Any new loading pocket should be automated.
- Accessing the sub-levels using rubber tire equipment from the ramp system enables the implementation of several other optimizations and improvements such as:
  - Use of small one boom jumbo instead of jacklegs, slightly longer rounds
  - Cycle rounds on 2 faces more frequently depending on location of access instead of single face on captive sub-level
  - Use of 1.5yd Load Haul Dump machines (LHD’s) instead of slushers
  - Use of small, mechanized bolters instead of stopers for installation of ground support, reduce exposure during what is typically the highest risk unit operation
  - Use of small rubber tire mounted production drills (low priority)
  - Use of bulk emulsion instead of stick powder
  - Use of forklifts and boom trucks to deliver materials closer to work areas, eliminate hoisting or lowering materials through Alimak raises
  - Eliminate slinging of buggy drills to sub-levels
- Increasing usage of mechanization to perform unit operation should result in improved productivity, lower operating costs and reduced health and safety risks. These changes require capital investment.
- Continue implementation of modern 3D mine design software (Deswik or similar) for long term mine design and scheduling, including Mineral Reserve estimation. This change is an enabler that once adopted and mastered, opens up a suit of software tools including stope optimization, design optimization, schedule optimization, haulage simulation, etc.
- Evaluate best tools for short term mine planning and scheduling, survey, drill and blast design to suit operation.

Mine Geotechnical:

- The implementation of a local seismic system is an important step as more mining occurs below 1000 m. Data from such a system can be used to assess risk and understand rock performance allowing additional updates to be made to the mine design as mining progresses deeper.

Processing and Surface Infrastructure:

- Past recovery rates from Mishi ore were significantly below those for ERM ore; should the Company convert mineral resource at Mishi to mineral reserves, then upgrades to the recovery circuit could yield significant improvements to the gold recovery from Mishi ore with a positive net impact on project economics.

Environmental, Permitting and Social:

- Existing agreements with Indigenous groups as well as the Company's commitment to active negotiations provides a foundation for ongoing engagement and consultation.

1.22 Recommendations

Geology and Mineral Resources:

- Continue exploration to ensure replenishment of depleted Mineral Reserves. Exploration and drilling expenditures of approximately $23 million are recommended for infill, step-out, and exploration drilling and activities.

ERM:

- Converting and georeferencing historical geological plans and sections that only exist as hard copy to assist in regional exploration.
- Density measurements of drillhole core to be routinely implemented as a standard practice, to improve density statistics and estimates within mineralized and non-mineralized rock.
- Develop the Leapfrog litho-structural model to include dikes and structural features to assist with the mine's geotechnical investigations and parameter determinations.
- Consider estimating grade for mineralized zones' waste hanging wall and footwall rock for dilution purposes when the laboratory can produce reliable Au analyses in the less than 3 g/t range.
- Develop the 2021 3D geostatistics and estimation methodology by considering:
  - Sensitivity studies with regards to the implementation of outlier restricted search distances and declustering, to resolve the effect of the high-grade of the chip samples relative to the drill hole core samples in the estimation process.
  - Use of local varying anisotropy (LVA) in grade estimation.

  - Use the same software platform for mineral resources RPEEE and reserve optimized stope design.

Underground Mining and Mineral Reserves:

- Develop a business case for deepening the shaft including preliminary engineering to develop the technical data such as cycle times, payloads and hoisting plants, and suitable capital and operating cost estimates to support the business case.
- Continue to increase the level of mechanization by establishing ramp access to sub-levels as practical (currently included within capital estimate based on current Mineral Reserve estimate).

Mine Geotechnical:

- Additional data collection on rockmass quality (Q') and strength (laboratory testing) to enhance the knowledge of the variability in rock strength allowing greater confidence in design spans and excavation performance.

Processing and Surface Infrastructure:

- Improve the camp tap water quality such that it can get certified as potable.
- Implement planned enhancements to surface infrastructure and buildings to maintain high quality camp and facilities.
- Ensure timely completion of construction of Phases IV and 5 dam raises of the TMA.
- Complete study for tailings storage options for 2025 and beyond.

Environmental, Permitting, and Social:

- Work toward permitting new tailings storage facilities.
- Continue negotiations for benefits agreements with Indigenous communities.
- Continue towards energy reduction and greenhouse gas emission targets.

2 Introduction

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome also referred to as the Company) engaged SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) to prepare a Technical Report on its Eagle River Gold Mining Complex (ERC), which consists of the Eagle River Mine (ERM) an underground operating mine with mineral assets, the Mishi Mine (Mishi) an open pit mine presently not in production but with mineral resources, and Eagle River Mill (Mill) the common processing facilities. ERM is targeting gold bearing quartz veins that are hosted primarily by subvertical to steeply north dipping east-west striking shear zones within an elliptical quartz diorite stock with dimensions of 2.4 kilometres (km) east-west and 0.5 km north-south.

Mineralization at Mishi is hosted in the Mishibishu Deformation Zone, which traverses the property over a 14 km length. The Mishibishu Deformation Zone is interpreted as a major regional thrust fault, which follows a volcanic-sedimentary contact. The principal product of both mines is gold (Au).

The ERC is located approximately 50 km due west of Wawa, Ontario and consists of the ERM and Mishi, which are located 15 km apart in the Mishibishu Lake area. The Mill site is at the former Magnacon Mine and Mill located 17 km by road north of the ERM site. Mishi site is located 2 km due west of the Mill site. The tenement totals 11,013 hectares (ha) of staked claims, patented claims, and mining leases.

Wesdome stated that it wished to prepare a technical report that will comply with the reporting standards as defined in the Canadian Securities National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

The mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates as presented in this report have been prepared using the guidelines and terminology provided in the 2014 "*CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves*" produced by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM Definition Standards"). The CIM Definition Standards is an internationally recognized reporting code as defined by the Combined Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee (CRIRSCO).

The Qualified Persons (QPs) responsible for this report are Mr. Andre Deiss Pr.Sci.Nat., SACNASP #400007/97 (QP Mineral Resources for ERM), Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo, APGO#1504 (QP Mineral Resources for Mishi), Ms. Hayley E Halsall-Whitney, PEng, PEO#100073929 (QP Mineral Processing), Ms. Debbie Dyck, PEng, PEO#90353145 (QP Environmental), Mr. Craig Hall, PEng, PEO# 100075047 (QP Tailings Management Area Expansion), and Mr. Gary M Poxleitner PEng, PEO#100059860, (QP Mineral Reserves). SRK notes that the effective date of the mineral resource statement is December 31, 2021, with the effective date of the mineral reserve being December 31, 2021. By virtue of their education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Mr. Hall, Ms. Dyck, Mr. Deiss, and Mr. Poxleitner are independent qualified persons as this term is defined by NI 43-101.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

SRK has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure information as summarized in Section 4 of this report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the permits or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on information provided by Wesdome and expresses no opinion on the ownership status of the property.

Wesdome has provided a Title Opinion dated April 29, 2016 and informed SRK that no material changes related to the ERC have been made since that time. This document is attached in Appendix D.

SRK was informed by Wesdome that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the ERC.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Mineral Tenure and Underlying Agreements

The mineral properties controlled by Wesdome form two contiguous claim blocks, which total approximately 11,000 ha of staked claims, patented claims, and mining leases.

The ERC is located 50 km due west of Wawa, Ontario, and the Mishi Mine is located 10 km to the north in the Mishibishu Lake area (Figure 4-1).

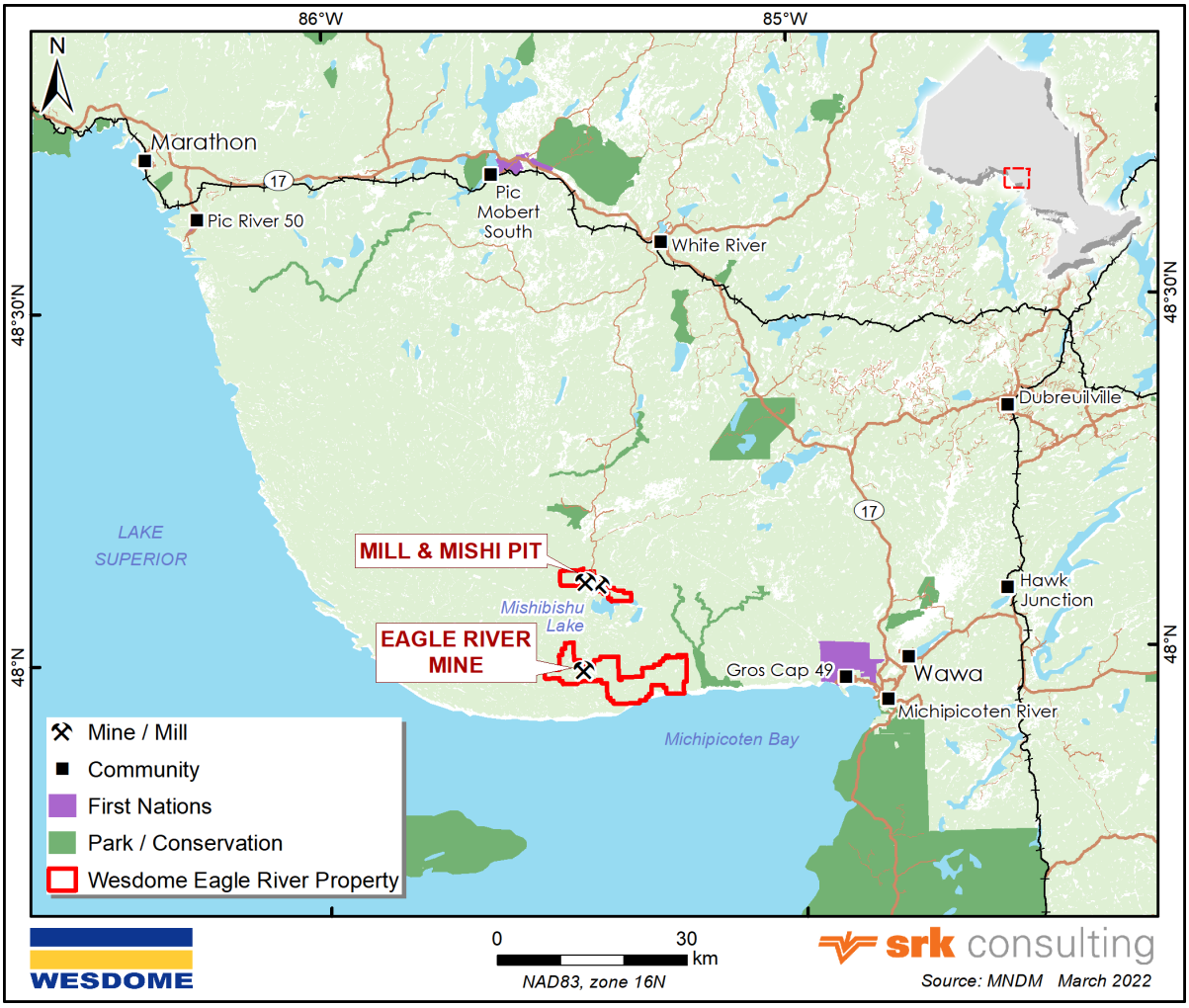

Figure 4-1: Eagle River Complex Location Map

The ERM consists of three contiguous mining leases and 442 contiguous active mining claims covering approximately 8,000 hectares (ha) (Figure 4-2). The property has an east-west extent of approximately 18 km and an average north-south extent of approximately 3 km. The claims and

leases are 100% owned by Wesdome, except for a 15-unit block in the northeast corner where Wesdome owns a 25% carried interest. The mining leases and certain adjoining claims (totalling approximately 900 ha) are subject to a 2% net smelter royalty. Separate 1% net smelter royalties payable to other original property vendors cover claims SSM 1231605 (six units) located in the extreme west of the property, SSM 3005103 (three units), and SSM 4251712 (nine units) located immediately northwest of the mining leases.

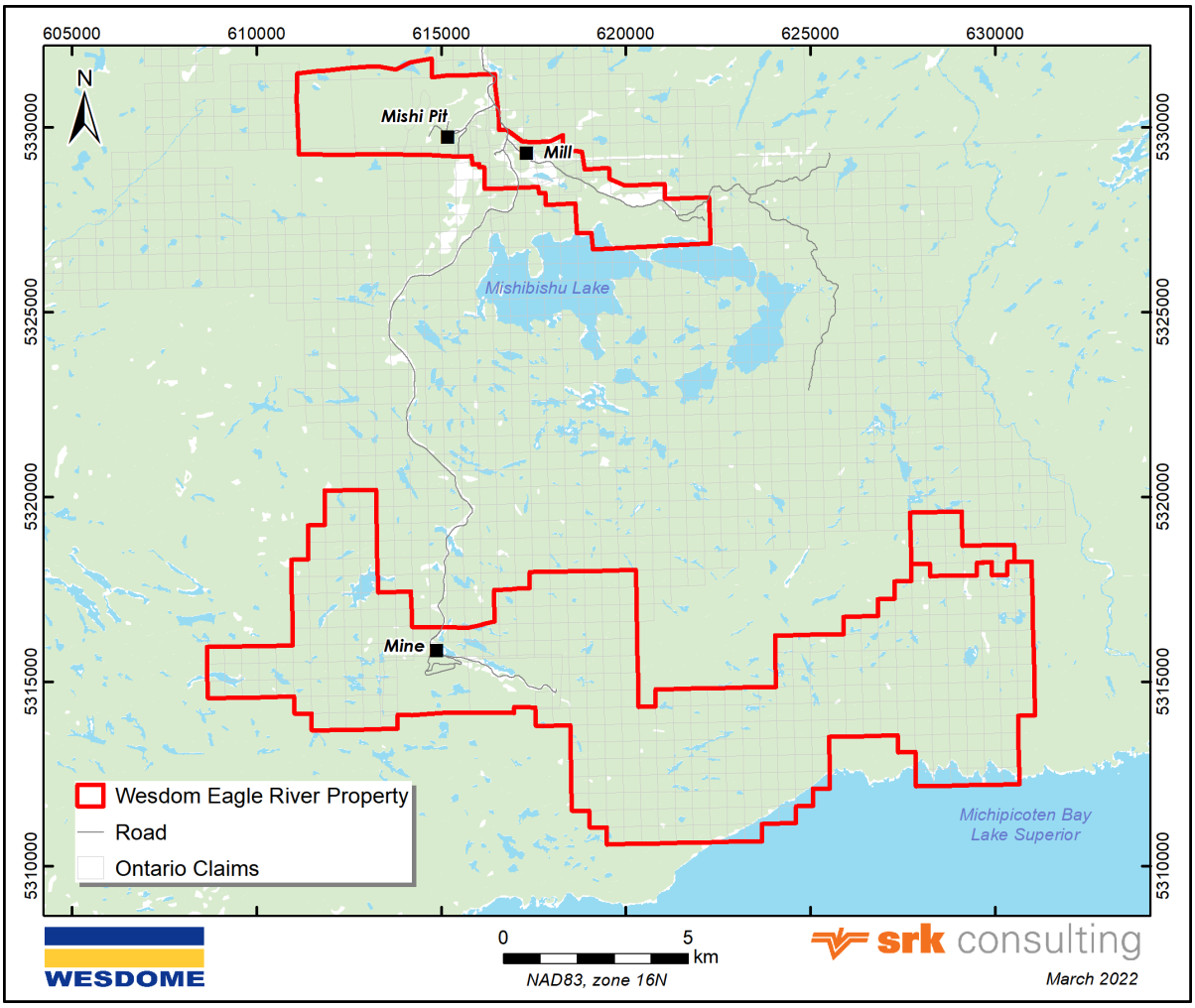

Figure 4-2: Eagle River Complex Land Tenure Map

The Mishi Mine consists of 20 patented mining claims, six mining leases, and five staked claims (57 units) covering approximately 3,000 ha that are 100% owned by Wesdome or wholly owned subsidiaries. The patented mining claims cover the site of the former Magnacon Mine and existing milling and tailings facilities. The claims cover both surface and mineral rights and are subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty. The easternmost mining lease CLM 404 is subject to a 2.0% net smelter return royalty. The five staked mineral claims are subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty.

The remaining mining leases and sites of current mining and exploration activities have no underlying royalties or encumbrances.

Details of the mining leases and patented claims are summarized in Table 4-1, while a complete listing of mining claims with their expiry dates is provided in Appendix A.

Mining leases are valid for 21 year renewable terms and are subject to annual rents. The Patented claims are owned and subject to annual taxes. The staked mining claims require $400 per unit (16 hectares) of assessment work per year to be filed with the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines of Ontario, Natural Resource and Forestry. Sufficient assessment credits are banked to maintain these claims in good standing for many years.

Mining leases and claims are subject to certain restrictions and permits of use, which have changed over time. Currently, mining leases restrict development within 120 m (400 ft) of water courses and shorelines. Exploration work on mining claims currently requires exploration permits to be issued by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry of Ontario (NDMNRF). To obtain these permits, the holder must demonstrate it has consulted with local Indigenous groups regarding the nature of the work. The Supreme Court of Canada has judged in favour of several challenges regarding Treaty Rights by Indigenous groups over the years and recommends processes of Indigenous consultation and accommodation. Wesdome's property is in an area governed by the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850 (Appendix B).

Table 4-1: Eagle River Complex Mining Leases and Patented Claims

No.	Designation	Wesdome Ownership (%)	Area (ha)	Expiry Dates
CLM 349	Eagle River Mining Lease 108945	100	368	2033
CLM 350	Eagle River Mining Lease 108946	100	359	2033
CLM 408	Eagle River Mining Lease 109972	100	159	2041
Eagle River Block Mining Leases		**100**	**886**	
CLM 377	Mishi Mining Lease 109286 (MRO) and 109576 (SRO)	100	475 (25)	2033
CLM 378	Mishi Mining Lease 109575 (MRO) and 109287 (SRO)	100	364 (3)	2033
CLM 379	Mishi Mining Lease 109288	100	341	2033
CLM 404	Mishi/Magnacon East Mining Lease	100	581	2041
ML 107397	Mishi/Magnacon Mining Lease	100	38	2022
ML 108268	Mishi/Magnacon Mining Lease	100	3	2029
Claim 16354 – 16372, and 50367	Patented Claims	100	358	-
Mishi Block Patents + Mining Leases		**100**	**2160**	
Total Eagle River + Mishi Blocks		**100**	**3046**	

Source: Wesdome, 2022

4.2 Permits and Authorization

All required permits and authorizations for the ERC are currently in place, including closure plans and all necessary environmental compliance approvals (ECA). From time to time, based upon

proposed changes to site activities and infrastructure, the complex's closure plans and permits will be amended and/or new permits will be required.

The need for additional tailings storage capacity at ERC beyond 2025 will result in additional permits and amendments. Depending on the selected option and configuration for the expansion, amendments to the ECA and closure plan for the Mill (and possibly for the Mishi Pit – Magnacon Mine) will be required. Expansion options that avoid overprinting of any fish habitat are being considered to avoid a potential federal Fisheries Act Authorization and/or amendment to Schedule 2 of the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER); a federal environmental impact assessment process is not anticipated. Supporting information for the amendments and/or new permits (e.g., Forest Resource License(s) for tree clearing) is expected to require additional environmental studies, as well as consultation with Indigenous groups and other stakeholders.

Further information on site permits, including a list of all key environmental permits and approvals is provided in Section 20.1.

4.3 Environmental Considerations

Environmental liabilities associated with the ERC include closure costs associated with the ERM, Mill (including the tailings management area (TMA)), Mishi and Magnacon Mine. These costs are outlined within the three closure plans that cover the entirety of the Complex and are filed with the NDMNRF.

Currently, the Company has posted reclamation bonds of approximately $9.6 million (M) to cover closure costs estimated in the Complex's filed closure plans. Plans are updated from time to time as reclamation cost estimates are revised and as new activities are proposed; the ultimate amount of decommissioning costs is uncertain. However, based upon the cost estimates included as part of recently submitted closure plan amendments, the Company estimated its future decommissioning costs for the ERC to be $16.7 M. The Company has obtained financial commitment from the issuing financial institution to amend the surety bonds for the anticipated increase in financial assurance.

Closure plans for the ERC include the removal of all buildings and equipment, sealing underground openings, breaking, and burying all concrete with waste rock, contouring waste rock to slopes safe to wildlife, and re-vegetating the TMA. All non-salvageable or contaminated material will be removed and disposed of at a certified landfill. Mine site roads will be scarified with a grader, allowed to re-vegetate naturally, and trenched to restrict access.

Further information on the ERC's closure plans is found in Section 20.5.

4.4 Other Risk Factors

The Company operates and conducts exploration activities in areas that are subject to Indigenous and treaty rights. The Company is committed to proactive engagement with affected Indigenous groups and formal consultation regarding activities that may impact a group's ability to exercise their rights. Comprehensive consultation strategies are developed to support all permitting efforts undertaken by the Company, and on-going dialogue with Indigenous groups takes place regarding

company activities and opportunities for employment and business contracts. However, if opposition is put forward by Indigenous groups in respect of the complex's activities or operations, it may result in delays in the receipt of new permits, permit amendments or renewals. As a result, the Company has entered into the following agreements with Indigenous groups that outline processes for on-going engagement and consultation:

- A Memorandum of Understanding with Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg (Pic Mobert First Nation) signed in 2014,
- A surface exploration agreement with Batchewana First Nation, signed in 2020, and
- A General Relationship Agreement with the Métis Nation of Ontario, signed in 2021.

In addition, the Company is advancing Impact Benefit Agreement negotiations with Michipicoten First Nation and Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg.

As operations at the ERC are an energy-intensive business, operations are not carbon neutral at this point, and climate change is an additional area of risk of priority to the Company. Several regulatory bodies have introduced, or are contemplating, changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change. The increased regulation, such as limiting the greenhouse gas emissions or the use of energy, or introducing new carbon or water taxes and tariffs, may adversely affect the operations at the ERC. In addition, the physical risks of climate change may have an adverse effect on the operations at the ERC, including the frequency and severity of weather-related events, changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, restricted water availability and changing temperatures. These changes may disrupt the Company's operations by impacting the availability and cost of materials needed for mining operations, increasing insurance and other operating costs, or damaging infrastructure or properties. Climate change is not an immediate material risk faced at the ERC and the site is not located within an area of extreme water stress; however, over time, it may have an impact on how the operations are conducted, and associated costs.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The property is easily accessible year-round by road from Highway 17. The turnoff to the mine access road (Paint Lake Road) is approximately 50 km north of the town of Wawa; the well-maintained all season gravel road to the mine is approximately 60 km long. The closest commercially serviced airport to the ERC is in Sault Saint Marie, Ontario, approximately four hours travel by road from the ERC (2.5 hours from Wawa). A municipal airport in Wawa with a runway length of 1,350 m can be used for chartered flights.

The Eagle River Mill site is at the former Magnacon Mine and Mill located 17 km by road north of the Eagle River Mine site. The Mishi Mine site is located 2 km due west of the Mill site.

5.2 Climate

The climate is temperate continental cool with some marine influence from Lake Superior involving extended fall seasons and late spring arrivals. The Köppen classification for the area is Dfb. Mean annual rainfall is 669 mm and mean annual snowfall is 278 cm. Temperature and precipitation graphs are shown in Figure 5-1.

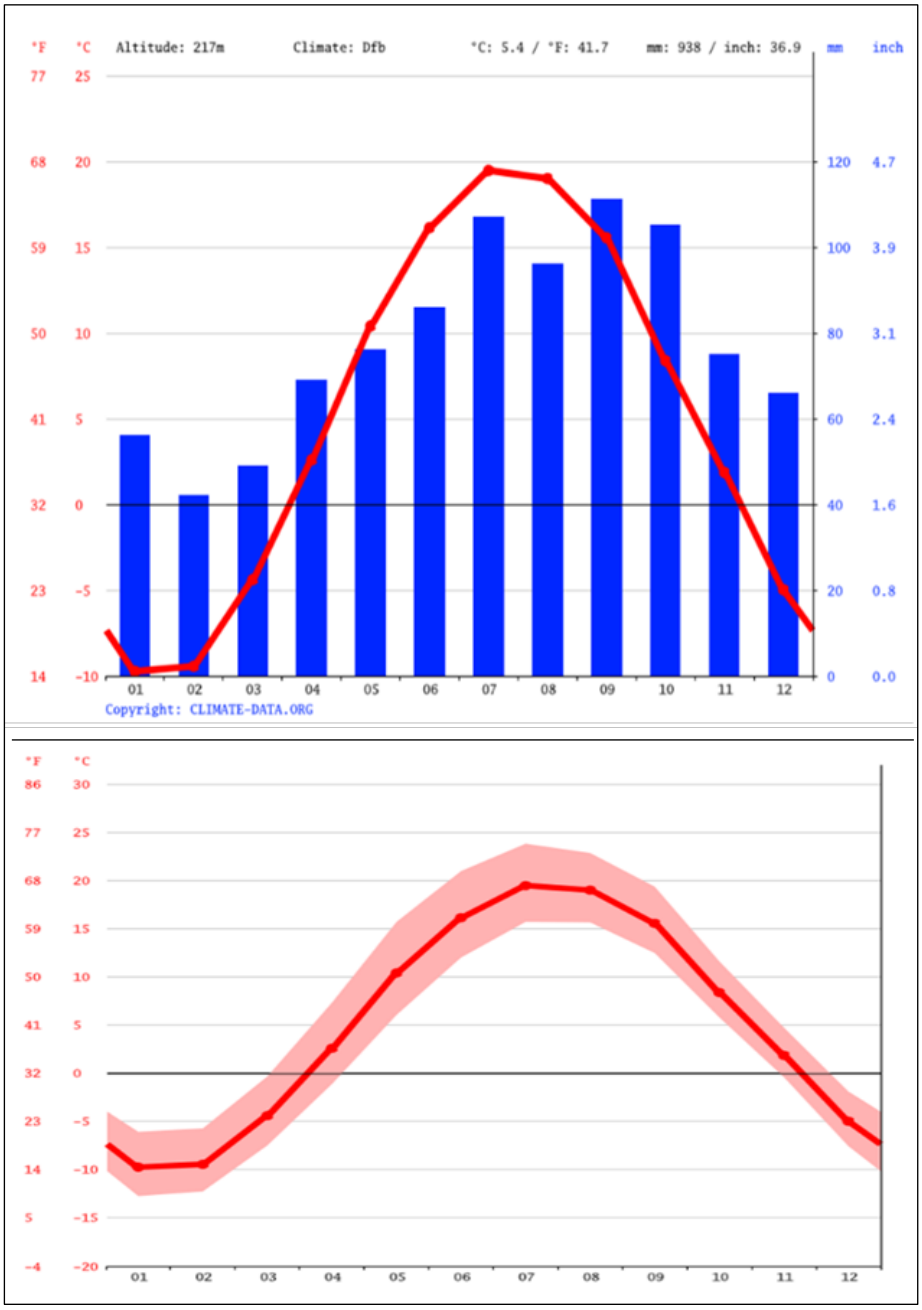

Figure 5-1: Average Precipitation (top) and Temperature (bottom) Graphs for Sault Saint Marie
Source: en.climate-data.org, 2022

Over the last 10 years interruptions to ERC have totalled approximately 20 weeks due to flooding and lightning strikes affecting infrastructure.

Due to the proximity to Lake Superior, local weather can change rapidly from the ERC to areas along the access road and Wawa. Lake effect snow can be significant in winter months.

Lake Superior experiences climate change induced warming at a rate twice that of the surrounding land; this warming will likely have an impact on local precipitation beyond the more regional changes due to climate change.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Mining supplies and services as well as skilled labour are sourced primarily from the mining centres of Timmins and Sudbury. Foundry and office equipment services come from Sault-St. Marie. Helicopter support is based in Wawa. Unskilled labour can be sourced from Wawa as well as other smaller communities along the Highway 17 corridor, as well as from local Indigenous communities.

The local electrical power supply is provided from the provincial grid via a 70 km line owned by the Company. Electricity is from the largely carbon-neutral Ontario grid. Standby diesel generators provide a backup source at the mine site and mill site. A 100-person camp with kitchen and recreation facilities houses workers and is located at Cameron Lake, 3.5 km north of the ERM. A smaller camp with kitchen facilities is located at the Mill site.

The ERM and Mill sites have high-speed internet and telephone communications via microwave relay provided by Bell Canada. Relay towers are located at the mine site and near the village of Catfish along Highway 17. The tower at the ERC site is owned by Wesdome, while the one along the highway is owned by Bell Canada. Technical equipment used to receive and send signals on both towers is owned by Bell Canada; any communications equipment downstream from the tower located at the ERC site is also owned by Wesdome.

5.4 Physiography

The property is situated in the Algoma Highlands, a rugged plateau steeply incised by north-south drainages fed by south-east and south-west flowing tributaries. The ERM site is situated approximately 320 m above Lake Superior, near the headwaters of the Eagle River.

The ERC area is in the transition area between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Mixed Forest Zone and the Southern Boreal Forest Zone. More specifically, it has been identified as the Superior Section of the Boreal Forest Region with forest cover varying from mixed hardwoods and softwoods to pure stands of black spruce and jack pine.

The property is glacially scoured supporting only rare occurrences of primary morainal till and is dominated by outcrop, thin immature regasols, and humus. Figure 5-2 provides examples of typical physiography of the property near the ERC and of select mine infrastructure.

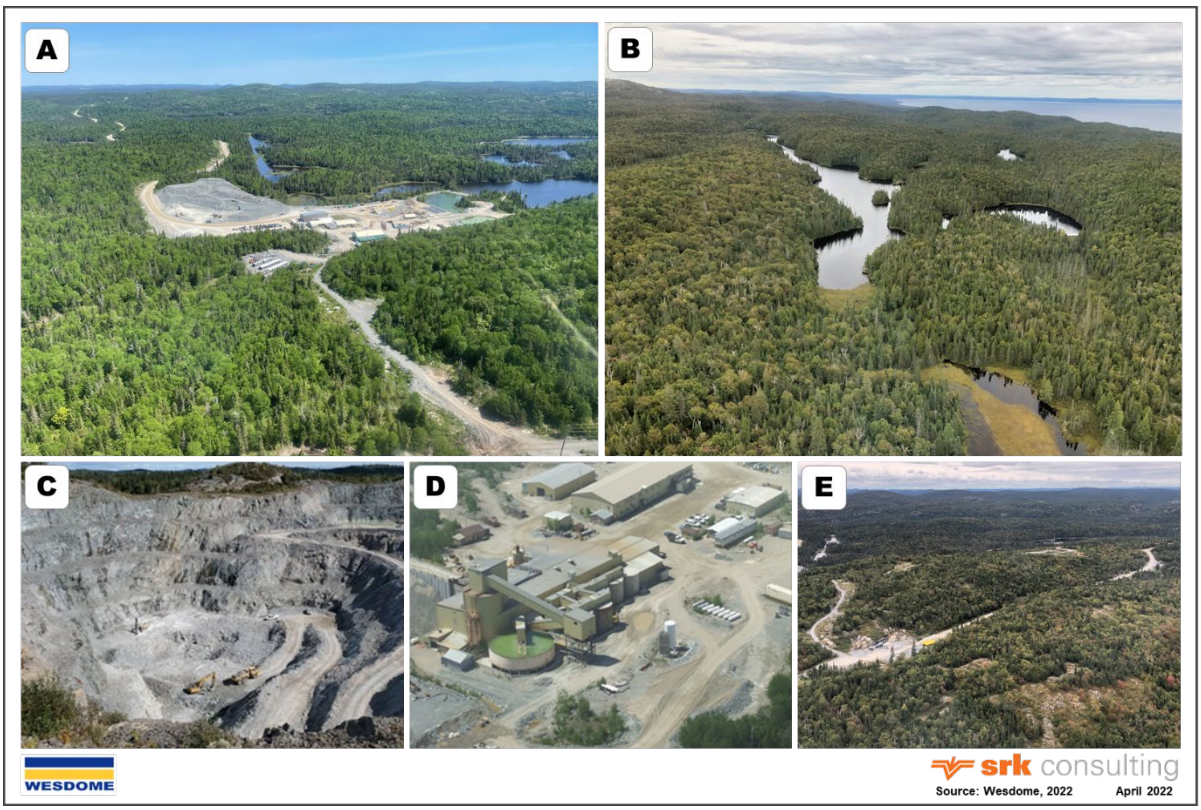

Figure 5-2: Typical Landscape in the Project Area

A: View to the north with ERM

B: View to the east along shoreline of Lake Superior, east of the ERM site

C: Mishi Pit

D: Aerial view of the Mill

E: Aerial view to the Northeast with area of vent raise west of the ERM in the foreground

6 History

The origin of the Company's business is traced to Western Québec Mines Inc. (Western Québec), incorporated in 1945. In 1994, Western Québec purchased interests in properties located in Ontario and restructured them to create River Gold Mines Ltd. (River Gold) and Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. In 1999, Western Québec created Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. to hold and develop a portfolio of exploration properties in Val d'Or, Québec. Western Québec became de-facto, a holding company with a 42 and 32% interest in Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. and River Gold Mines Ltd., respectively. The latter had a 61% interest in Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. A series of transactions followed to rationalize the corporate structure so that the exploration and mining assets were under one corporate entity. River Gold operated the ERM and Mishi Mine in Ontario, while Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. held the Kiena Mine in Québec.

On February 1, 2006, River Gold Mines Ltd. and Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. completed a merger to form a new company called Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. on the basis of 0.65 shares of River Gold for each share of Wesdome.

On July 10, 2007, a merger was completed with parent company Western Québec Mines Inc. on the basis of 1.45 shares of Wesdome for each share of Western Québec. Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and its majority owned subsidiary, Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. were the surviving operating entities. A Form 51-102F4 was filed in respect to the merger.

On December 31, 2009, the Company underwent a reorganization involving its wholly owned subsidiaries, Wesdome Resources Limited (WRL), Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. (WGMI), and Western Québec Mines Inc. (Western Québec). WGMI was amalgamated by way of short-form vertical amalgamation with WRL to form "New WGMI". New WGMI was then wound up into Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. by way of dissolution. Western Québec was subsequently wound up into Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. by way of dissolution. All these transactions were under the laws of Québec (The Québec Act).

On September 30, 2013, Wesdome completed an amalgamation with Windarra Minerals Ltd. on the basis of 0.1 shares of Wesdome for each Windarra share and on March 21, 2014, completed an amalgamation with Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. on the basis of 0.26 shares of Wesdome for each Moss Lake share.

These strategic acquisitions consolidated property ownership and eliminated some royalties. The goal was to consolidate assets under one corporate roof.

6.1 Exploration and Development History

6.1.1 Eagle River Mine

Prior to 1986, the ERM area only had limited exploration involving airborne surveys and ground reconnaissance work seeking base metals. Following the Hemlo discovery in 1982, Peter Ferderber and Don McKinnon staked the entire Mishibishu greenstone belt (8,000 claims) and parcelled out properties to junior companies in a grand scale area play.

Central Crude Ltd. (Central Crude) optioned the Eagle River property in 1983, flew an airborne magnetic survey, and conducted limited ground reconnaissance and geological mapping. This work resulted in the discovery of a showing that yielded a grab sample grading 7.0 grams of gold per tonne in the No Name Lake area 400 m south of current mine workings.

In 1986, Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. (Hemlo Gold), a Noranda affiliate, entered into an option agreement to earn a 60% stake in the property. Field work commenced in the fall of 1986 and consisted of line cutting, geological mapping, and soil/humus geochemical surveys over portions of the property. This work continued in 1987 and was complemented by ground geophysical surveys (magnetic susceptibility, VLF-EM, and induced polarization) over selected portions of the property and led to the discovery of Zones 6, 7 and 8 in October 1987. Delineation drilling of these zones at 50 m centres ensued with 76,000 m of drilling in 266 holes from 1987 to 1989. A further 48 holes were drilled in 1990 to delineate Zone 2 and provide some definition of the Zones 6 and 8. A bulk sample of 60,000 tonnes (t) grading 4.9 grams per tonne (g/t) was extracted and test milled at the Hemlo mill.

In 1990 and 1991, Noranda Minerals undertook a feasibility evaluation on behalf of the Eagle River joint venture. Although the study indicated economically viable options for development and production, no further development was undertaken.

On March 1, 1994, Western Québec purchased from Hemlo Gold its 60% interest in the property, a control block of Central Crude stock and certain debts Central Crude owed to Hemlo Gold. Western Québec then restructured its interest by vending its property interest to Central Crude for stock and settling debt via a gold loan payable from future production. Central Crude changed its name to River Gold Mines Ltd. (River Gold) and raised $17.3 M in equity financing to bring the property into commercial production. The nearby Magnacon mill was purchased in 1995 and used to process the Eagle River ore. The first gold bar was poured in October 1995, with full-scale commercial production commencing January 1, 1996.

6.1.2 Mishi Mine

The Mishi area has a limited exploration history prior to the discovery of Hemlo in 1981. In the ensuing regional gold rush, exploration work led to the discoveries of the Magnacon deposit by the Northgate Group, the Mishi deposit by Granges Inc., and the Eagle River deposit by Noranda Exploration.

MacMillan Energy Corp. explored the neighbouring Mishi claims actively in the period between 1982 and 1986. In August 1986, a joint venture agreement was signed with Granges Exploration Ltd. In the fall of 1986 Granges announced encouraging drilling results from a new discovery. Numerous drilling programs and evaluation studies ensued in the period from 1986 to 1990 before the project became largely inactive. A more detailed tabulation of numerous historic resource/reserve estimates and detailed exploration history beyond the scope of this report is available in a previous technical report (Brousseau and Pelletier, 2010).

In 1998, River Gold purchased the property for $1.4 M based on an internal evaluation by the author (G. Mannard, former Vice-President Exploration for Wesdome) of an open pit reserve of 454,000 tonnes at 3.1 g/t gold. This mineral reserve is historic in nature, does not comply with current disclosure standards and is used solely to explain the basis of a historical investment decision. Mishi commenced production in 2002.

On September 30, 2013, Wesdome completed an amalgamation with Windarra Minerals Ltd. This transaction essentially cleaned up underlying encumbrances and added 2 contiguous mining leases to Mishi of properties as it exists today.

6.1.3 Magnacon Property and Processing Facility

The Magnacon property located immediately east of and adjacent to Mishi was brought into production independently in 1989 by the Muscocho Group and Windarra Minerals, and a mill was built. After only 18 months of production, operations ceased, and the mill was placed on care and maintenance in October 1990. Production totalled 43,275 ounces of gold from 241,000 t milled at a recovered grade of 5.6 g/t gold. Reserves and stockpiles were exhausted.

In 1995, River Gold leased the mill and subsequently acquired the mill and mineral claims in 1996 and 2000, respectively and was renamed the Eagle River Mill (Mill). Between 2002 and 2004, River Gold conducted a comprehensive surface exploration program at the Magnacon Mine, rehabilitated the underground workings, conducted underground drilling, and drove an 800-m-long exploration drift to the Mishi deposit on the 150 m level. No mineral reserves were identified.

The Mill continues to process ore from the Mishi and ERMs.

6.2 Mineral Reserves History

Many of the reserve estimates pre-date the adoption of NI 43-101 standards in 2004. Mineral reserve estimates are performed annually for year-end reporting with an effective date of December 31; historical reserves are tabulated in Table 6-1 for the ERM and in Table 6-2 for Mishi. These mineral reserve estimates after 2004 have been performed by a “Qualified Person”. In the past, mineral reserve estimates remained relatively stable reflecting ongoing development and drilling activities in an active gold quartz vein type mine. Since 2011 reserves have increased steadily, net of depletion, (Table 6-3).

Each reserve estimate reflects the amount of drilling and development information available at the time. As development has proceeded, it has opened new ground for drilling, and new reserves have replaced ore mined over the years.

Table 6-1: Historical Mineral Reserve Estimates, Eagle River Mine

Year	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
1994	422,000	17.6	239,000
1995	542,000	12.2	212,500
1996	980,000	12.1	381,000
1997	1,164,000	10.9	408,300
1998	1,226,000	10.4	409,400
1999	1,511,400	10.8	523,800
2000	1,211,000	10.1	393,000
2001	899,000	10.5	303,700
2002	1,184,400	9.2	351,000
2003	1,268,000	10.0	407,600
* 2004	873,000	10.3	290,000
2005	217,000	11.3	78,000
2006	253,000	12.9	105,000
2007	265,000	10.8	92,000
2008	231,000	9.8	73,000
2009	400,000	8.6	110,000
2010	345,000	15.0	167,000
2011	504,000	10.9	176,000
2012	435,000	10.0	140,000
2013	520,000	10.1	169,000
2014	816,000	10.1	265,000
2015	1,011,000	9.2	300,000
2016	1,157,000	9.2	344,000
2017	1,059,000	12.2	416,000
2018	1,048,000	12.0	404,000
2019	1,186,000	14.4	550,000
2020	1,352,000	13.4	581,000
2021	1,066,000	15.3	524,000

Source: Wesdome, 2022

* Change in reporting standards from National Policy Statement 1A to NI 43-101

Table 6-2: Historical Mineral Reserve Estimates, Mishi Mine

Year	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
2011	709,000	2.5	58,000
2012	1,100,000	2.2	79,000
2013	1,592,000	2.2	112,000
2014	1,786,000	2.1	121,000
2015	1,885,000	2.2	131,000
2016	1,620,000	2.0	102,000
2017	None declared		
2018	123,500	2.8	11,000
2019	116,000	2.8	10,500
2020	102,000	3.0	9,700
2021	None		

Source: Wesdome, 2022

6.3 Production History

The Mill started processing ore in October 1995. As of December 31, 2021, a total of 7.4 Mt of ore averaging 9.86 g/t Au from the ERM had been milled yielding 1.5 M oz of refined gold. This tally includes bulk sampling by the Eagle River joint venture in 1990,s which yielded 9,600 oz of Au. A summary of yearly production is shown in Table 6-3. Additional mill feed has been supplied from two satellite operations.

In 1996, River Gold mines signed an agreement with Vencan Gold Corp. to mine the Edwards underground mine, which was located approximately 100 km away from the Mill. The mine operated between 1996 and 2001 using seasonal production. The Edwards mine produced approximately 140,000 oz of Au from 4 Mt at a grade of 11.2 g/t Au. In 2001, the mine was placed on care and maintenance because of diminishing reserves and the low price of gold.

Mishi operated seasonally from 2002 to 2007; during this time, it provided incremental mill feed and waste rock to upgrade tailings management facilities. Commercial production resumed on January 1, 2012. In the fall of 2013 mining operations were suspended again, and subsequent production worked off substantial stockpile. Mining operations resumed in October 2014 and ceased in 2021. To date, Mishi has produced 65 koz of Au from 0.9 Mt milled at an average recovered grade of 2.43 g/t Au as summarized in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Eagle River Complex Production History

	Milled	Recovered		
Year	**Tonnes**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**	**Comment**
Eagle River Mine				
1990	60,857	4.93	9,646	Noranda - Bulk Sample
1995	28,571	10.56	9,700	Pre-Production
1996	162,075	12.38	64,523	Production
1997	156,294	8.97	45,070	Production
1998	199,464	11.79	75,629	Production
1999	163,156	9.10	47,749	Production
2000	229,262	7.03	51,843	Production
2001	246,198	8.60	68,074	Production
2002	281,603	8.17	73,938	Production
2003	241,926	9.10	70,781	Production
2004	246,012	8.34	65,977	Production
2005	198,217	8.33	53,062	Production
2006	135,100	10.05	43,669	Production
2007	76,676	13.07	32,299	Production
2008	118,961	12.98	49,660	Production
2009	132,004	14.32	60,753	Production
2010	155,554	7.23	36,172	Production
2011	183,984	4.77	28,233	Production
2012	155,020	6.48	32,308	Production
2013	124,861	10.74	42,850	Production
2014	123,375	12.15	48,190	Production
2015	173,189	7.38	41,132	Production
2016	170,369	7.9	40,252	Production
2017	157,250	10.6	50,996	Production
2018	185,171	11.73	67,315	Production
2019	122,405	23.10	88,617	Production
2020	196,441	14.2	87,560	Production
2021	228,759	13.80	99,120	Production
Total Eagle River Mine	**4,652,754**	**9.86**	**1,485,118**	
				Edwards Mine
1997-2002	389,550	11.15	140,000	
				Mishi Mine
2002	20,000	4.41	2,838	Production
2003	28,090	3.61	3,256	Production
2004	43,947	3.60	5,086	Production
2007	43,458	3.14	4,382	Production
2012	64,915	2.29	4,789	Production
2013	22,536	3.26	2,362	Production
2014	67,149	2.12	4,567	Production

	Milled	Recovered		
Year	**Tonnes**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**	**Comment**
2015	132,924	2.24	9,580	Production
2016	138,669	2.00	7,485	Production
2017	152,591	2.00	7,985	Production
2018	70,633	2.30	4,310	Production
2019	46,405	2.50	3,072	Production
2020	39,856	2.7	2,718	Production
2021	36,508	2.40	2,283	Production
Total Mishi Mine	**907,680**	**2.43**	**64,713**	
Total ERC	**5,950,434**	**8.81**	**1,689,831**	

Source: Wesdome, 2022

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Mishibishu greenstone belt is a broad arcuate syncline 55 km long east-west and 16 km wide north-south (Figure 7-1). This belt is part of the Wawa Subprovince of the Archean age Superior Province (Evans, 1942; Bennett and Thurston, 1977).

Supracrustal rocks in the belt are dominated by greenschist facies mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with lesser sedimentary rocks including iron formation and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The belt is surrounded by Archean granitic rocks and includes two internal granitic batholiths occupying the central portion of the belt. Minor intrusions include synvolcanic stocks and sills of intermediate to felsic composition and an array of northeast and northwest striking late Precambrian diabase dikes.

The northern limb of the belt, where Mishi is located, is dominated by an assemblage of clastic sedimentary rocks, felsic tuffs and mafic flows. The southern limb, where the Eagle River property is located, is dominated by tholeitic basalts and calc-alkaline andesites with minor interflow clastic sedimentary rocks and lean chert-magnetite iron formation. In this area, the supracrustal rocks form a steeply north-dipping and north-facing sequence displaying moderate to steep eastward plunges defined by minor fold axes and mineral lineations.

Gold in the Mishibishu Lake greenstone belt occurs primarily in quartz vein deposits located within regional zones of deformation (Sage and Heather, 1991). The Mishibishu Deformation Zone follows a volcanic-sedimentary contact in the north limb of the belt hosting the Magnacon and Mishi deposits, while the Eagle River Deformation Zone hosts the Eagle River deposit along the south limb of the belt.

Late northeast striking and lesser northwest striking faults and fractures offset the greenstone stratigraphy and deformation zones.

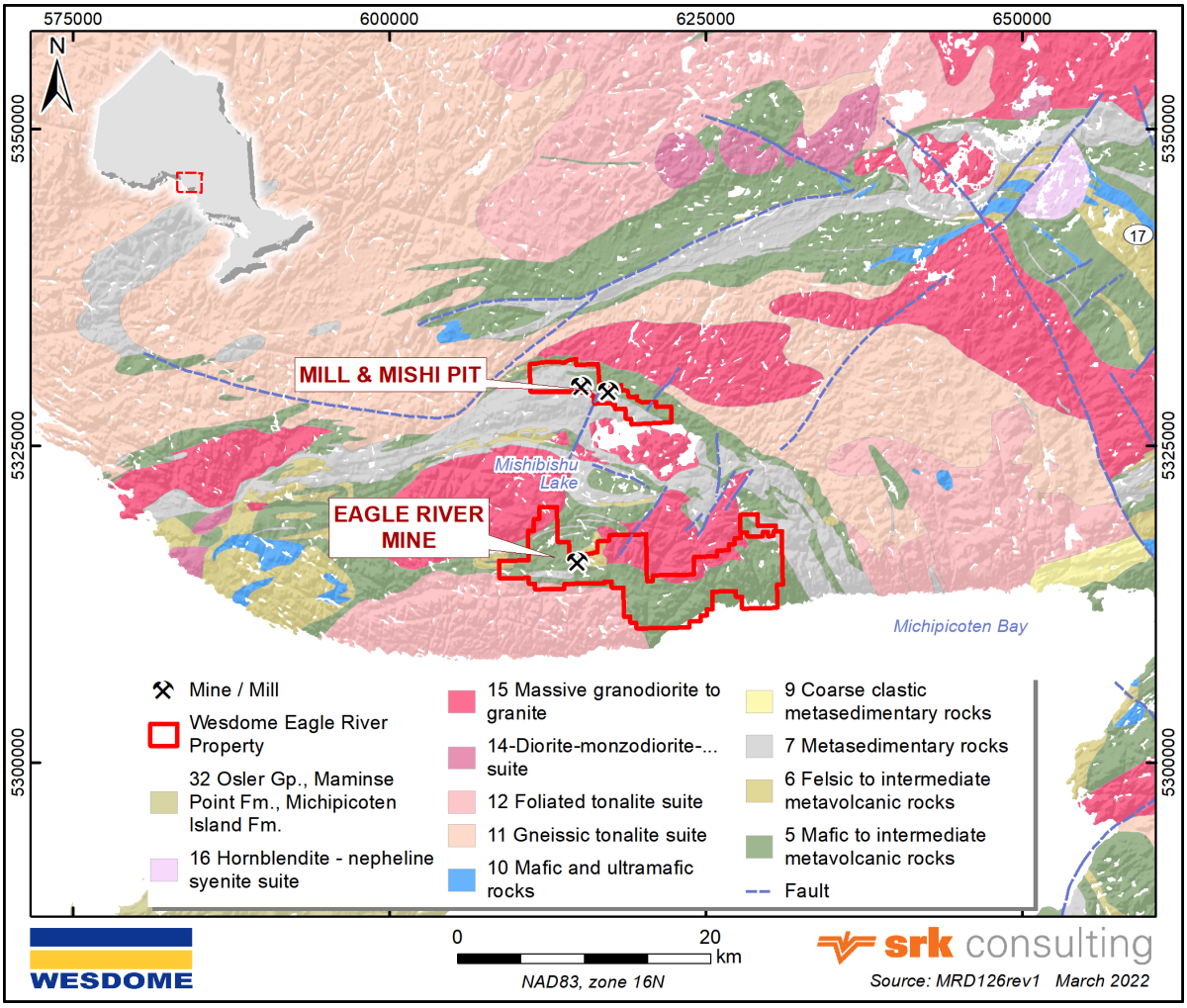

Figure 7-1: Regional Geology Settings

7.2 Eagle River Geology and Mineralization

Gold bearing quartz veins at Eagle River are hosted primarily by subvertical to steeply north dipping, east-west striking shear zones within an elliptical quartz diorite stock with dimensions of 2.0 km east-west and 0.5 km north-south (Figure 7-2 to Figure 7-5).

The quartz diorite stock intrudes a steeply dipping, north-facing sequence of thin mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, flow breccias, and interflow volcaniclastic rocks.

Several mineralized zones have been distinguished, and they constitute different segments of the overall shear zone corridor each with its own gold grade characteristics. Higher grade portions of the individual mineralized zones generally plunge steeply to the east. The bulk of the historic production has been sourced from Zone 8 and Zone 6, which are entirely within the intrusive quartz diorite, while Zone 2 mineralization is hosted in sheared mafic volcanic rocks, located east of the stock.

Zone 8 is characterized by a series of thick, white, laminated quartz vein lenses. The veins vary in thickness from one m to 15 m, averaging about 2.5 m. Commonly, portions of the vein system can be selectively mined with mining widths varying between 1.2 and 7.5 m.

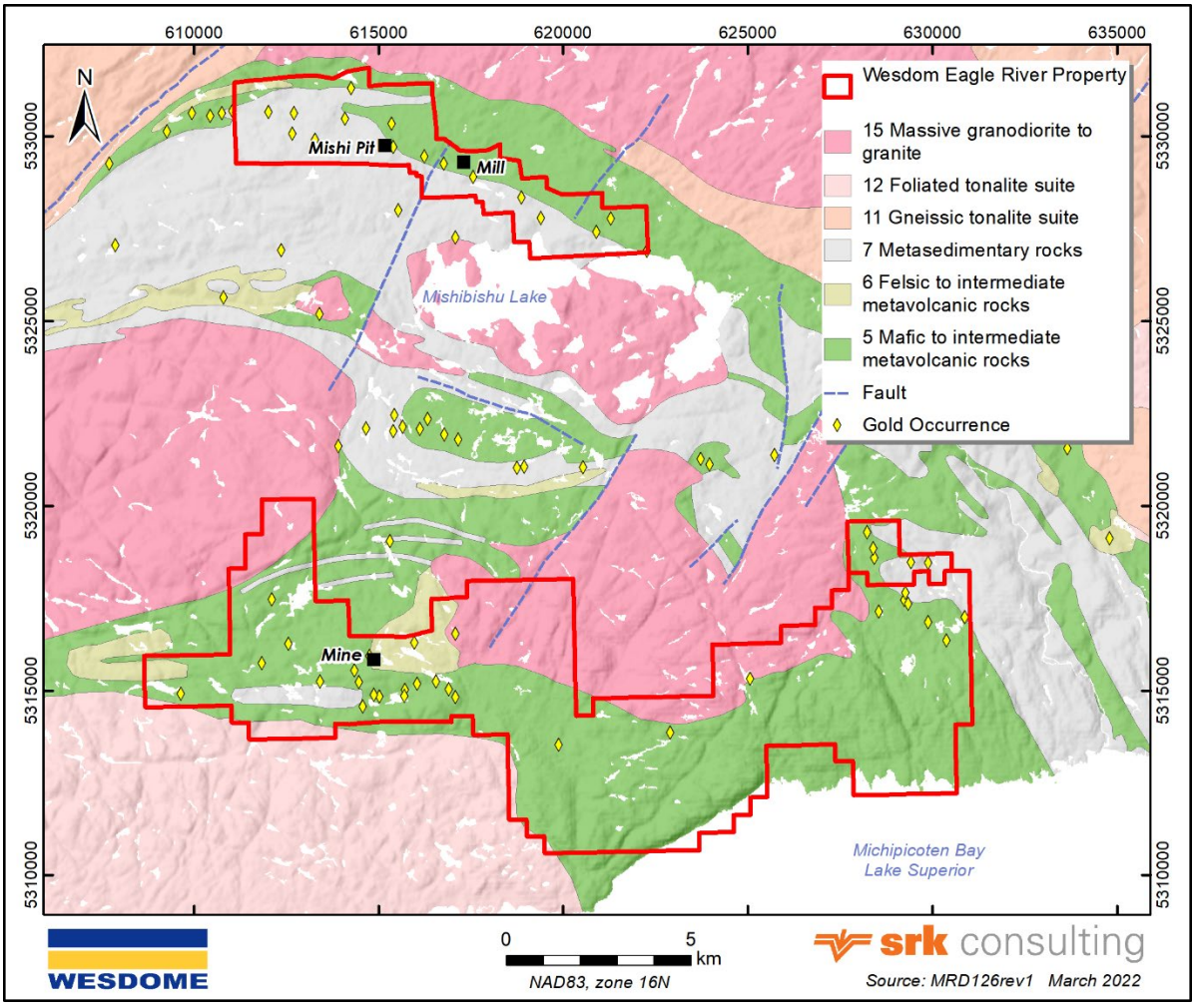

Figure 7-2: Property Geology Map

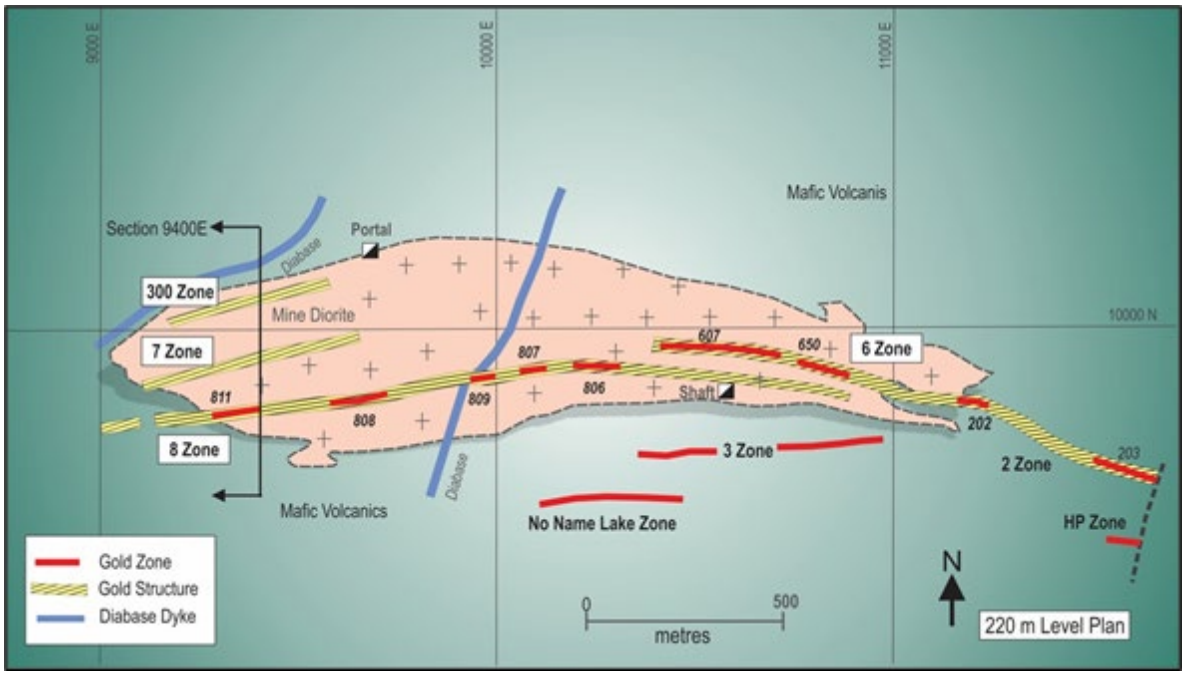

Figure 7-3: Eagle River 220 m Level Plan

Source: Wesdome, 2016

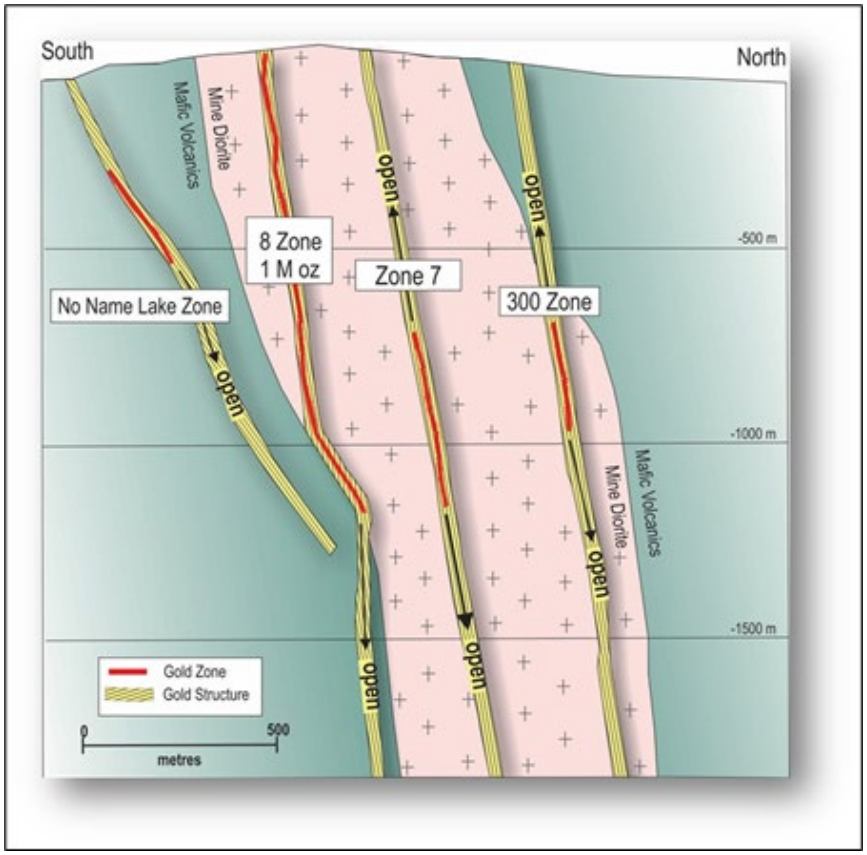

Figure 7-4: Eagle River Cross Section at 9400E

Source: Wesdome, 2016

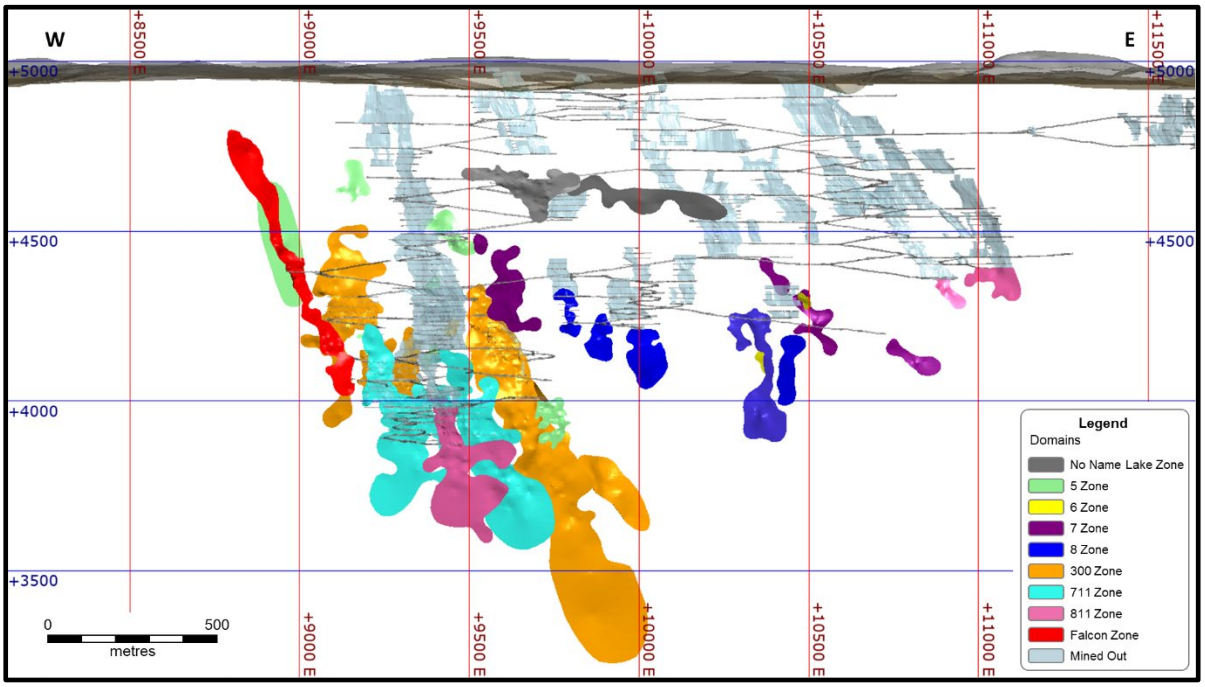

Figure 7-5: Eagle River Composite Longitudinal Section Looking North
Source: Wesdome, 2022

Gold is concentrated in highly strained quartz, grey in colour, and within sericite-chlorite lamellae, with accessory sulphide minerals including pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. The gold grade in Zone 8 has averaged approximately 8.0 g/t with individual stoping blocks ranging from 5.0 to 12.0 g/t Au.

Zone 6 is a distinct and discrete shear zone that forms a splay off the shear hosting Zone 8 mineralization. The vein varies in thickness from 0.5 to 2.0 m. Locally, the vein is folded back on itself forming tight S-folds or ballrooms which form plunging, pipe-like bodies 12 to 15 m in diameter. Zone 6 contains high-grade mineralization that averages 12 to 18 g/t Au; the zone has very competent hanging wall and footwall rocks. Because of its high-grade character, Zone 6 traditionally provided an economic backbone of the mine production until 2008. At a depth of 650 m the vein structure exits the quartz diorite stock and ceases to carry economic grades.

In general, the mineralized zones mined to date occur at a spacing of 400 m along a 2.4 km strike length. They appear to be spatially related to an array of oblique 110° striking mafic dikes, which pre-date mineralization and deflect into and out of the shear zones.

Gold mineralization is structurally concentrated within highly strained portions of the various quartz veins. Reflected light microscopy (Clemson, 1989; Johnston, 1990) indicates that 60% of the gold occurs along quartz-sericite grain contacts, 32% along sulphide-gangue contacts and 1.4% within sulphide grains. The grains are generally less than 500 µm in size, free milling, and 40 to 60% recoverable by gravity methods. Gold grains less than 5 µm in size account for a negligible percent

of the total gold. Free gold generally occurs as a multitude of fine grains, which result in a relatively low sub sampling variance generating very good assay precision for a vein type gold deposit.

Since 2008, the bulk of the mine production has been sourced from the 808 and 811 Zones in the western portion of the mine. In 2013, two new parallel zones, the 7 Zone and the 300 Zone were discovered 200 and 400 m north, respectively, of the main 8 Zone shear. Detailed drilling of the 8 Zone in 2014 defined high grade mineralization, and the initial mine development and production commenced in 2015. The northern portion of the quartz diorite stock has not been explored systematically. The recent recognition of the potential of these parallel structures across the length of the mine workings, forms the basis of the geological model discussed in Section 8, and on which the current exploration program is planned.

7.3 Mishi Mine Geology and Mineralization

Mineralization is hosted in the Mishibishu Deformation Zone, which traverses the property over a 14 km length. The Mishibishu Deformation Zone is interpreted as a major regional thrust fault, which follows a volcanic-sedimentary contact. The northern portion of the property is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks and subvolcanic gabbroic sills. These are overlain to the south by shallow water immature arenaceous/arkosic sediments and polymictic conglomerates, followed by deeper water silts and turbidites progressing southward.

The sequence is overturned dipping moderately north, facing south, and striking 90-120°. The deformation zone is 0.5 to 1.0 km wide and characterized by strong ankerite alteration and a schistose fabric dominated by phyllosilicate minerals, sericite, and chlorite. Because of the intense deformation, systematic recognition of protoliths and subunits within the deformation zone is problematic.

In Mishi area, mineralization is hosted by a series of at least eight tabular parallel zones consisting of ankerite-sericite ± chlorite alteration zones containing 2 to 8% fine disseminated and a system of sub conformable, dislocated, smoky grey quartz veinlets and lenses. Veins generally vary from 5 to 20% of the bulk volume of the zones with individual quartz lenses commonly 5 to 15 cm wide.

The eight zones recognized to date are labelled from south (footwall) to north (hanging wall) M2, M4, M6, M8, M10, M12, M14 and M16. Zones M2 and M4 are close together and are merged when modelling into a Main Zone. The zones strike 100°, dip north 40°, and plunge northeast. In general, the zones become more felsic, discrete, and vein dominated towards the north. Additionally, they appear to be converging eastward and possibly diverging westward.

The mineralization has been traced at shallow depth over approximately 2.0-km strike length. It largely remains open to the west and at depth. Towards the east, an interpreted discontinuity exists. It is currently speculated that the favourable structure would swing south of the former Magnacon mine.

8 Deposit Types

The Eagle River and Mishi deposits are mesothermal lode gold deposits hosted by Archean Greenstone Belts. This type of deposit is also known as orogenic, or shear zone hosted gold deposit.

Orogenic gold deposits are common in most Archean granitoid-greenstone terranes; they have formed through geological history with higher abundances during the Neoarchean (2.8–2.5 Ga), the Paleoproterozoic (2.1–1.8 Ga), and the Phanerozoic (0.50–0.05 Ga). These deposits are associated with regionally metamorphosed terranes where they exhibit a strong relationship with regional arrays of major shear zones. Mineralization often occurs in second or third order structures proximal to crustal scale structures.

Orogenic gold deposits are hosted by shear zones in orogenic belts, specifically in metamorphosed fore-arc and back-arc regions and were formed during syn- to late metamorphic stages of orogeny (Goldfarb and Groves, 2015). Formation of orogenic gold deposits is related to structural evolution and structural geometry of lithospheric crust, as hydrothermal fluids migrate through pre-existing and active discontinuities such as faults, shear zones, and lithological boundaries, generated by tectonic processes (Vearncombe and Zelic, 2015). These discontinuities provide pathways and channel fluid flow for fluids transporting metallic elements such as gold, silver, arsenic, mercury, and antimony as well as gases (Gaboury, 2019). Gold-bearing fluids precipitate at an upper-crustal level, between approximately 3 and 18 km depth, forming vertically extensive quartz veins, typically below the transition of greenschist- to amphibolite metamorphic facies.

The Eagle River deposit is located along a regional deformation zone with discrete brittle-ductile shears localized along lithological contacts (Heather 1986 and 1991). Heather (1986 and 1991) proposed a simple shear model with oblique-slip displacement for the formation of the Eagle River deposit, due to the observation of 45 to 70° east-plunging lineations.

Work by Johnston (1990) refutes a simple shear model by observing that gold-bearing quartz is highly strained and recrystallized, commonly displaying stylolytic textures. Gold occurs at quartz vein boundaries and in stylolites. Gold predates the straining of the quartz. Structural observations over the last 20 years support Johnston's view that deformation of the mineralized zones is attributable mainly to pure strain.

The current structural model involves progressive deformation of pre-existing veins in accordion-style folding that resulted in the current tabular geometries of the mineralization.

The Mishi deposit locally exhibits characteristics different from those found at the Eagle River deposit. At Mishi, gold occurs primarily with subordinate, discontinuous quartz veins and lenses rather than in large, continuous quartz veins. The Mishibishu Deformation Zone, with which the Mishi deposit is associated, is interpreted to comprise several discrete parallel shear zones where original rock fabrics have been destroyed. As suggested by Brousseau and Pelletier (2010), it is most likely that all rock types have been transposed into parallelism.

The different styles of mineralization between Eagle River and Mishi demonstrate the wide range or characteristics that orogenic gold deposits can exhibit.

The geological model used for the Eagle River property has been developed and verified through extensive exploration and mining activities during more than 20 years of mining. The Qualified Person is of the opinion that the geological model is appropriate and will continue to serve Wesdome going forward. It is the Qualified Person's opinion that the geology, structure, and mineralization of the Eagle River property is consistent with mesothermal lode gold deposits.

9 Exploration

Exploration outside of the immediate mine area commenced in 2016 with a goal to extend the mine life. Exploration focused on the identification of new, near-mine target areas through mapping, trenching, and structural studies.

9.1 2016 Heliborne Magnetic Survey (Dubé, 2016)

In February of 2016, Dynamic Discovery Geoscience and ProspectAir completed high-resolution heliborne magnetic surveys over the Mishi and Eagle River tenements. Survey parameters were the same for both survey areas and included a primary line spacing of 50 m and control line spacing of 1000 m. Primary survey lines were oriented N 000; control lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines (N 090). A total of 879 line-km was flown at Mishi, and a total of 2011 line-km were flown at Eagle River. The helicopter maintained an average altitude of 52 m above the ground, while the magnetic sensor remained 31 m above the ground. The average survey speed was 43.5 m/s.

The survey used a Geometrics G-822A airborne magnetometer. The heliborne system used a non-oriented (strap-down) optically pumped Cesium split-beam sensor. The magnetometer had a sensitivity of 0.005 nT in a range of 15,000 to 100,000 nT. Sensor noise was less than 0.02 nT. For precise positional measurements, an OmniStar differential GPS navigation system was used to provide real-time positional data to an accuracy of 5 m. Data acquisition was handled by a Pico-Envirotec AGIS-XP instrument to ensure reliable correlation between magnetic data and geographic position.

The data were interpolated onto a regular grid created with a 10 m grid cell size. First vertical derivative (FVD) and second vertical derivatives (SVD) were calculated to enhance narrow and shallow geological features. The final total magnetic intensity (TMI) data were normalized to the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF). The final TMI plots are shown in Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2.

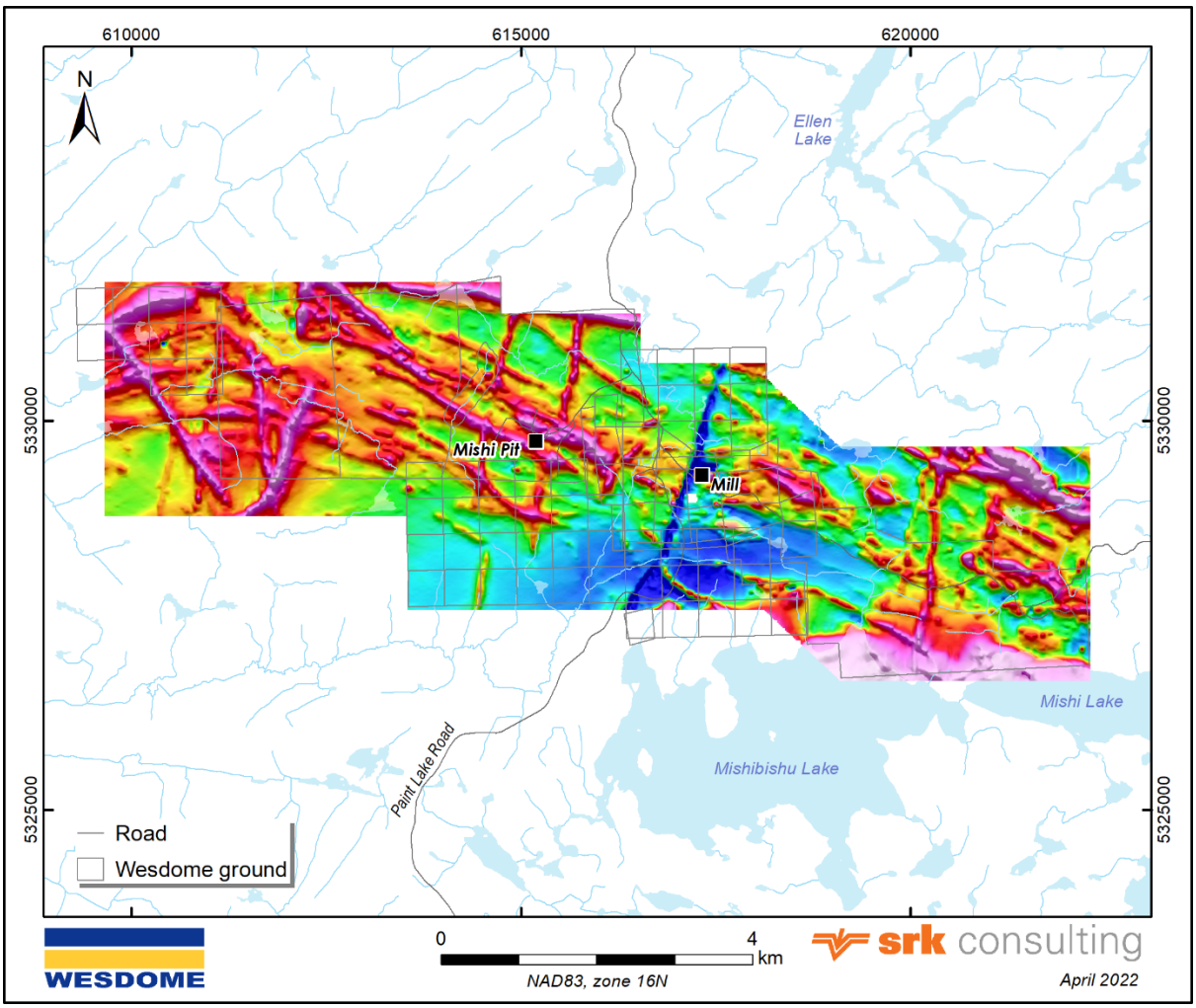

Figure 9-1: Total Magnetic Intensity Map, Mishi Tenement Area

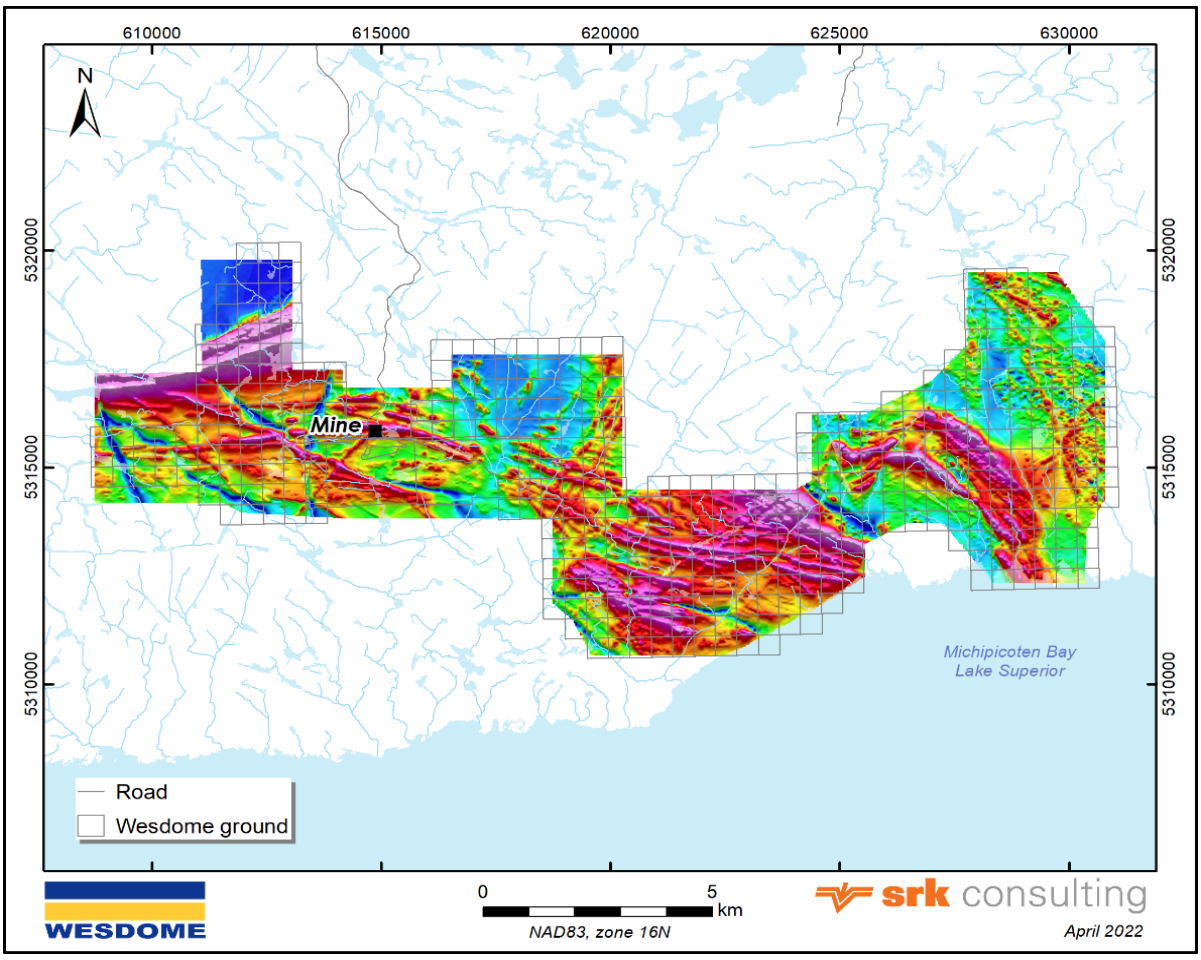

Figure 9-2: Total Magnetic Intensity Map, Eagle River Tenement Area

At Mishi, the survey showed that magnetic lineaments are dominantly striking ENE-WSW to SE-NW. A second dominant lineament trends NNE-SSW; only a few lineaments deviate from these two families.

At Eagle River, similar trends were found to those observed at Mishi; however, the orientation of lineaments are more variable overall. Several instances of curved lineaments were observed, indicating the presence of folding. The background magnetic textures are more variable across the Eagle River property indicating a more complex geology.

At both properties, several very strong magnetic lineaments were observed and are interpreted as magnetite-rich features such as dikes and iron formations. Several sharp magnetic low anomalies were also identified, which can be explained by a component of remnant magnetism.

9.2 2017-2019 Surface Mapping (Laarman, 2020)

Between 2017 and 2019, Wesdome Gold Mines undertook a property wide surface mapping and sampling program at the Eagle River property. Traverses were planned to visit and re-sample historical showings at Peek-a-Boo Lake, Newt Lake, 9 Zone, Falcon Zone, Hilltop Vein, Fork Vein, Stockwork Zone, Falcon Creek, Curtain Zone, and Iron Hat (Bronkhorst, 1990). Focus was given to the areas immediately west of the Mine Diorite (Falcon and 9 Zones), and approximately 3 km east of the Mine Diorite (Bridge to Nowhere, Fork Vein areas).

A total of 1,597 waypoints were visited on which 471 samples were taken and sent to AGAT Laboratories for gold assaying by fire assay and multi element analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES).

Table 9-1 summarizes grab samples greater than 1 g/t Au that were taken during this period.

The geologic map of Bronkhorst (1990) was updated from the data collected during this program and is shown in Figure 9-3.

Table 9-1: Summary of Significant Surface Sample

Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	Description	Au (g/t)
Fork Vein	619,901	5,313,264	354	Near waypoint 269. Quartz vein under tree root. Ankerite in quartz causing rust. Strikes 280/80. Sample 0375. 30 cm wide vein	1.24
Fork Vein	620,056	5,313,296	351	Rusted wall rock in shear with 10% pyrite. Sample 0374	1.08
Dike Lake Shear	619,701	5,314,794	380	Mafic volcanic, sheared, fine grained, up to 1% mostly cubic pyrite, north contact of felsics, waypoint 3 location	1.24
No Name Lake	615,107	5,314,823	441	Two other large sulphidized quartz vein nearcrops - sample	1.90
West of No Name Lake	614,298	5,314,771	453	Sulphidized zone in felsic volcanic with M to Z folded 2 cm wide quartz veinlets; hinges are verging east; sample of red sulphidized quartz	9.47
West of No Name Lake	614,276	5,314,768	455	Thin, up to 4 cm wide sheared quartz veins in sulphidized, sheared felsic volcanic; massive mafic volcanic to the north	2.10
Newt Lake	612,803	5,315,255	432	4 cm wide red sulphidized sheared quartz vein	1.78
Newt Lake	611,946	5,315,168	440	Sulphide shear zone in felsic volcanic - sample with fine grained pyrite at 5%; in contact with mafic volcanic to the north	5.49
8 Zone Extension	613,683	5,315,339	360	9 zone - large hill - sheared, sulphidized felsic volcanic; grey quartz veins; sericite schist, rusty sample	2.00
Papa Zone	617,003	5,314,781	466	2//10CM QTZ INSHR MAF GOSS 300 80	1.15
Falcon Creek	622,195	5,313,745	416	Silica-sulphide zone in another trench; sample A of mafic volcanic with quartz vein and fine-grained pyrite	7.59
Falcon Creek	622,194	5,313,745	416	Sample B of fine-grained pyrite in mafic schist volcanic	2.92
Falcon Creek	622,196	5,313,745	416	Sample C with 5-10% fine to medium grained pyrite in quartz/mafic volcanic; 10 cm wide sulphide-spotted quartz vein on the south side	6.26
Falcon Creek	622,161	5,313,769	407	Sample of quartz vein with 5% fine to coarse grained pyrite	1.12
Falcon Creek	622,151	5,313,766	405	Quartz-ankerite veins with 15% fine grained pyrite - sample; strike 294 deg in sheared mafic volcanic	7.89
Falcon Creek	622,128	5,313,783	403	Sulphidized quartz vein with 2% fine grained pyrite - sample	2.67
Falcon Creek	622,016	5,313,885	416	Quartz vein shear zone in trench; sample of 10 cm wide vein with fine grained pyrite	1.28
Falcon Creek	621,730	5,313,759	413	Localized felsic dike with quartz vein; hosts coarse grained pyrite and fine-grained pyrite at 5-10% - sample	3.61
Falcon Creek	621,898	5,314,028	443	Sample of loose rock in trench - silicified mafic volcanic with surrounding quartz veins - 10% very fine to fine grained pyrite	1.81
Stockwork Zone	621,370	5,313,449	407	Felsic dike with quartz veins; sample of rusty quartz	1.07
Iron Hat	622,606	5,312,836	376	4cm wide quartz veins in ankerite horizon; massive pyrite at 50% - sample	8.83
Curtain Zone	621,733	5,312,605	416	Trench location - shear zone; silica-carbonate altered mafic volcanic; rusty quartz vein with 1% fine grained pyrite - sample	2.47
Curtain Zone	621,733	5,312,604	416	Trench location - sample B: loose quartz pieces with 2% fine grained pyrite	1.50
Curtain Zone	621,713	5,312,617	424	Series of up to 8 cm wide to up to 1 m wide veins - sample of 10% pyrite in vein	1.52
Peek-a-Boo	610,024	5,314,954	427	1 to 1.5 m wide quartz vein with rusty orange sulphidized spot at channel cut - 2% fine grained pyrite in quartz	3.47
Peek-a-Boo	610,027	5,314,955	426	Rusty quartz vein sample at channel cut - trace very fine-grained pyrite	2.66
Peek-a-Boo	610,048	5,314,956	428	Sample of rusty, sheared, laminated quartz vein	5.45
Peek-a-Boo	609,722	5,314,846	392	Folded 30 cm wide sulphidized quartz vein in trench - channel cut location; photo 139 of sample of rusty, sugary quartz	23.00

Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	Description	Au (g/t)
Peek-a-Boo	609,750	5,314,835	404	Loose rusty, sugary quartz pieces - very fine-grained pyrite and VG	236.00
Peek-a-Boo	609,920	5,314,812	414	Sulphide-quartz horizon - very fine-grained pyrite in sugary quartz	8.06
Peek-a-Boo	609,910	5,314,814	415	Sulphidized quartz vein loose pieces with very fine-grained pyrite - sample	3.39
Stockwork Zone	620,902	5,314,006	444	Red-orange-yellow pieces of sulphidized quartz in large vein with 3% medium grained cubic pyrite - sample	1.39
Stockwork Zone	620,903	5,314,006	441	Sulphidized red-orange quartz vein with ankerite and 3% fine grained pyrite - sample	1.61
Stockwork Zone	621,036	5,313,926	428	Sample A: quartz vein with ankerite and 3% fine grained pyrite; site of 5 g/t sample	2.16
No Name Lake	615,774	5,315,140	459	Sheared sulphide gossan on north side of vein; fine grained pyrite bands at 3% - sample	5.35
No Name Lake	615,768	5,315,142	462	Rusty quartz gossan with 2% clots of pyrite	1.40
No Name Lake	615,759	5,315,146	460	Quartz - large pods in sulphidized shear; sample of gossan; 5% fine grained pyrite veinlets in felsic dike surrounding quartz vein - channel cuts	1.17
No Name Lake	615,759	5,315,152	455	Fine grained pyrite in rusty quartz vein - sample	6.16
Fork Vein	619,822	5,313,452	364	Rusty quartz with 15% pyrite masses, 3% chalcopyrite, bornite - sample	2.08
Fork Vein	619,822	5,313,453	364	Sample B: quartz vein with 10% pyrite	5.79
Fork Vein	619,827	5,313,454	364	60% pyrite masses in sheared quartz vein - sample	28.80
Fork Vein	619,831	5,313,452	363	Fine grained chalcopyrite at 5% in quartz vein - sample	2.53
Falcon Zone	614,099	5,315,273	466	20cm wide grey quartz vein with sulphide spots; 1% very fine-grained pyrite at edge of quartz with sheared, chloritized felsic volcanic - sample	17.00
West of No Name Lake	614,271	5,314,766	467	Sample of rusty gossan in shear zone of trench #3	3.35
West of No Name Lake	614,287	5,314,769	453	Another sample of vein	2.78
West of No Name Lake	614,281	5,314,764	451	Sample B of ferrocrete with veins - photo 206; shear strikes 276 deg	1.05
Hilltop	617,208	5,316,496	493	Orange sulphidized, wide quartz vein at Hilltop; sample with 5% fine grained pyrite in thin chlorite selvages within vein	1.04
Hilltop	617,213	5,316,498	493	Sheared, siliceous felsic volcanic on south edge of quartz vein with 10% fine grained pyrite - sample	1.97
Falcon Zone	614,176	5,315,315	360	Second sample of rusty quartz - float	1.84
8 Zone Extension	613,592	5,315,038	456	Felsic-intermediate with cherty groundmass and fine-grained pyrite - sample	1.27
8 Zone Extension	613,235	5,315,234	455	Rusty quartz vein in sulphide zone - hosts 1% fine grained pyrite	1.38
8 Zone Extension	613,767	5,315,338	360	Sulphidized mafic volcanic with 10 to 15% pyrite, some sulphidized quartz - sample; magnetic sulphide-magnetite iron formation	1.40

Source: Wesdome, 2022

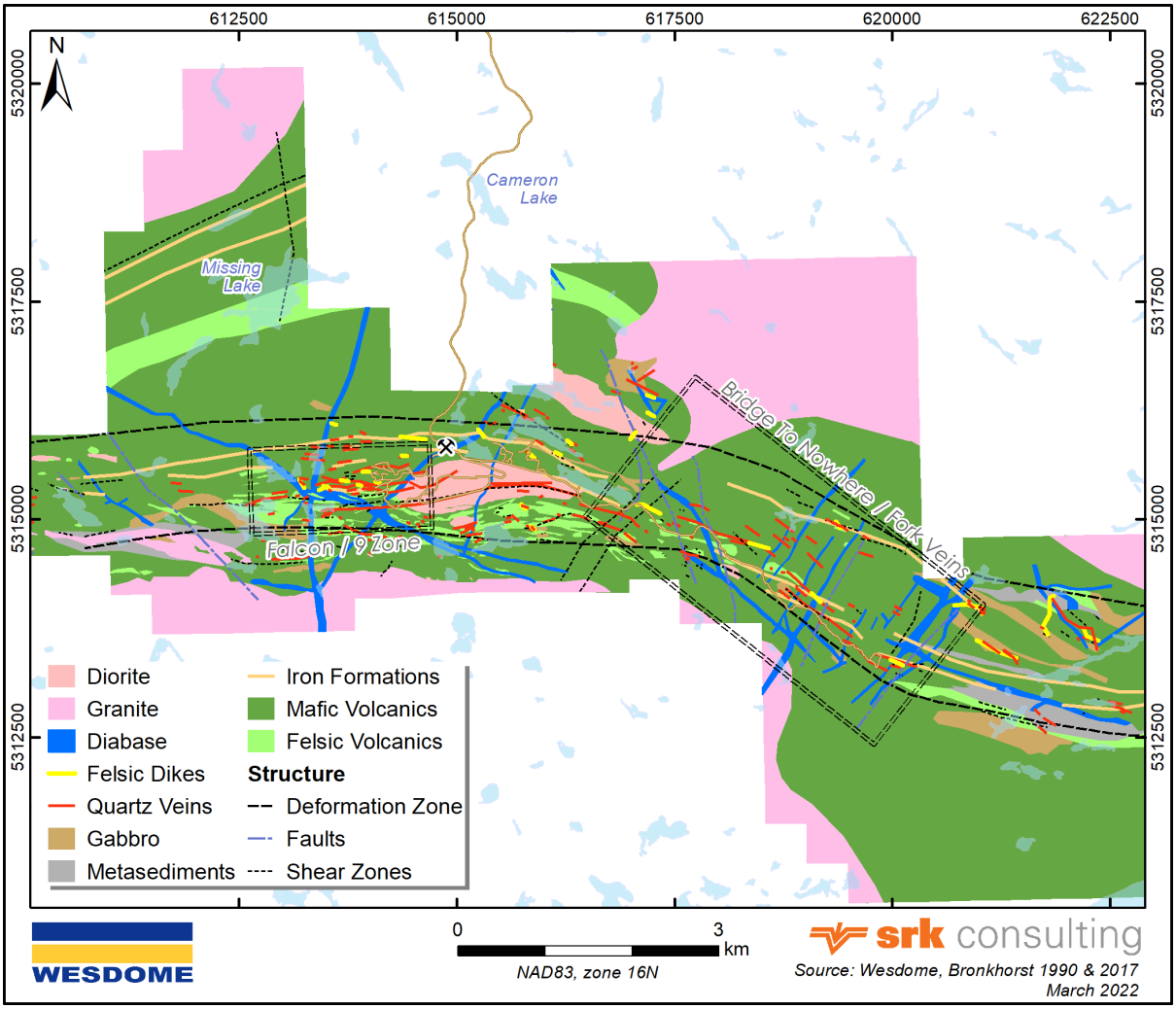

Figure 9-3: Mapping Areas

9.3 2019 Drone LiDAR Survey

In November 2019, Sumac Geomatics completed a drone-based LiDAR survey covering the entire Mishi and Eagle River properties. The drone survey collected data at a resolution of 12 to 15 points per square m, and the processed data were used to generate 0.5 m contour intervals. The final data were reported as a digital elevation model (DEM) and as a rendered hillshade image.

9.4 2020-2021 Structural Study

In late 2020, Wesdome engaged SRK to conduct a detailed structural study. The work was completed throughout 2021 and comprised three phases. The first phase consisted of a regional lineament interpretation of existing airborne geophysical data with the aim of improving the litho-structural understanding of the project area. This work was based on data acquired by Wesdome in 2016 and publicly available data. The second phase consisted of a mine-scale analysis of drill core

and the construction of a 3D structural model, while the final phase comprised a regional scale analysis of outcrops and core data. Results of this study included the identification of additional target areas distal to the ERM site, based on the orientation and flexures of regional structures. Wesdome subsequently incorporated the targets into its strategic exploration plan.

9.5 SRK Comments

In the opinion of Mr. Deiss, the exploration programs conducted at ERC, as outlined, are appropriate for the style of mineralization identified.

10 Drilling

10.1 Drilling at the Eagle River Mine

Core drilling, primarily from underground at Eagle River has been ongoing continuously since 1994 (28 years). The objective is primarily focused on defining and replacing mineral resources and reserves. Since the start of wider exploration efforts, a significant amount of surface drilling has been completed to identify mineralization not in the immediate mine area. Figure 10-1 provides a visual representation of the drilling coverage in the mine area to date. The drilling database as of December 31,2021 includes 6,331 holes for 1,164 km of drilling.

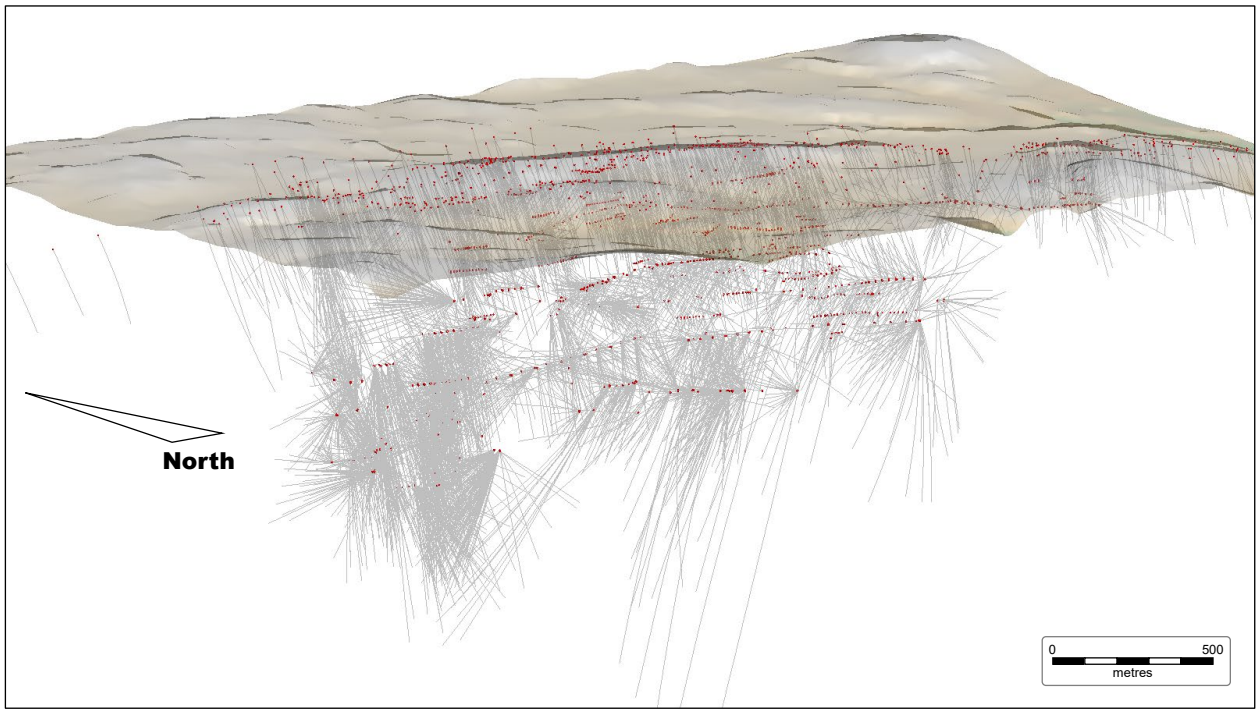

Figure 10-1: Oblique View of the Eagle River Mine Area with Surface and Underground Drill hole Traces (looking Northeast)

Source: Wesdome, 2022

10.2 Drilling at the Mishi Mine

Surface drilling at Mishi was conducted intermittently between 2000 and 2017. The purpose of the drilling was generally definition and stepout drilling to define reserves and resources. The most recent drilling in 2016 aimed to trace mineralization to the west of the open pit. For this purpose, 32,245 m of NQ-size drilling was completed in 107 drill holes to the west of the Mishi open pit, along the Mishibishu deformation zone. Systematic drilling spaced 200 m apart showed that low-grade gold mineralization is continuous on a trend for approximately 2 km west of the open pit. Two particularly enriched areas were discovered; they are approximately 500 m northwest and 1.8 km

northwest of the pit. These were termed the Mishi-West Extension Zone and the 80 Zone, respectively (Figure 10-2).

In 2017, 29,506 m of NQ-size core drilling was completed in 219 drill holes to define further the gold mineralization at the Mishi-West Extension Zone and the 80 Zone. Drilling was first completed on 50 m sections, with follow-up drilling on 25 m sections where possible.

Mineralization in the Mishi-West Extension Zone is characterized by wide, low-grade intersections of weakly pyritic, strongly deformed, silica-sericite-carbonate altered and locally quartz-flooded pyroclastic rocks. The zone appears to be an extension of the M6 zone that was mined in the Mishi open pit approximately 500 m to the east. The 80 Zone is similar in appearance to the Mishi-West Extension zone; however, it is generally narrower, and higher grade. Continuity is not sufficient to correlate the 80 Zone to any zones in the region of the open pit (Forslund, 2020a, b). The true width of the mineralized zones has been modelled for resource estimation purposes and typically exceeds 3 m albeit locally with the inclusion of waste material to satisfy resource estimation purposes.

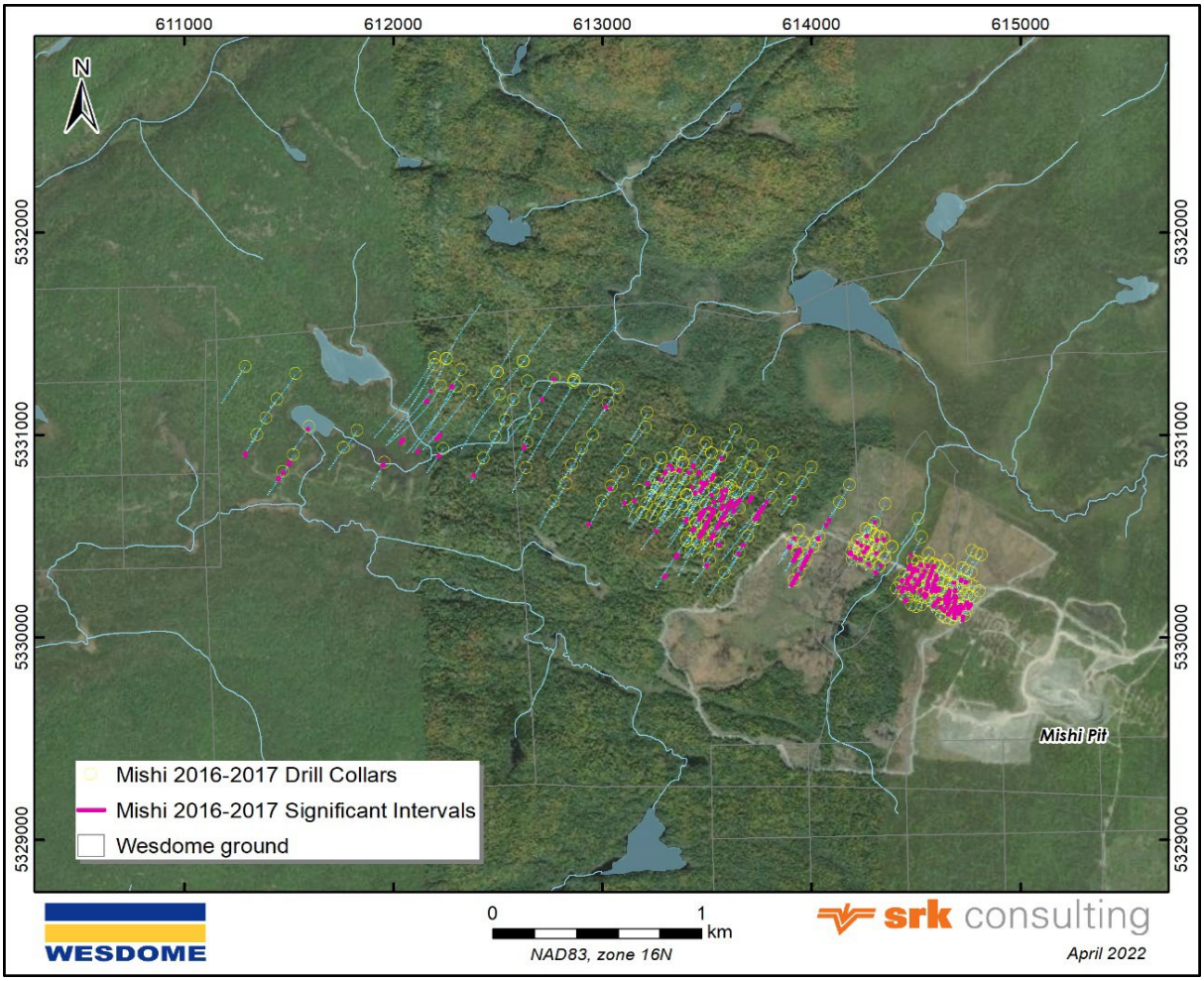

Figure 10-2: Location of 2016 and 2017 Drilling at Mishi

Source: Wesdome, 2022

There are no factors that could impact materially the reliability of the drilling data. At both mines, core recovery is excellent, near 100%.

10.3 Exploration Drilling

10.3.1 Near-Mine Exploration Drilling

Between 2016 and 2017, 35,799 m of NQ-sized drilling were completed in 91 drill holes (Figure 10-3).

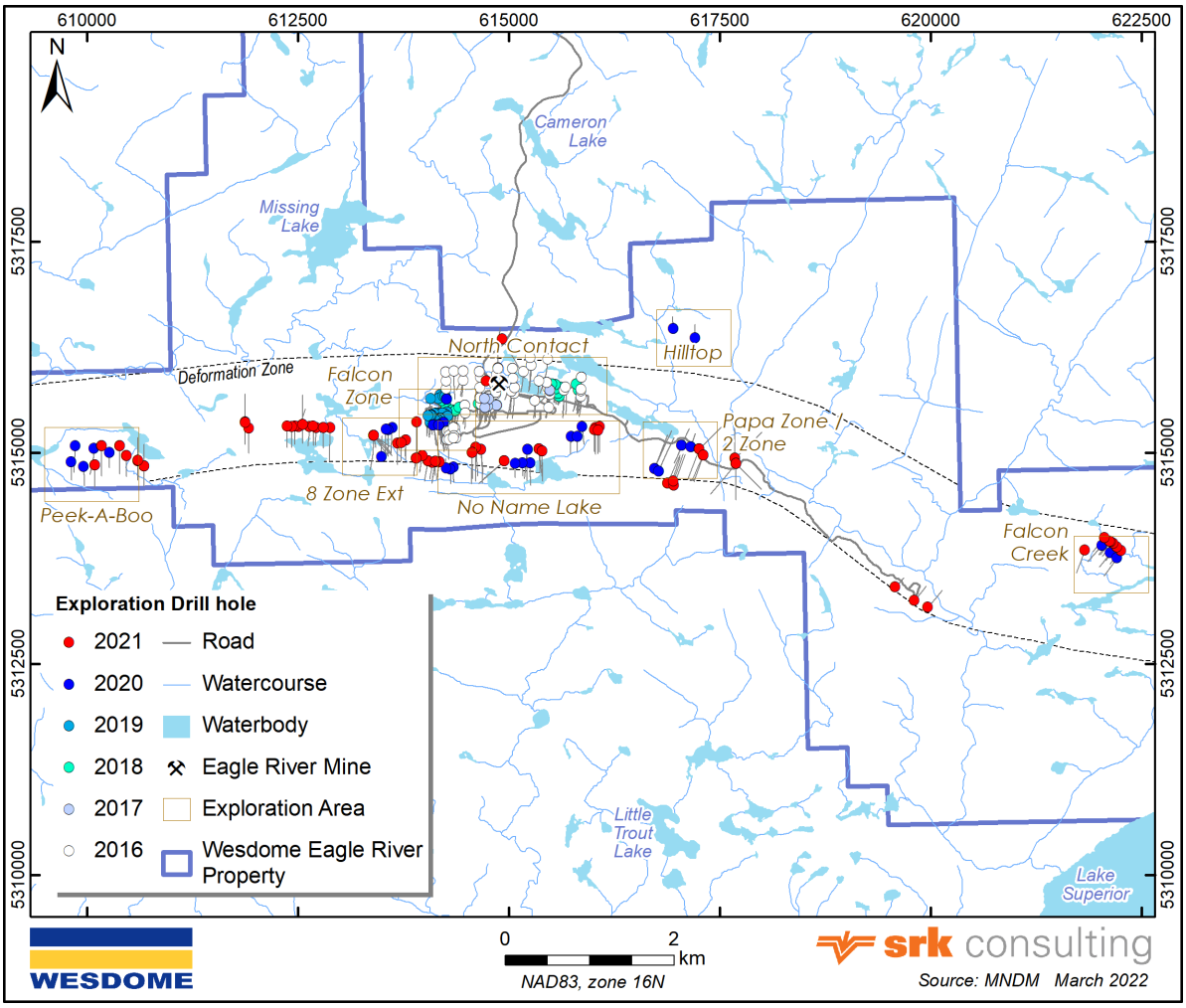

Figure 10-3: Visual Summary of Exploration Drilling

In 2016, drilling at Eagle River was split into two series of drill holes. Drill holes under the ERM series focused on systematic drilling along the north contact of the Mine Diorite. Drill holes were planned along sections spaced 200 m apart and focused on locating any possible continuations of the 5 and 7 Zone structures, east and west of the known mineralization. Drilling under the ERN series concentrated on testing for the presence of the 300 Zone structure along the trend of the 301 structure. Drill holes were generally collared in the volcanic rocks to the north of the Mine Diorite

and drilled south to test for the 300 Zone structure at or near the North Contact to the Mine Diorite (North Contact Zone), and in the hanging wall volcanic rocks (Hanging Wall Zone). The drill program yielded several significant intersections (Table 10-1), usually in quartz veins with galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite and visible gold. Quartz veins were generally concentrated near the North Contact of the Mine Diorite, in diorite and volcanic hosts. Other significant intersections are on strike with the 5, 7, and 8 Zones. One intersection in hole ERN-2016-04 encountered a coarse seam of gold proximal to a narrow oxide-facies iron formation.

The drill program in 2017 was focused on follow up drilling on some of the intersections from 2016 along the North Contact and Hanging Wall Zones. A total of 4,672 m of drilling was completed in 16 NQ-sized drill holes.

Table 10-1: Significant* Intersections from Exploration Drilling

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	True thickness (m) **	Au (uncut g/t)
ERN-2016-23	North Contact Zone	351.0	352.0	1.0	0.89	28.20
ERM-2020-95	Falcon 7	465.9	467.9	2.0	1.31	30.64
ERM-2020-89	Hanging Wall Zone	78.9	79.9	1.0	0.88	36.28
ERM-2019-63	Falcon 7	273.0	276.0	3.0	1.87	49.35
ERM-2019-49	Falcon 7	593.9	597.7	3.8	2.35	23.90
ERM-2019-47	Falcon 5	151.3	153.2	1.9	0.96	53.76
ERM-2019-26	Falcon Stockwork Zone	94.3	95.3	1.0	0.77	27.03
ERM-2019-15	Falcon 7	209.3	210.6	1.3	0.97	84.18
ERM-2019-02	Falcon Stockwork Zone	388.2	391.5	3.3	2.20	31.08
ERM-2017-06	7 Zone	316.5	317.8	1.3	0.93	24.66
ERM-2016-40	5 Zone	345.9	347.1	1.2	0.74	29.69
ERM-2016-34	5 Zone	483.2	484.7	1.6	0.99	81.04
ERM-2016-27	North Contact Zone	68.0	72.8	4.8	3.41	32.39
ERM-2016-23	7 Zone	334.6	335.5	0.9	0.68	34.55
ERM-2016-20	7 Zone	238.0	240.1	2.1	1.56	33.92

* Grade above 20 g/t Au, calculated true width greater than 0.5 m
** based on modelled dip of structures
Source: Wesdome, 2022

Exploration Drilling in 2018

In 2018, 9,847 m of drilling were completed in 34 NQ-sized drill holes. Drilling was completed between August and December 2018.

Two areas of focus were selected for this drill program:

- An area between sections 10250 and 10550 E (ERM mine grid) was selected to follow up on gold intersections in holes ERM-2016-32 (5.65 m of 5.76 g/t Au), ERM-2016-34 (0.3 m of 15.12 g/t Au) and ERM-2017-14 (2 m of 10.7 g/t Au).
- An area to the immediate west of the Mine Diorite between sections 8900 and 9100 E (ERM mine grid), to search for the westward continuation of 7 Zone as the structure exits the Mine Diorite.

Holes in the first area encountered narrow quartz veins in weakly sheared diorite near the North Contact of the Mine Diorite.

Drilling in the second area of interest encountered zones of albite-sericite altered, sheared, and pyritized felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics. Quartz veins were occasionally observed within this mineralized zone and usually host the gold mineralization within the zone. The area, named Falcon Zone (Figure 10-3), presented similar vein characteristics to the 7 Zone and 8 Zone and was selected for extensive follow up drilling during the 2019 drill program.

Exploration Drilling in 2019

In 2019, 22,495 m of drilling was completed in 72 NQ-sized drill holes (Figure 10-3). These holes continued testing the Falcon Zone for continuity of the mineralization discovered in 2018. The drilling intersected quartz veining with galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite and visible gold. The veins are 0.5 to 5 m wide and are hosted in sheared, sericite altered felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks. Sericite alteration appears to be fracture-controlled and is confined to an envelope (1 to 10 m) around the mineralized quartz veins. Pervasive albite alteration extends into the volcaniclastics over wide zones (10 to 50 m).

Two sub-parallel sets of veins appear to pinch and swell over approximately 240 m strike length between sections 8800 E and 9000 E at the Falcon Zone. These appear to be continuations of the 5 Zone and 7 Zone that lie 200 m to the east within the Mine Diorite. The two zones are hence named Falcon 5 and Falcon 7.

Falcon 5, the more northerly of the veins, strikes approximately 80° and dips approximately 80°N. This vein system appears to follow broadly the northern contact of a mafic dike within the volcaniclastic rocks. Locally, the Falcon 5 Zone swells to a thickness of 5 m, but often exhibits lower than expected core angles, suggesting that additional cross-structures may be important in determining the vein geometry. In many adjacent holes to these wide intersections, the veins almost entirely pinch out, and continuity is difficult to show.

The Falcon 7 Zone is oriented approximately 70a° and dips approximately 80°N. The vein ranges in thickness from 1 to 5 m and appears to be more consistent over its strike length than the Falcon 5. The vein is hosted in a shear zone entirely within the volcaniclastic rocks and does not appear to have the same association with a mafic dike as seen in Falcon 5 Zone.

Wide intersections of low-grade gold mineralization also occur within a stockwork of chaotic quartz veins in the hanging wall to the Falcon 5 Zone. Gold is associated with banded pyrite and weak sericite alteration, with local quartz veining hosting isolated narrow, high-grade intersections. These zones are referred to as the Falcon Stockwork Zone.

The zones were drilled systematically on a 25 m (horizontally) by 50 m (vertical) grid from surface to a vertical depth of 400 m. Some deeper holes were drilled and suggest that the Falcon 7 Zone plunges approximately 60° to the northeast (approximately 050°) (e.g., ERM-2019-49: 3.8 m of 23.9 g/t). Follow-up drilling on this plunge line was conducted from underground.

Exploration Drilling in 2020

During the period January to July 2020, 13,613.1 m of NQ-size drilling were completed in 25 drill holes of the ERM series. The aim of the drilling was to identify and test targets located primarily outside of the mine diorite.

Exploration Drilling in 2021

Additional drilling was completed in 2021; however, many assays were still pending at the time of this technical report, and those holes are omitted from this summary. The general approach was a continuation of the exploration conducted during 2020. One primary goal in 2021 was to outline continuous mineralization just west of the mine diorite in the 8 Zone Extension target.

10.3.2 Brownfield Exploration Drilling

A second drill mobilized on January 25, 2020, to begin testing additional exploration targets outside of the Mine Diorite. A total of 13,302 m of drilling was completed in 35 drill holes (ERX-2020 series) of NQ-sized core at Peek-a-Boo Lake, 8 Zone Extension, No Name Lake, 2 Zone/Papa Zone, and Falcon Creek. (Figure 10-3).

Peek-a-Boo Lake Area

Peek-a-Boo Lake, also known as Oneida Lake, lies approximately 4.5 km west of the ERM. Five holes were drilled there to test the area where a high-grade grab sample (236 g/t Au) was taken from a historic outcrop stripping. Mineralized intervals from Peek-a-Boo Lake are generally low grade and narrow. Mineralization is generally associated with quartz veins at lithology contacts. Biotite alteration is common along with silicification and albite.

8 Zone Extension Area

The 8 Zone Extension area is located approximately 750 m west following the trend of the 8 Zone; it was tested with a total of 16 drill holes (7,391 m). A total of 9 drill holes (3,654 m) was drilled in 2020. The area is dominated by felsic volcanic rocks with a smaller component of mafic volcanic rocks to the south. Felsic volcanic rocks are light to medium grey, very fine to fine-grained with moderate to strong foliation. Alteration is dominated by moderate to strong chlorite and moderate to

strong pervasive silicification. Potassic alteration is dominantly associated with strong foliation within the unit and is also found as weaker localized fracture-controlled alteration. Variably oriented quartz-carbonate stringers are present throughout the unit.

Drill hole ERX-2020-06 contained the most significant interval of gold mineralization, which yielded 8.51 g/t Au over 4.35 m. This zone was associated with a small quartz vein (approximately 30 cm true width) with wispy pyrrhotite. Most zones in this area have very poor rock quality designation (RQD) and are often associated with intense fracturing. The intersection in hole ERX-2020-06 was followed up at 25 m spacing above, below, east, and west, but those drill holes only yielded narrow intersections of low-grade gold mineralization. The area contained several other narrow, moderate to high grade intersections that were not shown to be continuous in follow up drilling. Significant intervals are summarized in Table 10-1.

No Name Lake Area

The historic No Name Lake Deposit occurs along the 12 Zone structure in the volcanic rocks to the south of the 8 Zone structure. Historic mining activity is known to have occurred immediately west of the No Name Lake Area (9,500 E to 9,750 E), between mine elevations 4680 and 4560 El. The 12 Zone structure has been shown to host anomalous gold in quartz veins over a strike length of approximately 1 km to the east of the No Name Lake Deposit.

Drilling in 2020 in the No Name Lake area was divided into three separate areas along the 12 Zone structure. Three drill holes were drilled in an area approximately 900 m west of the original No Name Lake Zone (ERX-2020-1, 2, 3). Gold was discovered at surface in grab samples and through trenching in the area. A total of five drill holes were drilled to test mineralization above and to the north of the original No Name Lake Zone (ERX-2020-14, 15, 16, 34, 35). An additional two drillholes were drilled approximately 500 m east of the No Name Lake deposit (ERX-2020-17, 18) to test two surface grab samples.

Stratigraphy in the area is dominated by a sequence of mafic volcanic, felsic volcanic, and felsic volcaniclastic rocks as well as gabbros. Felsic-intermediate volcanic rocks in the areas are often sheared with variable amounts of banded silica-albite alteration. Sulphides are common along the 12 Zone structure and are dominated by pyrrhotite with lesser amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. A full list of significant intersections is shown in Table 10-1.

Hilltop Area

A total of two drill holes were drilled to test surface grab samples that returned high grade gold. The drill holes collared in gabbro before intersecting granite for the remainder of the hole. The granite is likely the western margin of the Bowman Lake Batholith, one of three large regional granitic intrusions on the property. Drilling did not return significant gold assays.

Papa Zone and 2 Zone

Papa Zone and 2 Zone are the names given to two distinct mineralized zones on the east end of the Mine Diorite. The 2 Zone has been extensively drilled from surface and underground in the past, and it represents the eastern extension of the 6 Zone structure, where the quartz veins exit the Mine Diorite and continue into the volcanic rocks. Papa Zone lies approximately 250 m to the south of 2 Zone. Drilling indicates that both zones are discontinuous towards the east. The purpose of the drilling in 2020 was to investigate the volcanic rocks on the east end of the diorite to develop a better understanding of why these zones are truncated, and to locate any possible extensions.

A total of six drillholes were drilled in the area in 2020, totaling 2,916 m. The geology of the area is dominated by mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, which show variable biotite-chlorite alteration, often associated with quartz stringers. Gold mineralization is sporadic and is typically associated with small (1 to 3 cm thick) quartz stringers with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Falcon Creek

Falcon Creek represents an area approximately 5 km east of the ERM where historic grab samples returned anomalous gold assays. A total of 3 drill holes were drilled there to follow up on prospecting completed in 2017 and 2018. Grab samples collected over a strike length of 400 m yielded up to 8 g/t Au. The anomaly outlined has an azimuth of approximately 130°.

Rock units in the area are dominated by fragmental mafic volcanic units ranging from crystal tuffs to diatreme facies subvolcanic breccias. Gold mineralization is associated with potassium feldspar-quartz-tourmaline-calcite veins with coarse disseminated pyrite. No significant intervals were greater than 5 m and are not shown in Table 10-1.

10.4 Drilling Procedures

10.4.1 Historical Drilling Procedures

Procedures followed by historical owners and operators of the project are not documented and hence are unknown.

10.4.2 Underground and Surface Mine Drilling Procedures

A drilling pattern of 10 by 10 to 20 by 20 m is used for delineation and definition drilling depending on the nature of the mineralization in each zone. A drilling pattern of 25 by 25 to 50 by 50 m is used for exploration drilling. To optimize the drill patterns, deviation analyses are completed on historic and new drill holes as they become available. Wesdome employees use a Leica Total Station to survey underground drillhole reference lines for rig alignment and collars. REFLEX tools are used to take single shot or multi-shot downhole measurements at 21 m, 50 m, 100 m, and every 100 m thereafter.

Wesdome is in the process of increasing the confidence in downhole survey measurements; for this purpose, the following changes to the drillhole toolkit will be made in 2022: a Devico drill rig alignment instrument will be used in conjunction with a Leica Total Station for reference lines. Downhole surveys of select holes will be complemented by a Devico gyro tool to eliminate interference from magnetic bodies and increase the frequency of downhole measurements as required.

GeoticLog™ software (Geotic) is used to capture and store all drilling-related data including drilling contractor, mine level, collar location, downhole surveys, rock quality designation (RQD), main and sub-lithological units, structure, alteration, mineralization, core photos, and assays. Core photography is performed using a Canon™ DSLR camera and Geotic Camera Stand. 3D visualization of all drillhole data is performed using industry standard software packages that include AutoCAD-Promine™(Promine), Seequent Leapfrog Geo™ (Leapfrog), and Datamine Studio RM™ (Datamine).

10.4.3 Surface Exploration Drilling Procedures

Procedures for exploration surface drilling follow generally accepted industry best practices. Collars are located using a hand-held global positioning receiver, while the azimuth is determined by hand-held compass using front and back sites. The dip is determined using an inclinometer directly on the drill. Drill set-ups are completed by the drilling company and checked by qualified Wesdome personnel. Core is transported to the core shack twice daily during shift change of the drill crews.

10.5 SRK Comments

Drilling and sampling results are interpreted by ERM site geologists and are reviewed in cross sections and plan / level maps. The relevant results featuring significant intervals of geologic or economic interest are then followed-up by further drilling or exploration development. The Qualified Person has reviewed this approach and finds it acceptable for the development of any reasonable exploration and geological model for ERM.

The Qualified Person notes that other sampling types are described in the documentation at ERM, such as test hole samples, long hole samples, muck samples, and surface grab samples. These sampling types are used for specialized purposes only and are not used for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Sample Preparation

11.1.1 Production Drill Core Sampling

Drill core is transported from the drill rig to the underground core shed, where the core is measured, logged, and since 2021, photographed. Samples are taken in systematic 30 to 50 cm intervals across the entire mineralized interval, observing obvious breaks in the geology or intensity of mineralization. Production core is not cut but sampled full. Samples are placed in plastic sample bags with sample tags inserted; bags are closed with plastic cable ties. Samples are transported to the Company's laboratory in Wawa by company truck.

11.1.2 UG Channel Sampling

The sampling of underground faces is carried out systematically by production geologist and technician after each advance. After the heading has been inspected for safety and all rock support has been installed, the face is washed and marked up with spray paint. Samples are taken from left to right facing the rock face at shoulder height. The sample location is determined by measuring the distance and azimuth from the nearest bolt left by the surveying team.

Geological contacts (lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures, etc.) are identified and sampling intervals respect these contacts. Once the limit of the samples has been defined, they are marked with spray paint. In mineralized zones mapped the minimum sample length is 0.3 m, whereas in waste rocks, one sample may be taken across the face. In cases where visible gold has been identified in the face, samples have a maximum length of 0.3 m.

Sampling is done with a rock hammer or with a mallet and wedge. The rock fragments that are detached from the wall are collected in a bag on the ground and then placed in plastic bags properly identified with correlative numbering tags. Sample tags are inserted into the sample bags, and the bags are tied with wire.

Sample bags are dropped off at the underground core shack and are brought to surface at the end of the beat geologist's shift. On surface, the samples are deposited in sample boxes located between the geology office and warehouse buildings. A Company shuttle transports the samples to the laboratory in Wawa daily for sample preparation and analysis.

11.1.3 Test Hole Sampling

Test holes are sampled by miners at the direction of geologists. To aid the miners in their sampling activities, geologists' issue pre-assembled sampling packages to the miners. Packages are designed for two test holes (one hole in the left and right wall of the development) and contain a total of eight plastic sample bags with pre-marked metal tags stapled to each bag. Each test hole is 2.4 m-long

and yields four 60 cm-long samples. Geologists record the test hole number, the tag number, the sample interval, which wall the sample was taken from, and the location.

While completing the test holes, miners collect as much of the cuttings as possible, while maintaining the sample sequence. Sample bags are closed with wire and transported to surface at the end of the shift by the miners. The samples are transferred to a geologist, who stores them in the underground core shack from where they are brought to surface at the end of the beat geologist's shift. On surface, the samples are deposited in sample boxes located between the geology office and warehouse buildings. A Company shuttle transports the samples to the laboratory in Wawa daily for sample preparation and analysis.

Test hole locations are determined by geologists by measuring the distance of the test hole collar from the nearest survey point.

11.1.4 Long Hole Sampling

In the past, every fourth ring was sampled; due to excessive costs this practice has been discontinued. Drill cuttings are collected in a bucket with holes for water overflow, a representative sample is scooped into a plastic sample bag at every four-foot (1.2 m) interval by the long hole driller. Samples are tagged with the date, name of the sampler, access location and sample interval. Sample bags are tied with wire and transported to surface by the drillers, where they are deposited in the sample boxes. A Company shuttle transports the samples to the laboratory in Wawa daily for sample preparation and analysis.

11.1.5 Muck Sampling

Muck is only sampled during active mucking operations; muck piles are not sampled. Muck sampling is carried out by miners. Muck samples consist of a handful of muck per scoop bucket when loading a truck. One muck sample is a composite of the individual bucket samples that were taken during loading of each truck; one muck sample represents 25 to 30 tonnes of mineralized material. A composite sample has a weight of approximately three kilograms. The samples are collected by the muckers at the draw-points. Samples are tagged with the date, name of the sampler, access location and sample interval. Sample bags are tied with wire and transported to surface by the drillers, where they are deposited in the sample boxes. A Company shuttle transports the samples to the laboratory in Wawa daily for sample preparation and analysis.

11.1.6 Surface Grab Sampling

Surface grab samples are collected by Company geologists during regional exploration. Samples may constitute float or be collected by chipping off rocks from an outcrop. Samples are collected in individual plastic sample bags after sample description in the field. Sample tags are placed into the sample bags and bags are tied with cable ties. Samples are batched in labelled rice bags and stored securely in the exploration core logging facility until shipment to an external laboratory.

11.1.7 Exploration Drill Core Sampling

Core is transported to the core shack twice daily during shift change of the drill crews. At the core logging facility, the core is marked up, RQD data are collected, and since late 2021 magnetic susceptibility is determined. Following lithological and structural logging, sample intervals are determined, honoring lithological contacts. Starting in late 2021, the uncut core is photographed. Samples are taken by cutting the core lengthwise; one half of the core is retained for future reference, while the other half is packaged individually in marked plastic sample bags with sample tags in the bag. Sample tags are affixed to the core boxes at the start of sample intervals. Samples are batched together with quality control samples (blanks and certified reference material) in marked rice bags. Full rice bags are closed with cable ties and are picked up regularly by AGAT laboratory staff. Cut core is racked on site in roofed core racks; sample books are kept organized in the exploration office.

11.2 Sample Analysis

Since January 1995, drill core, mill samples, underground samples, and doré bars have been assayed at the company-owned Mine Assay office, located in Wawa, Ontario. Exploration core and grab samples are assayed at AGAT Laboratories Ltd. (AGAT), water and effluent analyses are conducted by Testmark Laboratories Ltd. (Testmark), acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML) characterizations are conducted by SGS Canada Inc. (SGS), and toxicity test are conducted by Nautilus Environmental Company, Inc. (Nautilus). A summary of the analytical laboratories and procedures used is shown in Table 11-1.

The mine assay office is not a certified laboratory. Other laboratories are independent commercial facilities as summarized below:

- AGAT Laboratories Ltd. (AGAT): the AGAT facilities in Thunder Bay, Ontario, and Mississauga, Ontario are accredited to ISO 17025:2017 by the Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific analytical procedures including those used by Wesdome in the preparation and analysis of exploration grab and core samples.
- Testmark Laboratories Ltd. (Testmark): the Testmark facility is in Thunder Bay accredited to ISO 17025: 2017 by CALA Inc. (Cala) for a number of specific analytical procedures including those used by Wesdome to complete water and effluent analyses.
- SGS Canada Inc. (SGS): The SGS facility in Burnaby, British Columbia is accredited to ISO 17025: 2017 by the Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific analytical methods including those used by Wesdome to assess ARD and ML characterization of rock samples.
- Nautilus Environmental Company, Inc. (Nautilus): the Nautilus facility in Oakville, Ontario is accredited to.

Table 11-1: Summary of Analytical Laboratories and Procedures

Analytical Company	Preparation Laboratory	Analytical Laboratory	Analytical Procedures
Wesdome	Wawa, Ontario	Wawa, Ontario	Au by fire assay with AAS or gravimetric finish
AGAT Laboratories Ltd	Mississauga, Ontario Thunder Bay, Ontario	Mississauga, Ontario	Au by fire assay with AAS finish (202-051). Samples that return >10g/t Au are followed up with fire assay with gravimetric finish (202-064) and metallic sieve (202-064).
Testmark Laboratories Ltd.	Thunder Bay, Ontario	Thunder Bay, Ontario	ICP, nutrients, physical properties, oil & grease, CN, ion chromatography, bacteria
SGS Canada Inc.	Burnaby, British Columbia	Burnaby, British Columbia	ABA, ICP, whole rock analysis, physical properties Umpire assaying of pulps from Wesdome Mine laboratory
Nautilus Environmental Company Inc.	Oakville, Ontario	Oakville, Ontario	Fish toxicity (sublethal and lethal)

Source: Wesdome, 2022

11.3 Specific Gravity

Procedures for the determination of specific gravity in the past have not been recorded. Starting in 2021, Wesdome started a program to expand the specific gravity database. Specific gravity is determined on select samples with a standard weight in water to weight in air methodology. Samples are air dried prior to weighing in air. Samples are not coated or wrapped in plastic prior to weighing in water; however, due to the non-porous nature of the samples, this approach is considered acceptable.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration and production data. These measures include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management, and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analyses of quality control data are important as a safeguard for project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration and production.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying process. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and to monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples.

Assaying protocols typically involve regularly duplicating and replicating assays and inserting quality control samples to monitor the reliability of assaying results throughout the sampling and assaying process. Check assaying is normally performed as an additional test of the reliability of assaying results. It generally involves re-assaying a set number of sample rejects and pulps at a secondary umpire laboratory.

Additional verification in production settings is gained by the comparison of production data against predictive models that are based on assay data.

11.4.1 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs of Production Data

The Eagle River geology department relies on the results of the internal quality assurance and control measures implemented at the mine laboratory for their assessment of the assay results from production samples discussed above. The analytical quality control information is therefore routinely reported to the mine geology department. Refer to Appendix C for details of the Mine Assay office's QA/QC program and procedures.

In the fall of 2021, the Wesdome mine laboratory sent a small number of core samples to AGAT to assess assay quality. This batch of 31 samples showed some variability of grades; however, no bias was detected (Figure 11-1)

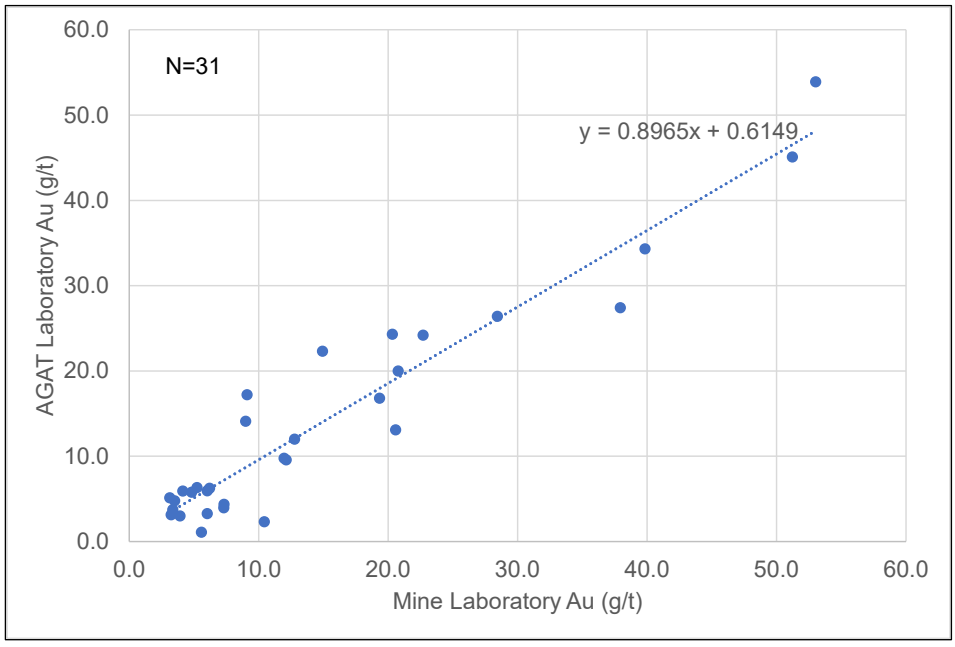

Figure 11-1: Scatter Plot of Data Verification Samples, Mine Lab Versus AGAT Lab
Source: Wesdome, 2022

Subsequently, Wesdome engaged SGS for a check assaying program comprising 50 to 100 samples per month. Pulps are routinely analyzed in duplicate by SGS. Initial results are shown graphically in Figure 11-2. While there is some scatter, the Wesdome Mine Laboratory performs well when compared to the SGS laboratory. Importantly, no inherent bias is apparent, suggesting that assay data produced by the Company's laboratory is reliable on a global scale.

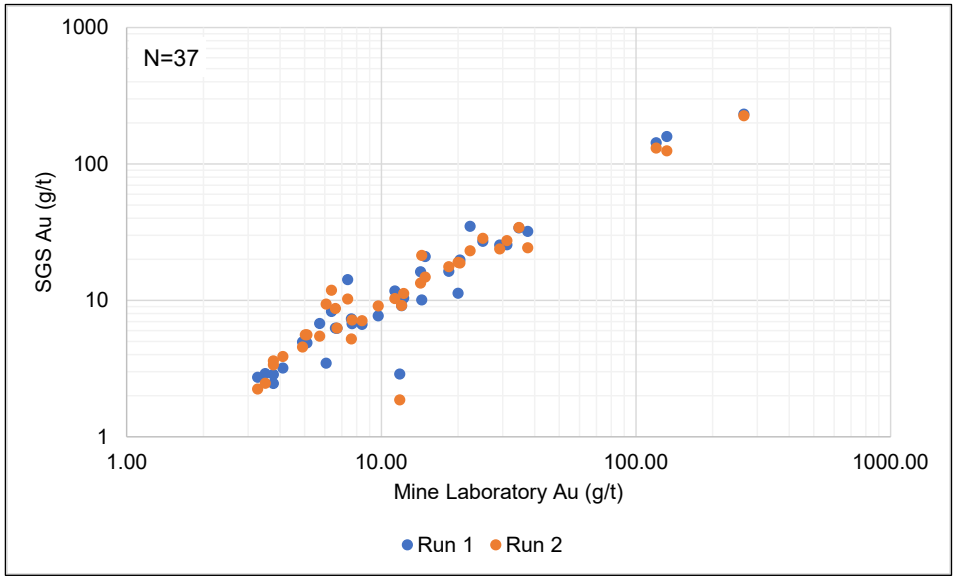

Figure 11-2: Scatter Plot of Data Verification Samples, Mine Lab Versus SGS
Source: Wesdome, 2022

Since January 1995, more than 1,000,000 assays have been performed at the mine laboratory, which includes 6 to 10% QA/QC samples

Limited external QA/QC work has been completed in the past. This work consisted of a round-robin series of assays completed between the neighbouring assay laboratories at the Williams, Battle Mountain, David Bell and ERM mines. The recently initiated verification work will support quality control efforts and will provide enhanced credibility to the assay data produced at the laboratory.

In more than 25 years of operation, the assays have proved reliable in estimating the grade of ore delivered to the Mill.

11.4.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs of Exploration Data

Wesdome implemented an industry standard analytical quality control program to ensure the reliability of exploration data. This program comprises the insertion of quality control samples into the regular sample stream. Quality control samples are blank samples, pulp duplicate samples, and standard reference material samples. Wesdome does not submit field duplicates (for example quarter core). Quality control samples are inserted at regular intervals of one to 20 each for standard reference material and blank samples. Pulp duplicate samples are requested at a rate of one to 20 as well.

In the first two years of exploration activity (2016 – 2017), all exploration samples were sent to the Wesdome Mine laboratory for preparation and assaying. Starting in 2018, all samples are submitted to AGAT laboratories in Mississauga or Thunder Bay for sample preparation and to Mississauga for assaying. This change improved the reliability of exploration assay data as shown by the rate of standard reference materials yielding results within the expected range (Table 11-2 and Table 11-3). Analysis of the results from the standard reference material show no bias of the assay results, further showing the reliability of the exploration assay data.

The performance of blank samples has been satisfactory in both laboratories, suggesting that grade smearing is not a significant problem (Table 11-4). Finally, analysis of pulp duplicate data, from exploration programs at Mishi as well as regionally in the vicinity of the ERM shows good repeatability of assay data without apparent bias.

The higher-than-expected rate of failure of standard reference material in 2016 and 2017 increases the risk to the reliability of those data and has impacted the classification of mineral resources at Mishi. The demonstrated lack of sample bias and good repeatability, coupled with a satisfactory performance of blank samples suggests that exploration data are generally reliable.

Table 11-2: Standard Reference Materials and Their Performance, Exploration Samples

Reference Material Sampling Program (Assaying Laboratory)	Certified Grade Au (g/t)	Certified Std Dev Au (g/t)	Count	Failure Rate (%)	Average SD
ERM 2016 (Wawa Lab)					
OxH122	1.247	0.031	23	73.9	5.45
Oxi121	1.834	0.05	200	31.5	3.59
OxP116	14.92	0.36	107	18.7	1.63
OxK119	3.604	0.105	505	24.6	2.28
OxH112	1.271	0.031	13	92.3	23.8
ERM 2017 (Wawa Lab)					
OxH122	1.247	0.031	104	62.5	4.43
ERM 2018-2019 (AGAT)					
Oreas 215	3.54	0.097	252	3.2	1.22
Oreas 223	1.78	0.045	51	19.6	1.15
Oreas 226	5.45	0.126	46	6.5	1.17
Oreas 228b	8.57	0.199	8	0.0	1.01
ERM 2020 (AGAT)					
Oreas 228b	8.57	0.199	6	0.0	0.23
Oreas 239	3.55	0.086	3	33.3	0.03
Oreas 238	3.03	0.08	35	14.3	0.42
Oreas 226	5.45	0.126	254	5.9	0.87
Oreas 223	1.78	0.045	268	4.1	0.37
Oreas 215	3.54	0.097	9	0.0	0.11

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 11-3: Standard Reference Materials and Their Performance, Mishi Exploration Samples

Reference Material Sampling Program (Assaying Laboratory)	Certified Grade Au (g/t)	Certified Std Dev Au (g/t)	Count	Failure Rate (%)	Average SD
Mishi 2016 (Wawa Lab)					
OxK119	3.604	0.105	347	85.9	4.06
OxH112	1.271	0.031	81	22.2	7.44
Oxi121	1.834	0.05	441	71.2	2.51
OxP116	14.92	0.36	184	76.6	2.38
Mishi 2017 (Wawa Lab)					
OxK119	3.604	0.105	645	61.6	2.5
OXH122	1.247	0.031	390	26.4	7.01
OxL118	5.828	0.149	612	68.8	2.57
OxH112	1.271	0.031	3	33.3	5.26
OxJ120	2.365	0.063	93	48.4	2.81

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 11-4: Summary of Exploration Blank Samples and Their Performance

Year	Area	Total Blanks	Threshold (g/t Au)	Pass	Blank material	Pass (%)
2016	Mishi	1801	0.05	1754	Diorite or Diabase (unsubdivided)	97.4
2017	Mishi	1741	0.05	1725	Diorite or Diabase (unsubdivided)	99.1
2016	Eagle	924	0.05	872	Diorite or Diabase (unsubdivided)	94.4
2017	Eagle	105	0.05	104	Diorite or Diabase (unsubdivided)	99.0
2018	Eagle	110	0.05	106	Diorite	96.4
2019	Eagle	421	0.05	403	Diorite	95.7
2020	Eagle	590	0.05	572	Diorite	96.9

Source: Wesdome, 2022

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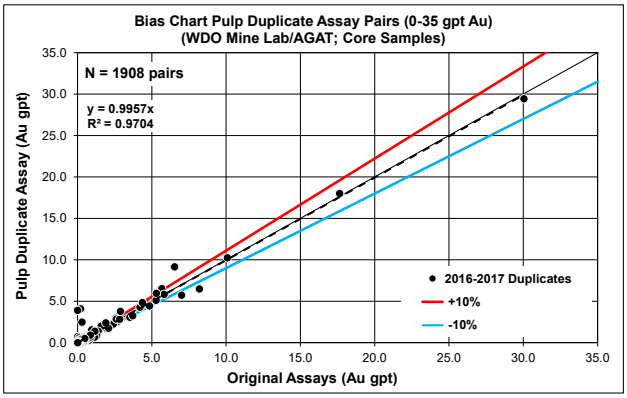
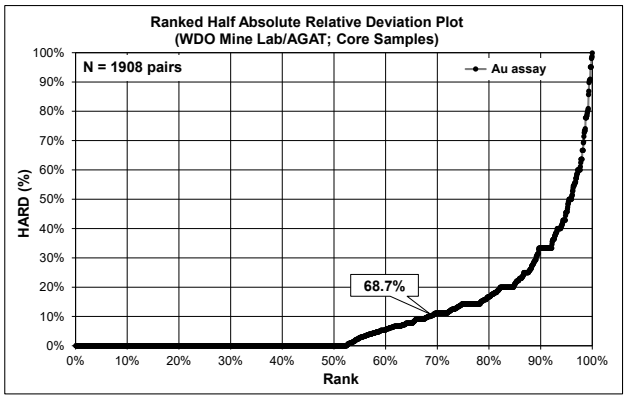
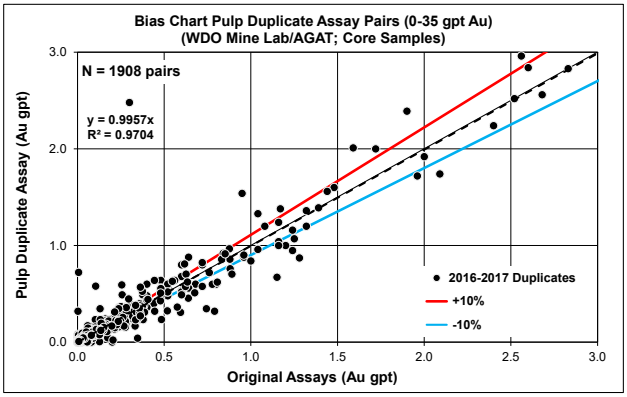
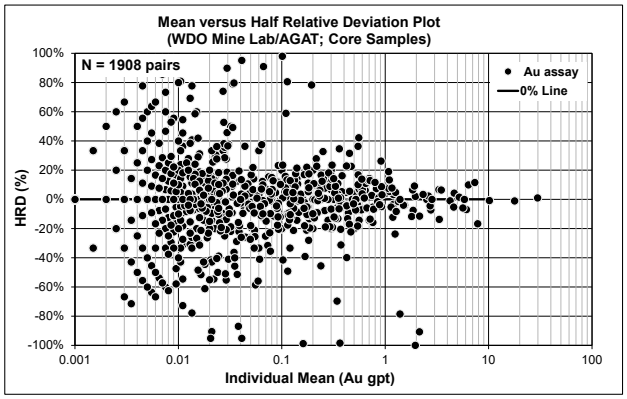
Project	Eagle Surface Exploration
Data Series	2016-2020 Duplicates
Data Type	Core Samples
Commodity	Au in gpt
Analytical Method	Fire Assay
Detection Limit	0.001 gpt Au
Original Dataset	Original Assays
Paired Dataset	Pulp Duplicate Assay

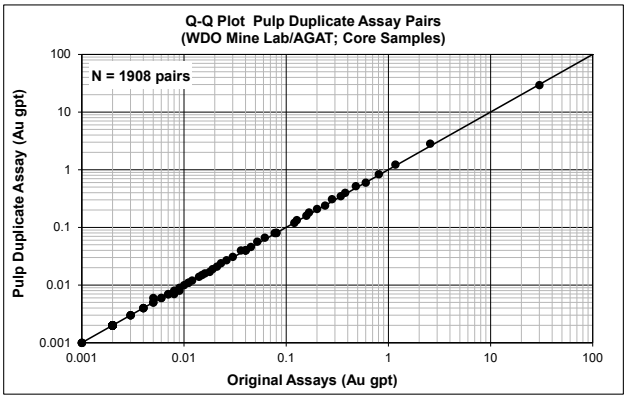
Statistics	Original	Duplicate
Sample Count	1,908	1,908
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	30.04	29.44
Mean	0.142	0.149
Median	0.004	0.004
Standard Error	0.022	0.022
Standard Deviation	0.966	0.975
Correlation Coefficient	0.9848	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	68.7%	











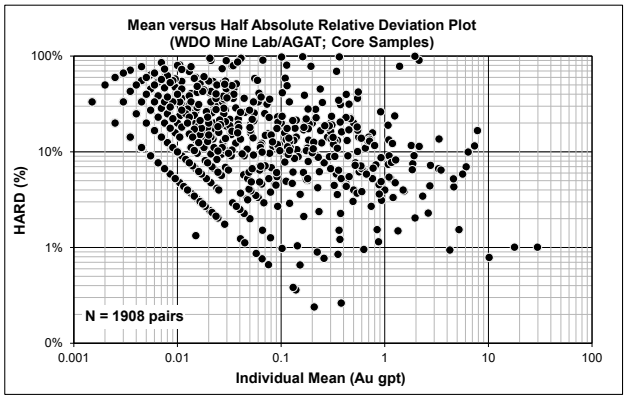


Figure 11-3: Pulp Duplicate Performance, Eagle River Surface Exploration, 2016 - 2020

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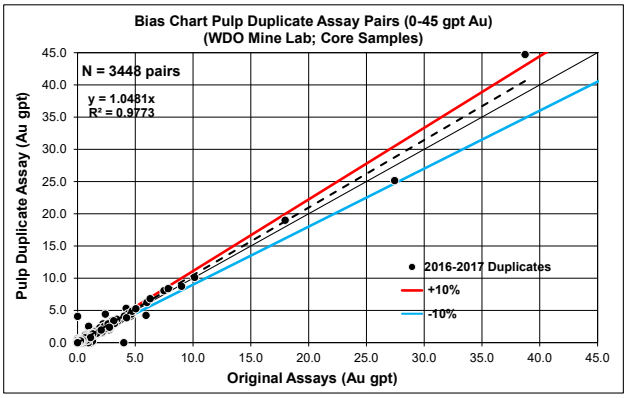
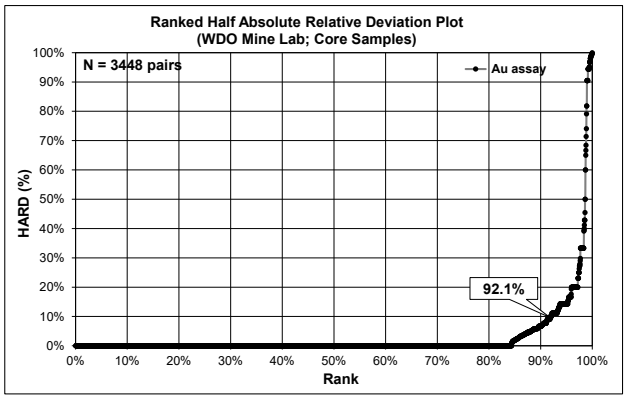
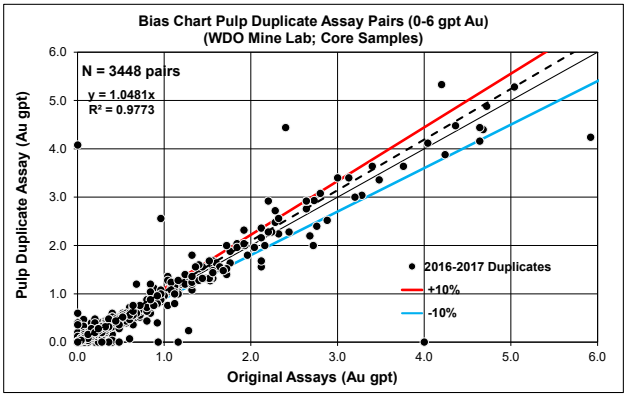
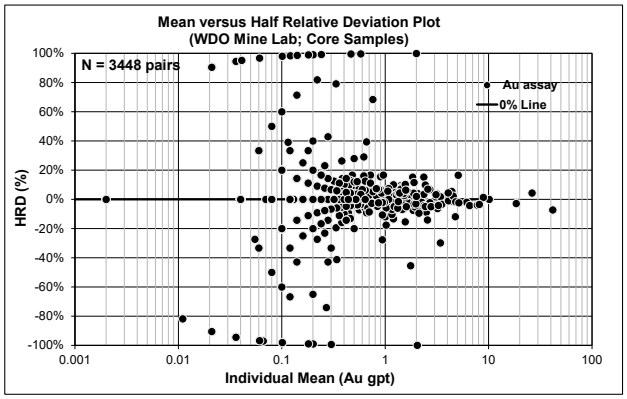
Project	Mishi
Data Series	2016-2017 Duplicates
Data Type	Core Samples
Commodity	Au in gpt
Analytical Method	Fire Assay
Detection Limit	0.001 gpt Au
Original Dataset	Original Assays
Paired Dataset	Pulp Duplicate Assay

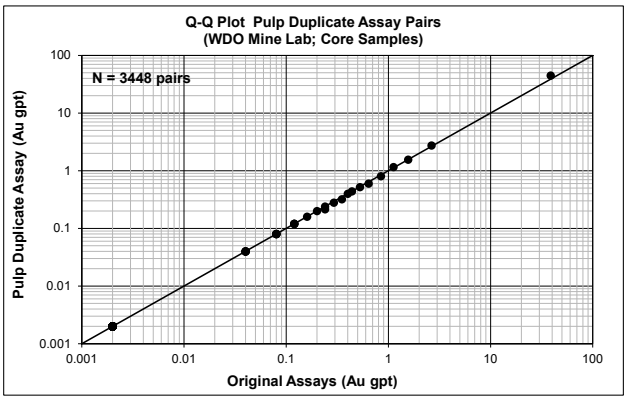
Statistics	**Original**	**Duplicate**
Sample Count	3,448	3,448
Minimum Value	0.002	0.002
Maximum Value	38.72	44.72
Mean	0.160	0.161
Median	0.002	0.002
Standard Error	0.017	0.018
Standard Deviation	1.013	1.076
Correlation Coefficient	0.9883	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	92.1%	











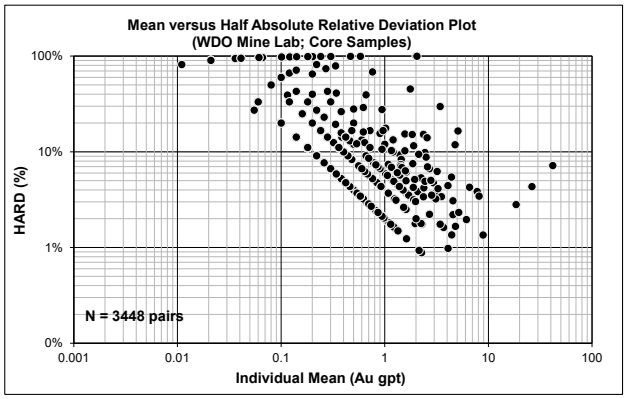


Figure 11-4: Pulp Duplicate Performance, Mishi Surface Exploration, 2016 - 2017

12 Data Verification

12.1 Data Verification by Wesdome

The exploration work carried out on the Eagle River property is conducted by Wesdome personnel. Wesdome has implemented a series of routine verification procedures to ensure the collection of reliable exploration data. All work is conducted by appropriately qualified personnel under the supervision of qualified geologists.

Underground core and chip data are correlated with underground face and back mapping; underground data are ultimately indirectly verified through production data.

Additional checks included a comparison of the drill hole collar location data with the digital models of the surface topography and excavation models, as well as a visual inspection of the downhole survey information. The validation routines in Leapfrog and Datamine software, consisting of checking for overlapping samples and duplicate records, were also carried out.

The on-site database administrator, under the supervision of the Wesdome resource geology team, validated the QA/QC results when received from the laboratories.

There were no limitations in the ability of the qualified person to verify the data. In the opinion of the qualified person responsible for this section of the technical report, the verification of the sampling data, including the data entry and verification procedures, and the analytical quality control data produced by Wesdome for samples submitted to various laboratories, indicate that the analytical results delivered by the laboratories are sufficiently reliable for the purpose of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation.

12.2 Data Verification by SRK

Wesdome's data verification procedures have been developed over time by experience and, in the opinion of the Qualified Persons, provide a reasonable basis of controlling potential human error. Vigilance, professional conduct, and competence are necessary, but can never be assumed. In the opinion of the SRK Qualified Persons, procedures in place are adequate to minimize the risk of data error for the purposes used in this technical report.

12.2.1 Mineral Resource QP's Site Visit

Mr. Andre M. Deiss visited the mine assay laboratory in Wawa and the ERM site between February 9 and February 12, 2022. Former ERM Senior Resource Geologist, Mr. Sandeep Prakash, accompanied Mr. Deiss during the site visit.

Mr. Deiss reviewed the mine assay laboratory sample preparation, analysis, and QA/QC procedures as presented by Mr. Scott Carruthers, Assay Lab Superintendent and found the practices according

to industry standard practices. It was noted that the pulverising bowls and rings were highly pitted, which could be a source of Au sample contamination. Based on 2021 blank sample results, there are no indications that any Au sample contamination is occurring at the laboratory. Several of the recommendations Analytical Solution Ltd. (Bloom, 2021) laboratory audit were demonstrated to be at various stages of implementation at the Laboratory. A material issue affecting the laboratory is that the fire-assay gravimetric method does not report reliable Au assay concentrations below 3 g/t (Bloom, 2021). The laboratory has purchased a Microwave Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer (MP-AES), which should improve the reliability of these lower gold concentration analyses. No pulp or coarse rejects are retained by Eagle River. The sample reject material is sent to the ERM mill for processing.

Mr. Prakash and Mr. Aliou Sene (Mine Chief Geologist) provided a site geological overview as well as a summary of the geology, grade control, and resource procedures employed at the mine site. During the site visit, Mr. Deiss reviewed the underground channel sampling (711 Zone on Level 1136), mapping, drilling, drill hole core handing, and chain of custody of logging, sampling, QA/QC performance and found the practices employed by Eagle River to be according to industry standard practices.

Mr. Deiss reviewed the electronic logging, core photography, and sampling of the available underground drill holes at the underground core handing facility and found no material differences. It should be noted that no underground drill hole core is retained as the core is not split for sampling. The regional exploration core processing facility located near at the Mishi open pit was visited. At this facility, the surface exploration drill core is electronically logged, photographed, the core is split, half-core is sampled, and the remaining core stored in metal racks outside. Mr. Deiss considers the exploration drilling practices at the ERM according to industry standard practices.

12.2.2 Mineral Resource's Additional Data Verifications

Mr. Deiss reviewed the drill hole information with regards to logging convention errors such as, gaps, overlaps, and duplicate intervals. In addition, the analytical values were checked for anomalous or switching of values. No obvious errors were encountered. Drill hole collar positions were checked against the topographic digital terrain model (DTM) as well as underground mine excavations and no significant issues were noted.

Mr. Deiss compared the assay certificates, as supplied by Mine Assay laboratory for 2021, to drill hole samples recorded in the Geotic Microsoft Access™ database and the channel sample results recorded in Promine. No transcription errors were encountered. Historically, no ERM blind sample QA/QC program was implemented; however, the mine laboratory has been responsible for sample QA/QA. The initial implementation of a blind sample QA/QC by the mine Geology Department was initiated towards the later part of 2021. There is no evidence of data tampering or contamination during collection, shipping, analytical preparation, or analysis. The laboratory QA/QC results for 2021 were reviewed. The mine laboratory has a 11% QA/QC sample insertion rate i.e., 3 QA/QC samples within an analysis batch tray comprising 28 samples (1 x Blank, 1 x CRM and 1 x Duplicate). If the geologists have identified visible gold (VG) in any sample, the sample is marked accordingly with an orange tag and the laboratory automatically initiates additional QA/QC measures.

The measures include:

- Inserting a barren and a Blank sample before the VG sample in the analytical batch tray,
- Inserting a coarse reject replicate of the respective VG sample after the VG sample, and
- Inserting a Blank sample after the replicate sample in the analytical batch tray.

The QP considers these measures reasonable to prevent contamination and sample reversals in the laboratory analytical process.

The low-grade Certified Reference Material (CRM / Standard) (material OXG140) indicates a positive Au grade bias averaging between 15 to 20% (0.2 g/t) resulting in a failure rate of 40%. The medium grade CRM (material CDN-GS-4L) generally indicated a 10% positive Au grade bias; however, very few failures occurred. The high-grade CRM (material CDN-GS-51) generally indicated a 5% negative Au grade bias and no failures for the same period reviewed. No failures occurred in the analysis of blank material.

Mr. Deiss has reviewed the drill hole samples and composites used for the estimation, estimation parameters used in the ordinary kriging (OK) process, estimation results, and validations, and he has accepted the mineral resource estimate (MRE) as he considers the estimates to be in accordance with industry standard practices.

It is Mr. Deiss' opinion that the data provided is adequate for the purposes used for the MRE. Mr. Deiss reviewed the geological models, drill hole database and mineral resources methodology and parameters by performing independent exploratory data analyses, geostatistics, and estimates and found no material issues. A comparison between the ERM's 2020 polygonal and 2021 first geostatistical 3D estimates was completed. Overall, the results of the two methods compared favourably. The polygonal mineralized shapes were more restrictive in terms of area coverage as they were based on manual shape definition, rather than implicit modelling based geological relationships defined by geostatistics. The 2021 estimates allow for a better definition of grade trends and identifies areas that potentially require infill or exploration drilling.

The QP has reviewed and accepted the supplied information and considers it to be geologically appropriate and adequate for use in the MRE as outlined in this report.

12.2.3 Mineral Reserve QP's Site Visit

Mr. Gary M Poxleitner, PEng, visited the ERM site between September 7 and September 9, 2021. With a focus on interviews, meetings, visit of key facilities underground, and discussions with technical and operational staff. The objective of the site visit was through touring and interactions with ERM personnel to have a reasonable understanding of the operational and engineering challenges and opportunities facing the operation.

12.2.4 Mineral Reserve's Additional Data Verifications

SRK's team of Mining Engineers developed the Mineral Reserve estimate and associated schedule under the direction of Mr. Gary M Poxleitner, PEng.

Data verification included the following:

- Completion of a 2nd site visit by SRK Mining Engineer with focus on understanding mining methods, mine design standards, and criteria in use at the mine.
- Review of all designs and schedules by an SRK Principal Mining Engineer familiar with the captive mining methods utilized at site to ensure practical designs.
- Verification of 3D as-builts provided by Wesdome, some issues were identified and corrected.
- Verification of mining method practices and sequencing, mine design standards and criteria against similar operations and best practice guidelines.
- Verification of all block model provided by Wesdome.
- Verification of all inputs into stope optimization process.
- Verification of COG assumptions, price deck, etc.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

No information exists regarding metallurgical testwork that may have been completed prior to testwork discussed below.

Metallurgical testwork programs were conducted on mineralized samples from the ERM, between 2016 and 2017.

The testwork included:

- Head Grade Determination
- Comminution Testing
- Gravity Testing
- Cyanidation Testing

13.2 Source of Testwork Information

The following reports were referenced for testwork details:

- 2016 SGS. The grindability characteristics of three samples from the Eagle River Mine report 14182-003
- 2017 SGS. The recovery of gold from two Wesdome samples report 15773-001

13.3 Head Analysis

The Mishi samples sent for testing were from drill holes MM11-10, MM11-11, MM11-33, MM13-06 and MM13-05. The ERM samples were from Zones 7, 8 and 300.

The results of the head analysis are presented in Table 13-1. The gold head grades were determined by screened metallic protocol. The reconciled feed grades for 2021 are shown in Figure 13-1.

Table 13-1: Ore Head Grades 2017 Testwork

Ore Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sulphur (%)	$S^{=}$ (%)
Eagle	17.4	0.5	0.42	0.37
Mishi	1.03	<0.5	0.50	0.48

$S^{=}$: Sulphide Sulfur
Source: Wesdome, 2017

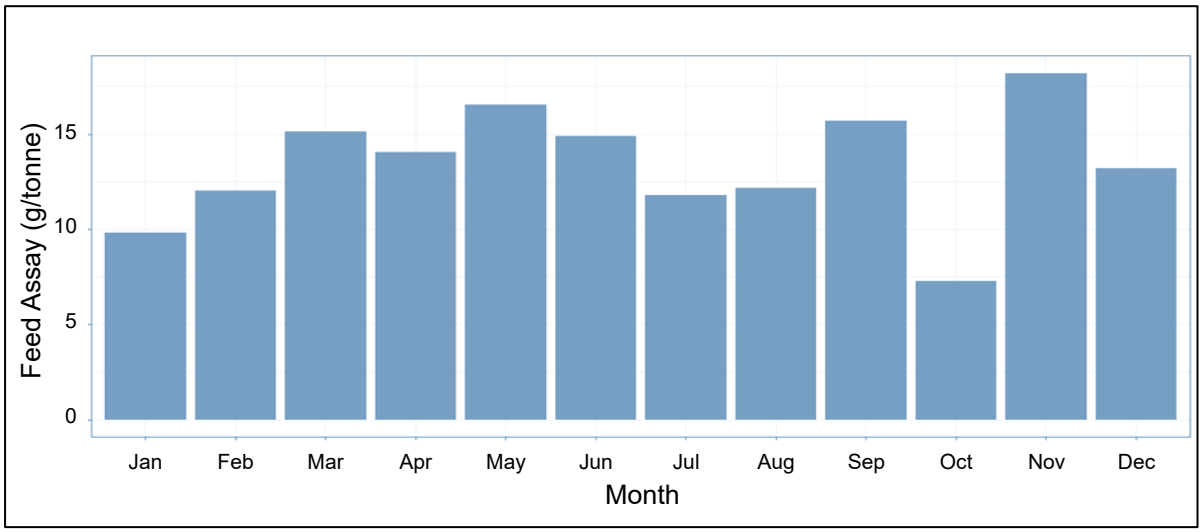


Figure 13-1: 2021 Reconciled Monthly Feed Grades (Eagle Ore)
Source: Wesdome, 2022

13.4 Comminution Testing

Both ore types which are fed to the Mill were tested, and the results are presented in Table 13-2. The ERM ore had Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWI) values of 13.6 to 18.3 kWh/t. The ERM ore is harder than the Mishi ore based on the work index at the same mesh size.

Table 13-2: Bond Ball Mill Grindability Tests

Sample	Mesh of Grind	P_{80}* (µm)	Work Index (kWh/t)
Eagle Mine	150	87	18.3
Eagle Ore	200	60	16.2
Mishi	200	56	13.6

* 80 percent passing Tyler Screen Mesh Equivalent
Source: SGS 2016

13.5 Gravity Testing

The 2017 testwork included 10 kg of feed per test and using a Kelson MD-3 laboratory concentrator and a Mozley Table (C-800) for upgrading the Knelson concentrate. The results are presented in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3: Laboratory Gravity Tests

Ore Type	Test. No.#	Feed P_{80}* (µm)	Product	Mass (%)	Assays Au (g/t)	Au Distribution (%)
Mishi	G-1	76	Mozley Concentrate	0.03	1,514	32.1
			Knelson/Mozley Tailings	99.97	0.83	67.9
			Head (Calculated)	100.0	1.23	100.0
			Head (Direct)	100.0	1.03	
Eagle	G-2	73	Mozley Concentrate	0.18	12,801	81.7
			Knelson/Mozley Tailings	99.82	5.19	18.3
			Head (Calculated)	100.0	28.3	100.0
			Head (Direct)	100.0	17.4	
70% Mishi / 30% Eagle	G-3	75	Mozley Concentrate	0.15	5,143	84.3
			Knelson/Mozley Tailings	99.85	1.42	15.7
			Head (Calculated)	100.0	9.04	100.0
			Head (Direct)	100.0	5.94	

* 80 percent passing Tyler Screen Mesh Equivalent
Source: SGS 2017

The 80% passing of the feed for the tests is close to the 74 µm target of the Mill grinding circuit. The 2021 monthly gravity recovery is shown in Figure 13-2. The gravity circuit is only used for Eagle ore but not for Mishi ore. The gold recovered in the gravity circuit is upgraded on a shaker table and treated by flux reagents in a Wabi furnace to provide doré bars.

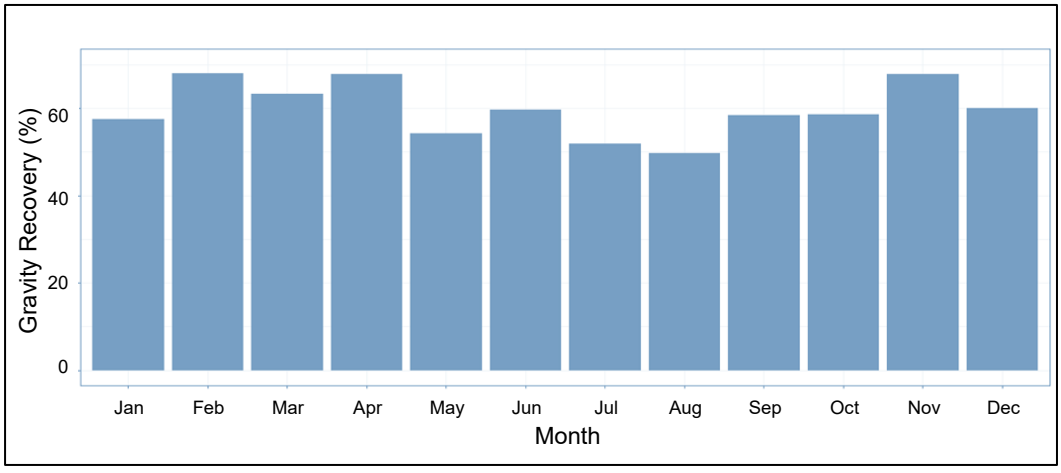


Figure 13-2: 2021 Mill Gravity Recovery (ERM)
Source: Wesdome, 2022

13.6 Cyanidation Testing

The 2017 leaching testing is presented in Table 13-4. The leach tests were performed with 1 kg gravity tailings, using standard pH range (10.5 to 11.0) and cyanide concentrations (0.40-0.57 g/l).

Table 13-4: 2017 Cyanidation Testing

Ore Type	Test No #	Feed P_{80}* (µm)	Reagent Conc. (kg/t of ore)		Gold Extraction (%)														Au Head Grade (g/t)	
			NaCN	CaO	1	2	4	8	12	24	30	36	46	48	52	72	Grav	Graw+CN	Calc	Dir
Mishi	1	76	0.51	1.17	6	14	57	64	73	83	91	91	90	87	92	91	32	94	1.14	1.03
	2		0.33	0.73						75	77	89						93	1.23	
	3		0.16	0.50						89	89	89						93	1.23	
	6		0.32	0.57						72	78	92						94	1.23	
Eagle	4	73	0.47	0.66	2	4	20	45	56	79	92	85	89	89	97	98	82	99.6	28.3	17.4
	5		0.84	0.37							81	81	85					99.4	28.3	
	7		0.37	0.37				87		90		91		91		98		99.7	28.3	

* 80 percent passing Tyler Screen Mesh Equivalent

Source: SGS 2017

The overall extraction of Au was 93 to 94% for Mishi ore and in excess of 99% for ERM ore in the test work. The application of oxygen (CN-3 and CN-7 used oxygen) instead of air did display faster leaching kinetics. The lower consumption of cyanide with Mishi ore is observed in the Mill operation. The SGS tests were performed at a precents solids of 58% and the typical pre-leach thickener underflow target is 55%.

The month-end inventory surveys of the leach tanks conducted in 2021 are presented in Figure 13-3. A significant portion of the gold is extracted from the solids within the first tank. The Eagle River Mill leach circuit comprises of 6 tanks (with one typically held in reserve) because the assays in the last two tanks show no statistical difference between them, thus indicating that there is excess retention time for gold extraction.

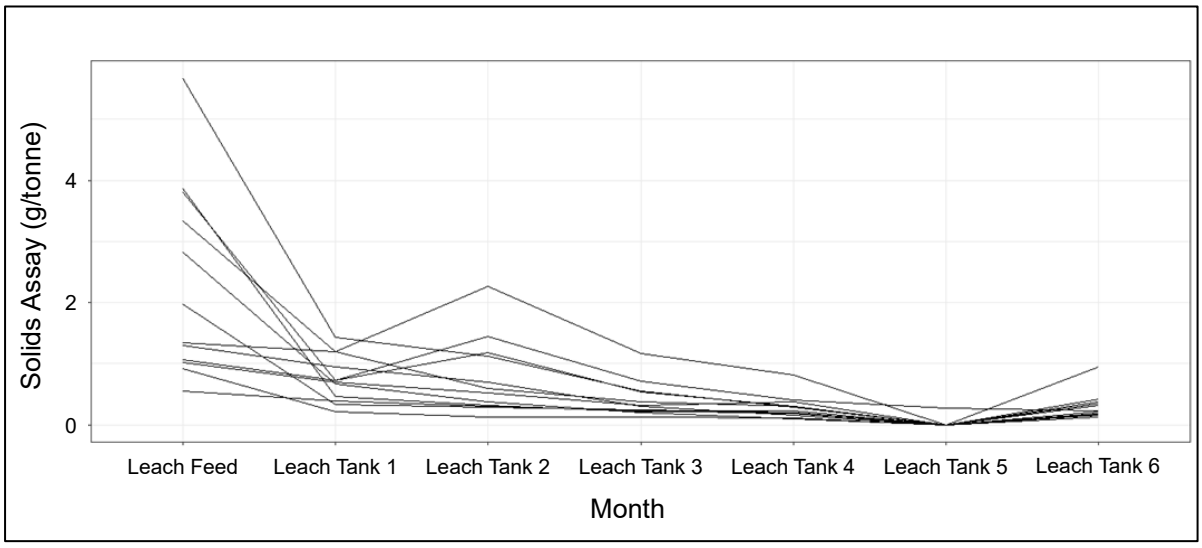


Figure 13-3: Solids Assay Profile Across Leach Tanks in 2021.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource model presented herein is the first publicly disclosed block model for the ERM deposit; earlier estimates used polygonal models without sound geological support. The mineral resource model of the Mishi deposit is based on a reinterpretation of the mineralization with the aim to assess economic viability of an enlarged pit.

The resource evaluations reported herein are reasonable representations of the global gold mineral resources of the Project at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with the widely accepted *CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines* (CIM, Nov 2019) and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves.

14.2 Mishi Mine

Leapfrog version 2021.2.3 and its Edge extension was used to construct the domain solids, to prepare assay data for geostatistical analysis, construct the block model, estimate gold grades, and tabulate mineral resources.

The Mineral Resource Statement was prepared by Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo, Director of Geology for Wesdome, who is a Qualified Person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101. The effective date for the Mineral Resource Statement is December 31, 2021.

14.2.1 Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

The evaluation of mineral resources involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification
- Construction of wireframe models for major mineralized domains
- Definition of geostatistical resource domains
- Data conditioning (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis
- Variography
- Selection of estimation strategy and estimation parameters
- Block modelling and grade interpolation
- Validation, classification, and tabulation
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"
- Selection of reporting assumptions
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement

The following sections summarize the methodology and assumptions made by Wesdome to construct the mineral resource model.

14.2.2 Resource Database

The database used to evaluate the Mishi mineral resources includes 2,538 core boreholes (291,098 m); however, several holes lie outside of the resource area and were not considered, as were holes with obvious errors. The mineral resource model effectively considers 1,132 core boreholes (145,120 m). The drilling data were collected by, MacMillan Energy Corp. (1982-1986), River Gold (1998 – 2013), and Wesdome (since 2013). The effective date for the drilling database is December 31, 2021.

Drill hole collars were surveyed according to the local mine grid. Down-hole surveys were completed at variable intervals (approximately 5 to 60 m), depending on the year of completion of the hole. Core recovery is generally good. A review of the core data revealed several inconsistencies, such as duplicate collar data, overlapping samples and others. In some instances, these errors were easily corrected, while in other cases, the affected hole was removed from the database. The error frequency impacted the reliability of the greater data set, and as a result was taken into consideration when classifying the resources; however, Wesdome is of the opinion that the database is still of sufficient quality to support mineral resource evaluation.

14.2.3 Geological Interpretation and Modelling

The gold mineralization at Mishi occurs primarily in several largely parallel alteration zones with associated quartz veinlets and lenses that are associated with the Mishibishu deformation zone. Known mineralization has a strike length of approximately 3 km. The width of the mineralized zone reaches up to 100 m; however, elevated gold grades are limited to few m-scale zones within this package.

In general, the gold mineralization is associated with:

- Ankerite-sericite ± chlorite alteration zones containing 2 - 8% fine disseminated sulfide.
- A system of sub conformable, dislocated, smoky grey quartz veinlets and lenses commonly 5 - 15 cm wide.

The domains for this resource model are based on a minimum mining width of 3 m and a CoG of 0.75 g/t Au. No additional high grade domaining was warranted. Locally, core intervals with a composited grade less than 0.75 g/t were included to maintain continuity of the affected domain. Where mineralization above the CoG did not meet the minimum thickness requirements, waste intervals in the hanging and/or footwall were added. Generally, this approach did not result in a composite grade less than 0.75 g/t Au. Domain modelling was unable to include all assays above the CoG; locally, elevated assays fall outside of the established domains but could not be incorporated due to a lack of continuity. To capture these assays, mineral resources were estimated in a background domain. Figure 14-1 shows an oblique view of the domain model (background domain not shown).

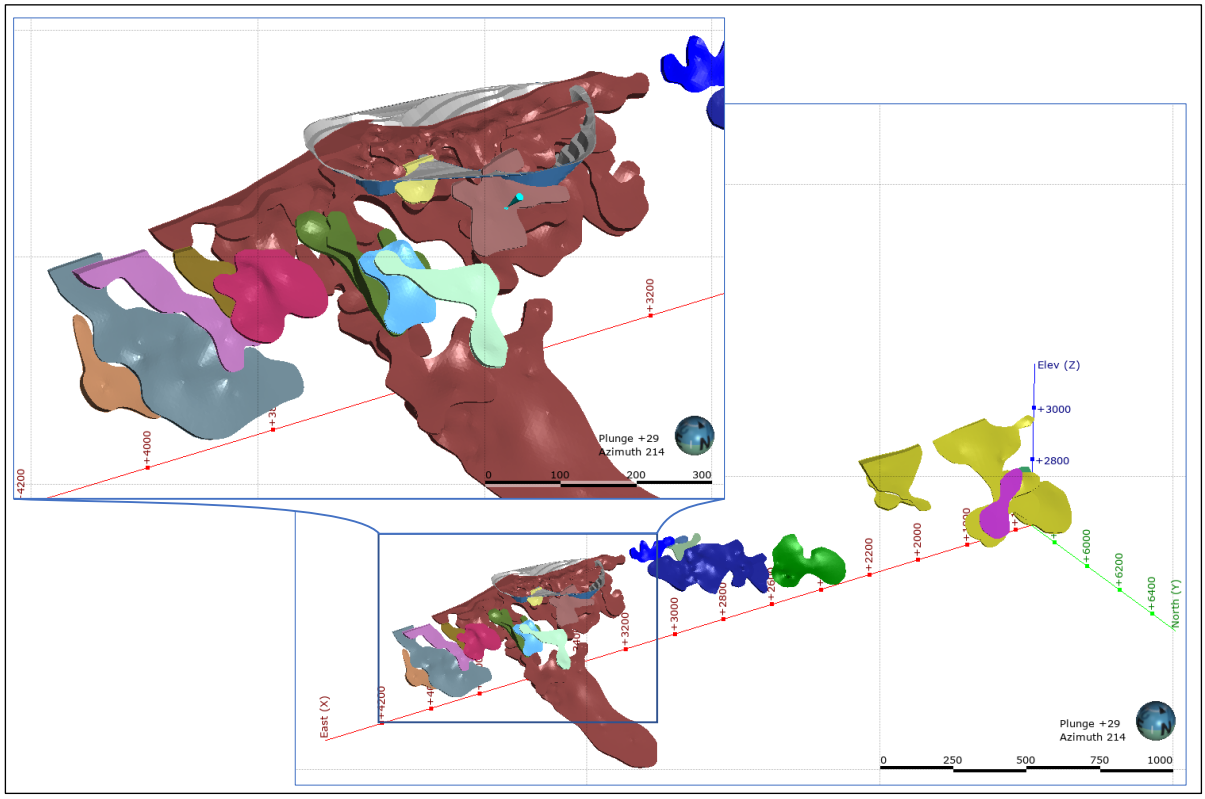


Figure 14-1: Oblique View of the Mishi Domain Model, Inset Shows Detailed View of the Pit Area View to the South-West

Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.2.4 Specific Gravity

Specific gravity data are sparce; a bulk value of 2.7 was applied for mineralized and barren material, consistent with historical work.

14.2.5 Compositing, Statistics, and Capping

Table 14-1 summarizes the assay statistics for the deposit on a domain basis. For further statistical analysis, individual domains were grouped to provide a larger sample set and to simplify modelling. Table 14-2 lists individual domain components of grouped domains. Table 14-3 shows assay statistics for the deposit on a grouped domain basis. Figure 14-2 shows the distribution of assay lengths. The majority of samples were shorter than 1.1 m; however, Wesdome selected a nominal composite length of 1.5 m to minimize the number of samples that required decomposition. Wesdome completed an assessment of the impact of different composite length on the block model grades and found that the difference between 1.0 and 1.5 m composite lengths was immaterial. Table 14-4 shows summary statistics of length weighted grouped composites. Samples were composited to a nominal length of 1.5 m; residual samples with a length of less than 0.75 m were distributed evenly between other composites of the corresponding drill hole intersection. This approach ensures that all sampled intervals within a domain are considered for grade estimation. The minimal length of 0.75 m for any given composite provides a good balance between near equal

length composites and the desire to consider entire mineralized domain intersections. Composite length was not considered as an additional weight during estimation, but tests suggest that the impact would be immaterial to the total ounce inventory.

Table 14-1: Summary Statistics of Length-Weighted Gold Assays

Domain	Count	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)	CV	Min (g/t)	25th (g/t)	Median (g/t)	75th (g/t)	Max (g/t)
600	888	3.03	14.98	4.94	0.00	0.64	1.52	3.24	575.20
601	278	1.83	3.66	2.00	0.00	0.20	0.84	2.24	36.08
603	139	1.12	0.83	0.75	0.01	0.75	1.02	1.24	8.16
604	75	1.82	2.35	1.29	0.01	0.76	1.03	1.50	14.40
605	47	2.65	2.74	1.03	0.01	0.82	1.78	3.50	14.47
800	474	1.52	2.76	1.81	0.00	0.56	1.00	1.68	38.08
804	32	1.88	1.44	0.77	0.72	1.00	1.52	2.04	7.76
805	21	1.00	0.43	0.43	0.08	0.84	0.96	1.04	2.08
1000	7,372	2.24	5.15	2.30	0.00	0.75	1.17	2.06	165.36
1005	82	0.82	0.88	1.07	0.00	0.04	0.76	1.17	5.08
2000	115	2.25	3.16	1.40	0.01	0.64	1.20	2.33	18.92
3000	269	1.09	1.27	1.17	0.00	0.75	0.96	1.30	20.16
4000	83	1.03	0.57	0.55	0.01	0.82	0.96	1.23	3.91
4500	77	4.16	29.98	7.20	0.01	0.82	1.03	2.10	358.01
5000	283	1.32	1.20	0.91	0.00	0.76	1.08	1.52	19.24
5001	93	1.69	2.37	1.40	0.10	0.88	1.28	1.78	21.25
5002	92	1.21	0.81	0.67	0.00	0.64	1.12	1.44	4.08
5003	168	1.43	2.30	1.61	0.00	0.64	1.00	1.52	29.60
5004	64	1.77	1.55	0.88	0.00	0.76	1.40	2.24	9.88
Background	117,708	0.14	1.04	7.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	169.81

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-2: Grouped Domain Components

Grouped Domain	Individual Domain Components
600-Series	600, 601, 603, 604, 605
800-Series	800, 804, 805
1000-Series	1000, 1005
2000-Series	2000
3-4000-Series	3000, 4000, 4500, 5003, 5004
5000-Series	5000, 5001, 5002
Background	

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-3: Summary Statistics of Length-Weighted Grouped Gold Assays

Domain	Count	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)	CV	Min (g/t)	25th (g/t)	Median (g/t)	75th (g/t)	Max (g/t)
600-Series	1,427	2.54	12.00	4.72	0.00	0.56	1.20	2.64	575.20
800-Series	527	1.52	2.63	1.73	0.00	0.64	1.00	1.68	38.08
1000-Series	7,454	2.23	5.13	2.30	0.00	0.75	1.16	2.06	165.36
2000-Series	115	2.25	3.16	1.40	0.01	0.64	1.20	2.33	18.92
3-4000-Series	661	1.55	9.76	6.32	0.00	0.75	1.02	1.37	358.01
5000-Series	468	1.36	1.44	1.06	0.00	0.77	1.12	1.60	21.25
Background	117,708	0.14	1.04	7.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	169.81

Source: Wesdome, 2022

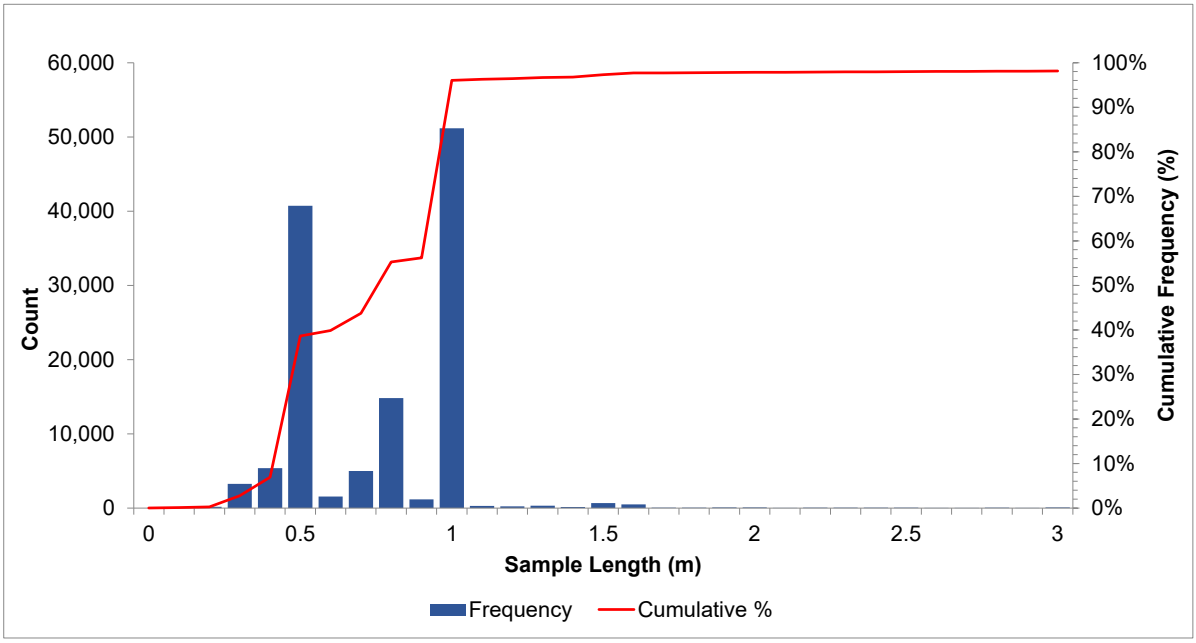


Figure 14-2: Sample Length Distribution, Mishi Deposit

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-4: Summary Statistics of Length-Weighted Gold Composites

Domain	Count	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)	CV	Min (g/t)	25th (g/t)	Median (g/t)	75th (g/t)	Max (g/t)
600-Series	512	2.54	5.46	2.15	0.00	0.90	1.52	2.87	105.34
800-Series	253	1.52	1.87	1.23	0.00	0.81	1.15	1.68	21.21
1000-Series	2,718	2.23	3.46	1.55	0.00	0.89	1.30	2.32	86.34
2000-Series	58	2.25	2.51	1.11	0.01	0.81	1.40	2.45	13.29
3-4000-Series	273	1.55	4.48	2.90	0.00	0.84	1.09	1.51	73.48
5000-Series	195	1.36	0.90	0.66	0.02	0.86	1.16	1.65	8.65
Background	84,932	0.14	0.70	5.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	73.46

Source: Wesdome, 2022

High-grade capping analysis was performed on all grouped resource domains. High-grade capping values were selected for the domains based on statistical tools such as the effect on the coefficient of variation, logarithmic probability plots, and the grade distribution as assessed on histograms. Separation of grade populations characterized by inflections in the probability plot or gaps in the high-grade tails of the grade distribution were indicators of potential capping values. Further tools included the theoretic metal loss, and the metal distribution in the top decile and percentile. Selected capping values are shown in Table 14-5. In the 1000-Series domain as well as in the Background domain, additional distance-based high-grade restrictions were deemed necessary. Here, the high grades have a maximum range of influence of approximately 15 m, block estimates further away use a further restricted composite value. Table 14-6 shows composite statistics after capping.

Table 14-5: Selected Capping Values and Associated Statistics

Grouped Domain	Cap (g/t)	Metal Loss (%)	Average Grade		CV		Capping Grade Percentile	No. of Caps	Metal Content (%)	
			Capped (g/t)	(g/t)	Capped				Top Percentile	Top Decile
600-Series	13.0	10	2.28	2.54	1.02	2.15	0.990	6	6	35
800-Series	5.0	8	1.40	1.52	0.78	1.23	0.976	6	3	27
1000-Series(1)	22.5	2	2.17	2.23	1.29	1.56	0.997	9	9	40
1000-Series(2)	8.0	11	1.97	2.23	0.95	1.56	0.96	108	4	34
2000-Series	6.0	10	1.03	2.25	0.86	1.11	0.952	4	0	27
3-4000-Series	5.0	18	1.27	1.55	0.64	2.9	0.992	3	3	23
5000-Series	2.7	5	1.28	1.35	0.46	0.68	0.967	7	1	20
Background(1)	12.0	4	0.13	0.13	3.76	5.18	1.000	39	28	76
Background(2)	4.0	10	0.12	0.13	2.95	5.18	0.998	204	23	74

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Notes:

(1) proximal to capped composite

(2) distal to capped composite – additional grade restrictions applied

Table 14-6: Summary Statistics of Capped Length-Weighted Gold Composites

Domain	Count	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)	CV	Min (g/t)	25th (g/t)	Median (g/t)	75th (g/t)	Max (g/t)
600-Series	512	2.28	2.32	1.02	0.00	0.90	1.52	2.87	13.00
800-Series	253	1.40	1.09	0.78	0.00	0.81	1.15	1.68	5.00
1000-Series(1)	2,718	2.18	2.80	1.29	0.00	0.89	1.30	2.32	22.50
1000-Series(2)	2,718	1.97	1.88	0.95	0.00	0.89	1.30	2.32	8.00
2000-Series	58	2.03	1.75	0.86	0.01	0.81	1.40	2.45	6.00
3-4000-Series	273	1.26	0.81	0.64	0.00	0.84	1.09	1.51	5.00
5000-Series	195	1.29	0.59	0.46	0.02	0.86	1.16	1.65	2.70
Background(1)	84,932	0.13	0.49	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	12.00
Background(2)	84,932	0.12	0.36	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	4.00

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Notes:

(1) proximal to capped composite

(2) distal to capped composite – additional grade restrictions applied

14.2.6 Variography

Variograms were modelled in three dimensions using Leapfrog Edge and capped composites. The best-fit model orientations roughly correspond to the strike and dip of each domain. For each domain different spatial metrics were assessed, such as traditional semi-variograms, correlograms, pairwise variograms, and covariance models. The variography studies examined the orientation and dips of the solids to determine the two principal directions; a third direction was then selected in the best continuity direction. The continuity model was then created by selecting nuggets in the downhole direction and one or two structures were modelled resulting in an orientation (rotations) and ranges (major, semi-major, and minor axes) of continuity. Generally, variogram models fail to produce a good fit despite the generally low coefficients of variations in the individual domains. As a result, Wesdome used the variogram models (Table 14-7) as guides in selecting search ranges but did not use them directly during the estimation process. Figure 14-3 shows an example of experimental variograms for the Mishi deposit.

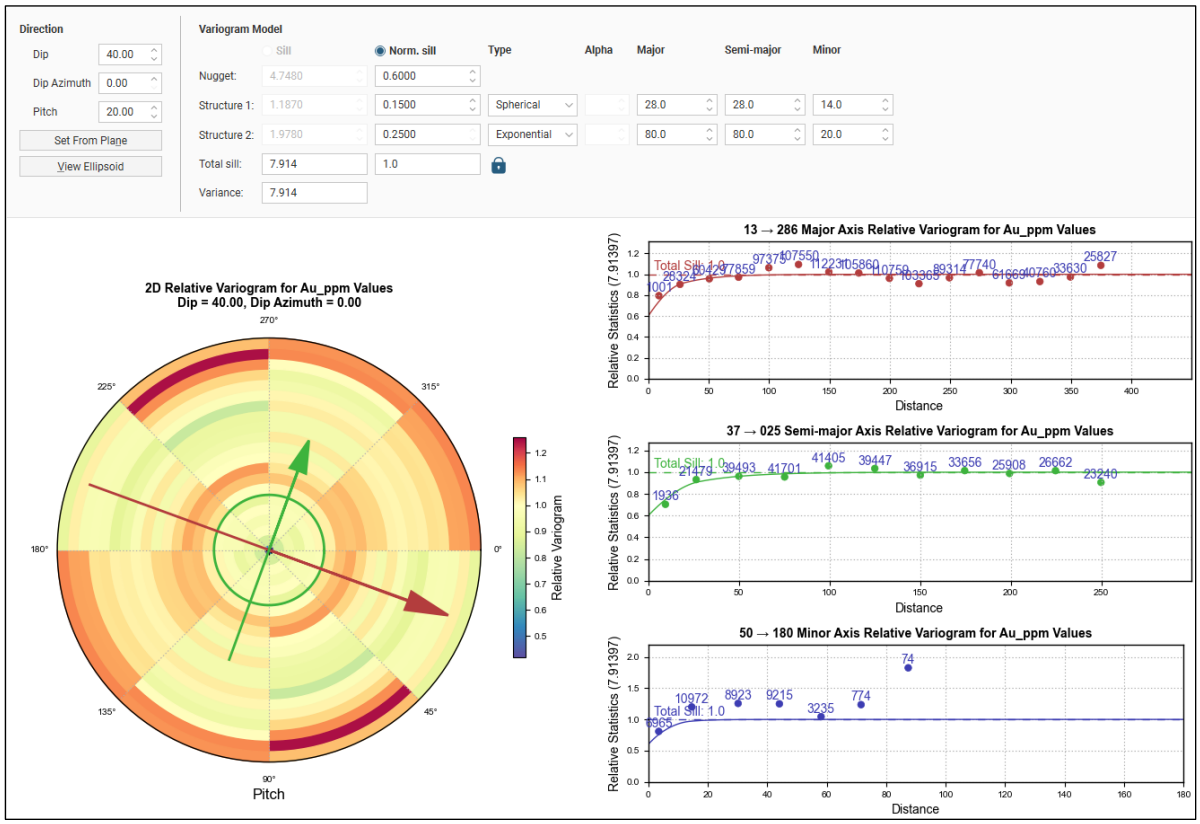


Figure 14-3: An Example of an Experimental Variogram for the 1000-Series Domain

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-7: Summary of Variogram Parameters

Domain	Rotation			Variogram Model						
	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Nugget*	CC*	Structure	Alpha	Range (m) X	Range (m) Y	Range (m) Z
600-Series	45	0	115	0.5	0.32	Spherical		25	30	5
					0.18	Spherical		85	65	10
800-Series	45	0	60	0.35	0.65	Spherical		65	65	20
1000-Series	40	0	20	0.6	0.15	Spherical		28	28	14
					0.25	Exponential		80	80	20
2000-Series	45	345	107	0.4	0.6	Spheroidal	7	60	45	10
3-4000-Series	42	10	30	0.55	0.45	Spherical		130	75	25
5000-Series	52	0	33	0.6	0.386	Spheroidal	3	65	30	7
					0.014	Spherical		130	70	15
Background	55	3	23	0.5	0.4559	Spheroidal	3	15	30	10
					0.0441	Exponential		180	180	60

* Normalized to 1

Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.2.7 Block Model Parameters

A rotated block model was created using Seequent's Edge™ module within Leapfrog; the block model has a rotation angle of 357 degrees. The block model coordinates are based on the local metric mine grid. Table 14-8 summarizes the block model definition.

Table 14-8: Leapfrog Edge™ Block Model Definition

Axis	Origin*	Parent Block Size (m)	Sub-Block Count	Parent Block Count
X	1,475	5	4	600
Y	5,495	5	4	153
Z	3,050	5	4	112

* Mine Grid

Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.2.8 Estimation

The block model was populated with a gold value using an inverse distance squared (ID^2) estimator and three estimation runs with progressively relaxed search ellipsoids and data requirements. Domains use hard boundaries to honor distribution characteristics of the shear-hosted mineralization. Figure 14-4 shows an example contact plot that shows the sharp grade drop along the domain boundary. Table 14-9 summarizes the data requirements for each grade domain. Search ranges were based on the variogram ranges; the first pass search ranges typically correspond to the range of the first structure, the second pass search ranges corresponded approximately to twice the first pass ranges, while the third pass search ranges generally correspond to the full variogram

range. Care was taken that the grade domains (except the background domain) were fully filled with estimated blocks in three passes. Sample requirements aim to strike a balance between too few samples that would lead to a more erratic grade distribution and too many samples resulting in a very smooth grade distribution.

Except for the background domain, search directions follow local anisotropies. Wesdome created planar surfaces from midpoints of drill hole intersections of individual sub-domains, which were then used to guide the locally anisotropic searches.

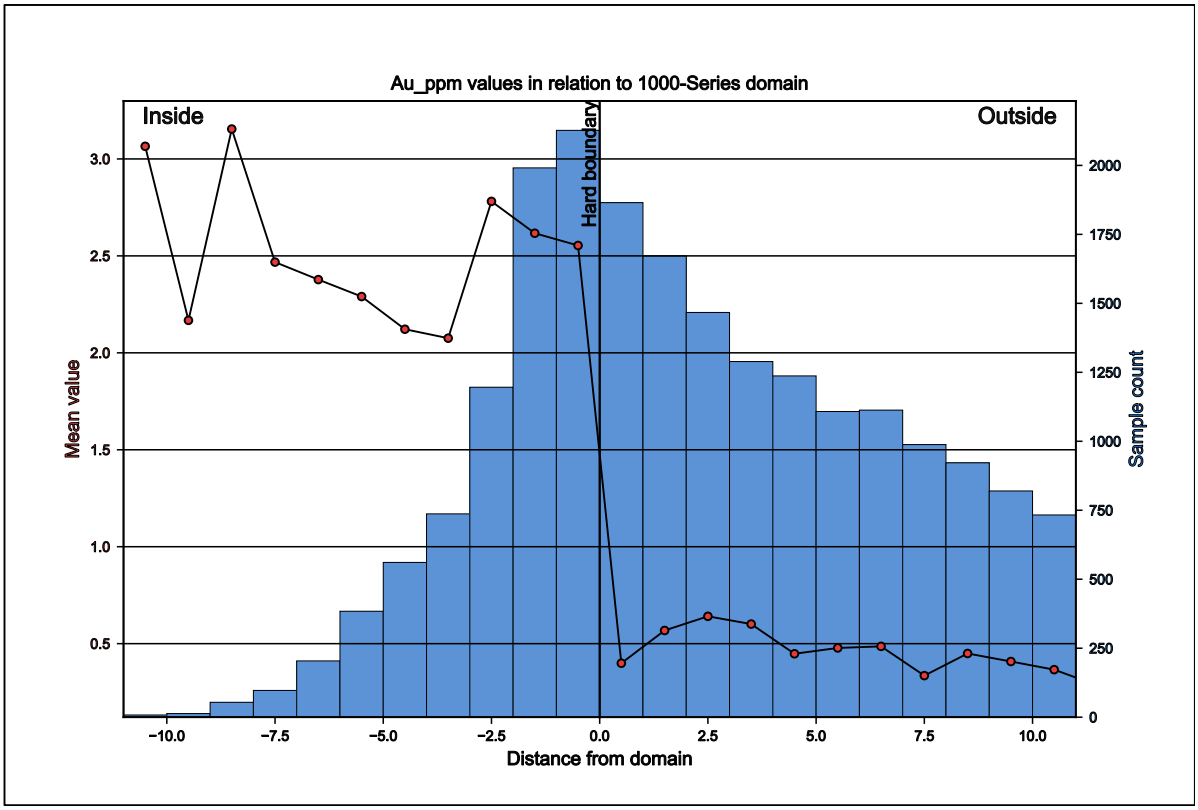


Figure 14-4: Example of Contact Plot, 1000-Series Domain

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-9: Data and Search Parameters for Estimation

Domain	Est. Pass	Search Type	Ellipsoid Ranges (m)			Ellipsoid Directions			Number of Samples		Outlier Restrictions			DDH Limit
			X	Y	Z	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Min	Max	Method	Dist. (% of Range)	Cap (g/t)	Max per Hole
600-Series	1	Ellipse	25	30	5	Variable Orientation			6	12	None			2
	2		40	50	10				4	12				2
	3		85	65	15				3	15				-
800-Series	1	Ellipse	20	20	10	Variable Orientation			6	12	None			2
	2		40	40	15				4	12				2
	3		65	65	20				3	15				-
1000-Series	1	Ellipse.	28	25	15	Variable Orientation			6	12	Clamp	50	8	2
	2		42	42	20				4	12	Clamp	30	8	2
	3		80	80	20				3	15	None			-
2000-Series	1	Ellipse	20	15	5	Variable Orientation			6	12	None			2
	2		40	30	10				4	12				2
	3		60	45	15				3	15				-
3_4000-Series	1	Ellipse	15	15	5	Variable Orientation			6	12	None			2
	2		30	30	10				4	12				2
	3		50	50	20				3	15				-
5000-Series	1	Ellipse	30	15	7	Variable Orientation			6	12	None			2
	2		45	22	12				4	12				2
	3		65	30	15				3	15				-
Background	1	Ellipse	15	30	10	55	3	23	6	12	Clamp	50	4	2
	2		21	45	15	55	3	23	4	12	Clamp	30	4	2
	3		60	60	20	55	3	23	3	15	None			-

Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.2.9 Block Model Validation

The block model estimate was validated using visual, statistical, and comparative methods. Block grades were compared against the informing composites on section and in plan view to ensure that block grades correspond well to local composite grade changes, and that mineralization trends seen in assays and composites are reflected in block grade distribution. Furthermore, visual inspection ensured that high grade samples did not result in excessively large volumes containing high grade blocks (Figure 14-5).

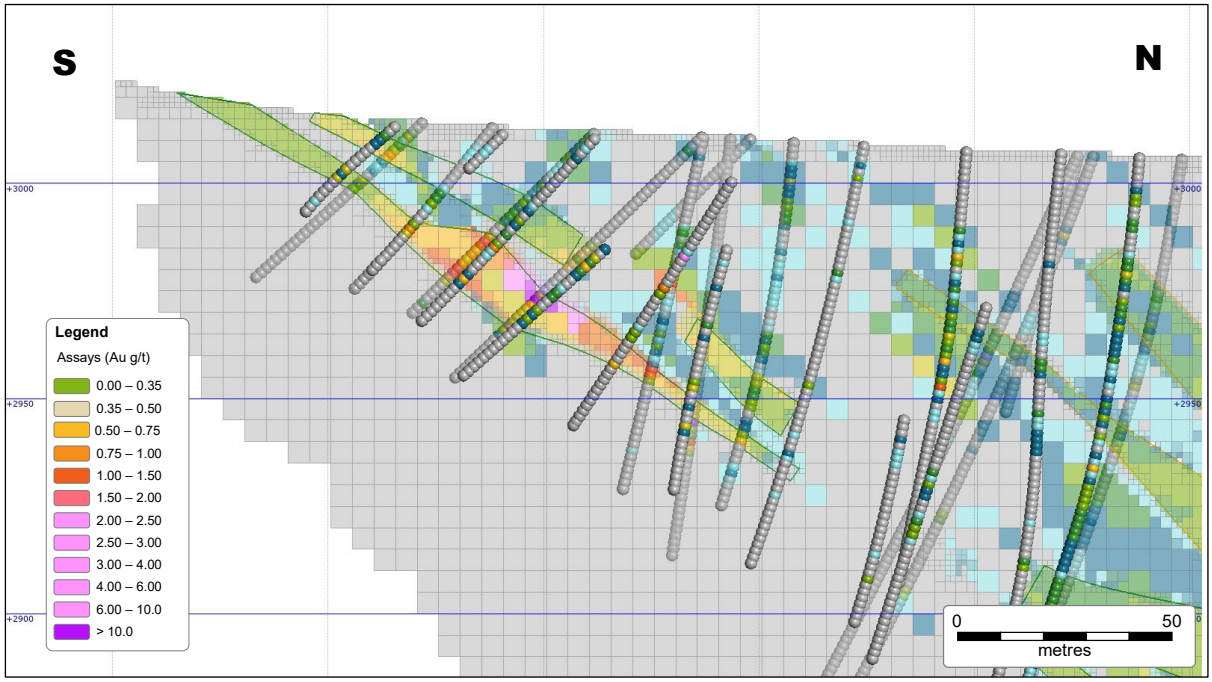


Figure 14-5: Mishi Cross Section Comparing Block Values to Informing Data. Section Width = 50 m

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Statistical and comparative studies included the preparation of estimates using a radial basis function (RBF) and nearest neighbor (NN) estimators. Reported at a cut-off of zero, both alternate estimates yield total contained gold within 2.7% of the inverse distance to the power of two (ID^2) model (Table 14-10). Swath plots showing the comparisons between the different estimators and supporting data are shown in Figure 14-6.

Table 14-10: Comparison of Estimation Method at 0 g/t Au CoG

CoG (g/t Au)	Estimation Method	Quantity (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal Content (M oz)	Difference (%)
0.00	Inverse Distance (ID^2)	487.0	0.15	2.32	-
0.00	Radial Basis Function (RBF)	493.79	0.15	2.40	-0.84%
0.00	Nearest Neighbor (NN)	657.88	0.12	2.58	-2.67%

Source: Wesdome, 2022

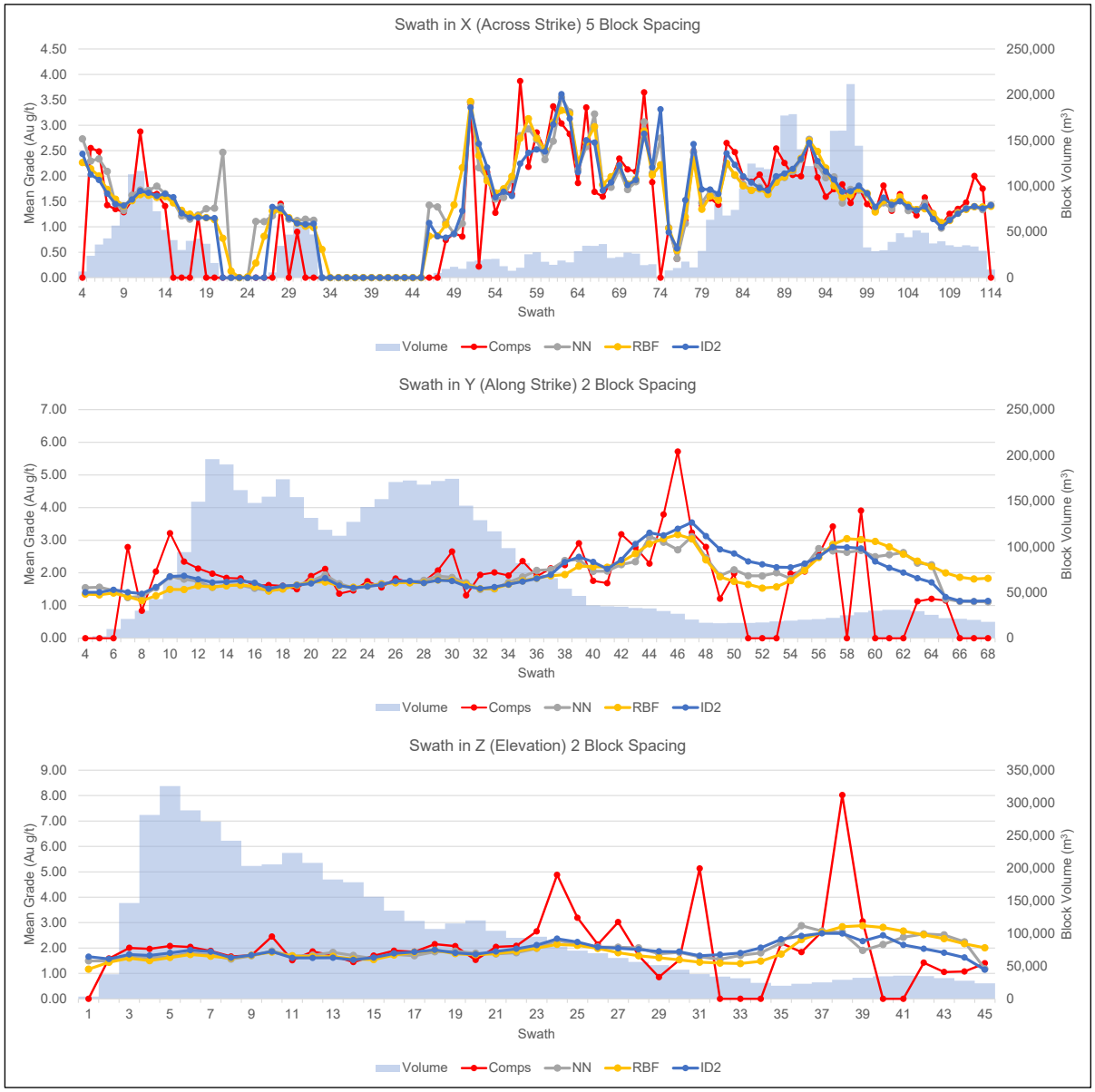


Figure 14-6: Swath plots in X, Y, and Z direction

Source: Wesdome, 2022

The block model grade and composite sample statistics were compared to check for any extreme differences; generally, the average block model grade is close to that of the informing composites, suggesting no significant bias was introduced during the estimation process (Table 14-11).

Table 14-11: Comparative Statistics for Blocks and Informing Gold Composites

Domain	Type	Count	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)	CV	Min (g/t)	25th (g/t)	Median (g/t)	75th (g/t)	Max (g/t)
600	Blocks	127,585	2.26	1.42	0.63	0.01	1.24	1.91	2.95	12.97
	Comps	512	2.28	2.32	1.02	0.00	0.90	1.52	2.87	13.00
800	Blocks	216,466	1.46	0.62	0.43	0.00	1.10	1.31	1.80	4.93
	Comps	253	1.40	1.09	0.78	0.00	0.81	1.15	1.68	5.00
1000*	Blocks	385,249	2.04	1.42	0.70	0.00	1.16	1.60	2.52	22.05
	Comps	2,718	2.18	2.80	1.29	0.00	0.89	1.30	2.32	22.50
	Comps	2,718	1.97	1.88	0.95	0.00	0.89	1.30	2.32	8.00
2000	Blocks	15,151	2.24	1.18	0.53	0.10	1.42	1.91	2.69	5.99
	Comps	58	2.03	1.75	0.86	0.01	0.81	1.40	2.45	6.00
3_4000	Blocks	69,340	1.27	0.49	0.38	0.03	0.97	1.13	1.45	4.80
	Comps	273	1.26	0.81	0.64	0.00	0.84	1.09	1.51	5.00
5000	Blocks	67,744	1.24	0.31	0.25	0.22	1.04	1.23	1.44	2.70
	Comps	195	1.29	0.59	0.46	0.02	0.86	1.16	1.65	2.70
Background*	Blocks	3,328,547	0.10	0.22	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	11.54
	Comps	84,932	0.13	0.49	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	12.00
	Comps	84,932	0.12	0.36	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	4.00

Source: Wesdome, 2022

* Note that statistics are given for capped and further value restricted composites separately

14.2.10 Classification

Mineral resource classification is a subjective concept and industry best practices suggest that a mineral resource classification should consider the confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralization domains, the quality and quantity of exploration data supporting the estimates, and the geostatistical confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Appropriate classification criteria should aim to integrate all these concepts to delineate regular areas of similar resource classification.

Blocks were classified as inferred regardless of drill hole spacing because Wesdome identified irregularities in the database. Hence, the reliability of the model's underlying data is the limiting factor to classifying the mineral resources with a higher confidence.

14.2.11 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standard for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, May 2014) define a Mineral Resource as:

> *"[A] concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling."*

The "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate CoG that takes into account extraction scenarios and processing recovery. Wesdome considers that the gold mineralization found at Mishi is amenable to open pit extraction. Wesdome used a pit optimizer to assist with determining which portions of the gold deposits show "reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction" from an open pit and to assist with selecting reporting assumptions. The optimization assumptions are summarized in Table 14-12, while the pit extent in relation to the block model is shown in Figure 14-7.

Table 14-12: Conceptual Open Pit Optimization Assumptions

Parameter	Value
Bench Face Angle (Footwall/Hanging Wall)	50°/70
Pit Bench Height (m)	15
Berm Width (m)	7.5
Overall Slope Angle (Footwall/Hanging Wall)	36.8 /52.4
Mining Cost ($/t mined)	6.5
Milling and G&A* costs ($/t mined)	21
Gold Recovery	82%
Gold Price (US$/oz)	1,500

Source: Wesdome, 2022

* General and Administration

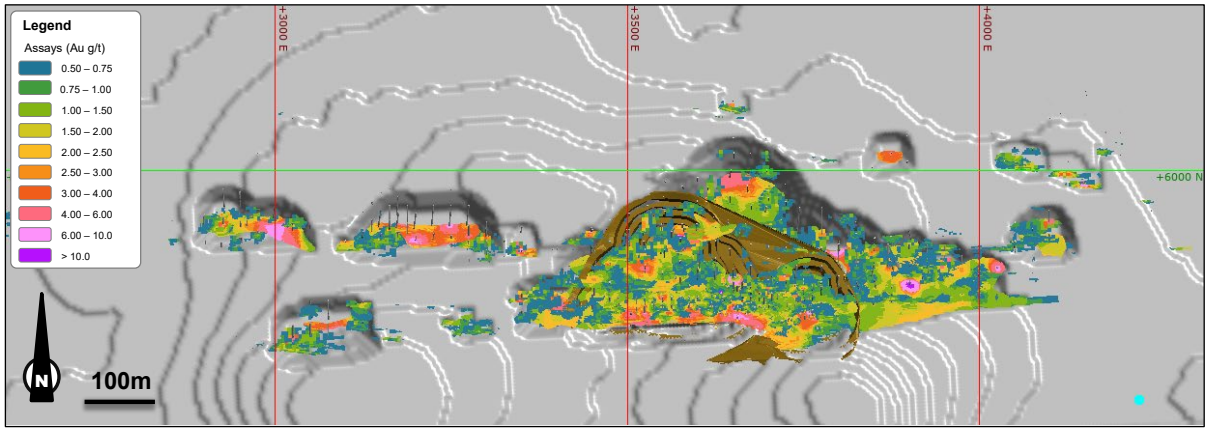


Figure 14-7: Plan View of the Mishi Block Model and Conceptual Pit (Depleted Pit shown in Brown)

Source: Wesdome, 2022

The mineral resources were estimated in conformity with the widely accepted *CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices Guidelines* (CIM, Nov 2019). The mineral resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent mineral resource estimates. The mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. The Mineral Resource Statement for the Mishi deposit is presented in Table 14-13. The statement was prepared by Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, PGeo (APGO#1504).

Table 14-13: Mineral Resource Statement, Mishi Deposit, Effective on December 31, 2021

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold Ounces ('000)
Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	2.3	1.61	120

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Notes:

1. The effective date of the estimate is December 31, 2021.
2. The estimate was prepared by Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, P. Geo., Director, Geology of the Company, who is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves; mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are amenable for open pit extraction and have been reported within a conceptual pit shell.
5. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3) was applied.
6. Resources have been reported considering mining progress as of December 31, 2021.
7. Resources are reported using an in-situ marginal cut-off grade of 0.52 g/t.
8. Ounces are contained ounces.
9. Economic parameters for the determination of the cut-off grade include:
   a) a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce, a C$/US$ exchange rate of 1.30 (resulting in $1,950 per ounce gold price),
   b) Mining cost $6.50/t milled,
   c) Processing cost $21.00/t including base processing, sustaining CAPEX, variable and G&A,
   d) Refining and transport cost $7.65/oz gold recovered,
   e) Royalty of 2% of gold sold,
   f) 82% mill recovery, and
   g) Assumed pit slope angles between 36.8 and 52.4 degrees.
10. Mineral resources are classified in accordance with CIM standards.
11. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

14.2.12 Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Statement

This section presents a comparison between the 2016 and 2021 Mineral Resource Statements. It is difficult to compare the two models as they are quite different in almost every aspect. In 2016, resources at Mishi included those amenable for open pit as well as those for underground extraction. Base estimation parameters, gold price, and other economic parameters used to assess the reasonable prospect of extraction have all changed. Table 14-14 shows a comparison of the resources as stated at the end of 2020 vs. those disclosed in this technical report. The mining progress between these two statements is comparable since extraction from the Mishi pit ceased in early 2021. It is notable that the open pit grade remained largely unchanged despite an updated domain model and changed estimation parameters.

Table 14-14: Comparison between 2020 and 2021 Mishi Mineral Inventory

Type	Class	2021			2020			Percent Difference		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces ('000)	Tonnes	Grade	Au Ounce
OP	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	2.3	1.61	120	2.8	1.60	147	-18%	1%	-18%
UG	Indicated				-	-	-			
	Inferred				0.4	5.4	65	-100%	-100%	-100%
Total	Indicated				-	-	-			
	Inferred	2.3	1.61	120	3.2	2.10	212	-28%	-23%	-43%

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Note: The reader is cautioned not to misconstrue this table as a resource statement. Figures are shown for comparison purposes only and should not be relied on.

14.3 Eagle River Mine

14.3.1 Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

The mineral resource model for the ERM deposit considers 6,330 diamond core drill holes (1,163,774 m) and 4,093 underground chip sampling lines (13,345 m). Surface and Underground data are utilized to build grade domain wireframes. The construction of the grade domain solids was completed in the summer of 2021 by Orix Geoscience Inc. (Orix); additional data were incorporated by Wesdome to consider drilling up to December 16, 2021. The data review, geological modelling using Leapfrog Geo™ version 2021.1.3 (Leapfrog) software, exploratory data analysis, mineral resource estimation, and classification using Datamine Supervisor™ version 8.14.3.1 (Supervisor) and Datamine version 1.10.100 software, were performed by Sandeep Prakash, PGeo (APGO# 2070), under the supervision of André M. Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat. (400007/97) of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

The evaluation of mineral resources involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification
- Construction of implicit wireframe models for major units, using stratigraphy, geological indices, and structural trends
- Definition of geostatistical domains
- Data conditioning (compositing and capping) for geostatistical analysis, and variography
- Selection of estimation strategy and estimation parameters
- Block modelling and grade interpolation
- Validation, classification, and tabulation
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" (RPEEE) and selection of reporting assumptions
- Preparation of the Mineral Resource Statement

The following sections summarize the methodology and assumptions made by Wesdome to construct the mineral resource model.

14.3.2 Resource Database

The database used to evaluate the project's mineral resources include 6,330 drill holes (1,163,774 m) as well as 4,093 underground chip sampling lines (13,345 m). Figure 14-8 demonstrates the drilling and channel sampling density for the 300 Domain, one of the main ERM mineral resource contributors. The data were collected between 1987 and December 1, 2021 by Hemlo Gold (1987 – 1989), River Gold (1994 – 2006), and Wesdome (since 2006). The effective date of the drilling database for the ERM is December 16, 2021.

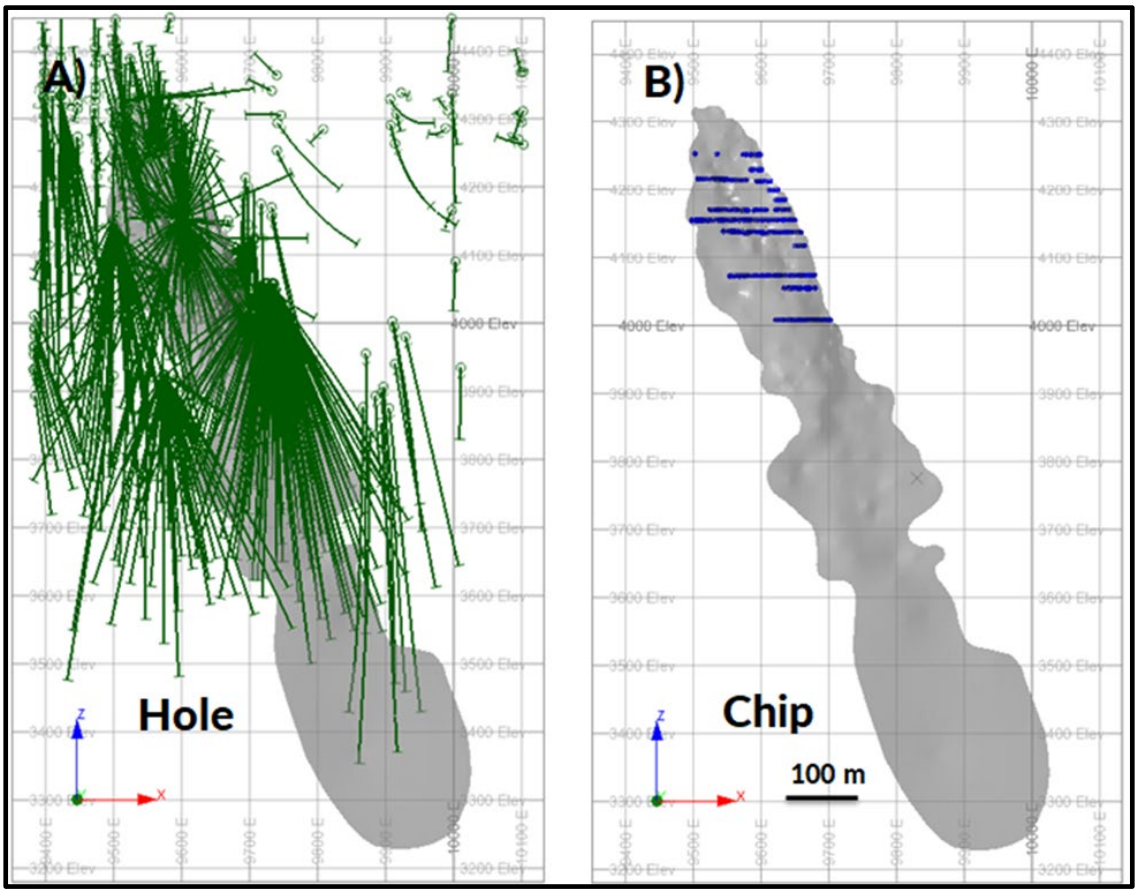


Figure 14-8: 300 Domain Drill Hole A) Surface and Underground Drilling, and B) Underground Chip Sampling

Source: Wesdome, 2021

All drill hole collars were surveyed according to mine coordinates. Down hole deviation surveys were conducted at 25 to 30 m intervals. Core recovery is good, typically exceeding 95% within the auriferous intervals.

Based on the production and reconciliation history, established industry practices for drilling, logging, core handling, core storage, and analytical quality control protocols used, the exploration and production data are considered of sufficient quality to support mineral resource evaluation.

14.3.3 Geological Interpretation and Modelling

The gold mineralization at the ERM occurs primarily in well-defined, structurally controlled quartz veins within the quartz diorite intrusive body as well as along strike in surrounding lithologies. Gold occurs in quartz veins forming multiple, steeply easterly plunging zones with a known depth of approximately 1,200 m. The true thickness of the gold mineralization ranges from a few decimetres (dm) to approximately 2.5 m. In general, the gold mineralization is well defined within the quartz-filled structures; there is neither a discernable alteration on a mine scale or a low-grade halo that surrounds economic material.

Gold mineralization was modelled in 3D, using a minimum width of 1.5 m and a single CoG of 3.0 g/t Au, approximately the mine's incremental CoG. The boundaries of the gold mineralization were based on assay values; however, since gold occurs almost exclusively in quartz veins, the domains effectively represent mineralized portions of the quartz veins. Where the mineralized intersections were too short to model the minimum domain width, barren quartz or country rock was included in the domain as internal dilution. All modelling was completed in Leapfrog™. The resulting model recognizes distinct grade domains, which are combined into zones shown in Figure 14-9. The individual domain solids are combined on a basis of their location in relation to individual structures. Areas historically mined were not re-modelled but were included from existing wireframes for reference, also shown in Figure 14-9.

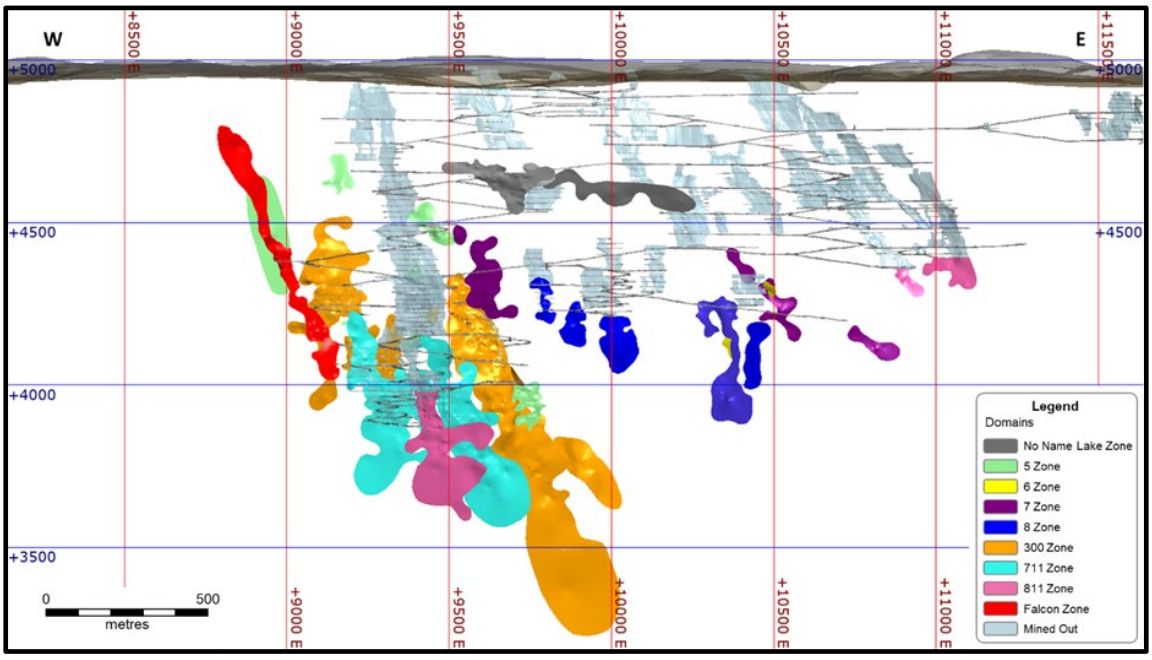


Figure 14-9: Long Section of the ERM Mineral Resource Domains Looking North
Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.3.4 Specific Gravity

Specific gravity has, until recently, not been determined routinely at the ERM. A total of 58 measurements, obtained from standard weight in water/weight in air determinations have been used to determine an average value of 2.7, that has been used historically and for the current resource tonnage estimation. Considering the homogeneous nature of the quartz-rich mineralized material that is being mined, this value is considered reasonable for the purpose of mineral resource estimation. Efforts to increase the number of measurements are under way.

14.3.5 Compositing, Statistics, and Capping

The current mineral resource model considers drill hole core assays from surface and underground drilling, as well as underground chip samples collected routinely during the mine development. Table 14-15 shows assay statistics for drill hole samples, while Table 14-16 shows assay statistics for channel chip samples for each resource domain. It is evident that chip samples tend to have a higher average than the drill hole core samples for the same domain. It should be noted that chip samples are not available for all domains.

Table 14-15: Summary Statistics for Drill Hole Core Gold Assays

Domain	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev. (g/t)	CV
300	3,731	0.002	1367.83	20.67	72.28	3.50
301	1,945	0.002	1349.08	22.38	87.25	3.90
302A	301	0.001	207.72	6.54	17.71	2.71
302B	176	0.001	110.35	6.07	14.02	2.31
308	189	0.002	262.53	9.19	25.72	2.80
FALCON	717	0.002	1509.62	28.82	101.29	3.51
311A	962	0.002	531.95	11.16	38.64	3.46
311B	46	0.002	43.28	4.28	9.70	2.26
311C	16	0.120	347.54	34.36	84.87	2.47
711E	805	0.002	440.27	7.15	23.37	3.27
711W	932	0.002	598.76	14.74	42.20	2.86
811	492	0.002	544.14	13.71	44.52	3.25
NNLA	554	0.002	341.40	10.31	33.46	3.25
NNLB	166	0.002	71.86	4.00	7.62	1.91
NNLC	35	0.010	66.64	9.69	18.61	1.92
5_1	59	0.002	190.44	13.26	32.13	2.42
5_2	104	0.002	814.86	26.60	107.38	4.04
5_4	21	0.002	3135.94	162.56	681.72	4.19
5_5	33	0.002	63.74	7.40	16.21	2.19
5_6	125	0.002	818.72	12.92	75.79	5.87
5_7	649	0.002	410.64	7.73	33.82	4.37
6_1	57	0.002	163.35	10.87	28.20	2.59
6_2	65	0.002	538.02	34.53	83.01	2.40
7_1	77	0.002	195.22	5.31	23.34	4.39
7_2	250	0.002	279.52	6.17	23.50	3.81
7_3	26	0.010	125.63	10.17	26.54	2.61
7_4	100	0.002	510.94	13.85	55.23	3.99
7_5	60	0.002	466.09	17.26	67.90	3.93
8_1	76	0.002	217.98	7.69	26.44	3.44
8_2	229	0.002	536.34	12.60	48.65	3.86
8_3	349	0.002	304.36	6.25	23.19	3.71
8_4	685	0.002	254.99	6.57	18.61	2.83
8_5	134	0.002	132.82	4.64	16.45	3.55

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-16: Summary Statistics for Channel Chip Gold Assays

Domain	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev. (g/t)	CV
300	1,305	0.002	2194.09	49.76	151.19	3.04
301	1,447	0.010	2085.88	38.22	111.54	2.92
302A	230	0.010	226.44	11.54	33.29	2.89
FALCON	182	0.002	844.22	63.09	121.10	1.92
311A	1,327	0.010	4125.67	34.24	143.87	4.20
311C	19	0.140	35.95	7.55	10.43	1.38
711E	466	0.002	1637.53	35.67	122.04	3.42
711W	2,705	0.010	1271.41	25.86	73.01	2.82
811	544	0.010	1205.55	24.60	85.87	3.49
NNLA	228	0.010	162.00	7.12	19.87	2.79
8_1	191	0.010	142.12	11.13	24.18	2.17
8_3	104	0.010	667.18	15.09	67.97	4.51

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Figure 14-10 shows the distribution of assay lengths for drill hole and chip samples of the Zone 300 domain. This example is typical for other domains as well. Drill hole sample lengths typically range from 0.3 to 1.0 m based on lithological contact and mineralization. Samples from mineralized veins typically range in length from 0.3 to 0.5 m. Wesdome chose to composite drill hole and chip samples to 0.5 m to prevent excessive decomposition but maintain small-scale across domain variation. Assay values were composited within individual lenses honouring domain contacts.

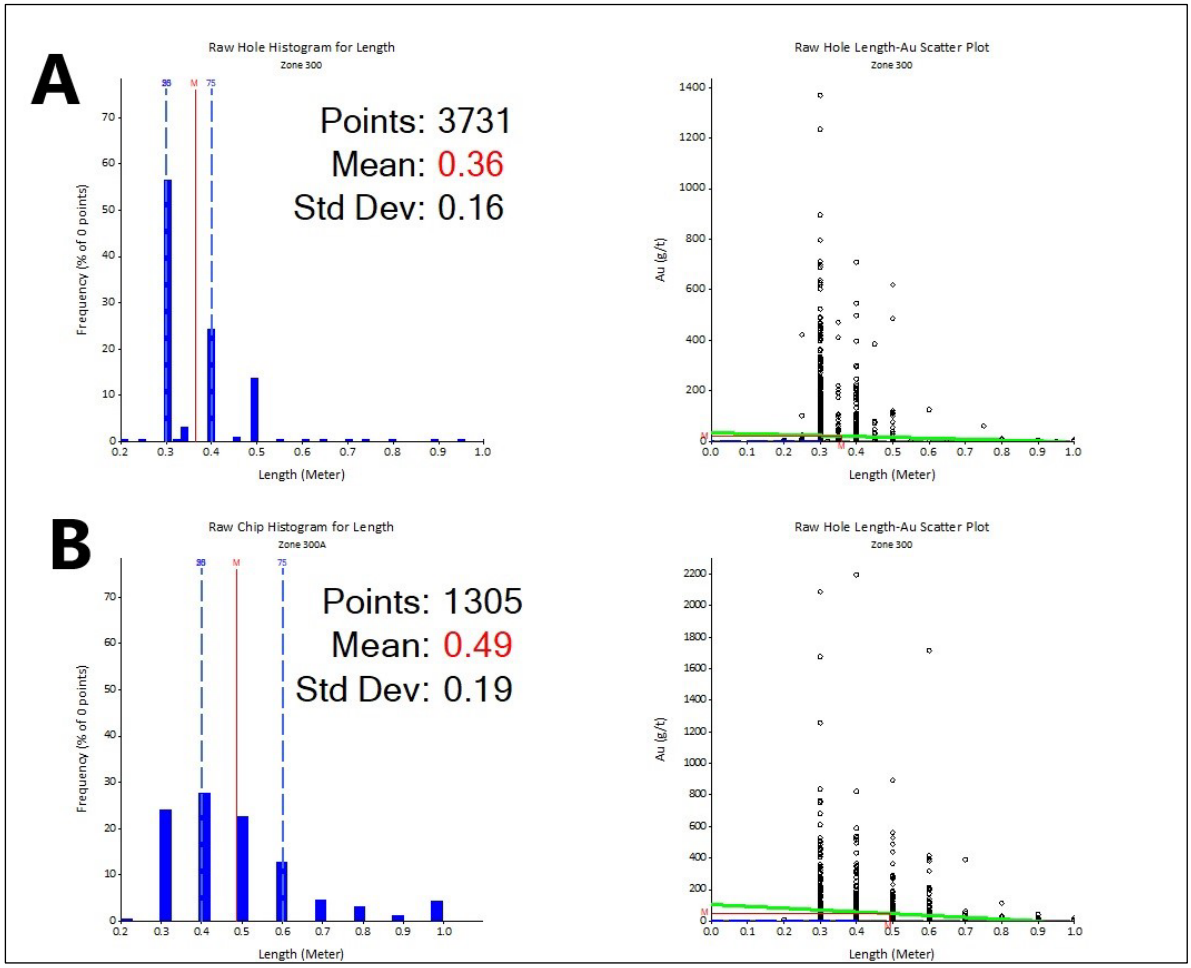


Figure 14-10: Sample Length Analysis and Au grade for A) Drill Hole Samples and B) Chip Samples Zone 300

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Residual lengths during compositing were distributed evenly in order not to lose assay information in the narrow vein environment. Composite lengths of 1 m for drill hole assays were assessed, but due to the overall shorter core assay length, it was found that 0.5 m long drill hole core composites performed best.

To limit the influence of very high grades (extreme outliers), composites were capped; individual capping levels were determined separately for each domain and for drill hole and chip composites separately. To determine the capping levels of drill hole composites, the statistics of sample populations were assessed using probability plots, histograms metal loss calculations, standard deviations, and quantile-quantile analyses. Statistical analyses of chip sample data suggest that they are biased high when compared to core assays from the same domain Figure 14-11. To prevent overestimation of block grades, efforts were undertaken to adjust the capping levels of chip assays to bring the resulting composite means closer to those of drill hole composites. Ongoing reconciliation data suggest that the chosen capping levels for core and chip composites result in reliable block grade estimates in areas of the model where drill hole and chip data are available. Table 14-17 and Table 14-18 provide composite statistics for drill hole and chip composites,

respectively, while Table 14-19 and Table 14-20 show statistics for capped core and chip composites, including additional information about metal loss and number of capped composites. Composite sample capping is applied after generating 0.5 m composite interval so that it is less harsh on grades compared to applying a cap on assays prior to compositing.

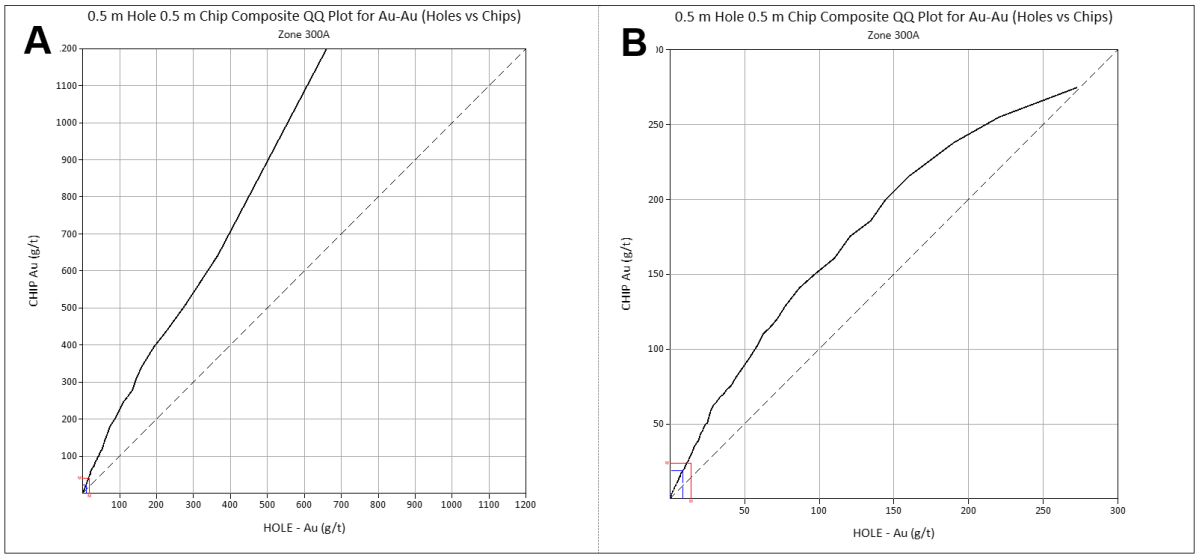


Figure 14-11: QQ Plot comparing the Au grade of A) Drill Hole and B) Chip (after capping) Samples suggesting significant bias in Au grades

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-17: Summary Statistics for Uncapped 0.5m Drill hole Core Gold Composites

Domain	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev. (g/t)	CV
300	2,716	0.002	845.30	18.43	55.33	3.00
301	1,461	0.002	889.90	19.64	64.99	3.31
302A	245	0.001	128.61	5.51	11.92	2.17
302B	140	0.001	103.53	6.04	12.51	2.07
308	138	0.002	156.64	8.41	19.08	2.27
FALCON	541	0.002	1,222.24	24.82	78.20	3.15
311A	693	0.002	308.91	10.41	27.13	2.61
311B	37	0.002	31.63	4.03	7.86	1.95
311C	10	0.338	127.47	34.27	49.86	1.46
711E	579	0.002	164.61	6.41	14.86	2.32
711W	703	0.002	467.14	14.39	35.73	2.48
811	337	0.002	327.49	13.47	36.25	2.69
NNLA	408	0.001	237.43	8.81	22.31	2.53
NNLB	158	0.001	36.98	3.43	5.24	1.52
NNLC	26	0.001	31.74	8.16	9.83	1.20
5_1	44	0.002	87.41	12.19	18.92	1.55
5_2	84	0.002	523.93	22.43	74.25	3.31
5_4	17	0.002	1,791.67	115.85	432.30	3.73
5_5	25	0.112	43.11	6.52	11.32	1.74
5_6	87	0.002	447.62	11.97	50.24	4.20
5_7	506	0.001	192.61	6.58	21.98	3.34
6_1	50	0.010	146.24	11.76	28.41	2.42
6_2	43	0.002	336.59	33.29	61.35	1.84
7_1	58	0.010	124.84	4.74	16.75	3.54
7_2	210	0.002	169.11	5.37	15.85	2.95
7_3	22	0.025	125.63	11.00	28.21	2.57
7_4	78	0.002	258.84	11.87	38.54	3.25
7_5	49	0.001	258.42	15.09	47.72	3.16
8_1	58	0.002	133.17	6.70	18.06	2.70
8_2	188	0.002	393.63	10.72	37.97	3.54
8_3	280	0.002	192.15	6.00	17.55	2.92
8_4	547	0.002	206.79	6.14	15.01	2.44
8_5	99	0.002	100.17	4.48	13.64	3.05

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-18: Summary Statistics for Uncapped 0.5 m Channel Chip Gold Composites

Domain	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev. (g/t)	CV
300	1,280	0.010	1,550.56	40.92	114.53	2.80
301	1,492	0.010	1,760.10	31.58	87.35	2.77
302A	141	0.010	182.40	10.06	24.37	2.42
FALCON	166	0.010	489.35	53.76	85.50	1.59
311A	1,249	0.010	3,002.79	28.37	108.17	3.81
311C	18	0.140	35.95	7.65	10.63	1.39
711E	428	0.010	990.05	29.41	87.33	2.97
711W	2,487	0.010	1,271.41	22.59	58.12	2.57
811	501	0.010	662.74	22.37	64.55	2.88
NNLA	134	0.010	82.14	5.89	13.26	2.25
8_1	90	0.076	55.41	9.78	12.88	1.32
8_3	46	0.042	183.58	11.15	28.27	2.53

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-19: Summary Statistics for Capped 0.5 m Drill Hole Core Gold Composites

Domain	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev. (g/t)	CV	Metal Loss (%)	Samples Capped (count)	Samples Capped (%)	Capping (g/t)
300	2,716	0.002	275.00	16.99	43.81	2.58	7.8	29	1.1	275
301	1,461	0.002	275.00	17.10	45.34	2.65	13.0	20	1.4	275
302A	245	0.001	100.00	5.39	10.80	2.00	2.2	1	0.4	100
302B	140	0.001	100.00	6.02	12.32	2.05	0.4	1	0.7	100
308	138	0.002	140.00	8.29	18.16	2.19	1.5	1	0.7	140
FALCON	541	0.002	200.00	19.73	39.08	1.98	20.4	9	1.7	200
311A	693	0.002	140.00	9.86	23.06	2.34	5.1	7	1.0	140
311B	37	0.002	31.63	4.03	7.86	1.95	0.0	0	0.0	140
311C	10	0.338	25.00	13.70	11.51	0.84	62.1	3	30.0	25
711E	579	0.002	70.00	5.96	11.52	1.93	7.2	5	0.9	70
711W	703	0.002	150.00	13.20	26.50	2.01	8.1	7	1.0	150
811	337	0.002	140.00	11.64	24.48	2.10	13.5	7	2.1	140
NNLA	408	0.001	60.00	7.16	12.86	1.80	18.8	12	2.9	60
NNLB	158	0.001	36.98	3.43	5.24	1.52	0.0	0	0.0	60
NNLC	26	0.001	31.74	8.16	9.83	1.20	0.0	0	0.0	60
5_1	44	0.002	87.41	12.19	18.92	1.55	0.0	0	0.0	100
5_2	84	0.002	120.00	13.45	29.37	2.18	39.9	3	3.6	100
5_4	17	0.002	75.00	14.87	25.01	1.68	86.9	1	5.9	100
5_5	25	0.112	43.11	6.52	11.32	1.74	0.0	0	0.0	100
5_6	87	0.002	100.00	7.86	19.22	2.44	33.9	2	2.3	100
5_7	506	0.001	120.00	6.01	18.04	3.00	8.7	7	1.4	120
6_1	50	0.010	75.00	9.21	17.37	1.89	21.9	2	4.0	60
6_2	43	0.002	75.00	22.45	28.93	1.29	32.3	5	11.6	60
7_1	58	0.010	80.00	3.96	11.24	2.83	16.3	1	1.7	70
7_2	210	0.002	80.00	4.75	10.57	2.23	11.1	2	1.0	70
7_3	22	0.025	60.00	8.02	16.59	2.07	27.3	1	4.5	70
7_4	78	0.002	70.00	7.62	15.39	2.02	34.5	2	2.6	70
7_5	49	0.001	70.00	7.59	17.04	2.25	50.3	3	6.1	70
8_1	58	0.002	133.17	6.70	18.06	2.70	0.0	0	0.0	140
8_2	188	0.002	140.00	8.90	24.40	2.74	16.9	4	2.1	140
8_3	280	0.002	60.00	5.09	11.21	2.20	15.3	5	1.8	60
8_4	547	0.002	60.00	5.55	10.65	1.92	9.5	9	1.6	60
8_5	99	0.002	60.00	3.95	10.41	2.64	12.2	2	2.0	60

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-20: Summary Statistics for Capped 0.5 m Channel Chip Gold Composites

Domain	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Std Dev. (g/t)	CV	Metal Loss (%)	Samples Capped (count)	Samples Capped (%)	Capping (g/t)
300	1,280	0.010	115.00	23.05	37.32	1.62	43.7	120	9.4	115
301	1,492	0.010	115.00	21.01	34.42	1.64	33.4	107	7.2	115
302A	141	0.010	50.00	7.56	13.69	1.81	24.3	7	5.0	60
FALCON	166	0.010	120.00	37.32	43.83	1.17	30.7	23	13.9	120
311A	1,249	0.010	60.00	13.99	20.34	1.45	50.7	134	10.7	60
311C	18	0.140	25.00	6.56	7.75	1.18	13.9	2	11.1	25
711E	428	0.010	50.00	12.82	17.57	1.37	56.7	58	13.6	50
711W	2,487	0.010	80.00	15.68	23.83	1.52	30.8	177	7.1	80
811	501	0.010	70.00	13.51	20.93	1.55	40.1	33	6.6	70
NNLA	134	0.010	60.00	5.53	11.32	2.05	6.5	3	2.2	60
8_2	90	0.076	55.41	9.78	12.88	1.32	0.0	0	0.0	60
8_3	46	0.042	60.00	8.46	13.56	1.60	27.4	1	2.2	60

Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.3.6 Variography

Supervisor was used to calculate and model variograms for the grade domains. For each domain the following spatial metrics were assessed: 1) traditional semi-variograms of original gold, 2) correlograms of original gold, and 3) traditional semi-variograms of gold normal scores.

Within each grade domain only the drill hole data were used to calculate the spatial correlation in order to prevent spatial bias through the clustered chip data. The orientation that yielded the most continuous and/or inferable model was chosen for variogram fitting. Table 14-21 provides a summary of variogram parameters for all resource domains. Individual zones mostly show steep plunges to the east. Figure 14-12 shows a directional continuity analysis for the 300 Zone domain.

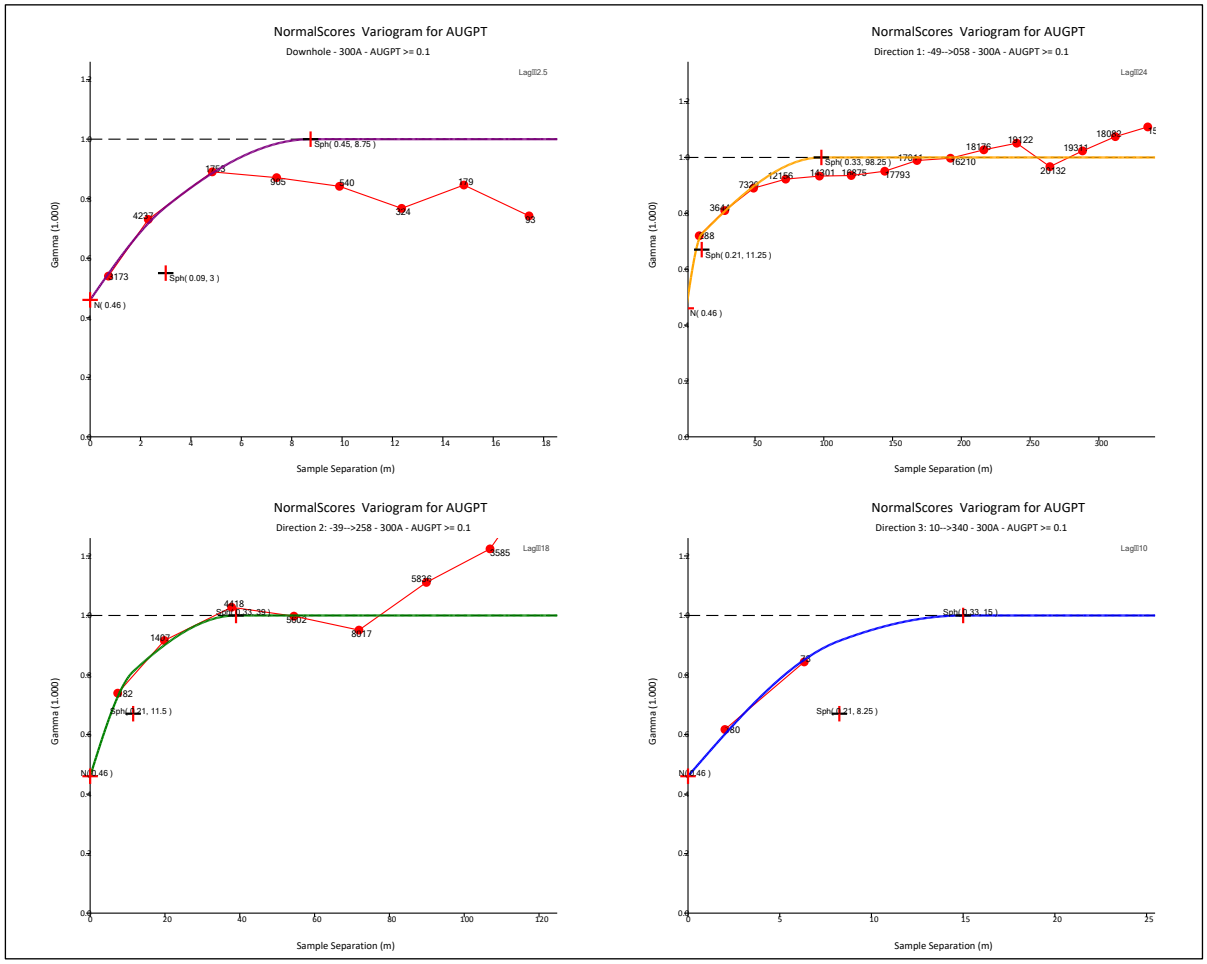


Figure 14-12: Gold Variography Analysis for the 300 Zone

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-21: Summary of Gold Variogram Model Parameters

Domain	Rotation*			Nugget	Structure 1				Structure 2			
	X	Y	Z	C0**	C1**	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	C2**	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
300	-32	-49	75	0.64	0.19	11	12	8	0.17	98	39	15
301	-17	-59	71	0.65	0.21	7	4	4	0.14	39	18	6
302	-34	-54	73	0.59	0.25	13	7	1	0.16	22	12	3
308	-19	-42	132	0.33	0.40	33	25	3	0.27	67	38	4
FALCON	-50	-63	67	0.48	0.06	25	12	2	0.46	46	28	6
311	-20	-44	76	0.32	0.39	9	9	3	0.29	34	18	5
311C	-32	-49	75	0.64	0.19	11	12	8	0.17	98	39	15
711E	-29	-42	63	0.46	0.25	15	13	3	0.29	45	23	4
711W	-41	-54	54	0.60	0.17	21	12	4	0.23	52	37	8
811	-31	-54	54	0.71	0.15	47	29	4	0.14	59	32	8
NNL	-5	-11	49	0.33	0.38	16	11	4	0.30	29	21	5
5_1	115	-76	-135	0.32	0.21	51	23	5	0.47	52	38	8
5_6	-10	-40	90	0.53	0.33	29	21	4	0.14	40	28	8
5_7	-145	-76	-45	0.51	0.21	10	11	12	0.21	45	29	9
6_1	-28	-62	43	0.36	0.33	18	12	7	0.31	40	21	9
6_2	-52	-57	24	0.58	0.18	8	5	1	0.24	17	9	4
7_2	-34	-61	58	0.70	0.13	25	16	6	0.18	66	44	6
8_2	-129	-72	-33	0.23	0.50	11	8	4	0.28	34	21	7
8_3	-40	-65	52	0.37	0.45	9	8	4	0.18	24	17	7
8_4	-76	-74	18	0.45	0.38	25	19	4	0.17	54	28	7

Source: Wesdome, 2022

* Datamine Rotation Convention (Z=3, Y=2 and X=1)

** Normalized to 1

14.3.7 Block Model Parameters

Individual block models were created for individual domains or domain groups in order to optimize the principal directions of the block in relation to the general strike of the domains. Block models use a 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 m parent block with 0.5 m sub-blocking across the domain strike, resulting in minimum sub-block sizes of 0.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 m. The small sub-block size across the strike of mineralization ensures that mineralization, dilution, and depletion are modelled with adequate accuracy in all directions. Table 14-22 summarizes the block definitions of all individual block models.

The underground mined voids and restricted mineable areas' (depletions) solids were provided by the mine Engineering Survey Department in AuoCAD™ dxf / dwg formats. The solids were imported into Datamine and represent 7 different categories of shapes namely: stopes, sills, drifts, raises, sterilized areas (potential pillar failure areas etc.), Not in Resources (NIR) and geotechnical damage zones. Minor differences between the voids and domain solids usually occur around footwall and hanging wall contacts around mined sill / drift positions and are not considered material. Depletion

solids codes were assigned to the block model cells using the respective solids for mineral resource reporting purposes.

Table 14-22: Studio 3 Block Model Definition

Domain	Block Size	Origin (m)*			Rotation	Block Count		
Group	(m)	East	North	Elev.		X	Y	Z
300	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	9,350	10,436	3,180	75°	129	290	480
FALCON	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	8,700	10,000	3,995	75°	84	203	330
311	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	8,950	10,275	3,900	75°	90	140	275
711	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	9,118	10,185	3,530	75°	86	266	290
811	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	9,338	10,215	3,555	90°	96	132	180
5	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	9,055	10,150	3,833	80°	73	309	361
6	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	10,340	10,028	4,063	105°	29	79	110
7	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	9,478	10,102	4,048	85°	93	572	188
8	X= 0.5-2.5, Y=2.5, Z=2.5	9,718	10,020	3,854	88°	73	320	202

Source: Wesdome, 2022

* Mine Grid

14.3.8 Estimation

The block models were populated with gold values in 3 estimation passes using Ordinary Kriging with progressively relaxed search and data requirements. The search ellipse ranges and orientations are based on the variogram models developed for the various domains; however, search ranges were normalized to 20 m in the major direction for Pass 1. The second pass search ranges were increased by a factor of 1.5, while the third pass search was 2.5 times that of the first pass. A summary of search parameters for each domain is shown in Table 14-23. All estimation domains utilized hard boundaries and core composites as well as chip composites where available. Maximum sample restrictions per drill hole / chip sample ensure that chip data are not overrepresented in the data input during estimation.

Table 14-23: Estimation Parameters

Domain	Pass	Search Ranges (m)			Rotation*			Samples		Max Samples/ Hole	Cap (g/t Au)	
		X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	Min.	Max.		Core	Chip
300	1 2 3	20 30 50	9 14 23	5 8 13	-32	-49	75	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	275	115
301	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-17	-59	71	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	275	115
302	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-34	-54	73	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	100	50
308	1 2 3	20 30 50	12 17 29	5 8 13	-19	-42	132	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	140	60
FALCON	1 2 3	20 30 50	12 18 30	5 8 13	-50	-63	67	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	200	120
311	1 2 3	20 30 50	11 17 28	5 8 13	-20	-44	76	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	140	60
311C	1 2 3	20 30 50	9 14 23	5 8 13	-32	-49	75	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	25	25
711E	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-29	-42	63	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	70	50
711W	1 2 3	20 30 50	14 21 35	5 8 13	-41	-54	54	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	150	80
811	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-31	-54	54	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	140	70
NNL	1 2 3	20 30 50	15 23 38	5 8 13	-5	-11	49	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	60	60
5_1, 5_2, 5_4 & 5_5	1 2 3	20 30 50	15 23 38	5 8 13	115	-76	-135	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	100	-
5_6	1 2 3	20 30 50	14 21 35	5 8 13	-10	-40	90	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	100	-
5_7	1 2 3	20 30 50	13 20 33	5 8 13	-145	-76	-45	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	120	-
6_1	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-28	-62	43	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	60	-
6_2	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-52	-57	24	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	60	-
7	1 2 3	20 30 50	13 20 33	5 8 13	-34	-61	58	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	70	-
8_1,8_4 & 8_5	1 2 3	20 30 50	10 15 25	5 8 13	-76	-74	18	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	140	60
8_2	1 2 3	20 30 50	12 18 30	5 8 13	-129	-72	-33	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	140	60
8_3	1 2 3	20 30 50	14 21 35	5 8 13	-40	-65	52	6 4 2	18 15 12	2	60	60

Source: Wesdome, 2022

*Datamine Rotation Convention (Z=3, Y=2 and X=1)

14.3.9 Block Model Validation

The block model estimate was validated using visual (Figure 14-13), statistical, and comparative methods. Block grades were compared against the informing composites on section and in plan view to ensure that block grades correspond well to local composite grade changes, and that mineralization trends seen in assays and composites are reflected in block grade distribution. Furthermore, visual inspection ensured that high grade samples did not result in excessively large volumes containing high grade blocks.

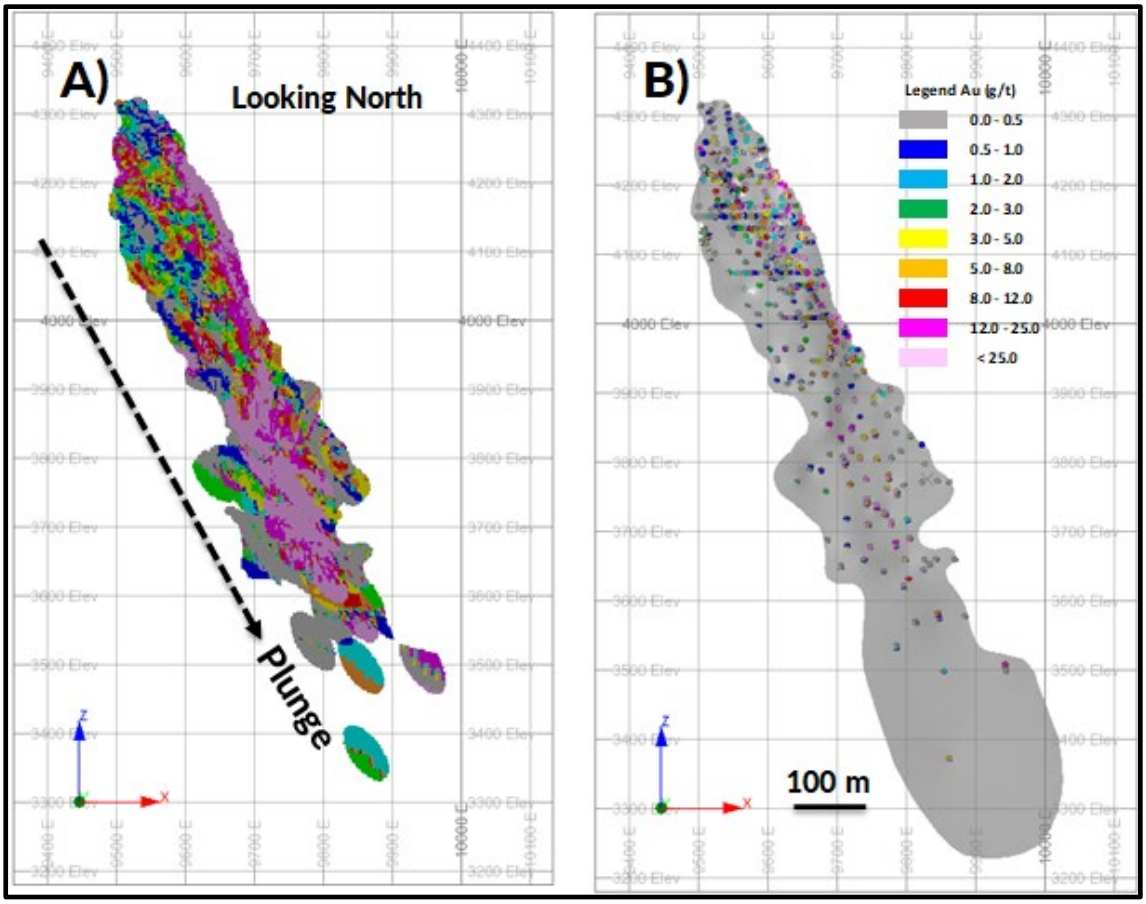


Figure 14-13: Long Section of 300 Zone A) Au Block Model Grade B) Capped 0.5 m Drill Hole Core Composites

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Statistical and comparative studies included the preparation of estimates using Inverse Distance to a power of two (ID^2) and Nearest Neighbor (NN) estimators. ID^2 and NN tend to under-estimate the grade compared to the Ordinary kriging (OK) method. The OK method was selected to provide a degree of smoothing due to the high-nugget effect of gold mineralisation and clustering of chip sampling density during interpolation. Reported at a zero cut-off, both ID^2 and NN estimates yield total contained gold within 5.2% of the Ordinary kriged model. An uncapped model using a kriging estimator yielded 22.2% more metal globally than the uncapped model. Swath plots showing the

comparisons between the different estimators and supporting data are shown in Figure 14-14, while Table 14-24 summarizes results from different estimation approaches.

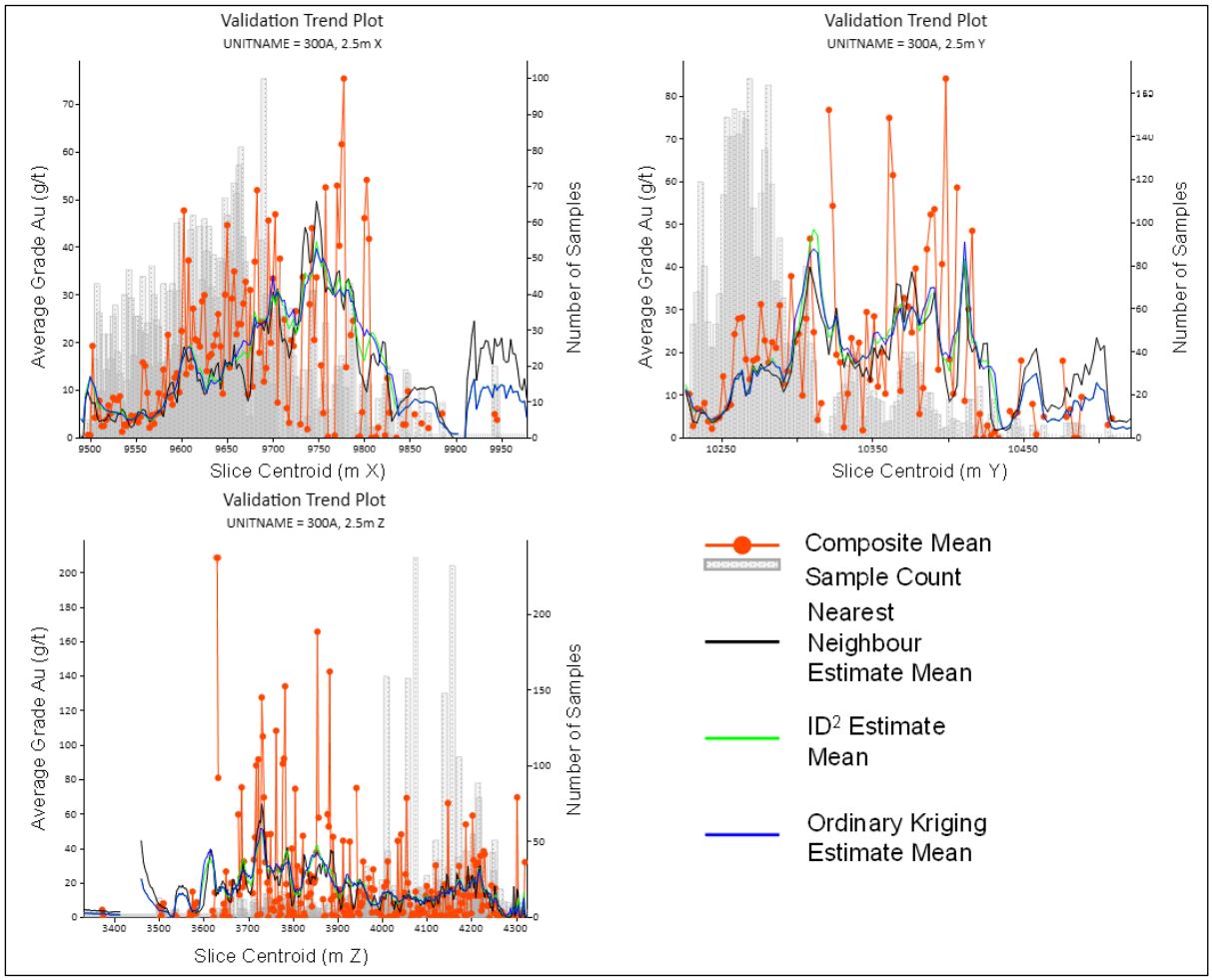


Figure 14-14: Swath Plots in X, Y, and Z Direction for 300 Zone

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 14-24: Comparison of Estimation Method at 0 g/t Au CoG

CoG (g/t Au)	Estimation Method	Quantity ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal content ('000k oz)	Difference (%)
0.0	Ordinary Kriging (OK)	3,518	10.14	1,146	-
0.0	Inverse Distance (ID^2)	3,518	10.14	1,147	0.02
0.0	Nearest Neighbor (NN)	3,518	9.61	1,086	5.2

Source: ERM, 2021

The block model grade and composite sample statistics were compared to check for any extreme differences; generally, the average block model grade is close to that of the informing composites, suggesting no significant bias was introduced during the estimation process.

14.3.10 Classification

The QP is satisfied that the geological modelling honors the current geological information and knowledge of the deposit. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support mineral resource evaluation. The sampling information was acquired primarily by core drilling and channel chip sampling.

The estimated blocks were classified according to:

- Confidence in interpretation of the mineralized zones
- Number of data (drill holes or chip samples) used to estimate a block
- Average distance to the composites used to estimate a block

In order to classify mineralization as a Measured Mineral Resource, the following statement must be considered: “quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support detailed mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit” (CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, May 2014).

For the classification of Indicated Mineral Resources the CIM standard requires the following: “quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit”.

The Mineral resources for ERM have been classified as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred Mineral Resources following CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, May 2014) and using the following parameters (Figure 14-15):

- Measured blocks required data from a minimum of 3 drill holes, allowing for a maximum drill hole spacing of 20 m along the major search direction (down plunge) Pass 1, and had to be within 20 m of mine development to confirm geological continuity of mineralization, since additional chip data and underground mapping provide for more positional and grade confidence,
- Indicated blocks require drill hole spacing of 20 m to 30 m along the major search direction (down plunge) Pass 1 or Pass 2 and a minimum of 2 drill holes,
- Inferred blocks require drill hole spacing of 30 m to 50 m along the major search direction (down plunge) and a minimum of 1 drill hole, and
- Manual smoothing was applied to volumes of blocks with like classification to eliminate individual blocks internally and externally to those volumes.

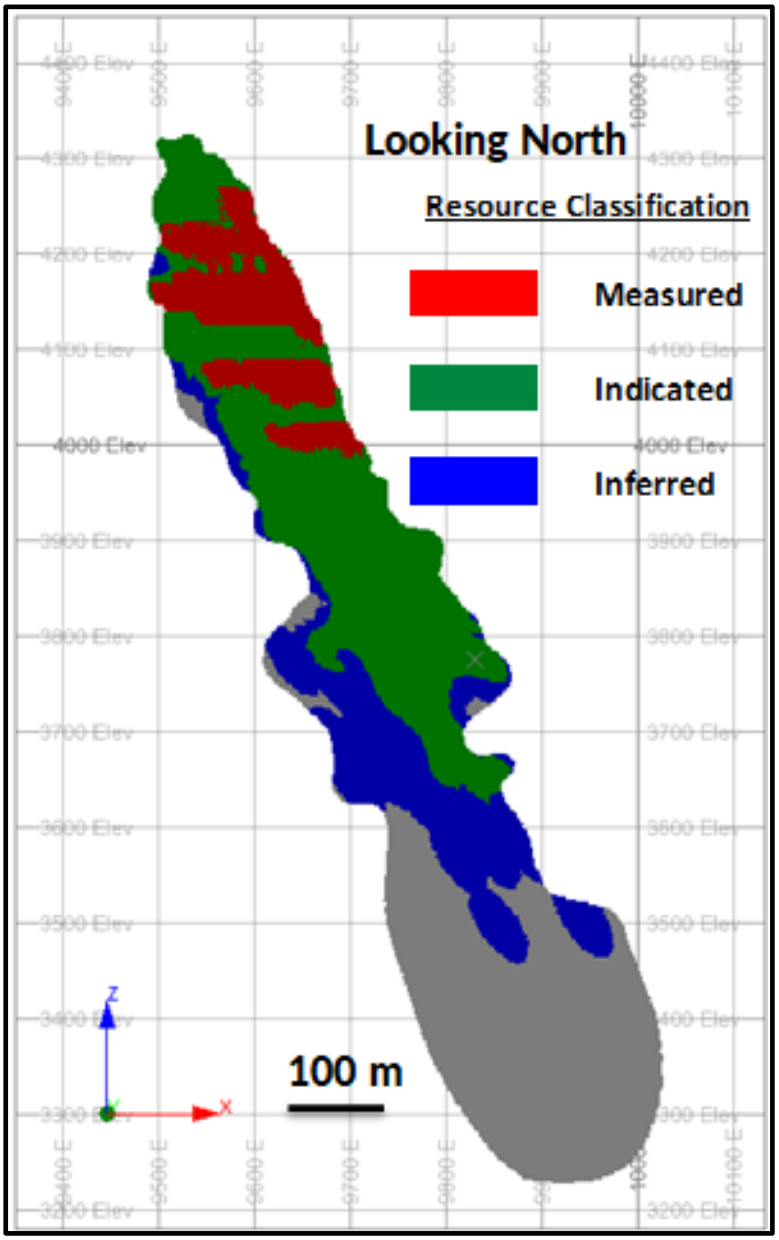


Figure 14-15: Resource Block Classification of Zone 300 Long Section
Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.3.11 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

ERM is an operating underground mine and according to the CIM best practice guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019), “Mineral Resource statements for underground mining scenarios must satisfy the “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” by demonstration of the spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape. In cases where this potentially mineable volume contains smaller zones of mineralization with grades or values below the stated cut-off (sometimes referred to as “must take” material), this material must be included in the mineral resource estimate. At a minimum, these constraints can be addressed by creation of constraining volumes.”

The reasonable prospects of economic extraction parameters at ERM include CoG considerations and CIM guidelines below:

- Reasonable long-term commodity price(s),
- Assumed mining methods,
- Exchange rate(s),
- Mineral process recovery, and
- Operating costs relating to mining, processing, general and administration, smelter terms, and royalties, among others.

The resource CoG was established based on ERM's longhole mining method actual costs, excluding mineral reserve modifying factors, such as external dilution; G&A costs; processing and refining costs; royalties payable; and a mineral resource gold price derived from Wesdome's analysis of its peers and senior producers' year ending (YE) 2020 Resource and Reserve metal prices. The Resource metal price is 7% higher than the Reserve metal price used. The CoG parameters are summarized in Table 14-25.

Table 14-25: CoG Parameters for Resource

Parameter	Units	Value
Cost per tonne	$/t	250
Selling and Refining	$/oz	7.65
Price of gold	$	1,950
Exchange Rate	C$:US$	1.30
Mill Recovery		97.0%
Grams per Ounce	g/oz	31.1035
Royalty		2%
CoG	g/t	4.22

Source: Wesdome, 2022

To satisfy RPEEE of mineral resources, a Mineable Reserves Optimizer (MRO) process in Datamine was used. The MRO process only considers blocks within constraining volumes by predefined minimum mining unit (MMU) dimensions, based on the proposed mining method, as well as economic criteria. The assumptions include a CoG of 4.22 g/t (Table 14-25), a minimum mining width of 2.5 m, strike of 5.0 m and vertical extent of 10 m. Longhole mining is the preferred mining method from 2001; however, in cases of short strike lengths, the Alimak mining method is considered as an alternative. Individual isolated MRO shapes were removed from mineral resources, as they do not satisfy the RPEEE criteria. The model blocks above or below CoG located within the MRO shapes are considered to satisfy mineral resource RPEEE considerations. The MRO process has not considered any external dilution but includes internal dilution to satisfy "must take" material during underground mining. The shapes generated during MRO are manually adjusted if the mineralized zone is too deep, too distal, too narrow, or far from any development, thus affecting mine profitably. MRO conceptual parameters are listed in Table 14-26.

14.3.12 Sources of Risk and Uncertainty in the Mineral Resource Estimation

The mineral resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent mineral resource estimates. Factors that may affect the mineral resource estimates include metal price, changes in interpretations of mineralization geometry, continuity of mineralization zones, changes to kriging assumptions, metallurgical recoveries, operating costs, confidence in the modifying factors, socio-economic, changes in taxation, land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

14.3.13 Mineral Resource Statement

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, May 2014) define a Mineral Resource as:

> *"A concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling".*

The mineralization at ERM is by virtue of depth from surface and association with an underground mining operation amenable for underground extraction. CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019) require that:

> *"Mineral Resource statements for underground mining scenarios must satisfy the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by demonstration of the spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape. In cases where this potentially mineable volume contains smaller zones of mineralization with grades or values below the stated cut-off (sometimes referred to as "must take" material), this material must be included in the Mineral Resource estimate. At a minimum, these constraints can be addressed by creation of constraining volumes."*

The MRO constraining volumes consider a CoG that is based on the parameters shown in Table 14-26.

Table 14-26: Conceptual Mineral Resource Optimizer (MRO) Assumptions

Parameter	Units	Value
CoG	g/t Au	4.22
Minimum Mining Width	m	2.5
Strike	m	5.0
Vertical Extent	m	10.0
Minimum Footwall and Hanging wall Slope	degrees	50

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Once portions of the mineralization within these shapes were identified, mineral reserves were defined and excluded from the block count. All remaining mineralized blocks were tested a second time using the above parameters, and final mineral resource shapes were defined. Mineral resources are contained within these shapes and thus meet the requirements for eventual extraction as set out by the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019).

The Mineral Resource Statement for the ERM is shown in Table 14-27. Mineral Resources are reported excluding Mineral Reserves and have an effective date of December 31, 2021.

Table 14-27: Mineral Resource Statement, Eagle River Deposit, Effective on December 31, 2021

Zone	Class	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces
300-Series Zones (311, 300, 301, 302, 308, 311C)	Measured	82,300	13.04	34,500
	Indicated	92,400	10.68	31,700
	M+I	174,700	11.79	66,200
	Inferred	240,300	16.30	126,000
711	Measured	13,500	14.35	6,200
	Indicated	74,400	7.57	18,100
	M+I	87,900	8.61	24,300
	Inferred	50,600	9.48	15,400
811	Measured	7,700	11.69	2,900
	Indicated	6,100	5.93	1,200
	M+I	13,800	9.13	4,000
	Inferred	114,900	11.03	40,700
FALCON	Measured	4,600	33.39	5,000
	Indicated	10,000	12.86	4,100
	M+I	14,600	19.36	9,100
	Inferred	29,500	17.68	16,800
NNL	Measured	8,100	8.63	2,300
	Indicated	25,900	8.55	7,100
	M+I	34,100	8.57	9,400
	Inferred	109,400	9.19	32,300
Zones 5 to 8	Measured	10,100	10.88	3,500
	Indicated	129,800	8.71	36,300
	M+I	139,900	8.87	39,900
	Inferred	51,400	14.54	24,000
TOTAL	Measured	126,300	13.38	54,300
	Indicated	338,700	9.06	98,600
	M+I	**464,900**	**10.23**	**152,900**
	Inferred	596,100	13.32	255,300

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Notes:

1. The effective date of the estimate is December 31, 2021.
2. The estimate was prepared by Sandeep Prakash, P. Geo., Former Senior Resource Geologist of the Company, under the supervision of the André M. Deiss, BSc (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat. of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., who is a “Qualified Person” under NI 43-101.
3. Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves; mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. Mineral resources are considered for underground extraction and have been reported within potentially mineable volumes without external dilution. Must take material inside these volumes below the stated block grade cut-off has been included in the total.
5. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3) was applied.
6. Resources have been reported considering mining progress as of December 31, 2021.
7. Resources are reported using a 4.22 g/t Au cut-off grade.
8. Economic parameters for the determination of the cut-off grade include:
    a) a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce, a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.30 (resulting in $1,950 per ounce gold price),
    b) mining cost $107.6/t milled,
    c) processing cost $64.3/t,
    d) G&A $78.2/t milled,
    e) 97.0% mill recovery,
    f) Royalty of 2% of gold sold, and
    g) selling cost at $7.65/oz.
9. Mineral resources are classified in accordance with CIM standards.
10. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

14.3.14 Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Statements

It is difficult to compare the previous Mineral Resource statement for the ERM with the current Mineral Resource Statement presented in this report because the resource modelling approach changed in every aspect. Historically, Mineral Resources at the ERM were reported using a polygonal approach and different economic parameters. The current model uses an updated database that considers the latest drilling and chip sampling, industry best practices, including 3D modelling of the lithology and grades, domain-based high-grade capping, a multi-pass estimation based on geostatistical sample analysis, current best reporting practices, and updated economic parameters in line with industry peers.

The comparison of the current to the 2020 ERM Mineral Resources is shown in Table 14-28. The increase in average gold grade and metal content in 2021 is due to the reinterpretation of the mineralization and the current capping methodology using detailed statistical analyses.

Table 14-28: Comparison of Mineral Resources between 2020 and 2021

Class	2020			2021			Difference (%)		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Oz	Tonnes (000s)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Oz	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Oz
Measured	23	12.1	9,000	126	13.4	54,000	449	11	500
Indicated	320	9	93,000	339	9.1	99,00	6	1	6
M+I	**343**	**9.2**	**102,000**	**465**	**10.2**	**153,000**	**36**	**11**	**50**
Inferred	510	12.5	205,000	596	13.3	255,000	17	7	24

Source: Wesdome, 2022

The reader is cautioned not to misconstrue this table for a Mineral Resource statement. Figures in this table are for comparison purposes only and do not represent a Mineral Resource statement.

14.3.15 Mineral Resource Sensitivity

A grade-tonnage curve containing the mineral resources, inclusive of reserves is presented in Figure 14-16. The grade-tonnage curve illustrates the sensitivity of the ERM deposit to different CoGs within the MRO shapes, based on the parameters in Table 14-25 and Table 14-26.

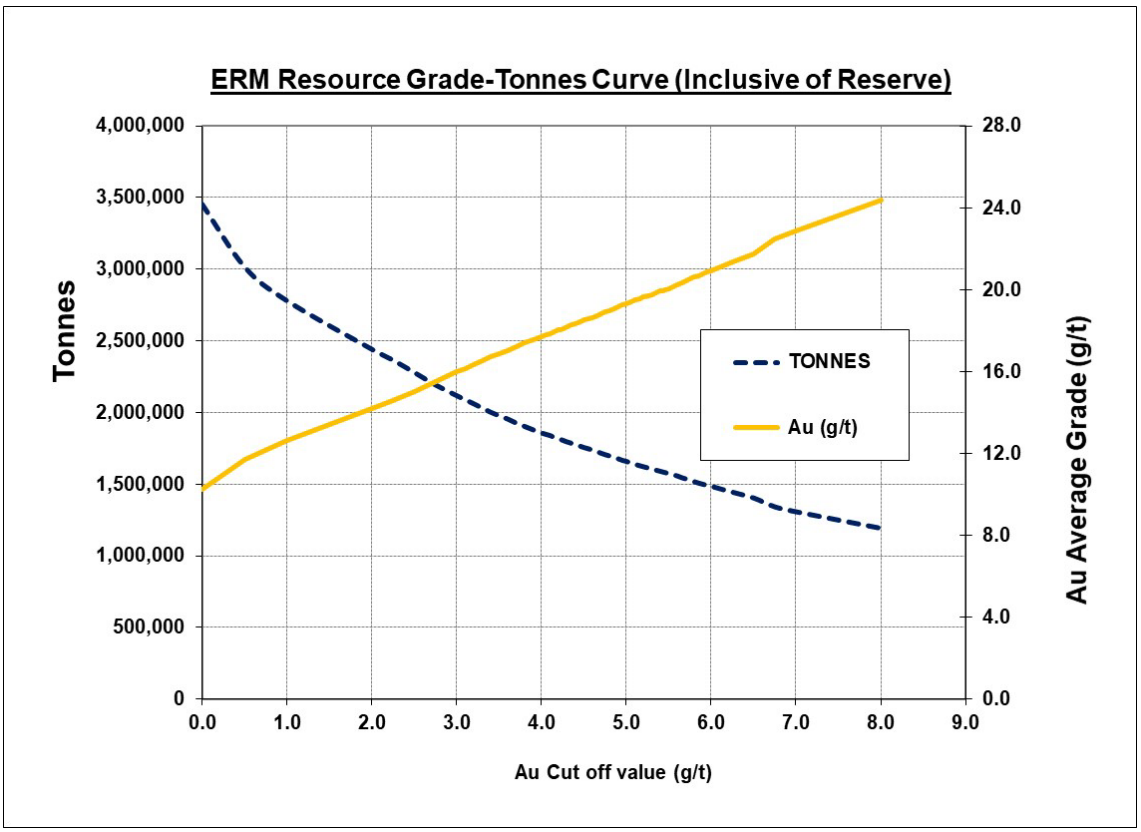


Figure 14-16: Gold Grade-Tonnage curve of the Combined Mineral Resources inclusive of Mineral Reserve for the ERM

Source: Wesdome, 2022

14.3.16 Relevant Factors

There are no other relevant factors that the QP is aware of that would affect the Mineral Resources.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

15.1 Introduction

This section summarizes the key assumptions, parameters, and methods used by SRK in the preparation of the mineral reserve estimate for the ERM; no mineral reserves are declared for Mishi Mine and no production is planned. The Mineral Reserve Statement presented herein has been prepared for public disclosure.

The mineral reserves are estimated in conformity with CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019) and are classified according to CIM Standard Definition for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, May 2014) guidelines. The Mineral Reserve Statement is reported in accordance with NI 43-101. SRK is unaware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant issues that may materially affect the mineral reserves. The effective date of the Mineral Reserve Statement is December 31, 2021.

15.2 Treatment of Inferred Mineral Resources

All inferred resources have been treated as waste as per CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, Nov 2019). This treatment was done by creating a new field in the block models, which had the Au grade of Inferred Mineral Resources and unclassified material set to zero. This field was used as the evaluation field in Deswik Stope Optimizer (DSO) software.

15.3 Mineral Reserve Estimation Methodology

Previous Mineral Reserve Estimates for ERM were developed using polygonal and manual mine design methods. As this is the first Mineral Reserve Estimate for ERM using modern 3D mine design software, the processes utilized were based on optimization tools (i.e., stope optimization, automatic development and dependency, resource levelling of schedule). However, a certain amount of manual work was still required to approximate the historic design methods most closely. It is expected that future Mineral Reserve Estimates will continue to be built upon and optimize the workflows.

The mineral reserve estimate involves the following procedures:

- Review of geological information and resource block model for selection of applicable mining methods.
- Determination of reasonable cut-off value via review of the most recent mine design and cost estimation study work completed on ERM.
- Determination of reasonable minimum and maximum mining unit dimensions and other key parameter (i.e., minimum dip angle, pillar size, overbreak) determinations.

- Determination of dilution and mining recovery factors by reconciling historic production by comparing Cavity Monitoring System data to stope design solids.
- Outline of potentially mineable areas using mineable shape optimizing software.
- Refinement of mineable areas (i.e., removal of shapes within crown pillar, removal of shapes isolated from more substantial mining areas).
- Generation of mine design, sequence, and schedule.
- Validation of assumptions and parameters via geotechnical modelling, metallurgical test work, and economic analysis.
- Preparation of the Mineral Reserve Statement.

15.4 Cut-off Grade Estimation

The widely adopted approach to calculate the CoG is to use a Break-Even Cut-Off Grade (BCoG) methodology. This approach accepts mining material, which will generate revenue from the sale of the finished product that is equal to the break-even cost of the operation including appropriate modifying factors. The costs account for mining, processing, site general and administrative (G&A), and treatment/refining of contained metal(s). Sustaining cost are often included in the BCoG calculation, but not always. Wesdome has elected not to include sustaining cost for the CoG calculation for ERM as the operation generally has available mill capacity, and additional material supports offsetting the high fixed operating cost component. Sustaining costs are included within the technical economic model, which resulted in positive annualized cashflow.

A BCoG approach was applied to ERM's Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources to determine mineable shapes, which were further refined manually and filtered to remove sub-economic stopes unable to pay for the associated operating and capital development.

The BCoG estimation utilizes the general formula:

$$\text{BCoG} = \frac{\text{Costs}}{\text{Revenue}} = \frac{\text{Mining Cost} + \text{Processing Cost} + \text{G\&A Cost (+ Sustaining Cost)}}{\text{Revenue (Metal Price} - \text{TC/RC Costs} - \text{Royalties) x Process Recovery}}$$

The final Mineral Reserve stope set plus the associated ore development forms the basis of the mine design, Mineral Reserve Statement, and the Mineral Reserve cashflow model.

At ERM the reference point is at the processing plant; therefore, the revenue component of the BCoG calculation includes all downstream costs following that point in the process. This approach includes the metal prices and related exchange rate(s), and revenue reducers such as, payables, treatment, and refinery charges (TC/RC), royalties, and other selling costs. Combined these costs are referred to as the Net Smelter Return (NSR), shown as a per gram unit value (NSR/g) or the value of one gram of gold in one tonne of material (NSR/tonne). The revenue component also includes the metallurgical recovery, thus providing an NSR value less recovery.

SRK independently reviewed and verified the BCoG applied to the Mineable Resources, which form the basis for the Reserve Statement. This task was completed by first reviewing actual historic costs at ERM from January 2020 to December 2021 and then escalating these costs into 2022 dollars. To

derive the fixed and variable split, the monthly costs were first compiled on a Scatter Graph by activity. This approach grouped each unit cost (y-axis) to its respective production tonnes (x-axis) generated for that month. The cost curve will provide an empirical interpolation of the fixed and variable cost for each activity, allowing an estimate of the costs for any production rate in the future years. Future production plans are based on a higher annual tonnage than historically realized with moderate production increases being enabled by increasing the air flow underground and level of mechanization and moving away from captive sub-levels.

Other modifying factors were reviewed and verified by SRK. SRK also independently recalculated the BCoG using standard methodologies with results within 5% of that suggested by Wesdome.

The modifying factors that were inputs into the determination of the BCoG are summarized in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1: Break-Even Cut Off Grade Estimation (BCoG)

Estimate Items	Units	BCoG Estimate
Annual UG Production Rate Estimate	tpa	250,000
Mining	$/t	$162
Processing	$/t	$64
G&A	$/t	$78
Site Total Operating Cost/tonne milled	**$/t**	**$304**
Exchange Rate	C$:US$	1.30
Site Total Operating Cost/tonne milled	US$/t	$234
Payable Au Metal	%	99.995%
Transport & Refining Charges (payable Au)	US$/oz	$7.65
Gold Price	US$/oz	$1,400
Royalty	%	2.0%
Process Recovery	%	97.0%
Value of Au in Plant Feed	US$/gram	$42.8
Breakeven Cut-Off Grade (BCoG)	**Au g/t**	**5.5**

Source: SRK, 2022

There are circumstances where mineralized material is already broken (development material or stockpile) and is below the stated BCoG, but still may be deemed economical as most of the costs associated with it have already been spent (sunk). In these instances, mining costs are removed from the cost structure. The development cut-off grade (DCoG) is the grade which will generate revenue from the sale of the finished product that is equal to the variable portion of transporting, processing, G&A and final refining of contained metal(s), applied to material that has already been mined as part of the development process. The DCoG is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{DCoG} = \frac{\text{Mine Rehandling Cost} + \text{Variable Processing Cost} + \text{Variable G\&A Cost}}{\text{Process Recovery x (Metal Price} - \text{TCRC Cost} - \text{Royalties)}}$$

Mine rehandling costs include all ore handling and/or surface rehandling costs, applicable to broken materials. This application also must be done with prudence as sending this material to the mill may affect the overall profitability profile of the operation. Material from development above the stated DCoG was included in the reserve estimation, accounts for 67 kt or 6,5% of total mineral reserves by tonnage.

At ERM the BCoG and the DCoG is 5.5 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Au, respectively. The key assumptions and parameters considered to assist with the preparation of the Mineral Reserve Statement are summarized in Table 16-6.

15.5 Reserve Statement for Eagle River Mine

The Mineral Reserve Statement with an effective date of December 31, 2021, prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., is shown on Table 15-2. Table 15-3 provides the same information broken down by zone.

Table 15-2: Summary of Mineral Reserve Estimate, Effective December 31, 2021[1,2,3,4,5,6]

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
Proven	116	11.3	42
Probable	951	15.8	481
Total Proven and Probable	**1,066**	**15.3**	**524**

Source: SRK, 2022

Notes:

1. Mineral reserves are founded on measured and indicated mineral resources with an effective date of December 31, 2021.
2. The Qualified Person for the Mineral Reserves estimate as per NI 43-101 is Gary M. Poxleitner PEng., SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., and independent of the Company.
3. Mineral Reserves are reported above a 5.5 g/t Au cut-off.
4. Mineral Reserves demonstrated economic viability with the following parameters:
   a. gold price of $1,820 (US$1,400) per ounce for the Reserves, with a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.3,
   b. a 1.5 m minimum mining width for stope design,
   c. 1.0 m of external dilution (0.5m in HW, 0.5m in FW),
   d. 90% mining recovery,
   e. mining cost of $161.7/t,
   f. milling cost of $64.3/t,
   g. surface and G&A cost of $78.2/t,
   h. selling cost of $7.65/oz,
   i. Royalty of 2% of gold sold,
   j. metallurgical recoveries of 97.0%, and
   k. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3).
5. Mineral Reserves have been classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014), whose definitions are incorporated by reference into NI 43-101.
6. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

Table 15-3: Mineral Reserve Estimate by Zone, Effective December 31, 2021[1,2,3,4,5,6]

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
No. 300	51	11.8	19
No. 7	34	11.7	13
No. 8	22	10.9	8
Other	8	6.6	2
Proven	**116**	**11.3**	**42**
No. 300	445	20.4	292
No. 7	252	13.1	106
No. 8	136	10.4	45
Other	117	10.3	39
Probable	**951**	**15.8**	**482**
Total Proven and Probable	**1,066**	**15.3**	**524**

Source: SRK, 2022

Notes:

1. Mineral reserves are founded on measured and indicated mineral resources with an effective date of December 31, 2021.
2. The Qualified Person for the Mineral Reserves estimate as per NI 43-101 is Gary M. Poxleitner PEng., SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., and independent of the Company.
3. Mineral Reserves are reported above a 5.5 g/t Au cut-off.
4. Mineral Reserves demonstrated economic viability with the following parameters:
   a. gold price of $1,820 (US$1,400) per ounce for the Reserves, with a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.3.
   b. a 1.5 m minimum mining width for stope design,
   c. 1.0 m of external dilution (0.5m in HW, 0.5m in FW),
   d. 90% mining recovery,
   e. mining cost of $161.7/t,
   f. milling cost of $64.3/t,
   g. surface and G&A cost of $78.2/t,
   h. selling cost of $7.65/oz,
   i. Royalty of 2% of gold sold,
   j. metallurgical recoveries of 97.0%, and
   k. A bulk density factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3).
5. Mineral Reserves have been classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014), whose definitions are incorporated by reference into NI 43-101.
6. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

16 Mining Methods

This section of the report provides a description of the mining methods at ERM and Mishi pit and summarizes the geotechnical, hydrogeology and mine design parameters used to develop the Mineral Reserve Statement presented in Section 15.5. The 3D mine models, production and development schedules, labour, and equipment requirements to support the Mineral Reserve Statement are also presented.

The ERC comprises of two mining operations, the active underground ERM and the open pit Mishi Mine which is not currently in production. Mishi has a small stockpile remaining which will be processed in 2022. With the purchase of the Mill, Wesdome acquired the Magnacon Mine, however has never been active since the acquisition.

16.1 Eagle River Underground Mine

The ERM is an active underground mine that has been in continuous production since 1995 and has produced 1.485 M oz of Au to the end of 2021. The deposit was initially mined using a shrinkage mining method before converting to its current mining method of captive sub-level open stoping with access to the sub-level provided by Alimak raises, a variant of longhole mining. The site is currently transitioning to mechanized sub-level open stoping with access to the sub-levels being provided by ramp access.

Mine level (mL) elevations are equivalent to 5,000 minus local grid elevation, often rounded to nearest 5 m. For example, the portal elevation is 55 mL and is located at 4,945 m elevation in the local grid. All elevations in this section are in local grid.

The local grid is based off an iron stake cemented into bedrock above the portal on top of the bluff referred to as the Eagles Nest. This survey point is labelled CC-1 and has the following coordinates listed in Table 16-1.

Table 16-1: Coordinates of CC-1 in Local Grid and UTM Zone 16

Grid System	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (m)
Local Grid	10,000.000	10,000.000	5,000.000
UTM NAD83 Zone 16N	5,315,474.579	615,260.604	491.248

Source: Wesdome, 2022

16.2 Mishi Open Pit Mine

The Mishi Open pit operated intermittently from 2002 until early 2021. Mishi ore feed in 2021 and planned in 2022 is all stockpiled material. The Mishi pit was permitted in 2020 to be a temporary storage reservoir for Mill process water, which is to be seasonally pumped back to the Mill site for

treatment and ultimate discharge to the environment. There is currently no planned production or Mineral Reserves associated with the site. There is only an Inferred Mineral Resources.

16.3 Mine Geotechnical

The Eagle River deposit is an east-west striking, steeply dipping vein-type deposit hosted by a quartz diorite stock and surrounding volcanic rocks of the Archean-age Mishibishu Greenstone Belt. It consists of a series of easterly plunging quartz veins extending across a 2.45 km strike length. ERM is considered a dry hard rock mine of intermediate-depth with good to very good ground conditions.

16.3.1 Rockmass Characterisation

Geotechnical core logging and laboratory strength testing have been conducted for the ERM. Geotechnical core logging was conducted based on the NGI-Q system, which is most commonly used for the empirical design of stable stope spans and ground support requirements.

Laboratory strength testing for uniaxial and triaxial strength, as well as Young's Modulus and Poisson's Ratio were conducted by Geomechanica in 2021 (Geomechanica Inc., Oakville, Ontario). Strength information is used in empirical assessments and numerical stress analysis.

A summary of the main geological units is shown in Table 16-2.

Table 16-2: Summary of Geotechnical Parameters for Primary Rock Types

Lithology	RQD	Average Q'	UCS (MPa)	Young's Modulus (GPa)
Diorite	>95	32	199	71
Sheared Diorite	>95	23	162	55
Quartz	>95	150	199	83
Gabbro	>90	25	93	69
Mafic Flow	>90	38	340	106

The Quartz unit forms the primary mineralization zone and is a mix of massive quartz and quartz with interbedded Sheared Diorite. The rock is very strong and stable across large spans and when formed into pillars within stopes.

The Sheared Diorite forms the direct hangingwall and footwall of the mineralized zone and varies in thickness from 0.5 to 2m but can locally be up to 10 m thick. The foliation is oriented parallel to the quartz unit. The rock is strong perpendicular to the foliation but weaker parallel to foliation. At the scale of a drift, the Sheared Diorite is managed through standard ground support practices. In a stope where the unsupported spans are much larger, the Sheared Diorite can be a source of dilution.

The Diorite forms the encapsulating country rock. It is strong and stiff with sparse jointing allowing it to remain stable over large unsupported spans during stoping. Standard ground support is used when developing through Diorite.

Faulting does not influence stability in the current operations, and there have been no historical reports of any fault-related seismicity at the ERM.

16.3.2 Development

Ramps and levels are developed using standard equipment with ground support being installed with hand-held jacklegs and stopers. Ground support consists primarily of rebar and welded wire mesh with intersections larger than 8.5 m using spin-cables for span control. Incremental improvements to the ground support package are being made to ensure it evolves as the mine progresses to depth.

Sills are supported using hand-held equipment using rebar and welded wire mesh. In some instances where the orebody is wide, secondary support in the form of spin cables may be used for span control. Incremental improvements to the ground support package are made to ensure it evolves as the mine progresses at depth.

Raises are developed with an Alimak and supported with mechanical bolts and screen.

Permanent infrastructure is located outside the influence of mining, and the development sequence and ground support package are determined based on local conditions and excavation geometry.

Underground supervisors and the engineering department validate ground support installations through visual inspection. The engineering department has a QA/QC plan that includes visual spot checks and destructive and non-destructive load testing on bolts to ensure minimum specifications are met.

16.3.3 Mining Method

Variations of open stoping using captive sublevels are used at ERM. Both overhand and underhand methods are used depending on the mining block and ore geometry. Permanent rib pillars are placed within the mining panel to limit the unsupported spans and control dilution. Cemented rockfill is used in some areas to form a sill mat to allow for partial recovery of sill pillars and reduce potential dilution from unconsolidated waste fill intrusion from previous stopes. Most backfilling is done with unconsolidated waste fill from development activities.

Cablebolting is used in stopes to limit hangingwall and footwall dilution. Cablebolts are also used for brow control on the haulage level.

The most common risks with this mining method are as follows:

- Hangingwall dilution from the sheared Diorite will increase with depth necessitating smaller stopes or more frequent rib pillars to control span.
- The use of unconsolidated waste for backfilling can lead to waste infiltration between stopes if the sill pillar and cemented sill matt are compromised.
- The reliance on unconsolidated fill results in large open spans as backfill cannot be placed until the entire stope has been produced and mucked out.

- There is currently no controlled process for mixing and placing cemented rockfill for a sill matt leading to inconsistent strength and thickness.

16.3.4 In-situ Stresses

The in-situ stress field has not been directly measured at the ERM. Current mining has not experienced stress-related issues as the stresses are below the damage initiation threshold. Underground observations of borehole breakouts suggest that the local maximum principal stress is perpendicular to strike (i.e. North-South in local mine grid). Based on the limited amount of fracturing evident in the deeper portions of the mine, suggesting the KH is below 1.7 (~55 MPa @ 1200 m), which would be the stress anticipated for damage initiation to be observed in the stronger rock units.

16.3.5 Seismicity

ERM does not currently experience damaging seismicity and few reports of rock noise have been noted. The strength of the rockmass relative to the induced stresses are below the level necessary to induce damaging seismicity. Some stress fracturing is evident in some areas in the lowest portions of the mine and efforts are currently underway to add a small-scale microseismic system to collect background data and establish future needs as the mine progresses deeper. The system is being sourced and managed by the Engineering Seismology Group (ESG) and is planned to be operational in Q3 of 2022. An initial 6-month data collection phase will be used to establish a baseline behaviour and guide future expansion requirements.

16.3.6 Mine Hydrogeology

Hydrogeological investigation results (Stantec 2013, Wesdome 2019) and underground inflow estimate (Wesdome 2021) were provided.

The bedrock geology consists of tuffaceous greenstone rock that has occurrences of quartz intrusions and pyritic deposit. The bedrock can be divided in two units as a clear distinction was observed in the upper and lower bedrock. Results of hydrogeological investigations indicated that the upper bedrock is expected to be higher hydraulic conductivity as highly fractured and weathered compared to the lower bedrock which is less fractured and weathered. The thickness of the upper higher hydraulic conductivity bedrock unit is estimated at 4 m across the site.

The groundwater table ranged from 0.82 to 3.33 m below ground surface and based on groundwater elevation monitoring data, groundwater flow generally mimics surface water flow patterns and flows from topographically high areas to low-lying, creeks, ponds, lakes, and wetlands.

The mine is reported to be relatively dry due to excellent ground conditions and groundwater inflow is estimated at approximately 20-45 US gpm (75.7 – 170.3 lpm) and current dewatering system is able to handle these conditions.

Groundwater quality data is collected by Wesdome as part of the site's ongoing water quality monitoring program initiated in 2014. Based on the data presented in the ERM closure plan Amendment 2019 (Wesdome 2019), mining activities have not impacted the local groundwater

16.4 Mine Access and Materials Handling

The main access to the ERM is via a portal, which connects to the mines through three primary ramp systems (East, West, and Central ramps). The majority of materials entering the mine and personnel access is through these ramps. Development waste rock is also handled via the ramp systems, generally being hauled to a stope requiring backfill, although some waste must be hoisted to surface.

The East or Main Ramp is the primary ramp for the mining zones. This ramp extends from surface to the deepest levels of the mine and provides access to the majority of the active mining zones. The West Ramp starts at 325 mL (4,675 m elevation) and continues to the 670 mL (4,330 m elevation) where it connects to the East Ramp. The Central Ramp starts at 650 mL (4,350 m elevation) and continues down to the 805 mL (4,195 m elevation). Plans are in place for this ramp to coincide with a shaft extension project in the future.

General ramp design is based on the maximum size equipment used, which are 30 tonne class underground haul trucks. The cross section is required to be 5 m wide by 4 m high. Ramp grades vary from between +15 and -15%.

The mine also has a three-compartment hoisting shaft used for transporting ore. One compartment is equipped with a skip over cage; site procedures limit this cage to 6 person capacity. The main shaft station is located at the 70 mL (4,930 m elevation) with the skip dump located directly above this level. All current ore production is hoisted from the loading pocket located below the 460 mL (4,540 m elevation) with shaft bottom at the 580 ml (4,420 m elevation). Underground trucks then load at a truck chute and haul ore out the portal to a surface pad where it is reloaded into surface trucks for the 16.6 km haul to the mill. The shaft is also used as a fresh air intake for the mine to the 580 mL (4,420 m elevation).

The underground hoisting plant consists of a Canadian Ingersoll Rand (CIR) 2.4 m diameter double drum, double clutch hoist driven by two 400 hp (300 kW) AC motors through a single reduction open (bull) gear and pinions. The electrical power systems and controls were upgraded in 2020, though the loading pocket has not been automated. Maximum hoisting speed is 6 m/s with a certified skip payload of 4 tonnes. Based on a realistic maximum of 16 operating hours per day, the hoisting capacity greatly exceeds the planned production rates from current hoisting depth.

Main ramp systems and the location of shaft infrastructure are illustrated on Figure 16-1.

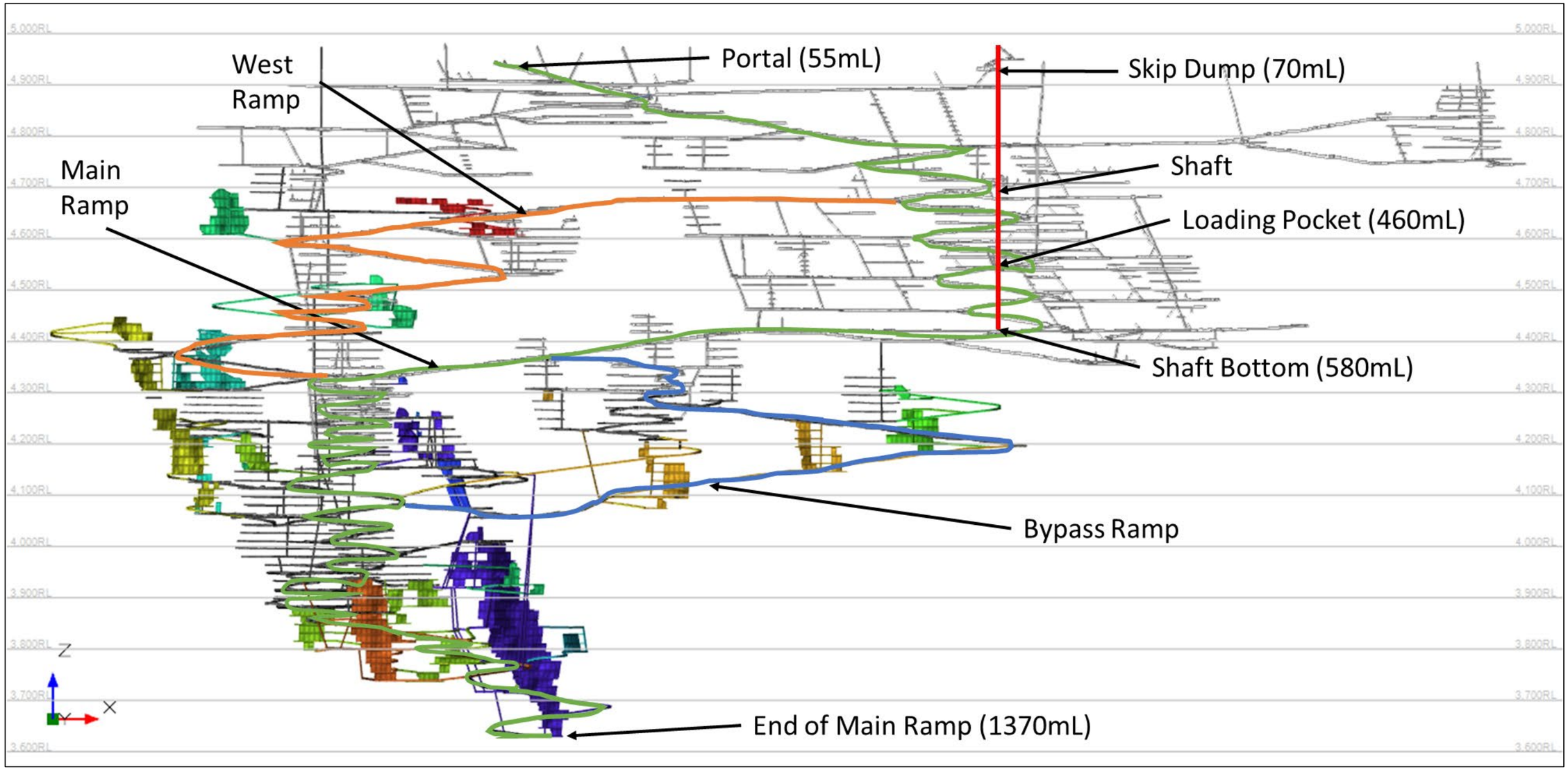


Figure 16-1: Long Section Eagle River Mine (looking North) showing Existing Ramps and Shafts
Source: SRK,2022

16.5 Current Mining Methods

Presently, Wesdome plans on extracting an average of 200 ktpa of mineral reserves over the next 5 years at the ERM. Historic and future gold production has and continues to be related to the amount of mining fronts that can be developed and produced at any given time. Key to the gold output is maximizing development from the capital program to access mineral reserves. Vertical extraction rates typically average 50 vertical m per year but may be highly variable within each zone.

Historic annual production at ERM has averaged 178 ktpa over the last 5 years with average head grades of ranging from 10.6 to 23.1 g/t over the same period (Table 6-3).

The shrinkage mining method was originally used at ERM from 1995 to 2001 to accommodate the narrow vein nature of the ore bodies. This technique is a labour intensive, low productivity mining method. Sub-level open stoping, a longhole mining method, was adopted as the primary mining method at ERM in 2001 utilizing captive sub-levels at a 15 m spacing. Currently, ERM utilizes a mix of captive and mechanized access to the sub-levels depending on how close the ramps are. Mechanized access is more productive, but also requires more lateral development with some areas being unable to support mechanized access.

Minimum mining widths are 1.5 with 1 m of external dilution expected. The ore body strikes east-west with strike length varying between 50 and 80 m depending on mining zone. Generally, 19% of the mill feed comes from sill development and 81% comes from stope production.

The captive sub-level mining method at ERM is mined as follows:

- Top and bottom access levels are established at 60 m intervals generally, (and up to 90 m).
- Top level is trackless access from the ramp system, often the haulage level for the stope above.
- Bottom level is trackless access from the ramp system and includes the development of a footwall drift, drawpoints, remucks and an Alimak nest.
- An Alimak raise is then driven from the bottom access to the top access to provide access and ventilation to the proposed sub-levels.
- Captive sub-levels (no access except from Alimak raise) are then excavated off the Alimak raise using jacklegs and slushers, generally 3 sub-level per stope with 15 m nominal sub-level spacing.
- Temporary raises are developed on vein to which the slushers move the broken development rock. These are later mucked by load-haul-dump (LHD) on the haulage levels below.
- Small longhole drills are slung to the captive sub-levels through the Alimak raise to drill the production holes and install the sub-level cable bolts.
- Production drilling is 13 to 18 m long vertical down-holes drilled at 64 mm (2.5 inch) diameter using a 3-2-3 pattern with a 0.9 m burden and 1.2 m spacing.
- The sill pillar is recovered from the top sub-level utilizing up-hole drilling at 64 mm (2.5 inch) diameter dipped at 70°.

- Slot raises (1.8 m x 1.8 m) are drilled and blasted at the far end of the sub-level from the Alimak raise, drop raises used with down holes, inverse raise used to recover the sill pillar above the top sub-level.
- All blast holes are loaded with stick emulsion using Swedish pneumatic loaders.
- Drilling and blasting progresses using a longitudinal retreat methodology from the slot raise on each sub-level back towards the Alimak raise and from the bottom sub-level to the top sub-level.
- On the top sub-level, the downholes and upholes are blasted together.
- All mucking is done from the bottom haulage level where LHD muck the broken ore and load the 30-t class haul trucks.
- LHD shrinks the broken ore, generally only pulling enough broken ore to create void space for the next blast, this leaves the majority of the broken ore in the stope to provide confinement to the footwall and hangingwall to minimize dilution.
- Once all blasting is completed, the LHD's will muck the stope as quickly as possible in order to empty the stope quickly to minimize dilution.
- If a stope is planned directly below, Cemented Rock Fill (CRF) will be placed in the empty stope in order to create a sill pillar to increase stope extraction of the stope below before filling the remaining volume with Uncemented Rock Fill (URF).
- Otherwise, the whole stope is backfilled with URF from the top access level.

The stope development process for the mechanized version of the mining method is the same except that no Alimak raise or temporary raises on vein are required as access in from the ramp system. This approach allows for a greater degree of mechanization when developing the sub-levels including the use of small LHD and one boom jumbo thus providing a more productive and safer workplace.

An example of a captive sub-level mining block is shown in Figure 16-2., and example of captive sub-level open stope access layout is shown in Figure 16-3.

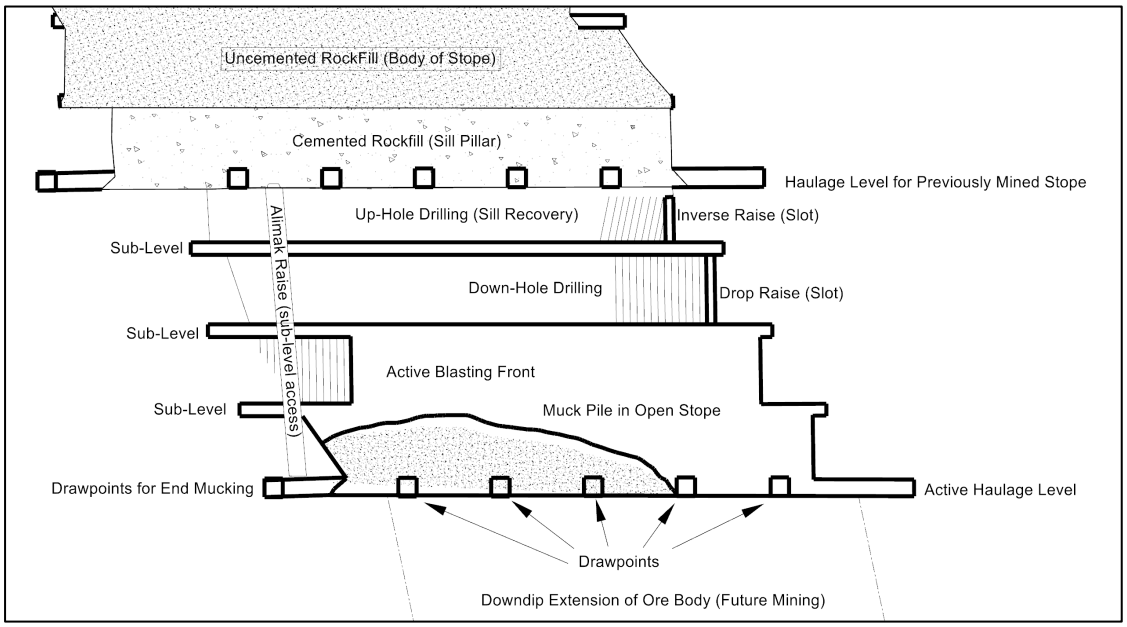


Figure 16-2: Sub-Level Open Stoping Mining Method (Captive Sub-Levels)
Source: SRK, 2022

An example of a sub-level mining block with mechanized access is shown in Figure 16-4.

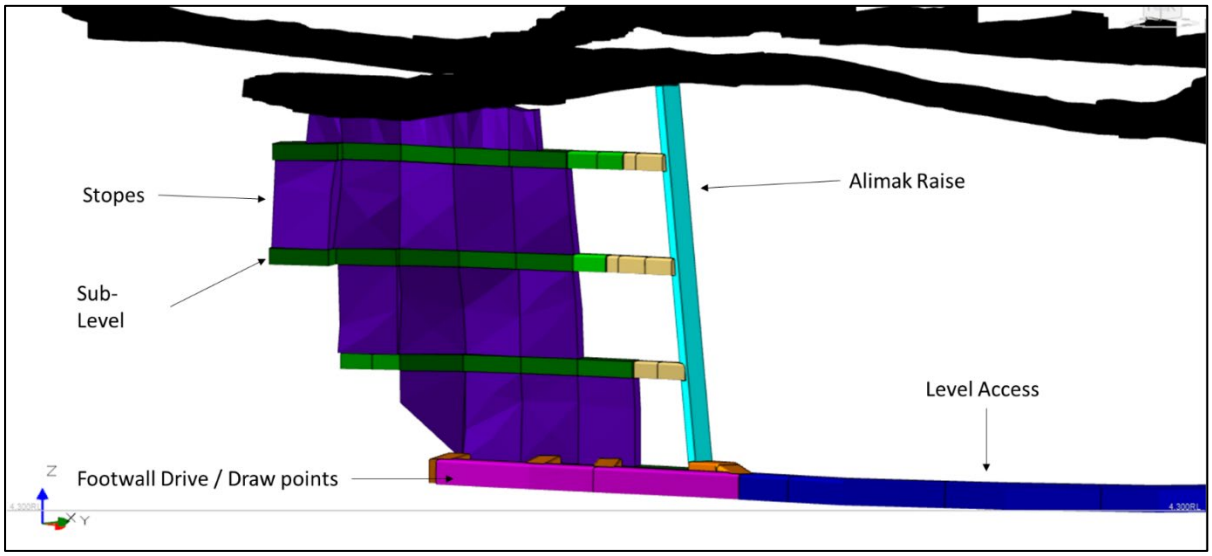


Figure 16-3: Sub-level Open Stoping Captive Access Layout
Source: SRK,2022

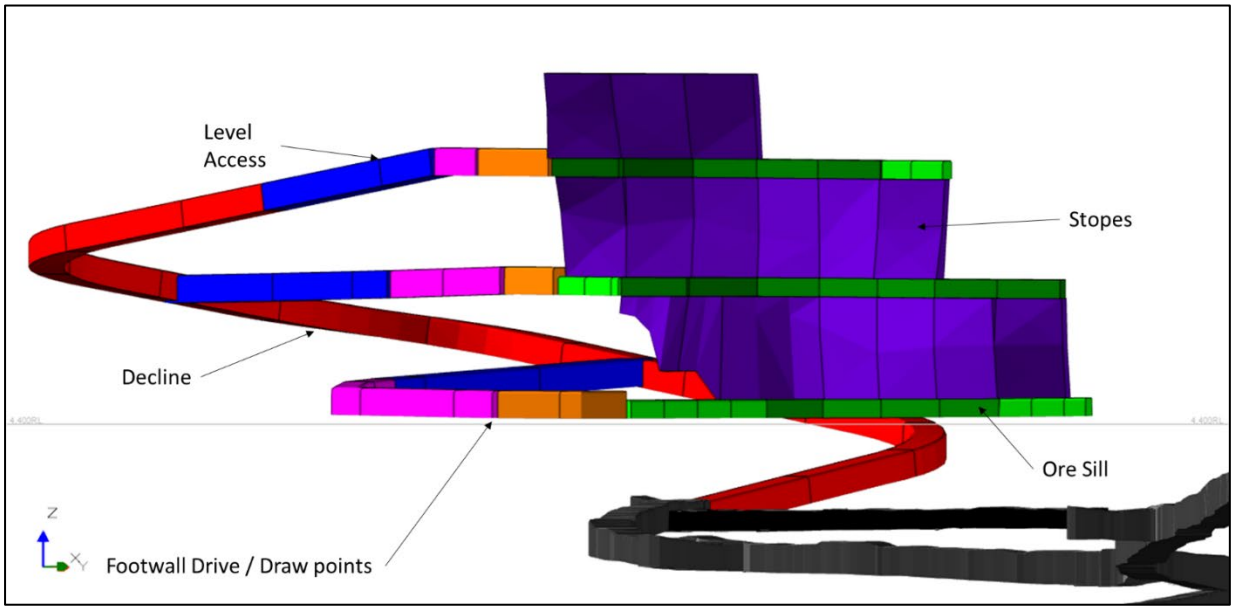


Figure 16-4: Sub-Level Open Stoping Mechanized Access Layout
Source: SRK, 2022

16.6 Mine Design Parameters for Stopes and Ore Development

Deswik Stope Optimizer (DSO) was utilized to complete the stope and in-ore development design. The parameters listed in Table 16-3 were used to generate a stoping inventory based on sub-level open stoping mining methods. A marginal CoG of 3.0g/t Au was also utilized to smooth the outline of the mining blocks generated at the stope CoG, although this approach added very little material to the mining blocks. Additional waste shapes were created manually to smooth outlines of the mining blocks to ensure blasted ore would flow to the drawpoints. This additional material is considered "must take" material for the mining method to work as intended and is therefore included in the Mineral Reserve Statement as additional dilution.

Table 16-3: Sub-Level Open Stoping Design Parameters

Parameter	Units	Value
Stope CoG	g/t	5.5
Marginal CoG	g/t	3.00
Stope Segment Height	m	15
Stope Segment Length	m	10
Min. Stope Width	m	1.50
Dilution Footwall	m	0.50
Dilution Hangingwall	m	0.50

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Table 16-4 lists the DSO parameters used to generate the ore development (levels and sub-levels on vein) to be included in the Mineral Reserve Statement. These drifts developed within the mineralized envelope, i.e., “on vein”, are developed under geology control with all other development being under survey control. The remaining development was designed following the mine design parameters for waste development.

Table 16-4: Ore Development Shapes Parameters

Parameter	Unit	Value
Development CoG	g/t Au	2.0
Min. Sub-Level Width	m	3
Max. Sub-Level Width	m	8
Sub-Level Height	m	2.7
Segment Length	m	10
Dilution Near Side	m	0
Dilution Far Side	m	0

Source: Wesdome, 2022

16.7 Mine Design Parameters for Waste Development

SRK applied the development profiles found on Table 16-5 to the development design strings; these are based on current mine design parameters at ERM. The ramps and level access drifts are designed at 5 mW x 4 mH with an arched back development profile to support the haulage of ore and waste with the 30 t class haul trucks. The footwall drifts, drawpoints, and ventilation drifts are developed at 4 mW x 4 mH to accommodate a 5 yd^3 LHD. Drawpoint cross section may be further reduced to a 3.75 mW x 2.5 mH in order to “choke” muck flow which makes over pull less likely to occur.

All vertical development is planned as Alimak raising, either with a 3 x 3 m cross-section for stope raises or as a 3.4 m diameter round profile for ventilation raises.

Table 16-5: Mine Design Parameters

Development Type	Section Profile
Ramp	5.0 mW x 4.0 mH
Ramp Standoff	Min. 25 m
Ramp Radius	25m – 30 m
Ramp Gradient	Max +/-15%
Level Access	5.0 mW x 4.0 mH
Drawpoint	4.0 mW x 4.0 mH
Footwall Drive	4.0 mW x 4.0 mH
Footwall Standoff	16 m
Ventilation Drive	4.0 mW x 4.0 mH
Alimak Raise	3.0 mW x 3.0 mH
Ventilation Raise (Alimak)	3.4 m diameter

Source: Wesdome, 2022

16.8 Modifying Factors: Dilution and Mining Recovery

Internal or planned dilution represents zones of mineralization below the CoG that is unavoidably mined along with mineralization above the CoG due to the selectivity of the specific stoping method employed. Planned dilution is included within the Mineral Reserve Estimate accounting for marginal and waste material added to ensure the broken ore would flow properly to the drawpoints on the haulage level.

External or un-planned dilution represents waste tonnage (such as overbreak) that is mined along with mineralization above the CoG. External dilution is included as a modifying factor in the mineral resource to mineral reserve conversion. Cavity monitoring surveys are routinely carried out at ERM and indicate that there is typically an average of 1.0 m of wall overbreak between the hangingwall and footwall. This 1.0 m of overbreak is accounted for in the DSO setup and included within the Mineral Reserve Estimate. An external dilution of 5% has also been added to ore development within the Mineral Reserve Estimate.

Mining recovery is also included as a modifying factor in the mineral resource to mineral reserve conversion. This factor accounts for mining losses resulting from the mining process from planned and unplanned sources including but not limited to:

- Underbreak in stope blasting
- Bridging of broken ore within stope
- Broken ore left in stope as unrecoverable
- Losses during loading and haulage operations
- Rib pillars

Generally, a mining recovery factor does not affect grade as the grade of losses is assumed to be equal to the diluted grade of the stope. Mining recovery of 90% has been applied to all stoping activities and 99% to development tasks within the Mineral Reserve Estimate. A summary of the modifying factors is presented in Table 16-6.

Table 16-6: Modifying Factors

Item	Stopes	Development
BCoG/DCoG	5.5 g/t Au	2.0 g/t Au
Minimum Width	1.5 m	3.0 m
External Dilution	1.0 m applied in DSO (0.5 m HW, 0.5 m FW)	5%
External Dilution Grade	Block model grade with all Inferred Mineral Resources and Unclassified blocks set to 0 g/t Au	
Mining Recovery	90%	99%

Source: SRK, 2022

16.9 3D Mine Model

A long section view of the 3D mine model is shown in Figure 16-5. Existing ramp, lateral, and vertical development workings are shown in grey, existing stopes are not shown for clarity. Planned stoping included within the Mineral Reserve Estimate and the ramp, lateral and vertical development required to extract these stopes is shown in various colors. Refer to Figure 16-5 to Figure 16-9 for zone details.

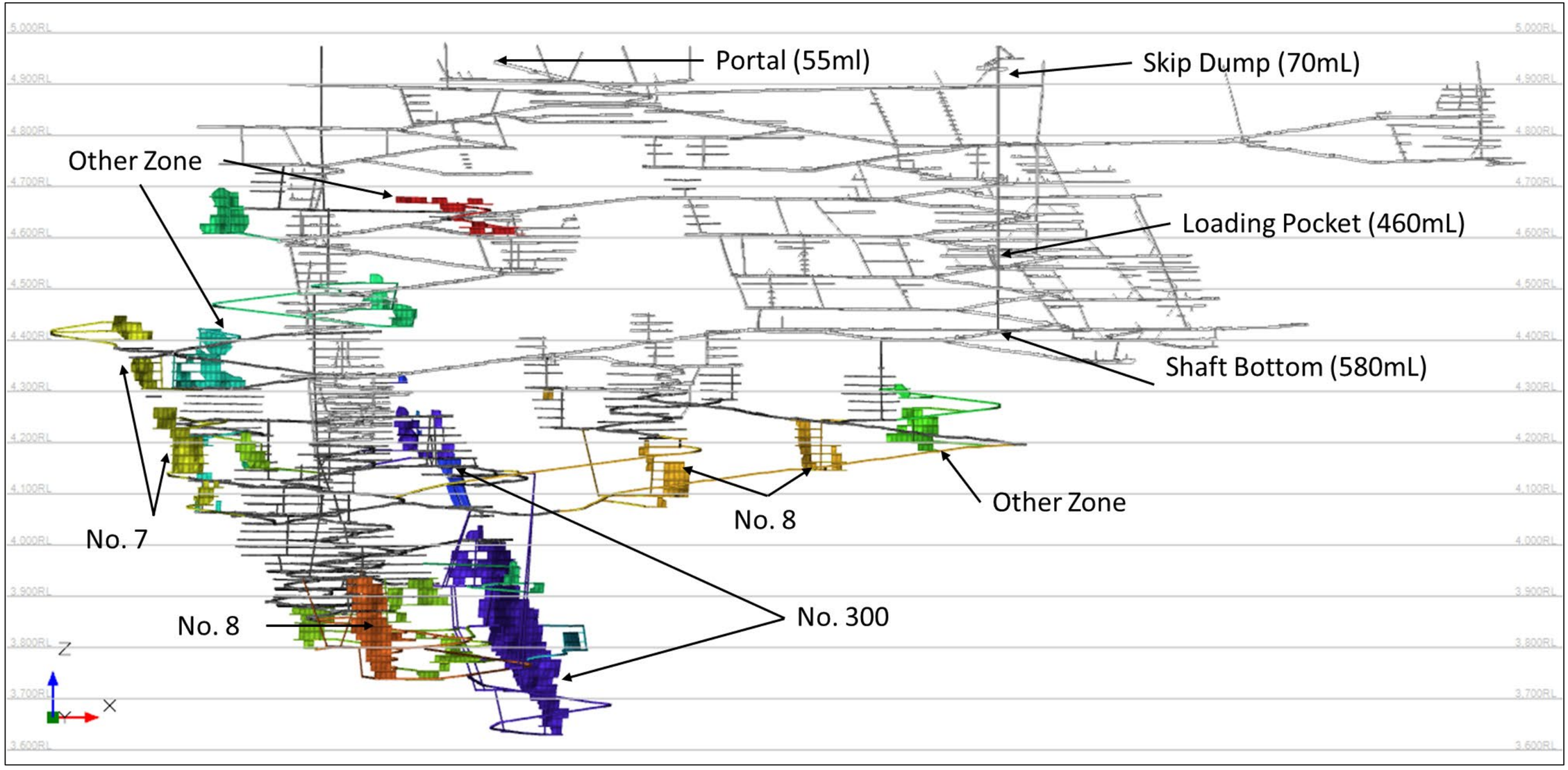


Figure 16-5: Long Section of Eagle River Mine showing Mineral Reserve Blocks (looking North) (No.300, No.7, No.8, Other zones)

Source: SRK,2022

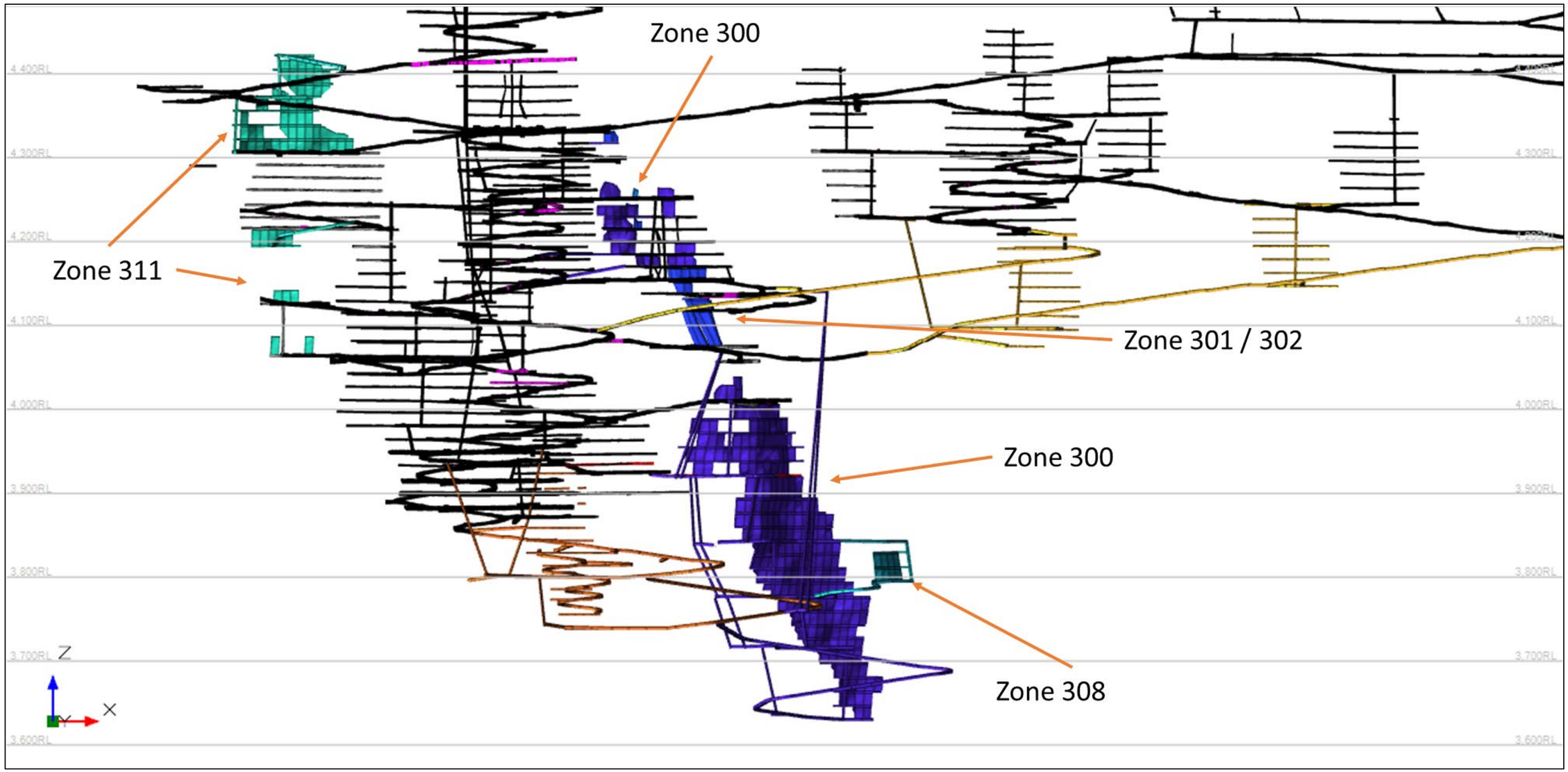


Figure 16-6: Long Section of No. 300 Zone (looking North) including Zone 300, Zone 301, Zone 302, Zone 308 and Zone 311
Source: SRK,2022

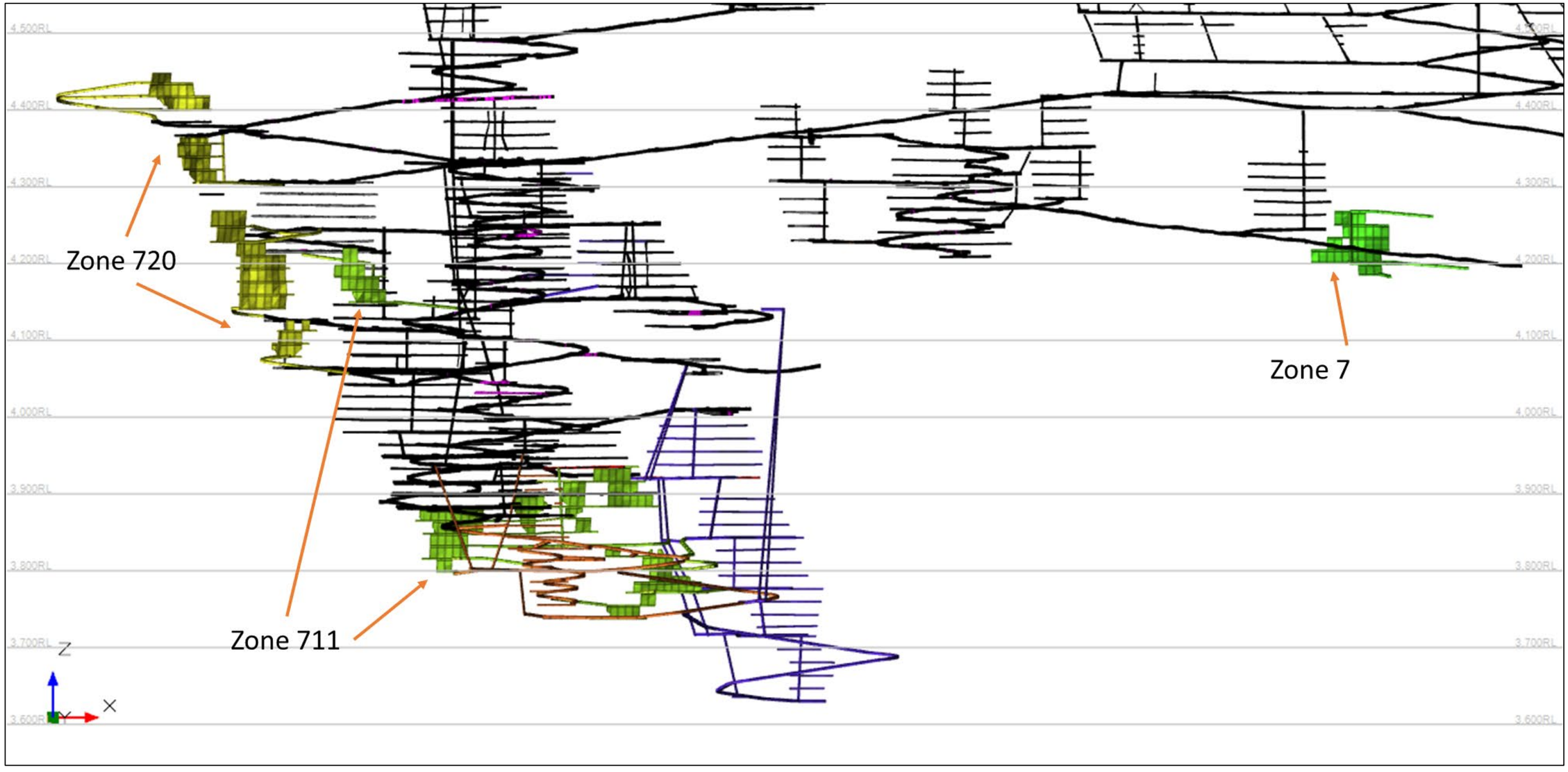


Figure 16-7: Long Section of No. 7 Zone (looking North) including Zone 7, Zone 711, and Zone 720

Source: SRK,2022

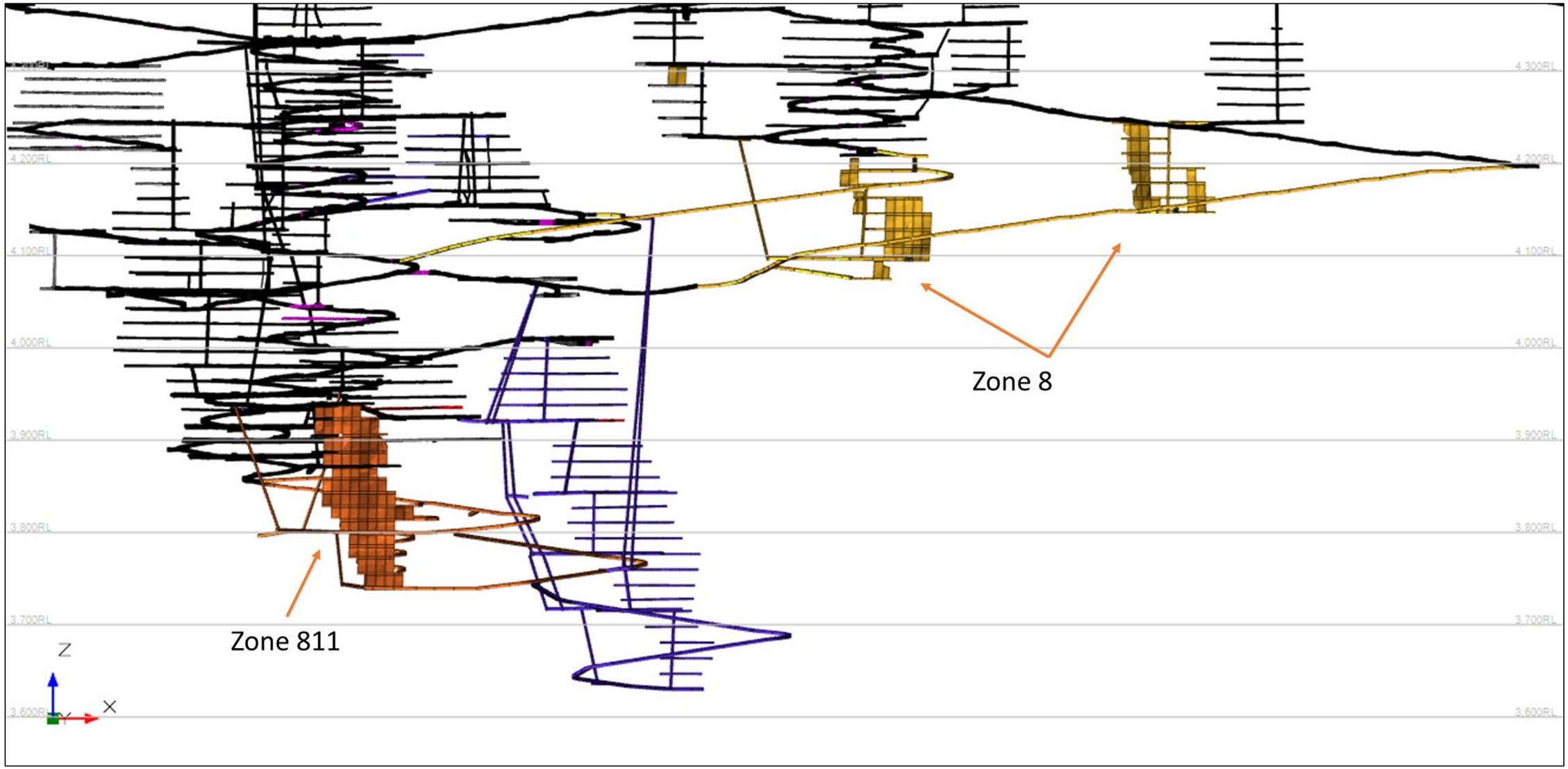


Figure 16-8: Long Section of No. 8 Zone (looking North) including Zone 8, and Zone 811

Source: SRK,2022

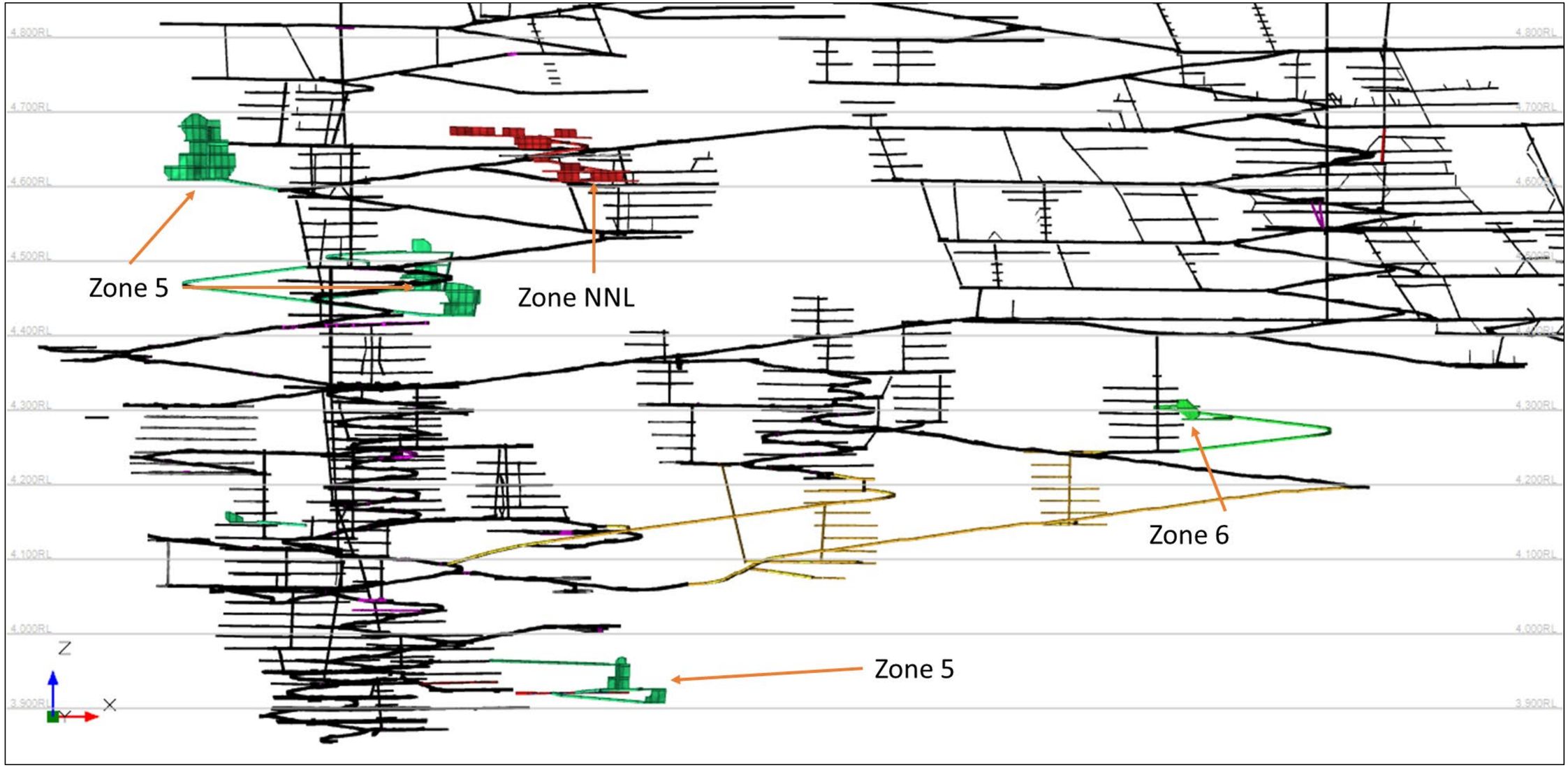


Figure 16-9: Long Section of Other Zones (looking North) including Zone 5, Zone 6 and Zone NNL

Source: SRK,2022

16.10 Life of Mine Production Plan

The following section provides details of the Life of Mine (LOM) plan that has been developed to support the Mineral Reserve Estimate. This Reserve only LOM plan has been leveled utilizing Deswik.Sched™ software to achieve a consistent metal production profile of approximately 95 koz Au per annum while maintaining a maximum ore production rate of 250 ktpa. Actual annual ounce production at ERM may exceed this value by mining additional Mineral Resources and other mineralized material that would not be part of the Mineral Reserve Estimate.

Development Schedule

All development is planned to be completed by Wesdome crews with the help of contractors as required. Contractors are expected to complete all vertical development as well as capital lateral waste development as required.

A summary of total development by year is provided in Table 16-7. A design growth allowance of 15% has been added to the designed capital lateral development to account for infrastructure excavations that have not been included in the design, such as safety bays, remucks, storages, electrical cut-outs, sumps, refuge stations, and backslashes for truck loading at the ramp intersection.

Table 16-7: Life of Mine Development Schedule

Category	LOM Total	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Lateral Capital (m)	19,997	4,190	4,668	4,685	4,672	1,735	48
Lateral Operating (m)	10,701	3,037	2,653	1,808	1,538	1,634	30
Total Lateral (m)	**30,698**	**7,227**	**7,321**	**6,493**	**6,210**	**3,370**	**78**
Vertical Capital (m)	3,464	600	896	1,348	402	218	-
Vertical Operating (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Vertical (m)	**3,464**	**600**	**896**	**1,348**	**402**	**218**	**-**
Total (m)	**34,161**	**7,827**	**8,217**	**7,841**	**6,612**	**3,587**	**78**

Source: Wesdome, 2022

Production Schedule

The Life of Mine plan as shown below includes a total tonnage of 1,066 kt, varying from a peak annual tonnage of 252 ktpa down to 86 ktpa in the final year of the mine life. The underground mine is scheduled to operate 365 days a year with two 12 hour shifts per day; weather and other factors will cause delays, which are factored into the overall production rate. Table 16-8 shows the annual production with head grades based on the Mineral Reserve only LOM.

Table 16-8: LOM Production Schedule

Production	LOMP Total	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Tonnes (kt)	1,066	231	252	169	130	199	86
Au Grade (g/t)	15.28	12.74	11.81	17.41	22.64	14.79	18.03
Au Ounces (koz)	**524**	**94.5**	**95.5**	**94.8**	**94.7**	**94.5**	**49.7**

Source: Wesdome, 2022

16.11 Underground Mining Fleet and Labour

The underground mobile mining fleet at ERM is a combination of owner and contractor equipment as summarized in Table 16-9. The owner fleet is expected to remain stable over the LOM period, with contractor's fleet changing as required to meet their obligations.

ERM expects to spend $32.9 M over the LOM on replacing and rebuilding their mobile equipment fleet; this expenditure is included within the Sustaining Project Capital category, see Section 21.1.2.

Table 16-9: Current Mobile Equipment Fleet

Equipment	Owner Quantity	Contractor Quantity	Total Fleet Quantity
2-Boom Jumbo	3	1	4
Blockholer	2	3	5
6 yd LHD	6	0	6
4 yd LHD	1	1	2
3.5 yd LHD	2	1	3
2 yd LHD	8	0	8
30 t Haul UG Truck	3	2	5
Scissor Lift	3	1	4
Production Drills	4	1	5
Light Vehicles	23	7	30
Total Company	**55**	**17**	**72**

Source: Wesdome, 2022

The underground labour force at ERM is a mix of owner and contractor personnel as shown in Table 16-10. The Company labour force is expected to remain stable over the LOM period, with contractor's labour changing as required to meet their obligations.

Table 16-10: Current UG Mine Labour Force

Department	Owner Quantity	Contractor Quantity	Total Quantity
Mine Supervision	8	3	11
Mine Engineering	9	0	9
Mine Geology	10	0	10
Development Crew	16	24	40
LHD Operator	8	0	8
Truck Operator	24	0	24
Service Miners	8	2	10
Construction Miners	8	3	11
Mine Electricians	8	0	8
Mine Maintenance	12	4	16
Total Company	**111**	**36**	**147**

Source: Wesdome, 2022

16.12 Mine Ventilation

Ventilation to underground workings is provided in accordance with Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, Regulations 854 Section 183.1 (3), which stipulates that the flow of air must be at least 0.06 cubic meters per second for each kilowatt of the diesel- powered equipment operating in the workplace. This airflow requirement is commonly expressed in thousands of cubic feet per minute (Kcfm) or cubic meters per second (CMS).

ERM currently operates a push-pull mechanical ventilation system in which fresh air is supplied through the #2 Main Fresh Air Raise and the 809 Decline Ramp, then exhausted via the #1 Main Surface Return Air Raise. Simulations performed utilizing the existing fresh air fans and 520 L boosters have indicated that the most that the existing system can achieve is an airflow of 495 Kcfm (234 CMS) at surface density to deliver 320 Kcfm (151 CMS) to the underground work areas.

16.12.1 Life of Mine Ventilation

In 2021, Wesdome commissioned Jodouin Mine Ventilation Ltd. to model the existing ventilation system and to provide a pre-feasibility level Life of Mine (LOM) ventilation design for ERM based on future expansion plans to the approximate 1260 m level.

Designs were completed by modelling the current state ventilation system, then specifying infrastructure required to meet future state demands in accordance with legislated requirements and ventilation best practices. This approach includes limiting ventilation flows to between 300 ft/min (1.5 m/s) and 590 ft/min (3.0 m/s) to minimize dust entrainment in primary airflows.

Primary airflow requirements were determined based on expected equipment utilization factors at a future full production steady state. A list of anticipated equipment and their associated utilization factors is summarized below in Table 16-11.

Table 16-11: UG Diesel Equipment Fleet - Steady State

Unit	Quantity	HP Each	kW Each	Utilization (Diesel Engine) (%)	Total HP	Total kW	Total CFM (100 cfm/hp)	Total CMS
Three Mining Areas (North Ramp, South Ramp, Middle Zone)								
Development								
Jumbo	1	74	55	25	19	14	1,850	1
Truck (35 Ton)	1	400	298	100	400	298	40,000	19
LHD (6 YD)	1	270	201	100	270	201	27,000	13
Toyota Jeep	1	128	95	50	64	48	6,400	3
Subtotal							75,250	35
Production								
LHD (4.4 YD)	1	165	123	100	165	123	16,500	8
Truck (35 Ton)	1	400	298	100	400	298	40,000	19
Toyota Jeep	1	128	95	50	64	48	6,400	3
Subtotal							62,900	30
Haulage and Misc								
Truck (42 t)	1	535	399	100	535	399	53,500	25
Toyota Jeep	2	128	95	50	64	48	12,800	6
Boom Truck	3	147	110	100	147	110	44,100	21
Grader	1	175	130	25	44	33	4,375	2
Subtotal							114,775	54
Summary								
Development	3			100			225,750	106
Production	3			100			188,700	89
Haulage	1			100			114,775	54
Subtotal							529,225	250
Leakage	16%						84,676	40
Total @ UG Density 1370 mL Fresh Air raise						0.084	613,901	290
TOTAL @ Surface Density						0.075	765,569	361

Source: Jodouin Mine Ventilation, 2021

Required ventilation raises were designed to a maximum diameter of 3.3 m (11 ft), based on practical limitations for Alimak raising on site as advised by ERM. Raises could be excavated as Alimak raises or raise boring. A long section view with main flows and volumes at steady state LOM plan production is shown below in Figure 16-10.

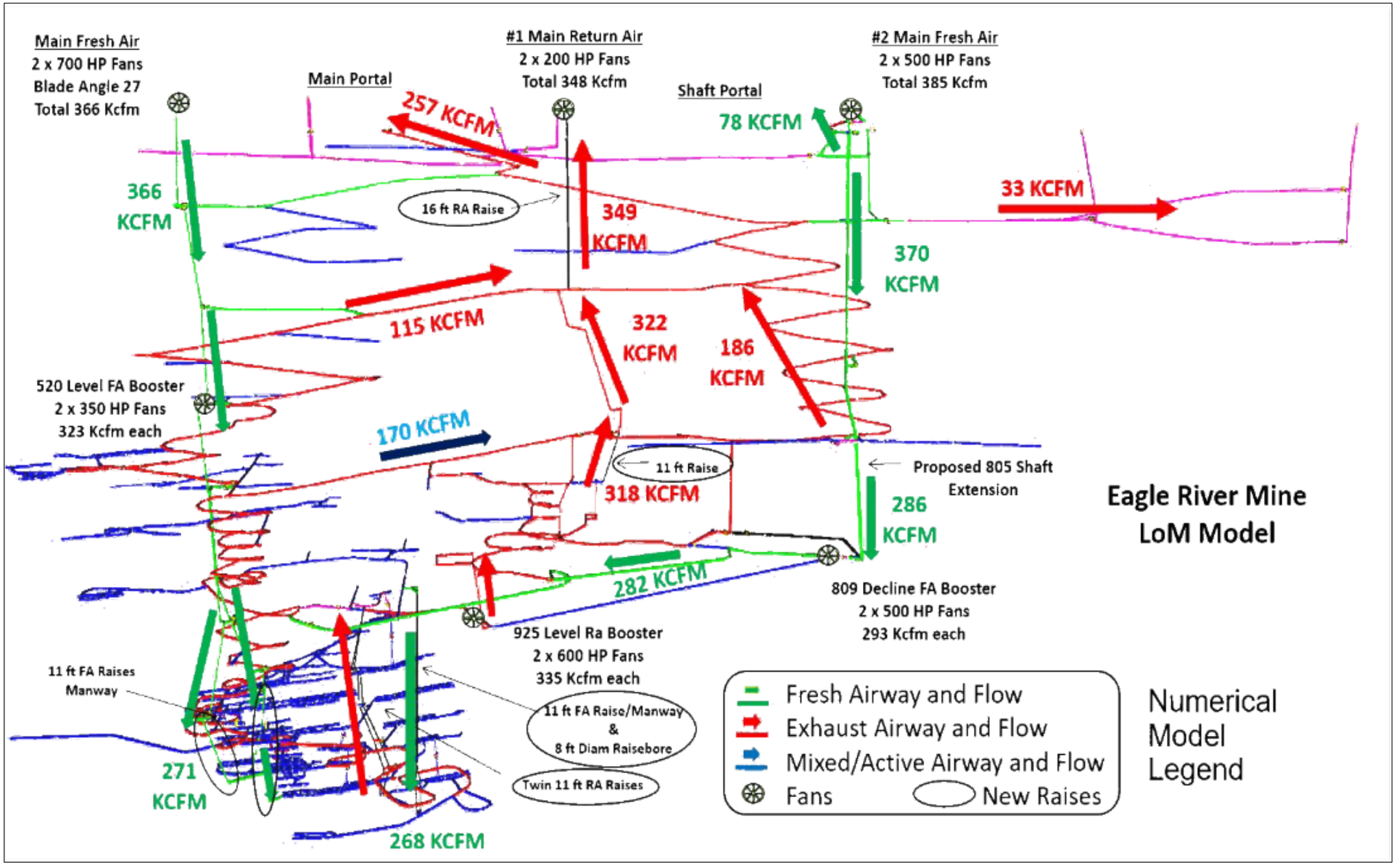


Figure 16-10: Steady State LOM Plan Ventilation Flows

Source: Jodouin Mine Ventilation, 2021

Study results indicated that the ERM will require an airflow of 766 Kcfm (362 CMS) at surface density to deliver 614 Kcfm (290 CMS) underground to meet LOM planned development and production plans.

To achieve the LOM airflow requirements, the following mine ventilation installation upgrades are required:

1. New # 2 Main fresh air shaft fans and heaters (Replace the existing Dumas Fans)
2. New Surface # 1 Main Return Air Fans
3. New 809 Decline U/G Fresh Air Boosters
4. New 925 L UG Return Air Boosters

16.13 Mine Dewatering

A series of pumps (electric and air) in the mine are used to collect the water from the active headings, various sumps, as well as the lowest points in the mine where water naturally accumulates. The electric pumps used on site are designed to pump 18.9 m^3/s (300 USgpm) of clear water. However, because of high turbidity water below 460 mL, pumps in these locations are 30 % less efficient. High turbidity water is mostly associated with active headings due to the mining process and as such are only prevalent in the lower depths of the mine (below 460 mL Shaft Station). Hence, the majority of high turbidity water is encountered below this level and then large clear-water pumps are used at 460 Level to pump the water up to 220 mL. This water is then pumped to 140 mL where flocculant is added. From 140 mL the water is then pumped to 60 mL where final sampling, flocculant, and coagulant are completed before the water exits the mine.

Slimes from precipitated flocculent are sampled, and if they meet BCoG are sent to the mill; otherwise they are deposited underground.

A longitudinal section of the mine showing all sump and pump locations is shown below in Figure 16-11.

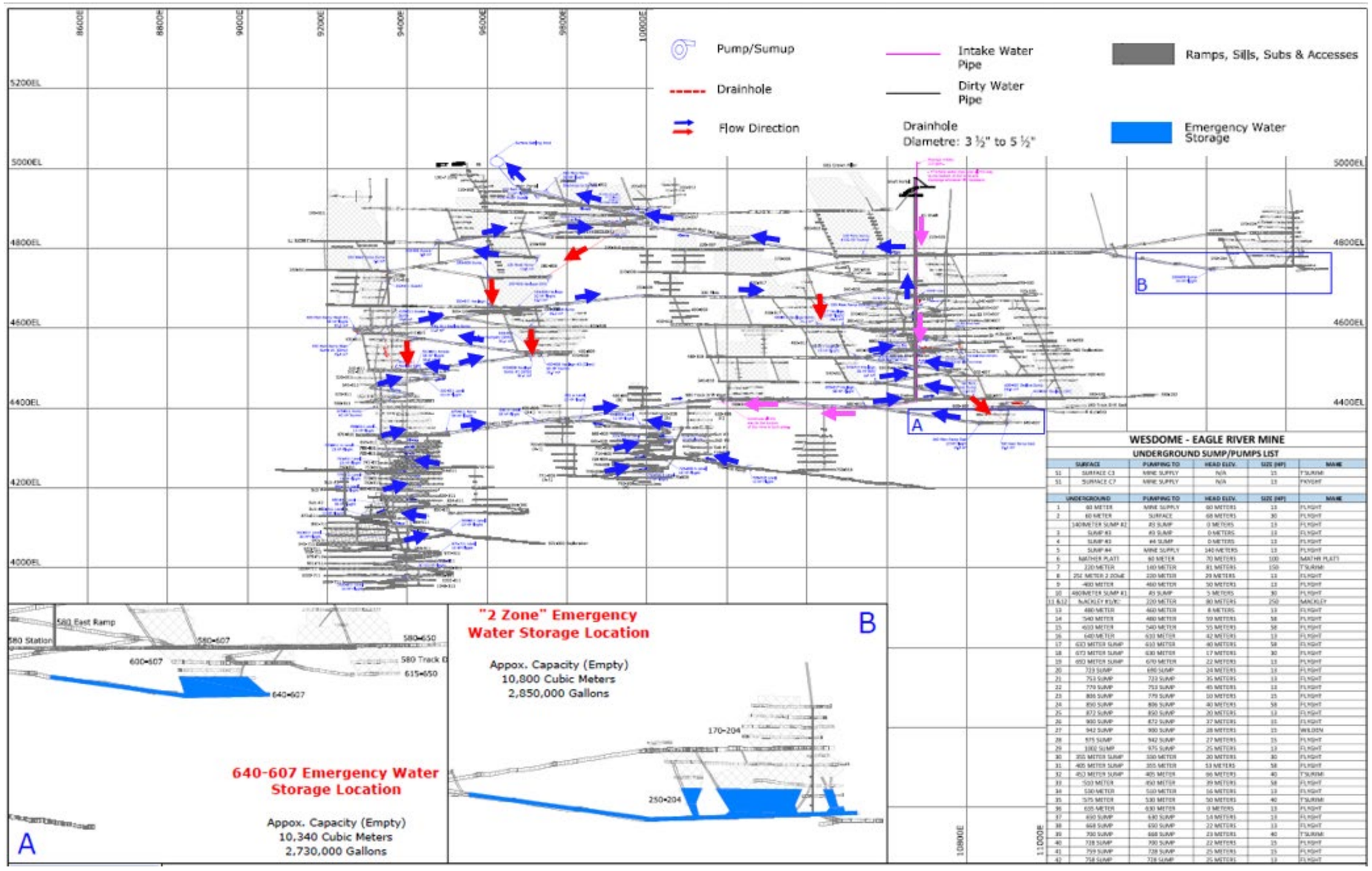


Figure 16-11: Sectional view showing Dewatering System

Source: Modified from Wesdome, 2021

The regular dewatering operations underground are currently in a transitional period as the existing systems are nearing the design capacity. Several projects are ongoing with the overall goal of simplifying and improving the current system including pump and sump optimization, moving towards PVC pipe to improve system capacity and ease of maintenance, and establishing a process water recycling system.

17 Recovery Methods

17.1 Introduction

The Eagle River Mill (Mill) is permitted for up to 1,200 tonnes per day (t/d) on a crushing basis.

The Mill comprises the following unit operations:

- Three ore pads for stockpiles, to separate Eagle and Mishi ore
- Primary and secondary crushing of run-of-mine (ROM) material
- Primary and secondary grinding of fine ore
- Gravity recovery of cyclone feed
- Trash screen and pre-leach thickener
- Leach circuit
- Merrill-Crowe circuit
- Tailings filtration
- Refinery
- Cyanide detoxification
- Metallurgical laboratory

17.2 Current Operating Parameters

Operating parameters for 2021 and 2022 are shown in Table 17-1.

Table 17-1: Mill Operating Parameters for 2021 and 2022

Parameters	Unit	Eagle	Mishi
Mill Availability*	%	93.3%	
Daily Mill Throughput (Max)	t/d	1,027	1,061
Daily Mill Throughput (Average)	t/d	779	773
Crushing Product Size, 80% Passing (lower screen)	inch	9/16”	9/16”
Grinding Product Size, 75% Passing	µm	74	74
Gravity Circuit Feed Source	-	Cyclone Feed	-
Thickener Underflow Density	%	55	55
Leach pH range	-	10.5 -11.2	10.5 -11.2
Recovery – Gravity Circuit (Average)	%	43	-
Recovery – Merrill-Crowe Circuit (Average)	%	88	94
Recovery – Overall (Average)	%	97	83
Daily Produced Ounce (Average)	oz	330	51

Source: Wesdome, 2022

* The mill operates based on 93.3% availability; however, for 2021 the mill was available for 86% of the time. The reduced availability was due to a planned shutdown in August 2021 to address the following items:

- Replacement and installation of a new cone crusher
- Replacement and installation of a new trash screen
- Inspection and re-installation of the secondary ball mill gearbox, motor alignment check and liner inspection
- Inspection of the fine ore bin inspection and
- Repair of the coarse ore bin

17.3 Process Plant Description

The mill flowsheet is shown in Figure 17-1.

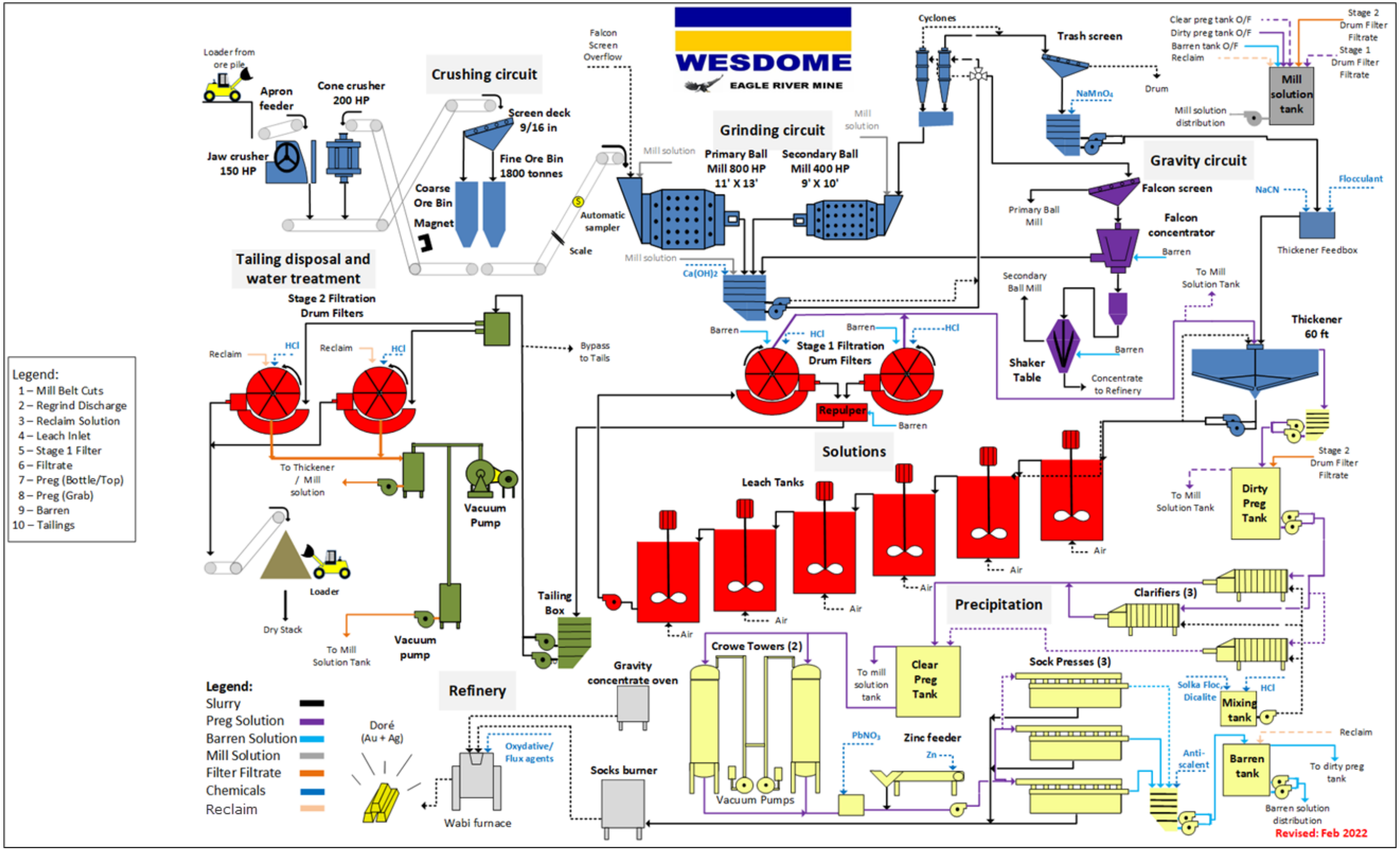


Figure 17-1: Mill Flowsheet Chart

Source: Wesdome, 2022

17.3.1 Stockpiles and Crushing Circuit

There are three stockpile floors that can feed the mill with a front-end loader (FEL). The crushing circuit is a standard two stage process (2CB). From the stockpile a FEL deposits the ore into the jaw crusher. Coarse ore is transported by conveyor to be classified on a double deck vibrating screen. Oversize material goes to the secondary crushing and is reclassified after size reduction (cone crusher is in closed circuit with the vibrating screen). Undersize material is directed to the fine ore bin. The fine ore is transported from the fine ore bin by two conveyors to the primary ball mill (the second conveyor is fitted with a weightometer).

17.3.2 Grinding Circuit

The grinding circuit consists of a primary ball mill followed by a secondary ball mill in closed circuit with hydrocyclones (cyclones). The primary ball mill discharges into the cyclone pumpbox, and the slurry is then pumped to cyclones for classification. Process water (mill solutions) is added to the primary ball mill and cyclone feed pumpbox to obtain the required cyclone feed density. Lime slurry is added to the cyclone pumpbox to target the pH for cyanide leaching and downstream Merrill Crowe circuit.

Cyclone undersize material reports to the secondary ball mill, which also discharges into the cyclone pumpbox. The cyclone overflow is sent to the vibrating trash screen and via gravity, the slurry enters the thickener pumpbox to be pumped to the thickener feedbox. The trash screen oversize is collected in drums and periodically removed.

17.3.3 Gravity Circuit

The gravity circuit includes centrifugal concentration fed via a 2 mm guard screen. Feed to the gravity circuit is a portion of the cyclone feed (varied based on feed tonnage). The guard screen oversize material reports to the primary ball mill.

The guard screen undersize material is fed to the centrifugal concentrator via gravity. Operation of the gravity concentrator is semi-batch, and the gravity concentrate is collected in a hopper and upgraded on a shaking table daily. The table concentrate is treated by magnetic separation and sent to the refinery for the smelting in to doré bars. The centrifugal tailings discharge into the cyclone pumpbox, and the shaking table tailings are pumped to the secondary ball mill feed by the shaker room sump.

17.3.4 Pre-leach Thickener and Leaching

The thickener pumpbox receives the trash screen undersize material and is the location for sodium permanganate solution addition. The slurry is then pumped to the thickener feed box, where flocculant and cyanide are added, and the slurry discharges the feedbox via gravity into the thickener feedwell. The thickener underflow is pumped to the leach tanks, which are agitated and use compressed air sparging as a source of dissolved oxygen. The leach circuit consists of six tanks (with one tank on standby), and the slurry flows via an upcomer by gravity displacement. The retention time of the leach circuit (36 to 38 hours) is sufficient for gold extraction from the solids for both ore types.

The discharge from tank 6 is filtered by two drum filters to recover the pregnant solution, which is sent to the thickener. The solids are washed and re-pulped with barren solution and pumped to the tailings circuit. The drum filters use compressed air to purge the solids from the filter cloth.

The thickener overflow reports to a dirty pregnant solution tank. The dirty pregnant solution is treated by clarifiers to remove suspended solids. The clarifier discharge is clear pregnant solution and is pumped to a tank to proceed to the Merrill-Crowe circuit.

17.3.5 Merrill-Crowe Circuit (Precipitation)

The suspended solids in the thickener overflow are removed by three clarifiers in parallel. Two clarifiers are operated with one on standby. The clarifiers are primed with Dicalite (diatomaceous earth) and Solka Floc (cellulose filter material) before filtering the dirty pregnant solution to the clear pregnant solution tank. The clarified pregnant solution proceeds to two vacuum towers to remove much of the dissolved oxygen in solution. The de-oxygenated solution is transferred to a hopper to which zinc is added. Lead nitrate is added to the zinc hopper via a small barren solution tank. The solution proceeds to a socks press primed with Dicalite where the gold precipitate is captured by sock presses and the filtered solution is pumped to barren solution tank. Two sock presses are operated in parallel with one on standby. On a bi-weekly basis, socks are removed and sent to the refinery.

17.3.6 Tailings Circuit

The discharge from the drum filters is pumped to the tailings building and then filtered by two additional drum filters to recover the solution, which is sent to the process water tank or thickener. The solids are washed with reclaim water and loaded onto a conveyor for dry stacking at the tailings facility.

17.3.7 Refinery

The refinery is a restricted entry facility, with Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), concrete vault with a safe, a sock burner oven, and a furnace. The smelting is performed in a Wabi furnace currently using propane as the fuel. Solids-laden press socks are burned to remove the cloth and inorganic

material used for filtration. The resultant ashes (precipitation concentrate) contain gold and silver precipitate.

The furnace treats two concentrates to produce doré.

- Shaking table concentrate
- Precipitation concentrate

The concentrate from the shaking table and the sock ashes are separately mixed with smelting and oxidative reagents to produce doré of 80 to 94% gold content.

17.3.8 Cyanide Detoxification

Cyanide is detoxified by addition of 50% hydrogen peroxide in solution phase. The cyanide is present in the solution in the dry stack tailings moisture content, which egresses into a Reclaim Pond via runoff from precipitation. Hydrogen peroxide is added in the Reclaim Pond as needed based on the concentration of Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) and free cyanide. The hydrogen peroxide then oxidizes cyanide to cyanate, which further decomposes into ammonia and carbon dioxide through natural hydrolysis process. The hydrogen peroxide treatment scheme is effective because the mill operates a closed loop water balance, reducing the mass loading of cyanide requiring treatment. Using the reclaim water in the mill minimizes the discharge of effluent.

17.3.9 Consumables and Reagents

Consumables and reagents used in the mill are presented in Table 17-2. The kg/t values are derived from 2021 processing data.

Table 17-2: Mill Consumables and Reagents

Chemical	Usage	kg/t
Sodium Cyanide	Gold leaching reagent	0.520
Hydrated Lime	Maintain the pH range for cyanidation	0.786
Zinc Dust	Gold cementation in Merrill-Crowe circuit	0.086
Lead Nitrate	Zinc surface preparation agent in Merrill-Crowe circuit for gold cementation.	0.008
Grinding Media 1.5”	Required by secondary ball mill	0.593
Grinding Media 3”	Required by primary ball mill	0.773
Hydrogen Peroxide	Cyanide detoxification	0.026
Flocculent	Settling aid in thickener	0.005
Solka Floc	Filtration aid in clarifiers	0.020
Anti-scalant	To reduce the formation of scale	0.001
Dicalite	Filtration aid in clarifiers	0.189
Sodium Permanganate (20%)	Iron reduction prior to Merrill-Crowe circuit	0.011
Hydrochloric Acid	Drum filter cleaning & scale removal	0.023
Borax	Smelting reagent - flux	0.053
Sodium Nitrate	Smelting reagent - oxidant	0.039
Soda Ash	Smelting reagent - oxidant	0.001
Silica Sand	Smelting reagent - slag agent	0.017
Manganese Dioxide	Smelting reagent	0.001
Refractory Liner	Wabi furnace liner	0.028

Source; Wesdome, 2022

17.3.10 Metallurgical Laboratory

The laboratory is contained within the main mill building. The laboratory contains a fume cupboard and a dust hood for sample preparation and analysis. The laboratory is used to conduct routine and investigatory bench scale testing to support mill operations.

17.3.11 Future Work

Grinding Circuit:
The grind size requirement for the Eagle ore will be visited to determine if a coarser grind will allow for similar recoveries. Given that gold in the solution in the tailings contributes towards gold losses, a coarser grind may allow for a drier cake at the tailings circuit, while utilizing less energy and grinding media.

Gravity Circuit:
Test work from SGS showed that a higher percentage of gravity recoverable gold was available from the secondary ball mill circuit than just the primary ball mill circuit. A method of diverting the secondary ball mill circuit’s slurry to the gravity concentrator is being devised to allow greater gravity gold recovery.

Thickener:
A flocculant make down system will be installed. This addition will allow consistent flocculent strength. A major overhaul of the thickener unit is underway.

Cyanide Analyzer:
A cyanide analyzer will be installed to allow for monitoring of the cyanide concentration in the Merrill-Crowe circuit, which should result in opportunity for cost savings.

18 Project Infrastructure

The principal infrastructure of the ERC consists of three spatially separated clusters. The Mill, Mill Camp, Tailings Management Area (TMA), Mishi pit, outside core storage facilities, Mishi Camp, and exploration office are in the northern tenement. The Cameron Lake Camp is located approximately 3 km north of the ERM, and mine facilities such as offices dry, maintenance shop, shaft house, and a helicopter landing site are located in the southern tenement.

18.1 Roads and Power

Access to the ERC is via road from the Trans-Canada Highway/Highway 17 that connects communities along the north shore of Lake Superior. The tenement is accessed via the Paint Lake Road, a well-maintained gravel road with two single-lane bridges. When travelling from the east via Highway 17, Paint Lake Road is approximately 50 km west of Wawa; the security gate is reached at 52 km and the ERM at 65 km. The trip from Wawa takes approximately 1.5 hours. Travelling from Thunder Bay in the west takes approximately six hours via Highway 17 and Paint Lake Road. Secondary access to site is via the 600 road, which starts near White River and joins Paint Lake Road at 42 km. Mine facilities extend from 65 to 70 km along a west-east trend.

Primary power is provided from the Ontario provincial grid via a 48 km, 115 kilovolt (kV) line from Wawa to the Mill; the line is owned by Wesdome. Power to the ERM is provided by an 18 km 27.5 kV line from the main substation at the Mill. The current power supply is sufficient for the reserve LOM plan. A total of 3 MW of emergency power is supplied to the complex to maintain facilities but not production. Table 18-1 lists emergency power generators and their capacity.

Table 18-1: Emergency Power

Location	Number of Generators	Capacity (kW)
Mine Site	3	910
Cameron Lake Camp	1	460
Exploration & Mishi Camp	1	400
Mill Site	3	1,230
Total	**8**	**3,000**

Source: Wesdome, 2022

18.2 Communication Systems

The entire tenement is outside of reliable commercial cellular coverage. Internet services are provided by Bell Canada using microwave towers. One tower is located at the Mill, while a second tower is located in the town of Catfish, approximately 15 km north of Wawa on Highway 17. This service supports a bi-directional 400 Mb data transfer.

Once at site, internet is distributed via single mode fiber at 10 Gb between locations and 1 Gb between buildings.

Latency averages between 15 and 40 ms during daytime hours; utilization peaks between 18:00 and 21:00 h.

18.3 Exploration Office and Core Storage Facility

The exploration office consists of an office building, a core shack, two containerized core saws, and associated bunk houses. A water filtration system is currently being constructed to provide hygienic water to the Mishi Camp and exploration facilities. Completion of the facility is expected to commence towards the end of H1 of 2022., while commissioning and associated testing to ensure safe consumption of the water is expected later in 2022.

Wesdome is currently in the process of expanding core storage facilities for exploration core. Four-sided core racks have been constructed in 2021 for this purpose. In addition, core from the Magnacon mine is stored in racks and in cross-piles near the exploration office.

18.4 Camps

Throughout 2021, efforts were undertaken to improve and expand housing facilities at all three camps. The expansion plan will be completed in 2022, but camp improvements will be ongoing. Wesdome acquired five additional bunkhouses adding a total of 153 rooms to replace aging infrastructure and expand camp capacity. The ERC currently has a total camp capacity of 369 persons in single occupancy rooms and will have a capacity of 375 by the end of 2022.

The Cameron Lake Camp is located approximately 3 km north of the ERM. The Cameron Lake camp has 217 single occupancy rooms in a total of 14 bunkhouses. In addition, a new kitchen and dining facility was completed in 2021. Renovation of the recreational facilities and gym at the Cameron Lake Camp will be completed in 2022.

The Mill Camp is located on the mill site. The Mill Camp has 78 single occupancy rooms in a total of three bunkhouses. Plans to refurbish the existing Mill Office/Kitchen building will provide a new kitchen/dining facility as well as recreational facilities and a gym, which will be used by occupants of the Mill Camp and Mishi Camp. Renovations will start in 2022 and be completed in 2023.

The Mishi Camp is located on the site of the exploration offices. The Mishi Camp currently has 74 single occupancy rooms and will have 80 single occupancy rooms in a total of four bunkhouses. Two bunkhouses will be refurbished and replace two older bunkhouses that will be demolished. Renovations will be completed in 2022.

18.5 Water and Sewage Infrastructure

The ERM dewatering system collects the groundwater that infiltrates into the underground workings and the dirty process water. The mine water is collected by pumps and gravity in a series of underground sumps for pre-treatment prior to being pumped back to the surface. Two consecutive, engineered settling ponds, located immediately east and northeast of the main portal, are used to remove solids from the water before being pumped back underground as process water or released into the natural watershed. Process water is used underground for drilling, washing muck, and dust control.

Sewage from the entire ERC is managed through traditional septic systems consisting of tanks and field beds. The ERM site has two tank/field bed septic systems located in the immediate area of the office complex. Cameron Lake Camp has six tank/field bed septic systems, which are dispersed strategically to service all the bunkhouses. The septic system at the Mill consists of three tank/field beds to the north and west of the mill area. The Mishi Camp and exploration office have one tank/field bed septic system located in the immediate area of the exploration camp.

Domestic water is supplied through four pumping and water treatment stations, one for each collection of facilities. Water is taken from local lakes and ground water wells. The water is treated to a hygienic standard to be used for showering and washing and is not classified as potable. The treated water is distributed through underground pipes to the facilities requiring treated water. Currently, this system provides non-potable water; potable water is provided in bottles.

18.6 Mine Surface Infrastructure

The mine surface infrastructure comprises a selection of office buildings, a dry, rebuilt in 2019, and workshops. Wesdome recently rebuilt or replaced several buildings as part of larger efforts to modernize operations. Table 18-2 shows a summary of buildings at the ERC and future plans for them.

Table 18-2: List of Buildings at the Eagle River Mine

Location	Facilities / Buildings / Trailers	Plans
Mine Site	Shaft Portal Compressor House	Renovate & upgrade
	Mobile Maintenance Shop Electrical Maintenance Shop	Merge & build new facility fit for purpose
	Compressor Building	Refurbish & repurpose old mobile shop
	Emergency Vehicle Garage	Move beside Mine Rescue Station
	Mine Rescue Station	No changes
	Warehouse	Add a covered cold storage facility
	Operations Office	Renovate
	Engineering Office	New
	Geology / Management Office	New in 2021
	Asset Management / Planning Office (Small rental)	Demolish old Geo/Mgmt. Office and replace with new.
	Contractor Offices (Scattered all over)	Move contractors into new Asset Mgmt. Office
	HS&T and Maintenance Offices & Conference Room	New in 2020
	Mine Dry	New in 2019
	Electrical Maintenance Office	No changes
	Nursing Station & HR Office	Design fit-for-purpose facility & plan for 2023
	Water Pumphouse & Treatment	To be upgraded in 2023/24
Cameron Lake Camp	Kitchen / Dining Room	New 2021
	Water Pumphouse & Treatment	To be upgraded in 2022/23
	15 Bunkhouses	Two new in 2021
	5 Surface Maintenance Buildings	Consolidate & replace - 2023
Mishi Camp Area	Core Shack	No changes
	Water Pumphouse & Treatment	Upgraded in 2021/22
	Exploration Office & Bunkhouse	Demolish & replace offices - 2022
	Bunkhouse #2 & #3	Demolish & replace with refurbished - 2022
	Security Bunkhouse	Refurbish - 2022
	Bunkhouse F	New - 2021
	Exploration Dry	No changes
	Electrical / Pump Shop	Renovating 2021/22
Mill Area	Bunkhouses A & B	New – 2021
	Bunkhouse 3	No changes
	Mill Kitchen/Office Building	Refurbishing 2022/23
	2 Office Trailers (Rental)	Eliminate when refurbishment complete.
	Mill Office & Environment Lab	Demolish & move into refurbished building in 2023
	Mill Storage	No changes
	Mill Building	Ongoing improvements & maintenance
	Men’s Dry	No changes
	Women’s Dry	New - 2022
	Water Pumphouse & Treatment	Upgraded in 2021/22

Source: Wesdome, 2022

A helicopter landing site is located on a topographic high near the mine site. It is certified as an emergency landing site for Air Ornge.

18.6.1 Explosives Plant and Depot

The ERM receives deliveries of explosives and detonators on a weekly basis. Explosives are offloaded from the delivery vehicle and placed under guard until they are moved underground into the certified explosives magazines and detonator magazines.

There is no explosives plant or depot at the ERC site.

18.6.2 Fuel Storage Facility

Diesel and Gasoline

Clear diesel, coloured diesel, and gasoline are stored in different capacity tanks depending on their purpose at the four areas that make up the ERC. Each emergency generator has a dedicated diesel fuel tank.

At the mine site, there are five coloured diesel tanks to provide fuel to surface and underground mobile equipment and backup generators. Individual tank capacity ranges from 2,270 to 37,850 litres. Diesel fuel is transferred from a surface tank to underground diesel storage tanks via a pipeline.

There is one diesel storage tank each at Cameron Lake Camp and Mishi Camp that provide fuel for the backup generators.

There is one gasoline storage tank, one clear fuel diesel storage tank, and three coloured diesel storage tanks. Two of the coloured diesel storage tanks are dedicated to backup generators.

Propane

There is a total of 39 propane tanks with capacity ranges from 420 to 18,000 litres for a total storage capacity of approximately 120,000 litres. There are nine tanks situated at the mine with a storage capacity of 77,000 litres, eleven tanks at the mill with a storage capacity of 19,000 litres, eleven tanks at the Cameron Lake camp with storage capacity of 15,000 litres, and eight tanks at Mishi Camp with a storage capacity of 9,000 litres.

The ERC consumes approximately 2,000,000 litres of propane per year with 66% of this consumption attributed to mine air heating for underground ventilation.

18.6.3 Waste and Ore Pads

Site roads and stockpile pads were prepared from non-acid generating waste rock produced from mine operations at ERM and Mishi Mine. Excess waste rock is stored on pads. Currently, there is a

waste rock storage pad situated west of the Mishi Mine, two waste rock storage pads at the Eagle River Mine, located near the main portal for the mine, and east of the production shaft portal for the mine.

18.6.4 Mill Site

The Mill area is located immediately east of the portal of the historical Magnacon Mine. Apart from the mill building, the area houses offices, men's and women's dries, the kitchen, maintenance shop, electrical shop, bunkhouses, cold storage buildings, inert and hazardous waste storage containers, including a cyanide storage tank, equipment graveyard, and garbage and recycling shed. The main power sub-station is located immediately to the south of the Mill buildings.

18.7 Settling Ponds, Tailings Management Area, Pipelines, and Dams

The Tailings Management Area (TMA) consists of the historical Magnacon tailings pond located to the south of the Mill, a Reclaim Pond and a Polishing Pond located northeast of the Mill. The TMA facility has undergone various phases of modifications between 1995 and 2015. Continuing improvements since then have kept pace with the demand from ongoing mining activities; the improvements meet industry best practices. The TMA modifications were outlined in the Application for Certificate of Approval in 2006 (Trow Associates, 2006).

Figure 18-1 shows the layout of the TMA. Thickened tailings are transported using a conveyor to stockpiles on the west side of the TMA. When the stockpiles are large enough, the thickened tailings are strategically re-distributed using trucks and a dozer in a managed sequenced to direct the flow of runoff and supernatant waters towards the Reclaim Pond. Tailings have a moisture content of approximately 22% (dry weight basis) and contain approximately 32% fine sand, 60% silt, and 8% clay size particles.

The currently available, planned, and permitted (Stage 5) TMA is sufficient to support mining activities until 2025. Wesdome is actively advancing planning for additional tailings storage.

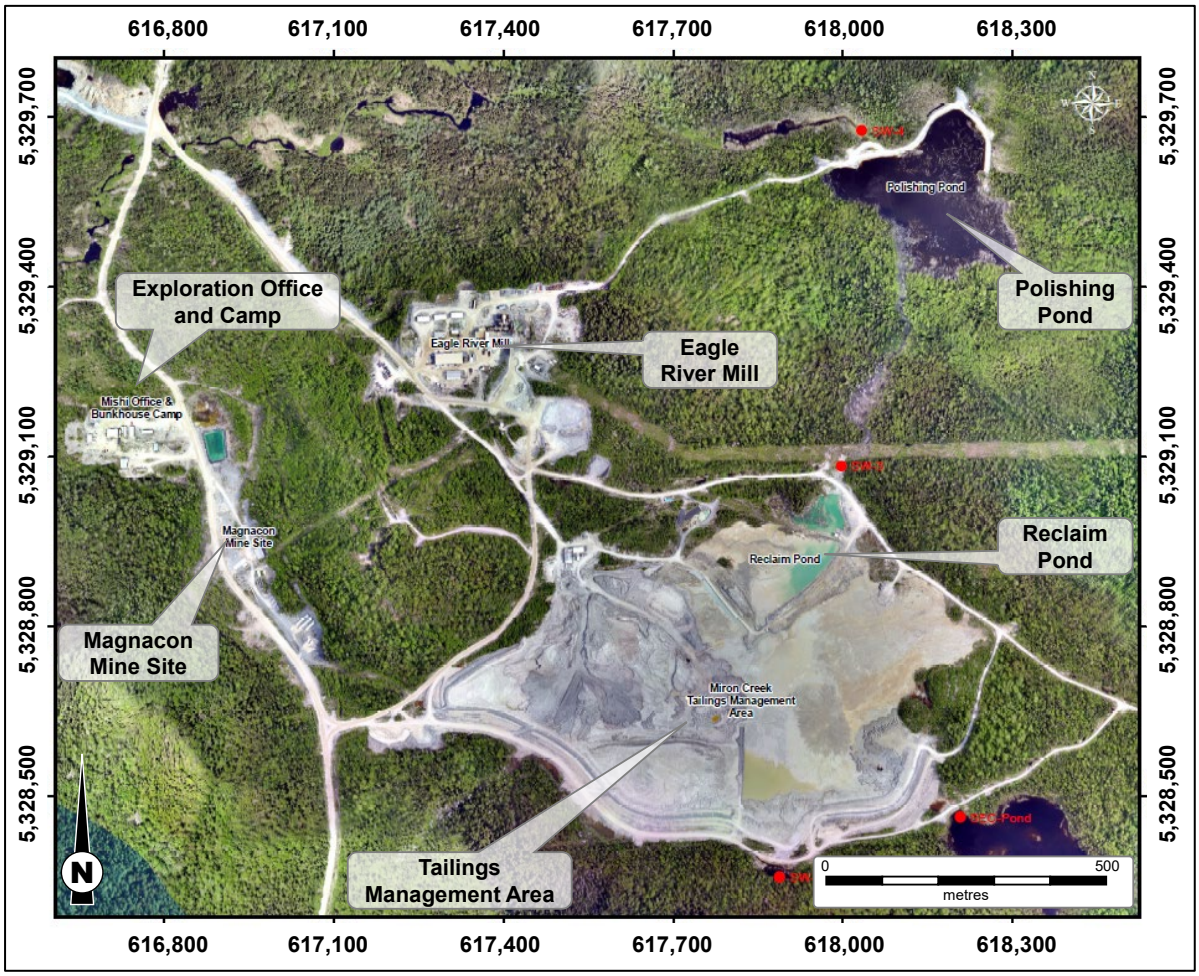


Figure 18-1: Layout of Eagle River Mill Area and TMA

Source: Wesdome,2022

19 Market Studies and Contracts

19.1 Market

The gold produced at the ERM is refined to market standards by external refiners. The gold is sold to various banks and refineries at market prices. Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. believes that, because of the availability of alternative refiners, no negative impacts would result if the services of its current refiners were no longer available.

19.2 Material Contracts

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has signed contracts that materially affect its operations at the ERM. The contracts with total annual value of more than $2 million are listed in Table 19-1.

Table 19-1: Contracts with Total Annual Value of more than $2M

Vendor	Category
Manroc	UG Development
Pioneer Construction	Haulage and Road Maintenance
Orbit Garant Drilling	UG Diamond Drilling
G4 Drilling	Surface Diamond Drilling
Eagle Eye Drilling Services	Longhole Drilling
Independent Electricity System Operator	Hydro
Suncor	Fuel

Source: Wesdome, 2022

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

This section summarizes the existing site conditions and operations, existing permit status, available environmental characterizations and studies, current tailings and water management facilities, environmental monitoring, and anticipated permitting efforts that may be required for the LOM presented in this report and other relevant considerations. Wesdome's social and community programs are also discussed.

20.1 Key Environmental Permits

Applicable environmental baseline, geochemical, geotechnical, hydrogeologic, metallurgical and other studies have been undertaken in support of environmental permitting of the ERC in accordance with standards of the day. Each of the three mines (ERM, Mishi Mine, and former Magnacon Mine), the Mill and related facilities operates in accordance with applicable provincial permits and approvals, including Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs), Permits to Take Water (PTTWs), domestic sewage treatment systems, and Closure Plans. A summary of the current key environmental permits and approvals is provided below (Table 20-1).

Table 20-1: Key Environmental Permits and Approvals for the Eagle River Complex

Permit / Number	Purpose	Issued/Filed Date	Expiry Date
Eagle River Mill, Camp and TMA			
ECA-Industrial Sewage Works Number 0879-BFUKHZ plus Notices No. 1 and No. 2	Construction and operation of Phase IV Stage 5 TMA (5.6 million m^3) and related water management/treatment facilities; effluent discharge to Ellen Creek at Peak Daily Flow Rate of 4,750 m^3/day; up to 1,200 tonnes/day milling	ECA: February 24, 2020 Notice No. 1 and 2: February 1, 2021 and August 13, 2021	no expiry
ECA-Air Number 4236-B5NNPP	Mill, bullion furnace, lab and emergency diesel generator emissions	December 21,2020	no expiry
PTTW Number 0506-92UJES	Water taking from Magnacon Mine (from well or at ramp entrance) formerly for mine dewatering, now primarily for minor mill processing requirements	December 10, 2012	December 10,2022
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. 113 (Application 1-2021)	25,000 L (6,000 gal.) septic tank capacity and tile bed system treating 9,000 L/day	January 13,2021	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. 114 (Application 183-2019)	30,000 L (7,000 gal.) septic tank capacity and two tile bed systems treating 10,000 L/day	September 25, 2019	no expiry
Mill and TMA Closure Plan	Closure of Mill infrastructure, Stage 5 TMA and related buildings / facilities	August 20,2021	no expiry
Mishi Pit, Mishi Camp and Magnacon Mine			
Mishi Pit ECA-Industrial Sewage Works Number 0269-BG6GMK plus Notices No. 1 and No. 2	Formerly for mine water settling pond treatment and discharge up to 3,265 m^3/day to Macassa Creek during pit operations; amended to allow temporary storage of Mill process water up to 600,000 m^3 in the western basin/lobe	ECA: October 10, 2019 Notice No. 1 and 2: February 1, 2021 and June 28, 2021	no expiry
Magnacon Mine ECA-Industrial Sewage Works Number 1091-63PL6Z	Operation of mine water settling ponds from former Magnacon Mine operations; mining ceased and ponds currently inactive	October 27, 2004	no expiry
Mishi Pit - PTTW 5357-B2TKGY	Pit dewatering during pit excavation operations	September 26, 2018	September 26, 2028
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. W-50384	2 x 5,000 L (2 x 1,100 gal.) septic tanks and tile bed system	September 15, 1986	no expiry
Mishi Pit / Magnacon Mine Closure Plan	Closure of Mishi Pit and Magnacon Mine (combined)	under review by NDMNRF	no expiry
Eagle River Mine			
ECA-Industrial Sewage Works Number 4620-9KJJGL	Primary and Secondary mine water settling pond treatment system, with carbon dioxide injection for pH control, oil/water separators, and effluent discharge to Lake C7	August 26, 2014	no expiry
ECA-Air 9929-BWZRKE	Underground blasting/venting, mine heating and emergency diesel generator emissions for 500 tonne/day ore production operations	March 1,2021	no expiry
PTTW 5680-82WLME	Mine dewatering, and taking from Lake C3 for cooling/drilling water (mining) purposes	February 22, 2010	July 31, 2022

Permit / Number	Purpose	Issued/Filed Date	Expiry Date
Class 4 Sewage System Permit W-13711	6,500 L (1,500 gal.) septic tank and tile bed system treating 3,250 L/day	September 8, 2004	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. W-503	2 x 4,500 L (2 x 1,000 gal.) septic tanks and tile bed system	May 4,1998	no expiry
Eagle River Mine Closure Plan	Closure of Eagle River Mine	under review by NDMNRF	no expiry
Cameron Lake Camp			
ECA-Air 8649-7NVLEA	Camp heating with twelve propane heaters (950,000 kJ/hr), and one standby diesel generator (320 kW).	February 2,2009	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit W-171007	9,000 L (2,000 gal.) septic tank and tile bed system treating 4,250 L/day	July 10, 2008	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit W-13764	9,000 + 6,800 L (2,000 + 1,500 gal.) septic tanks and tile bed system treating 6,157 L/day	June 14, 2006	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. W-13716	7,000 L (1,500 gal.) septic tank and tile bed system treating 3,500 L/day	September 8, 2004	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. W-13715	9,000 L (2 x 1,000 gal.) septic tanks and tile bed system treating 4,500 L/day	September 8, 2004	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. W-13714	6,500 L (1,400 gal.) septic tank and tile bed system treating 3,250 L/day	September 8, 2004	no expiry
Class 4 Sewage System Permit No. W-407	4,500 L (1,000 gal.) septic tank and tile bed system	October 6, 1994	no expiry

Source: Wesdome, 2022

A renewal of PTTW 5680-82WLME, for water takings at the ERM, has been in progress and under review by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) since October 2017; the original expiry date was December 14, 2017 and ongoing three-month or six-month extensions to the permit have been issued by MECP while their review continues.

Domestic sewage works at the Cameron Lake Camp consist of septic tanks and tile bed systems. Since the total combined domestic sewage treatment capacity at the Cameron Lake Camp is above 10,000 L/day, the MECP has recently requested that the individual Class 4 Sewage Systems (issued by the Algoma Health Unit) be captured under one ECA. Wesdome is in the process of compiling data for the preparation of a submission; surface water and/or groundwater monitoring programs are expected to be required.

20.2 Baseline / Environmental Studies

20.2.1 Overview

Few pre-development baseline studies were conducted in 1988/1989 for development of the initial Magnacon Mine and Mill operations, and in 1989/1990 for development of the ERM, and limited data are consistent with standards of the day to support provincial permitting requirements. These

baseline studies focused primarily on surface water quality, sediment quality, aquatic habitat and resources (fish), and benthic invertebrates in the downstream receiving environments; with general descriptions provided for climate, air quality and noise, bedrock geology, surficial geology and soils, surface hydrology, terrestrial vegetation, and wildlife. Due to the remote undeveloped area at the time, the pre-development studies excluded human use environments (i.e., local communities, Indigenous interests, other land uses, heritage and archaeological resources).

As mining and milling operations progressed, particularly with the development of the Mishi Mine commencing in 2011, post-development and more comprehensive studies have been undertaken to support new and/or amended environmental permits, approvals, and closure plans.

Details related to Wesdome's involvement with the local communities and Indigenous interests are provided in Section 20.6.

20.2.2 Water Quality and Aquatics Studies

Baseline aquatic surveys were undertaken between 1988 and 1989 to support the development of the Mill and TMA. The surveys focused on the former Magnacon Pond (June 1988), Eaglet Lake watershed, which included First Lake, Miron Creek, Ellen Creek and Eaglet Lake (November 1988 and July 1989) and Macassa Creek (November 1988). Water quality in each of these receiving waters was typically at or below the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) for the parameters analyzed. The Miron Creek / Ellen Creek system was classified as being a shallow, boggy, warm water stream typical of northern Ontario, with White Suckers and Northern Redbelly Dace being captured. Although Macassa Creek was originally believed to provide habitat for game fish, none were captured during the 1988 field studies, with only Northern Redbelly Dace and Iowa Darter being captured by electrofishing and minnow traps. The low productivity within Macassa Creek had been attributed to impassable fish barriers downstream, low winter water levels and dissolved oxygen concentrations, and high summer temperatures.

Baseline aquatic surveys were conducted between 1989 and 1990 to support the development of the ERM. The surveys focussed on several lakes and tributaries within and adjacent to the Eagle River watershed. The baseline water quality was generally at PWQO, except for cadmium and pH at many of the sampling locations. Dissolved oxygen-temperature profiles indicated that the deeper lakes become thermally stratified in the summer. Fish captures varied between lakes, with limited numbers of White Sucker being captured in some of the lakes and minnow trapping resulting in the capture of Northern Redbelly Dace. The simplicity of fish communities in the surveyed waterbodies was attributed to topographical isolation and limitations for fish to migrate due to natural barriers such as waterfalls, and other limiting factors such as shallow lake depths, which provide little overwintering habitat, summer oxygen depletion in deep water bodies, and acidic conditions during spring melt.

20.2.3 Hydrogeological Studies

A hydrogeological characterization was subsequently completed in 2013 in relation to installation of groundwater monitoring networks at both the Mill site (seven wells) and the ERM site (six wells) to comply with Closure Plan requirements. Field investigations were also conducted in October 2012 and September 2013 to characterize groundwater conditions in the vicinity (west) of the Mishi Mine

area that was being considered for a proposed new tailings management facility at the time. Based on recent Mishi Mine pit water levels and local groundwater level monitoring at these wells, Wood PLC (Wood) (2021d) reported no evidence of pit drawdown effects on Macassa Creek resulting from pit dewatering operations owing to “limited permeability in shallow bedrock with a decreasing trend in the deeper bedrock”.

20.2.4 Terrestrial Studies

Additional terrestrial studies were completed in 2012 and 2013 within the vicinity of the Mishi Mine – Magnacon Mine site (Stantec, 2014) and in 2017 in the vicinity of the Mishi Mine and near the Eastern Rock Pile at the ERM (Azimuth, 2017a; 2017b). Based on the geographical proximity of the Mishi Mine with the ERM, as well as the similarity in vegetation communities, many of the findings of these three separate studies were considered to represent the general ERC area in terms of species presence/absence and were used to support both the Mishi Mine Pit – Magnacon Closure Plan and the ERM Closure Plan. Excerpts of key findings related to Species at Risk, as presented in the Eagle River Mine Closure Plan (Wesdome, 2019), are provided as follows:

“Of the 35 bird Species at Risk in Ontario, the Wawa District Office of the MNRF identified 21 of them as possibly occurring within the area (Stantec, 2014). The 2nd Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (OBBA) (Cadman et al., 2007) identified six of these Species at Risk as breeding within the area, including: Olive-sided Flycatcher, Canada Warbler, Rust Blackbird, Yellow Rail, Whip-poor-will, and Common Nighthawk (Stantec, 2014). Stantec confirmed the presence of all these species with the exception of Eastern Whip-poor-will. Azimuth also identified Eastern Wood-pewee and Wood Thrush as potentially occurring within the area” (Azimuth, 2017).

“Of all the Species at Risk reptiles, only Snapping Turtle has been flagged as having the potential to inhabit the ERC area. The remainder of the reptile and all amphibian Species at Risk have ranges whose northern boundaries are well south of the ERC. As a species of Special Concern, Snapping Turtles and their habitat are not protected under the Endangered Species Act.”

“Of the 12 mammalian Species at Risk in Ontario, four have ranges that overlap the ERC site: Cougar, Woodland Caribou, Little Brown Myotis, and Northern Myotis. In addition to these four, the Wawa District Office of the MNRF also named the Wolverine to be considered as potentially present (Stantec, 2014). Due to the species [Cougar] rarity the debate over its presence as a naturally occurring species continues. Without any sightings of individuals, tracks or scat, and without prior sightings reported by Wesdome employees, the presence of this species [Cougar] in this area is unknown (Stantec, 2014). Given Woodland Caribou migration distances, large individual home ranges, and the proximity of the Pukaskwa National Park Woodland Caribou population, there is potential that Woodland Caribou may use the [ERC] and surrounding area. Some suitable refuge habitat is available onsite (i.e., mid-aged black spruce community type). However, Caribou presence is unlikely, given consideration to the following factors: Caribou have not been sighted at the ERC (including MNR records and observations of mine staff who are present year-round), the prevalence of predators year-round (Gray Wolf and Black Bear), and the presence of sensory disturbances in and around the Mine (Stantec, 2014)... Due to the large abundance of trees within the ERC, there is potential for this species [the Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis] to inhabit the forested areas” (Stantec, 2014 and Azimuth, 2017).

"Based on a literature review completed by Stantec (2014) one plant, one lichen, and one arthropod Species at Risk were identified as having the potential to occur within the ERC: Flooded Jellyskin (Leptogium rivulare), Pitcher's Thistle (Cirsium pitcheri), and Monarch (Danaus plexippus). However, none of these species were observed by Azimuth or Stantec during their assessments within the ERC" (Azimuth, 2017a and Stantec, 2014).

20.2.5 Geochemistry

Sporadic sampling and testing of mine rock, ore, and tailings for geochemical characterization has been undertaken since 1993 to assess acid generating and metal leaching potential as per relevant guidance documents at the time of sampling, primarily to support the Closure Plan submissions. A limited number of mine rock and ore samples from the Magnacon Mine and Mishi Mine, as well as tailings from the TMA, were collected in 1993, 1996, 2002, 2011, 2017, 2018, and 2019 for geochemical static testing (acid base accounting), consistent with standards of the day, with the more recent test work including elemental analysis and leachable metals (shake flask extraction) analysis. In addition, two tailings samples were collected in 2020 for kinetic testing to assess further metal leaching characteristics. A limited number of samples of mine rock from the ERM were also collected in 1989, 2009, and 2017 and similarly tested. Overall, the geochemical test results indicate that mine rock, ore, and tailings are relatively benign with minimal risk of acid generation or long-term metal leaching.

20.3 Tailings Management Area

20.3.1 TMA Layout and Configuration

Since early milling operations, the TMA Main Rockfill Dam and surrounding perimeter dams have been progressively raised, with the latest raises to be constructed from 2022 to 2024 to the Phase IV Stage 5 approved maximum crest elevation of 475.2 m above mean sea level (m amsl).

Commencing in early 2007, tailings deposition changed from a slurry discharge to mechanical deposition of thickened tailings utilizing a drum and belt filtration system to dewater tailings slurry from the Mill. Thereafter, the thickened tailings have been deposited in the TMA with haul trucks. In early 2018, studies were undertaken to optimize the TMA capacity, with construction of the Phase IV Stage 3 perimeter dam raises completed in 2019. The existing TMA Stage 4 perimeter dam and berm raises were completed in August 2020 to an elevation of 472.7 m amsl. The TMA Phase IV Stage 5 configuration (construction in progress and to be completed by 2024) remains within the existing footprint, with a tailings storage capacity of up to approximately 6.075 million cubic metres (Mm^3). The Stage 5 design includes construction of a new North Containment Starter Dam (approved to elevation 465.5 m amsl) and spillway immediately downstream of the existing Reclaim Pond dam and related concrete spillway, as a replacement of the existing concrete dam. The North Containment Dam and an internal Reclaim Pipe Berm will require additional raises (to elevations 467.5 m amsl and 468.2 m amsl, respectively) requiring ECA and Closure Plan amendments, which will extend the TMA operational life to approximately 2025. To ensure long term stability and to meet engineering standards and design requirements, the Stage 5 raise to the maximum elevation of 475.2 m amsl is expected to be the maximum elevation that can be achieved within the existing

footprint; no further raises within the existing footprint are anticipated. A summary of the TMA dam and berm construction is provided in Table 20-2.

Table 20-2: TMA Construction Summary (Wood 2021b)*

Phase	Stage	Year	Crest El. (m amsl)	Spillway El. (m amsl)	Comments/Notes
Phase I	-	1989	457.2	455.7	HDPE lined rockfill dam (Main Rockfill Dam) attached to the grouted bedrock; mine ceased operation in 1991.
Phase II	-	1996	461.8	460.3	Operation re-commissioned in 1997; downstream raise, liner extended.
Phase III	-	2002	464.6 (+/-)	463.55	Downstream raise, liner extended; several sections of the perimeter road (South Perimeter Berm Road) were raised to 465 m. A concrete spillway was constructed.
Phase IV	Stage 1	2007	467 (+/-)	463.55	Tailings deposition switched from slurry deposition to filtered tailings; South Perimeter Berm (rockfill with upstream sand filter) on tailings beach / outwash sand / glacial till. Upstream construction on filtered tailings. Sandbags were added to increase pond storage by approximately 0.4 m. Removable metal plate installed in the concrete spillway. Design and construction to elevation 470.2 m was not complete at the North Perimeter Berm and East Tie-In.
	Stage 2	2015	469 (+/-)	464.05	
	Stage 3	2017 / 2019	470.2	464.05	South dam stabilization berm constructed. Stage 3 North Perimeter Berm (to El. 470.2 m) and temporary reclaim berm raise (to meet short term tailings storage) constructed.
	Stage 4	2020	472.7	463.05	Upstream raise of South Dam and downstream raise of North Perimeter Berm completed to El. 472.7 m.
	Stage 5*	2024	475.2	464	Upstream raise of South Dam and downstream raise of North Perimeter Berm to El. 475.7 m; new North Containment Starter Dam to El. 465.5 m with spillway (remaining at El. 464 m), to replace existing concrete Reclaim Pond spillway structure.

Source: Wood, 2021

Note:

* Table provided by Wood (2021b) up to Phase IV Stage 4; Stage 5 (construction in progress) details included in the table based on detailed designs provided by Wood (2021b).

20.3.2 Tailings Deposition

Slurry from the Mill is pumped to a thickener / filter system and then hauled to the TMA where it is deposited along the southern perimeter of the dam crest throughout the year to direct the tailings pond toward the north side of the impoundment for recycle in a Reclaim Pond that feeds the Mill. The TMA has been developed in stages, with tailings deposited in a manner that has optimized dam raises and water management.

20.3.3 TMA Water Management

TMA tailings disposal, water management and treatment are undertaken in accordance with the current ECA, dated August 13, 2021. Process water from the Mill is directed with tailings to the TMA (Section 18, Figure 18-1). Runoff and residual drainage from the TMA are directed northward to a Reclaim Pond, which provides recycle water back to the Mill. Excess water from the Reclaim Pond is either treated and directed to a Polishing Pond or is pumped during higher flow periods to the Mishi Mine pit for seasonal / temporary storage. Storage of up to 600,000 m^3 of process water in the Mishi Mine pit provides additional retention allowing for settling of suspended solids and natural degradation of cyanide and ammonia. Stored process water from the Mishi Mine pit is to be returned to the Mill site on an annual basis for treatment and discharge to the Polishing Pond. Aeration and hydrogen peroxide addition occur at the Reclaim Pond. Water from the Reclaim Pond or the Mishi Mine pit is directed to a water treatment plant involving hydroxide and flocculant addition to precipitate metals, and filtration through geotubes prior to pumping to the Polishing Pond. Treated water from the Polishing Pond is then directed to a wetland that drains to Miron Creek, a headwater of Ellen Creek, which flows to Eaglet Lake, and ultimately to Lake Superior via the University River.

In response to having to meet lower ECA effluent limits that took effect on January 15, 2021, Wesdome considered extending the Polishing Pond discharge (via a pipeline) to a location 4 km further downstream in Ellen Creek (to provide additional assimilative capacity and thereby potentially allowing for alternative effluent limits). A small pilot scale effluent treatment system involving the addition of a reverse osmosis circuit to the site's current effluent treatment system was also tested in late 2021. Following positive pilot test results, an ECA amendment for the proposed reverse osmosis circuit is in development to be submitted to the MECP by mid-2022. The discharge pipeline extension will be retained as a potential future option. In the meantime, all excess Reclaim Pond water is being directed to the Mishi Mine pit until the ECA amendment is approved, and the large-scale reverse osmosis circuit is installed. Approval of the ECA amendment in 2022 will be critical for treatment and discharge of water from the Mishi Mine pit in order to regain the seasonal storage capacity in the Mishi Mine pit for ongoing operations.

An update to the water balance was in progress at the time of writing and was not available for review by the QP. It is possible that the site may still require a Polishing Pond dam raise to support future operations, which would also require an ECA amendment.

20.3.4 Geotechnical Conditions

Dam Safety Inspections (DSIs)of the TMA and related infrastructure are undertaken annually, with the most recent inspection conducted by EXP Services Inc. (EXP) in September 2021 for the Phase IV Stage 4 tailings configuration and portions of the Stage 5 dam raises, specifically the Starter North Containment Dam, the construction of which was in progress during the 2021 site inspection. The DSI conducted by EXP was carried out in accordance with the “Canadian Dam Association (CDA), as well as the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF [now NDMNRF]) under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA), and other best practices and procedures in the mining industry, such as the guidelines of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC)” (EXP, 2021).

EXP (2021) reported that, “In general, the structures at the Wesdome Mine [Eagle River Mill TMA] subject to this 2021 DSI were in acceptable condition with no major stability concerns. Other than the construction of Starter North Containment Dam and Spillway, not much has changed at this facility since the previous 2020 DSI completed by SNC-Lavalin”. It was further noted that, “The [Eagle River Mill] TMA dams are classified as “High” level under CDA guidelines. Due to the presence of potentially liquefiable tailings, liquefied strength of tailings was adopted for the design” (EXP, 2021).

20.3.5 Future TMA Expansion Plans (beyond Phase IV Stage 5 Capacity)

Future construction of new tailings management facilities will be required beyond 2025, when the current capacity of the existing TMA is anticipated to be consumed.

A tailings management options assessment (KP, 2022) has been completed to identify and evaluate potential Tailings Management Areas for future tailings storage following the Stage 5 TMA reaching capacity. Six TMA candidate sites were identified and three preferred options including the Mishi Mine pit, existing waste rock storage area and a paddock style impoundment located north of the Mishi Mine were further evaluated using a Multiple Accounts Analysis (MAA). The conceptual TMA arrangements were sized to provide approximately 750,000 tonnes of tailings solids.

Each of the preferred TMA option are technically viable. The site located within the Mishi pit and the existing waste rock storage area scoring higher in the MAA assessment due to its location within the existing mine disturbance area and the ability to utilize the Mishi pit for surface water management. The Mishi pit option removes the risk of a hypothetical dam breach and provides the most cost-effective storage solution. However, in-pit tailings storage within the Mishi pit would reduce the amount of surge capacity within the Mill site water management system and as a result, the waste rock storage area location may be preferred.

Depending on the selected option and configuration for the expansion, amendments to the ECA and Closure Plan for the Mill (and possibly for Mishi Mine – Magnacon Mine) will be required. Expansion options that avoid overprinting of any waterbodies (i.e., fish habitat) are being considered by Wesdome to avoid a potential federal *Fisheries Act* Authorization and/or amendment to Schedule 2 of the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER); a federal environmental impact assessment process is not anticipated. Supporting information for the amendments and/or new

permits (e.g., Forest Resource License(s) for tree clearing) is expected to require additional environmental studies, as well as consultation with interested stakeholders and local Indigenous groups. Fieldwork and consultation to support permitting efforts will begin once the preferred option is selected.

20.4 Environmental Monitoring Programs

20.4.1 Water Quality Monitoring

Monitoring and reporting for the Mill and mining facilities at the ERC are conducted in accordance with ECA, PTTW and the MDMER requirements. This monitoring involves effluent flow and quality monitoring during discharge periods, effluent toxicity testing, on-site groundwater monitoring, and receiver water quality monitoring.

Treated effluent discharge from the Polishing Pond at the Mill to Miron Creek typically occurs continuously at controlled flow rates throughout the year, with lower to no discharge during the drier periods in February/March and August/September. Monitoring results presented in the Mill 2020 Annual Report met all ECA and MDMER effluent limits, although copper, free cyanide, and un-ionized ammonia were above the ECA objectives, partially due to irregular operational issues that are expected to be alleviated with the longer-term use of the Mishi pit as temporary storage.

Effluent discharge from the mine water settling pond system at the Mishi pit to Macassa Creek occurred during pit operations on an as-needed basis primarily during spring and fall; monitoring results presented in the 2020 Mishi Pit Annual Report met all ECA effluent limits, except for the monthly average dissolved aluminum concentration on one occasion.

Effluent is continuously discharged from the mine water settling pond system at the ERM to Lake C7 throughout the year; monitoring results presented in the 2020 ERM Annual Report met all ECA effluent limits.

Annual groundwater monitoring of seven wells was established at the Mill and at six wells at the ERM in 2013 for groundwater quality and level to assess potential impacts from Mill and mining operations. As presented in the Mill Closure Plan Amendment, “operation of the Mill has had, and is expected to have negligible impacts to groundwater resources” (Wesdome, 2021). Groundwater quality at the ERM generally meets applicable criteria, with occasional exceedances reported to be related to natural mineralogical conditions.

Sampling of runoff downgradient of the East and West Mine Rock piles at the ERM was initiated in 2017 as per stormwater sampling protocols. The surface water monitoring programs at the ERM suggest that the receiving water environment is naturally acidic and that some metal parameters (i.e., copper, iron, and zinc) are naturally elevated as a result of the local mineralogy.

Discharges from a future new TMA (either into Macassa Creek or Ellen Creek) are expected to require similar or lower effluent quality discharge limits as those stipulated in the current Mishi pit and Mill ECAs, due to the small watersheds of both creeks, particularly if there are higher discharge flow rates resulting from an additional larger catchment area. Water management for a future new

TMA would also likely need to include some form of water treatment before discharge, and the discharge location may need to move further downstream than presently. Permitting for a future new TMA discharge to Macassa Creek would also require additional multi-year receiver baseline information, including assessment of potential thermal impacts on present fish species (existing baseline information will be useful, but water quality and aquatics information will likely be considered outdated by regulatory agencies).

20.4.2 Receiving Water Biological Monitoring

Extensive biological monitoring has been conducted every three years in the Miron Creek watershed since 2006 in relation to TMA effluent discharges, and in the Lake C7 watershed since 2005 in relation to ERM effluent discharges, in accordance with Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) requirements stipulated under the MDMER. Based on the intermittent nature of mining at Mishi, contiguous property boundary with the Mill / TMA site, and the much smaller effluent discharges from the pit, EEM monitoring was not required in the Macassa Creek watershed.

The EEM aquatic studies involve fish, benthic invertebrate, sediment, and water quality sampling and testing to determine if the discharge of mine effluent has an effect on the receiving body of water. Six Phases (cycles) of monitoring have been completed in the receiving waters at the Mill and Eagle River Mine to date.

Mill / TMA Effluent Discharge to Miron Creek

Since commencement of the Mill operations in 1989, effluent discharge limits have been gradually lowered by provincial and federal regulatory agencies, and the location of the receiving environment at which applicable water quality criteria are to be met has moved upstream and closer to the discharge point. Accordingly, and despite typically meeting historic effluent discharge criteria (standards of the day), results from more recent biological monitoring of the receiving waters, as per ECA and Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) requirements under the federal MDMER, have indicated some differences regarding the aquatic biota.

The Phase 6 EEM field studies at the Mill were conducted in May/June and October 2021 by Ecological And Regulatory Solutions Inc. (Ecoreg Solutions) (2022) and included a fish survey Investigation of Cause (IOC) study to assess potential causes of confirmed effects on fish condition, specifically, heavier body weight at length for both male and female Northern Pearl Dace captured in the Exposure Area during Phases 4 and 5. A standard benthic invertebrate community survey was also undertaken to confirm any differences that could, in turn, trigger the requirement for an IOC benthic survey for the next Phase 7. The relative effluent concentration in Miron Creek during the spring fish collections was reported at approximately 10%. Site conditions for 2021 were noted to be unusual; the winter had above normal precipitation, while the following spring, summer, and early fall were much drier than normal; and despite dry conditions, sampling locations were extensively flooded throughout the year due to beaver dams (Ecoreg, 2022).

“Results of this Fish IOC suggest that it is unlikely that mill effluent was the cause of [a difference in] condition (heavier body weight at length) demonstrated in Phases 4 and 5, or for [a difference in] growth [(greater)] in Exposure fish across species and sex for Phase 6. While a specific cause could

not be conclusively determined it is likely due to food availability. Results of the Benthic survey demonstrated a confirmed effect (statistically significant in the current phase and the previous phase) regarding the Bray-Curtis endpoint. As per Schedule 5, paragraph 9(e) of the MDMER, the benthic invertebrate survey to be conducted in Phase 7 will be an IOC. It is recommended that this IOC be designed to address the food resource questions in greater depth" (Ecoreg, 2022).

Eagle River Mine Effluent Discharge to Lake C7

The Phase 6 EEM field studies at the ERM site were conducted in May/June and September 2020 by Wood (2021) and included a fish survey IOC study that involved the assessment of differences of metals in fish tissues for sentinel species (Northern Redbelly Hybrid and Northern Pearl Dace) based on confirmed effects shown by differences between survival, growth, and condition (body and liver) between study areas of the previous two phases (Phases 4 and 5). The relative effluent concentrations in Lake C7 ranged between 3.9 and 33%.

"Since repeated effects in the same direction, and greater than their respective critical effect size was not observed between Cycles [Phases] 5 and 6, [only] the routine periodic monitoring as per the MDMER is required for Cycle 7" (Wood 2021). The IOC results suggested metals in fish tissue were a contributing factor to the growth of individuals"; however, the elevated metal concentrations in the tissues of generally smaller, younger fish of Lake C3 may have contributed to the previously observed differences of survival, growth and condition between study areas in Phases 4 and 5, but "were not shown in the Cycle [Phase] 6 results" and therefore "no further contaminants in fish tissue studies are suggested at this time" (Wood, 2021).

20.5 Closure Plans

Closure Plans are to be submitted to and approved (filed) by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) in accordance with the *Ontario Mining Act*, the related "Advanced Exploration, Mine Development and Closure" regulation (Ontario Regulation 240/00), and the accompanying "Mine Rehabilitation Code". The Closure Plan is also to be accompanied by a detailed rehabilitation budget and submission of financial assurance for the proposed closure rehabilitation measures as part of the filing (approval) process by NDMNRF.

For closure planning purposes, the ERM Complex operates under three Closure Plans:

- Eagle River Mill and TMA Closure Plan;
- Mishi Pit - Magnacon Mine Closure Plan; and
- Eagle River Mine Closure Plan (including Cameron Lake Camp facilities).

20.5.1 Mill / TMA Closure Plan

The most recent Eagle River Mill (and TMA) Closure Plan Amendment No. 4 was submitted to NDMNRF in July 2021 and filed (approved) in August 2021.

The financial assurance required to rehabilitate the Eagle River Mill and TMA and related infrastructure was updated in this most recent 2021 amendment and is $9.3 M. The key rehabilitation costs are related to:

- Removing buildings, machinery, and infrastructure;
- Recontouring the tailings management area, covering with crushed rock and organic soil, and vegetating;
- Revegetating the general site area; and
- Post closure chemical stability / biological monitoring for approximately five years, and physical stability monitoring up to 50 years.

20.5.2 Mishi Pit - Magnacon Mine Closure Plan

The most recent Mishi Pit – Magnacon Mine Closure Plan amendment, which consolidates earlier separate Closure Plans for the Mishi Pit and the Magnacon Mine, was submitted to NDMNRF in December 2021 and is currently under review. The previous Mishi Pit Closure Plan was filed in 2011 and the previous Magnacon Mine Closure Plan was filed in 2003.

The combined financial assurance to rehabilitate both the Mishi pit and Magnacon Mine sites and related infrastructure, as per the 2021 Closure Plan amendment, is $2.2 M.

The key rehabilitation costs are related to:

- Capping/backfilling of underground mine openings (four raises, three portals);
- Constructing a safety berm and or boulder fence around the pit perimeter;
- Undertaking geotechnical stability assessments of the Mishi pit wall and Magnacon Mine crown pillar;
- Removing buildings and infrastructure;
- Revegetating the general site area; and
- Post-closure chemical stability / biological monitoring for approximately four years, and physical stability monitoring up to 50 years.

20.5.3 Eagle River Mine Closure Plan

The most recent Eagle River Mine Closure Plan amendment, which includes the Cameron Lake Camp facilities, was submitted to NDMNRF in August 2019 and is currently under review. The previous Eagle River Mine Closure Plan dated June 1999 was filed in March 2001.

The Closure Plan includes provisions for an expansion of the East Mine Rock Pile toward the east. Permits may need to be obtained and best management practices will need to be implemented to minimize environmental impacts to potential sensitive terrestrial species during construction of the expansion. Should surface water (runoff) management be required as the pile expands, the site's ECA may also need to be appropriately amended.

The combined financial assurance to rehabilitate both the Eagle River Mine and Cameron Lake Camp facilities, as per the 2019 Closure Plan amendment, is $5.0 M.

The key rehabilitation costs are related to:

- Removing buildings, machinery, and infrastructure;
- Capping/backfilling of underground mine openings (seven raises, two portals) and fencing around four areas containing crown pillars and a backfilled open stope;
- Undertaking geotechnical stability assessments of the crown pillars;
- Recontouring and revegetating the general site area; and
- Post-closure chemical stability / biological monitoring for approximately five years, and physical stability monitoring up to 25 years.

20.6 Considerations of Social and Community Impacts

20.6.1 Community Investment

Being accountable to those who take an interest in or are affected by Wesdome's operations is at the core of the Company's value of responsible mining. Wesdome is committed to proactive engagement with local community members and organizations, Indigenous groups, employees, and others interested in the Company's activities and to leaving a positive legacy through meaningful investments in the regions in which they operate. Wesdome's goal is to contribute to long-term, sustainable value creation in the local region by providing well-paying, stable employment, purchasing goods and services locally wherever possible, and making meaningful contributions to social and economic development initiatives that are in line with the interests and needs of the communities local to the operations.

With approximately 70% of ERC's workforce and 20% of supplies procurement coming from the local area, the Company has a history of prioritizing investment within the local region. In addition, donations and investments made by ERC are focused on community-based organizations, and health and education services within the local communities. Through on-going engagement with local organizations, community members and Indigenous groups, input is received on social development priorities within the region and this information is used to determine where the Company's donation and investment funds are allocated. In 2021, organizations that were supported focused on health, education, and the environment, including multiple donations to local food banks, financial and in-kind support for recreation facility improvements, and ongoing support to local health centres/hospitals in the Algoma region.

The Company is focused on increasing local procurement expenditures where possible, and in doing so, is making an effort have on-going discussions with local Indigenous groups regarding contracting opportunities. Since 2017, all site security services for the ERC have been provided by a Company partnered with Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg.

20.6.2 Community and Indigenous Consultation

The Company is committed to engaging and consulting with stakeholders and Indigenous groups in a timely, transparent, and respectful manner. The Company actively listens and responds to concerns and interests raised from external stakeholders and Indigenous groups. To guide engagement efforts, stakeholder and Indigenous engagement plans, consultation plans, and formal grievance mechanisms are in place for the ERC. Site staff track, respond to, and report internally on engagement activities and feedback received with the goal of better understanding issues of importance and identifying emerging problems before they escalate.

As operations at the ERC take place within areas that are subject to Indigenous and treaty rights, the Company strives for positive, long-term relationships with potentially affected Indigenous groups. The Company is committed to proactive engagement with these groups and undertakes formal consultation regarding activities that may impact a group's ability to exercise Indigenous rights.

Consultation occurs with the goal of ensuring a complete and thorough understanding of Company actions and proposed changes to activities at the ERC. Comprehensive consultation strategies, guided by stakeholder and Indigenous engagement plans, are developed to support permitting efforts undertaken by the Company, and on-going dialogue with Indigenous groups takes place regarding Company activities and the on-going opportunities for employment and business contracts.

The Company actively consults with the following Indigenous groups about exploration, operations, and closure activities associated with ERC:

- Biigtigong Nishnaabeg (BN; Pic River First Nation);
- Batchewana First Nation (BFN);
- Garden River First Nation (GRFN);
- Michipicoten First Nation (MFN);
- Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg (NN; Pic Mobert First Nation);
- Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO); and
- Red Sky Métis Independent Nation (RSMIN).

The Company has entered into several Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and other relationship agreements with affected Indigenous groups and is actively working towards finalizing two comprehensive agreements. See Section 4.0 for more detail.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

The Eagle River Gold Mining Complex (ERC) involves two categories of expenditures, which are incorporated within the technical cash flow model. They are:

1. Capital Expenditures (discussed in 21.1) and
2. Operating Expenditures (discussed in 21.2).

By definition, capital expenditures refer to the expenditures on major equipment and facilities, while operating includes expenditures on the resources required to support the mine's ongoing production.

This section summarizes the costs reviewed by SRK that form the input into the Eagle River Mine's Cashflow Model in support of the economics of the Mineral Reserve Statement. All costs were prepared by the ERC's personnel and are based on the data generated during the formal 2022 budget process (inclusive of years 2022 to 2027). SRK reviewed the costs assumptions before the preparation of a cashflow model and is of the opinion that they are sufficient for the purposes of validating the economics of the Mineral Reserve. The cost estimates were completed in Canadian currency. A summary of the production profile, capital and operating expenditures are presented in Table 21-1.

Table 21-1: Capital and Operating Expenditure Summary

Parameters	Units	LOM Total
Mill Processed Tonnes	kt	1,066
Total Gold Recovered Ounces (Payable)	oz	508,055
Operating Costs Total	$M	375
Operating Costs Unit	$/t	352
Operating Costs per Ounce	$/oz	738
Capital Expenditures (Project Sustaining)	$M	96
Capital Expenditures (Development Sustaining)	$M	86
Closure	$M	17
Sustaining Capital Costs Total	$M	182
Sustaining Capital Unit	$/t	171
Sustaining Capital per Ounce	$/oz	358
AISC (All-In Sustaining Cost) per Ounce	$/oz	1,097

Source SRK, 2022

Mill processed tonnes begins with 230.7 ktpa in 2022, then takes a dip in production for years 2024 and 2025 then ramps back up in 2026 until the end of the Mineral Reserves only LOM in 2027. Although the production rate fluctuates, the ounces generated remain consistent. Production rate

dips as the grade in those years is higher than other years. The Mineral Reserve only LOM plan has been leveled utilizing Deswik.Sched™ software to achieve a consistent metal production profile of approximately 95 koz Au per annum while maintaining a maximum ore production rate of 250 ktpa. Development rates were based off historical productivities considering the current equipment fleet.

Due to the nature of narrow vein gold mining, the Mineral Reserve only LOM plan deviates from the current operating plan which contains material not reportable as Mineral Reserves under NI 43-101. Therefore, the current operating plan is expected to outperform the Mineral Reserves only LOM by filling the production dip with material outside of the current Mineral Reserve base.

21.1 Capital Costs

Capital expenditures are the investments incurred by Wesdome's ERC towards their fixed assets. Capital Expenditures at ERC are inclusive of:

1. Expansion Capital
2. Sustaining Project Capital
3. Sustaining Development Capital and
4. Closure Capital

Capital Expenditures included in Technical Economic Cashflow in support of the Mineral Reserves are summarized in Table 21-2.

Table 21-2: Capital Cost Estimation

Capital	Total ($M)
Capital Development	86.4
Sustaining Project Capital	95.6
Closure Capital	16.7
Total Sustaining Capital	**198.7**

Source SRK, 2022

These expenditures are explained further with related costs in the following sub-sections.

21.1.1 Expansion Capital

Expansion capital relates to initial purchases of infrastructure, which are inclusive of activities related to surface and underground facility construction and commissioning that support future mine's growth outside of the mining within the mineral reserves. As such, the expansion capital is not included within the reserve statement and is removed from the cash flow model.

21.1.2 Sustaining Project Capital

Sustaining Project Capital includes ongoing capital expenses during the production period, which support the exploitation of the mineral reserves. At ERC these expenses are associated with the ongoing improvement to the mine, plant, and infrastructure, and for purchases of new or replacement capital for mobile equipment, ongoing construction, and improvements on surface and underground infrastructure. The sustaining project capital was provided to SRK for review by Wesdome and is estimated at $95.6 M. The sustaining costs for ERC and its associated expenses for the LOM are summarized in Table 21-3.

Table 21-3: Capital Sustaining Costs for ERM

Item	LOM Total ($M)	LOM Average ($M/annum)
Definition Drilling Program	6.9	1.1
UG Services	12.7	2.1
UG Mine Equipment	32.9	5.5
Mill	17.4	2.9
Surface and Administration	25.7	4.3
Total	**95.6**	**15.9**

Source SRK, 2022

21.1.3 Development Capital

Sustaining Development Capital includes expenses related to ramps, raises, and lateral drifts required to access the ore deposits. The costs include all material, services, supplies, and labour incurred to complete the drilling, blasting, and mucking of the development advance. It does not include truck haulage and management of this activity. The sustaining development costs include direct costs for lateral, ramp, and vertical development as well as the accompanying indirect costs (mine services, haulage, equipment maintenance, engineering, etc.) to advance the mine.

The sustaining capital development (vertical development and lateral development) expenditure estimation was generated based on the mine design with the associated unit rates applied provided to SRK by Wesdome for review and audit; it is estimated at $86.4 M.

The details of sustaining development for the life of mine plan are summarized in Table 21-4.

Table 21-4: Capital Development

Description	Units	Type	Unit Cost ($/m)	m	$M
Capital Development	m	Lateral	3,700	19,997	74.0
Vertical Development (Alimak)	m	Vertical	3,587	3,464	12.4
Total					**86.4**

Source: SRK, 2022

21.1.4 Closure Capital

The mine closure costs as described in sub-section 20.5, Closure Plans of this report were generated by Wesdome and are estimated at $16.7 M.

21.2 Operating Costs

21.2.1 Operating Cost Summary

Operating expenditures during the 5-year LOM are estimated at a total of $375.2 M. This sum equates to an average $351.81/t. The expenditures include mining supplies and services, labour and salary, power, and general and administration and processing costs.

The operating expenses used to validate the positive cash flow for the mineral reserve LOM are summarized as totals and average unit costs in Table 21-5.

Table 21-5: Operating Expenditure Summary

Description	Total ($M)	$/t
Mining - Service and Supplies	154.9	145.21
Operating Development	32.6	30.59
Processing and Camp Cost	82.8	77.64
Lab	5.6	5.28
General and Administration	99.3	93.09
Total Operating Costs	**375.2**	**351.81**

Source: SRK, 2022

The operating unit costs were generated by Wesdome as part of their 2022 LOM budget and were reviewed independently by SRK. This review was completed by tabulating the monthly historic costs at ERC from 2020 to 2021 adding a fixed/variable component by empirical methodology and projecting these costs into future years as part of the LOM Reserve plan. In comparison, this methodology reflected closely to the operating cost used by Wesdome for their budget LOM within 15% level of accuracy.

22 Economic Analysis

SRK has undertaken an assessment of the economic viability of the mineral reserves to support the statement of mineral reserves. SRK was provided with an economic model as prepared by Wesdome for review. Wesdome' s business plan was driven by a mine plan, which includes Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources and other assets outside of ERM.

Therefore, SRK generated an ERM Reserve only Cashflow Model based on the SRK LOM, which includes only material converted to Mineral Reserves from the geological categories of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. The SRK LOM plan along with Wesdome's independently audited operating and capital costs fed into the SRK Cash Flow Model.

SRK, through the review and auditing of the mining, milling, and site infrastructure plans, operating and capital cost estimations, as well as the generation of a Mineral Reserve only economic model confirms that the Mineral Reserve declared herein provides a positive cash flow given the technical and economic conditions at the time of writing this report.

Wesdome's Eagle River Gold Mining Complex is a producing asset, and it includes no material expansion within these stated reserves; therefore, it is excluded from requiring to provide information under this Economic Analysis section as stated:

> *"Producing issuers may exclude the information required under Item 22 for technical reports on properties currently in production unless the technical report includes a material expansion of current production. (Form 43-101F1 Item 22)*

23 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties to this Project that are considered relevant to this Technical Report.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The analysis and projections presented in this report should be read in the context of a mature mining operation of a “Producing Issuer” as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

This report is not a definitive or bankable feasibility study for a new development project. It is a discussion and analysis of proposed capital investments in existing operations, which the QP believes will improve the economic performance and longevity of the operations to the benefit of all stakeholders.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

This technical report summarizes the results and findings from each technical discipline, including exploration, geological modelling, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation, mine design and planning, processing, infrastructure, environmental management, capital and operating costs, and economic analyses. The level of investigation for each of these areas is consistent with industry best practices.

The results of the technical study demonstrate that the ERC has sound financial merit to support the current mineral reserve estimate and the Mineral Reserve Statement.

The following summarizes discipline status, risks and opportunities for the ERC.

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

25.1.1 General

Mishi Mine

The mineral resource model of the Mishi deposit is based on a re-interpretation of the mineralized zones that incorporates the latest drilling information. Grades and tonnes are estimated using industry standard estimation processes, similar to those employed in the previous model. The QP considers the geological and the estimation models to be reasonable approximations of the input data, but noted several risks associated with the model, which affected the confidence of the estimate and is reflected in the classification of the Mineral Resources.

Eagle River Mine

The QP notes that the procedures used for geological interpretation, modelling, and estimation of the ERM Mineral Resources are in development towards industry best practice, since polygonal methods were employed pre-2021. In 2021, ERM began transitioning towards implicit geological modelling, and 3D geostatistics and estimation methods. The QP found the geological and the estimation models to be reasonable approximations of the input data and supported by the mine's understanding of the regional and local geology as encountered during exploration and mining of the ERM mineralization zones.

The QP noted several risks regarding the QA/QC (Section 25.1.2). However, due to ERM being a mine in operation for 20 years, during which the laboratory assays have proven reliable in estimating the grade of ore being delivered to the mill, and recent global mine production to mill reconciliation being within 5%, the overall risks are deemed not to be material.

The QP is of the opinion that the resource estimations are suitable for public reporting and are a fair representation of the ERM in-situ contained metal.

25.1.2 Risks

Mishi Mine

The QP has identified the following risks and mitigations with respect to the Mishi open pit mineral resource:

- Much of the drill hole data supporting the Mishi mineral resources are historical in nature and are poorly documented. Blast hole data from mining operations were not available in a suitable format to support reconciliation of production data against a resource model.
- The mine laboratory is not accredited. However, in mitigation the laboratory was audited by Analytical Solution Ltd. in 2021, and recommendations have and are being implemented towards industry best practice.
- A material issue affecting the laboratory fire-assay gravimetric method exists with reporting non-reliable Au assay concentrations below 3 g/t. This grade range is material for the Mineral Resources at Mishi; while there are no know biases, the confidence in local block grades is affected negatively. The mine laboratory has purchased and is implementing a microwave plasma spectrometer, which will address the low Au concentration reporting issue, as well as increase the sample capacity of the laboratory in 2022.
- Prior to 2021, there was no blind QA/QC or umpire laboratory sampling programs implemented to check the mine laboratory. The ERM Geological Department started implementing blind QA/QC in the last quarter of 2021 and engaged SGS and AGAT as umpire laboratories. However, no results were available as of the effective date of this report.
- An average density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been applied to all open pit mineral resources based on historical application of this value. There is a risk associated with tonnage determinations when an average density is applied without sound sample support.

Eagle River Mine

The QP has identified the following risks and mitigations with respect to the ERM underground mineral resources:

- The mine laboratory is not accredited. However, in mitigation the laboratory was audited by Analytical Solution Ltd. in 2021, and recommendations have and are being implemented towards industry best practice.
- A material issue affecting the laboratory fire-assay gravimetric method exists with reporting non-reliable Au assay concentrations below 3 g/t. This impacts the hanging wall and footwall dilution waste Au grade for the mine planning process. The QP decided not to estimate the waste hanging wall and footwall Au grades due to this material issue. Historically, waste Au grades were considered for the mine planning process. The mine laboratory has purchased and is implementing a microwave plasma spectrometer, which will address the low Au concentration reporting issue, as well as increase the sample capacity of the laboratory in 2022.

- Prior to 2021, there was no ERM blind QA/QC or umpire laboratory sampling programs implemented to check the Mine laboratory. The ERM Geological Department started implementing blind QA/QC in the last quarter of 2021 and engaged SGS and AGAT as umpire laboratories. However, no results were available as of the effective date of this report.
- The position and extent of dikes is uncertain in less well-drilled areas. Logging of the historical exploration drill hole core requires standardization in conjunction with additional infill drilling to resolve the dikes' morphologies and positioning in those areas. However, this risk is not deemed material with respect to mineral resource tonnages.
- An average density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been applied to all underground Mineral Resources based on 58 of samples. There is a risk associated with tonnage determinations when an average density is based on a very small sample population statistic.
- The use of different software platforms (MRO vs. DSO) for the definition of underground RPEEE mineral resources and mineral reserves optimization respectively, posses a risk to the conversion of Mineral Resources to Reserves. For the 2021 Mineral Resources this risk was mitigated by increasing the minimum width parameter used in MRO, for the Mineral Resources.

25.1.3 Opportunities

Mishi Mine

The following opportunities exist in respect to the Mishi open pit Mineral Resources:

- A thorough data verification process of supporting assay data has the potential to support mineral resource classification of a higher confidence level.
- Extension of the mineralization to the west of the existing pit has not been well-defined, especially at depth.
- Down-dip extension of known (and partially mined out) mineralization has not been tested to a large extent.

Eagle River Mine

The following opportunities exist in respect to the ERM underground Mineral Resources:

- Extension of the Falcon Zone (7 Zone) towards to surface following the mineralization trend.
- Extension of the 300 Zone and 711E Zone down plunge of the mineralization trend.
- Potential for parallel mineralized zones to the east of the NNL Zone and below existing mined-out areas i.e., 4,400 local mine grid elevation.

25.2 Underground Mining and Mineral Reserves

25.2.1 General

SRK has made the following conclusions based on the underground mining study undertaken for the ERM:

- The sub-level open stoping mining method with rock fill is well-suited to the extraction of the underground orebodies found at the ERM and its use should be continued.
- The use of cemented rock fill as required to increase extraction of sill pillars is effective.
- The use of Alimak raises to access the captive sub-levels is effective but does result in lower productivities and increased potential for injuries relative to utilizing mechanized access. Most Canadian mines have moved away from this type of captive sub-level development.
- The mine is shifting towards more mechanized access as practical, zones located farther from the ramp systems and certain lower grade zones cannot support the higher CAPEX cost.
- Existing major underground infrastructure can generally meet LOM requirement, upgrades to the ventilation and dewatering system will be required.

25.2.2 Risks

SRK has identified the following risks with respect to the underground mining and Mineral Reserves:

- The one-way truck haulage distance from the current active work areas (top of No. 300 zone) to the truck dump feeding the 460 mL loading pocket averages 6.9 km, increasing to 8.7 km at the end of mine life (bottom of No. 300 zone). The result will be increasing OPEX costs for ore hauling, additional ramp congestion and ventilation requirements. Potential mitigation is to deepen the shaft, thereby reducing the one-way haulage distance at the end of mine life to approximately 3.6 km. Potential mitigation is to deepen the shaft.
- The use of Alimak raises to access captive sub-levels increases the health and safety risks for those working on these captive sub-levels and makes timely rescue and transport to medical services much more difficult.

25.2.3 Opportunities

SRK has identified the following opportunities with respect to the underground mining and Mineral Reserves:

- Deepening the shaft would mitigate increasing OPEX costs related to ore haulage to the loading pocket by reducing the one-way haulage distance at the end of mine life from 8.7 to 3.6 km.
- Any new loading pocket should be automated.
- Accessing the sub-levels using rubber tire access from the ramp system enables the implementation of several other optimizations and improvements such as:

  - Use of small one boom jumbo instead of jacklegs, slightly longer rounds.
  - Cycle rounds on 2 faces more frequently depending on location of access instead of single face on captive sub-level.
  - Use of 1.5 yd LHDs instead of slushers.
  - Use of small, mechanized bolters instead of stopers for installation of ground support, reduce exposure during what is typically the highest risk unit operation.
  - Use of small rubber tire mounted production drills (low priority).
  - Use of bulk emulsion instead of stick powder.
  - Use of forklifts and boom trucks to deliver materials closer to work areas, eliminate hoisting or lowering materials through Alimak raises.
  - Eliminate slinging of buggy drills to sub-levels.
- Increased usage of mechanization to perform unit operation should result in improved productivity, lower OPEX, and reduce health and safety risks. Requires CAPEX investment.
- Continue implementation of modern 3D mine design software (Deswik or similar) for long term mine design and scheduling, including Mineral Reserve Estimation. This change is an enabler that once adopted and mastered, opens up a suit of software tools including stope optimization, design optimization, schedule optimization, haulage simulation, etc.
- Evaluate best tools for short term mine planning and scheduling, survey, drill and blast design to suite operation

25.3 Mine Geotechnical

25.3.1 General

- Additional data collection on rockmass quality (Q') and strength (laboratory testing) will enhance the knowledge of the variability in rock strength allowing greater confidence in design spans and excavation performance.
- The strategic use of rib pillars in open stopes to limit exposed spans and thus reduce hangingwall dilution has proven effective in the areas in which it has been used.

25.3.2 Risks

- Stability of the hangingwall can be compromised with the large unsupported spans in open stopes. Large slabs of the sheared diorite contact can detach from the walls of the stope leading to materials handling issues and dilution. The current procedure of cablebolting is only marginally effective. Permanent rib pillars have been shown to reduce dilution, but at the cost of lower recovery.
- The current process of mixing and placing cemented rockfill has inconsistent results in strength and thickness due to the lack of fine material and limited dump points for placement. Sill pillars are often required to separate mining blocks reducing recovery. This issue will likely present additional challenges as mining continues to progress deeper.
- The operation does not currently have a face screening process in place for lateral development as has become common practise in most operations in Ontario.

25.3.3 Opportunities

- The implementation of a local seismic system is an important step as more mining occurs below 1000 m. The data can be used to assess risk and understand rock performance allowing additional updates to be made to the mine design as it progresses deeper.
- There is an opportunity to improve the quality of cemented rockfill through the use of a batch plant and a properly sized material. This change will become important at depth where the relance on a cemented backfill product will likely increase.
- With the information from the rockmass characterisation program and the data from the micro-seismic system, advanced analysis techniques like numerical modelling can be undertaken with greater confidence.

25.4 Processing and Surface Infrastructure

25.4.1 General

- The ERC is a well-establish operation with all necessary infrastructure in place.
- General improvements to housing (bunks), operational buildings such as the dries (for men and women), communications equipment, and kitchen facilities in recent years ensure smooth operations for years to come.
- Current TMA capacity is limited but the Company is working on the construction of additional capacity for near-term storage as well as on planning and permitting on additional capacity for future storage past 2025. The currently available, planned, and permitted (Stage 5) TMA is sufficient to support mining activities until 2025.
- Some of the ERC infrastructure is aging and replacement is required, should the Company not address the aging infrastructure, impacts to the operation may be seen. This is mitigated by the continuous upgrades and replacements ongoing at ERC.

25.4.2 Opportunities

- Past recovery rates for Mishi ore were significantly below those for ERM ore; should the Company convert Mineral Resource at Mishi to Mineral Reserves, then upgrades to the recovery circuit could yield significant improvements to the gold recovery from Mishi ore with a positive net impact on project economics.

25.5 Environmental, Permitting and Social

25.5.1 General

- The ERC operation is well established in the community as a result of over 20 years of operation.
- The Company has recently made changes to its corporate and site leadership to strengthen environmental and social performance The Company currently advancing an expansion of the existing TMA as well design and permitting activities related to a new TMA.

25.5.2 Risks

- The timeline for completing necessary permitting and construction of additional tailings storage is short and failure to expand the TMA poses a significant risk to the ability of the mine to maintain current production. This risk is mitigated by work underway to deliver additional tailings storage in time.
- Changing environmental requirements may results in additional or increasingly complex permitting or operating activities.
- Ongoing consultations with Indigenous groups may prove more challenging than anticipated and could contribute to delays in the issuance of permits and authorizations

25.5.3 Opportunities

- Currently signed Memorandums of Understanding with several Indigenous groups provide a sound basis for ongoing negotiations to reach final benefit-sharing agreements to support unencumbered operations in the future.

The QP is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of the Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve Statements discussed herein.

26 Recommendations

The results of the technical study demonstrate that the ERM has sound financial merit based on the current Mineral Reserve Estimate.

This section summarizes the key discipline recommendations arising from this study. Each recommendation is not contingent on the results of other recommendations and can be completed concurrently. Where appropriate, a cost for the recommended work is included, otherwise the cost is included in the capital and/or operating cost for the project.

26.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

The continued success of the ERC is tied to the ability of the Company to replace mined reserves with additional mineralization that can be defined as mineral resources and upgraded to reserves. In order to perform this task successfully, additional exploration and infill drilling is required. Identification of economic mineralization outside of the immediate mine area relies on sound exploration efforts. The QPs' are of the opinion that exploration and drilling expenditures as outlined in Table 26-1 are adequate to deliver on the requirements above.

Eagle River Mine

The QP has the following recommendations for the geology and mineral resources at ERM:

- Consider converting and georeferencing historical geological plans and sections that only exist as hard copy to assist in regional exploration.
- Density measurements of drillhole core to be routinely implemented as a standard practice, to improve density statistics and estimates within mineralized and non-mineralized rock.
- Continue to develop the Leapfrog litho-structural model to include dikes and structural features to assist ERM's geotechnical investigations and parameter determinations.
- Consider estimating grade for mineralized zones' waste hanging wall and footwall rock for dilution purposes when the laboratory can produce reliable Au analyses in the less than 3 g/t range.
- Continue to develop the 2021 3D geostatistics and estimation methodology by considering:
  - Sensitivity studies with regards to the implementation of outlier restricted search distances and declustering, to resolve the effect of the high-grade of the chip samples relative to the drill hole core samples in the estimation process.
  - The use of local varying anisotropy (LVA) in grade estimation.
  - Consider using the same software platform for mineral resources RPEEE and reserve optimized stope design i.e., DSO.

Table 26-1-: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program Proposed for the ERC

Description	Units	Total Cost ($M)
ERM Delineation Drilling (infill and step out)	50,000 m	3.5
ERM Diamond drilling (all inclusive)	66,000 m	4.2
ERM Exploration drifts	586 m	1.5
ERM Subtotal		**9.2**
Surface Exploration Drilling	30,000 m	7.7
Total		**16.9**
Contingency (10%)		1.7
Total		**18.6**

Source: SRK, 2022

26.2 Underground Mining and Mineral Reserves

SRK makes the following recommendations regarding UG mining and infrastructure:

- Develop a business case for deepening the shaft including preliminary engineering to develop the technical data such as cycle times, payloads and hoisting plants, and suitable capital and operating cost estimates to support the business case.
- Continue to increase the level of mechanization by establishing ramp access to sub-levels as practical (currently included within CAPEX estimate based on current Mineral Reserve Estimate).

26.3 Mine Geotechnical

- Ongoing skills development and training for engineering and supervisory staff on ground control issues and hazard recognition will be important with increasing depth of the mine.
- Perform an assessment of the benefit of mechanized bolting equipment in permanent development to reduce exposure during ground support installation.
- Implement a face screening process for lateral development to enhance safety of workers performing activities at the face.

26.4 Processing and Surface Infrastructure

- Consider improvements to the camp water quality to certify it as potable.
- Implement planned enhancements to surface infrastructure and buildings to maintain high quality camp and facilities.
- Ensure timely completion of Phases IV and Stage 5 of the TMA.

26.5 Environmental, Permitting and Social

- Advance permitting of a new TMA.
- Continue agreement negotiations with Indigenous groups.
- Continue to explore opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emission.

SRK is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the exploration work recommended or to continue current mining operations at the ERC.

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APPENDIX A

Eagle River Gold Mining Complex Mining Claims, Wawa Area

Eagle River Claims

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
DAVID LAKES AREA	113287	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	184023	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	148771	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	302864	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	183522	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	334552	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	304802	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	201050	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	177550	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	211575	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	228051	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	248473	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	246662	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	254718	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	293461	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	137313	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	289322	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	189069	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	292669	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	292022	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	329226	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	282466	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	190140	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	288122	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	156501	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	341521	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	253427	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	133403	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	119437	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	119438	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	186818	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	230020	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	288123	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	315014	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	107517	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	253312	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	321078	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	336419	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	144203	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	181260	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	251502	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	199534	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	199535	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	254935	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	191370	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	183303	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	272012	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	296592	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	243464	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	240965	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	284432	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	191371	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	284433	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	336867	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	336868	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	161653	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
GROSEILLIERS	169053	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	287207	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	202208	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	188628	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	321865	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	229468	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	313480	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	180513	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	202207	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	343051	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	321171	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	226074	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	221923	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	294050	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	217854	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	138123	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	138228	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	285356	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	142904	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	236675	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	264140	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	323760	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	164574	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	252719	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	190210	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	325138	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	127370	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	282217	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	237369	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	318780	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	310339	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	143894	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	281863	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	161909	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	215164	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	139388	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	249505	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	303648	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	325105	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	252741	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	186586	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	271111	SCMC	2018-04-10	2024-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	188350	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	107942	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	186578	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	317348	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	339160	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	317349	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	186569	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	284685	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	300789	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	120006	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	299718	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	304979	SCMC	2018-04-10	2024-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	127399	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	271079	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	166424	SCMC	2018-04-10	2024-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	105087	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	123292	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	179850	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	315560	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	199786	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
GROSEILLIERS	244998	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	273251	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	149523	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	236643	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	118797	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	300298	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	179828	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	105742	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	339814	SCMC	2018-04-10	2024-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	174821	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	234415	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	237036	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	304810	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	128127	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	155932	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	111596	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	254692	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	201113	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	181978	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	247211	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	330353	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	203550	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	331100	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	296061	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	283822	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	215849	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	228076	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	216242	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	248918	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	321077	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	312860	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	336430	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	288074	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	197099	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	109520	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	161042	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	254117	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	155203	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	174211	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	249000	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	340912	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	231332	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	142532	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	107533	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-06	(75) AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED, (25) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	344346	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-07	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	334489	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	335055	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	233943	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
GROSEILLIERS	202348	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	270841	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	277003	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	191401	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	129062	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	134408	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	221188	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	143569	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	309803	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	105292	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	145751	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	129932	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	119768	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	292585	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	305249	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	159869	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	241238	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	287222	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	174068	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	337616	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	238615	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	332683	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	218060	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	108131	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-10	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	172741	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	119594	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	254146	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-02	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	324387	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	302821	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	176078	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-16	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	135978	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	155871	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	149175	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	128531	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	264523	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	222649	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-16	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	250832	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	242811	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-16	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	133082	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	181660	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	183326	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	183327	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	301149	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	137342	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	291853	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	294798	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	253018	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	129938	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	278684	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	339301	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	321893	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	174169	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	264388	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	107469	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	301565	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	309061	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	134831	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	329918	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	133986	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	140007	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	122749	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	242768	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	247529	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	218540	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	107991	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	271751	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	217271	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	166591	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	169865	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	169864	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	241249	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-24	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	174686	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-11	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	246101	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	325708	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	338076	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	325628	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	296378	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
POINT ISACOR AREA	130199	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	319104	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-10	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	279898	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	118757	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	228541	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	281952	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	215815	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	251471	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	162529	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	200986	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	130841	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	104874	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-11	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	130842	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	119695	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	244307	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	210307	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	227405	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	222402	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	130976	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	235358	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	120736	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	290094	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	140476	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	152492	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	310828	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	124668	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	225862	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	229081	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	123919	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	197931	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	173332	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	173333	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	310266	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	229851	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	127921	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	307332	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	154539	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	226006	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	121519	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	339740	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	150701	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	171304	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	183330	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	281835	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	287162	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	237325	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	147873	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	241593	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	223989	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	300126	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	145746	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	136043	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	189555	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	136044	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	325000	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	215131	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	229298	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	210389	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-11	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	189552	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	227282	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	126645	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	303465	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	145747	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	244686	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	282620	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	126644	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
POINT ISACOR AREA	139555	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	250869	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	264100	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	325225	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-11	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	244018	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	244019	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	151813	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	186142	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	104259	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	241861	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	261788	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-24	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	139308	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	173314	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	238050	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	173315	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	160525	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	187931	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	104422	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	234807	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	321152	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	276312	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	137715	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	151847	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	169399	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	302239	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-10	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	278681	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	304675	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	152199	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	293270	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	156720	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-11	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	278574	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	340304	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	252127	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	238233	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	252126	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	316125	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	278704	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	137961	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	192494	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	316124	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	323743	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	245433	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	105883	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	319360	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-10	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	106016	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	243530	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	248754	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	132137	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	281898	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	188766	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	325644	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	129962	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	238972	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	228580	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	180034	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	341388	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	281278	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	344186	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	167042	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	254735	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	130924	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	126096	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	246524	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	297923	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	127796	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	340493	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township/Area	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
POINT ISACOR AREA	172412	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	106813	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	172448	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	205542	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	303532	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	107126	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	107127	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	241949	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	190353	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	237561	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	291304	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	165276	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	165277	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	130811	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	176791	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	287862	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	184277	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	312861	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	340901	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	188065	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	287834	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	214279	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	288719	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	129082	BCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	331548	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	236035	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	305398	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	107201	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-04-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	137169	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-15	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	137557	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	137558	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	234598	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	192137	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-11	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	297336	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-18	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	127507	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	283749	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	127502	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-09-08	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	105303	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	293397	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-10	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	247164	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	139994	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-08-06	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	300241	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-10-29	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	222475	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-02-10	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	113954	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-19	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	185426	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	217591	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-11-03	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	124647	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	113953	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	238026	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	232409	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-11-24	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
POINT ISACOR AREA	111002	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-07-20	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Mish Claims

Township	Cell Number	Cell Type	Date Issued	Anniversary	Holder
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	112101	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	114344	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	129300	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	131359	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	132683	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	139752	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	139753	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	140774	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	140775	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	140776	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	140777	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	140778	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	140779	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	146161	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA	146562	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	160105	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	163247	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	166807	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	168136	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	174303	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	192372	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	196098	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	196099	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	197395	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	197396	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	217527	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	222519	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	230013	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	242662	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA	248569	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	249051	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	249498	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	260545	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	270070	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	271426	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA	278020	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	283533	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	283534	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	283535	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	288603	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	297192	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	299884	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	301254	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	308605	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	309398	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	315837	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	317200	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	317201	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	317202	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	317203	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	327213	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA	327368	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	332111	SCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	332112	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
DAVID LAKES AREA	332113	BCMC	2018-04-10	2022-04-27	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	332505	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	333142	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	333143	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	335949	SCMC	2018-04-10	2023-01-26	(100) WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

APPENDIX B

Robinson Treaty, 1850

COPY OF THE ROBINSON TREATY
Made in the Year 1850
WITH THE OJIBEWA INDIANS
OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS
TO THE CROWN

(Copy.)

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into on the seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *of the one part, on behalf of* HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, *and* JOSEPH PEANDECHAT, JOHN IUINWAY, MISHE-MUCKQUA, TOTOMENCIE, *Chiefs, and* JACOB WARPELA, AHMUTCHIWAGABOU, MICHEL SHELAGESHICK, MANITSHAINSE, *and* CHIGINANS, *principal men of the* OJIBEWA *Indians inhabiting the Northern Shore of Lake Superior, in the said Province of Canada, from Batchewana Bay to Pigeon River, at the western extremity of said Lake, and inland throughout that extent to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the charter of the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company from the said tract, and also the Islands in the said Lake within the boundaries of the British possessions therein, of the other part, witnesseth*:

THAT for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada, to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of five hundred pounds, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their Tribes at a convenient season of each summer, not later than the first day of August at the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts of Michipicoton and Fort William, they the said chiefs and principal men do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors forever, all their right, title and interest in the whole of the territory above described, save and except the reservations set forth in the

schedule hereunto annexed, which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their Tribes in common, for the purpose of residence and cultivation, and should the said Chiefs and their respective Tribes at any time desire to dispose of any mineral or other valuable productions upon the said reservations, the same will be at their request sold by order of the Superintendent General of the Indian Department for the time being, for their sole use and benefit, and to the best advantage.

And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting only such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals, or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government. The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of their reservations without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs being first had and obtained; nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for mineral or other valuable productions in any part of the territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree that in case the Government of this Province should before the date of this agreement have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining locations or other property on the portions of the territory hereby reserved for their use and benefit, then and in that case such sale, or promise of sale, shall be forfeited, if the parties interested desire it, by the Government, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the tribe to whom the reservation belongs. The said William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and justly with all Her subjects, further promises and agrees that in case the territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part shall at any future period produce an amount which

will enable the Government of this Province without incurring loss to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then, and in that case, the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound provincial currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this Treaty shall amount to two thirds of their present numbers (which is twelve hundred and forty) to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof, and should their numbers at any future period not amount to two thirds of twelve hundred and forty, the annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

Schedule of Reservations made by the above named subscribing Chiefs and principal men.

FIRST - Joseph Pean-de-chat and his Tribe, the reserve to commence about two miles from Fort William (inland), on the right bank of the River Kiminitiquia thence westerly six miles, parallel to the shores of the lake; thence northerly five miles; thence easterly to the right bank of the said river, so as not to interfere with any acquired rights of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company.

SECOND - Four miles square at Gros Cap, being a valley near the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company's post of Michipicoton, for Totominai and Tribe.

THIRD - Four miles square on Gull River, near Lake Nipigon, on both sides of said river, for the Chief Mishimuckqua and Tribe.

Signed, sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, the day and year first above written in presence of,

GEORGE IRONSIDE,
S. I. Affairs.

ARTHUR P. COOPER,
Capt. Com. Rifle Brig.

H. M. BALFOUR,
2nd Lieut. Rifle Brig.

JOHN SWANSTON,
C. F. Hon. Hud. Bay Co.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Interpreter.

F. W. KEATING,

W. B. ROBINSON, [L. S.]

his
JOSEPH PEAN-DE-CHAT, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
JOHN MENWAT, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
MEKE-MUCKQUA, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
TOTOMINAI, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
JACOB WAPELS, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
AH-MUTCHINASAI-ON, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
MICHEL SHELAGESEICK, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
MANITOU SHAINSE, + [L. S.]
mark.

his
CHIGINANS, + [L. S.]
mark.

APPENDIX C

Sample Preparation at Wesdome Assay Lab

Wesdome Assay Lab Sample Preparation and Analysis Method

Receiving Samples

Upon receipt, samples are placed in numerical order by product type and verified against the client packing list. In the absence of a packing list, one will be prepared by the persons unpacking the samples and electronically emailed to the client.

Sample Preparation

Samples are dried if necessary to remove all moisture content. Throughout the process, samples are maintained in assay order with all tags neatly placed. samples are then reduced with a jaw crusher to 1/4". The crusher is cleaned with compressed air at 120 psi between samples. The sample is then riffle split down to approximately 300 g using a Jones type riffler. Excess material is repackaged for return to the client.

The 300 g portion is then pulverizered to 100% minus 150 mesh using Bico Braun pulverizers. The pulverizers are cleaned between samples using compressed air at 120 psi and silica sand is used between batches. The first sample of each batch is screen tested and recorded in the logbook.

Sampling quality is assured by regular inspection and maintenance of all equipment. Training and supervision of technicians ensure the proper techniques are being employed throughout preparing samples.

Gold Fire Assay – Gravimetric

Gold analysis begins with a fusion using premixed flux consisting of litharge, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, fluorspar, with other oxidants (nitre), or reductants (flour) being added as required. An aliquot of silver (Ag) is added as a collection agent. Samples are fused at 1950°F for a period of 60 minutes. Samples are then poured into a conical mold and allowed to cool. After cooling, the slag is removed, and the lead button is recovered. The Llead button containing the precious metals is reduced to PbO_2 and absorbed into a cupel in the cupellation furnace. After cooling, the doré bead is collected and flattened with a hammer and placed in a porcelain parting cup. The parting cup is filled with heated diluted nitric acid to dissolve the silver. The gold bead is washed with demineralized water, dried, annealed, cooled, and then weighed on a Mettler XP2U microbalance.

Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank, sample duplicate or replicate, and Rocklabs reference material of appropriate gold values. Additional standards are introduced by the client as they see appropriate. All QA/QC data are documented and recorded for analysis by the shift supervisors / Assay Lab Superintendent, and additional checks may be run on anomalous values.

APPENDIX D

Title Opinion

WEILERS

LAW

DIRECT LINE: **Deborah A. Humphreys (807) 625-8894**
EMAIL: **dhumphre@wmnlaw.com**

April 29, 2016

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
8 King Street East
Suite 811
Toronto, ON M5C 1B5

-and to-

National Bank Financial Inc.
The Exchanges Tower
130 King Street West, Suite 3200
Toronto, ON M5X 1J9

-and to-

Dundee Securities Ltd.
1 Adelaide Street East
Suite 2100
Toronto, ON M5C 2V9

-and to-

M Partners Inc.
100 Wellington Street West
Suite 2201
Toronto, ON M5K 1K2

Mackie Research Capital Corporation
199 Bay Street
Suite 4500
Toronto, ON M5L 1G2

-and to-

Clarus Securities Inc.
The Exchange Tower
130 King Street West, Suite 3640
Toronto, ON M5X 1A9

-and to-

Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP
Suite 3800, Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, PO Box 84
Toronto ON M5J 2Z4

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

Re: **Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (the "Corporation")**
Our File Reference: 65271
Title Opinion, Various Properties

Introduction

We have been requested to provide our updated opinion in connection with the offering of common shares of the Corporation pursuant to a final short form prospectus (the "Offering") and with respect to the properties described herein.

We have conducted a search of the registered title to the properties described herein registered at the Land Registry Office for the Land Titles Division at Thunder Bay after 5:00 pm EDT on April 28, 2016. For the purposes of this opinion we have examined and relied upon such certificates, plans and records maintained at the Land Registry Office for the Land Titles Division at Thunder Bay as we deemed necessary.

We have also searched for writs of execution filed with the Sheriff, District of Thunder Bay, and have satisfied ourselves that as of April 28, 2016, after 5:00 pm EDT there were no executions outstanding against Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. or any of its predecessors on title which would constitute a lien on the lands.

For the purpose of the opinions set out herein we have relied solely upon our search of title to the lands and leasehold lands and the lands specifically referred to herein. We have made no other searches or investigations and we express no opinion with respect to matters which might be disclosed by further or other searches or inquiries.

Assumptions

We have made the following assumptions:

a) with respect to all documents examined by us, the genuineness of all signatures, the legal capacity of the individuals signing any documents, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity to authentic original documents of all documents submitted to us as certified, conformed, telecopied or photocopied copies;

b) The Corporation is a continuing and existing corporation, with the ability to acquire, hold or mortgage real property in Ontario;

c) There are no outstanding claims of secured or unsecured trade creditors pursuant to the *Bulk Sales Act (*Ontario);

d) There are no inchoate instruments, liens, rights, agreements or claims respecting the property.

e) We have assumed, without independent investigation or verification, that the accuracy and currency of the indices and filing systems maintained at the public

offices where we have conducted searches or made inquiries or caused such searches or inquiries to be conducted or made as set forth herein.

Searches

In respect of this matter, the following list details the usual due diligence searches which would comprise a full opinion as to good and marketable title. As we understand the property to be vacant lands, some of the following may be inapplicable. Due to time constraints, and the limitation of our retainer, we have not conducted searches with respect to the following, which may adversely affect title:

- Realty Taxes
- Water
- Gas
- Hydro
- Corporate Status
- Work Orders
- Zoning
- Compliance with any applicable municipal agreements
- Compliance with any registered restrictions
- Unregistered Hydro and/or other easements
- Occupancy permits
- Fire Department
- Elevator
- Health
- Ministry of Labour (Industrial Safety)
- Conservation Authority
- Regional, Municipal and/or Provincial Environmental authorities
- Ontario Heritage Act
- Farm Tax Reduction Act
- Family Law Act
- Railway Act
- Planning Act

Executions

We have completed a search of Executions against the names of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd, River Gold Mines Ltd., Windarra Minerals, and Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. in the Office of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Thunder Bay. There are no writs of execution affecting title to the subject lands as at 5:00 pm on the 28th day of April 2016.

Other Searches

We have examined the parcel registers (the "Parcel Register") for the various properties located in the Ontario Land Registry Office of the Land Titles Division of Thunder Bay (No. 55) (the "Registry Office") and the instruments shown thereon and have investigated title to the various properties and, to the extent necessary to satisfy ourselves with respect to the subdivision control provision of the Planning Act (Ontario), lands adjoining the various properties, and have made such other searches as we considered relevant to the opinions expressed in the paragraphs below.

With respect to the matters pertaining to the various properties we have made inquiries only of the various authorities set out below and based on the responses to these inquiries we can report to you as follows:

(a) We have been advised by the Provincial Land Tax Office that provincial land taxes in respect of the various properties are paid in full and to date there are no arrears in such taxes.

(b) The response from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (Ontario) for leases in respect of the various properties indicates that the leases have been paid in full and they are presently in good standing.

(c) We have been advised by the Provincial Land Tax office that taxes in respect of the subject properties are paid in full and to date there are no arrears in such taxes.

(d) We have been advised by the Corporation that on February 1, 2006, pursuant to a reverse take over transaction in which: a) a wholly owned subsidiary of River Gold Mines Ltd., 9162-6812 Quebec Inc. amalgamated with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. to form Wesdome Gold Mines Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of River Gold Mines Ltd. and b) River Gold Mines Ltd. changed its name to that of the Corporation. Assuming Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (formerly River Gold Mines Ltd.) has not been dissolved, and subject to name change applications being registered on title to the subject properties to reflect the change in name of River Gold Mines Ltd. to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. as of the date hereof Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title of the properties outlined in paragraphs 1 through 9 subject only to those qualifications set out in said paragraphs 1 – 9. No notifications or consents, from the Minister of Northern Development and Mines, are required for those leasehold properties affected by the amalgamation transaction, nor is notification or consent required with respect to the properties held in fee simple.

(e) The response from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (Ontario) indicates there are no arrears for mining taxes in respect of the Crown Mining Leases as for PINs **PIN 62311-0001, Parcel 2858, PIN 62311-0002** Parcel 3032, **PIN 62502-0009** Parcel

25493, **PIN 62502-0010** Parcel 25494, **62502-0011** Parcel 25912, **62502-0013** Parcel 3378, PIN **62502-0014, PIN 62502-0015** Parcel 3409, **62502-0016** Parcel 3468, **PIN 62502-0017, 62502-0022** Parcel 3379, **62502-0023** Parcel 3406, **62502-0024** Parcel 3469, and **PIN 62502-0105**, Part 7 55R8308.

(f) We have not reviewed or searched corporate predecessors in title to the various properties to the root of title with respect to their corporate existence during the period of their respective ownership of the various properties. Nor have we reviewed or determined whether the Royalty Agreements are in good standing.

Opinion

On the basis of the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, and subject to the qualifications set out herein, we are of the opinion that, as of the date hereof, Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title with respect to:

1. **PIN 62311-0001, being Leasehold Absolute, Moss Lake property, Mining Lease No. 103676, Parcel 2858, Mining Claims TB 288295, TB 288296, TB 288297, TB 288298, TB 288299, and TB 288300** Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to 100% leasehold absolute interest in the mineral rights only pursuant to transfer deed registered as Instrument No. F57628 on October 25, 1995 and a renewal of Lease No. 103676 on the 1st day of February 2004 for a period of 21 years which lease expires on the 1st day of February 2025.

   The leasehold interest of Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd., registered as Instrument # F57630 is subject to the following Crown Reservations include but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

   Furthermore, there are number of onerous restrictions on the lessees in respect but not limited to mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

2. **PIN 62311-0002, being Leasehold Absolute, Moss Lake property, Mining Lease No. 104690, Parcel 3032, Mining Claim TB 433178, TB 433177, TB 433217, TB 433216, TB 433222, TB 433221, TB 433226, TB 433227, and TB 433223 and land under water Pt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 55R6477** Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to 100% leasehold absolute interest in the mineral rights only pursuant to transfer deed registered as Instrument No. F57628 on October 25, 1995 and a renewal of Lease No. 103676 on the 1st day of September 2007 for a period of 21 years which lease expires on the 1st day of September 2028.

   The leasehold interest of Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd., registered as Instrument # F57628 is subject to the following Crown Reservations include but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

   Furthermore, there are number of onerous restrictions on the lessees in respect but not limited to mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

3. **PIN 62502-0009 being Fee Simple Absolute Mishibishu Twp. Patented Claims, being Parcel 25493 TBF, SSM 11551, 11552 & 11553,** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to 100% interest in the mineral rights only of mining claims **SSM 11551, 11552, 11553, 12264, 12265, 12266, 12267, 12268, 12269, 12270, 14320, 14321, 14322, 14323, 14858, 14867, 14868, 14869,** and **15216,** having received it by way of a transfer from Windarra Minerals Limited and Westward Exploration Ltd.

   However, this property is subject to a Royalty Agreement registered as Instrument #F 94402 in favour of Energold Minerals Inc. and a Royalty Agreement registered as Instrument # F94403 in favour of Golden Resources Inc. The rights of Golden Goose Resources Inc. in the said Royalty Agreement have been assigned to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. by Assignment of Agreement registered as Instrument # F99061 on November 1, 2000.

   The Notice of Agreement registered upon the said lands as Instrument # F24208 on March 27, 1992, between Muscocho Explorations Ltd. and Powertel Utilities Contractor Limited, it has since expired. The Land Registrar has completely deleted this Instrument.

The interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. is subject to the following Crown Reservations including, but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

4. **PIN 62502-0010 being Fee Simple Absolute, Mishibishu Twp. Patented Claims, being Parcel 25494 TBF... etc.** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to a 100% interest in the surface rights only in the following six mining claims; **SSM 11551, 11553, 14867, 14868, 14869**, and **15216**. The said interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. when taken in combination with the ownership interest in Parcel 25493 between Golden Goose Resources Inc., Windarra Minerals Limited, and Westward Exploration Ltd. transferred their interest to River Gold Mines Ltd. which then changed it name to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and the subsequent transfers of interest from Westward Exploration Ltd. to Windarra Minerals Ltd. by instrument number TY78258 on February 11, 2009 and Windarra's transfer to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. via instrument no. 83353 on June 5, 2009 which now provides Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. with both surface rights and mining rights to the above noted six mining claims.

   Of note in this Parcel is the failure to describe the mining claims consecutively. Rather than describing the mining claims as "firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.", the description is as follows "Firstly, SSM11551, Thirdly, SSM11553, Fifteenthly SSM14867, Sixteenthly 14868, Seventeenthly 14869, and Eighteenthly SSM15216.

   There are no liens or claims registered on title to this property.

   The interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. is subject to the following Crown Reservations including, but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

   Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

5. **PIN 62502-0011 being Fee Simple Absolute, Mishibishu Twp., Patented Claims, being Parcel 25912, SSM 11552, SSM 12264, SSM 12265, SSM 12266, SSM 12267, SSM 12268, SSM 12269, SSM 12270, SSM 14320, SSM 14321, SSM 14322, SSM 14323 and SSM 14858** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title to the subject property for surface rights only and do not therefore grant the titled owner the ores, mines and minerals. There are no encumbrances affecting the said lands.

   Of note Parcel 25912 TBF was transferred by Transfer # F67627 registered December 30, 1996, to River Gold Mines Ltd. This parcel description at the end says "together with surface rights only as in instrument # F67628 and subject to # F67629.

   By an Application to change the name of the owner registered as Instrument #TY31744 on August 18, 2006 River Gold Mines Ltd. changed its name to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. Therefore Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. is the current titled owner of Parcel 25912.

   Instrument # F67628 grants to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and others an exclusive easement for 21 years less a day which easement expires on December 22, 2017. The easement is over the surface of a portion of the subject property being Parcel 25494 TBF benefiting Mining Claims SSM 11551 and SSM 11553 which mining claims collectively are Parcel 25912 TBF.

   Instrument # F067629 is a transfer of easement of the surface rights only from Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. to MFM Minerals Inc. and others over Parcel 25912 as those are the mining claims described in the schedule, although Box 8 says it is over part of Parcel 25494 which appears to be incorrect, in my opinion.

6. **PIN 62502-0013 being Leasehold Absolute, PT Isacor, Claim 349, Eagle River Mining Lease No. 108268, being Parcel 3378...etc.** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to a 100% leasehold interest

   The leasehold interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. is subject to the following Crown Reservations including but not limited to surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. See Crown Lease a copy of which can be provided upon request.

The term of the original leasehold interest expired February 1, 2012 and was renewed by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. with her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, Represented by the Minister of Northern Development & Mines by instrument number TY153221 registered on January 15, 2013. The lease renewal runs for twenty-one years beginning the first day of February 2012. The result is that the lease will expire again on February 1, 2033.

Currently there is $11.04 in outstanding rent under Lease No. 108946 as at February 1, 2016.

7. **PIN 62502-0014 being Leasehold Absolute, Claim 379, Mining Lease No. 109286, being Parcel 3407 TBL,....etc...., by** transfer registered as Instrument Number TY74801 Windarra Minerals Ltd. has good and marketable title as to a 100% leasehold interest.

   The leasehold interest of Windarra Minerals Ltd. is subject to the following Crown Reservations as registered in Crown Lease Patent Instrument Number F19052 including but not limited to surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

   Furthermore, there are a number of onerouse restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. See Crown Lease a copy of which can be provided upon request.

   The term of the original leasehold interest expired February 1, 2012 and was renewed by Windarra Minerals Ltd. with her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, Represented by the Minister of Northern Development & Mines by instrument number TY169731 registered on January 15, 2013. The lease renewal runs for twenty-one years beginning the first day of February 2012. The result is that the lease will expire again on February 1, 2033.

8. **PIN 62502-0015 being Leasehold Absolute, Unsurveyed Territory, Claim 378, Mining Lease No. 109287, being Parcel 3409 TBL...et....** by transfer registered as Instrument Number TY74801 Windarra Minerals Ltd. has good and marketable title as to a 100% leasehold interest.

   The leasehold interest of Windarra Minerals Ltd. is subject to the following Crown Reservations as registered in Crown Lease patent Instrument Number F19054 including but not limited to surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, founds on or under or flowing through the said lands.

   Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. See Crown Lease a copy of which can be provided upon request.

   The term of the original leasehold interest expired February 1, 2012 and was renewed by Windarra Minerals Ltd. with her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, Represented by the Minister of Northern Development & Mines by instrument number TY169726 registered on November 27, 2013. The lease renewal runs for twenty-one years beginning the 28th day of November 2013. The result is that the lease will expire again on November 27, 2034.

9. **PIN 62502-0016 being Leasehold of mines, ores, minerals and mining rights, Mishibishu Twp., Claim 404, Lease No. 107273, Parcel 3468, TBL ...etc...,** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to a 75% leasehold interest in the mines, ores, minerals and mining rights only in and upon and under the subject lands. The remaining 25% leasehold interest of the mines, ores, minerals and mining rights, is held as a tenant in common by Windarra Minerals Ltd. The interests of both are subject to a Royalty Agreement registered as instrument # F0094402 in favour of Energold Minerals Inc. and further subject to a Royalty Agreement registered as Instrument # F0094512 in favour of Battle Mountain Canada Ltd. Note: Battle Mountain Canada Ltd. has amended its corporate name to Newmont Canada Limited, a corporation still in existence.

   The Leasehold interest of both Windarra Minerals Ltd. and Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. is subject to a Notice under S.71 of the Land Titles Act. Section 71 is the authority to register a Notice of Unregistered estate, right, interest or equity in the subject lands. Pursuant to a Notice registered as Instrument TY57681 Notice of an unregistered estate, interest, right, or equity in the subject lands is registered in favour of Franco-Nevada Corporation. The grounds for the notice are that Franco-Nevada Corporation claims an "Assignment of Interest in an agreement

registered on the 5th day of April 2000 under document No. F0094512, which assignment was registered on January 7th, 2008 from Newmont Canada Limited, formerly Battle Mountain Canada Ltd. to Franco-Nevada Corporation. This Notice is effective for an indeterminate period of time.

Pursuant to an order of the Land Registrar registered on title to the subject property as Instrument TY119985 on May 17, 2011 the Land Registrar is correcting the subject PIN as it does not accurately describe the extent of the interest in the Mining Lease Lands in that it fails to reflect that the Surface Rights are expressly reserved in the Crown Grant which was registered October 7, 1999 as Instrument number F90897. The Land Registrar has ordered that the description of the subject lands be amended by prefacing the parcel register with "Mining Rights Only".

The leasehold interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., registered as Instrument # F90897 is subject to the following Crown Reservations including, but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

The term of this leasehold interest expires September 1, 2020.

10. **PIN 62502-0017, being Leasehold, Magnacon property, Mining Lease No. 107397, Reference Plan 55R-8308 on Parcel 3474....etc.** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to 100% leasehold interest in the surface and the mining rights.

By Instrument No. TY119970 being an Order of the Land Registrar the Mining Rights to the above lands were restated; they having been previously erroneously describing the subject lands as being Surface Rights Only.

The leasehold interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., registered as Instrument # F0108914 is subject to the following Crown Reservations include but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

Furthermore, there are number of onerous restrictions on the lessees in respect but not limited to mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

11. **PIN 62502-0022 being Leasehold Absolute, PT Isacor, Claim 350, Eagle River Mining Lease No. 108946 being Parcel 3379...etc.** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to a 100% leasehold interest.

    The leasehold interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. is subject to the following Crown Reservations including but not limited to surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

    Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. See Crown Lease a copy of which can be provided upon request.

    The term of the original leasehold interest expired February 1, 2012 and was renewed by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. with her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, Represented by the Minister of Northern Development & Mines by instrument number TY153218 registered on January 15, 2013. The lease renewal runs for twenty-one years beginning the first day of February 2012. The result is that the lease will expire again on February 1, 2033.

    Currently there is leasehold rent outstanding as of February 1, 2016 in the amount of $10.76

    A final issue in respect of this property is that the description of mining claims in the Crown Patent does not match exactly the PIN abstract. There is one mining claim being SSM693576 contained in the Crown Patent, but missing from the PIN abstract. We have made application to have the PIN corrected but as of March 23, 2006, the matter has not been addressed by the Land Registry Office.

12. **PIN 62502-0023 being Leasehold Absolute, Mishibishu Twp., Claim 377, Lease No. 109286, being Parcel 3406, TBL...etc...,** Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. has good and marketable title as to 100% interest in fee simple, having acquired such interest via an amalgamation and a name change from River Gold Mines Ltd. subject only to:

    a) Notice registered as TY74802 Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.granted to MacMillan Gold Corp. and Messina Minerals Inc. registered title on November 26, 2008; but retaining an unregistered estate, right, interest or equity in the land described in PIN 62502-0023;

    b) Notice TY74804 MacMillan Gold Corp. and Messina Minerals Inc. granted to Windarra Minerals Ltd. registered title as Instrument on November 26, 2008; retaining an unregistered estate, right, interest or equity in the land described in PIN 62502-0023; and

    c) Notice of lease granted by Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, represented by the Minister of Northern Development & Mines to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. registered as TY175993 on April 25, 2014 for 21 years commencing on the 1st day of June 2012 and ending on June 1, 2033.

    The leasehold interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. registered as Instrument # TY175993 is subject to the following Crown Reservations including but not limited to; surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

    Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

    The term of this leasehold interest is twenty one years and expires June 1, 2033.

13. **PIN 62502-0024 being Leasehold Absolute, PT Isacor, Claim 408, Eagle River Lease No. 107273 being Parcel 3469...etc.** Wesdome Gold Mines has good and marketable title as to 100% a leasehold interest in the subject lands. The leasehold interest of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. registered as Instrument # F091577 is subject to the following Crown Reservations including but not limited

to surface rights to lay out roads, surface rights over existing roads, deposits of sand, gravel and peat, use of the said lands for the development of water power, a right of way to construct and operate railways, all timber and trees standing, and free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters, found on or under or flowing through the said lands.

Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. See Crown Lease a copy of which can be provided upon request.

The term of this leasehold interest expires September 1, 2020.

14. **PIN 62602-0105 being Leasehold Absolute, Part 7 55T8308, Claim SSM847674, Lease No. 108268** Wesdome has good and marketable title as to a 77.8% leasehold interest in the subjects. Windarra has the remaining 22.2% leasehold interest in the subject lands. Both interests were granted by Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario as represented by the Minister of Northern Development and Mines, subject only to a "No Dealings without Written Consent of the Minister of Northern Development and Mines" restriction registered on title.
This leasehold interest granted by the Crown in October 23, 2008 and commencing on the 1st day of November 2008 and expires in 21 years being November 1, 2029.

The leasehold grant also contains the restriction of no surface mining operation within 150 feet of the limits of any highway or road maintained by the Ministry of Transportation, except with the consent in writing of the Minister of Norther Development and Mines, as provided for in the Mining Act.

Furthermore, there are a number of onerous restrictions on the lessee in respect of, but not limited to, mining operations. For further details as to the terms, provisos and conditions of the leasehold interest please direct your attention to the lease itself, a copy of which can be provided upon request.

The opinions expressed herein are solely for the use and benefit of the parties to which it is addressed and only in respect of the transactions contemplated in the share Offering. It may not be relied upon by such parties or any other party or by the Company for any other purpose nor may it be provided to, quoted from, or relied upon by any other person without our prior written approval.

The opinion herein expressed is given as of the date hereof and we disclaim any obligation or undertaking to advise any person of any change in law or fact which may come to our attention after the date hereof. We understand that only the Addressees listed on page 1 of this opinion

will be relying on this opinion for the purpose of opinions to be given to the Corporation and the underwriters in connection with the Offering.

Yours very truly,

WEILER, MALONEY, NELSON

Per: Thara Pottinger

fp1 Deborah A. Humphreys

DAH/fp

APPENDIX E

Certificate of Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: "Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, Canada", dated April 22, 2022 with effective date December 31, 2021.

I, Gary M Poxleitner, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Consultant (Mining) with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with an office at Suite 2A, 69 Young Street, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 3G5.;

2) I am a graduate of the Laurentian University in Canada with a BEng in 1992, I obtained a degree. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1992. I have 30 years of both operations and consulting experience. I have worked primarily in underground mines including blast hole open stope and narrow vein mining in commodities such as base metals, gold, silver, diamonds, salt, copper and uranium. I have managed complex studies, including mine optimization; budgeting and cost estimation; economic evaluations; due diligence and independent review; as well as mine audits. I have also been engaged in the process of converting mineral resources to mineral reserve estimates. Following graduation, I was employed with El-Equip, in mine communication automation and with Anrep in engineering. Starting in 1994, I was employed by Royal Oak Mines, as Ventilation Engineer for the underground mine operations, at Giant Mine in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. Beginning in 1997, I was employed by Boliden-Westmin, as a Mine Engineer in Campbell River, British Columbia. Commencing in 2001, I was employed by Vale as a Project Manager, Mine Supervisor, Mine Engineer Supervisor in Sudbury, Ontario. Since joining SRK Consulting in 2011, I have been engaged in technical engineering studies, operations improvement, due diligence and economical modelling.;

3) I am a professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO#100059860).

4) I have personally inspected the subject project between September 7 and September 9, 2021;

5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;

6) I, as a Qualified Person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for sections 1, 2, 3,15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report;

8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property;

9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;

10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. to prepare a technical audit of the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex. In conducting our audit, a gap analysis of project technical data was completed using CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines* and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. personnel;

11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex or securities of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.; and

12) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["Original signed and sealed"]

Sudbury
April 22, 2022

Gary M Poxleitner, PEng, PMP
Principal Consultant (Mining)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled: "Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, Canada", dated April 22, 2022 with effective date December 31, 2021.

I, Andre M. Deiss, residing at 311-3163 Riverwalk Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5S 0A8, Canada do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Consultant (Resource Geology) with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. with an office at Suite 2200 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3X2, Canada.

2) I am a graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, R.S.A. - BSc. (1992) and BSc. Hons (1993) and have worked as a geoscientist for a total of 28 years since my graduation with experience in geology and geostatistics. I have operational experience in exploration, open pit, and underground scenarios. Acting in a consulting capacity since 2000, I have provided geological, geostatistical and mine planning services to companies in Southern and Eastern Africa, Europe, Asia, North and South America. I have extensive experience in the geology and geostatistics related to lode gold deposits such as the Eagle River Mine;

3) I am a professional Geoscientist registered and in good standing with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), registration number 400007/97;

4) I have personally inspected the subject project between February 9 to 12, 2022;

5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;

6) I, as a Qualified Person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for Eagle River Mine Sections 7 through 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26 summarized therefrom and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report;

8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property;

9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;

10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. to prepare a technical audit of the Eagle River Mine project. In conducting our audit, a gap analysis of project technical data was completed using CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. personnel;

11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Eagle River Mine or securities of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.; and

12) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["Original signed and sealed"]

André M. Deiss, Pr.Sci.Nat., MSAIMM
Principal Consultant – Resource Geology
SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

Vancouver, BC, Canada
April 22, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled: "Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, Canada", dated April 22, 2022 with effective date December 31, 2021.

I, Debbie Dyck, PEng, residing in Etobicoke, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1) I am an Environmental Engineer, Principal Regulatory Approvals Specialist, with the firm of Minnow Environmental Inc., a Trinity Consultants Company, with an office at 2 Lamb Street, Georgetown, Ontario, Canada, L7G 3M9;

2) I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, Ontario, in 1990. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Chemical Engineering with an Option - Management Science. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990 as a mining environmental consultant, with a focus on environmental and regulatory aspects specific to the mining industry;

3) I am a professional Engineer registered and in good standing with Professional Engineers Ontario (#90353145) since 1993;

4) I have not recently visited the project area;

5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and sections of this technical report, that I am responsible for, have been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;

6) I, as a Qualified Person, am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7) I am responsible for Sections 1.18 and 20 (except Section 20.3.5) and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report;

8) I have been intermittently involved with the subject property since 1990 as an environmental consultant providing services related to environmental studies and regulatory permitting aspects, and most recently since early 2019 with respect to permitting aspects for the Mishi Mine, Eagle River Mine and Mill;

9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance therewith;

10) Minnow Environmental Inc., a Trinity Consultants Company, was retained by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. to prepare Sections 1.18 and 20 (except Section 20.3.5) of the Technical Report related to environmental studies, permitting, and social or community impacts at the Eagle River Complex. The preceding Sections 1.18 and 20 of the report is based on past project experience and knowledge of the site, a review of project files and discussions with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. personnel;

11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex or securities of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.; and

12) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["Original signed and sealed"]
Debbie Dyck, PEng
Environmental Engineer,
Principal Regulatory Approvals Specialist
Minnow Environmental Inc.

Georgetown, Ontario
April 22, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled: “Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, Canada”, dated April 22, 2022 with effective date December 31, 2021.

I, Lars Weiershäuser, residing at 44 Juliana Court, Toronto do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Director, Geology with the firm of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome) with an office at Suite 1200 - 220 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada;
2) I am a graduate of the University of Toronto in 2005, I obtained a Doctor of Philosophy (Geology). I have practiced my profession continuously since January 2005. I have completed Mineral Resource Estimations for deposits in North and South America and Asia for numerous deposit types and commodities, including orogenic gold deposits. I am the author or co-author of numerous Technical Reports for projects world-wide.
3) I am a professional Geoscientist registered with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, APGO#1504;
4) I have personally inspected the subject project on numerous occasions as part of my work with Wesdome;
5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I, as a Qualified Person, I am not independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for sections 4, 5, 6, 11,12.1, 14.2, and 19 and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report;
8) I have had prior involvement with the subject property through my work with Wesdome;
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
10) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

[“Original signed and sealed”]
Lars Weiershäuser,PhD, PGeo
Director, Geology
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

Toronto
April 22, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled: Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, Canada, dated April 22, 2022 with effective date December 31, 2021.

I, Hayley Halsall-Whitney, residing at 96 Landerville Drive, Sudbury do hereby certify that:

1) I am the Eagle River Mine General Manager with the firm of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome) with an office at 78, 17 Hwy, Wawa, Ontario, Canada;
2) I am a graduate of the University of Ottawa with a B.A.Sc. Chemical Engineering (2001), M.A.Sc. Chemical Engineering (2004), and an EMBA (2013). I was the Mill Manager of the Mill at Eagle River Gold Mine and currently the Mine General Manager.
3) I am a professional Engineer registered with the Professional Engineers of Ontario, APGO#1504; Licence # 100073929
4) I have personally inspected the subject project on numerous occasions as part of my work with Wesdome;
5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I, as a Qualified Person, I am not independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for sections 13 and 17 and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report;
8) I have had prior involvement with the subject property through my work with Wesdome;
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
10) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["Original signed and sealed"]
Hayley Halsall-Whitney, PEng, M.A.Sc, EMBA
Mine General Manager
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

Wawa
April 22, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled: Technical Report for the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex, Ontario, dated April 22, 2022 with effective date December 31, 2021.

I, Craig Hall, PEng, residing at 99 Lakeshore Road, Bonfield, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1) I am Managing Principal with the firm of Knight Piésold Ltd. with an office at 200-1164 Devonshire Avenue, North Bay, Ontario.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo in 2003, I obtained a degree in Geological Engineering. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2003. My area of work experience since graduation includes planning, design, construction, operation, and closure of mine waste and water management facilities and other mining related infrastructure.

3) I am a professional Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO No. 100075047). I have been registered as a professional Engineer with PEO since 2007. During this time I have been involved with the evaluation, permitting, development and operation of numerous tailings storage facilities.

4) I have not personally visited the project area;

5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;

6) I, as a Qualified Person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for Section 20.3.5 and accept professional responsibility for this section of this technical report;

8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property;

9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;

10) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Eagle River Gold Mining Complex or securities of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.; and

11) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

["Original signed and sealed"]
Craig N, Hall, PEng
Managing Principal
Knight Piésold Ltd.

North Bay, Ontario
April 22, 2022