



**WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.**

2024 Annual

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.'s ("Wesdome" or the "Company") audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their related notes ("financial statements") which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

All dollar amounts stated in this MD&A are denominated in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data and unless otherwise indicated. The discussion and analysis within this MD&A are effective as of March 19, 2025.

This document contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. Refer to the cautionary language under the section entitled "**Cautionary Statement on Forward-looking Statements**" in this MD&A.

The following abbreviations are used to describe the periods under review throughout this MD&A:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Period</i>
<b>Q4 2024</b>	<i>October 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024</i>	<b>Q4 2023</b>	<i>October 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023</i>
<b>Q3 2024</b>	<i>July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024</i>	<b>Q3 2023</b>	<i>July 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023</i>
<b>Q2 2024</b>	<i>April 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024</i>	<b>Q2 2023</b>	<i>April 1, 2023 – June 30, 2023</i>
<b>Q1 2024</b>	<i>January 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024</i>	<b>Q1 2023</b>	<i>January 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023</i>
<b>FY 2024</b>	<i>January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024</i>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<i>January 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023</i>

## NON-IFRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Wesdome uses non-IFRS performance measures throughout this MD&A as it believes that these generally accepted industry performance measures provide a useful indication of the Company's operational performance. These non-IFRS performance measures do not have standardized meanings defined by IFRS and may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The non-IFRS performance measures include:

- Average realized price of gold sold
- Cash costs and cash costs per ounce of gold sold
- Production costs and production costs per tonne milled
- Cash margin and cash margin per ounce of gold sold
- All-in sustaining costs ("AISC") and AISC per ounce of gold sold
- Free cash flow and free cash flow per share
- Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted net income (loss) per share
- Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("**EBITDA**")

For further information and detailed reconciliations, refer to the section entitled "**Non-IFRS Performance Measures**" in this MD&A.

## BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Wesdome is a public company existing under the laws of Ontario. The common shares of the Company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("**TSX**") under the symbol "**WDO**" with a secondary listing on the OTCQX under the symbol "**WDOFF**". The registered and principal office of the Company is located at 220 Bay Street, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2W4.

Our focus is on safe and responsible mining. This is demonstrated by the care we take for our people, communities and the environment which is integral to our success. We seek to continually understand and, where possible, avoid or minimize, the potential negative impacts of our activities while we look to generate new and positive opportunities through stakeholder, community and Indigenous partnerships and investments. We also believe in setting goals and objectives as a way to drive our sustainability performance forward and hold ourselves accountable.

Wesdome is a Canadian focused gold producer with two high-grade underground mine and milling assets, the Eagle River mine, situated 50 km west of Wawa, Ontario, and the Kiena mine, located in Val d'or, Quebec. The Company's primary goal is to responsibly leverage this operating platform and high-quality brownfield and greenfield exploration pipeline to build Canada's next intermediate gold producer. In 2024, Eagle River and Kiena produced 94,561 and 77,472 ounces of gold, respectively. Wesdome is strategically exploring the 100 km<sup>2</sup> land package at Eagle River and the 75 km<sup>2</sup> land package at Kiena. Additional financial information relating to Wesdome, including the Company's Annual Information Form, can be found on the Company's website: [www.wesdome.com](http://www.wesdome.com) or under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website: [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca)

#### **Q4 2024 HIGHLIGHTS**

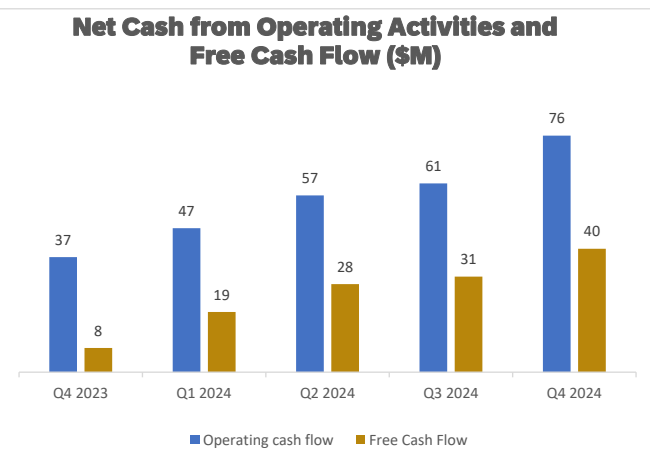
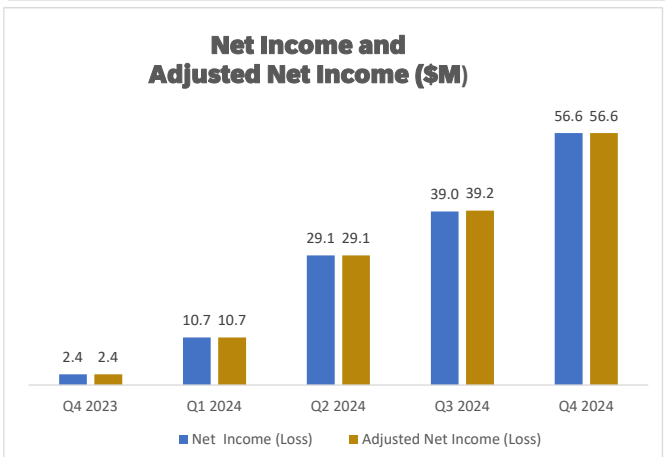
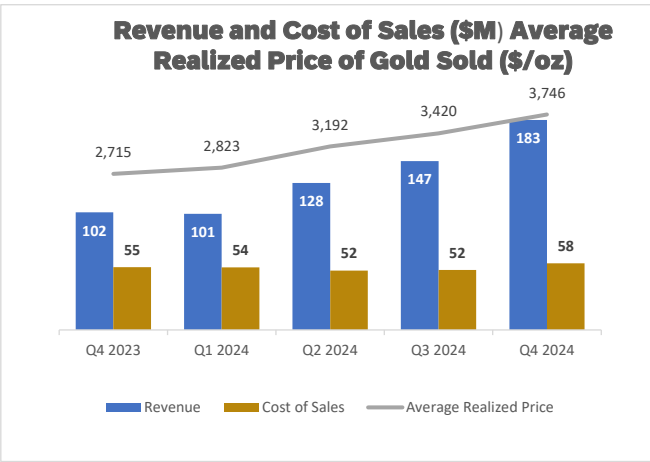
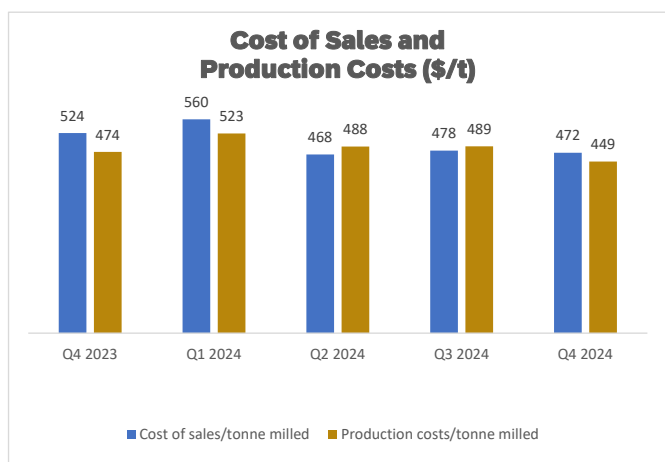
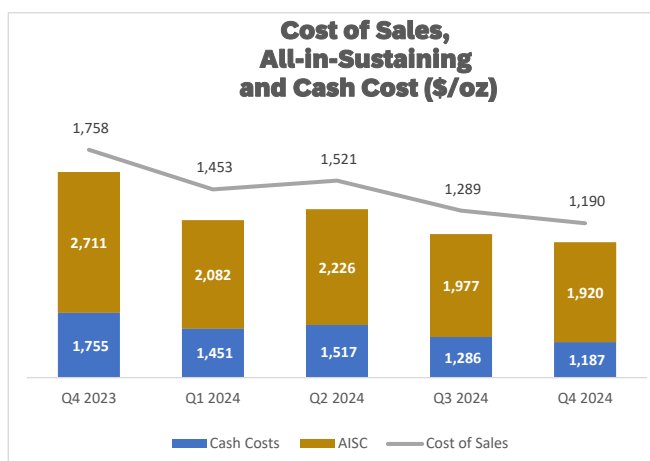
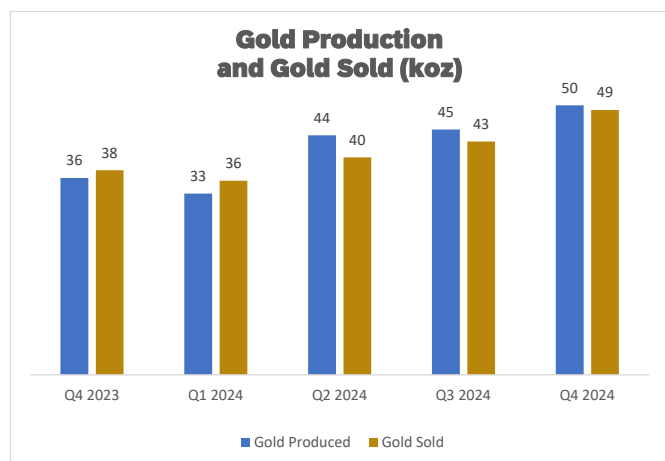
- Q4 2024 was the best operating and financial quarter of the year. Consolidated gold production was 49,567 ounces, a 37% increase over the prior year quarter, at cost of sales per ounce sold<sup>2</sup> of \$1,190 (US\$851), cash costs per ounce sold<sup>1</sup> of \$1,187 (US\$848) and AISC per ounce sold<sup>1</sup> of \$1,920 (US\$1,373). The average realized price of gold sold was \$3,746 (US\$2,678) per ounce.
- Ounces produced steadily increased over the year from 33,322 ounces in Q1 2024, 44,035 ounces in Q2 2024 and 45,109 ounces in Q3 2024 to 49,567 ounces in Q4 2024.
- Q4 2024 revenue increased by 79% compared to Q3 2023 to \$182.6 million.
- Cash margin<sup>1</sup> also increased over the year from \$46.6 million in Q1 2024, \$76.2 million in Q2 2024 and \$94.6 million in Q3 2024 to \$124.6 million in Q4 2024.
- Net income increased to \$56.6 million, or \$0.38 earnings per share, an increase of \$54.2 million from the corresponding quarter in 2023 and \$17.6 million, or \$0.12 earnings per share, from the third quarter of 2024.
- EBITDA<sup>1</sup> increased to \$114.9 million or tripled relative to the prior year quarter mainly due to an increase in ounces sold and a higher average realized price of gold sold.
- Net cash from operating activities increased to \$76.4 million, or \$0.51 per share<sup>3</sup>, \$39.2 million higher than the prior year quarter mainly due to an increase in ounces sold and a higher average realized price of gold sold. Net cash from operating activities increased consistently over the last four quarters from \$46.5 million in Q1 2024, \$57.1 million in Q2 2024, \$61.0 million in Q3 2024 to \$76.4 million in Q4 2024.
- Cash of \$123.1 million has nearly tripled since beginning of the year, resulting in available liquidity at the end of the year of \$273.1 million including cash and \$150.0 million of undrawn full capacity available under the Company's revolving credit facility.
- Free cash flow<sup>1</sup> increased to \$39.9 million, or \$0.27 per share, compared to \$7.8 million, or \$0.05 per share, in the corresponding period in 2023 mainly due to an increase in ounces sold and a higher average realized price of gold sold, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures.

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements

2. Cost of sales per ounce sold is calculated by dividing the cost of sales by the number of ounces sold

3. Operating cash flow per share is calculated by dividing net cash from operating activities by weighted average number of shares

## OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



Adjusted net income, free cash flow, cash costs, all-in-sustaining costs, average realized price of gold sold and production costs per tonne milled are non-IFRS performance measures. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.

The following table summarizes the Company's selected operating and financial highlights for the quarters and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
<b>Financial results</b>								
Revenues <sup>2</sup>	182,611	102,221	80,390	79%	558,184	333,173	225,011	68%
Cost of sales	57,974	54,645	3,329	6%	216,049	200,234	15,815	8%
Gross profit	95,589	23,715	71,874	303%	241,861	37,751	204,110	541%
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	124,637	47,576	77,061	162%	342,135	132,939	209,196	157%
EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	114,868	38,256	76,612	200%	308,006	99,333	208,673	210%
Net income (loss)	56,629	2,420	54,209	2240%	135,471	(6,187)	141,658	2290%
Earnings (loss) per share	0.38	0.02	0.36	2226%	0.91	(0.04)	0.95	2365%
Adjusted net income (loss) <sup>1</sup>	56,629	2,420	54,209	2240%	135,668	(1,910)	137,578	7203%
Adjusted net income (loss) per share <sup>1</sup>	0.38	0.02	0.36	2226%	0.91	(0.01)	0.92	9171%
Net cash from operating activities	76,411	37,176	39,235	106%	240,972	101,351	139,621	138%
Operating cash flow per share <sup>3</sup>	0.51	0.25	0.26	104%	1.61	0.69	0.92	134%
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	(884)	(1,946)	1,062	55%	(39,934)	5,421	(45,355)	(837)%
Net cash used in investing activities	(34,945)	(25,441)	(9,504)	(37)%	(119,312)	(98,586)	(20,726)	(21)%
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup>	39,874	7,799	32,075	411%	118,597	(6,405)	125,002	1952%
Free cash flow per share <sup>1</sup>	0.27	0.05	0.21	408%	0.79	(0.04)	0.83	2082%
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rates	1.3990	1.3619	0.04	3%	1.3700	1.3495	0.02	2%
<b>Operating results</b>								
Gold produced (ounces)	49,567	36,216	13,351	37%	172,033	123,336	48,697	39%
Gold sold (ounces)	48,700	37,620	11,080	29%	167,300	126,620	40,680	32%
Per ounce of gold sold <sup>1</sup>								
Cost of sales <sup>4</sup> (\$/oz)	1,190	1,453	(262)	(18)%	1,291	1,581	(290)	(18)%
Cost of sales <sup>4</sup> (US\$/oz)	851	1,067	(216)	(20)%	943	1,172	(229)	(20)%
Cash costs <sup>1</sup> (\$/oz)	1,187	1,451	(264)	(18)%	1,288	1,579	(291)	(18)%
Cash costs <sup>1</sup> (US\$/oz)	848	1,065	(217)	(20)%	940	1,170	(230)	(20)%
AISC <sup>1</sup> (\$/oz)	1,920	2,082	(162)	(8)%	1,999	2,231	(232)	(10)%
AISC <sup>1</sup> (US\$/oz)	1,373	1,529	(156)	(10)%	1,459	1,653	(194)	(12)%
Average realized price <sup>1</sup> (\$/oz)	3,746	2,715	1,031	38%	3,333	2,629	704	27%
Average realized price <sup>1</sup> (US\$/oz)	2,678	1,994	684	34%	2,433	1,948	485	25%
<b>Financial Position</b>								
Cash	123,097	41,371	81,726	198%	123,097	41,371	81,726	198%
Working capital <sup>6</sup>	131,261	(6,894)	138,155	2004%	131,261	(6,894)	138,155	2004%
Total assets	746,654	618,956	127,698	21%	746,654	618,956	127,698	21%
Current liabilities	53,883	89,115	(35,232)	(40)%	53,883	89,115	(35,232)	(40)%
Total liabilities	175,836	191,656	(15,820)	(8)%	175,836	191,656	(15,820)	(8)%

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.
2. Revenues include \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for Q4 2024 and FY 2024, respectively, from the sale of by-product silver.
3. Operating cash flow per share is calculated by dividing net cash from operating activities by weighted average number of shares
4. Cost of sales per ounce sold is calculated by dividing the cost of sales by the number of ounces sold
5. Working capital is the sum of current assets less current liabilities on the statements of financial position

## Operating Highlights

- Gold production in Q4 2024 and FY 2024 increased by 37% and 39%, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods in 2023 due to higher throughput and higher grade.
- Cash costs in Q4 2024 of \$1,187 (US\$848) per ounce decreased by 18% from Q4 2023 mainly due to a 29% increase in ounces sold partially offset by a 6% increase in aggregate mine operating costs.

Cash costs for FY 2024 of \$1,288 (US\$940) per ounce decreased by 18% from FY 2023 mainly due to a 32% increase in ounces sold offset by an 8% increase in aggregate mine operating costs. In FY 2024, the aggregate mine operating costs increased by \$15.5 million or 8% primarily due to a 5% increase in throughput and a 39% increase in produced ounces.

- AISC in Q4 2024 of \$1,920 (US\$1,373) per ounce decreased by 8% from Q4 2023 mainly due to a 29% increase in ounces sold partially offset by higher aggregate mine operating costs and capital spending.

AISC for FY 2024 of \$1,999 (US\$1,459) per ounce decreased by 10% from FY 2023 mainly due to a 32% increase in ounces sold offset by increased capital spending of \$34.1 million mainly due to the ramp-up of commercial production at Kiena, an 8% increase in aggregate mine operating costs and an increase of \$4.5 million in corporate and general administration costs.

- Cash margin increased in Q4 2024 and FY 2024 by \$77.1 million or 162% and by \$209.2 million or 157%, respectively, compared to the corresponding periods in 2023 mainly due to a higher Canadian dollar average realized price of gold sold and an increase in ounces sold.
- Net cash from operating activities in Q4 2024 of \$76.4 million (\$0.51 per share) and in FY 2024 of \$241.0 million (\$1.61 per share) was \$39.2 million and \$139.6 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2023 mainly due to the higher cash margin of \$77.1 million and \$209.2 million, respectively, offset by higher income tax payments of \$35.5 million and \$79.2 million, respectively.
- Free cash flow in Q4 2024 and in FY 2024 was \$32.1 million and \$125.0 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2023 mainly due to a higher cash margin partially offset by higher capital expenditures.

### Financial Highlights

- Net income in Q4 2024 increased by \$54.2 million and FY 2024 increased by \$141.7 million from the corresponding periods in 2023 primarily due to increase in cash margin by \$77.1 million and \$209.2 million, respectively; partially offset by an increase in income tax expense by \$18.1 million and \$69.7 million respectively.
- In Q4 2024, Wesdome generated \$182.4 million in gold sales revenue from the sale of 48,700 ounces of gold at an average realized price of gold sold of \$3,746 (US\$2,678) per ounce as compared to the sale of 37,620 ounces of gold at \$2,715 (US\$1,994) per ounce for gold sales revenue of \$102.1 million in Q4 2023. The 79% increase in revenue is primarily due to the higher average realized price of gold sold and higher ounces sold.

In FY 2024, Wesdome generated \$557.6 million in gold sales revenue from the sale of 167,300 ounces of gold at an average realized price of gold sold of \$3,333 (US\$2,433) per ounce; as compared to the sale of 126,620 ounces of gold at \$2,629 (US\$1,948) per ounce for gold sales revenue of \$332.9 million in FY 2023. The 68% increase in revenue is primarily due to the higher average realized price of gold sold and higher ounces being sold.

- Cost of sales in Q4 2024 was \$3.3 million or 6% higher than the corresponding period in 2023 due to increase in mine operating costs because of increase in produced ounces by 37% and increased throughput by 18%.

Cost of sales in FY 2024 was \$15.8 million or 8% higher than the corresponding period in 2023 primarily due to an increase in mine operating costs because of increase in produced ounces by 39% and 5% increase in throughput.

- As at December 31, 2024, the Company's cash balance was \$123.1 million compared to \$41.4 million as at December 31, 2023. The balance on the Company's revolving credit facility of \$39.0 million as at December 31, 2023 was fully repaid in 2024. Cash net of funds available under the revolving credit facility increased by \$40.6 million in Q4 2024 and \$120.5 million in FY 2024.

### Development, Exploration and Other Highlights

#### *Eagle River*

- Drilling at the 6 Central Zone from the 758 level targeted extending the zone along plunge downward upgrading the resource classification. Several drill holes produced impressive results, including 167.70 g/t Au over a core length of 1.7 m and 83.37 g/t over a true width of 2.32 m, confirming the zone continues down-plunge. Drilling yielded encouraging results and continued to delineate zones parallel to 6 Central.

- Drilling from the 1201 and 1224 levels continued targeting the 300 Zone to enhance confidence in the geological interpretation and upgrade its mineral resources. The infill drilling has confirmed the continuity of high-grade mineralization and provided critical geological insights regarding the zone's behavior. The drill holes consistently intercepted high-grade material, including Hole 1201-E-73 which returned 29.64 g/t Au over a true width of 3.66 m and Hole 1201-E-65 yielded 36.4 g/t Au over 4.0 m core length (3.5 m true width), both confirming the continuity and quality of mineralization in the 300 Zone.
- Geophysical survey processing was completed, revealing potentially sulphide-enriched anomalies for drilling tests. To investigate these significant anomalies, two drill holes were completed in late December 2024.

#### *Kiena*

- At the Dubuisson Zone, several drill holes were designated to upgrade the significant inferred resource as well as confirm the interpretation and extension of the deposit. One hole, DB-24-024, yielded 9.1 g/t Au over a core length of 19.5 m, while another hole, DB-24-023, showed 18.1 g/t Au over a core length of 5.9 m.
- The ongoing exploration of the Kiena Deep Footwall zones from the 127-level, along with continued testing of the Kiena Deep A Zone through infill drilling, is confirming the continuity of the zone's grade with promising results. Notable results include Hole N127-6894, which returned 218.9 g/t Au over a core length of 22.1 m (capped at 30.3 g/t Au over a true width of 6.0 m). Within this interval, there were an impressive, uncapped result of 988.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m of core length (capped at 90.0 g/t Au over a true width of 0.3 m) and 1,920.0 g/t Au uncapped over 0.8 m of core length (capped at 90.0 g/t Au over a true width of 0.2 m). Additionally, the drilling facilitated the conversion of resources to the indicated category at higher-than-expected grades.
- Multiple drill holes were placed to investigate the lateral and downward extensions of 2 Zone and 2A Zone at Presqu'île. Preliminary assay results from infill drillhole PR-24-088 showed high-grade mineralization, featuring visible gold and an impressive yield of 42.3 g/t Au (capped) over a true width of 2.6 m. This promising result underscores the potential for converting these resources into reserves by the end of the year.

#### **UPDATED MINERAL RESERVE AND RESOURCES FOR YEAR-END 2024**

- **Mineral reserves more than replace depletion on back of conversion drilling:** Total gold contained in proven and probable reserves increased by 5% to 1.2 Moz (3.6 Mt grading 10.2 g/t Au).
  - Total proven reserves increased by 79% (324koz from 182koz) compared to a decrease in probable reserves of 9%. Proven reserves increased by 462% and 34% at Kiena and Eagle River, respectively, due to delineation drilling, providing detailed criteria for optimal mine planning.
  - At Eagle River, proven and probable reserves increased by 22% driven by additions across all zones, including 711, 720F, 700, 600 and 311. Updated reserve grades reflect additional drill hole data and the transition of a new litho-structural model.
  - At Kiena, proven and probable reserves decreased by 4% driven by the addition of reserves from shallower zones such as Dubuisson and Presqu'île zones that are more amenable to lower cut-off grades relative to the Kiena Deep zones.
- **Improved resource confidence:** The Company's measured and indicated resources increased by 18% to a total of 386koz (1.7 Mt tonnes grading 7.3 g/t Au), providing more clarity into future mine planning. The 37% increase of the measured resources to 112koz (0.3 Mt tonnes grading 11.3 g/t Au) highlights that the modeling process is allocating the highest confidence classification to areas that have the most data (channel samples, grade control drilling) and underground development. Inferred resources declined by 31% primarily due to the upgrade of mineral resources to reserves and new geological models incorporated into block modeling.

- **New integrated approach including 3D modelling:** Adopted a holistic methodology to better align with industry best practices and support an improved understanding of the structural architecture of deposits and potential controls of mineralized shoots. Ongoing implementation of oriented core drilling and artificial intelligence are expected to improve productivity and efficiency of exploration activities.
- **Updated pricing:** For 2024, mineral reserves are based on an updated gold price assumption of \$2,025 (US\$1,500). Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves. For 2024, resource estimates at Kiena have been updated based on a gold price of \$2,430 (US\$1,800) per ounce, while Eagle River continues to use \$2,295 (US\$1,700) per ounce.
- **Near-term opportunities:** In 2025, the Company expects to allocate nearly \$40 million towards capitalized and expensed exploration, as part of its focus on investing in high return organic growth initiatives. This year's 200,000-metre exploration program currently contemplates six drill rigs at Eagle River and nine rigs – five underground and four barge-based – at Kiena. This year's drill program is designed to compliment strategic technical initiatives ultimately supporting the fill-the-mill strategy.
  - **Grade optimization and resource enhancement:** Ongoing optimization indicates that grade domaining refinements are expected to lead to higher grades at Eagle River, potentially reversing some of the decline seen in this 2024 mineral reserve and mineral resource update.
  - **Eagle River global resource model initiative:** The results of the global resource model are expected to be reflected in an updated technical report in Q1 2026. By integrating updated geological modeling and domaining, as well as cut-off-grade analysis best practices, this initiative aims to meaningfully extend mine life while also advancing the fill-the-mill strategy.
  - **Increased proportion of expansion drilling:** Step-out drilling to drive long-term growth will be a priority in 2025. The first dedicated exploration drift built at Kiena since 2020 – level 109 – will be used to focus on the VC Zone (along strike and down-dip), as well as footwall structures that have shown continuity of high-grade mineralization in recent drilling.
  - **Down-dip high grade extensions to be explored:** Mineralization encountered in down-dip drilling indicates the potential for continuity of higher-grade material at Kiena Deep and 300 zones, as well as the identification of new targets at 6 Central and VC zones, underscoring the potential for further resource expansion and mine life extension.
  - **Unlocking near-surface potential:** Follow-up lateral drilling and conversion efforts at Dubuisson are expected to better define additional mineralization. The first year of down-dip continuity testing from the new exploration drive at Presqu'île will assess high grade extension potential.

## Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Company's gold mineral reserves effective December 31, 2024 are set out in the table below and are compared with the gold mineral reserves for the prior corresponding period.

	2024 Mineral Reserves			2023 Mineral Reserves		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
<b>Eagle River</b>						
Proven	433	15.6	217	247	20.4	162
Probable	794	10.4	265	452	15.9	232
Stockpile & Inventory	8	17.8	5	17	11.3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Kiena</b>						
Proven	305	11.0	107	62	9.6	19
Probable	2,076	8.9	592	1,995	11.1	711
Stockpile & Inventory	10	5.6	2.0	4.0	6.9	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>731</b>
<b>Wesdome</b>						
Proven	738	13.7	324	309	18.3	182
Probable	2,870	9.3	857	2,447	12.0	943
Stockpile & Inventory	18	10.9	6	21	10.4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1,131</b>

### Notes

1. Mineral reserves are reported above 4.53 g/t cut-off grade for Kiena Deep, 3.35g/t for Presqu'île, 3.95 g/t for Dubuisson, and 5.14 g/t for Eagle River.
2. Mineral reserves demonstrated economic viability with the following parameters:
  - a gold price of \$2,025 (US\$1,500) per ounce for mineral reserves with a USD: CAD exchange rate of 1.35
  - the minimum mining width used at Kiena is 2.0 m and Eagle River is 1.5 m
  - external dilution at Kiena varied from 0.25 m to 2.0 m for slope walls depending on the host rock type. At Eagle River, an additional 0.5 m to 0.75 m is external to the footwall and hanging wall stopes
  - a dilution grade is used outside the vein only at Eagle River at 0.16 g/t
  - a mining recovery factor of 90% is applied at Kiena and 95% at Eagle River
  - total cost per tonne at Kiena ranges from \$240/t to \$290/t, and \$370/t at Eagle River
  - mill recovery is 97% and 98.5% for Presqu'île and Kiena Deep zones, respectively. At Eagle River, mill recovery is 97.7%
  - A bulk density factor of 2.8 tonnes per cubic m ( $t/m^3$ ) at Kiena and 2.7 ( $t/m^3$ ) at Eagle River.
3. The Kiena Deep Zone incorporates, A, A1, A2, H1ZA, BZA1, and BZA2.
4. At Kiena, proven mineral reserves are classified from measured mineral resources when 50% of the tonnes/grade are confirmed by development. At Eagle River, proven and probable mineral reserves are based on the block model classification.
5. Mineral reserves are classified and have been estimated in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") - CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended (the "CIM Standards").
6. Mineral reserves have been depleted for mining as of December 31, 2024.
7. Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

### Mineral Resource Estimate (Exclusive of Mineral Reserve Estimate)

The Company's gold mineral resources effective December 31, 2024 are set out in the table below and are compared with the gold mineral resources for the prior corresponding period.

	2024 Mineral Resources			2023 Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000s)
<b>Eagle River</b>						
Measured	250	11.6	93	201	10.8	70
Indicated	557	7.5	135	570	9.6	176
<b>Total M+I</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>246</b>
Inferred	2,749	2.6	229	2,858	3.8	349
<b>Kiena</b>						
Measured	58	10.2	19	52	7.0	12
Indicated	789	5.4	138	472	4.6	70
<b>Total M+I</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>81</b>
Inferred	2,536	5.0	411	3,213	5.6	579
<b>Wesdome</b>						
Measured	308	11.3	112	253	10.1	82
Indicated	1,346	6.3	271	1,042	7.3	246
<b>Total M+I</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>327</b>
Inferred	5,285	3.8	640	6,071	4.8	928

#### Notes

1. Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves; mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. Mineral resources at Kiena and Eagle River are considered for underground extraction and include ore grade and waste material within potentially mineable volumes. Kiena's mineral resource is reported below the 100 m crown pillar.
3. Eagle River inferred resources include a Mishi open pit inventory of 120koz at 1.6 g/t constrained within a conceptual pit design.
4. A bulk density factor of 2.8 tonnes per cubic metre (t/m<sup>3</sup>) was applied at Kiena and 2.7 tonnes per cubic metre (t/m<sup>3</sup>) at Eagle River and Mishi.
5. Resources at Kiena are reported using a 3.14 g/t Au cut-off grade for Kiena Deep, S50, VC, B and K109 zones at 2.97g/t Au cut-off; at Presqu'île, a cut-off grade of 2.52g/t Au with Dubuisson at 2.62g/t Au; for Martin and Wish zones, a cut-off grade of 2.42g/t was applied, with Northwest, South, and Wesdome zones being reported at a cut-off grade of 3.2g/t.
6. The cut-off grade for resources reported at Eagle River mine was 4.38g/t and 0.52g/t at Mishi.
7. Economic parameters for the determination of the resource cut-off grade for Kiena include:
  - a gold price of \$2,430 (US\$1,800) per ounce, a USD: CAD exchange rate of 1.35
  - cost per tonne of \$190/t milled for Presqu'île, \$197/t milled for Dubuisson, and \$240/t milled at Kiena Deep
  - 98.5% mill recovery for Kiena Deep; 97.0% for Presqu'île and Dubuisson
8. Economic parameters for the determination of the cut-off grade for Eagle River include:
  - a gold price of \$2,295 (US\$1,700) per ounce, a USD/CAD exchange rate of 1.35
  - cost per tonne of \$299/t milled
  - 97.7% mill recovery
  - royalty of 2%
  - Mishi resources remain unchanged from December 31, 2023.
9. Mineral resources are classified and have been estimated in accordance with the CIM Standards.
10. As required by reporting guidelines, rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and metal content.

## GOLD MARKET OVERVIEW AND FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE OVERVIEW

In 2024, Wesdome realized an average gold price of \$3,333 (US\$2,433) per ounce as compared to \$2,629 (US\$1,948) per ounce realized in 2023. The market price for gold in 2024 averaged US\$2,394 per ounce (Canadian dollar equivalent of \$3,171 per ounce (2023 - US\$1,941 or \$2,599 per ounce in Canadian dollars)).

The Company's reporting and functional currency is the Canadian dollar ("CAD") as all its assets and operations are based in Canada. However, the Company's revenues, profitability and cash flows are exposed to the changes in the gold price and the United States dollar ("USD") to Canadian dollar exchange rates as the Company's primary product, gold, is predominately traded in the US dollar. Wesdome had no forward foreign exchange rate contracts in place during 2024 and as at December 31, 2024. This position will be reviewed from time to time as market conditions warrant.

## OUTLOOK

### 2024 Guidance vs Actual

The Company's performance for 2024 was within revised guidance, with production and head grades at Eagle River exceeding guidance:

		2024 Revised Guidance	2024 Performance
<b>Gold production</b>			
Eagle River	(oz)	89,000 – 93,000	94,561
Kiena	(oz)	77,000 – 83,000	77,472
Consolidated	(oz)	166,000 – 176,000	172,033
<b>Head grade</b>			
Eagle River	(g/t)	12.9 – 13.5	13.7
Kiena	(g/t)	11.2 – 12.0	11.2
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	(\$/oz)	\$1,225 - \$1,300	\$1,288
AISC <sup>1</sup>	(\$/oz)	\$1,975 - \$2,100	\$1,999
	(US\$/oz)	US\$1,445 – US\$1,525	US\$1,459

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.

### 2025 Guidance

The following table outlines Wesdome's 2025 guidance:

		Eagle River	Kiena	Consolidated Guidance
<b>Production</b>				
Head grade	(g/t)	13.0 - 15.0	10.0 - 11.0	11.0 - 13.0
Gold production	(oz)	100,000 - 110,000	90,000 - 100,000	190,000 - 210,000
<b>Operating Costs</b>				
Depreciation and depletion	(\$M)	\$55	\$65	\$120
Corporate and general <sup>1</sup>	(\$M)	\$12	\$12	\$24
Exploration and evaluation <sup>2</sup>	(\$M)	\$5	\$10	\$15
Cash costs <sup>3</sup>	(\$/oz)	\$1,225 - \$1,350	\$1,025 - \$1,150	\$1,125 - \$1,250
AISC <sup>3</sup>	(\$/oz)	\$1,875 - \$2,075	\$1,650 - \$1,875	\$1,775 - \$1,975
	(US\$/oz)	\$1,400 - \$1,550	\$1,225 - \$1,400	\$1,325 - \$1,475

<b>Capital Investment<sup>4</sup></b>				
Total capital	(\$M)	\$65	\$95	\$160
Sustaining capital	(\$M)	\$60	\$55	\$115
Growth capital	(\$M)	\$5	\$40	\$45

1. Consolidated 2025 guidance for corporate and general costs excludes an estimated \$4 million in stock-based compensation. Corporate G&A of \$24 million is allocated equally to each mine and is included in the Company's AISC calculation.
2. Exploration and evaluation costs primarily include surface drilling activities and regional office expenses.
3. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.
4. Total capital expenditures are the sum of sustaining and growth capital expenditures and are reported under investing activities on the statements of cash flows in the Company's financial statements.

## 2026 Production Guidance

	<b>Eagle River</b>	<b>Kiena</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
Gold production (ounces)	100,000 - 110,000	95,000 - 110,000	195,000 - 220,000

## QUARTERLY FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL RESULTS

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	<b>Q4 2024</b>	<b>Q3 2024</b>	<b>Q2 2024</b>	<b>Q1 2024</b>	<b>Q4 2023</b>	<b>Q3 2023</b>	<b>Q2 2023</b>	<b>Q1 2023</b>
<b>Financial results</b>								
Revenues <sup>2</sup>	182,611	146,852	127,799	100,922	102,221	69,696	84,555	76,701
Cost of sales	57,974	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833	42,293
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	124,637	94,635	76,239	46,624	47,576	22,233	28,722	34,408
Net income (loss)	56,629	38,999	29,135	10,708	2,420	(3,248)	(5,014)	(345)
Adjusted net income (loss) <sup>1</sup>	56,629	39,196	29,135	10,708	2,420	(2,573)	(5,014)	3,257
EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	114,868	84,600	67,863	40,675	38,256	12,933	22,020	26,124
Net cash from operating activities	76,411	60,976	57,083	46,502	37,176	45,076	13,979	5,120
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup>	39,874	30,838	28,437	19,448	7,799	10,672	(5,279)	(19,597)
Per share information:								
Net income (loss)	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.02	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.00)
Adjusted net income (loss) <sup>1</sup>	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.02	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.02
Operating cash flow	0.51	0.41	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.30	0.09	0.04
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup>	0.27	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.07	(0.04)	(0.14)
<b>Selected Financial Statement data:</b>								
Cash	123,097	82,515	50,697	48,252	41,371	31,582	22,067	25,060
Working capital	131,261	69,413	31,204	(1,033)	(6,894)	(18,839)	(2,914)	(14,712)
Total assets	746,654	684,736	644,288	636,190	618,956	605,364	601,320	618,724
Total non-current liabilities	121,953	110,269	108,009	108,337	102,541	93,404	100,172	104,492
<b>Operational results</b>								
<b>Milling (tonnes)</b>								
Eagle River	60,358	57,984	52,552	51,632	54,669	55,153	64,672	48,133
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,150
Kiena	62,421	51,321	57,669	45,344	49,649	47,351	51,824	42,324
Throughput	122,779	109,305	110,221	96,976	104,318	102,504	116,496	96,607
<b>Head grades (g/t Au)</b>								
Eagle River	14.3	13.1	11.8	15.5	14.1	11.9	11.4	13.5
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Kiena	11.5	13.1	13.5	5.9	7.7	4.9	5.0	5.9
<b>Recovery (%)</b>								
Eagle River	96.5	97.0	96.3	97.0	97.0	96.7	96.5	96.9
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.5
Kiena	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.2	98.5	98.4	97.7	97.9
<b>Production (ounces)</b>								
Eagle River	26,702	23,688	19,272	24,899	24,072	20,391	22,845	20,159
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
Kiena	22,865	21,421	24,763	8,423	12,144	7,369	8,147	7,877
Total gold produced	49,567	45,109	44,035	33,322	36,216	27,760	30,992	28,368
<b>Gold sales (ounces)</b>								
Eagle River	27,500	21,340	17,500	27,360	25,600	19,600	22,500	23,659
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341
Kiena	21,200	21,560	22,500	8,340	12,020	7,400	9,500	6,000
Total gold sales	48,700	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000	30,000

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Per ounce of gold sold <sup>1</sup>								
Cost of sales	1,190	1,217	1,289	1,521	1,453	1,758	1,745	1,410
Average realized price <sup>1</sup>	3,746	3,420	3,192	2,823	2,715	2,579	2,640	2,554
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	1,187	1,214	1,286	1,517	1,451	1,755	1,743	1,407
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	2,559	2,206	1,906	1,306	1,264	824	897	1,147
AISC <sup>1</sup>	1,920	1,920	1,977	2,226	2,082	2,711	2,238	1,977
Cost of sales/tonne milled	472	478	468	560	524	463	479	438
Production costs/tonne milled <sup>1</sup>	449	489	488	523	474	457	448	454
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rates	1.3990	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428	1.3525
Cost Metrics (in USD)								
Cost of sales	851	893	942	1,128	1,067	1,311	1,299	1,042
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	848	890	940	1,125	1,065	1,308	1,298	1,040
AISC <sup>1</sup>	1,373	1,408	1,445	1,650	1,529	2,021	1,666	1,462

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.
2. Revenues include insignificant amounts from the sale of by-product silver.

## Operational Review

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Ore milled (tonnes)								
Eagle River	60,358	54,669	5,689	10%	222,526	222,627	(101)	(0)%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	6,150	(6,150)	(100)%
Kiena	62,421	49,649	12,772	26%	216,755	191,148	25,607	13%
Throughput	122,779	104,318	18,461	18%	439,281	419,925	19,356	5%
Head Grade (g/t Au)								
Eagle River	14.3	14.1	0.1	1%	13.7	12.6	1.1	9%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	(2.3)	(100)%
Kiena	11.5	7.7	3.8	49%	11.2	5.9	5.3	90%
Recoveries (percent)								
Eagle River	96.5	97.0	(0.5)	(0)%	96.8	96.9	(0)	(0)%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	72.5	(72.5)	(100)%
Kiena	99.1	98.5	0.6	1%	98.9	98.3	0.6	1%
Gold production (ounces)								
Eagle River	26,702	24,072	2,630	11%	94,561	87,467	7,094	8%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	332	(332)	(100)%
Kiena	22,865	12,144	10,721	88%	77,472	35,537	41,936	118%
	49,567	36,216	13,351	37%	172,033	123,336	48,697	39%
Gold Sold (ounces)								
Eagle River	27,500	25,600	1,900	7%	93,700	91,359	2,341	3%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	341	(341)	(100)%
Kiena	21,200	12,020	9,180	76%	73,600	34,920	38,680	111%
	48,700	37,620	11,080	29%	167,300	126,620	40,680	32%

1. Totals for tonnage and gold ounces information may not add due to rounding.

Q4 2024 gold production at Eagle River was 26,702 ounces compared to 24,072 ounces in Q4 2023, which reflects an increase of 11% primarily due to a 10% increase in throughput and a 1% increase in head grade.

FY 2024 gold production at Eagle River was 94,561 ounces compared to 87,799 ounces in FY 2023, which reflects an increase of 8% primarily due to a 10% increase in head grade offset by a 3% decrease in throughput. The 2024 Eagle River head grade of 13.7 g/t exceeds guidance due to processing additional high-grade ore from the Falcon Zone.

Kiena produced 22,865 ounces in Q4 2024 compared to 12,144 ounces in Q4 2023, which reflects an 88% increase primarily due to a 49% increase in head grade and a 26% increase in throughput.

Kiena produced 77,472 ounces in FY 2024 compared to 35,537 ounces in FY 2023, which reflects a 118% increase primarily due to a 90% increase in head grade and a 13% increase in throughput.

## Financial Review

In \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Revenues	182,611	102,221	80,390	79%	558,184	333,173	225,011	68%
Costs and expenses								
Cost of sales	57,974	54,645	3,329	6%	216,049	200,234	15,815	8%
Depletion and depreciation	29,048	23,861	5,187	22%	100,274	95,188	5,086	5%
Corporate and general	6,504	5,955	549	9%	22,791	18,331	4,460	24%
Stock-based compensation	921	440	481	109%	3,381	4,093	(712)	(17)%
Exploration and evaluation	3,002	2,566	436	17%	11,201	7,728	3,473	45%
Retirement costs	-	-	-		262	1,190	(928)	(78)%
(Gain) loss on disposal of mining assets	(969)	-	(969)		(1,015)	312	(1,327)	(425)%
	96,480	87,467	9,013	10%	352,943	327,076	25,867	8%
Operating income	86,131	14,754	71,377	484%	205,241	6,097	199,144	3266%
Fair value adjustment on share consideration receivable and warrants	(812)	204	(1,016)		1,656	(2,383)	4,039	
Share of loss of associate	-	(162)	162		-	(1,156)	1,156	
(Loss) gain on investments	-	(57)	57		-	80	(80)	
Impairment of investment in associate	-	-	-		-	(3,600)	3,600	
Interest and other income (expenses)	209	(1,558)	1,767		(1,911)	(5,407)	3,496	
Income (loss) before taxes	85,528	13,181	72,347		204,986	(6,369)	211,355	
Mining and income tax expense (recovery)	28,899	10,761	18,138		69,515	(182)	69,697	
Net income (loss)	56,629	2,420	54,209	2240%	135,471	(6,187)	141,658	2290%
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(174)	(369)	195		475	(849)	-	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	56,455	2,051	(195)		135,946	(7,036)	142,982	
Net cash from operating activities	76,411	37,176	39,235	106%	240,972	101,351	139,621	138%
Free cash flow <sup>1</sup>	39,874	7,799	32,075		118,597	(6,405)	125,002	

2. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.

## Revenues

In \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Revenues from operations								
Gold	182,420	102,148	80,272	79%	557,580	332,867	224,713	68%
Silver	191	73	118		604	306	298	
	182,611	102,221	80,390	79%	558,184	333,173	225,011	68%

In Q4 2024, Wesdome generated \$182.4 million in gold sales revenue from the sale of 48,700 ounces of gold at an average realized price of gold sold of \$3,746 (US\$2,678) per ounce as compared to the sale of 37,620 ounces of gold at \$2,715 (US\$1,994) per ounce for gold sales revenue of \$102.1 million in Q4 2023. The 79% increase in sales revenues is due to a 29% increase in ounces sold, combined with a 38% higher average realized price of gold sold.

In FY 2024, Wesdome generated \$557.6 million in gold sales revenue from the sale of 167,300 ounces of gold at an average realized price of gold sold of \$3,333 (US\$2,433) per ounce; as compared to the sale of 126,620 ounces of gold at \$2,629 (US\$1,948) per ounce for gold sales revenue of \$332.9 million in FY 2023. The 68% increase in sales revenues is due to a 32% increase in ounces sold, combined with a 27% higher average realized price of gold sold.

## Cost of Sales

In \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Cost of Sales								
Mining and processing costs								
Mining	29,817	28,598	1,219		112,185	107,266	4,919	
Processing	9,409	9,089	320		36,562	32,187	4,375	
Site administration and camp costs	17,850	14,604	3,246		63,855	56,296	7,559	
Change in inventories <sup>1</sup>	(1,029)	1,087	(2,116)		(2,592)	20	(2,612)	
	<u>56,047</u>	<u>53,378</u>	<u>2,669</u>	5%	<u>210,010</u>	<u>195,769</u>	<u>14,241</u>	7%
Royalties	1,927	1,267	660		6,039	4,465	1,574	
	<u>57,974</u>	<u>54,645</u>	<u>3,329</u>	6%	<u>216,049</u>	<u>200,234</u>	<u>15,815</u>	8%

1. See Note 24 of the Company's financial statements for a breakdown of stockpile and in-circuit inventory adjustments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Cost of sales in Q4 2024 was \$3.3 million or 6% higher than the corresponding period in 2023 primarily due to increase in mine operating costs by 5% because of increase in produced ounces by 37% and an 18% increase in throughput.

The cost of sales increased by \$15.8 million or 8% for FY 2024 when compared to the same period in 2023 primarily due to a 39% increase in produced ounces and a 5% increase in throughput, increased ore development metres, increased staffing levels and increase in maintenance costs.

## Corporate and General

Corporate and general expenditures in Q4 2024 of \$6.5 million and \$22.8 million in FY 2024 were 9% and 24% higher than the corresponding periods in 2023 primarily due to increased corporate activities and increase in technical staff at the corporate level. The corporate and general expenditure is expected to be between \$4.8 and \$6.3 million on a quarterly basis in 2025.

## Stock-based payments

During Q4 2024 and YTD 2024, the Company granted 14,444 and 741,862 stock options, 12,871 and 143,535 Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"), 20,771 and 287,071 Performance Share Units ("PSUs"), respectively, to its employees and officers and 17,879 and 94,797 Deferred Share Units ("DSUs"), respectively, to non-management board members under its 2020 Omnibus Equity Plan. All the stock options and RSUs have a three-year vesting term, with the first tranche vesting on the first anniversary date of the issue. The PSUs have cliff vesting terms contingent on continued employment at the end of the three-year performance period. All the DSUs are fully vested at the grant date and become payable upon retirement of the directors.

For the quarter and year ended December 31, 2024, the compensation expense recognized under the plans were \$0.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

## Exploration and evaluation

All expenditures relating to exploration and evaluation activities are expensed until technical feasibility and commercial viability have been determined by the Company. In Q4 2024, Wesdome spent \$3.0 million on its exploration program, which includes \$1.0 million at Eagle River and \$2.0 million at Kiena. In FY 2024, Wesdome spent \$11.2 million on its exploration program, which includes \$4.1 million at Eagle River and \$7.1 million at Kiena.

## Tax Expense

Wesdome is currently subject to federal income tax, and mining tax for any resource profits earned in Ontario and Quebec. Current mining and income tax expense in Q4 2024 of \$26.6 million and \$65.5 million in FY 2024 were \$24.5 million and \$64.0 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2023 primarily due to an increase in revenues. Deferred mining and income tax expense in Q4 2024 of \$2.3 million and \$4.0 million in FY 2024 were \$6.3 million lower and \$5.7 million higher than the corresponding periods in 2023. As at December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a current mining and income tax receivable of \$6.2 million.

The Company's EBITDA for Q4 2024 was \$114.9 million and FY 2024 was \$308.0 million compared to \$38.3 million and \$99.3 million during comparative periods in 2023. Net income before tax for Q4 2024 was \$85.5 million and FY 2024 was \$205.0 million compared to \$13.2 million and a net loss before tax of \$6.4 million for comparative periods in 2023.

## REVIEW OF OPERATING MINES

### Eagle River

Eagle River, which is located 50 kilometres due west of Wawa, Ontario, consists of the Eagle River underground mine (producing since 1995) and a 1,200 tonne per day mineral processing facility, located adjacent to the former Mishi open pit mine. The Mishi open pit mine, which began operations in 2002, was closed Q4 2020 and the remaining stockpile has now been fully depleted.

### Operational Results

<b>Eagle River Operating Results</b>	<b>Q4 2024</b>	<b>Q4 2023</b>	<b>Change</b>		<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>Change</b>	
<b>Ore milled (tonnes)</b>								
Eagle River	60,358	54,669	5,689	10%	222,526	222,627	(101)	(0)%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	6,150	(6,150)	-
Total ore milled	60,358	54,669	5,689	10%	222,526	228,777	(6,251)	(3)%
<b>Head grade (grams per tonne, g/t)</b>								
Eagle River	14.3	14.1	0.1	1%	13.7	12.6	1.1	9%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	(2.3)	-
Average head grade	14.3	14.1	0.2	1%	13.7	12.4	1.3	10%
<b>Average mill recoveries (%)</b>								
Eagle River	96.5	97.0	(0.5)	(0)%	96.8	96.9	(0.1)	(0)%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	72.5	(72.5)	-
Total gold recovery	96.5	97.0	(0.5)	(0)%	96.8	96.7	0.1	0%
<b>Gold production (oz)</b>								
Eagle River	26,702	24,072	2,630	11%	94,561	87,467	7,094	8%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	332	(332)	-
Total gold production	26,702	24,072	2,630	11%	94,561	87,799	6,762	8%
<b>Gold sold (ounces)</b>								
Eagle River	27,500	25,600	1,900	7%	93,700	91,359	2,341	3%
Mishi	-	-	-	-	-	341	(341)	-
Total gold sold	27,500	25,600	1,900	7%	93,700	91,700	2,000	2%
<b>Production costs per tonne milled<sup>1</sup> (\$)</b>	509	526	(18)	(3)%	554	502	52	10%
<b>Costs per oz sold (\$/oz)</b>								
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	2,514	1,462	1,052	72%	1,942	1,275	667	52%
Cost of sales	1,249	1,263	(14)	(1)%	1,374	1,349	25	2%
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	1,245	1,261	(17)	(1)%	1,370	1,347	24	2%
All-in sustaining costs <sup>1</sup>	2,116	1,902	214	11%	2,109	2,001	108	5%
<b>Costs per oz sold (US\$/oz)</b>								
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	1,797	1,073	724	67%	1,417	944	473	50%
Cost of sales <sup>1</sup>	893	928	(35)	(4)%	1,003	1,000	3	0%
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	890	926	(36)	(4)%	1,000	998	2	0%
All-in sustaining costs <sup>1</sup>	1,512	1,397	116	8%	1,540	1,483	57	4%

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.

During Q4 2024, Eagle River produced 26,702 ounces of gold as compared to 24,072 ounces in Q4 2023 primarily due to a 10% increase in throughput. For the FY 2024, Eagle River produced 94,561 ounces of gold driven by a 10% increase in head grade, as compared to 87,799 ounces in FY 2023, which included the Mishi deposit. Eagle River head grade in 2024 was 13.7 g/t compared to 12.4 g/t in 2023.

## Financial Results

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Gold revenue from mining operation	103,361	69,709	33,652	48%	310,331	240,349	69,982	29%
Cost of sales								
Mining	14,003	14,554	(551)	(4)%	55,303	56,905	(1,602)	(3)%
Processing	6,103	5,650	453	8%	22,368	19,319	3,049	16%
Site administration and camp costs	12,440	10,640	1,800	17%	45,794	41,210	4,584	11%
Change in inventories	(127)	230	(357)	(155)%	(797)	1,791	(2,588)	(145)%
Royalties	1,926	1,267	659	52%	6,039	4,465	1,574	35%
	34,345	32,341	2,004	6%	128,707	123,690	5,017	4%
Silver revenue	(116)	(52)	(64)	(123)%	(326)	(214)	(112)	(52)%
Total cash costs	34,229	32,289	1,940	6%	128,381	123,476	4,905	4%
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars)	1,249	1,263	(14)	(1)%	1,374	1,349	25	2%
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars) <sup>1</sup>	1,245	1,261	(17)	(1)%	1,370	1,347	24	2%
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	69,132	37,420	31,712	85%	181,950	116,873	65,077	56%
All-in sustaining costs <sup>1</sup>								
Sustaining mine exploration and development	7,271	5,666	1,605	28%	28,385	23,699	4,686	20%
Sustaining mine capital equipment	9,195	6,779	2,416	36%	18,769	21,936	(3,167)	(14)%
Tailings management facility	3,651	342	3,309	968%	8,052	371	7,681	2070%
Corporate and general	3,214	2,840	374	13%	11,166	8,827	2,339	26%
Payment of lease liabilities	625	780	(155)	(20)%	2,903	5,182	(2,279)	(44)%
	58,185	48,696	9,489	19%	197,656	183,491	14,165	8%
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold (CDN dollars) <sup>1</sup>	2,116	1,902	215	11%	2,109	2,001	108	5%
Cost of sales per tonne milled <sup>1</sup>	569	592	(23)	(4)%	578	541	38	7%
Production costs per tonne milled <sup>1</sup>	509	526	(18)	(3)%	554	502	52	10%
Capital expenditures	20,117	12,787	7,330	57%	55,206	46,006	9,200	20%

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.

## Revenue

In Q4 2024, Eagle River generated \$103.4 million in revenue from the sale of 27,500 ounces of gold as compared to \$69.7 million from the sale of 25,600 ounces in Q4 2023. Revenue increased by 48% compared to Q4 2023 due to the higher average realized price of gold sold and an increase in ounces sold.

In FY 2024, Eagle River generated \$310.3 million in revenue from the sale of 93,700 ounces of gold as compared to \$240.3 million from the sale of 91,700 ounces in FY 2023. Revenue increased by 29% compared to 2023 due to the higher Canadian dollar average realized price of gold sold and an increase in ounces sold.

## Cost of Sales

Cost of sales in Q4 2024 was \$34.3 million, an increase of 6% compared to the corresponding period in 2023 primarily due to a \$1.7 million increase in mine operating costs driven by an 11% increase in ounces produced and a 10% increase in throughput. Cost of sales in FY 2024 was higher by 4% compared to FY 2023 primarily due to an 8% increase in ounces produced driven by a 10% increase in head grade offset by slightly lower throughput.

In Q4 2024, cash costs per ounce of gold sold were \$1,245 (US\$890), compared to \$1,261 (US\$926) in Q4 2023 primarily due to an increase in ounces sold. Cash costs per ounce of gold sold in FY 2024 were \$1,370 (US\$1,000), an increase of 2%, compared to \$1,347 (US\$998) in FY 2023, primarily due to an increase in mine operating costs driven by higher ounces produced.

In Q4 2024, AISC per ounce of gold sold were \$2,116 (US\$1,512), a 11% increase, compared to \$1,902 (US\$1,397) in Q4 2023, This was primarily due to an increase in mine operating costs driven by higher ounces produced and higher sustaining capital expenditures. AISC per ounce of gold sold in the FY 2024 were \$2,109 (US\$1,540), an increase of 5%, compared to \$2,001 (US\$1,483) in FY 2023, primarily due to higher operating costs driven by higher ounces produced and an increase in sustaining capital expenditures.

## **Exploration Drilling and Development**

### *Drilling Continues to Delineate 300 Zone at Depth and Expand 6 Central Zone*

In 2024 more than 105,000 metres were drilled as part of the exploration program at Eagle River focused on surface and underground drilling, delineating and expanding key zones close to existing infrastructure, and identifying new targets and advancing understanding of the geology. Several high-priority areas were tested in 2024 including the 6 Central Zone, 300 Zone, Falcon 7 Zone, 311 Zone, 5 Zone, and 711 Zone with the primary objective of resource conversion and infill drilling in support of the 2025 production plan.

Drilling in the 6 Central Zone was successful in extending the resource envelope down-plunge by approximately 70%, or 250 metres, while also identifying a parallel structure now known as the 6 Central Parallel Zone. Located near existing development with strong grades and continuity and open down-plunge, the 6 Central zone offers the opportunity to establish a new mining front at intermediate depths in support of the fill-the-mill strategy.

In 2024, the exploration focus in the 300 Zone, which currently accounts for the majority of Eagle River's reserves, has been on infill drilling and testing continuity down-plunge below the 1,400m level. This drill program confirmed the continuity of high-grade mineralization and provided critical geological insights regarding the zone's behavior at depth. Furthermore, step-out drilling down-plunge targeting the northeast-dipping extension of the structure successfully demonstrated continuity of mineralization, reinforcing the 300 Zone's continued exploration and resource conversion potential.

### *Surface Exploration Identifies New Targets*

As part of the ongoing surface exploration program, an induced polarization survey was completed late in 2024 that identified multiple anomalies closely associated with known deposits, indicating the potential for additional mineralization to the west of the diorite. These findings confirm the long-term potential at Eagle River and outline several targets for further exploration in the coming year, with drilling of the first anomaly commencing before the end of the year. A larger IP program further to the west of the mine diorite is scheduled for 2025.

### *Expanded Exploration Program in 2025*

The exploration program at Eagle River has been expanded to \$13 million in 2025 to include an incremental 10,000 metres of drilling, the completion of an additional geophysical IP survey, as well as extensive surface and structural mapping work. Additionally, work to advance our global resource model initiative is ongoing following the completion of data digitization in 2024. The exploration program for 2025 will support the global resource model with confirmation drilling for QA / QC processes and drilling at Mishi and Magnacon, as well as testing of regional targets that have never been drilled before.

## **Tailings and Water Management**

The closed Mishi open pit mine provides buffer storage to manage the excess water that may come from the surface freshet and reclaim pond near the Eagle River mill. In 2023, the Company integrated a new reverse osmosis water treatment plant into the water treatment system in order to treat water to within the regulated discharge limits and significantly reduce the volume of water stored on site to provide additional operational flexibility.

In 2024, the Company completed an extension and raise of the North Perimeter Berm and raise of the North Containment Dam, providing approximately two additional years of storage to the existing facility. The Company is reviewing opportunities to further maximize the storage capacity of the Miron Creek tailings management area while working towards permitting a new facility to provide additional capacity.

## Kiena

The Kiena mine, located in the highly prospective Val d'Or, Quebec, is a fully permitted, integrated mining and milling infrastructure that includes a 930 m production shaft and 2,000 tpd capacity mill. From 1981 to 2013 the mine produced 1.75 million ounces of gold from 12.5 million tonnes at a grade of 4.5 g/t Au. The bulk of this production came from the S-50 Zone between depths of 100 m and 1,000 m.

### Operational Results

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
<b>Kiena Operating Results</b>								
Ore milled (tonnes)	62,421	49,649	12,772	26%	216,755	191,148	25,607	13%
Head grade (g/t)	11.5	7.7	3.8	49%	11.2	5.9	5.3	90%
Average mill recoveries (%)	99.1	98.5	0.6	1%	98.9	98.3	0.6	1%
Gold production (oz)	22,865	12,144	10,721	88%	77,472	35,537	41,936	118%
Gold sold (oz)	21,200	12,020	9,180	76%	73,600	34,920	38,680	111%
<b>Production costs per tonne milled<sup>1</sup> (\$)</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(6)%</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Costs per oz sold (\$/oz)</b>								
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	2,618	845	1,773	210%	2,176	460	1,716	373%
Cost of sales	1,115	1,856	(741)	(40)%	1,187	2,192	(1,005)	(46)%
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	1,111	1,854	(744)	(40)%	1,183	2,189	(1,006)	(46)%
All-in sustaining costs <sup>1</sup>	1,667	2,466	(800)	(32)%	1,859	2,834	(975)	(34)%
<b>Costs per oz sold (US\$/oz)</b>								
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	1,871	620	1,251	202%	1,589	341	1,248	366%
Cost of sales	797	1,362	(566)	(42)%	866	1,624	(758)	(47)%
Cash costs <sup>1</sup>	794	1,361	(567)	(42)%	863	1,622	(759)	(47)%
All-in sustaining costs <sup>1</sup>	1,191	1,811	(620)	(34)%	1,357	2,100	(743)	(35)%

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements

During Q4 2024, Kiena produced 22,865 ounces of gold as compared to 12,144 ounces of gold in Q4 2023 primarily due to a 49% increase in head grade relating to the ramp-up in mining of high-grade Kiena Deep ore from the 129 level horizon in mid-April and a 26% increase in throughput. Kiena's head grade increased to 11.5 g/t in Q4 2024 from 7.7 g/t in Q4 2023. Gold recovery increased to 99.1% from 98.5% in the same period in 2023, mainly due to the higher head grade. In Q4 2024, the mill processed 62,421 t throughput as compared to 49,649 t in Q4 of 2023.

During FY 2024, Kiena produced 77,472 ounces of gold as compared to 35,537 ounces of gold in FY 2023 primarily due to a 90% increase in head grade and a 13% increase in throughput. Head grade at Kiena increased to 11.2 g/t in FY 2024 from 5.9 g/t in FY 2023. The rate of gold recovery increased to 98.9% in FY 2024 from 98.3% in FY 2023. In FY 2024, the mill processed throughput of 216,755 t as compared to 191,148 t in 2023.

## Financial Results

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Gold revenue from mining operation	79,059	32,439	46,620	144%	247,249	92,518	154,731	167%
Cost of sales								
Mining	15,813	14,044	1,769	13%	56,882	50,361	6,521	13%
Processing	3,306	3,439	(133)	(4)%	14,193	12,868	1,325	10%
Site administration and camp costs	5,411	3,964	1,447	37%	18,062	15,086	2,976	20%
Change in inventories	(901)	857	(1,758)	(205)%	(1,794)	(1,771)	(23)	(1)%
	23,629	22,304	1,325	6%	87,343	76,544	10,799	14%
Silver revenue	(75)	(21)	(54)	(257)%	(278)	(92)	(186)	(202)%
Total cash costs	23,554	22,283	1,271	6%	87,065	76,452	10,613	14%
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars)	1,115	1,856	(741)	(40)%	1,187	2,192	(1,005)	(46)%
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars) <sup>1</sup>	1,111	1,854	(744)	(40)%	1,183	2,189	(1,006)	(46)%
Cash margin <sup>1</sup>	55,505	10,156	45,349	447%	160,184	16,066	144,118	897%
All-in sustaining costs <sup>1</sup>								
Sustaining mine exploration and development	6,113	4,524	1,589	35%	29,853	13,682	16,171	118%
Sustaining mine capital equipment	2,455	-	2,455	-	8,424	-	8,424	-
Tailings management facility	-	-	-	-	307	-	307	-
Corporate and general	3,214	2,840	374	13%	11,166	8,827	2,339	26%
	35,336	29,647	5,689	19%	136,815	98,961	37,854	38%
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold (CDN dollars) <sup>1</sup>	1,667	2,466	(799)	(32)%	1,859	2,834	(975)	(34)%
Cost of sales per tonne milled	379	449	(71)	(16)%	403	400	3	1%
Production costs per tonne milled <sup>1</sup>	392	417	(24)	(6)%	415	405	10	2%
Capital expenditures	15,795	15,810	(15)	(0)%	64,266	54,826	9,440	17%

1. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.

## Revenue

In Q4 2024, Kiena generated \$79.1 million in gold sales revenue from the sale of 21,200 ounces as compared to \$32.4 million from the sale of 12,020 ounces in Q4 2023. Revenue increased by 144% compared to Q4 2023 due to higher ounces sold and a higher average realized price of gold sold.

In FY 2024, Kiena generated \$247.2 million in gold sales revenue from the sale of 73,600 ounces as compared to \$92.5 million from the sale of 34,920 ounces in 2023. Revenue increased by 167% compared to 2023 due to higher ounces sold and a higher average Canadian dollar average realized price of gold sold.

## Cost of sales

Cost of sales in Q4 2024 was \$23.6 million, an increase of 6% over the corresponding period in 2023 primarily due to a \$3.1 million increase in mine operating costs, which was due to 26% higher throughput partially offset by a change in inventory levels of \$1.8 million. Cost of sales for FY 2024 was \$87.3 million, 14% higher than the corresponding period in 2023 primarily due to an increase in aggregate mine operating costs as a result of a 13% increase in throughput.

Cash costs per ounce of gold sold in Q4 2024 were \$1,111 (US\$794), a decrease of 40% compared to \$1,854 (US\$1,361) in Q4 2023 primarily due to a 76% increase in ounces sold. Cash costs per ounce of gold sold in FY 2024 decreased by 46% to \$1,183 (US\$863) compared to \$2,189 (US\$1,622) in 2023 primarily due to a 111% increase in ounces sold partially offset by higher aggregate mine operating expenses due to increased throughput.

AISC per ounce of gold sold decreased by 32% in Q4 2024 to \$1,667 (US\$1,191) from \$2,466 (US\$1,811) in Q4 2023 primarily due to a 76% increase in ounces sold partially offset by an increase in aggregate mine operating costs and sustaining capital expenditures. AISC per ounce of gold sold decreased by 34% in 2024 to \$1,859 (US\$1,357) from \$2,834 (US\$2,100) in 2023 primarily due to a 111% increase in ounces sold partially offset by an increase in aggregate mine operating costs and sustaining capital expenditures.

## Exploration Drilling and Development

### *VC Zone Drilling Now Accessible from Levels 109 and 134 Expected in Mid-2025*

Drilling in 2024 focused on testing Kiena Deep A at depth, as well as targeting the Footwall and Hanging Wall Zones. Drilling over the year continued to intercept high grades over mineable widths. While not yet included in resources or reserves, results to date are encouraging and understanding of the geological complexity of the deposit at depth continues to improve.

The 134-level exploration drift is scheduled to be ready in Q2 2025. This represents a significant milestone as drill holes collared from the drift will cut the Kiena Deep and Footwall mineralization at a more optimal intersection angle, enabling a more robust geostatistical support of the high grades. The infill and extension drilling from the platform will also facilitate targeting high-grade production replacement from 2027 onwards. Drilling from the drift is a top priority in the second half of the year.

An exploration drift was completed in 2024 on the 109-Level, which, in addition to improving drilling angles in Kiena Deep, will allow testing of the VC Zone, a zone which historically returned an intercept of 43.6 g/t Au uncapped over 5.1m core length, including 178.5 g/t uncapped over 1.1m core length with visible gold present. With the style of mineralization in the VC Zone analogous to Kiena Deep, testing of this zone is a top priority for 2025.

### *33-Level Accessible for Drilling*

Rehabilitation of the 33-level development to the east, which was completed in 2024, will now allow the establishment of more optimal drilling platforms for the testing of Dubuisson, Duchesne and other 33-Level targets going forward.

### *Surface Exploration Drilling Delivers High Grades at Numerous Targets*

The 2024 surface barge drilling program targeted the Dubuisson, Duchesne, Northwest and Northeast deposits with encouraging results at all four targets. The programs at Duchesne, Northeast, and Northwest each generated positive results with high grades intercepted in each of the three areas. Follow-up drilling is planned for 2025 to further test the prospectivity of these targets.

At Dubuisson, the continuity of the deposit was confirmed and drilling provided better geological context for interpretation and planning of the 2025 program. The deposit remains open laterally and down plunge and is a top priority for drilling from 33-Level in 2025.

### *Presqu'île Zone Infill Drilling Intersects High Grades with Visible Gold*

The Company's growth capital expenditures primarily relates to Presqu'île project development. Growth capital expenditures are generally defined as capital expenditures that expand existing capacity, increase life of assets and/or increase future earnings. This measure is used by management and investors to assess the extent of discretionary capital spending being undertaken by the Company each period.

The Presqu'île deposit is located 1.3 kilometres west of the Kiena mine and has been identified as five gold-rich zones cross-cutting mafic rocks (zones PR-1, 2 and 2A) and ultramafic rocks (Zones PR-3 and 4). Presqu'île is just one of several underexplored near-surface deposits on the Kiena land package that is expected to provide incremental ore feed to leverage spare capacity at the Company's 2,040 tonne per day mill and extend Kiena's mine life.

Following the completion of a positive economic assessment in 2023 of the Presqu'île project which consisted of surface construction, an exploration ramp from surface to level 33 in Kiena Deep, and development of the Presqu'île orebody, Site preparation and civils commenced in December 2023 with surface construction completed in April 2024. Ramp development started in April 2024, subsequently advanced 804 m in 2024, with the remaining 1.4 m distance anticipated to be completed by the end of 2025. Access to the Presqu'île orebody is well established, and production is planned for Q4 2025, with anticipation of a bulk sample permit and mining permit in April and October, respectively. Capital expenditure guidance for the Presqu'île project is \$40 million in 2025

Production rates from Presqu'île are anticipated to be in line with the 2021 preliminary economic assessment at 250-400 tonnes per day supporting production of 15,000 to 20,000 ounces per year at all-in sustaining costs consistent with the Kiena operation. Development ore tonnes provide much of the Presqu'île ounces produced in 2025 as the orebody is developed and infrastructure established.

Presqu'île drilling commenced in September 2024. Initial drilling testing an area near a lower-grade intercept intersected mineralization with visible gold. The drilling program was expanded to include more drill holes in the inferred classified area for potential resource conversion. In addition to down-plunge extension potential, it underscores the significant value and importance of the Zone.

The 2024 surface drill program at Presqu'île Zone consisted of 6,600 metres across 20 holes drilled from land. The primary aim of the program was to test the lateral and down-plunge extensions of zones No. 2 and No. 2A, with seven of the holes specifically targeting inferred resources for potential upgrading. Preliminary assay results revealed high-grade mineralization, showcasing visible gold and yielding impressive grades over mineable widths.

The 2025 drill program will continue targeting lateral and depth extensions from the surface. In the first half of 2025, it is anticipated that development of the Presqu'île ramp will have progressed sufficiently to establish a drilling platform to commence underground delineation of the zone. The Presqu'île deposit remains open down-plunge and further testing at depth is planned for 2025.

Lateral development of the exploration ramp commenced mid-April following portal construction and advanced more than 1,000 metres through December, with the remainder of the development to be completed in 2025. Major ventilation and crushing equipment have been ordered and first ore is expected from the Presqu'île deposit before year-end. A bulk sample mining permit application was submitted in March, with the mining permit application to be submitted in June in anticipation of ramp breakthrough in the fourth quarter.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at December 31, 2024, Wesdome had a working capital surplus of \$131.3 million compared to a deficiency of \$6.9 million at December 31, 2023. Cash as at December 31, 2024 was \$123.1 million as compared to \$41.4 million at the beginning of the year. An abbreviated cash flow statement is as follows:

In Millions (Canadian dollar)	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change	FY 2024	FY 2023	Change
<b>Eagle River</b>						
Cash Margin <sup>1</sup>	\$69.1	\$37.4	\$31.7	\$182.0	\$116.9	65.1
Sustaining capital and mine exploration	(16.5)	(12.4)	(4.1)	(47.2)	(45.6)	(1.6)
Tailings management facility	(3.7)	(0.3)	(3.4)	(8.1)	(0.4)	(7.7)
Lease payments	(0.6)	(0.8)	0.2	(2.9)	(5.2)	2.3
	48.3	23.9	24.4	123.8	65.9	57.9
<b>Kiena</b>						
Cash Margin <sup>1</sup>	55.5	10.2	45.3	160.2	16.1	144.1
Sustaining capital and mine exploration	(6.1)	(4.5)	(1.6)	(29.9)	(13.7)	(16.2)
Ramp development - Kiena Deep	-	(3.3)	3.3	(3.7)	(16.1)	12.4
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	(2.5)	(7.1)	4.6	(8.4)	(24.2)	15.8
Tailings management facility	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Investment in development, exploration & evaluation	(7.2)	(0.9)	(6.3)	(22.0)	(0.9)	(21.2)
	39.7	(5.7)	45.3	95.9	(38.8)	134.6
Corporate	(6.5)	(6.0)	(0.5)	(22.8)	(18.3)	(4.5)
Exploration	(3.0)	(2.6)	(0.4)	(11.2)	(7.7)	(3.5)
Stock options exercised	0.1	0.1	-	4.3	0.8	3.5
Retirement costs	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Mining and income tax paid	(35.3)	0.2	(35.5)	(69.5)	9.7	(79.2)
Proceeds on disposal of Goldshore	-	3.2	(3.2)	2.9	3.2	(0.3)
Investment in marketable securities and warrants	-	-	-	(3.6)	-	(3.6)
Repayment of revolving credit facility	-	-	-	(39.0)	(16.0)	(23.0)
Proceeds from ATM equity program	-	-	-	-	30.6	(30.6)
Funds held against standby letter of credit	-	-	-	-	(1.5)	1.5
Interest payments	(0.3)	(1.2)	0.9	(2.5)	(4.8)	2.3
Net change in working capital and other	(2.4)	(2.1)	(0.3)	3.7	(14.8)	18.5
<b>Net increase in cash</b>	<b>\$40.6</b>	<b>\$9.8</b>	<b>\$30.7</b>	<b>\$81.7</b>	<b>\$8.2</b>	<b>\$73.3</b>
Cash, beginning of period	\$82.5	\$31.6		\$41.4	\$33.2	
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>\$123.1</b>	<b>\$41.4</b>		<b>\$123.1</b>	<b>\$41.4</b>	

1. Cash margin is a non-IFRS Performance Measure. Please refer to the disclosures of non-IFRS measures in this MD&A.

Cash margin<sup>1</sup> increased at both Eagle and Kiena compared to corresponding periods in 2023 due to increase in the number of ounces of gold sold together with a higher average realized price of gold sold.

The following table identifies the significant movements in net cash from operating activities for the three months and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as follows:

In \$'000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Net cash from operating activities, previous period	60,976	45,076	15,900	35%	37,176	65,206	(28,030)	(43)%
Increase in cash margin from mine operations	28,266	24,149	4,117		290,318	36,071	254,247	
(Increase) decrease in other operating expenditures	(6,398)	(568)	(5,830)		(24,842)	444	(25,286)	
Mining and income tax (expense) recovery	(9,537)	(18,668)	9,131		(67,520)	31,362	(98,882)	
Retirement costs	262	-	262		(262)	(1,190)	928	
Net change in working capital and other balances	2,842	(12,813)	15,655		6,102	(30,542)	36,644	
Net increase (decrease) in operating cash flows	15,435	(7,900)	23,335	(295)%	203,796	36,145	167,651	464%
Net cash from operating activities, current period	76,411	37,176	39,235	106%	240,972	101,351	139,621	138%

Capital expenditures incurred in FY 2024 totaled \$119.5 million as compared to \$100.8 million in FY 2023. A breakdown of the capital expenditures for the three months and years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

In \$'000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change		FY 2024	FY 2023	Change	
Mining properties and plant and equipment								
Eagle River								
Capitalized exploration costs	1,707	1,137	570		6,613	4,899	1,714	
Sustaining mine development costs	5,564	4,528	1,036		21,772	18,800	2,972	
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	9,195	6,779	2,416		18,769	21,936	(3,167)	
Tailings management facility	3,651	342	3,309		8,052	371	7,681	
	20,117	12,786	7,331		55,206	46,006	9,200	
Kiena								
Capitalized exploration costs	4,139	1,347	2,792		23,831	4,451	19,380	
Sustaining mine development costs	1,974	3,177	(1,203)		6,022	9,231	(3,209)	
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	2,455	7,132	(4,677)		8,424	24,203	(15,779)	
Tailings management facility	-	-	-		307	-	307	
Total Sustaining Capital <sup>1</sup>	28,685	24,442	4,243	17%	93,790	83,891	9,899	12%
Mines under development and plant and equipment								
Capitalized mine development costs	4,679	654	4,025		15,644	654	14,990	
Ramp development - Kiena Deep	28	3,293	(3,265)		3,651	16,080	(12,429)	
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	2,520	207	2,313		6,387	207	6,180	
Total Growth Capital <sup>2</sup>	7,227	4,154	3,073		25,682	16,941	8,741	
Total capital investments	35,912	28,596	7,316	26%	119,472	100,832	18,640	18%

1. *Sustaining capital expenditures are generally defined as expenditures that support the ongoing operation of the asset or business without any associated increase in capacity, life of assets or future earnings. This measure is used by management and investors to assess the extent of non-discretionary capital spending being incurred by the Company each period*
2. *Growth capital expenditures are generally defined as capital expenditures that expand existing capacity, increase life of assets and/or increase future earnings. This measure is used by management and investors to assess the extent of discretionary capital spending being undertaken by the Company each period.*

Free cash flow was \$39.9 million and \$118.6 million in Q4 2024 and FY 2024, respectively, compared to free cash flow of \$7.8 million and free cash outflow of \$6.4 million in the corresponding periods of 2023. The increase in free cash flow in Q4 and FY 2024 was primarily due to the higher cash margin. Free cash flow and cash margin are non-IFRS performance measures. Please refer to the disclosures of non-IFRS performance measures in this MD&A.

## Secured Credit Facility and Lease Facilities

### Secured Credit Facility

Wesdome has access to a Canadian bank-led senior secured revolving credit facility ("RCF Facility") in the amount of \$150,000,000, expiring August 25, 2025. As at December 31, 2024, the Company was in full compliance with the financial covenants stipulated under the RCF Facility. The RCF Facility, which is designated to be used for general corporate and working capital purposes, is secured by all of the Company's present and future real and personal property. The RCF Facility is available by way of (i) Canadian dollar Prime Rate or U.S. dollar Base Rate, with interest rates ranging from 1.75% to 2.75% over RCF's Prime Rate or Base Rate, as applicable, (ii) Canadian Overnight Repo Rate ("CORRA") with interest rates ranging from 2.75% to 3.75% over CORRA, and (iii) U.S. dollar Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), with interest rates ranging from 2.75% to 3.75% over SOFR. The actual spread or rate will be determined based on the Company's net leverage ratio. As of December 31, 2024, the

Company had fully repaid the amount owing under the RCF facility and as of March 19, 2025 the facility remains undrawn. The standby fees on undrawn amounts under the RCF Facility range from 0.62% to 0.84% over SOFR, depending on the Company's Leverage Ratio.

#### *Leasing Facility*

The Company currently has a leasing facility with a Canadian chartered bank. As at December 31, 2024, \$0.4 million was owing under the facility.

#### **Reclamation Bonds**

The Company has an agreement with a financial institution whereby the financial institution has issued unsecured reclamation bonds to the extent of \$9.6 million and \$7.0 million to satisfy the Company's financial assurance requirements for Eagle River and Kiena requirements. As at December 31, 2024, the total reclamation bonds issued to government environmental agencies amounted to \$16.6 million (December 31, 2023 - \$16.6 million).

The closure plans for Eagle River were amended and submitted in 2019 to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources & Forestry ("NDMNR" now the Ministry of Mines) pending approval and filing. An additional closure plan amendment for the Eagle River mill was submitted in June 2024 accounting for the Stage 5 dam raise. The closure plan amendment for the Eagle River mine submitted in 2019 remains under review, and in December 2021, the Company submitted an updated draft of the consolidated Mishi Pit/Magnacon plan for review, replacing the previous 2019 amendment. The Company has obtained a financial commitment from a financial institution to amend the reclamation bonds for the anticipated increases in financial assurance to be provided to the government for the estimate of the financial assurance requirements.

In support of the restart decision of operations, the Company submitted an updated closure plan to the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts ("MRNF") for Kiena in Q2 2021, with additional information provided in 2023 and early 2024. The plan was approved in November 2024 by MRNF and a first letter of guarantee was submitted by Wesdome to MRNF at the end of January 2025.

#### **OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA**

As of March 19, 2025, the Company had securities outstanding as follows:

<b>Shares outstanding</b>	000s
Common shares issued	149,891
Common share purchase options	1,151
Deferred Share Units	534
Performance Share Units	349
Restricted Share Units	170

#### **CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

The following table shows the timing of cash outflows relating to contractual obligations as at December 31, 2024:

In \$000s	Total	Within 1 year	1 - 2 Years	Beyond 5 years
Payables and accruals	\$53,153	\$53,153	-	-
Lease liabilities	916	761	155	-
Purchase commitments	46,762	46,762	-	-
Decommissioning provisions	30,813	-	-	30,813
	<b>\$131,644</b>	<b>\$100,676</b>	<b>\$155</b>	<b>\$30,813</b>

## **Preliminary Short Form Base Shelf Prospectus**

On November 6, 2024, the Company renewed its short form base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each of the provinces and territories of Canada under the applicable Well-Known Seasoned Issuer (“WKSI”) procedures. The base shelf prospectus will allow the Company to offer and issue common shares, debt securities, warrants, subscription receipts, units or any combination thereof during the 25-month period over which the base shelf prospectus is effective. The Company has refreshed its base shelf prospectus in order to maintain its financial flexibility as it continues to advance its business plans but has no immediate plans to issue any securities under it at this time and may never proceed with any such issuance. Should the Company decide to offer securities during the 25-month effective period, the specific terms, including the use of proceeds, will be set forth in a prospectus supplement to the short form base shelf prospectus, which will be filed with the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities. This news release does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities, in any province, state or jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to the registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such province, state or jurisdiction. A copy of the short form base shelf prospectus can be found under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).

### **NON-IFRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

Wesdome uses non-IFRS performance measures throughout this MD&A as it believes that these generally accepted industry performance measures provide a useful indication of the Company’s operational performance. These non-IFRS performance measures do not have standardized meanings defined by IFRS and may not be comparable to information in other gold producers’ reports and filings. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The non-IFRS performance measures include:

- Average realized price per ounce of gold sold
- Cash costs and cash costs per ounce of gold sold
- Production costs per tonne milled
- Cash margin and cash margin per ounce of gold sold
- AISC and AISC per ounce of gold sold
- Free cash flow and free cash flow per share
- Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted net income (loss) per share
- EBITDA

### Average realized price per ounce of gold sold

Average realized price per ounce of gold sold is a non-IFRS measure and does not constitute a measure recognized by IFRS and does not have a standardized meaning defined by IFRS. Average realized price per ounce of gold sold is calculated by dividing gold revenue from mining operations by the Company for the relevant period by the ounces of gold sold. It may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings.

In 000s, except per unit amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Revenues per financial statements	<b>182,611</b>	146,852	127,799	100,922	102,221	69,696	84,555	76,701	<b>558,184</b>	333,173
Silver revenue from mining operations	<b>(191)</b>	(153)	(126)	(134)	(73)	(77)	(70)	(86)	<b>(604)</b>	(306)
Gold revenue from mining operations (a)	<b>182,420</b>	146,699	127,673	100,788	102,148	69,619	84,485	76,615	<b>557,580</b>	332,867
Ounces of gold sold (b)	<b>48,700</b>	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000	30,000	<b>167,300</b>	126,620
Average realized price per ounce of gold sold CAD (c) = (a) ÷ (b)	<b>3,746</b>	3,420	3,192	2,823	2,715	2,579	2,640	2,554	<b>3,333</b>	2,629
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rate (d)	<b>1.3990</b>	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428	1.3525	<b>1.3700</b>	1.3495
Average realized price per ounce of gold sold USD (c) ÷ (d)	<b>2,678</b>	2,508	2,333	2,093	1,994	1,923	1,966	1,888	<b>2,433</b>	1,948

## Cash costs and cash costs per ounce of gold sold

Cash costs per ounce of gold sold is a non-IFRS performance measure and does not constitute a measure recognized by IFRS and does not have a standardized meaning defined by IFRS, as well it may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings. The Company has included this non-IFRS performance measure throughout this document as Wesdome believes that this generally accepted industry performance measure provides a useful indication of the Company's operational performance. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's operating performance and ability to generate cash flow. Accordingly, it is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The following table provides a reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce of gold sold to cost of sales per the financial statements for each of the last eight quarters:

In 000s, except per unit amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Cost of sales per financial statements (a)	<b>57,974</b>	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833	42,293	<b>216,049</b>	200,234
Silver revenue from mining operations	<b>(191)</b>	(153)	(126)	(134)	(73)	(77)	(70)	(86)	<b>(604)</b>	(306)
Cash costs (b)	<b>57,783</b>	52,064	51,434	54,164	54,572	47,386	55,763	42,207	<b>215,445</b>	199,928
Ounces of gold sold (c)	<b>48,700</b>	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000	30,000	<b>167,300</b>	126,620
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (d) = (a) ÷ (c)	<b>1,190</b>	1,217	1,289	1,521	1,453	1,758	1,745	1,410	<b>1,291</b>	1,581
Cash costs per ounce of gold sold (e) = (b) ÷ (c)	<b>1,187</b>	1,214	1,286	1,517	1,451	1,755	1,743	1,407	<b>1,288</b>	1,579
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rate (f)	<b>1.3990</b>	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428	1.3525	<b>1.3700</b>	1.3495
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold USD (d) ÷ (f)	<b>851</b>	893	942	1,128	1,067	1,311	1,299	1,042	<b>943</b>	1,172
Cash costs per ounce of gold sold USD (e) ÷ (f)	<b>848</b>	890	940	1,125	1,065	1,308	1,298	1,040	<b>940</b>	1,170

## Production costs and production costs per tonne milled

Productions costs per tonne milled is a non-IFRS performance measure and does not constitute a measure recognized by IFRS and does not have a standardized meaning defined by IFRS, as well it may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings. As illustrated in the table below, this measure is calculated by adjusting cost of sales, as shown in the statements of income for non-cash depletion and depreciation, royalties and inventory level changes and then dividing by tonnes processed through the mill. Management believes that production costs per tonne milled provides additional information regarding the performance of mining and milling operations and allows Management to monitor operating costs on a more consistent basis as the per tonne milled measure reduces the cost variability associated with varying production levels. Management also uses this measure to determine the economic viability of mining blocks. As each mining block is evaluated based on the net realizable value of each tonne milled, the estimated revenue on a per tonne basis must be in excess of the production costs per tonne milled in order to be economically viable. Management is aware that this per tonne milled measure is impacted by fluctuations in throughput and thus uses this evaluation tool in conjunction with cost of sales prepared in accordance with IFRS. This measure supplements cost of sales information prepared in accordance with IFRS and allows investors to distinguish between changes in cost of sales resulting from changes in production versus changes in operating performance.

In 000s, except per unit amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Cost of sales per financial statements (a)	<b>57,974</b>	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833	42,293	<b>216,049</b>	200,234
Royalties	<b>(1,927)</b>	(1,570)	(1,200)	(1,342)	(1,266)	(1,029)	(1,172)	(998)	<b>(6,039)</b>	(4,465)
Bullion and in-circuit inventory adjustments	<b>(897)</b>	2,819	3,471	(2,267)	(3,908)	384	(2,526)	2,524	<b>3,126</b>	(3,526)
Production costs (b)	<b>55,150</b>	53,466	53,831	50,689	49,471	46,818	52,135	43,819	<b>213,136</b>	192,243
Ore milled (tonnes) (c)	<b>122,779</b>	109,305	110,221	96,976	104,318	102,504	116,496	96,607	<b>439,281</b>	419,925
Cost of sales per tonne milled (a) ÷ (c)	<b>472</b>	478	468	560	524	463	479	438	<b>492</b>	477
Production costs per tonne milled (b) ÷ (c)	<b>449</b>	489	488	523	474	457	448	454	<b>485</b>	458

## Cash margin and cash margin per ounce of gold sold

Cash margin is a non-IFRS measure and does not constitute a measure recognized by IFRS and does not have a standardized meaning defined by IFRS, as well it may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings. It is calculated as the difference between gold sales revenue from mining operations and cash mine site operating costs (see Cash cost per ounce of gold sold under this Section above) per the Company's Financial Statements. The Company believes it illustrates the performance of the Company's operating mines and enables investors to better understand the Company's performance in comparison to other gold producers who present results on a similar basis.

In 000s, except per unit amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Gold revenue from mining operations (per above)	182,420	146,699	127,673	100,788	102,148	69,619	84,485	76,615	557,580	332,867
Cash costs (per above)	57,783	52,064	51,434	54,164	54,572	47,386	55,763	42,207	215,445	199,928
Cash margin	124,637	94,635	76,239	46,624	47,576	22,233	28,722	34,408	342,135	132,939
Average realized price (a)	3,746	3,420	3,192	2,823	2,715	2,579	2,640	2,554	3,333	2,629
Cash costs per ounce of gold sold (b)	1,187	1,214	1,286	1,517	1,451	1,755	1,743	1,407	1,288	1,579
<b>Cash margin per ounce of gold sold (a) – (b)</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,050</b>

## All-in sustaining costs and All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold

All-in sustaining costs (“AISC”) include mine site operating costs incurred at Wesdome mining operations, sustaining mine capital and development expenditures, mine site exploration expenditures and equipment lease payments related to the mine operations and corporate administration expenses. The Company believes that this measure represents the total cash costs of producing gold from current operations and provides Wesdome and other stakeholders with additional information that illustrates the Company’s operational performance and ability to generate cash flow. This cost measure seeks to reflect the full cost of gold production from current operations on a per-ounce of gold sold basis. New project and growth capital are not included.

In 000s, except per unit amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Cost of sales, per financial statements	57,974	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833	42,293	216,049	200,234
Silver revenue from mining operations	(191)	(153)	(126)	(134)	(73)	(77)	(70)	(86)	(604)	(306)
Cash costs	57,783	52,064	51,434	54,164	54,572	47,386	55,763	42,207	215,445	199,928
Sustaining mine exploration and development	13,384	13,419	15,492	15,942	10,190	9,683	9,024	8,484	58,237	37,381
Sustaining mine capital equipment	11,655	6,012	5,250	4,275	6,779	10,360	1,598	3,200	27,192	21,937
Tailings management facility	3,646	4,247	210	256	342	15	12	2	8,359	371
Corporate and general	6,504	6,346	5,972	3,969	5,955	4,707	4,007	3,662	22,791	18,331
Less: Corporate development	(76)	(320)	(14)	(50)	(276)	(161)	(210)	(31)	(460)	(678)
Payment of lease liabilities	625	615	754	909	780	1,208	1,410	1,784	2,903	5,182
<b>All-in Sustaining costs (AISC) (a)</b>	<b>93,521</b>	<b>82,383</b>	<b>79,098</b>	<b>79,465</b>	<b>78,342</b>	<b>73,198</b>	<b>71,604</b>	<b>59,308</b>	<b>334,467</b>	<b>282,452</b>
Ounces of gold sold (b)	48,700	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000	30,000	167,300	126,620
<b>AISC per ounce of gold sold (c) = (a) ÷ (b)</b>	<b>1,920</b>	1,920	1,977	2,226	2,082	2,711	2,238	1,977	1,999	2,231
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rate (d)	1.3990	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428	1.3525	1.3700	1.3495
<b>AISC per ounce of gold sold USD (c) ÷ (d)</b>	<b>1,373</b>	1,408	1,445	1,650	1,529	2,021	1,666	1,462	1,459	1,653

## Free cash flow and free cash flow per share

Free cash flow is a non-IFRS measure and is calculated by taking net cash provided by operating activities less cash used in capital expenditures and lease payments as reported in the Company's financial statements. Free cash flow is useful indicator of Wesdome's ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash. Free cash flow per share is calculated by dividing free cash flow by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period.

In 000s, except per share amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Net cash from operating activities per financial statements (c)	<b>76,411</b>	60,976	57,083	46,502	37,176	45,076	13,979	5,120	<b>240,972</b>	101,351
Sustaining mine exploration and development	<b>(13,384)</b>	(13,419)	(15,492)	(15,942)	(10,190)	(9,683)	(9,024)	(8,484)	<b>(58,237)</b>	(37,381)
Sustaining mine capital equipment	<b>(11,655)</b>	(6,012)	(5,250)	(4,275)	(6,779)	(10,360)	(1,598)	(3,200)	<b>(27,192)</b>	(21,937)
Tailings management facility	<b>(3,646)</b>	(4,247)	(210)	(256)	(342)	(15)	(12)	(2)	<b>(8,359)</b>	(371)
Growth mine exploration and development	<b>(4,707)</b>	(5,845)	(4,344)	(4,203)	(4,154)	(4,111)	(4,316)	(4,360)	<b>(19,099)</b>	(16,941)
Growth mine capital equipment	<b>(2,520)</b>	-	(2,596)	(1,469)	(7,132)	(7,485)	(2,898)	(6,687)	<b>(6,585)</b>	(24,202)
Purchase of mineral properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200)	-	(200)
Funds held against standby letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	(1,542)	-	-	-	(1,542)
Payment of lease liabilities	<b>(625)</b>	(615)	(754)	(909)	(780)	(1,208)	(1,410)	(1,784)	<b>(2,903)</b>	(5,182)
<b>Free cash flow (a)</b>	<b>39,874</b>	30,838	28,437	19,448	7,799	10,672	(5,279)	(19,597)	<b>118,597</b>	(6,405)
Weighted average number of shares (000s) (b)	<b>149,878</b>	149,729	149,548	149,068	148,965	148,952	148,001	144,463	<b>149,557</b>	147,611
Operating cash flow per share (c) ÷ (b)	<b>0.51</b>	0.41	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.30	0.09	0.04	<b>1.61</b>	0.69
Free cash flow per share (a) ÷ (b)	<b>0.27</b>	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.07	(0.04)	(0.14)	<b>0.79</b>	(0.04)

## Adjusted net income (loss) and Adjusted net income (loss) per share

Adjusted net income (loss) and adjusted net income (loss) per share are non-IFRS performance measures and do not constitute a measure recognized by IFRS and do not have standardized meanings defined by IFRS, as well both measures may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings. Adjusted net income (loss) is calculated by removing the one-time gains and losses resulting from the disposition of non-core assets, non-recurring expenses and significant tax adjustments (mining tax recognition and exploration credit refunds) not related to current period's income, as detailed in the table below. Wesdome discloses this measure, which is based on its financial statements, to assist in the understanding of the Company's operating results and financial position.

In 000s, except per share amounts	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Net income (loss) per financial statements	56,629	38,999	29,135	10,708	2,420	(3,248)	(5,014)	(345)	135,471	(6,187)
Adjustments for:										
Impairment of investment in associate	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	2,700	-	3,600
Retirement costs	-	262	-	-	-	-	-	2,102	262	2,102
Total adjustments	-	262	-	-	-	900	-	4,802	262	5,702
Related income tax effect	-	(66)	-	-	-	(225)	-	(1,200)	(66)	(1,425)
	-	197	-	-	-	675	-	3,602	197	4,277
<b>Adjusted net income (loss) (a)</b>	<b>56,629</b>	<b>39,196</b>	<b>29,135</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>(2,573)</b>	<b>(5,014)</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>135,668</b>	<b>(1,910)</b>
Weighted number of common shares (000s) (b)	149,878	149,729	149,548	149,068	148,965	148,952	148,001	144,463	149,557	147,611
Adjusted net income (loss) per share (a) ÷ (b)	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.02	(0.02)	(0.03)	0.02	0.91	(0.01)

## EBITDA

Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (“**EBITDA**”) is a non-IFRS financial measure which excludes the following items from net income (loss): interest expense; mining and income taxes and depletion and depreciation expenses. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, the Company and certain investors use EBITDA as an indicator of Wesdome’s ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA is intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. EBITDA excludes the impact of cash costs of financing activities and taxes, and the effects of changes in operating working capital balances, and therefore are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under IFRS. Other producers may calculate EBITDA differently. The following table provides a reconciliation of net income in the Company’s financial statements to EBITDA:

In 000s	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	FY 2024	FY 2023
Net income (loss) per financial statements	56,629	38,999	29,135	10,708	2,420	(3,248)	(5,014)	(345)	135,471	(6,187)
Adjustments for:										
Mining and income tax expense (recovery)	28,899	20,708	15,358	4,550	10,761	(9,820)	(2,356)	1,233	69,515	(182)
Depletion and depreciation	29,048	24,295	22,550	24,381	23,861	23,987	28,215	19,125	100,274	95,188
Non-recurring expenses	-	262	-	-	-	900	-	4,802	262	5,702
Interest expense	292	336	820	1,036	1,214	1,114	1,175	1,309	2,484	4,812
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>114,868</b>	<b>84,600</b>	<b>67,863</b>	<b>40,675</b>	<b>38,256</b>	<b>12,933</b>	<b>22,020</b>	<b>26,124</b>	<b>308,006</b>	<b>99,333</b>

## **ACCOUNTING MATTERS**

### **BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

### **OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS**

During the most recent twelve months ended December 31, 2024, and up to the date of this report, the Company had no off-balance sheet transactions.

### **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### **Critical Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies**

##### *Exploration and evaluation expenditures*

Judgment is required in determining whether the respective costs are eligible for capitalization where applicable, and whether they are likely to be recoverable by future cash flows, which may be based on assumptions about future events and circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available.

#### **Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

##### *(i) Reserves and resources*

Proven and probable reserves are the economically mineable parts of the Company's measured and indicated mineral resources that have been incorporated into the mine plan. The Company estimates its proven and probable reserves and measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons. The information relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of future cash flows related to proven and probable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body.

Changes in the proven and probable reserves or measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources estimates may impact the carrying value of mining properties and equipment, depletion, impairment assessments and the timing of decommissioning and remediation obligations.

##### *(ii) Commencement of commercial production*

Determining when a mine moves into the production phase is highly judgmental. The commencement of commercial production is defined as the date when the mine is capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The Company considers primarily the following factors, among others, when determining the commencement of commercial production:

- All major capital expenditures to achieve a consistent level of production and desired capacity have been incurred;
- A reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment has been completed;
- A predetermined percentage of design capacity of the mine and mill has been reached; and
- Required production levels, grades and recoveries have been achieved.

No single factor is considered more important than another. Each factor is considered in context with the facts and circumstances of the specific project. It involves an assessment as to when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use

*(iii) Depletion*

Mining properties are depleted using the units-of-production method (“UOP”) over a period not to exceed the estimated life of the ore body based on recoverable ounces to be mined from proven and probable reserves.

The calculation of the UOP rate, and therefore the annual depletion expense, could be materially affected by changes in the underlying estimates. Changes in estimates can be the result of actual future production differing from current forecasts of future production, expansion of mineral reserves through exploration activities, differences between estimated and actual costs of mining and differences in the gold price assumptions used in the estimation of mineral reserves.

Significant judgment is involved in the determination of useful life and residual values for the computation of depletion and no assurance can be given that actual useful lives and residual values will not differ significantly from current assumptions.

*(iv) Provision for decommissioning obligations*

The Company assesses its provision for decommissioning on an annual basis or when new material information becomes available. Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, these laws and regulations are continually changing and the Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Accounting for decommissioning obligations requires management to make estimates of the future costs the Company will incur to complete the decommissioning work required to comply with existing laws and regulations applicable to each mining operation. Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of decommissioning work required to be performed by the Company. Increases in future costs could materially impact the amounts charged to operations for decommissioning. The provision represents management’s best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning obligation. Actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided.

*(v) Stock-based compensation*

The determination of the fair value of stock-based compensation is not based on historical cost, but is derived based on subjective assumptions input into an option pricing model. The model requires that management make forecasts as to future events, including estimates of the average future hold period of issued stock options before exercise, expiry or cancellation; future volatility of the Company’s share price in the expected hold period (using historical volatility as a reference); and the appropriate risk-free rate of interest. Stock-based compensation incorporates an expected forfeiture rate and is estimated based on historical forfeitures and expectations of future forfeitures, and is adjusted if the actual forfeiture rate differs from the expected rate.

The resulting value calculated is not necessarily the value that the holder of the option could receive in an arm’s length transaction, given that there is no market for the options, and they are not transferable. It is management’s view that the value derived is highly subjective and dependent entirely upon the input assumptions made.

The PSUs contain a market condition, which should be reflected in the grant date fair value of the options. The determination of the fair value of PSUs is derived based on subjective assumptions input into a Monte Carlo simulation model. The model requires that management make forecasts as to future events, including estimates of the Company's share price and volatility compared to an index and the appropriate risk-free rate of interest. PSUs incorporate an expected forfeiture rate and is estimated based on historical forfeitures and expectations of future forfeitures and is adjusted if the actual forfeiture rate differs from the expected rate. The resulting value calculated is not necessarily the value that the holder of the PSU could receive in an arm's length transaction or at vesting, given that there is no market for the PSUs, and they are not transferable. It is management's view that the value derived is highly subjective and dependent entirely upon the input assumptions made.

*(vi) Income taxes and deferred taxes*

The Company is subject to income tax laws in various jurisdictions. Tax laws are complex and potentially subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant tax authority. The provision for income taxes and deferred tax represents management's interpretation of the relevant tax laws and its estimate of current and future income tax implications of the transactions and events during the period. The Company may be required to change its provision for income taxes or deferred tax balances when the ultimate deductibility of certain items is successfully challenged by taxing authorities or if estimates used in determining the amount of deferred tax asset to be recognized changes significantly, or when receipt of new information indicates the need for adjustment in the amount of deferred tax to be recognized. Additionally, future events, such as changes in tax laws, tax regulations, or interpretations of such laws or regulations, could have an impact on the provision for income tax, deferred tax balances and the effective tax rate. Any such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements in the year these changes occur.

Judgment is required to continually assess changing tax interpretations, regulations and legislation, to ensure liabilities are complete and to ensure assets are realizable. The impact of different interpretations and applications could be material.

*(vii) Recoverability of mining properties, plant and equipment*

The Company's management reviews the carrying values of its mining properties, plant and equipment on a regular basis to determine whether any write-downs are necessary. The recovery of amounts recorded for mining properties, plant and equipment depends on confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Management relies on life-of-mine ("LOM") plans in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit. LOM plans provide an economic model to support the economic extraction of reserves and resources. A long-term LOM plan and supporting geological model identifies the drilling and related development work required to expand or further define the existing ore body.

## **ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

### **New standards and interpretations**

The following new amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* has been adopted since the release of the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

#### **Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)**

The IASB has published *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)* which clarifies the guidance on whether a liability should be classified as either current or non-current. The amendments:

- Clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should only be based on rights that are in place "at the end of the reporting period."
- Clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability.
- Make clear that settlement includes transfers to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services that result in extinguishment of the liability.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application was permitted. The adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

#### **Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective**

Following are the new standards and amendments issued by the IASB which are applicable to the Company's financial statements:

#### **IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements***

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which is intended to give investors more transparent and comparable information about companies' financial performance, thereby enabling better investment decisions. It will affect all companies using IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 18 introduces new sets of requirements to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analyzing and comparing companies through

- Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss or income statement;
- Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures; and
- More useful grouping of information in the financial statements.

IFRS 18 also requires companies to provide more transparency about operating expenses, helping investors to find and understand the information they need. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but companies can apply it earlier. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1. It carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged.

### **Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures***

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9. The amendments will address diversity in accounting practice by making the requirements more understandable and consistent. These include:

- Clarifying the classification and assessment of contractual cash flows of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (“ESG”).
- Settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems - the amendments clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognized. The IASB also decided to develop an accounting policy option to allow a company to derecognize a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features tied to ESG-linked targets. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

### **Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards**

In July 2024, the IASB issued narrow amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and accompanying guidance as part of its regular maintenance of the Standards. The amended Standards are:

- IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*;
- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and its accompanying *Guidance on implementing IFRS 7*;
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*;
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*; and
- IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an IFRS Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences or oversights in the Accounting Standards. They also correct minor conflicts between the requirements of the Accounting Standards.

### **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

Financial instruments disclosures require the Company to provide information about: a) the significance of financial instruments for the Company’s financial position and performance and, b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the Company is exposed during the period and at the statement of financial position date, and how the Company manages those risks. Please refer to note 29 of the Company’s financial statements for a discussion of the factors that affects Wesdome.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management of the Company are its Board of Directors and members of executive management. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following payments for the three months and the full year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

In 000s	Three months ended		Year ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salaries, director fees and other benefits	\$ 1,363	\$ 1,243	\$ 6,056	\$ 5,490
Stock-based compensation	817	426	2,233	3,436
Long-term benefits	20	18	74	89
Termination payments	-	311	317	2,056
	<b>\$ 2,200</b>	<b>\$ 1,998</b>	<b>\$ 8,680</b>	<b>\$ 11,071</b>

## RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The operations of the Company are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business which is the operation, exploration and development of mineral properties. Risk factors relating to the Company could materially affect the Company's future results and could cause them to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information relating to the Company. Investors and prospective investors should give careful consideration to all of the information contained in this MD&A, including the risk factors set forth below. It should be noted that this list is not exhaustive and that other risk factors may apply, including risks described elsewhere herein, risks not currently known to the Company and risks that the Company currently deems immaterial. Any one or more of these risk factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and the value of its securities.

### International Conflict

Although the Company operates within Canada, our business may be impacted by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Israel-Hamas war and the related economic sanctions. The conflict and economic sanctions may also give rise to additional indirect impacts, including increased fuel prices, supply chain challenges, logistics and transport disruptions and heightened cybersecurity disruptions and threats. Increased fuel prices and ongoing volatility of such prices may have adverse impacts on our costs of doing business.

### Epidemics and Pandemics

The Company's business, operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics or pandemics or other health crises, including the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Such public health crises can result in volatility and disruptions in the supply and demand for gold and other metals and minerals, global supply chains and financial markets, as well as declining trade and market sentiment and reduced mobility of people, all of which could affect commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, share prices and inflation.

The risks to the Company of such public health crises also include risks to employee health and safety, shortages of employees, unavailability of contractors and subcontractors, a slowdown or temporary suspension of operations in geographic locations impacted by an outbreak, increased labor and fuel costs, regulatory changes, political or economic instabilities or civil unrest. Epidemics and pandemics may impact the Company's operating and exploration activities and ability to service its debt obligations or obtain financial resources, and over a longer term may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

## **Nature of Mineral Exploration**

Subject to any future expansion or other development, production from existing operations at the Company's mines will typically decline over the life of the mine. As a result, the Company's ability to maintain its current production or increase its annual production and generate revenues therefrom will depend significantly upon the Company's ability to discover or acquire and to successfully bring new mines into production and to expand reserves at existing mines. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial risks which even with a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an orebody may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. As a result, the Company cannot provide assurance that its exploration or development efforts will result in any new commercial mining operations or yield new mineral reserves to replace or expand current mineral reserves.

## **Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates**

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and mineral reserves, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgements used in engineering and geological interpretation. Differences between management's assumptions, including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions, could have a material effect in the future on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company's gold production may fall below estimated levels as a result of mining accidents, adverse ground conditions, or as a result of other operational difficulties. In addition, production may be unexpectedly reduced if, during the course of mining, mineral grades are lower than expected, the physical or metallurgical characteristics of the minerals are less amenable than expected to mining or treatment, or dilution increases.

## **Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations**

Safety, health and environmental legislation affects nearly all aspects of the Company's operations including exploration, mine development, working conditions, waste disposal, emission controls and protection of endangered and protected species. Compliance with safety, health and environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and failure to comply with such safety, health and environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, the temporary or permanent suspension of operations, clean-up costs resulting from contaminated properties, damages and the loss of important permits. Exposure to these liabilities arises not only from the Company's existing operations, but from operations that have been closed. The Company could also be held liable for worker exposure to hazardous substances and for accidents causing injury or death. There can be no assurances that the Company will at all times be in compliance with all safety, health and environmental regulations or that steps to achieve compliance would not materially adversely affect the Company's business.

Safety, health and environmental laws and regulations are evolving in all jurisdictions where the Company has activities. The Company is not able to determine the specific impact that future changes in safety, health and environmental laws and regulations may have on its operations and activities, and its resulting financial position; however, the Company anticipates that capital expenditures and operating expenses will increase in the future as a result of the implementation of new and increasingly stringent safety, health and environmental regulation. For example, emissions standards are poised to become increasingly stringent. Further changes in safety, health and environmental laws, new information on existing safety, health and environmental conditions or other events, including legal proceedings based upon such conditions or an inability to obtain necessary permits, may require increased financial reserves or compliance expenditures or otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company. Environmental and regulatory review is a long and complex process that can delay the opening, modification or expansion of a mine, extend decommissioning at a closed mine, or restrict areas where exploration activities may take place.

In 2018, Wesdome implemented a “**Fit For Duty Policy**” at its properties to better control drug and alcohol abuse. This policy applies to both the Company and contractor employees.

### **Economic Conditions**

General levels of economic activity and recessionary conditions may have an adverse impact on the Company's business.

Market events and conditions, including the deterioration of global economic conditions due to inflation and high interest rates have caused significant volatility to commodity prices. Tariffs imposed by the US Government may adversely impact the global economic condition and the stability of global financial markets. Various businesses may fail and there could be significant loan defaults. The impact to consumer and business confidence levels is not known at this time. Any of these could have a material adverse effect on governmental relations, our business, financial condition and the Company's share price.

Current business disruptions could impact our suppliers which in turn could impact the operating results of the Company. The normal operation and maintenance of the Company's assets may be halted or delayed and negatively impact the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

The Company is also exposed to liquidity and various counterparty risks, including, but not limited to: (i) financial institutions that hold the Company's cash and cash equivalents; (ii) companies that have payables to the Company; (iii) the Company's insurance providers; (iv) the Company's lenders; (v) the Company's other banking counterparties; and (vi) companies that have received deposits from the Company for the future delivery of equipment and/or other operational inputs. The Company is also exposed to liquidity risks in meeting its capital expenditure requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and, if obtained, on terms favorable to the Company. As a result of this uncertainty, the Company's planned growth could either be adversely or positively impacted and the trading price of the Company's securities could either be adversely or positively affected.

### **Gold Price Volatility**

The profitability of the Company's operations may be significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold. The economics of developing gold are affected by many factors, including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined and the price of gold. Depending on the price of gold, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

The price of gold fluctuates widely and is affected by numerous industry factors beyond the Company's control, such as the demand for precious metals, forward selling by producers and central bank sales and purchases of gold. Gold price is also affected by macro-economic factors, such as expectations for inflation, interest rates, the world supply of mineral commodities, the stability of currency exchange rates and global or regional political and economic situations. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political systems and developments. The price of gold has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause commercial production to be uneconomic.

Any significant drop in the price of gold adversely impacts the Company's revenues, profitability and cash flows. In addition, sustained low gold price may:

- (a) reduce production revenues as a result of cutbacks caused by the cessation of mining operations involving deposits or portions of deposits that have become uneconomic at the prevailing price of gold;
- (b) cause the cessation or deferral of new mining projects;
- (c) decrease the amount of capital available for exploration activities;
- (d) reduce existing reserves by removing ore from reserves that cannot be economically mined at prevailing prices; or
- (e) cause the write-off of an asset whose value is impaired by the low price of gold.

There can be no assurance that the price of gold will remain stable or that such prices will be at a level that will prove feasible to begin development of its properties, or commence or continue commercial production, as applicable.

### **Currency Fluctuations**

Currency fluctuations may affect costs at the Company's operations. Gold is sold throughout the world based principally on the US dollar, however, the Company's reporting and functional currencies are the Canadian dollars. Any appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar could negatively affect the Company's profitability, cash flows and financial position.

### **Title Matters**

The acquisition of title to mining claims and similar property interests is a detailed and time-consuming process. Title to and the area of mining claims and similar property interests may be disputed. The Company has investigated title to all of its material mineral properties and the Company believes that title to all of its material properties are in good standing; however, the foregoing should not be construed as a guarantee of title to those properties. Title to those properties may be affected by undisclosed and undetected defects. For example, certain properties may have been acquired in error from parties who did not possess transferable title, may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers.

### **Community**

The Company's goal at each of its operations is to hire as much as possible of its workforce, including management teams, directly from the local region in which the operation is located. In 2024, 79% of the Company's mine workforce is hired locally. Wesdome believes that providing employment is one of the most significant contributions it can make to the communities in which it operates.

The Company works closely with neighbouring communities to develop alternative employment and business opportunities to help diversify local economies.

### **Aboriginal Rights and Duty to Consult**

The Company operates and does exploration on properties, which are subject to Aboriginal rights or titles. The Company is committed to proactive and timely consultation with the Indigenous groups affected by its activities. Consultation has the potential to cause delays in making decisions or advancing new proposed projects. Further, there is no assurance that Indigenous groups will be supportive of the Company's activities following consultation. In Ontario and in some cases in Quebec, the Company is advised by or can receive guidance from the Provincial government as to the specific Indigenous groups the Company is required to consult with or has been consulted with previously regarding its activities or the activities of other within the same area.

With respect to Eagle River, in 2014, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg (formerly Pic Mobert First Nation) and in 2018 an MOU was signed with the Métis Nation of Ontario (“MNO”). In 2021, the MOU with MNO was renewed as a General Relationship Agreement. From 2020 – 2024, the Company entered into an Exploration Agreement with Batchewana First Nation regarding exploration activities around Eagle River. In 2023, the Company signed a Contracting Agreement with Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg for Eagle River.

On-going dialogue as well as formal consultation occurs between the Company and affected Indigenous groups on matters that range from environmental management, exploration, employment and training, and business opportunities.

### **Mining Risks and Insurance**

The business of mining is generally subject to numerous risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, labour disputes, encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formations, cave-ins, flooding and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions at its existing locations in Northwestern Ontario and Val d’Or, Quebec. Such risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company’s insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. In addition, although certain risks are insurable, the Company may be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance covering the full scope of environmental risks (including potential for pollution or other hazards as a result of disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) is not generally available within the industry on commercially acceptable terms. The Company carries insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks either not insured or for which there is limited insurance would include, but not limited to, environmental pollution, mine flooding or other hazards against which such companies cannot insure or against which they may elect not to insure. Losses from uninsured events may cause the Company to incur significant costs.

The activities of the Company are subject to a number of challenges over which the Company has little or no control, but that may delay production and negatively impact the Company’s financial results, including: increases in energy, fuel and/or other production costs; higher insurance premiums; industrial accidents; labour disputes; shortages of skilled labour; contractor availability; unusual or unexpected geological or operating conditions; stope failures; cave-ins of underground workings; and failure of dams. If the Company’s total production costs per ounce of gold rise above the market price of gold and remain so for any sustained period, the Company may experience losses and may curtail or suspend some or all its exploration, development and mining activities.

### **Reclamation and Mine Closure Costs**

The Company has obtained approval for its closure plans for the Eagle River mill, Eagle River mine, the Mishi-Magnacon Complex (collectively, “**Eagle River**”) and the Kiena mine and surrounding properties and has provided financial security to cover estimated rehabilitation and closure costs. In the event of any future expansion or alteration of a mine on Eagle River property or Kiena, Wesdome would likely be required to amend its closure plans which may require the provision of additional security.

The ultimate timing of, and costs for, future removal and site restoration could differ from current estimates. The Company’s estimates for this future liability are subject to change based on amendments to applicable laws and legislation, the nature of ongoing operations and technological innovations.

In addition, regulatory authorities in various jurisdictions require Wesdome to post financial assurances to secure, in whole or in part, future reclamation and restoration obligations in such jurisdictions. Changes to the amounts required, as well as the nature of the collateral to be provided, could significantly increase the Company's costs, making the maintenance and development of existing and new mines less economically feasible, and any capital resources Wesdome utilizes for this purpose will reduce the resources available for its other operations and commitments. Although the Company accrues for future closure costs, it does not necessarily fully reserve cash in respect of these obligations or otherwise fund these obligations in advance. As a result, the Company may have significant cash costs when it is required to close and restore mine sites.

### **Dilution to Common Shares**

As of December 31, 2024, there were stock options outstanding to purchase 1,153,012 common shares in the capital of the Company. The common shares issuable under these options, if fully exercised, would constitute approximately 1% of the Company's resulting share capital. The exercise of such options and the subsequent resale of such shares in the public market could affect the prevailing share market price and the Company's ability to raise equity capital in the future at a time and price which it deems appropriate. The Company may also enter into commitments in the future which would require the issuance of additional common shares and the Company may grant additional share purchase warrants and stock options.

The issuance of additional common shares from time to time may have a depressive effect on the price of the common shares of the Company. In addition, as a result of such additional common shares, the voting power of the Company's existing shareholders will be diluted.

### **Share Price Fluctuations**

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered development stage companies, have experienced wide fluctuations in price that would have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

### **Additional Funding Requirements**

Further exploration on, and development of, the Company's properties, will require additional capital. In addition, a positive production decision on any of the Company's development projects would require significant capital for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, the continuing development of the Company's properties will depend upon the Company's ability to either generate sufficient funds internally or to obtain financing through the joint venturing of projects, debt financing, equity financing or other means.

The Company does not have unlimited financial resources and there is no assurance that sufficient additional funding or financing will be available to the Company on acceptable terms, or at all, for further exploration or development of its properties or projects, or to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. Failure to obtain such additional funding or financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of the exploration and development of the Company's properties, with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

### **Long Term Debt**

The Company's ability to make scheduled payments on, or refinance its finance lease obligations, depends on the Company's financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond its control. The Company may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit it to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on its indebtedness.

If the Company's cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund its debt service obligations, it could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance its indebtedness. The Company may not be able to effect any such alternative measures on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternatives may not allow the Company to meet its scheduled debt service obligations.

### **Impairment of Assets**

In accordance with IFRS, the Company capitalizes certain expenditures relating to its mineral projects. From time to time, the carrying amounts of mining properties and plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, an exercise is undertaken to determine whether the carrying values are in excess of their recoverable amount. Such review is undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis, except where such assets do not generate cash flows independent of other assets, and then the review is undertaken at the cash generating unit level.

Events that could, in some circumstances, lead to an impairment include, but are not limited to, changes to gold price or cost assumptions, changes to Mineral Reserve or Mineral Resource grades or the Company's market capitalization being less than the carrying amounts of its mining properties and plant and equipment.

The assessment requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as, but not limited to, long-term gold prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, future capital requirements, Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, operating performance as well as the definition of cash generating units. It is possible that the actual fair value could be significantly different from those assumptions, and changes in the assumptions will affect the recoverable amount. In the absence of any mitigating valuation factors, the Company's failure to achieve its valuation assumptions or a decline in the fair value of its cash generating units or other assets may, over time, result in impairment charges.

If the Company determines that an asset is impaired, the Company will charge against earnings any difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the estimated fair value less cost to sell those assets. Any such charges could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

### **Reliance on Management**

The Company is heavily reliant on the experience and expertise of its executive officers. If any of these individuals should cease to be available to manage the affairs of the Company, its activities and operations could be adversely affected.

### **Competition**

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities in its search for, and the acquisition of, mineral properties as well as the recruitment and retention of qualified employees with technical skills and experience in the mining industry. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with others in acquiring mineral properties, obtaining adequate financing, and continuing to attract and retain skilled and experienced employees. Existing or future competition in the mining industry could materially adversely affect the Company's business and prospects for mineral exploration and success in the future.

### **Skilled Employees**

Many of the projects undertaken by the Company rely on the availability of skilled labour and the capital outlays required to employ such labour. The Company employs full and part time employees, contractors and consultants to assist in executing operations and providing technical guidance. In the event of a skilled labour shortage, various projects of the Company may not become operational due to increased capital outlays associated with labour.

Further, a skilled labour shortage could result in operational issues such as production shortfalls and higher mining costs.

### **Information Systems**

Although the Company has not experienced any material losses to date relating to cyberattacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access is a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

### **Climate Change**

The Company recognizes that climate change is a global issue that has the potential to impact its operations, affected or interested parties and the communities in which the Company operates. Operations could be exposed to a number of physical risks from climate change, such as changes in rainfall rates, reduced water availability, higher temperatures, increased snowpack and extreme weather events. Events or conditions such as flooding or inadequate water supplies could disrupt mining and transport operations, mineral processing and rehabilitation efforts, could create resource shortages and could damage the Company's property or equipment and increase health and safety risks on site. Such events or conditions could have other adverse effects on the Company's workforce and on the communities around the Company's mines, such as an increased risk of food insecurity, water scarcity and prevalence of disease.

In addition, climate change may lead to changes in the price and availability of goods and services required for the Company's operations, which require the regular supply of consumables such as diesel, electricity and sodium cyanide to operate efficiently. The Company's operations also depend on service providers to transport these consumables and other goods to the operations and to transport doré produced by the Company to refiners. The effects of extreme weather described above and changes in legislation and regulation on the Company's suppliers and their industries may result in limited availability or higher prices for these goods and services, and thus, the Company's production efficiency may be reduced. Although the Company makes efforts to mitigate these risks by ensuring that extreme weather conditions are included in emergency response plans at mine sites as required, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective and that these risks will not have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.

### **MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

In compliance with Multilateral Instrument Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings: NI - 52-109, the Company has filed certificates signed by the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") and the Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") that, among other things, report on the design of disclosure controls and procedures and the design of internal controls over financial reporting.

#### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The CEO and the CFO have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance that:

- (i) material information relating to the Corporation has been made known to them; and
- (ii) information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

There were no changes made to Wesdome's disclosure controls and procedures in Q4 2024.

## **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The CEO and the CFO have also designed internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFR”) or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (COSO 2013).

Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Wesdome’s internal control over financial reporting.

## **Limitations of Controls and Procedures**

Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that any design will not succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

## **RESPONSIBILITY FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

The technical and scientific information relating to exploration activities disclosed in this document was prepared under the supervision of and verified and reviewed by Guy Belleau, P. Eng, Chief Operating Officer of the Company and Niel de Bruin, P. Geo, Director of Geology for Wesdome, each a “**Qualified Person**” as defined in NI 43-101.

Data verification involves data input and review by senior project geologists at site, scheduled weekly and monthly reporting to senior exploration management and the completion of project site visits by senior exploration management to review the status of ongoing project activities and data underlying reported results. All drilling results for exploration projects or supporting resource and reserve estimates referenced in this MD&A have been previously reported in news release disclosures by the Company and have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The sampling and assay data from drilling programs are monitored through the implementation of a quality assurance - quality control (“**QA-QC**”) program designed to follow industry best practice.

## **INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED, INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCES**

The mineral reserve and resource estimates were prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”) as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. The terms “measured,” “indicated” and “inferred” mineral resources are required pursuant to NI 43-101. Canadian standards differ significantly from the requirements of the SEC. Accordingly, information contained in this MD&A containing descriptions of the Company’s mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories constitute or will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, “inferred” mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian securities laws, issuers must not make any disclosure of results of an economic analysis that includes inferred mineral resources, except in rare cases.

## **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, constitute “forward-looking statements” and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this MD&A. The words – “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “intend”, “continue”, “estimate”, “may”, “will”, “schedule” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The Company cautions the reader that such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Wesdome to be materially different from the Company’s estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements and the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied are inherent to the gold mining industry and include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled “Risks and Uncertainties”. The Company does not intend and does not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise except as required by applicable laws.

We have made certain assumptions about the forward-looking statements and information, including assumptions around economic parameters relating to our Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resource estimates described in this MD&A. Even though our management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statements or information are reasonable in the circumstances, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statement or information will prove to be accurate. Many assumptions may be difficult to predict and are beyond the Company’s control.

Furthermore, should one or more of the risks, uncertainties or other factors materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements or information. These risks, uncertainties and other factors including those risk factors discussed in the sections titled “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Information” and “Risks and Uncertainties” in the Company’s most recent Annual Information Form which is available on SEDAR+ and on the Company’s website. Readers are urged to carefully review the detailed risk discussion in our most recent Annual Information Form.

There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements or information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances, management’s estimates or opinions should change, except as required by securities legislation. Accordingly, the reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

## **RISK FACTORS**

Refer to the risk factors described in Wesdome’s most recent Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR+ under the Company’s profile at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca).