

WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 1
NON-IFRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES 1
BUSINESS OVERVIEW 1
Q1 2025 HIGHLIGHTS 2
OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 3
GOLD MARKET OVERVIEW AND FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE OVERVIEW 6
OUTLOOK 7
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL RESULTS 8
REVIEW OF OPERATING MINES 12
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES 18
OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA 22
CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS 22
NON-IFRS PERFORMANCE MEASURES 23
ACCOUNTING MATTERS 33
BASIS OF PRESENTATION 33
OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS 33
CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS 33
ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS 35
RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES 37
MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING 37
RESPONSIBILITY FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION 38
INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED, INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCES 38
CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS 38
RISK FACTORS 39

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**") unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 May 13, 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:

Abbreviation	*Period*	*Abbreviation*	*Period*
Q1 2025	*January 1, 2025 – March 31, 2025*	**Q1 2024**	*January 1, 2024 – March 31, 2024*
Q4 2024	*October 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024*	**Q4 2023**	*October 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023*
Q3 2024	*July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024*	**Q3 2023**	*July 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023*
Q2 2024	*April 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024*	**Q2 2023**	*April 1, 2023 – June 30, 2023*

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
- Sustaining capital and growth capital
- 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 incorporated 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 2025, Eagle River is expected to produce between 100,000 and 110,000 ounces of gold and Kiena is expected to produce between 90,000 and 100,000 ounces of gold. Wesdome is strategically exploring the 100 km^2 land package at Eagle River and the 75 km^2 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 or under the Company's profile on the SEDAR+ website: www.sedarplus.ca

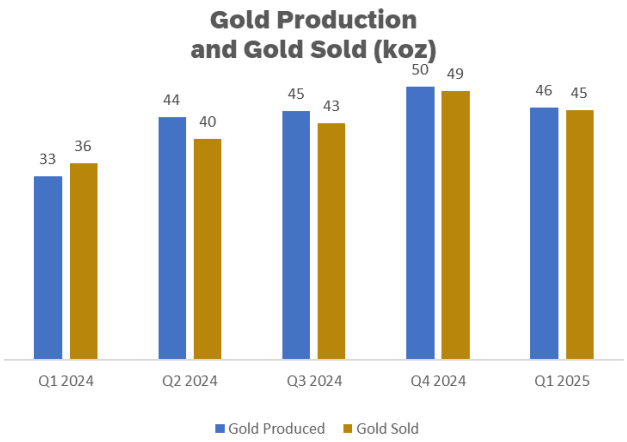
Q1 2025 HIGHLIGHTS

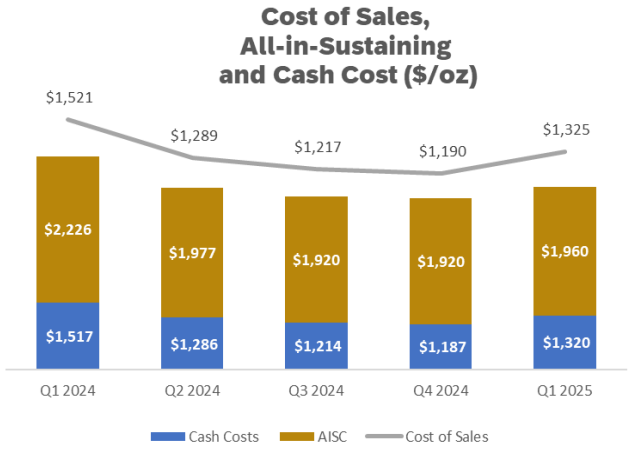
- Consolidated gold production was 45,692 ounces, a 37% increase compared to Q1 2024. Cost of sales per ounce sold[2] decreased to $1,325 (US$923), cash costs per ounce sold[1] were $1,320 (US$920) and AISC per ounce sold[1] declined to $1,960 (US$1,366). The average realized price of gold sold was $4,136 (US$2,882) per ounce.
- Q1 2025 revenue increased by 86% compared to Q1 2024 to $187.6 million.
- Cash margin[1] also increased significantly over the last five quarters from $46.6 million in Q1 2024, $76.2 million in Q2 2024, $94.6 million in Q3 2024 and $124.6 million in Q4 2024 to $127.6 million in Q1 2025.
- Net income increased to $62.5 million, or $0.42 earnings per share, an increase of $51.8 million from the corresponding quarter in 2024.
- EBITDA[1] increased to $119.4 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 $80.2 million, or $0.53 per share[3], $33.7 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 five quarters from $46.5 million in Q1 2024, $57.1 million in Q2 2024, $61.0 million in Q3 2024 and $76.4 million in Q4 2024 to $80.2 million in Q1 2025.
- Cash of $167.9 million has more than tripled since Q1 2024, resulting in available liquidity at the end of the quarter of $317.9 million including cash and $150.0 million of undrawn full capacity available under the Company's revolving credit facility.
- Free cash flow[1] increased to $47.5 million, or $0.32 per share, compared to $19.4 million, or $0.13 per share, in the corresponding period in 2024 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.

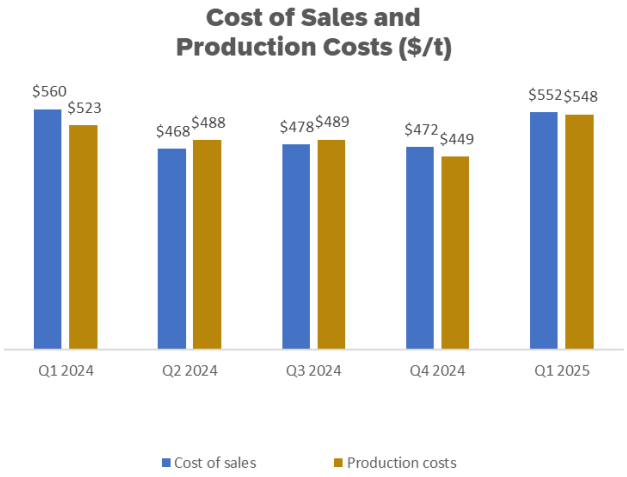
Subsequent to the quarter, the Company announced value-driven acquisition of Angus Gold: The strategic addition of Angus Gold, which is expected to close by the end of June, will quadruple Eagle River's land package. This is a highly logical and strategic tuck-in transaction that brings together a contiguous land package between the Eagle River mine and mill, enhancing the Company's ability to unlock value through the drill bit.

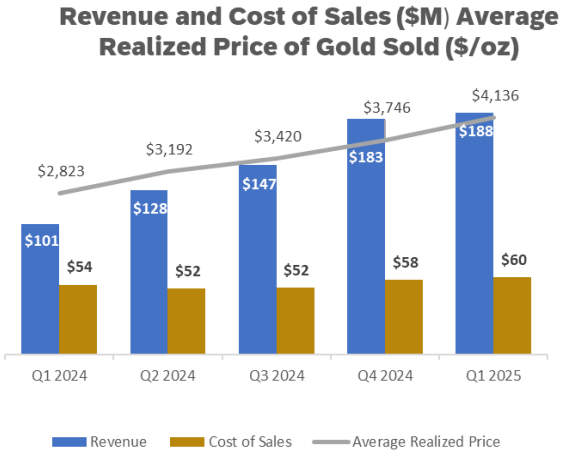
1. *Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to the financial statements.*
2. *Cost of sales per ounce sold is calculated by dividing the cost of sales by the number of ounces sold.*
3. *Operating cash flow per share is calculated by dividing net cash from operating activities by weighted average number of shares.*

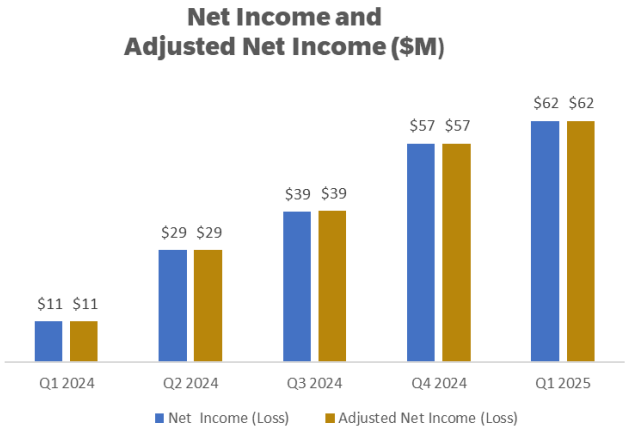
OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

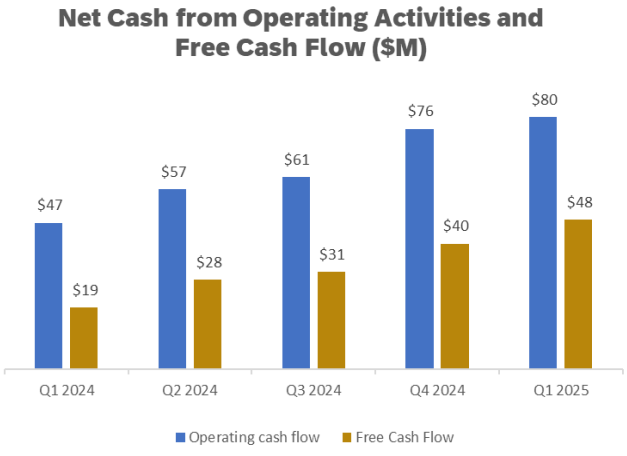












Adjusted net income, free cash flow, cash costs, all-in-sustaining costs, average realized price of gold sold and production costs per tonne milled are non-IFRS performance measures. Refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" for the reconciliation of these non-IFRS measurements to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

The following table summarizes the Company's selected operating and financial highlights for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Financial results				
Revenues[2]	**187,618**	100,922	86,696	86%
Cost of sales	**60,024**	54,298	5,726	11%
Gross profit	**103,374**	22,243	81,131	365%
Cash margin[1]	**127,594**	46,624	80,970	174%
EBITDA[1]	**119,359**	40,675	78,684	193%
Net income	**62,473**	10,708	51,765	483%
Earnings per share	**0.42**	0.07	0.34	480%
Adjusted net income[1]	**62,473**	10,708	51,765	483%
Adjusted net income per share[1]	**0.42**	0.07	0.34	480%
Net cash from operating activities	**80,156**	46,502	33,654	72%
Operating cash flow per share[3]	**0.53**	0.31	0.22	71%
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	**1,346**	(10,169)	11,515	113%
Net cash used in investing activities	**(36,665)**	(29,452)	(7,213)	(24)%
Free cash flow[1]	**47,505**	19,448	28,057	144%
Free cash flow per share[1]	**0.32**	0.13	0.19	143%
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rates	**1.4350**	1.3488	0.09	6%
Operating results				
Gold produced (ounces)	**45,692**	33,322	12,370	37%
Gold sold (ounces)	**45,300**	35,700	9,600	27%
Per ounce of gold sold[1]				
Cost of sales[4] ($/oz)	**1,325**	1,521	(196)	(13)%
Cost of sales[4] (US$/oz)	**923**	1,128	(204)	(18)%
Cash costs[1] ($/oz)	**1,320**	1,517	(198)	(13)%
Cash costs[1] (US$/oz)	**920**	1,125	(205)	(18)%
AISC[1] ($/oz)	**1,960**	2,226	(266)	(12)%
AISC[1] (US$/oz)	**1,366**	1,650	(284)	(17)%
Average realized price[1] ($/oz)	**4,136**	2,823	1,313	47%
Average realized price[1] (US$/oz)	**2,882**	2,093	789	38%
Financial position				
Cash	**167,934**	48,252	119,682	248%
Working capital[5]	**181,341**	(1,033)	182,374	17,655%
Total assets	**816,587**	636,190	180,397	28%
Current liabilities	**57,217**	86,209	(28,992)	(34)%
Total liabilities	**179,986**	194,546	(14,560)	(7)%

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 $0.1 million for Q1 2025 and Q1 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 Q1 2025 increased by 37% compared to the corresponding period in 2024 due to higher throughput and higher grade.

- Cash costs in Q1 2025 of $1,320 (US$920) per ounce decreased by 13% from Q1 2024 mainly due to a 27% increase in ounces sold partially offset by a 9% increase in aggregate mine operating costs. The aggregate mine operating costs increased by $4.7 million primarily due to a 12% increase in throughput and a 37% increase in produced ounces.

- AISC in Q1 2025 of $1,960 (US$1,366) per ounce decreased by 12% from Q1 2024 mainly due to a 27% increase in ounces sold partially offset by a 9% higher aggregate mine operating costs, an 8% increase in sustaining capital spending and an increase of $2.7 million in corporate and general administration costs.

- Cash margin increased in Q1 2025 by $81.0 million or 174% compared to the corresponding period in 2024 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 Q1 2025 of $80.2 million ($0.53 per share) was $33.7 million higher than the corresponding period in 2024 mainly due to the higher cash margin of $81.0 million offset by higher income tax payments of $36.5 million and negative changes in working capital of $8.8 million.

- Free cash flow in Q1 2025 was $28.1 million higher than the corresponding period in 2024 mainly due to a higher cash margin partially offset by higher capital expenditures.

Financial Highlights

- Net income in Q1 2025 increased by $51.8 million from the corresponding period in 2024 primarily due to the increase in cash margin by $81.0 million offset by a $27.8 million increase in taxes.

- In Q1 2025, Wesdome generated $187.4 million in gold revenue from the sale of 45,300 ounces of gold at an average realized price of gold sold of $4,136 (US$2,882) per ounce as compared to the sale of 35,700 ounces of gold at $2,823 (US$2,093) per ounce for gold sales revenue of $100.9 million in Q1 2024. The 86% increase in gold revenue is primarily due to the higher average realized price of gold sold and higher ounces sold.

- Cost of sales in Q1 2025 was $5.7 million or 11% higher than the corresponding period in 2024 as mining costs rose due to a 37% increase in produced ounces and 12% higher throughput.

- As at March 31, 2025, the Company's cash balance was $167.9 million compared to $123.1 million as at December 31, 2024. Cash net of funds available under the revolving credit facility increased by $44.8 million in Q1 2025 while total liquidity increased to $318 million.

Development, Exploration and Other Highlights

Eagle River

- Delineation drilling was completed at the Falcon, 311, 300, 711, and 800 Zones in support of 2025 and 2026 production. Growth and conversion drilling in the 6 Central Zone supports the continuation of higher grades down plunge and testing the continuation of mineralization to the west and down dip as the Falcon 311 Zone continues.

- The latest interpretation of drill results in the 300 Zone indicates the presence of a separate sub-parallel structure to that hosting the main 300 Zone mineralization, now known as the 300 Fold Zone. Assays and geologic interpretation suggest a more moderate dip of the mineralization, shallower than the main 300 Zone with down-plunge continuation open for further exploration in both zones.

- Surface drilling continued on IP target Anomaly D, with drilling intersecting minor veins and mineralization. Two of the five completed holes returned anomalous intercepts, which are currently being interpreted.

- Drilling of eleven phase one surface holes at Birch Vein targeted two historic rock chip samples with high grade results in an area underlain by geology similar to that at the Eagle River Mine and cut by a structure of Eagle River Splay Shear. Drill holes intersected smoky quartz veining to 0.5m thickness and shearing over 500m trend, associated with strong biotite alteration.

Kiena

- The ongoing exploration of the Kiena Deep Footwall Zones from the 127-level ramp, along with continued testing of the Kiena Deep A Zones through infill drilling from 127-level remuck, continue to confirm the continuity of the zones' respective grade with promising results. The drill information is being incorporated into an updated lithostructural model and mineral resource, both of which will form the basis of the 2026 technical report.
- Definition drilling of the B Zone from the 125-level ramp continued targeting lateral and vertical extensions of this zone. Drill results contribute to an updated geologic model highlighting more than one mineralized lens in the area. Infill drilling intersected visible gold, highlighting potential for higher grades at depth and the Zone remains open down plunge.
- Exploration drilling at the new 109-level targeting the VC Zone continues, however, drilling to date has been unsuccessful due to poor ground conditions between the drilling bay and the zone. Reviews are in progress to advance development of the exploration drift to an area of better ground conditions, enabling aggressive drill programs to test both the VC Zone and the proximal North Zone.
- Exploration drilling from Level 33 targeting the lateral extensions and down-plunge continuation of the No.22 Shawkey Zone is in progress. Holes have so far confirmed the continuity of the porphyry dyke associated with this zone.
- At the Presqu'île deposit, delineation drill programs have been designed, and drilling is scheduled to commence in the second quarter.

GOLD MARKET OVERVIEW AND FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE OVERVIEW

The Company's financial performance is largely dependent on the price of gold, which directly affects the Company's profitability and cash flow. The price of gold is subject to volatile price movements and is affected by numerous factors, such as the strength of the US dollar, supply and demand, interest rates, and inflation rates, all of which are beyond the Company's control.

	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	% Change
Average realized gold price per oz of gold sold	$4,136 US$2,882	$2,823 US$2,093	46% 38%
LBMA average gold price per oz*	$4,103 US$2,860	$2,792 US$2,070	47% 38%

Data source: London Bullion Market Association London PM fix Gold Price

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 Q1 2025 and as at March 31, 2025. This position will be reviewed from time to time as market conditions warrant.

OUTLOOK

2025 Guidance

The following table outlines Wesdome's 2025 guidance:

		Eagle River	Kiena	Consolidated Guidance
Production				
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
Operating Costs				
Depletion and depreciation	*($M)*	$55	$65	$120
Corporate and general[1]	*($M)*	$12	$12	$24
Exploration and evaluation[2]	*($M)*	$5	$10	$15
Cash costs[3]	*($/oz)*	$1,225 - $1,350	$1,025 - $1,150	$1,125 - $1,250
AISC[3]	*($/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

Capital Investment[4]				
Total capital	*($M)*	$65	$95	$160
Sustaining capital[3]	*($M)*	$60	$55	$115
Growth capital[3]	*($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

The following table outlines Wesdome's fiscal 2026 production guidance:

	Eagle River	Kiena	Consolidated
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	**Q1 2025**	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023
Financial results								
Revenues[2]	**187,618**	182,611	146,852	127,799	100,922	102,221	69,696	84,555
Cost of sales	**60,024**	57,974	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833
Cash margin[1]	**127,594**	124,637	94,635	76,239	46,624	47,576	22,233	28,722
Net income (loss)	**62,473**	56,629	38,999	29,135	10,708	2,420	(3,248)	(5,014)
Adjusted net income (loss)[1]	**62,473**	56,629	39,196	29,135	10,708	2,420	(2,573)	(5,014)
EBITDA[1]	**119,359**	114,868	84,600	67,863	40,675	38,256	12,933	22,020
Net cash from operating activities	**80,156**	76,411	60,976	57,083	46,502	37,176	45,076	13,979
Free cash flow[1]	**47,505**	39,874	30,838	28,437	19,448	7,799	10,672	(5,279)
Per share information:								
Net income (loss)	**0.42**	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.02	(0.02)	(0.03)
Adjusted net income (loss)[1]	**0.42**	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.02	(0.02)	(0.03)
Operating cash flow	**0.53**	0.51	0.41	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.30	0.09
Free cash flow[1]	**0.32**	0.27	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.07	(0.04)
Selected Financial Statement data:								
Cash	**167,934**	123,097	82,515	50,697	48,252	41,371	31,582	22,067
Working capital	**181,341**	131,261	69,413	31,204	(1,033)	(6,894)	(18,839)	(2,914)
Total assets	**816,587**	746,654	684,736	644,288	636,190	618,956	605,364	601,320
Total non-current liabilities	**122,769**	121,953	110,269	108,009	108,337	102,541	93,404	100,172
Operational results								
Milling (tonnes)								
Eagle River	**60,010**	60,358	57,984	52,552	51,632	54,669	55,153	64,672
Kiena	**48,690**	62,421	51,321	57,669	45,344	49,649	47,351	51,824
Throughput	**108,700**	122,779	109,305	110,221	96,976	104,318	102,504	116,496
Head grades (g/t Au)								
Eagle River	**15.6**	14.3	13.1	11.8	15.5	14.1	11.9	11.4
Kiena	**10.8**	11.5	13.1	13.5	5.9	7.7	4.9	5.0
Recovery (%)								
Eagle River	**96.3**	96.5	97.0	96.3	97.0	97.0	96.7	96.5
Kiena	**98.9**	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.2	98.5	98.4	97.7
Production (ounces)								
Eagle River	**28,999**	26,702	23,688	19,272	24,899	24,072	20,391	22,845
Kiena	**16,693**	22,865	21,421	24,763	8,423	12,144	7,369	8,147
Total gold produced	**45,692**	49,567	45,109	44,035	33,322	36,216	27,760	30,992
Gold sales (ounces)								
Eagle River	**27,700**	27,500	21,340	17,500	27,360	25,600	19,600	22,500
Kiena	**17,600**	21,200	21,560	22,500	8,340	12,020	7,400	9,500
Total gold sales	**45,300**	48,700	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	**Q1 2025**	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023
Per ounce of gold sold[1]								
Cost of sales	**1,325**	1,190	1,217	1,289	1,521	1,453	1,758	1,745
Average realized price[1]	**4,136**	3,746	3,420	3,192	2,823	2,715	2,579	2,640
Cash costs[1]	**1,320**	1,187	1,214	1,286	1,517	1,451	1,755	1,743
Cash margin[1]	**2,816**	2,559	2,206	1,906	1,306	1,264	824	897
AISC[1]	**1,960**	1,920	1,920	1,977	2,226	2,082	2,711	2,238
Cost of sales/tonne milled	**552**	472	478	468	560	524	463	479
Production costs/tonne milled[1]	**548**	449	489	488	523	474	457	448
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rates	**1.4350**	1.3990	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428
Cost Metrics (in USD)								
Cost of sales	**923**	851	893	942	1,128	1,067	1,311	1,299
Cash costs[1]	**920**	848	890	940	1,125	1,065	1,308	1,298
AISC[1]	**1,366**	1,373	1,408	1,445	1,650	1,529	2,021	1,666

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

	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Ore milled (tonnes)				
Eagle River	**60,010**	51,632	8,378	16%
Kiena	**48,690**	45,344	3,346	7%
Throughput	**108,700**	96,976	11,724	12%
Head Grade (g/t Au)				
Eagle River	**15.6**	15.5	0.2	1%
Kiena	**10.8**	5.9	4.9	83%
Recoveries (percent)				
Eagle River	**96.3**	97.0	(0.7)	(1)%
Kiena	**98.9**	98.2	0.7	1%
Gold production (ounces)				
Eagle River	**28,999**	24,899	4,100	16%
Kiena	**16,693**	8,423	8,270	98%
	45,692	33,322	12,370	37%
Gold Sold (ounces)				
Eagle River	**27,700**	27,360	340	1%
Kiena	**17,600**	8,340	9,260	111%
	45,300	35,700	9,600	27%

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

Q1 2025 gold production at Eagle River was 28,999 ounces compared to 24,899 ounces in Q1 2024, which reflects an increase of 16% primarily due to a 16% increase in throughput.

Kiena produced 16,693 ounces in Q1 2025 compared to 8,423 ounces in Q1 2024, which reflects a 98% increase primarily due to an 83% increase in head grade and a 7% increase in throughput.

Financial Review

In $000s	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Revenues	**187,618**	100,922	86,696	86%
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	**60,024**	54,298	5,726	11%
Depletion and depreciation	**24,220**	24,381	(161)	(1)%
Corporate and general	**6,717**	3,969	2,748	69%
Stock-based compensation	**1,009**	806	203	25%
Exploration and evaluation	**1,894**	1,770	124	7%
Gain on disposal of mining assets	**-**	(45)	45	
	93,864	85,179	8,685	10%
Operating income	**93,754**	15,743	78,011	496%
Fair value adjustment on share consideration receivable and warrants	**623**	600	23	
Interest and other income (expenses)	**477**	(1,085)	1,562	
Income before taxes	**94,854**	15,258	79,596	522%
Mining and income tax expense	**32,381**	4,550	27,831	612%
Net income	**62,473**	10,708	51,765	483%
Change in fair value of marketable securities	**334**	1,131	(797)	
Total comprehensive income	**62,807**	11,839	50,968	
Net cash from operating activities	**80,156**	46,502	33,654	72%
Free cash flow[1]	**47,505**	19,448	28,057	144%

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

Revenues

In $000s	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Revenues from operations				
Gold	**187,375**	100,788	86,587	86%
Silver	**243**	134	109	
	187,618	100,922	86,696	86%

In Q1 2025, Wesdome generated $187.4 million in gold revenue from the sale of 45,300 ounces of gold at an average realized price of gold sold of $4,136 (US$2,882) per ounce as compared to the sale of 35,700 ounces of gold at $2,823 (US$2,093) per ounce for gold revenue of $100.8 million in Q1 2024. The 86% increase in gold revenue is due to a 27% increase in ounces sold, combined with a 47% higher average realized price of gold sold.

Cost of Sales

In $000s	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Cost of Sales				
Mining and processing costs				
Mining	**31,817**	27,721	4,096	15%
Processing	**9,931**	8,642	1,289	15%
Site administration and camp costs	**17,281**	14,908	2,373	16%
Change in inventories[1]	**(1,335)**	1,685	(3,020)	(179)%
	57,694	52,956	4,738	9%
Royalties	**2,330**	1,342	988	74%
	60,024	54,298	5,726	11%

1. *See Note 16 of the Company's financial statements for a breakdown of stockpile and in-circuit inventory adjustments for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.*

Cost of sales in Q1 2025 was $5.7 million or 11% higher than the corresponding period in 2024 primarily due to an increase in mining and processing costs by 9% because of increase in produced ounces by 37% and a 12% increase in throughput.

Corporate and General

Corporate and general expenditures in Q1 2025 of $6.7 million were $2.7 million higher than the corresponding period in 2024 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 $5.4 and $6.9 million on a quarterly basis for the remainder of 2025.

Stock-based payments

During Q1 2025, the Company granted 527,368 stock options, 88,922 Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"), 177,844 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to its employees and officers 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.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the compensation expense recognized under the plans was $1.0 million.

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 Q1 2025, Wesdome spent $1.9 million on its exploration program, which includes $1.4 million at Eagle River and $0.5 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 Q1 2025 of $32.2 million was $28.5 million higher than the corresponding period in 2024 primarily due to an increase in revenues. Deferred mining and income tax expense in Q1 2025 of $0.2 million was $0.7 million lower than the corresponding periods in 2024. As at March 31, 2025, the Company recorded a current mining and income tax receivable of $10.8 million.

The Company's EBITDA for Q1 2025 was $119.4 million compared to $40.7 million during comparative period in 2024. Net income before tax for Q1 2025 was $94.9 million compared to $15.3 million for comparative period in 2024.

REVIEW OF OPERATING MINES

Eagle River – Ontario

Eagle River, which is located 50 kilometers 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.

Operational Results

	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Eagle River Operating Results				
Ore milled (tonnes)	**60,010**	51,632	8,378	16%
Head grade (g/t)	**15.6**	15.5	0.2	1%
Average mill recoveries (%)	**96.3**	97.0	(0.7)	(1)%
Gold production (oz)	**28,999**	24,899	4,100	16%
Gold sold (ounces)	**27,700**	27,360	340	1%
Production costs per tonne milled[1] ($)	**595**	526	69	13%
Costs per oz sold ($/oz)				
Cash margin[1]	**2,841**	1,606	1,235	77%
Cost of sales	**1,332**	1,230	102	8%
Cash costs[1]	**1,327**	1,227	100	8%
All-in sustaining costs[1]	**1,918**	1,662	257	15%
Costs per oz sold (US$/oz)				
Cash margin[1]	**1,980**	1,190	789	66%
Cost of sales	**928**	912	16	2%
Cash costs[1]	**925**	910	15	2%
All-in sustaining costs[1]	**1,337**	1,232	105	9%

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

Financial Results

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Gold revenue from mining operation	**115,450**	77,495	37,955	49%
Cost of sales				
Mining	**16,652**	14,202	2,450	17%
Processing	**6,395**	5,273	1,122	21%
Site administration and camp costs	**12,034**	11,130	904	8%
Change in inventories	**(514)**	1,717	(2,231)	(130)%
Royalties	**2,330**	1,342	988	74%
	36,897	33,664	3,233	10%
Silver revenue	**(141)**	(96)	(45)	(47)%
Total cash costs	**36,756**	33,568	3,188	9%
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars)	**1,332**	1,230	102	8%
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars)[1]	**1,327**	1,227	100	8%
Cash margin[1]	**78,694**	43,927	34,767	79%
All-in sustaining costs[1]				
Sustaining mine exploration and development	**7,568**	7,105	463	7%
Sustaining mine capital equipment	**5,034**	1,734	3,300	190%
Sustaining tailings management facility	**125**	184	(59)	(32)%
Corporate and general allocation	**3,323**	1,960	1,363	70%
Payment of lease liabilities	**336**	909	(573)	(63)%
	53,142	45,460	7,682	17%
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold (CDN dollars)[1]	**1,918**	1,662	258	15%
Cost of sales per tonne milled[1]	**615**	652	(37)	(6)%
Production costs per tonne milled[1]	**595**	526	69	13%
Capital expenditures	**12,727**	9,023	3,704	41%

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

Operating Highlights

During Q1 2025, Eagle River produced 28,999 ounces of gold as compared to 24,899 ounces in Q1 2024 primarily due to a 16% increase in throughput due to stope sequencing and dilution control. As planned during Q1 2025, 65% of tonnes produced were from two zones: 300 and 720F.

Average head grade for Q1 2025 was in-line year-over-year at 15.6 g/t as high-grade ore from the 300 Zone was offset by processing lower grade stockpiles built up at the end of 2024.

Mill throughput of 60,010 tonnes was 16% higher than the first quarter of 2024 as 2024 initiatives to increase drilled and developed inventories started to deliver results. Daily throughput rose 18% year-over-year to 667 tonnes in Q1 2025 up from 567 tonnes in Q1 2024.

Unit production costs of $595 per tonne increased by 13% over Q1 2024 due to higher labour and maintenance costs, partially offset by higher processed tonnage.

Financial Highlights

Revenue at Eagle River increased by 49% to $115.5 million in Q1 2025 driven by a higher average realized price of gold sold as the number of ounces sold was in-line year-over-year.

In Q1 2025, Eagle River's gold revenue increased by 49% to $115.4 million from $77.5 million in Q1 2024 due to a higher average realized price of gold sold and 1% increase in ounces sold.

Cost of sales in Q1 2025 was $36.9 million, an increase of 10% compared to the comparative period in 2024 primarily due to a $4.5 million increase in mine and mill operating costs primarily due to higher throughput and increased royalties due to more ounces produced, partially offset by a change in inventory levels of $2.2 million.

Cash costs per ounce of gold sold were $1,327 (US$925) in Q1 2025 compared to $1,227 (US$910) in Q1 2024 due to increased cost of sales.

In Q1 2025, AISC per ounce of gold sold increased by 15% to $1,918 (US$1,337) as compared to Q1 2024, due to 9% higher cash costs and 17% growth in sustaining capital expenditures.

Exploration Update

Drilling Continues to Delineate 300 Zone and Expand 6 Central Zone

Drilling in the 6 Central Zone confirmed the continuation of mineralization down-plunge, demonstrating similar thickness and grade. Located near existing infrastructure, the zone remains open at depth and continues to offer the opportunity to establish another new high-grade mining front at intermediate depths. The expansion of 6 Central underscores the strong potential for further discovery, reinforcing our confidence in the long-term potential of the asset and its ability to support Eagle River's fill-the-mill organic growth strategy.

Updated interpretation of the 300 Zone indicates the presence of a sub-parallel structure, now referred to as the 300 Fold Zone. Early assays show consistent thickness and tenor of mineralization, with down-plunge continuity remaining open. Notably, this mineralization dips at a more moderate angle than the steeply dipping main 300 Zone, a key observation that highlights the variability of the plunge of the shoots, giving opportunities for down-plunge continuation of domains.

Surface Exploration

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 outlined several targets for further exploration. Drilling of the first anomaly commenced before the end 2024, and drilling continued in 2025 with five holes completed to date. The program intersected minor veins and mineralization, with two of the holes returning anomalous intercepts. These results are currently being interpreted and will be discussed further in the future.

Eleven surface holes were drilled at Birch Vein as part of a phase one program, evaluating historic rock chip values associated with a splay of the northwest trending Eagle River Splay shear. Several holes intersected smoky quartz veins with strong biotite alteration up to 0.5 metre thickness. The zone is considered a high priority area due to the similar geological context to the Eagle River Mine (diorite with shearing either side), and further drilling and geochemical sampling is planned.

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 Miron Creek tailings management facility. The Company is reviewing opportunities to further maximize the storage capacity of the tailings management area while working towards permitting a new facility to provide additional capacity.

Kiena - Quebec

Kiena is a fully permitted integrated mining and milling operation located on a 75 km^2 land package in the highly prospective Val-d'Or, Quebec. The site features a 930-metre production shaft and a mill with a permitted capacity of 2,040 tonnes per day.

Operational Results

	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Kiena Operating Results				
Ore milled (tonnes)	**48,690**	45,344	3,346	7%
Head grade (g/t)	**10.8**	5.9	4.9	83%
Average mill recoveries (%)	**98.9**	98.2	0.7	1%
Gold production (oz)	**16,693**	8,423	8,270	98%
Gold sold (oz)	**17,600**	8,340	9,260	111%
Production costs per tonne milled[1] ($)	**489**	466	23	5%
Costs per oz sold ($/oz)				
Cash margin[1]	**2,778**	323	2,455	759%
Cost of sales	**1,314**	2,474	(1,160)	(47)%
Cash costs[1]	**1,308**	2,470	(1,162)	(47)%
All-in sustaining costs[1]	**2,026**	4,078	(2,052)	(50)%
Costs per oz sold (US$/oz)				
Cash margin[1]	**1,936**	240	1,696	708%
Cost of sales	**916**	1,834	(919)	(50)%
Cash costs[1]	**912**	1,831	(919)	(50)%
All-in sustaining costs[1]	**1,412**	3,023	(1,612)	(53)%

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

Financial Results

In 000s, except per units and per share amounts	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Gold revenue from mining operation	**71,925**	23,293	48,632	209%
Cost of sales				
Mining	**15,165**	13,520	1,645	12%
Processing	**3,536**	3,369	167	5%
Site administration and camp costs	**5,247**	3,777	1,470	39%
Change in inventories	**(821)**	(32)	(789)	(2466)%
	23,127	20,634	2,493	12%
Silver revenue	**(102)**	(38)	(64)	(168)%
Total cash costs	**23,025**	20,596	2,429	12%
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars)	**1,314**	2,474	(1,160)	(47)%
Cash cost per ounce of gold sold (CDN dollars)[1]	**1,308**	2,470	(1,162)	(47)%
Cash margin[1]	**48,900**	2,697	46,203	1713%
All-in sustaining costs[1]				
Sustaining mine exploration and development	**7,357**	8,838	(1,481)	(17)%
Sustaining mine capital equipment	**1,369**	2,542	(1,173)	(46)%
Sustaining tailings management facility	**575**	71	504	710%
Corporate and general allocation	**3,323**	1,960	1,363	70%
	35,649	34,007	1,642	5%
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold (CDN dollars)[1]	**2,026**	4,078	(2,051)	(50)%
Cost of sales per tonne milled	**475**	455	20	4%
Production costs per tonne milled[1]	**489**	466	24	5%
Capital expenditures	**19,588**	17,122	2,466	14%

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

Operating Highlights

In Q1 2025, Kiena produced 16,693 ounces compared to 8,423 ounces in Q1 2024. The 98% increase in production is due to the inclusion of high-grade ore from Kiena Deep, which came into production in mid-April 2024. In Q1 2025, all of the processed ore was from the high-grade Kiena Deep Zone. While it was planned that Q1 would be the lowest production quarter of the year, there was also a delay in the sequencing of some key high-grade stoping and development areas due to lower than planned equipment availability, which is being addressed.

Average head grade in the first quarter of 2025 increased by 83% to 10.8 g/t from 5.9 g/t in the comparative quarter of 2024 despite the inclusion of some low-grade material from a recovered stope in March.

Average mill recoveries increased to 98.9% in Q1 2025 relative to 98.2% in the comparative quarter of 2024, mainly due to higher average grade.

In Q1 2025, the mill processed 541 tonnes per day, up from 498 tonnes per day in the first quarter of 2024. Associated production cost per tonne increased by 5% to $489 over Q1 2024 due to higher mining and site administration costs.

Financial Highlights

Revenue at Kiena was $71.9 million in Q1 2025, a 209% increase compared to Q1 2024 due to a 111% increase in ounces sold and a higher average realized Canadian dollar gold price.

In Q1 2025, Kiena's gold revenue increased by 209% to $71.9 million from $23.3 million in Q1 2024, due to 111% increase in ounces sold and a higher average realized price per ounce of gold sold.

Cost of sales in Q1 2025 was $23.1 million, an increase of 12% over the comparative period in 2024 primarily due to a $3.3 million increase in mine operating costs, which was driven by 7% higher throughput and a 98% increase in ounces produced, partially offset by a $0.8 million change in inventory levels.

Cash costs per ounce of gold sold in Q1 2025 were $1,308 (US$912), a decrease of 47% compared to $2,470 (US$1,831) in Q1 2024 primarily due to an increase in ounces sold.

AISC per ounce of gold sold decreased by 50% in Q1 2025 to $2,026 (US$1,412) from $4,078 (US$3,023) in Q1 2024 primarily due to a 111% increase in ounces sold and decreased sustaining capital expenditures partially offset by an increase in aggregate mine operating costs.

Exploration Update

VC Zone Drilling Now Accessible from 109-Level and 134-Level Drilling Expected in Mid-2025

Drilling of the VC Zone from the new 109-level exploration drift continued during the quarter. The VC Zone is a top priority for exploration in 2025 as it historically returned a high-grade intercept at the base of the mineralization wireframe, open at depth, and demonstrates a mineralization style analogous to Kiena Deep. Drilling to date has not been successful due to ground conditions between the drilling bay and the VC Zone. We are reviewing options to extend underground development to a more optimal location, which is expected to enable more effective drilling of both the VC Zone and nearby North Zone targets.

Drilling at Kiena's second drill bay the 134-level exploration drift is scheduled to commence in May. 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, improving true width estimates and providing stronger geostatistical support for grade continuity and resource modelling. Infill and extension drilling from the 134-level platform will also facilitate targeting high-grade production replacement from 2027 onwards. Drilling from the 134-level drift is a top priority for H2 2025.

Kiena Deep Continues to Deliver

The ongoing exploration of the Kiena Deep Footwall zones from the 127-level ramp, along with continued testing of the Kiena Deep A Zones through infill drilling from the 127-level remuck, continues to confirm the continuity of the zone with promising results. Initial interpretations suggest that additional lenses may be delineated with further drilling. The drill information is being incorporated into an updated lithostructural model and an updated mineral resource, both of which will form the basis for the 2026 technical report.

33-Level Accessible for Drilling, Delineation of Presqu'île to Start

Rehabilitation of the 33-level development to the east has allowed the establishment of more optimal drilling platforms for the testing of Dubuisson, Duchesne and other 33 level targets. Exploration drilling on level 33 in the first quarter targeted the lateral extensions and down-plunge continuation of the No.22 Shawkey Zone. Holes confirmed the continuity of the porphyry dyke associated to this zone with further drilling planned for 2025.

At Presqu'île, ramp development continues to advance and access to the Presqu'île orebody is well established. Exploration and delineation drilling programs have been designed, and surface drilling planned for Q2 2025. Underground delineation drilling commenced in early Q2 2025. In addition to delineation of the orebody ahead of mining, exploration drilling will test extensions of the orebody as it remains open down plunge.

Presqu'île Project Update

First mine production from the Presqu'île orebody is expected in Q2 2025, which will allow for stockpiling prior to processing in H2 2025. The bulk sample permit has been received and the mining permit is expected in the fourth quarter. Infrastructure long lead items have also been secured with crusher installation planned for Q3, and main fan installations in 2026.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2025, Wesdome had a working capital surplus of $181.3 million compared to $131.3 million at December 31, 2024. Cash as at March 31, 2025 was $167.9 million as compared to $123.1 million at the beginning of the year. An abbreviated cash flow statement is as follows:

In Millions (Canadian dollar)	**Q1 2025**	**Q1 2024**	**Change**
Eagle River			
Cash Margin[1]	$78.7	$43.9	$34.8
Sustaining capital and mine exploration	(12.6)	(8.8)	(3.8)
Tailings management facility	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1
Lease payments	(0.3)	(0.9)	0.6
	65.7	34.0	31.7
Kiena			
Cash Margin[1]	48.9	2.7	46.2
Sustaining capital and mine exploration	(7.4)	(8.8)	1.4
Ramp development - Kiena Deep	-	(3.2)	3.2
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	(1.4)	(2.5)	1.1
Tailings management facility	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)
Investment in development, exploration & evaluation	(10.3)	(2.5)	(7.8)
	29.2	(14.4)	43.6
Corporate	(6.7)	(4.0)	(2.7)
Exploration	(1.9)	(1.8)	(0.1)
Stock options exercised	2.0	1.7	0.3
Mining and income tax paid	(37.0)	(0.5)	(36.5)
Investment in marketable securities and warrants	(4.4)	(3.4)	(1.0)
Repayment of revolving credit facility	-	(10.0)	10.0
Interest payments	(0.3)	(1.0)	0.7
Net change in working capital and other	(1.8)	6.3	(8.1)
Net increase in cash	$44.8	$6.9	$37.9
Cash, beginning of period	$123.1	$41.4	
Cash, end of year	**$167.9**	**$48.3**	

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

Cash margin[1] increased at both Eagle and Kiena compared to corresponding periods in 2024 due to an 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 ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 as follows:

In $000s	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Net cash from operating activities, previous period	**76,411**	37,176	39,235	106%
Increase in cash margin from mine operations	**2,849**	(966)	3,815	
Decrease in other operating expenditures	**9,438**	2,782	6,656	
Mining and income tax (expense) recovery	**(1,800)**	1,440	(3,240)	
Net change in working capital and other balances	**(6,742)**	9,477	(16,219)	
Net increase in operating cash flows	**3,745**	9,326	(5,581)	(60)%
Net cash from operating activities, current period	**80,156**	46,502	33,654	72%

Capital expenditures incurred in Q1 2025 totaled $32.3 million as compared to $26.1 million in Q1 2024. A breakdown of the capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

In $000s	Q1 2025	Q1 2024	Change	
Mining properties and plant and equipment				
Eagle River				
Capitalized exploration costs	**1,794**	1,929	(135)	
Sustaining mine development costs	**5,774**	5,176	598	
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	**5,034**	1,734	3,300	
Tailings management facility	**125**	184	(59)	
	12,727	9,023	3,704	
Kiena				
Capitalized exploration costs	**2,364**	1,136	1,228	
Sustaining mine development costs	**4,993**	7,702	(2,709)	
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	**1,369**	2,542	(1,173)	
Tailings management facility	**575**	71	504	
	9,301	11,451	(2,150)	
Total Sustaining Capital[1]	**22,028**	20,474	1,554	8%
Mines under development and plant and equipment				
Capitalized mine development costs	**7,337**	988	6,349	
Ramp development - Kiena Deep	**-**	3,214	(3,214)	
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	**2,950**	1,469	1,481	
Total Growth Capital[1]	**10,287**	5,671	4,616	81%
Total Sustaining and Growth Capital	**32,315**	26,145	6,170	24%

1. *Sustaining and growth capital are non-IFRS Performance Measures. Please refer to the disclosures of non- IFRS measures in this MD&A.*

Free cash flow was $47.5 million in Q1 2025 compared to $19.4 million in the corresponding period of 2024. The increase in free cash flow in Q1 2025 was primarily due to the higher cash margin partially offset by higher capital expenditure. 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 senior secured revolving credit facility ("RCF Facility") expiring August 25, 2025, led by a major Canadian Bank in the amount of $150,000,000. As at March 31, 2025, the Company was in full compliance with the financial covenants stipulated under the RCF Facility. The RCF Facility, which will 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. The Facility is also available for letters of credit. As of March 31, 2025, and as of May 13, 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 $0.6 million owing under the facility as at March 31, 2025.

Reclamation Bonds

The Company has an agreement with a financial institution whereby the financial institution has issued unsecured reclamation bonds to the extent of $9.5 million and $10.7 million to satisfy the Company's financial assurance requirements for Eagle River and Kiena requirements. As at March 31, 2025, the total reclamation bonds issued to government environmental agencies amounted to $20.2 million (December 31, 2024 - $16.6 million).

The Closure Plan for Eagle River mine was amended and submitted in 2019 to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources & Forestry ("NDMNRF" now the Ministry of Mines) and is currently pending approval and filing, anticipated in 2025. In December 2021, the Company submitted an updated draft of a consolidated Mishi Pit/Magnacon Closure Plan and this plan is still in the review phase. The Company has obtained financial commitment from a financial institution to amend the reclamation bonds for the anticipated increase 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 for Kiena to the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts ("MRNF") in 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 the MRNF at the end of January 2025.

Subsequent Event – Acquisition of Angus Gold Inc. ("Angus")

As part of its strategy, the Company adheres to a disciplined capital allocation framework that is based on balance sheet strength and reinvestment in the business, with the objective of maximizing the return to shareholders. Maintaining a strong balance sheet includes ensuring adequate liquidity, managing within prudent financial metrics, and building a strong cash position to support accretive growth. Reinvestment in the business includes investing in its operating assets to sustain and optimize performance; investing in resource development to extend the life of its mines and to identify new gold resources; further advancing existing resources towards production; as well as investing in new projects to grow beyond its existing asset base. These are carried out in a balanced manner with a view to maximizing total shareholder returns over the long-term.

On April 7, 2025, the Company entered into a definitive arrangement agreement (the "**Agreement**") with Angus whereby Wesdome will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Angus pursuant to a plan of arrangement (the "**Arrangement**").

Under the terms of the Agreement, each of the issued and outstanding common shares of Angus that Wesdome does not currently own will be exchanged for $0.62 cash ($33.5 million) plus 0.0096 of a Wesdome share (the "**Offer**"), representing an aggregate value of $0.77 per Angus common share, based on the closing price of Wesdome's common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on April 4, 2025, the last trading day prior to announcement of the Offer. The Arrangement is expected to close in the second quarter of 2025.

This transaction will be accounted for as an asset acquisition with the consideration paid allocated primarily to the mineral rights related to the Golden Sky Project located within the Mishibishu Lake Greenstone Belt of Northern Ontario, which is host to the Eagle River gold mine.

Strategic Rationale for Wesdome

- **Transforms Eagle River into a district-scale opportunity**
  Quadruples Wesdome's land position at Eagle River, consolidating two adjacent properties into one ~400 km^2 contiguous strategic land package situated on a highly prospective greenstone belt. The expanded footprint hosts multiple targets and mineralization styles.

- **Bolsters Eagle River's greenfield exploration pipeline**
  Consolidates district-scale exploration potential across at least three mineralized trends, including the Eagle River Splay and Cameron Lake banded iron formation ("BIF"). Recent intercepts — 48.7 g/t Au over 1.5m at the Splay and 47.4m at 1.1 g/t Au (incl. 11.7m at 2.2 g/t) at BIF — underscore the potential for discovering new mineralized zones and resource delineation.

- **Underscores long-term commitment to Eagle River**
  Opportunity to leverage Wesdome's existing balance sheet, infrastructure and relationships with stakeholder and Indigenous groups to accelerate exploration and development, while continuing to focus on the Company's asset base located in Ontario and Québec – two of the world's premier mining jurisdictions.

Summary of the Arrangement

The Arrangement will be implemented by way of a court-approved plan of arrangement pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act (Ontario)* and will require the approval of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial List) and the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes cast by Angus shareholders as well as the approval of a simple majority of disinterested shareholders at a special meeting of Angus shareholders, which is expected to be held in June 2025.

In addition to the aforementioned approvals, completion of the Arrangement is subject to other customary conditions and stock exchange approvals. The Arrangement is expected to close in the second quarter of 2025.

The directors, senior officers and advisors of Angus, holding in aggregate 28% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Angus, have entered into voting support agreements with Wesdome, pursuant to which they have agreed to vote their shares in favour of the transaction, where permitted by applicable regulations.

New Gold Inc. has agreed to a lock-up agreement with Wesdome to tender its 4.85 million shares, or 8% of the outstanding common shares on a basic basis. Together with common shares already owned or held by Wesdome, the Company has now entered into lock-up agreements with Angus shareholders owning an aggregate 47% of the outstanding common shares of Angus on a basic basis, including each of the directors and officers of Angus.

The Agreement provides for customary deal protection provisions, including non-solicitation covenants on the part of Angus and a right in favour of Wesdome to match any unsolicited superior proposal. In the event that the Agreement is terminated in certain circumstances, Angus has agreed to pay Wesdome a termination fee of $2.3 million.

Board Approval and Recommendation

The special committee of independent directors of Angus (the "**Angus Special Committee**") has received an opinion from Evans & Evans, Inc. that, based upon and subject to the limitations, assumptions and qualifications of and other matters considered in connection with the preparation of such opinion, the Offer is fair, from a financial point of view, to the Angus shareholders (other than Wesdome) (the "**Fairness Opinion**").

Following its review and in consideration of, amongst other things, the Fairness Opinion, the Special Committee has unanimously recommended that the board of directors of Angus approve the Arrangement. The Angus board, following the receipt and review of recommendations from the Special Committee, and after receiving legal and financial advice, has unanimously approved the Agreement and the Arrangement and has determined that the Arrangement is fair to shareholders of Angus (other than Wesdome) and is in the best interests of Angus, and unanimously recommends to shareholders that they vote in favour of the Arrangement.

The Agreement has also been unanimously approved by the board of directors of Wesdome.

Warrants and Options

Pursuant to the Arrangement, each Angus stock option (each, a "**Stock Option**") outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Arrangement (the "**Effective Time**") shall automatically vest and be immediately cancelled in exchange for a cash payment equal to the excess, if any, of: (i) the product of the number of Angus common shares underlying such Angus Options and $0.77; over (ii) the applicable aggregate exercise price of such Angus Options. All outstanding restricted share units outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time shall automatically vest and be immediately cancelled in exchange for a cash payment equal to $0.77. All Angus warrants outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time will be immediately cancelled in exchange for a cash payment equal to the in-the-money value of such warrant.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of May 13, 2025, the Company had securities outstanding as follows:

Shares outstanding	000s
Common shares issued	150,234
Common share purchase options	1,326
Deferred Share Units	534
Performance Share Units	464
Restricted Share Units	223

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table shows the timing of cash outflows relating to contractual obligations as at March 31, 2025:

In $000s	Total	Within 1 year	1 - 2 Years	Beyond 5 years
Payables and accruals	$56,760	$56,760	-	-
Lease liabilities	566	478	88	-
Purchase commitments	46,091	46,091	-	-
Decommissioning provisions	30,813	-	-	30,813
	$134,230	**$103,329**	**$88**	**$30,813**

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 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 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.

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
- Sustaining capital and growth capital
- 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 the Company's mining operations 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Revenues per financial statements	**187,618**	182,611	146,852	127,799	100,922	102,221	69,696	84,555
Silver revenue from mining operations	**(243)**	(191)	(153)	(126)	(134)	(73)	(77)	(70)
Gold revenue from mining operations (a)	**187,375**	182,420	146,699	127,673	100,788	102,148	69,619	84,485
Ounces of gold sold (b)	**45,300**	48,700	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000
Average realized price per ounce of gold sold CAD (c) = (a) ÷ (b)	**4,136**	3,746	3,420	3,192	2,823	2,715	2,579	2,640
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rate (d)	**1.4350**	1.3990	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428
Average realized price per ounce of gold sold USD (c) ÷ (d)	**2,882**	2,678	2,508	2,333	2,093	1,994	1,923	1,966

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 it 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Cost of sales per financial statements (a)	**60,024**	57,974	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833
Silver revenue from mining operations	**(243)**	(191)	(153)	(126)	(134)	(73)	(77)	(70)
Cash costs (b)	**59,781**	57,783	52,064	51,434	54,164	54,572	47,386	55,763
Ounces of gold sold (c)	**45,300**	48,700	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (d) = (a) ÷ (c)	**1,325**	1,190	1,217	1,289	1,521	1,453	1,758	1,745
Cash costs per ounce of gold sold (e) = (b) ÷ (c)	**1,320**	1,187	1,214	1,286	1,517	1,451	1,755	1,743
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rate (f)	**1.4350**	1.3990	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold USD (d) ÷ (f)	**923**	851	893	942	1,128	1,067	1,311	1,299
Cash costs per ounce of gold sold USD (e) ÷ (f)	**920**	848	890	940	1,125	1,065	1,308	1,298

Production costs and production costs per tonne milled

Production 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, and 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 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Cost of sales per financial statements (a)	**60,024**	57,974	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833
Royalties	**(2,330)**	(1,927)	(1,570)	(1,200)	(1,342)	(1,266)	(1,029)	(1,172)
Bullion and in-circuit inventory adjustments	**1,837**	(897)	2,819	3,471	(2,267)	(3,908)	384	(2,526)
Production costs (b)	**59,531**	55,150	53,466	53,831	50,689	49,471	46,818	52,135
Ore milled (tonnes) (c)	**108,700**	122,779	109,305	110,221	96,976	104,318	102,504	116,496
Cost of sales per tonne milled (a) ÷ (c)	**552**	472	478	468	560	524	463	479
Production costs per tonne milled (b) ÷ (c)	**548**	449	489	488	523	474	457	448

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, and as well it may not be comparable to information in other gold producers' reports and filings. It is calculated as the difference between gold revenue from mining operations and cash mine site operating costs (see cash costs per ounce of gold sold section above) per the Company's financial statements. The Company believes cash margin 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Gold revenue from mining operations (per above)	**187,375**	182,420	146,699	127,673	100,788	102,148	69,619	84,485
Cash costs (per above)	**59,781**	57,783	52,064	51,434	54,164	54,572	47,386	55,763
Cash margin	**127,594**	124,637	94,635	76,239	46,624	47,576	22,233	28,722
Average realized price (a)	**4,136**	3,746	3,420	3,192	2,823	2,715	2,579	2,640
Cash costs per ounce of gold sold (b)	**1,320**	1,187	1,214	1,286	1,517	1,451	1,755	1,743
Cash margin per ounce of gold sold (a) – (b)	**2,816**	2,559	2,206	1,906	1,306	1,264	824	897

Sustaining capital and growth capital

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 to understand the ongoing capital cost required to maintain operations at current levels.

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 to understand the costs to develop new operations or major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially increase production from current levels.

In $000s	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023
Mining properties and plant and equipment								
Eagle River								
Capitalized exploration costs	**1,794**	1,707	1,255	1,722	1,929	1,137	1,279	1,434
Sustaining mine development costs	**5,774**	5,564	5,358	5,673	5,176	4,528	4,951	4,756
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	**5,034**	9,195	4,292	3,549	1,734	6,779	10,360	1,598
Tailings management facility	**125**	3,651	4,027	190	184	342	15	12
	12,727	20,117	14,932	11,134	9,023	12,786	16,605	7,800
Kiena								
Capitalized exploration costs	**2,364**	4,139	5,341	1,447	1,136	1,347	985	937
Sustaining mine development costs	**4,993**	1,974	1,463	6,650	7,702	3,177	2,468	1,897
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	**1,369**	2,455	1,721	1,701	2,542	-	-	-
Tailings management facility	**575**	-	220	21	71	-	-	-
	9,301	8,568	8,745	9,819	11,451	4,524	3,453	2,834
Total Sustaining Capital	**22,028**	28,685	23,677	20,953	20,474	17,310	20,058	10,634
Mines under development and plant and equipment								
Capitalized mine development costs	**7,337**	4,679	5,845	3,909	988	-	-	-
Ramp development - Kiena Deep	**-**	28	-	436	3,214	4,154	4,111	4,316
Mining equipment and infrastructure upgrades	**2,950**	2,520	-	2,594	1,469	7,132	7,485	2,898
Total Growth Capital	**10,287**	7,227	5,845	6,939	5,671	11,286	11,596	7,214
Total Sustaining and Growth Capital	**32,315**	35,912	29,522	27,892	26,145	28,596	31,654	17,848

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

AISC includes mine site operating costs incurred at the Company's mining operations, sustaining mine capital and development expenditures, mine site exploration and evaluation expenditures and equipment lease payments related to the mine operations and corporate and general expenses. The Company believes that this measure represents the total cash costs of producing gold from current operations and provides the Company and other stakeholders with additional information that illustrates it's operational performance and ability to generate cash flow. This cost measure seeks to reflect the total 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Cost of sales, per financial statements	**60,024**	57,974	52,217	51,560	54,298	54,645	47,463	55,833
Silver revenue from mining operations	**(243)**	(191)	(153)	(126)	(134)	(73)	(77)	(70)
Cash costs	**59,781**	57,783	52,064	51,434	54,164	54,572	47,386	55,763
Sustaining mine exploration and development	**14,925**	13,384	13,419	15,492	15,942	10,190	9,683	9,024
Sustaining mine capital equipment	**6,403**	11,655	6,012	5,250	4,275	6,779	10,360	1,598
Tailings management facility	**700**	3,646	4,247	210	256	342	15	12
Corporate and general	**6,717**	6,504	6,346	5,972	3,969	5,955	4,707	4,007
Less: Corporate development	**(71)**	(76)	(320)	(14)	(50)	(276)	(161)	(210)
Payment of lease liabilities	**336**	625	615	754	909	780	1,208	1,410
All-in Sustaining costs (AISC) (a)	**88,791**	93,521	82,383	79,098	79,465	78,342	73,198	71,604
Ounces of gold sold (b)	**45,300**	48,700	42,900	40,000	35,700	37,620	27,000	32,000
AISC per ounce of gold sold (c) = (a) ÷ (b)	**1,960**	1,920	1,920	1,977	2,226	2,082	2,711	2,238
Average 1 USD → CAD exchange rate (d)	**1.4350**	1.3990	1.3637	1.3684	1.3488	1.3619	1.3414	1.3428
AISC per ounce of gold sold USD (c) ÷ (d)	**1,366**	1,373	1,408	1,445	1,650	1,529	2,021	1,666

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 a useful indicator of the Company'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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Net cash from operating activities per financial statements (a)	**80,156**	76,411	60,976	57,083	46,502	37,176	45,076	13,979
Sustaining mine exploration and development	**(14,925)**	(13,384)	(13,419)	(15,492)	(15,942)	(10,190)	(9,683)	(9,024)
Sustaining mine capital equipment	**(6,403)**	(11,655)	(6,012)	(5,250)	(4,275)	(6,779)	(10,360)	(1,598)
Tailings management facility	**(700)**	(3,646)	(4,247)	(210)	(256)	(342)	(15)	(12)
Growth mine exploration and development	**(7,337)**	(4,707)	(5,845)	(4,344)	(4,203)	(4,154)	(4,111)	(4,316)
Growth mine capital equipment	**(2,950)**	(2,520)	-	(2,596)	(1,469)	(7,132)	(7,485)	(2,898)
Funds held against standby letters of credit	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	(1,542)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**(336)**	(625)	(615)	(754)	(909)	(780)	(1,208)	(1,410)
Free cash flow (b)	**47,505**	39,874	30,838	28,437	19,448	7,799	10,672	(5,279)
Weighted average number of shares (000s) (c)	**149,906**	149,878	149,729	149,548	149,068	148,965	148,952	148,001
Operating cash flow per share (a) ÷ (c)	**0.53**	0.51	0.41	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.30	0.09
Free cash flow per share (b) ÷ (c)	**0.32**	0.27	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.07	(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, and 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 the current period's income, as detailed in the table below. The Company 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Net income (loss) per financial statements	**62,473**	56,629	38,999	29,135	10,708	2,420	(3,248)	(5,014)
Adjustments for:								
Impairment of investment in associate	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	900	-
Retirement costs	**-**	-	262	-	-	-	-	-
Total adjustments	**-**	-	262	-	-	-	900	-
Related income tax effect	**-**	-	(66)	-	-	-	(225)	-
	-	-	197	-	-	-	675	-
Adjusted net income (loss) (a)	**62,473**	56,629	39,196	29,135	10,708	2,420	(2,573)	(5,014)
Weighted number of common shares (000s) (b)	**149,906**	149,878	149,729	149,548	149,068	148,965	148,952	148,001
Adjusted net income (loss) per share (a) ÷ (b)	**0.42**	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.02	(0.02)	(0.03)

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 tax expense (recovery) and depletion and depreciation. 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 it's ability to generate liquidity from net cash from operating activities to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA is intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and does 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 net cash from operating activities 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	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**Q3 2024**	**Q2 2024**	**Q1 2024**	**Q4 2023**	**Q3 2023**	**Q2 2023**
Net income (loss) per financial statements	**62,473**	56,629	38,999	29,135	10,708	2,420	(3,248)	(5,014)
Adjustments for:								
Mining and income tax expense (recovery)	**32,381**	28,899	20,708	15,358	4,550	10,761	(9,820)	(2,356)
Depletion and depreciation	**24,220**	29,048	24,295	22,550	24,381	23,861	23,987	28,215
Non-recurring expenses	**-**	-	262	-	-	-	900	-
Interest expense	**285**	292	336	820	1,036	1,214	1,114	1,175
EBITDA	**119,359**	114,868	84,600	67,863	40,675	38,256	12,933	22,020

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 three months ended March 31, 2025, 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

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. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of adoption of these standards and amendments on its 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. 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 20 of the Company's financial statements for a discussion of the factors that affects Wesdome.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Risks and uncertainties related to economic and industry factors and the Company's approach to the management of these risks are discussed in detail in the 2024 annual MD&A.

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 Q1 2025.

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 months ended March 31, 2025 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 Jono Lawrence, SVP, Exploration and Resources 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 2024 Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR+ under the Company’s profile at www.sedarplus.ca.