ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
For the year ended December 31, 2017

March 21, 2018

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
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Toronto, Ontario M5C 1B5

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Information

Certain statements included in this Annual Information Form ("AIF") herein constitute forward-looking statements or information (collectively referred to as "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. The use of any of the words "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. Management believes the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof or the documents incorporated by reference herein, as the case may be.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predicted outcomes will not occur. In particular, this AIF contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following:

- plans to increase storage capacity at the existing tailing management facility at the Eagle River mill (the "Eagle River Mill")
- the establishment and estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves at the Eagle River Mine (the "Eagle River Mine") and the Mishi open pit mine (the "Mishi Mine") (collectively, the "Eagle River Complex");
- the realization of mineral reserve estimates (tonnes and grades);
- the ability to expand existing mineral reserves and resources, generally;
- the timing and amount of estimated future production;
- costs and timing of the exploration and development of new deposits;
- the future price of gold and other minerals, including ore;
- plans to increase ore extraction at the Eagle River Complex;
- the timing and the acceptance by the environmental agency on amendments to closure plans for the Eagle River Complex including the mill;
- completion of capital projects;
- repayment of indebtedness and the Company's ability to meet its repayment obligations;
- the successful outcome of the Quebec Appeal Court hearing held on January 18, 2018;
- estimates related to sustaining capital and operating costs;
- the success of undeveloped mining activities;
- timing and issuance of permits; and
- estimated decommissioning costs for the Eagle River Complex and the Kiena Mine.

Various factors or assumptions are typically applied by the Company in drawing conclusions or making the forecasts, projections, predictions or estimations set out in forward-looking statements based on information currently available to the Company. These factors and assumptions include, but are not limited to:

- the success of the Company's operations;
- prevailing commodity prices and currency exchange rates;
- the availability of capital to fund future capital requirements relating to the Company's existing assets and projects, including but not limited to future capital expenditures relating to any possible expansion, upgrades and maintenance shutdowns;
- future operating costs of the Company's assets;
- capital costs for the Company's capital expenditure programs; and
- prevailing regulatory, tax and environmental laws and regulations.

Although the Company believes that the plans, intentions and expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot be certain that these plans, intentions or expectations will be achieved. Actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this AIF. Disclosure of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's plans, intentions or expectations are included under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" in this AIF, including the following:

- liabilities and expenses inherent in mineral exploration;
- uncertainties associated with estimating mineral resources and reserves;
- changes in safety, health and environmental laws and regulations applicable to the Company's operations, and the Company's ability to comply with current and future safety, health and environmental laws and regulations and the impact of compliance on capital expenditures and operating expenses;
- changes in the general economic market (including the credit market) and business conditions;
- volatility in the market price of gold;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- ability to acquire title to mining claims and similar property interests, potential undisclosed and undetected title defects and disputes relating to title;
- ability to obtain and maintain all necessary licenses, approvals and permits that may be required for the Company's operations on reasonable terms and without delay, or at all;
- risks associated with water management and tailings management facilities, including without limitation, risks associated with dam failure;
- potential decision-making and project delays arising from consultations with and accommodation of First Nations;
- uninsurable risks associated with mining operations;
- costs relating to reclamation and mine closure costs;
- potential dilution from future issuances of Common Shares (as defined hereinafter);
- potential volatility in the market price of the Common Shares in the future;
- availability of capital to fund future capital requirements including exploration on, and development of, the Company's properties;
- ability to make scheduled payments on, or refinance the Company's debt obligations;
- potential impairment of the Company's assets;
- reliance on key personnel;
- competition for, among other things, acquisitions of mining properties and skilled personnel;
- availability of skilled labour;
- cyber attacks or other information security breaches;
- risks and hazards inherent in the mining industry, including with respect to mining exploration, development and operations; and
- uncertainties associated with the Company's production forecasts for the Eagle River Complex.

Many of these factors are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the general or specific factors that may affect the Company. The Company may note additional factors elsewhere in this AIF. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or persons acting on the Company's behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. Except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

General

Unless otherwise stated, in this AIF:

- Information is presented as of December 31, 2017;
- All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars; and
- References to "Wesdome", the "Company", "its", "we", "our" and other related terms refer to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that any of the mineral resources disclosed in this AIF will be converted to mineral reserves. There is also no guarantee that any of the inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to measured or indicated mineral resources.

Information of a technical and scientific nature that forms the basis of the disclosure in this AIF has been approved by Michael Michaud, *P.Geo.,* Vice President, Exploration of the Company, and Marc-André Pelletier, *P.Eng*, Chief Operating Officer of the Company, each of whom is a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties* ("NI 43-101").

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

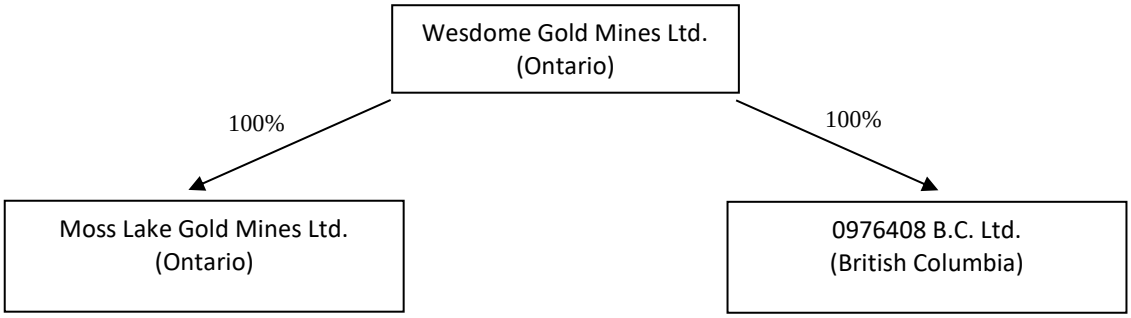
Incorporation

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on October 21, 1980 under the name "Central Crude Ltd." Effective July 2, 1991, Articles of Continuance were filed in the Province of Ontario such that the Company is presently governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). By Articles of Amendment effective July 27, 1994, the Company changed its name to "River Gold Mines Ltd." and by Articles of Amendment effective February 1, 2006, the Company changed its name to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

The Company's registered and principal offices are located at 8 King St. East, Suite 811, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1B5. As of June 1, 2018, the Company's registered and principal offices will be changing to 220 Bay Street, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario.

Intercorporate Relationships

The Company owns 100% of the outstanding shares of Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. ("Moss Lake") and 0976408 B.C. Ltd.



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Overview

The origin of the Company's business is traced to Western Québec Mines Inc. ("Western Québec"), incorporated in 1945. In 1994, Western Québec purchased interests in Ontario properties and restructured them to create River Gold Mines Ltd. ("River Gold") and Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. In 1999, Western Québec created Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. to hold and develop a portfolio of exploration properties in Val d'Or, Québec.

A series of transactions followed to rationalize the corporate structure so that the exploration and mining assets were under one corporate entity. River Gold operated the Eagle River Mine and Mishi Mine in Ontario while Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. held the Kiena Mine in Québec. In February 2006, River Gold and Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. completed a merger to form a new company called Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. on the basis of 0.65 shares of River Gold for each share of Wesdome.

In July 2007, a merger was completed with parent company Western Québec on the basis of 1.45 shares of Wesdome for each share of Western Québec. Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and its majority owned subsidiary, Moss Lake, were the surviving operating entities. The Company underwent a reorganization in December 2009 involving its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Wesdome Resources Limited ('WRL"), Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. ("WGMI") and Western Québec. WGMI was amalgamated by way of short-form vertical amalgamation with WRL to form "New WGMI". "New WGMI" was then wound up into Wesdome Ltd. by way of dissolution. Western Québec was subsequently wound up into Wesdome Ltd. by way of dissolution.

Wesdome completed an amalgamation with Windarra Minerals Ltd. ("Windarra") in September 2013 on the basis of 0.1 shares of Wesdome for each Windarra share and in March 2014, 2404027 Ontario Inc. completed an amalgamation with Moss Lake on the basis of 0.26 shares of Wesdome for each Moss Lake share. These strategic acquisitions eliminated some royalties and consolidated assets and property ownership under one corporate entity.

Three Year History

During the past three years (2015-2017) the Company produced gold from two mines, the Eagle River Mine and the Mishi Mine.

Property	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Eagle River	41,132	40,252	50,996
Mishi	9,580	7,485	7,985
Total ounces (ozs)	50,712	47,737	58,980
Feed grade (grams per tonne – "g/t")			
Eagle River	7.8	7.9	10.6
Mishi	2.6	2.0	2.0
Average (g/t)	5.5	5.2	6.3

2017

On May 3, 2017, the Company announced plans to develop an exploration ramp to provide enhanced drill coverage of the Kiena Deep discovery. Previously, drill access was limited by existing mine infrastructure rendering conditions difficult to reach the intended targets and completion of the exploration ramp will allow for shorter holes at better angles and accelerated access.

On June 21, 2017, the Company announced that shareholders had voted in favour of all resolutions presented in its management information circular at the annual and special meeting, including the election of seven directors, being Charles Main, Duncan Middlemiss, Nadine Miller, Warwick Morley-Jepson, Charles Page, Rowland Uloth and Bill Washington.

On July 14, 2017, Wesdome amended its Credit Facility with the Canadian bank to a secured $36.0 million, which consisted a $1.0 million in commercial card facility, a $20.0 million equipment leasing facility and a $15.0 million letter of credit facility. Under the new facility, the Company is required to maintain its Debt-Service Coverage ratio to no less than 1.50 to 1, on a rolling four-quarter basis. In addition, the Company is required to maintain its total debt to EBITA ratio, calculated on a rolling four quarter basis, to be maintained at 3.5:1 or better. Wesdome was in compliance to these debt covenants throughout 2017.

On September 19, 2017, the Company announced a corporate restructuring in connection with continued efforts to reduce cost profiles, increase production and improve profitability. In connection with the corporate restructuring, several management changes occurred and resulted in the departure of Messrs. Philip Ng, Chief Operating Officer, Hemdat Sawh, Chief Financial Officer, George Mannard, Vice President, Exploration and Benoit Laplante, Vice President, Corporate Development. New appointments included Messrs. Marc-Andre Pelletier as Chief Operating Officer, Ben Au as Chief Financial Officer and Michael Michaud as Vice President, Exploration. The position of Vice President, Corporate Development was eliminated as part of the restructuring.

2016

On April 29, 2016, the Company announced the closing of a public offering of 10,465,000 common shares ("Common Shares") at a price of $1.65 per Common Share for gross proceeds of $17,267,250, which included the exercise of an over-allotment option by the underwriters. The Common Shares were sold pursuant to an underwriting agreement through a syndicate of underwriters.

On May 11, 2016, the Company renewed its $10.0 million equipment finance facility with a Canadian chartered bank (the "Credit Facility") and a cash secured $6.92 million standby letters of credit facility. The Company has utilized approximately $6.6 million under the Credit Facility. Under the Credit Facility, the Company is required to maintain its Debt Servicing Coverage ratio as defined, calculated on a rolling four-quarter basis, at all times at 1.50:1 or better.

On May 17, 2016, one day prior to the scheduled annual meeting of shareholders (the "Meeting"), the Company responded to a press release issued by its largest shareholder, Resolute Performance Fund ("Resolute"), wherein Resolute expressed concerns with the operations and management of the Company. In response to Resolute's concerns, the Company's Board of Directors ("Board") established a Special Committee for the purpose of reporting and making recommendations to the Board, and to ensure that any action taken regarding Resolute's concerns were in the best interests of the Company and fair and equitable to all shareholders.

On May 27, 2016, the Company and Canoe Mining Ventures Corp. ("Canoe Mining") jointly announced that they had closed a transaction pursuant to a previously announced purchase agreement, whereby Wesdome purchased from Canoe Mining a 100% interest in the Coldstream Project and the Hamlin-Deaty Creek Property, located near to Wesdome's Moss Lake properties, approximately 100 kilometres due west of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Company paid cash of $400,000 and issued 454,545 Common Shares valued at $750,000 for a total consideration of $1,250,000.

On May 30, 2016, the Company announced that the previously scheduled annual meeting of shareholders had been rescheduled to June 14, 2016 and detailed its strategic plan to create value for all shareholders.

On June 9, 2016, the Company announced the sale of certain mining claims, including the Joubi and Dubuisson Ouest properties and a portion of the Mine Ecole property in Val d'Or, Quebec, to Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle"). The sale price of the claims was $7 million, and included all surface rights, drill core, resource and intellectual data, infrastructure and equipment. In addition, as part of the transaction, Agnico Eagle granted to Wesdome a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on the Mine Ecole property and a 3% NSR on the Joubi property.

On June 14, 2016, the Company announced the results of the postponed annual meeting. Shareholders elected six directors, being Duncan Middlemiss, Nadine Miller, Charles Page, Barry Smith, Rowland Uloth and Bill Washington.

On July 27, 2016, the Company announced the appointment of Duncan Middlemiss as President and Chief Executive Officer effective August 15, 2016.

On August 24, 2016, the Company announced early underground drill results from the exploration program at its 100% owned Kiena Mine Complex located near Val d'Or, Quebec (the "Kiena Deep" discovery). Highlights included 94.35 g/t Au over 17.40 m uncut (18.03 g/t cut) in hole U-6124, 223.12 g/t Au over 14.25 m uncut (18.59 g/t cut) in hole U-6125, 238.81 g/t Au over 5.00 m uncut (15.71 g/t cut) in hold U-6125 and 8.43 g/t Au over 8.2 m uncut (3.82 g/t cut) in hole U-6130.

2015

On September 14, 2015, the Company announced a mine plan for the years 2016 – 2019 at the Eagle River Complex, advising that over the course of 2016 and 2017, Wesdome plans on doubling its Mishi Open Pit output in conjunction with mill expansion and construction of a new tailings management facility which will bring mill processing rates to 1,380 tonnes per day. The investments and expansion would increase Mishi Mine production to approximately 20,000 ounces per year. Subsequent to the appointment of Duncan Middlemiss as President and CO in August 2017, engineering costs associated with the mill expansion and the construction of a new tailings management facility were reconsidered, and a determination was made that the Company will not be expanding its milling capacity or constructing a new tailings management facility in the near future.

On October 20, 2015, Wesdome announced the closing of a non-brokered private placement of 5,000,000 Common Shares at a price of $1.00 per Common Share for gross proceeds of $5,000,000.

On December 18, 2015, the Company announced the closing of a non-brokered private placement of 1,818,182 flow-through Common Shares ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $1.65 per Flow-Through Share for gross proceeds of $3.0 million.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

The Company is an established Canadian-based gold producer which has been producing gold for more than thirty years. Currently, the Company's principal material property is the Eagle River Complex located in Northwestern Ontario. These assets are described in detail below. The Company also owns mining assets and infrastructure in Val d'Or, Quebec (the Quebec Wesdome Properties including the Kiena Mine complete with a 2,000 tonne per day ("tpd") processing plant, functional 930m deep shaft and underground ramp system reaching to 1000m below surface) and the Moss Lake Property located near Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Principal Markets and Economic Dependence

The principal product of the Company is gold in the form of doré bars. The gold is refined under commercially competitive terms common to the industry and meets international delivery standards. Gold trades on numerous markets worldwide and, at any time, it is not difficult to ascertain the current market price.

Hedging

The Company does not currently participate in, nor has any gold price hedging strategies, nor owns any related hedging derivatives.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

Several aspects of the Company's business require specialized skills and knowledge, including but not limited to geology, engineering, milling and production, mechanical, and electrical. The Company has adequate employees with extensive experience in these specialized areas to meet its current needs.

Competitive Conditions

The mining and exploration industry is competitive in all aspects. The Company competes with other mining companies, many of whom have greater financial resources, operational experience or technical capabilities than Wesdome, in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, precious metals. In addition, the Company also competes for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Changes to Contracts

The Company does not anticipate that its business will be materially affected in the current financial year by the renegotiation or termination of any contracts or sub-contracts.

Environmental Protection

The Company is committed to a program of environmental protection at its mines, development projects and exploration sites. The Eagle River Complex ore and waste rocks are not acid generating which minimizes the environmental risks of mining. The Magnacon Mine, which is located next to the Eagle River Mill, and the Kiena Mine Complex are both under care and maintenance.

Currently, the Company has posted letters of credit in the amounts of approximately $1.7 million and $7.0 million with the respective environmental agencies, as financial assurance for its future asset reclamation obligations for the Eagle River Complex and the Kiena Mine, respectively. These financial assurances given are based on the cost estimates outlined in the most recent mine closure plans accepted by the respectively environmental agencies.

The Company plans to file an updated mine closure plan for the Eagle River Mine by mid-year 2018.

Employees

At December 31, 2017, Wesdome and its subsidiaries employed 246 people, including 54 salaried employees and 184 hourly employees, largely based at the Eagle River Complex. The Company's workforce at the Eagle River Complex is not unionized. At the Kiena Complex, a union agreement was in place up until February 5, 2018 when it was decertified by the Tribunal Administratif du Travail du Québec. Currently, there are no unionized operations at Wesdome.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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

Nature of Mineral Exploration

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

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

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

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

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

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

Safety, health and environmental laws and regulations are evolving in all jurisdictions where the Company has activities. The Company is not able to determine the specific impact that future changes in safety, health and environmental laws and regulations may have on its operations and activities, and its resulting financial position; however, the Company anticipates that capital expenditures and operating expenses will increase in the future as a result of the implementation of new and increasingly stringent safety, health

and environmental regulations. For example, emissions standards are poised to become increasingly stringent. Other examples include the recent imposition of carbon taxes. Further changes in safety, health and environmental laws, new information on existing safety, health and environmental conditions or other events, including legal proceedings based upon such conditions or an inability to obtain necessary permits, may require increased financial reserves or compliance expenditures or otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company. Environmental and regulatory review is a long and complex process that can delay the opening, modification or expansion of a mine, extend decommissioning at a closed mine, or restrict areas where exploration activities may take place.

Economic Conditions

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

Market events and conditions, including the disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems, the deterioration of global economic conditions and, more recently, in Europe, along with political instability in the Middle East and budget deficits and debt levels in the United States, have caused significant volatility to commodity prices. These conditions have also caused a loss of confidence in the broader United States, European and global credit and financial markets and resulted in the collapse of, and government intervention in, major banks, financial institutions and insurers and created a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads, less price transparency, increased credit losses and tighter credit conditions. Notwithstanding various actions by governments and concerns about the general condition of the capital markets, financial instruments, banks, investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions caused the broader credit markets to further deteriorate and stock markets to decline substantially in recent years.

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

Gold Price Volatility

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

The price of gold fluctuates widely and is affected by numerous industry factors beyond the Company's control, such as the demand for precious metals, forward selling by producers and central bank sales and purchases of gold. Gold price is also affected by macro-economic factors, such as expectations for inflation, interest rates, the world supply of mineral commodities, the stability of currency exchange rates and global or regional political and economic situations. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by

changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political systems and developments. The price of gold has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause commercial production to be uneconomic.

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

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

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

Currency Fluctuations

The Company's reporting and functional currency is denominated in Canadian dollars ("CAD") as all its assets and operations are in Canada. The Company's revenues, profitability and cash flows are exposed to the changes in the United States to Canadian dollar exchange rate as the Company's primary product - gold is traded predominately in the US dollar. Any appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar could negatively affect the Company's revenues, profitability and cash flows.

Title Matters

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

Permits

Although the Company has all required permits for its current operations, there is no assurance that delays will not occur in the renewal of certain permits and there is no assurance the Company will be able to obtain additional permits for any possible future changes to operations or further development of the Eagle River Complex and other projects on its property, or additional permits associated with new legislation. In particular, the construction and operation of the tailings management facility requires licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. The permits to take water at both the Eagle River Mine and the Mishi Mine expired at the end of 2017. Both permits were extended by the Ministry to allow the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change ("MOECC") and the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") to review the documentations submitted for approval.

The Company is also working on amendments to the closure plan for the Eagle River Mine. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses, approvals and permits that may be required (whether environmental or otherwise), on reasonable terms or at all due in part to uncertainties with ever-changing community engagement requirements from Provincial and Federal regulators and regulations. Delays or a failure to obtain such licenses, approvals and permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such licenses, approvals and permits that the Company does obtain, would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

To the extent such approvals or consents are required and are delayed or not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its operations or proceeding with any further development. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions.

Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Water Management and Tailings Management Facilities

Tailings management facilities account for one of the largest scale risk scenarios for the mining industry in general. The risks comprise both the environmental impact of dam construction and the risk of a dam failure resulting in the discharge of contaminated water or seepage of tailings, any of which can adversely affect financial results, interrupt operations or cause personal injury or death, or damage to property, the equipment or the environment. Extreme weather conditions increase the risks associated with dam failure.

Aboriginal Rights and Duty to Consult

The Company operates and does exploration on properties which are subject to Aboriginal traditional rights and treaties. The Company is committed to engaging with the appropriate First Nations groups about any potential impact of its activities on such rights, which may result in delays or suspensions of exploration or mining activities. As of the date of this AIF, the Company is party to Memorandums of Understanding with Michipicoten First Nation and the Métis of Ontario.

Mining Risks and Insurance

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

The Company's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. In addition, although certain risks are insurable, the Company may be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential for pollution or other hazards as a result of disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) is not generally available to the Company or to other companies within the industry on acceptable terms. The Company carries insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include, without limitation, environmental pollution, mine flooding or other hazards against which such companies cannot insure or against which they may elect not to insure. Losses from uninsured events may cause the Company to incur significant costs.

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

Reclamation and Mine Closure Costs

The Company has obtained approval for its closure plan for the Eagle River Complex and the Kiena Mine, and has provided security to cover estimated rehabilitation and closure costs. In the event of any future expansion or alteration of a mine at the Eagle River Complex or the Kiena Mine, the Company would likely be required to amend its closure plans which may require the provision of additional security.

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

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

Dilution to Common Shares

As of December 31, 2017, there were stock options outstanding to purchase 6,082,388 Common Shares in the capital of the Company. The Common Shares issuable under these options, if fully exercised, would constitute approximately 5% of the Company's resulting share capital. The exercise of such options and the subsequent resale of such shares in the public market could affect the prevailing share market price and the Company's ability to raise equity capital in the future at a time and price which it deems appropriate. The Company may also enter into commitments in the future which would require the issuance of additional Common Shares and the Company may grant additional share purchase warrants and stock options.

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

Share Price Fluctuations

The Securities Markets experience a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered development stage companies, have and will experience wide fluctuations in price that may not have necessarily been related to operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Additional Funding Requirements

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

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

Long Term Debt

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

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

Impairment of Assets

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Company capitalizes certain expenditures relating to its mineral projects. From time to time, the carrying amounts of mining properties and plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, an exercise is undertaken to determine whether the carrying values are in excess of their recoverable amount. Such review is

undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis, except where such assets do not generate cash flows independent of other assets, and then the review is undertaken at the cash generating unit level.

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

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

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

Reliance on Management

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

Competition

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

Skilled Employees

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

Information Systems

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

Mining Exploration, Development and Operations

The Company's business operations are subject to risks and hazards inherent in the mining industry. The exploration for, and the development of, mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of mineralization may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The Company's exploration and future production may be hampered by mining, heritage and environmental legislation, industrial accidents, industrial disputes, cost overruns, land claims and compensation and other unforeseen contingencies. The success of the Company also depends on the delineation of economically recoverable reserves, the availability and cost of required development capital, the price of commodities, securing and maintaining title to its exploration and mining tenements as well as obtaining all necessary consents and approvals for the conduct of its exploration and future development and production activities. The failure of the Company to achieve its production estimates could have a material adverse effect on any or all of its future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks involved in mining operations include unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, pit wall failures, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of any material, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Further, weather conditions over a prolonged period can adversely affect exploration, production, mining and drilling operations and the timing of realizing revenues.

Whether or not income will result from any of the Company's properties will depend upon the successful establishment of mining operations. While the Eagle River Complex is in production, various factors, including costs, actual mineralization, consistency and reliability of ore grades, processing rates and commodity prices affect future cash flow and profitability, and there can be no assurance that current or future estimates of these factors will reflect actual results and performance. The cost and availability of suitable machinery, supplies, mining and mill equipment and skilled labour, the existence of competent operational management and prudent financial administration, as well as the availability and reliability of appropriately skilled and experienced consultants can also affect successful project operations.

The recoverability of amounts for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying claims, the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing for ongoing development, future profitable production or, alternatively, upon disposition of such properties at a profit.

MINING PROPERTIES

EAGLE RIVER COMPLEX

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the 43-101 technical report (the "Eagle River Complex Technical Report") entitled "Technical Report for the Eagle River Mining Complex Including the Eagle River Gold Mine and the Mishi Gold Mine and Related Infrastructure", prepared by George Mannard*, P. Geo*, former Vice President of Exploration for the Company, and Philip Ng, *P. Eng*, former Chief Operating Officer of the Company A summary of the information contained in the Eagle River Complex Technical Report is set forth below and defined terms in the summary have the meanings ascribed to them in the Eagle River Complex Technical Report. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully-described herein. The Eagle River Complex Technical Report is available on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

The technical and scientific information disclosed in this AIF in respect of the Eagle River Complex, was prepared, verified and reviewed by Marc-Andre Pelletier, *P. Eng*, Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Michaud, *P.Geo*., Vice President, Exploration of the Company and both a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 -Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Eagle River Complex is located approximately 50 km due west of Wawa, Ontario, and consists of the Eagle River underground mine and the Mishi open pit mine, which are located 15 km apart in the Mishibishu Lake area. The mill site is at the former Magnacon Mine located 17 km by road north of the Eagle River Mine site. The Mishi Mine site is located 2 km due west of the mill site. The two mines, total 11,013 hectares of staked claims, patented claims and mining leases.

Access to the Eagle River Mine site is via road – travelling northwest on Highway 17 for 50 km from Wawa then southward 70 km along the Paint Lake Road. The access road is a secondary gravel road and the trip from Wawa takes about 1.5 hours. The property is situated in the Algoma Highlands, a rugged plateau steeply incised by north-south drainages fed by SE and SW flowing tributaries. The mine site is situated approximately 320 m above Lake Superior.

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

The Eagle River Mine consists of 3 contiguous mining leases and 442 contiguous active mining claims covering 7,958 hectares. The property is 18 km long east-west averaging about 3 km in width. The claims and leases are 100% owned by Wesdome, except for a 15 unit block in the northeast corner, where Wesdome owns a 25% carried interest. The mining leases and certain adjoining claims (totalling 101 units, or 1,616 hectares) are subject to a 2% net smelter royalty agreement with the original vendors of the property. Separate 1% net smelter royalties payable to other original property vendors cover claims SSM 1231605 (6 units) in the west extremity of the property, SSM 3005103 (3 units) and SSM 4251712 (9 units) located immediately northwest of the mining leases.

The Mishi Mine consists of 19 patented mining claims, 5 mining leases and 5 staked claims (57 units) covering 3,055 hectares that are 100% owned by Wesdome or wholly-owned subsidiaries. The patented mining claims cover the site of the former Magnacon Mine and existing milling and tailings facilities. They cover both surface and mineral rights and are subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty in favour of

Energold Minerals Inc. The easternmost mining lease CLM 404 is subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty in favour of Energold Minerals and 0.5% in favour of Franco-Nevada Corporation. The five staked mineral claims are subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty payable to Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc., a subsidiary of Iamgold Corporation. The remaining mining leases of the Mishi Mine and the site of current mining and exploration activity have no underlying royalties or encumbrances.

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

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

HISTORY

Eagle River Mine

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

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

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

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

On March 1, 1994, Western Québec purchased from Hemlo Gold its 60% interest in the property, a control block of Central Crude stock and certain debts Central Crude owed Hemlo Gold. Western Québec then restructured its interest by vending its property interest to Central Crude for stock and settling debt via a gold loan payable from future production. Central Crude changed its name to "River Gold Mines Ltd." and raised $17.3 million in equity financing to bring the property into commercial production.

In the fall of 1994, the Company conducted a drilling program consisting of 118 shallow surface holes to provide stope-scale definition above 120 m depth. In 1995, the workings were dewatered, development mining commenced and the existing Magnacon Mill was leased, refurbished and later purchased. The first gold bar was poured in October, 1995, with full-scale commercial production commencing January 1, 1996.

The Eagle River Mill started processing ore in October, 1995. To December 31, 2017, a total of 3.9 million tonnes of ore averaging 9.1 g/t Au from the Eagle River Mine totalling approximately 1.15 million ounces of contained gold. This includes bulk sampling by the Eagle River joint venture in 1990 which yielded 9,600 ounces of gold.

Additional mill feed has been supplied from two satellite operations. The Edwards Mine produced 140,000 ounces of gold from 390,000 tonnes at a grade of 11.2 g/t Au from 1997-2002.

The Mishi Mine yielded 52,000 ounces from 714,000 tonnes at a grade of 2.28 g/t Au from 2002-2016. This brought total production from regional operations to approximately 1.67 million ounces.

Mishi Mine

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

The Magnacon property (Patented Claims) was independently brought into production in 1989 by the Muscocho Group and Windarra Minerals and a mill was built. After only 18 months of production, operations terminated and the mill was placed on care and maintenance in October, 1990. Production totalled 43,000 ounces of gold from 241,000 tonnes milled at a recovered grade of 5.6 g/t Au. Reserves and stockpiles were exhausted.

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

The neighbouring Mishi claims were being actively explored by MacMillan Energy Corp in the period 1982-1986. In August, 1986, a joint venture agreement was signed with Granges Exploration Ltd. In the fall of 1986 Granges announced encouraging drilling results from a new discovery. Numerous drilling programs and evaluation studies ensued in the period 1986-1990 before the project became largely inactive

In 1998, River Gold purchased the property for $1.4 million based on an internal evaluation of an open pit reserve of 454,000 tonnes at 3.1 g/t Au. This reserve is historic in nature, does not comply with current disclosure standards and is used solely to explain the basis of a historical investment decision.

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

Commercial production resumed January 1, 2012. In the fall of 2013 mining operations were suspended and subsequent production worked off substantial stockpiles, estimated at 81,000 tonnes at 2.8 g/t Au at December 31, 2013. Mining operations resumed in October, 2014.

To date, the Mishi Mine has produced 44,000 ounces of gold from 560,000 tonnes milled at an average recovered grade of 2.5 g/t Au.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MINERALIZATION AND DEPOSIT TYPES

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

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

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

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

Eagle River Mine

Gold bearing quartz veins at Eagle River are hosted primarily by subvertical to steeply north dipping east-west striking shear zones within an elliptical quartz diorite stock with dimensions of 2.0 km east-west and 0.5 km north-south. The quartz diorite stock intrudes a steeply dipping north-facing sequence of thin mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, flow breccias and interflow volcaniclastic rocks.

In general, the ore shoots mined to date occur at a spacing of 400 m along a 2.4 km strike length. They appear to be spatially related to an array of oblique 110º striking mafic dykes, which pre-date mineralization and deflect into and out of the shear zones. Gold mineralization is structurally concentrated within highly strained portions of the various quartz veins. Ore microscopy indicates that 60% of the gold occurs along quartz-sericite grain contacts, 32% along sulphide-gangue contacts and 1.4% within sulphide grains. The grains are generally less than 500 microns, free milling and 40 to 60% recoverable by gravity methods. Gold grains less than 5 microns account for a negligible percent of the total gold. Free gold

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

A number of different ore zones have been distinguished that constitute different segments of the overall shear zone corridor and each has its own gold grade characteristic. Mineable portions of the individual zones form ore shoots that plunge steeply to the east. The bulk of the historic production has come from Zone 8 and Zone 6, which are entirely within the intrusive quartz diorite, while Zone 2 mineralization is hosted in sheared mafic volcanic rocks just east of the stock.

Zone 8 is characterized by a series of thick, white laminated quartz vein lenses. The veins vary in thickness from 1 m to 15 m, averaging about 2.5 m. Gold is concentrated in highly strained quartz of grey colour and in sericite-chlorite lamellae with accessory sulphide minerals including pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

Zone 6 is a distinct and discrete shear zone that forms a splay off the shear hosting Zone 8 mineralization. The vein varies in thickness from 0.5 m to 2.0 m. Locally the vein is folded back on itself forming tight S-folds or "ballrooms" which form plunging, pipe-like bodies 12 to 15 m in diameter. Zone 6 is high-grade averaging 12 to 18 g/t Au and has very competent wall rocks.

Mishi Mine

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

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

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

The 8 zones recognized to date are labelled from south (footwall) to north (hanging wall) M2, M4, M6, M8, M10, M12, M14 and M16. Zones M2 and M4 are close together and are merged when modelling into a Main Zone. The zones strike 100º, dip north 40º and plunge northeast. In general, the zones become more felsic, discrete and vein dominated towards the north.

EXPLORATION

Since production commenced, only a limited amount of regional exploration work has been completed and consisted of a regional airborne magnetometer survey in 2016 and limited surface prospecting and sampling of outcrop along the known mine trends at Eagle River and Mishi mines. Since 2016, a more aggressive exploration campaign has been completed consisting of surface drilling at both the Mishi and Eagle River mines.

DRILLING

Eagle River Mine

Diamond drilling, primarily from underground, at Eagle River Mine has been ongoing continuously since 1994 (23 years). The objective is focused primarily on defining and replacing mineral resources and reserves.

Of significance, in the summer of 2013, two new parallel structures were identified, the No.7 and No. 300 structures located approximately 200 m and 400 m north of the No. 8 structure, respectively. These are now in production and are being actively explored. Continued drilling of 303 East Zone has now traced the structure from 750 m depth to a 1,000 m depth; and remains open up and down plunge and a focus for 2018 drilling.

Ongoing No. 7 Zone exploration and development on the 975 m-level that returned a combined 20.66 g/t Au uncut (19.23 g/t Au cut) over an average width of 2.1 m over a total strike length of 99.0 m, and the 991 m-level that returned a combined 23.28 g/t Au uncut (20.53 g/t Au) over an average width of 2.2 m over a total strike length of 104.0 m (see press release dated November 30, 2017). The No. 7 Zone, which has now been traced with drilling and development over 350 m, remains open up and down plunge and will be the focus of the 2018 drilling programs.

The development of the No. 7 Zone provided a drilling platform to explore the 300W Zone up-plunge. To date it has been traced 30 m up-plunge with recent results including (see press release dated August 23, 2017):

- Hole 890-E-72 48.14 g/t Au cut over 1.82 m true width
- Hole 890-E-80 23.39 g/t Au cut over 1.52 m true width
- Hole 890-E-96 23.50 g/t Au cut over 1.49 m true width
- Hole 890-E-97 35.38 g/t Au cut over 1.52 m true width
- Hole 890-E-102 18.20 g/t Au cut over 1.52 m true width
- Hole 890-E-103 30.81 g/t Au cut over 1.51 m true width
- Hole 890-E-104 41.99 g/t Au cut over 2.72 m true width
- Hole 890-E-107 30.58 g/t Au cut over 1.51 m true width

* Assays cut (capped) at 140 g/t Au

The 300W Zone remains open to the west and up-plunge and drilling is ongoing. Additionally, on January 26, 2017, the Company announced very positive drilling results from the 300E Zone.

Continued drilling has now traced the structure from 750 m depth to 1,000 m depth, and remains open up and down plunge (see press release dated November 1, 2017).

Highlights include:

- Hole 844-E-73 37.55 g/t Au uncut (21.82g/t Au cut) over 10.15 m true width
- Hole 844-E-74 53.06 g/t Au uncut (43.57 g/t Au cut) over 7.71 m true width
- Hole 844-E-109 34.23 g/t Au uncut (27.01 g/t Au cut) over 10.42 m true width
- Hole 844-E-110 51.93 g/t Au uncut (23.18 g/t Au cut) over 11.96 m true width
- Hole 844-E-111 60.90 g/t Au uncut (47.29 g/t Au cut) over 5.51 m true width

* Assays cut to 140 g/t Au

Generally, exploration is focused on drilling the parallel zones both up and down plunge and to the east, testing the theory that the parallel zones may repeat themselves across the mine similar to the No. 8 Zone. A total of 380 m of new development is underway to provide drill platforms for the planned 25,000 m of exploration drilling and 25,000 m of definition drilling to better define and expand the current resource base at the high grade 303 East Zone up and down plunge, the 711 and 300 West Zones down plunge, and at various locations along the No. 8 Zone.

The Company is planning an additional 5,000 m surface drilling program to explore for additional zones along these structures within the relatively untested areas of the eastern 2.0 km portion of the mine diorite. Exploration targeting is being aided with the creation of a comprehensive 3D geologic model that incorporates all recent and historic information to identify potential gold bearing structures and possible traps for gold along these structures.

Mishi Mine

Surface drilling at Mishi has been conducted intermittently since 2000. The purpose of the drilling was generally definition and step out drilling to define reserves and resources. Drilling below a depth of 150 m is limited. In 2016, an aggressive drilling program was completed to step out beyond known information to test the size of the system. In addition, geotechnical studies were initiated in Q3 2016 to examine the merits of deepening the pit to incorporate substantial Indicated Resources identified to a depth of 110 m.

The 2016 surface drilling program updates were released on September 15, 2016. Two drills completed a systematic evaluation of the Mishibishu Deformation Zone with 200 m spaced drill fences across the 3.0 km strike length west of open pit mining operations. Widespread pyrite-ankerite-sericite zones have been traced to date which carry strongly anomalous gold values.

Continued drilling was completed in the second half of 2017 to follow up on the positive 2016 results located 600 m and 1,700 m west of existing open pit mining operations.

Highlights from area 600 m west of pit include (see press release dated April 27, 2017):

Section

- 3000E 1.95 g/t Au over 29.8 m true width BC17-191
- 2975E 3.42 g/t Au over 7.3 m true width BC17-188
- 2950E 1.49 g/t Au over 21.0 m true width BC17-128
- 2925E 3.08 g/t Au over 15.5 m true width BC17-119
- 2925E 2.73 g/t Au over 10.5 m true width BC16-02
- 2900E 3.48 g/t Au over 17.7 m true width BC17-113
- 2875E 2.14 g/t Au over 22.1 m true width BC16-10
- 2850E 1.54 g/t Au over 27.6 m true width BC17-147
- 2825E 1.91 g/t Au over 12.3 m true width BC17-139
- 2800E 1.22 g/t Au over 18.9 m true width BC16-13
- 2775E 2.52 g/t Au over 18.8 m true width BC17-172
- 2750E 2.38 g/t Au over 11.9 m true width BC17-178
- 2725E 1.92 g/t Au over 8.6 m true width BC17-199

Drilling 1,700 m west of the pit was designed to delineate mineralization at 50 m centres peripheral to hole BC16-80 which was drilled in 2016 and encountered 4.28 g/t Au over 13.5 m true width on section 1700E. Initial results indicate wide, near-surface, low grade, disseminated mineralization.

Highlights include (see press release dated April 27, 2017):

Section

- 1650E 0.60 g/t Au over 31.3 m true width BC17-164
- 1700E 1.89 g/t Au over 32.9 m true width BC17-151
- 1750E 1.10 g/t Au over 31.6 m true width BC17-157

The 2017 drilling is now complete and data compilation from approximately 30,000 m of drilling conducted in 2017 to the west of the Mishi open pit is ongoing and will be used to update reserves and resources later in the year and incorporated into a long-term growth scenario for mining at Mishi.

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS AND DATA VERIFICATION

Eagle River Mine

The Company's sampling approach was set up based on a selective mining strategy in an effort to pragmatically cope with the often-narrow vein mineralization. It involves taking many small samples to determine exactly where the gold is and minimize the cumulative effects of the sub sampling variance.

Whole core from underground drill holes is sampled in systematic 30-50 cm sample lengths across the entire mineralized interval, observing obvious breaks in the geology or intensity of mineralization. For exploration drilling outside the immediate mine area, drill core is split and stored for future reference, but the sample length is the same as for the routine underground drilling.

Chip samples are taken every round (every 3 to 4 m) in ore development headings including sill drifts and long-hole sub drifts, covering the full width of the face. An average chip sample is about 2.5 kilograms and taken to best represent the face in the judgement of the sampler. Sample lengths are generally between 0.3 to 0.5 m and observe geological contacts and obvious changes in the intensity or character of the mineralization.

Muck samples consist of a handful of muck per scoop bucket when loading the truck. One muck sample composites all of the individual bucket samples and represents 25-30 tonnes. The samples are collected by the muckers at the draw-points, and one composite muck sample has an average weight of about three kilograms.

Mishi Mine

At Mishi, production grade control is based on percussion blast hole samples. Production blast holes are drilled on a 6 foot x 9 foot pattern with 5 m (16 foot) benches. One sample per hole is analyzed and decisions are based on the blast hole grade. Each sample thus represents approximately 72 tonnes of ore or waste. Ore and waste are blasted separately.

Drill core in the production area is systematically sampled in its entirety. Step out and exploration holes are split and stored for future reference.

Visible gold at Eagle River is common, yet its mode of occurrence is in multiple particles rather than isolated nuggets. At Mishi, gold is associated with disseminated pyrite and is evenly distributed. The style of mineralization at the Eagle River and Mishi deposits minimizes subsampling variance and lends itself reasonably to promoting reliable analytical precision and accuracy by tradition fire assay methods.

The sampling of, and assay data from, drill core is monitored through the implementation of a quality assurance - quality control (QA-QC) program designed to follow industry best practice. Samples are transported in sealed bags to Eagle River Mine assay office in Wawa, Ontario. Samples are analyzed for gold using standard fire assay technique with gravimetric finish. Wesdome inserts blanks and certified reference standard in the sample sequence for quality control.

Since January 1995, drill core, mill samples, underground samples and doré bars have been assayed at the company-owned Mine Assay office. The laboratory is not certified. After crushing to three mm, a 250-gram sub sample is riffled out and pulverized to 75 microns from which a 25-gram aliquot is subjected to a conventional fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

The Eagle River geology department relies on the results of the internal QA/QC measures for their assessment of the assay results with respect to daily grade control and to resource and reserve estimation. The QA/QC information is therefore routinely reported to the mine geology department.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Wesdome initially leased then subsequently acquired the former Magnacon mill and tailings facilities in 1996. The mill is 17 km by road from the mine. The mill capacity was increased from 600 to 1,000 tonnes per day in 1999. Even though the addition of the cone crusher expanded capacity to the permitted level of 1,200 tonnes per day on a crushing basis, required maintenance time means the practical limit is approximately 1,050 tonnes per day as it is configured to achieve targeted gold recoveries.

The mill employs the Merrill-Crowe process for the recovery of gold from Eagle River ore with about 40% of the gold recovered into a gravity concentrate using a Knelson concentrator. The Merrill-Crowe process involves cyanide solution and zinc precipitation. Precipitate is refined on site to produce doré bars containing approximately 80%-92% gold. By-product silver is recovered at a rate of one part for every six to ten parts of gold. Overall mill recoveries for Eagle River is around 95% and for Mishi ore around 85%.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

Eagle River Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are constructed employing conventional polygonal methods. This suits the narrow tabular geometry of the veins. To evaluate such features efficiently, drilling is undertaken on a series of cross sections perpendicular to the plane. Drill hole information is interpreted from cross sections to establish reasonable continuity of individual zones. Planar volumes are generated from adjacent sections, converted to tonnage using the average density of the rock and assigned a weighted average grade of assay samples from the drill holes based on their relative positioning. It is a process of geometrical construction. Proven Reserves are based on chip samples of development headings (drifts) in ore. Chip values and widths are projected halfway between sublevels in ore or 20 m beyond.

As a general rule, the Measured Resources were classified as Proven Reserves and the Indicated Resources were classified as Probable Reserves.

Methodology:

The Mineral Reserves calculations at Eagle River Mine were accomplished as follows:

- Geology calculates the Resources using the polygons method. The area of each polygon is put in a table and a grade is assigned for each polygon.
- The Price of Gold used is $1,700 CDN or $1,390 USD.
- A different cap is applied for each zone as follow:

Zone	Cap	
2	60	g/t
6	140	g/t
7	125	g/t
8	60	g/t
811	140	g/t
NNL	60	g/t

- Each area (m2) and the true thickness (m) of the polygons is entered into a table where the tonnage is calculated using a density of 2.7 t/m3.
- The Mineral Resources in-situ, no dilution is applied.
- The criteria used for the Mineral Reserves calculations are as follow:
    - Price of Gold $1,550 CDN or $1,240 USD
    - One ounce equals 31.104 grams
    - Mill Recovery for Eagle ore was set at 95%
    - Minimum mining width 1.5 m
    - 1.0 m of dilution is added at 0.5 g/t Au
    - For development reserves a 5% dilution is added and a 99% extraction factor is applied.
    - The dimensions of the headings are as follow:

Drifts dimensions		
	mH	mL
Waste	5.0	4.0
Sill	2.7	3.0
Subs	2.7	2.4

    - For Long hole stoping reserves a 1.0 m of dilution is added at 0.5 g/t Au and a 90% extraction factor is applied.

Probable Reserves are drilled at average 25 m spacings with data projected halfway between drill holes to a maximum of 20 m beyond known data points.

Inferred Mineral Resources are drilled at an average spacing of 50 m with information projected halfway between holes and extrapolated a maximum of 20 m beyond known data.

The Mishi Mine estimation process employs a block modelling method assisted by Gemcom/Surpac software. Inverse distance squared interpolation methods are applied to distribute grades and widths to individual 5 x 5 m blocks between data points based on the relative positions of drilling information.

The following tables summarizes the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates as at December 31, 2017. Mineral Reserves at Eagle River increased by 21% to 416,000 ounces of gold; grade increased by 32% compared to December 2016 (9.2 g/t Au) to 12.2 g/t Au in 1.059 million tonnes for 416,000 ounces (2016: 344,000 ounces).

At Mishi, data compilation from approximately 30,000 m of drilling conducted in 2017 to the west of the Mishi open pit is ongoing and will be used to update reserves and resources for both this recent area of drilling and the immediate open pit area later in the year, and as such, reported below are the December 2016 resources and reserves for Mishi.

MINERAL RESERVES – EAGLE (see notes)		December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
		Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained ounces
Eagle	Proven	**212,000**	**12.2**	**83,000**	208,000	10.2	68,000
	Probable	**847,000**	**12.2**	**333,000**	949,000	9.0	276,000
	Proven + Probable	**1,059,000**	**12.2**	**416,000**	1,157,000	9.2	344,000

MINERAL RESERVES - MISHI (see notes)		December 31, 2016		
		Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained ounces
Mishi [1]	Proven	259,000	1.8	15,000
	Probable	1,361,000	2.0	87,000
	Proven + Probable	1,620,000	9.2	102,000

MINERAL RESOURCES (Exclusive of Mineral Reserves) (see notes)		December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
		Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained ounces
EAGLE TOTAL	Indicated	**50,700**	**7.3**	**12,000**	-	-	-
	Inferred	**334,000**	**8.0**	**85,000**	327,000	8.1	85,000
Mishi [1]							
Open pit	Indicated				3,679,000	2.1	248,000
	Inferred				764,000	2.4	59,000
Underground	Indicated				567,000	4.5	82,000
	Inferred				437,000	5.8	81,000
MISHI TOTAL	Indicated						330,000
	Inferred						225,000

EAGLE RIVER PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVE BREAKDOWN BY ZONE[1]

The following table provides a breakdown of Mineral Reserves and Resources by structure to illustrate the growing significance of these recent developments.

Structure	December 31, 2017 Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces	Percent	December 31, 2016 Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces	Percent
No.8	**205,000**	**10.5**	**69,000**	**17**	255,000	10.6	87,000	25
No. 300	**514,000**	**13.4**	**222,000**	**53**	456,000	9.0	132,000	38
No. 7	**228,000**	**13.2**	**97,000**	**23**	310,000	9.2	91,000	27
Other	**112,000**	**7.8**	**28,000**	**7**	136,000	7.8	34,000	10
TOTAL	**1,059,000**	**12.2**	**416,000**	**100**	1,157,000	9.2	344,000	100

1 Mishi Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are as at December 31, 2016 before the depletion of 152,591 tonnes of ore at a grade of 1.96 g/t Au mined in 2017.

2 Numbers reflect rounding to nearest 1,000 tonnes and ounces.

3 Mineral Resources are exclusive of reserves.

4 Mineral Resources are not in the current mine plan and therefore do not have demonstrated economic viability.

5 All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates have been made in accordance with the Standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (May, 2014) and National Instrument 43-101 and assume a gold price of $1,550 (US$1,240) per ounce for the reserves and a gold price of $1,700 (US$1,360) per ounce for the resources, with a $1 USD → CAD exchange rate of 1.25).

6 All Mineral Reserves at Eagle River employ a 1.5 m minimum width, a 3.0 g/t Au minimum grade for continuity and include 1.0 m of external dilution. Mineral Resources are reported in-situ with no dilution provision.

7 All Mineral Reserves at Mishi employ a 1.0 g/t cut-off grade and a 3.0 m minimum width. Estimates provide for 10% dilution, 11% lost ore and metallurgical recoveries of 86%. Open pit Mineral Reserves extend to an average depth of 70 m.

8 Mishi Mineral Reserves currently have a life of mine stripping ratio of 2.3 tonnes of waste per tonne of ore.

9 Mishi Open Pit Mineral Resources extend to a depth of 110 m, employ a 1.0 g/t cut-off grade, a 3.0 m minimum width and are reported in-situ with no dilution or lost ore provisions.

10 Mishi Underground Mineral Resources are reported in-situ employing a 3.0 g/t cut-off grade and a 1.5 m minimum mining width.

11 At Eagle River Mine, all high assays are cut to either 60 – 140 g/t Au for individual zones. This is based on grade-frequency histograms at 95th percentile.

12 At Mishi all high drill core assays are cut to 45 g/t Au. All high blasthole assays are cut to 25 g/t Au. These are based on where a ragged tail on grade-frequency histograms commence.

13 A density or tonnage factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic m (t/m^3) is applied at Eagle River Mine and 2.8 t/m^3 at Mishi Mine.

14 Qualified Persons for the Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates as per 43-101 include Marc-André Pelletier P. Eng, COO, and Michael Michaud, P.Geo., VP Exploration of Wesdome.

MINING OPERATIONS

Eagle River Mine

The Eagle River underground mine has been in continuous commercial production since January 1, 1996. In its early years, the deposit was mined using shrinkage methods before converting to its current mining method of longhole stoping with a typical sub-level interval of 15 m between levels.

Presently, about 30% of production comes from silling/development ore with the balance from longhole stoping. Minimum mining widths is 1.5 m with sublevels being typically 15 m. Cavity Monitoring surveys are routinely carried out and indicate 1.0 m of wall overbreak between the hanging wall and footwall. Fan double cable bolt holes are grouted in both the hanging wall and footwall to reduce overbreak.

Longhole mining was adopted as the primary mining method at Eagle River Mine in year 2001. The method was experimented with in 2 forms: Conventional Longhole and Sublevel Retreat. Conventional Longhole has been used principally for pillar recovery and non-critical stope production. The method generally uses downholes depending on ore configuration. The hole diameter is 2.5 inches. Downholes are generally drilled at 90° and upholes drilled at 70° to minimize the possibility of loose material striking employees or equipment. Hole lengths are generally limited to 13 m; however, hole lengths of 15 m are common.

Internal or planned dilution represents zones of mineralization below the cut-off grade that is unavoidably mined along with mineralization above the cut-off grade due to the selectivity of the specific stoping method employed. Planned dilution is included in the estimate of resource tonnage and grade.

External or un-planned dilution represents waste tonnage (such as overbreak) that is mined along with mineralization above the cut-off grade. Dilution is included in the conversion from resource tonnage and grade to reserve tonnage and grade. Cavity Monitoring surveys are routinely carried out and indicate 1.0 m of wall overbreak between the hanging wall and footwall.

Mining recovery is a measure of the resource ounces that is extracted, with losses resulting from planned (e.g., pillars) or unplanned (e.g., failure to pull blast hole toes) events. Mining recovery is included in the conversion from resource tonnage to reserve tonnage, but does not affect grade as the grade of losses is assumed to equal the resource average. The mining recovery for bulk methods is typically 90 percent.
Besides ramp access to underground workings, the Eagle River Mine has a three-compartment shaft and currently operates with a CIR 8 foot diameter double drum, double clutch hoist driven by two DC motors through a single reduction open gear and pinions. Each motor is rated at 400HP @ 400rpm with a maximum hoisting speed of 1194 fpm and a payload of 8800 pounds. Based on 20 operating hours per day, the hoisting capacity is approximately 3,100 tonnes per day from current hoisting depth of 420 m.

The underground mobile mining fleet at Eagle River Mine includes the following:

- One one-boom Jumbo
- One blockholer
- Three two-boom jumbos
- Four 6.0 yard scooptrams
- Three 4.4 yard scooptrams
- One 3.5 yard scooptrams
- One 2.0 yard scooptram
- One 2.5 yard scooptram
- Eight haulage trucks
- Four scissor lifts
- Nine Toyotas
- One grader
- Two boom trucks
- One seven-man electrical mine cat carrier
- One Kubota tire manipulator

There are currently three primary ramp systems at Eagle River Mine: the West Ramp, East Ramp, and the Shaft Ramp. The West Ramp starts at 325 m level and continues to the 590 m level. The ramp is currently inactive with respect to production activity. Services are available along this ramp and pumping is ongoing.

The East Ramp is the primary ramp for the mining zones in Eagle River Mine. It accesses the primary stoping areas at various take off points: 2 Zone @ the 220 m level, 3 Zone @ 750 m level, 6 Zone, 7 Zone, 807/808/809/810/811/817 Zones at various levels. This ramp currently goes from surface to the deepest level of the mine, which now extends pass the 1033 m level.

The Shaft Ramp starts at approx. 650 m level and continues down to the 779 m level. Eagle River Gold Mine has four shaft stations below the 70 m: 220 m, 460 m, 520 m, and 580 m levels.

General Ramp design is based on the maximum size equipment used in the mine – 430 MTI Underground Trucks. The cross section is required to be 4m height by 5m width. Ramp grades vary from between +15% and -15%.

Haulage and Drawpoints are used for extraction of broken stope ore at the lowest elevation of a stope. Haulage designs are dependent on access configuration and equipment requirement. In some instances, haulage development will have a cross section of 4.0 m height by 5.0 m width. If access is limited to scoop (i.e. loading of truck at remuck, etc.) then the cross section is reduced to 3.5 m height by 4.0 m width which accommodates a 3.5 yard scoop.

This is similar with drawpoint design except that controlling muck flow is imperative. In this instance, the drawpoint cross section is reduced to a 2.5 m height by 3.75 m width. The height is critical to "choke" muck flow which makes over pull less likely to occur. In shrinkage mining, it is important not to over muck ore from the stope and thereby create a void in the stope that could collapse and cause a sudden drop in the top of the muck pile.

Service Raises are used to access both longhole and shrinkage stopes. The raise angles are generally between 60 degrees to 90 degrees and cross section sizes are between 1.8 m × 1.8 m and 2.4 m × 2.4 m depending on the application. If a Service Raise is used for Shrinkage Stope the raise is generally 1.8 m × 1.8 m to 2.1 m × 2.1 m. If the Service Raise is going to be used in a Longhole Stope or developed in waste with dogholes for access then the raise will be either 2.1 m × 2.1 m or 2.4 m × 2.4 m. The principal design criteria are the angle of the raise, mine rescue personnel access and the uses/equipment to be moved.

Sills are on geology control with respect to line during the development phase. The grade of the heading is generally set at +2% barring any unique situations. The width is generally maintained between 2.4 and 3.0 m. The height is usually designated at 2.7 m.

Mine ventilation in the western portion of the mine is supplied by a 700 HP fresh air fan that brings a total of 250K CFM underground. Two 200 HP fans, located in the east supply 140K CFM.

Mishi Mine

Gold has been intermittently produced from the Mishi Open Pit Mine since 2002. In 2012, Wesdome began continuous production from the Mishi pit with the highest production year in 2015 when approximately 9,500 ounces were produced from 132,000 tonnes of Mishi ore.

Mining is undertaken by mining contractors using conventional truck and shovel equipment. Present mining utilizes a surface fleet of equipment consisting of up to four production drills producing 2.5 inch to 3 inch diameter blast holes, up to five 50 tonne haulage trucks, up to three excavators, a dozer and surface utility vehicles on single shifts during the day. The selected truck and an excavator of appropriate size for ore and waste assuming a bench height of 5 m. However, the ramp will be located on the footwall side.

Analysis of mineable blocks on typical benches and cross-sections at the mill cut-off grade indicate the dilution will mainly appear at the ore zone-waste contact, with a minor component along the contact with low grade blocks. Mining recovery is estimated using the assumption that ore loss will mostly occur at the contact between zones and the face angle of broken rock when loading. From cross-sectional evaluation, the dilution was estimated to range between 10-12% pure waste with ore recoveries ranging between 85-90% with good blasting practice as well as good dilution control practices.

The open pit was designed with Whittle Pit software and incorporated a ramp into the pit. The ramp was designed for only single lane traffic on both of the two separate pit bottoms. Based on productivity rate and sensitivity to the stripping ratio, the one-way ramp width has been reduced from 10.85 m to 8.0 m wide to accommodate a 50-tonne-capacity off-road class of rear-dump trucks. The ramp is located on the footwall in case the pit is enlarged or deepened. In order to reduce the volume of waste to be stripped, the last bench on each of the pit bottoms will not have a permanent ramp access. The ramp gradient is 10%, and the ramp exit is on the southwest side of the pit to minimize the haulage distance to the waste dump. The Eagle River mill is 2 km from the Mishi Pit. The initial pit is approximately 410 m long by 230 m wide and 70 m deep with Western and Eastern extensions planned in later years.

In summary, the mine design parameters are:

- 150,000-180,000 tonnes per year (milling constraint)
- 5 m high mining bench with triple bench at final walls
- Ramp gradient of 10% on single lane traffic ramp

PROCESSING AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Wesdome initially leased then subsequently acquired the former Magnacon mill and tailings facilities in 1996. The mill is 17 km by road from the mine. The mill capacity was increased from 600 to 1,000 tonnes per day in 1999. Even though the addition of the cone crusher expanded capacity to the permitted level of 1,200 tonnes per day on a crushing basis, required maintenance time means the practical limit is approximately 1,050 tonnes per day as it is configured to achieve targeted gold recoveries.

The mill employs the Merrill-Crowe process for the recovery of gold from Eagle River ore with about 40% of the gold recovered into a gravity concentrate using a Knelson concentrator. The Merrill-Crowe process involves cyanide solution and zinc precipitation. Precipitate is refined on site to produce doré bars containing approximately 80%-92% gold. By-product silver is recovered at a rate of one part for every six to ten parts of gold. The doré bars are shipped to the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa for refining. Overall mill recoveries for Eagle River is around 95% and for Mishi ore around 85%.

The mill tailings commonly average grades of 0.25-0.50 g/t Au are deposited in the tailings pond. Water from this pond is reclaimed for use in the mill process as required to minimize the discharge of effluent. The mill operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week with two crews working 12 hour shifts on a seven days in, seven days out rotation.

The Tailings Management Area (TMA) consists of the Magnacon tailings pond located to the south side of the mill and the Clearwater Polishing Pond located to the northeastern of the mill. The TMA facility has undergone various phases of modifications between 1995 and 2015. The most recent modification took place in the summer of 2015 when Stage 3 of Phase IV at the tailings pond was complete in 2017. The TMA modifications were outlined in the Application for Certificate of Approval in 2006. A new design for the next vertical extension is underway (Stage 4 to 8).

Thickened tailings are transported using a conveyor to stockpiles on the west side of the TMA. When the stockpiles are large enough, the thickened tailings are re-distributed or pushed down into the TMA using a tractor. Thickened tailings have a moisture content of about 22% (dry weight basis) and contain about 32% fine sand, 60% silt and 8% clay size particles.

The Eagle River Mine is supported by two surface settling ponds by the portal while the Mishi Pit is supported by a settling pond to its north to manage water quality.

INFRASTRUCTURE, PERMITTING AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Mining is a highly-regulated business in Ontario, Canada under the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada. The key mining permits for operations at the Eagle River Mine are Certificates of Approval of Industrial Sewage Works issued by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) and Closure Plans approvals issued by the Ontario Ministry of Mines and Northern Development (MNDM).

The Certificates of Approval stipulate specific conditions for monitoring mine and mill water discharges and set limits on water pH, suspended solids and various deleterious substances such as dissolved metals (Copper, Zinc, etc). The Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER) include effluent limits on releases of arsenic, copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, zinc, radium-226 and total suspended solids. The MMER also impose limits on the pH of effluent and prohibit the discharge of effluent that is acutely lethal to fish. The MMER require effluent monitoring and reporting, environmental effects monitoring, and provide provisions for the authorization of metal mines to dispose of their waste rock and tailings in water frequented by fish, in certain cases.

In Ontario, closure plans must be accepted by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, must conform to the Mining Act and provide a detailed budget and financial assurance for the work. Wesdome has four approved closure plans covering the Eagle River Mine, the Mishi and Magnacon Mine sites and the Mill Complex which includes the present TMA.

Closure plan amendments to update existing plans are in progress and will very likely involve an increase in financial assurance. These were submitted to the MNDM in 2012 and are currently still in process. Details of the plans include removal of all buildings and equipment, sealing underground openings, breaking and burying all concrete with waste rock, contouring waste rock to slopes safe to wildlife and re-vegetating the tailings. All non-salvageable or contaminated material will be removed and disposed of at a certified landfill. Mine site roads will be scarified with a grader, allowed to re-vegetate naturally and trenched to restrict access.

In addition, an array of studies, permits and approvals are maintained which cover operational practices of the Eagle River mine, Mishi Mine, Magnacon Mine, the mill complex and all attendant facilities and limits and are administered by various municipal, provincial and federal agencies ranging from the Municipal Department of Health to the Canadian Coast Guard.

The environmental management system at Wesdome Mines is based on required effluent sampling at the mill and mine sites as mandated by the requirements of the “Certificates of Approval” issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change of Ontario as well as the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations. Unfortunately, there is a lack of water storage volume within the TMA and active water treatment and management is required to operate this facility to comply with Provincial and Federal Regulations. Under new management, Wesdome engaged Story Environment Inc. in 2014 to conduct, implement, monitor, report and manage our environmental affairs.

The Tailings Management Area (TMA) is located 500 m southeast of the mill. It consists of two tailings lines, a tailings dam and berm system, a concrete spillway, pump house, appropriate seepage and collection ponds and diversion ditches. The main rockfill dam located at the southeast corner of the TMA is founded on bedrock, has a crest length of 180 m and a maximum height of 13 m. Rockfill berms and access roads encircle the TMA on the north and south perimeters. Upstream slopes are covered by a layer of sand for filtration and a synthetic impermeable liner. Tailings water is reclaimed for use in the mill and, therefore, discharge into the environment is minimized, consisting mainly of seasonal snowmelt and rainfall. External Annual inspections are conducted to verify dam stability.

The Company has performed an airborne survey in Q3 2017 to estimate the tailings capacity at the TMF. The remaining capacity is estimated over 3 years of operation. The Company plans to increase the TMF capacity in the upcoming years with the stage 4 to 8 expansion.

CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

2017 Production from the Eagle River Complex are as follows:

	Tonnes milled	Head grade (g/t Au)	Mill recovery	Ounces produced
Eagle River	157,250	10.6	95.0%	50,996
Mishi	152,591	2.0	83.0%	7,985

The cash costs and all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold in 2017 were $1,097 (2016 - $1,218) and $1,489 (2016 - $1,681), respectively. The production costs of $204 (2016 - $184) per tonne milled.

Please refer to the section entitled "Non-IFRS Performance Measures" in the Company's 2017 Annual Management Discussion and Analysis for the reconciliation of cash costs and all-in sustaining costs of gold ounces to the Financial Statements.

In 2017, Wesdome incurred capital development expenditures at Eagle River of $14.2 million (2016 - $15.6 million) and exploration and evaluation expenditures of $3.2 million (2016 - $3.8 million). In addition, the Company incurred $0.8 million (2016 - $0.9) in 2017 for plant and equipment upgrades at the Eagle River Complex.

EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

The Eagle River Complex is a mature mining operation with potential for exploration to identify new zones within and around the mining operation. A modest increase in drilling in recent years has led to new discoveries and has increased mineral reserves, net of depletion.

At Eagle, the Company is continuing to develop and explore two parallel zones, the No. 7 and 300 zones that during 2017 returned strong grades, longer strike lengths with greater continuity, and greater than average ore widths. Generally, exploration is focused on drilling the parallel zones both up and down plunge and to the east, testing the theory that the parallel zones may repeat themselves across the mine similar to the No. 8 Zone. A total of 380 m of new development is underway to provide drill platforms for the planned 25,000 m of exploration drilling and 25,000 m of definition drilling to better define and expand the current resource base at the high grade 303 East Zone up and down plunge, the 711 and 300 West Zones down plunge, and at various locations along the No. 8 Zone.

The Company is planning an additional 5,000 m surface drilling program to explore for additional zones along these structures within the relatively untested areas of the eastern 2.0 km portion of the mine diorite. Exploration targeting is being aided with the creation of a comprehensive 3D geologic model that incorporates all recent and historic information to identify potential gold bearing structures and possible traps for gold along these structures.

At the Mishi Mine, the 2017 drilling is now complete and returned positive results from two areas located 600 m and 1,700 m west of the existing open pit mining operations. Data compilation from approximately 30,000 m of drilling conducted in 2017 to the west of the Mishi open pit is ongoing and will be used to update reserves and resources later in the year and incorporated into a long-term growth scenario for mining at Mishi.

QUEBEC WESDOME PROJECT – KIENA COMPLEX

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the 43-101 technical report (the "Quebec Wesdome Project Technical Report'') entitled "Technical Report for the Quebec Wesdome Project", dated December 15, 2015 prepared by Bruno Turcotte, P.Geo, of InnovExplo Inc., Denis Gourde, Eng. of InnovExplo Inc. and Pierre-Luc Richard, P.Geo, of InnovExplo Inc. A summary of the information contained in the Quebec Wesdome Project Technical Report is set forth below and defined terms in the summary have the meanings ascribed to them in the Quebec Wesdome Project Technical Report. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully-described herein. The Quebec Wesdome Project Technical Report is available on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

The technical and scientific information disclosed in this AIF in respect of the Quebec Wesdome Project, was prepared, verified and reviewed by Marc-Andre Pelletier, P. Eng, Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Michaud, P.Geo., Vice President, Exploration of the Company and each is a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 -Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Subsequent to the filing of the Quebec Wesdome Project Technical Report, a portion of the land position was sold and an exploration program was launched. The details of these events are discussed under the heading "Update on Activities", below.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kiena Mine Complex is a fully permitted, integrated mining and milling infrastructure, which includes a 930 m production shaft and a 2,000 tpd mill. From 1981 to 2013, the mine produced 1.75 million ounces of gold from 12.5 million tonnes at a head grade of 4.5 g/t Au. The bulk of this production came from the S-50 Zone between depths of 100 m and 1,000 m. In 2013, operations were suspended due to a combination of the declining gold price and lack of developed reserves. The infrastructure has been preserved on care and maintenance status.

Wesdome is the sole owner of the Quebec Wesdome Project. The Project represents the amalgamation of twenty-one (21) properties and five (5) mining titles that are not specifically attached to any property. The Project comprises three (3) mining concessions, three hundred forty-four (344) staked mining claims, and seventeen (17) map-designated claims. It covers an aggregate area of 7,578.62 ha, and comprises the following infrastructure:

- The Kiena milling facility;
- The Kiena tailings facility;
- Ten (10) shafts and underground developments from past producers and exploration projects.

On July 16, 2015, all mining titles constituting the Quebec Wesdome Project were converted into "designation cells" or "map-designated claims". Consequently, the Quebec Wesdome Project now consists of one contiguous block comprising 195 mining claims (including two isolated mining claims, CDC 2238678 and 2238679) staked by electronic map designation (map-designated claims), and three (3) mining concessions covering an aggregate area of 7,863.41 ha. The map-designated claims and mining concessions are subject to terms under a number of agreements.

In GESTIM, all titles are in good standing and registered 100% to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd, except for the Siscoe Extension and Maufort properties. The Siscoe Extension property is registered 75% to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd and 25% to Maurice Fortin. The Maufort property is registered 50% to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd and 50% to Dynacor Mines Inc. (now Malaga Inc.).

All infrastructure components have the necessary permits and authorizations. The Kiena environmental department is aware of the main legal requirements and continue to perform all required monitoring studies.

HISTORY

This section provides a history of Wesdome's involvement in the Quebec Wesdome Project.

1945: The origin of the Company's business can be traced back to Western Quebec Mines Inc., incorporated in 1945. Western Quebec Mines began developing the Dorval-Siscoe property and carried out various exploration work on the property until 1975.

1976: Wesdome Resources Limited ("Wesdome Resources") was created as a joint venture in 1976 for the purpose of exploring and developing the Wesdome property (formerly the Dorval-Siscoe property). The word "Wesdome" is a combination of the names Western Quebec Mines and Dome Exploration Ltd. Wesdome Resources was held 30% by Western Quebec Mines and 70% by Dome Exploration.

1984: On November 13, 1984, Western Quebec Mines agreed to purchase a 40% interest in the Joubi property from Valmag Inc.

1988-1989: The School Mine property, the Shawkey South property and a 35% interest in the Shawkey property were acquired in 1988 and 1989 by Western Quebec Mines from Valmag Inc.

1990: Production started at the Joubi mine in 1990.

1992: On October 27, 1992, Western Quebec Mines acquired the Yankee Clipper property from Goldhunter Explorations Inc.

1993: Western Quebec Mines completed its acquisition of the 100% interest in the Joubi property.

1996: Western Quebec Mines acquired the Dubuisson West property from Republic Goldfields Inc. This property was merged with the Joubi property.

1997: On November 21, 1997, Western Quebec Mines acquired the 525,000 common shares of Wesdome Resources that were held by Dome Exploration. The result was that Wesdome Resources became wholly-owned by Western Quebec Mines.
In November 1997, Western Quebec Mines also acquired the 65% interest of the Shawkey property from Placer Dome. This property hosts the past-producing Shawkey mine. The Shawkey and Shawkey South properties were merged. During the period between 1936 and 1964, the Shawkey mine produced a total of 25,637 ounces of gold from 127,737 metric tons of ore grading an average 6.24 g/t Au.

On December 1, 1997, Western Quebec Mines acquired the Callahan property from Placer Dome.
1998: Western Quebec Mines staked 3 claims (the Lamothe-Extension property) adjacent to the Lamothe property. On January 15, 1998, the Lamothe property was acquired by Western Quebec Mines

from Robert Lamothe and Alphonse Beaudoin.

On November 3, 1998, Western Quebec transferred to Wesdome Resources all its interests in the Lamothe, Lamothe-Extension (now Vassan), Yankee Clipper and Callahan properties.

1999: In October 1999, Dynacor Mines Inc. and Western Quebec Mines signed an agreement whereby ownership of the contiguous Siscoe and Siscoe-Extension (Dynacor Mines) and Wesdome, Lamothe, Lamothe-Extension, Yankee Clipper and Callahan (Wesdome Resources) properties were to be pooled into a new company in order to develop them jointly. The new company, Wesdome Gold Mines Inc., was created by Dynacor Mines, and the latter transferred its 100% interest in the Siscoe property and its 75% interest in the Siscoe-Extension property. Following this, Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. then acquired 100% of the share of Wesdome Resources from Western Québec. During the period between 1929 and 1949, the Siscoe mine produced a total of 802,303 ounces of gold and 306,070 ounces of silver from 2,975,785 metric tons of ore grading an average 9.22 g/t Au and 3.20 g/t Ag. The Joubi mine was closed in 1999 after a 10-year production history. The historical production amounted to 62,283 ounces from 327,561 metric tons of mined ore.

2003: In December 2003, Western Quebec Mines purchased the Kiena Complex and subsequently placed the property into Wesdome Gold Mines Inc., thereby completing and consolidating Wesdome's land package around Lac De Montigny. As a part of this transaction, Wesdome Gold Mines acquired a 100% interest in the Kiena, Kiena West, Lac Dubuisson, Rosenbaum, Dubuisson, Audet Block, Elmac, South Block Kiena, Option Roy and Lac de Montigny properties, and a 50% interest in the Maufort property. Before this transaction, the Kiena mine produced a total of 1.56 million ounces of gold from 10.7 Mt of ore grading an average 4.54 g/t Au.

2006: On February 1, 2006, River Gold Mines Ltd and Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. completed a merger to form the current company called Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd ("Wesdome").

On April 4, 2006, Wesdome staked seven (7) claims and added them to the Vassan property. The Kiena mine was in the pre-production development stage until August 1, 2006, when commercial production commenced.

2007: On July 10, 2007, a merger was completed with parent company Western Quebec Mines on the basis of 1.45 shares of Wesdome for each share of Western Quebec Mines. Wesdome was the surviving operating entity.

2013: Wesdome continuously operated the Kiena mine until its temporary shutdown in June 30, 2013. The mine was placed under a care and maintenance program. During the period between August 2006 and June 2013, the Kiena mine produced a total of 198,708 ounces of gold from 1.826,500 metric tons of ore averaging 3.38 g/t Au.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MINERALIZATION AND DEPOSIT TYPES

The Quebec Wesdome Project lies within the Abitibi Subprovince of the Archean Superior craton, eastern Canada. More precisely, it is located in the Val-d'Or mining district, northwestern Quebec. The Quebec Wesdome Project are located in the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince and the northern part of the Pontiac Subprovince.

The Quebec Wesdome Project straddles the limit between the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince and the northern part of the Pontiac Subprovince. In this region, the Cadillac Tectonic Zone (CTZ) marks the separation between the two. From south to north, the Project is underlain by the lithologies of the

Pontiac Group (PO), the Piché Group (PG), the Héva Formation (HF), the Val-d'Or Formation (VDF), the Jacola Formation (JF) and the La Motte-Vassan Formation (LVF).

The region has several large-scale strike faults and/or shear zones, trending W to WNW and dipping steeply to the north. They are, from south to north: the Cadillac Tectonic Zone (CTZ), the Parfouru Fault (PF), the Marbenite Fault (MF), the Norbenite Fault (NF), the Callahan Fault (CF), the K Shear Zone (KSZ), and the Rivière Héva Fault (RHF). The Quebec Wesdome Project is cut by all of them. These major structures contain dykes or stocks of monzonitic or tonalitic composition with highly variable ages (pre, syn- or post-tectonic) that are spatially associated with several gold mines (Norlartic, Marban, Kiena, Sullivan, Goldex, Siscoe, Joubi, Sigma and Lamaque). The observed diversity in the styles and ages of gold mineralization related to these large-scale strike faults and/or shear zones demonstrates that several distinct episodes of mineralization occur.

Auriferous mineralization observed on the Quebec Wesdome Project can be associated to Archean greenstone-hosted orogenic lode gold deposit type. These deposits are typically distributed along first-order compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones characterized by several strain increments (e.g., Cadillac– Larder Lake Fault Zone) that mark the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries. However, they are seldom located within these first-order structures. Major or first-order faults are interpreted as primary hydrothermal pathways to higher crustal levels; however, only few significant gold deposits are hosted in major faults such as the McWatters mine, Lapa mine and the Orenada deposit, Abitibi Subprovince, Canada.

Significant mineralized quartz veins are commonly hosted in second- and third-order shear zones. Structurally, these shear zones vary from brittle–ductile to ductile, depending on their depth of formation. At depths greater than 10 km, quartz veins are seldom located within shear zones whereas gold mineralization is mostly associated with disseminated sulfides. A widely accepted model for orogenic gold deposit is the continuum model, which involves the migration of hydrothermal fluids from a deep- seated reservoir to mid-crustal level along a crustal-scale fault. This model allows for gold deposits to be formed over a range of crustal depths of more than 15 km. The timing of gold mineralization relative to metamorphism in higher metamorphic grade rocks has been contentious. In the past two decades, complex gold depositional sequences have been documented in several gold deposits that support the concept that gold deposits form by accumulation during several hydrothermal episodes.

The most important feature of the deformation from the perspective of gold mineralization was the development of shear zones. The timing of the shear zones is controversial, but there is general consensus that a significant component of the vertical elongation and thrusting along these fault zones occurred during the Kenoran orogeny. Gold deposits in the Val-d'Or district are hosted or spatially associated with shear zones. The deposits occur in all rock types present in the district, except for the late-tectonic Archean granitic batholiths and the Proterozoic diabase dikes.
At least two major auriferous mineralizing events have been recognized in the Val- d'Or district on the basis of morphological and structural features, ore and alteration mineral assemblages, and crosscutting relationships with intrusive. The older mineralizing event is manifested by veins and breccias (e.g., Norlartic, Marban, Kiena mines, and Main ore zone at Siscoe mine) that are mainly associated with second- order shear zones and commonly folded or boudinaged by D1 deformation. These veins and breccias are cut by diorite and tonalite dikes. The younger auriferous event, which produced the Sigma, Lamaque, Perron-Beaufor, Shawkey, Wesdome and Camflo deposits, as well as the C quartz-tourmaline vein at the Siscoe mine, is represented by veins commonly associated with third-order shear zones. These veins clearly crosscut plutonic rocks and may have formed during the latest stages of D1 deformation.

At least sixty-three (63) mineralized zones and/or veins have been observed on the Quebec Wesdome Project thus far. In terms of host sequences, the zones and/or veins belonging to the Quebec Wesdome Project are distributed as follows: one (1) in the Pontiac Group, three (3) in the Piché Group, three (3) in the Héva Formation, two (2) in the Val-d'Or Formation, thirty-one (31) in the Jacola Formation and twenty-three (23) in the Dubuisson Formation (including the Siscoe Stock). In terms of host lithologies, they are distributed as follows: twenty-seven (27) in competent basalt, twenty-five (25) in granodiorite, diorite and gabbro intrusive bodies, seven (7) in feldspar porphyry dykes, five (5) in komatiite, four (4) in schist, one (1) in tuff and one in greywacke.

In general, mineralized zones and/or veins on the Quebec Wesdome Project are observed close to a large-scale fault. They are often associated with a subsidiary shear zone that may be proximal, adjacent or hosting the mineralization. Many of the zones and/or veins are also deformed and folded. Alteration is dominantly albitization, carbonatization and pyritization, with lesser chloritization and silicification.

Gold-bearing veins in the region exhibit a great variety of orientations, mineralogy and crosscutting relationships, they are classified into the following three main types:

- Type 1: early quartz-carbonate veins cut by various dykes;
- Type 2: deformed veins within a shear zone; and
- Type 3 relatively weak deformed late quartz±tourmaline veins cutting all intrusive types and previous gold-bearing vein systems.

Five exploration guides for gold as follows:

- Gold occurs close to large-scale faults;
- Gold is often associated with a subsidiary shear zone that may be proximal, adjacent or hosting the mineralization;
- Host lithologies are primarily competent basalts and intrusive rocks;
- Many of the auriferous zones and/or veins are deformed and folded; and
- Alteration is dominantly albitization, carbonatization and pyritization, with lesser chloritization and silicification.

The primary environmental control on the formation of mineralized zones was structural: the degree of fracturing. Thus, gold mineralization is mainly hosted in fractured competent units that acted as fluid conduits both during and after deformation. Alteration, notably albitization, likely played a key role in host unit competency. The competency contrast between intrusive bodies or basalts and the talc-chlorite schists may be responsible for strain localization at the rheological boundary, and it induced a secondary permeability that provided greater access to hydrothermal gold-bearing fluids during episodic shear zone movements. The presence in the same area of more than three types of auriferous veins exhibiting a wide range of orientations, mineralogy and crosscutting relationships, and the fact that several generations of dykes and veins are involved, suggests that gold mineralization was the product of multiple mineralizing phases.

EXPLORATION

The Quebec Wesdome Project is located in the middle of a prolific mining camp. It has a number of important large-scale faults and subsidiary shear zones, several types of gold mineralization, and less-explored areas containing lithologies known to host gold deposits elsewhere on the Project.

Most of the recent exploration work on the Project was conducted in the vicinity of the underground workings at the Kiena mine. This study determined that the potential for new discoveries and additional mineral resources on the Project is high, and there are many underexplored areas. Beyond the Kiena mine, diamond drilling tested the same host lithologies to a maximum vertical depth of 250 m. In the Val-d'Or mining camp, mineralized zones typically have greater vertical extension than lateral.

In 2007, Wesdome completed six (6) drill holes on the No. 22 Zone from surface. This provided information in advance of an exploration drift on the 330-metre level. In 2009, positive results on the Dubuisson Zone prompted Wesdome to initiate an underground exploration and development program on the new zone. Since 2007, about 2 km were drifted eastward in order to reach the Dubuisson Zone. Only 150 to 200 m were missing to reach the zone. A series of drilling bays was also excavated in the exploration drift. Drilling bays are spaced 150 m apart and provide excellent access for exploration drilling. In addition, geological mapping was performed on the back of the drift, yielding a lot of geological and structural information.

In 2009, Harold Ferderber carried out a 140-km ground magnetic survey in the area Dubuisson and Dubuisson North areas. The survey covered 6.9 km2. The lines were oriented N030° and spaced 50 m apart. The purpose of the survey was to elaborate the geological interpretation of the Dubuisson Zone. The survey revealed the presence of folds and fault zones.

Two magnetically interpreted folds with ENE-trending axial fold traces are believed to occupy in the northern half of the survey area. A series of magnetic lineaments trending N080° to N085° Az, which extend beyond the survey area (as observed in the previous property-wide compiled magnetic map), are interpreted to represent EW regional D2(?) deformation "shear structures" crossing the survey area. These lineaments are characterized by the juxtaposition of truncated magnetic highs and could also be host to some diorite intrusions belonging to the same trend. A second series of parallel lineaments trending about N345° Az is characterized by the curvature and/or termination of "mag highs" and "lows", possibly representing deformation corridors for which the relative timing remains to be determined. A third series of lineaments trending about N025° to N035° Az are characterized by multiple offsets of "mag highs" and "lows", and are interpreted to represent late NE-trending faults.

DRILLING

Wesdome carried out many drilling programs on the Quebec Wesdome Project between 2007 and 2015. Three hundred sixty-one (361) surface diamond drill holes totalling 138,322.50 m were drilled in the Pontiac and Piché groups, and in the Héva, Val-d'Or, Jacola and Dubuisson formations. On several occasions, large-scale fault zones and their subsidiary faults/shear zones were encountered within these holes, as well as mineralized zones consisting of at least three types of veins. The results of these drilling programs were used to calculate new resource estimates, in particular for the Dubuisson, Dubuisson North and Presqu'ile zones.

In the summer of 2016, Wesdome launched an underground drilling program based on a new interpretation of the depth potential at the former producing Kiena Mine Complex. Initial results were released in a press release dated August 24, 2016. Continued success led to an expansion of the scope of the program, and subsequent results were released in press releases dated November 15, 2016 and February 8, 2017. To date, the Kiena Deep discovery displays impressive grades and potential dimensions. The mineralized system remains open in all directions although at this time the internal geometry, continuity and grade have not been reliably established. Wesdome's goal is to establish size, grade, geometry and continuity as quickly and efficiently as possible. This will provide the confidence required to initiate development, access and drill setups from nearby existing underground workings.

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS AND DATA VERIFICATION

A statistical analysis of all Quality Control data (Blanks, Certified Reference Materials, and Duplicates) from surface drilling programs between 2007 and 2015 provided by Wesdome did not outline any significant analytical issues.

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocols used for the Quebec Wesdome Project follow generally accepted industry standards and that the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for mineral resource estimation.

Analytical work for recent drilling was performed by Techni-Lab (ActLabs) of Ste-Germaine-Boulé (Quebec), a certified commercial laboratory (SCC Accredited Lab #707). Sample preparation was done at Techni-Lab (ActLabs) in Val d'Or (Quebec) and assaying was done by fire assay methods at Techni-Lab (ActLabs) laboratory in Ste-Germaine-Boulé (Quebec). In addition to laboratory internal duplicates, standards and blanks, the geology department inserts blind duplicates, standards and blanks into the sample stream at a frequency of one in twenty to monitor quality control.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Kiena Mine Complex is a fully permitted, integrated mining and milling infrastructure, which includes a 930 m production shaft and a 2,000 tpd mill. From 1981 to 2013, the mine produced 1.75 million ounces of gold from 12.5 million tonnes at a head grade of 4.5 g/t Au. The bulk of this production came from the S-50 Zone between depths of 100 m and 1,000 m. In 2013, operations were suspended due to a combination of the declining gold price and lack of developed reserves. The infrastructure has been preserved on care and maintenance status.

The Kiena mine processing plant became operational in September 1984. A conventional gold recovery process was used. It involved cyanidation and carbon-in pulp (C.I.P.). The principal process steps included: crushing, grinding, leaching by cyanidation, gold adsorption and desorption, electrolysis, melting and casting of doré bars.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESEVE ESTIMATES

The methodology used for the current resource estimate was by polygonal method on cross-sections. A minimum cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au was used for the Mineral Resource estimate.

All drill hole intercepts were calculated at a minimum true thickness of 1.5 m using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed. The authors established this minimum true thickness, which corresponds to the minimum width necessary for a shrinkage mining method. In the case of a mineralized zone wider than the minimum true thickness, but showing grades above the cut-off in only a portion of the zone, the grade was calculated over the full width of the zone, including the low-grade areas. The limits of the composites were based only on assays. This method avoids the possibility of estimating high-grade values for a zone that may not be reproducible by any mining method in the future.

The resource calculation on the Kiena Mine, a 2.8 t/m3 specific gravity was used probably due to the higher density of mafic-ultramafic (komatiite) gangue rock (Beauregard and Gaudreault, 2005). For the current Mineral Resource estimate, a total of 2,940 samples (value ≥ 0) were identified within the boundaries of twenty-one (21) mineralized zones, corresponding to 813 drill hole intercepts.

Based on economic parameters, InnovExplo established that the Quebec Wesdome Project contains total Measured and Indicated Resources below the proposed 100-m- thick crown pillar of 2,500,600 metric tons grading 5.59 g/t Au, for a total of 449,300 ounces and Inferred Resources below the proposed 100-m crown pillar amount to 1,563,300 metric tons grading 7.97 g/t Au, for a total of 400,400 ounces (see following table).

Certain resources in the Kiena Mine were declassified to historical resources at this time pending re-interpretation and revision of the block model parameters.

Based on economic parameters, InnovExplo as of December 16, 2015 established that Wesdome's Québec properties contain:

MINERAL RESOURCES – DECEMBER 16, 2015			
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	CONTAINED OUNCES
Measured	63,700	4.06	8,300
Indicated	2,439,000	5.62	441,000
Measured and indicated	**2,502,700**	**5.59**	**449,300**
Inferred	**1,536,300**	**7.97**	**400,400**

- The independent and qualified person for this resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Bruno Turcotte, P.Geo., M.Sc., and the effective date of the estimate is December 16, 2015.
- These mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Results are presented in situ and undiluted.
- Measured Resources were evaluated from gold grades extrapolated up to 25 m above and below drifts opened within the mineralized zone. A polygon's gold grade is evaluated from muck samples, chip samples and test holes. Measured Resources are present in the Martin Zone only.
- Indicated Resources were evaluated from drill hole results using a polygonal method on vertical longitudinal sections. No inferred Resource was estimated.
- A cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Au was used for Wesdome Deposit Resource Estimate.
- A cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au was used for Kiena Resource Estimate
- A fixed density of 2.8 g/cm3 was used for all zones.
- A minimum horizontal thickness of 2.5 m was applied using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed, or a value of zero when not assayed.
- The high-grade capping value was established at 34.28 g/t Au.
- The number of metric tonnes are rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects.
- InnovExplo is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues that could materially affect the resource estimate.

Update on Activities

Since the filing of the Quebec Wesdome Project Technical Report dated December 15, 2015, two significant events occurred.

On June 9, 2016, Wesdome announced the sale of certain mining claims in the southeast corner of the property to Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. These claims include the Joubi, Dubuisson Ouest and a portion of the Mine Ecole claims. The sale price included a $7.0 million cash payment, plus net smelter return royalties

of 2% for the Mine Ecole claims and 3% for the Joubi claims. These claims cover potential dip and strike extensions of the Goldex Sill. Wesdome believes these potential extensions can most efficiently be explored and developed from the existing and future Goldex Mine infrastructure.

In the summer of 2016, Wesdome launched an underground drilling program based on a new interpretation of the depth potential at the former producing Kiena Mine Complex. Initial results were released in a press release dated August 24, 2016. Continued success led to an expansion of the scope of the program, and subsequent results were released in press releases dated November 15, 2016 and February 8, 2017. To date, the Kiena Deep discovery displays impressive grades and potential dimensions.

On August 24 and September 15, 2016, the Company announced encouraging early underground drill results from this exploration program.

Highlights:

- 94.35 g/t Au over 17.40 m uncut (18.03 g/t cut) in hole U-6124
- 192.95 g/t Au over 14.25 m uncut (18.80 g/t cut) in hole U-6125
- 238.81 g/t Au over 5.00 m uncut (15.71 g/t cut) in hole U-6125
- 8.43 g/t Au over 8.2 m uncut (3.82 g/t cut) in hole U-6130

Multiple occurrences of coarse native gold were observed in all four intervals.

At that time, two drills were used to test for a repetition of the S-50 Zone along a Z-fold interpretation 200 m – 300 m below existing mine infrastructure at a depth of approximately 1,200 m. Based on these encouraging results, the Company subsequently added two more drills to accelerate the exploration with the goal of determining the extent, continuity and geometry of the Kiena Deep gold system. Drilling continued to trace the Kiena Deep mineralized system along an altered and deformed north northwest trending ("NNW") basalt-komatiite contact zone. Step out holes have confirmed mineralization 550 m NNW along trend and over a depth range of 400 m.

Drilling continues to identify two styles of mineralization spatially related to a basalt-komatiite (ultramafic) contact zone that trends NNW.

1. High grade extensional quartz veins in basalt (Upper Quartz Vein Zone), and
2. Albitized stockwork and vein breccia systems in sheared and altered zones (Lower Stockwork Zone)

There are likely multiple zones which remain only partially defined and are open. The full extent of the mineralized system has not been delineated. It has been traced 550 m along the contact area trend between depths 1,000 m and 1,400 m and remains open down dip and along strike. Step out holes 6146 and 6147 are of significant interest as these holes have intersected quality grade over wide widths some 150 m north, and 250 m south along trend of the known mineralized system.

Drilling Progress

During Q1 2017, four drills operated on levels 670 m, 770 m, 910 m and 960 m. Challenging drilling conditions in the deformed and altered contact area were addressed with a combination of bits, drill assemblies and specialized drilling reagents.

As a result of the favourable drilling, the Company decided to drive an exploration ramp to provide drilling platforms for exploration. Previously, drill access was limited by existing mine infrastructure making

conditions very difficult to reach the intended targets. Completion of the exploration ramp will provide ability to drill shorter holes at better angles, and accelerate access to the Upper Quartz Zone and A Zone.

CMAC-Thyssen Mining has been selected as the contractor, and a total of 365 m of ramp development was achieved in Q4 2017 for a total of 509 m advanced in 2017. The development activities were temporarily suspended during the quarter following a fatality of a contract worker that occurred on September 9, 2017. The site investigation has concluded and the development resumed early in October 2017. The first drill bay was completed in October 2017 and drilling of Kiena Deep has begun. A second drill moved in the exploration ramp in December 2017. The diamond drilling activities are going well and the holes drilled from the exploration ramp so far have reached the planned length. This project is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2018, at a cost of approximately $6.9 million. This confirms the Company's commitment to advancing Kiena Deep to the next level.

Development of the Kiena Deep exploration ramp has progressed, with 878 linear metres completed to date. The ramp is expected to be completed by the end of March 2018. In sequence with the ongoing ramp development, drilling of the Kiena Deep resumed on Zone B and the untested gap between Zone B and Zone A. Comparatively, Zone B is a lower grade, wider zone of quartz stockwork and gold mineralization compared to Zone A and the Upper Quartz zone, that consist of predominantly quartz veins and breccias. Drilling of the Zone A and Upper Quartz of the Kiena Deep is expected to commence in March and April 2018, respectively.

A second drill was mobilized early December to delineate the deeper part of the Kiena Deep Zone B sector. To date, 24 holes at the 1002 m-level have been completed. Drilling confirms the existence of a multi-vein quartz stockwork/breccia system occurring near altered and deformed komatiite-tholeiitic basalt contacts. Early results from Kiena Deep B zone indicate moderate to locally higher gold grades obtained with occasional visible gold observed (see below highlights from press release dated February 8, 2018). Additionally, the new platforms on the ramp have enabled shorter, more accurate holes, significantly improving drilling performance.

Results Highlights:

- 34.37 g/t Au uncut (24.16 g/t cut) over 4.5 m core length (1.6 m true width) in hole 6186*
- 5.25 g/t Au uncut (5.25 g/t cut) over 4.1 m core length (2.6 m true width) in hole 6241A
- 23.07 g/t Au uncut (23.07 g/t cut) over 0.9 m core length (0.7 m true width) in hole 6243
- 4.17 g/t Au uncut (4.17 g/t cut) over 13.0 m core length (12.7 m true width) in hole 6250
- Including 17.4 g/t Au over 2.0 m core length (17.4 g/t cut)

Drilling is continuing throughout 2018 and an updated resource estimate is expected in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Auxiliary Targets

The diamond drilling activity in the VC Zone and the S50 Zone continued during Q4 2017 with the aim to further delineate existing resources, which could potentially aid in a recommencement of production in the short to mid-term. As such, recent drilling was focused with 2 drills on several auxiliary targets, which are close to existing workings, open at depth, and demonstrate near-term development potential. The second drill moved from the 67m level (VC Zone) in the exploration ramp in December 2017 in order to accelerate the diamond drill program targeting the Kiena Deep Zone. The drilling in the S50 Zone continued in December 2017 with one drill.

The Company is currently drilling the VC Zone at depth where it is immediately accessible from the 960 m level and the 980 m level. At shallower depths there is potential for the S-50 southeast lens and the South Zone, which remain open below the 330 m level. A 120 metre long exploration drift will be developed in Q2 2018 on 67 m level to provide a better diamond drilling access to the VC1 and VC6 Zones.

1) VC Zone – 670 - 1100 m levels

This zone remains open at depth. Recent results include the following highlights (see February 8, 2018):

- 6.68 g/t Au uncut (6.02 g/t cut) over 37.6 m core length (6.1 m true width) in hole 6187
- Including 10.01 g/t Au over 20.5 m core length (8.8 g/t cut)
- 6.61 g/t Au uncut (5.15 g/t cut) over 17.0 m core length (6.0 m true width) in hole 6191
- Including 34.83 g/t Au over 2.3 m core length (24.0 g/t cut)
- 98.51 g/t Au uncut (19.63 g/t cut) over 3.0 m core length (2.2 m true width) in hole 6228
- 8.07 g/t Au uncut (8.07 g/t cut) over 6.8 m core length (4.7 m true width) in hole 6231

The VC Zone is not included in the most recent mineral resource estimates. These encouraging results demonstrate the VC Zone continues at depth and offers potential to increase resources in close proximity to existing mine infrastructure.

2) S-50 Zone

More recent results (see February 8, 2018) include:

- 17.89 g/t Au uncut (16.3 g/t cut) over 6.0 m core length (5.0 m true width) in hole 6190
- 4.68 g/t Au uncut (4.68 g/t cut) over 13.2 m core length (1.1 m true width) in hole 6211
- 18.5 g/t Au uncut (18.5 g/t cut) over 0.7 m core length (0.3 m true width) in hole 6222A

3) South Zone – open below 330 m level

Previous limited drilling returned the following highlights (see press release dated January 2, 2013):

- 21.07 g/t Au uncut over 7.5 m core length (8.60 g/t cut) in hole U5454
- 10.59 g/t Au uncut over 5.1 m core length (8.86 g/t cut) in hole U5445
- 11.40 g/t Au uncut over 3.5 m core length (11.40 g/t cut) in hole U5411

Drilling is continuing and a resource update is expected by the end of 2018.

MOSS LAKE PROPERTY

Unless stated otherwise, the information in this section is based upon the 43-101 technical report (the "Moss Lake Technical Report and PEA") entitled "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Moss Lake Project", prepared by Sylvie Poirier, Eng., of InnovExplo, along with Pierre-Luc Richard, M.Sc., P.Geo., Julie Palich M.Sc., and Gary Patrick B.Sc. and having an effective date of May 31, 2013. A summary of the information contained in the Moss Lake Technical Report and PEA is set forth below and defined terms in the summary have the meanings ascribed to them in the Moss Lake Technical Report and PEA. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully-described herein. The Moss Lake Technical Report and PEA was filed on September 9, 2013 on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

The technical and scientific information disclosed in this AIF in respect of the Moss Lake Project, was prepared, verified and reviewed by Marc-Andre Pelletier, P. Eng, Chief Operating Officer, and Michael Michaud, P.Geo., Vice President, Exploration of the Company and each is a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 -Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

In 2016, Wesdome completed the acquisition of mining properties adjoining the Moss Lake Property. The Company acquired from Canoe Mining Ventures Corp. ("Canoe Mining") a 100% interest in the Coldstream Project ("Coldstream") and the Hamlin-Deaty Creek Property ("Hamlin"), which flank the Company's Moss Lake properties located 100 km due west of Thunder Bay, Ontario. With this acquisition, Wesdome consolidated its land position in the Shebandowan Greenstone Belt. The acquired properties include the former producing Coldstream Mine and East Coldstream gold deposit and their potential untested extensions. Details of this new initiative are summarized under the heading "Update on Activities", below.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, AND LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Moss Lake property is located in Moss Township, approximately 100 km west of the city of Thunder Bay, in the province of Ontario, Canada. The nearest settlement is Kashabowie, located 24 km to the northeast on provincial Highway 11 (part of the TransCanada highway system). The property lies within NTS map sheet 52B/10. Most of the property lies within Moss Township and the remainder in the Burchell Lake area. The surrounding land has an altitude of about 445 to 490 m above mean sea level.

Access is by road, generally from Thunder Bay via provincial highways 11/17 west to Shabaqua Corners and west again on Highway 11 towards Fort Frances, Rainy River and the state of Minnesota. Twelve (12) km west of the village of Kashabowie, the "Swamp Road" gravel road, part of a network of sporadically used logging roads, branches off towards the south. The Moss Lake property is approximately 15 km south of Highway 11 in a direct line, and approximately 21 km via the logging roads. A four-wheel drive pickup truck is necessary, particularly for the last segment of the drive after reaching Hermia Lake Road.

The property consists of one block of land comprised of 105 unpatented mining claims and two 21-year mining leases comprising 15 patented claims. The mining claims and leases are of irregular shapes and sizes aggregating a total of 3,224.09 ha. All the unpatented mining claims and mining leases are registered 100% in the name of Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

The property has no permanent inhabitants, although there is a well-equipped small cabin owned and maintained by Moss Lake Gold Mines. The available water and aggregate material are more than sufficient for exploration and mining purposes, although there is only a limited amount of harvestable timber as the general area has seen extensive logging activities over the last 30 years. There is ample and suitable room

available for the establishment of mining and processing operations, waste piles, and a tailings management area.

Some of the historical buildings have been demolished. The ramp portal has been blocked with muck and the ramp was allowed to naturally flood. The only remaining building, a few metres beside the ramp portal, is currently used as a core shack and storage facility by Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. The yard around the portal holds numerous core racks.

Grid power is available on Highway 11. Natural gas is available at Shabaqua Corners, approximately 40 km east of Kashabowie and in Atikokan to the west. A branch of the CN railroad parallels Highway 11 near Kashabowie. Thunder Bay, a 1.5-hour drive to the east, is by far the largest city in the region with 113,000 inhabitants. All services required to service a mining operation may be found in this city.

HISTORY

In September 1982, Tandem Resources Ltd ("Tandem") entered into an agreement whereby it could acquire a 100% interest in a group of forty-two (42) contiguous staked claims, including the fifteen (15) brought to lease in 1983 and 1986 from a group composed of three individuals and two junior companies (the "Group"). The claims were centred on the original Snodgrass Lake showing dating from the 1930s. Storimin Exploration Ltd ("Storimin") entered into a joint venture ("JV") agreement covering the 42 claims with Tandem in 1984. The Tandem/Storimin JV earned the 100% interest and thereafter the Group was entitled to the greater of a collective $25,000 annual advance royalty payment or a collective 10% Net Profits Royalty ("NPR").

In September 1990, Central Crude Limited ("CCL") optioned the same property from Tandem/Storimin, inheriting the underlying agreement. CCL thereby obtained the right to earn a 51% interest in the property by fulfilling expenditure and cash payment obligations, and the right to earn an additional 9% to earn a 60% interest in the property by fulfilling additional obligations. CCL staked and optioned new claims adjacent or close to the 42-claim group but these were not included in the underlying agreement. Many of these additional claims have lapsed and some, if not all, have been restaked by third parties since that time. CCL fulfilled its obligations to earn a 51% interest in the 42 claims, and reorganized in 1994 to become Moss Lake Gold Mines Limited ("Moss Lake Gold Mines"). Tandem/Storimin exchanged their collective 49% interest in the original 42-claim property for shares in Moss Lake Gold Mines.

Moss Lake Gold Mines subsequently optioned additional claims from other parties, as detailed below, all contiguous with the original 42 claims to form one large block. Moss Lake Gold Mines also staked a small number of additional claims, largely to replace the Moss Lake Gold Mines claims that came open.

In June 1999, Moss Lake Gold Mines purchased the 1.25% royalty held by Golden Hart Explorations Inc. (formerly known as Belore Mines Limited), one of the parties to the underlying agreement. Thereafter and to the time of writing of the 2010 report by Watts, Griffis and McOuat (Risto and Breede, 2010), the four remaining members of the Group remained entitled to the greater of a collective $21,875 annual advance royalty payment or collective 8.75% NPR.

In early 1998, sixteen (16) claims forming part of the north portion of the original 42-claim property came open and were restaked by Berland Resources Ltd and Benton Resources Corp as three mining claims (1232109, 1232111 and 1232112) totalling 15 single-unit claims. In July 1998, Moss Lake Gold Mines purchased a 100% interest in these three claims. The two vendors are entitled to a collective 1% Net Smelter Returns royalty ("NSR"). These three "new" claims are included in the underlying agreement;

therefore, this portion of the underlying agreement portion of the overall property is subject to a 1% NSR and an 8.75% NPR.

In September 1999, Moss Lake Gold Mines acquired a 100% interest in the Fountain Lake property consisting of 99 mining claims with a surface area equivalent to 149 single unit claims, adjacent to the Moss Lake property, from Landis Mining Corporation, John Ternowesky, Eugene Belisle and Noel Belisle. In return, the vendors received one-time cash payments and shares in Moss Lake Gold Mines. They are entitled to a collective 2.5% NSR. Moss Lake Gold Mines may purchase 40% of the 2.5% NSR for $1,000,000. Since the Fountain Lake agreement came into effect, a small number of claims have come open and been restaked by or for Moss Lake Gold Mines and remain part of the agreement. One claim that came open was restaked by a third party and is no longer part of the agreement. The Fountain Lake property remains essentially the same size and shape it was in September 1999.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MINERALIZATION AND DEPOSIT TYPES

The property lies about 2 to 3 km southeast of the boundary between the Quetico and Wawa subprovinces, in the westernmost Ontarian part of the Wawa Subprovince. A considerable portion of the Moss Lake property is underlain by intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks of the northeast-trending, fault-bounded Central Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanic Belt (Osmani, 1997), a subunit of the Shebandowan Greenstone Belt, itself part of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Province.

Gold mineralization in the Moss Lake deposit, between Snodgrass Lake and Span Lake, occurs in sheared intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks and in sheared and fractured diorite to gabbro or feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies emplaced within intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks of the CFB. Gold mineralization in the Snodgrass Lake area has been described in detail by Chorlton (1987) and Harris (1970). At the Moss Lake deposit, the diorite to gabbro bodies, the quartz-feldspar and feldspar porphyries, and the felsic metavolcanics are all cut by the Snodgrass Shear Zone, a steeply dipping ductile shear zone up to 4.5 m wide and striking NE (N040) to ENE (N060-N075).

Mineralization appears as disseminated sulphides, quartz-albite veining and flooding, as well as late faulting. Alteration minerals related to mineralization consist mainly of silica, albite, sericite, carbonates, and sulphides (pyrite and minor chalcopyrite). Other alteration minerals not necessarily associated with mineralization are chlorite, hematite and epidote. Other anomalous gold values were also obtained from fractured diorite, sheared feldspar porphyry, and a moderately deformed, pink-weathering quartz-amphibole-phyric intrusion. This relatively late porphyry dyke or sill intrudes the diorite and felsic schist. In hand specimen, the quartz-amphibole-phyric intrusion is said to show a strong resemblance to the syenogranitic rocks of the Moss Lake Stock, suggesting both may be related to the same magmatic event.

Previous reports agreed that a model for the Moss Lake gold deposit implies an “intrusion-related gold deposit”. Although some authors have favoured a porphyry-style deposit, others have thought of it as a hybrid model between porphyry and more classical orogenic models.

EXPLORATION

In 1936, Mining Corporation of Canada examined the Snodgrass showing by digging seven (7) trenches along the mineralized zone. In 1945, Lobanor Gold Mines Limited drilled twelve (12) holes for a total footage of 4,695 ft (1,431.0 m), reportedly intersecting three (3) zones of Au and Ag intervals.

In 1947, Airways Exploration Ltd found gold working on claims around Fountain Lake belonging to prospectors Fisher and Cramette. In 1952, Airways Exploration optioned these claims to Great Lakes Copper Mines Ltd ("Great Lakes"). A geological survey was carried out that same year. Great Lakes subsequently acquired control of the claims, and in 1954, Newkirk Mining Corporation optioned the ground. A resistivity survey was completed, which located several anomalies. Two years later, in 1956, the property reverted to Great Lakes Copper Mines Ltd who carried out an electromagnetic survey, and then drilled fifteen (15) holes totalling 5,477 ft in 1956-57.

Beginning in the 1970s, gold exploration intensified on the property when Falconbridge drilled the Snodgrass Lake occurrence. During the spring of 1979, Mountainview Explorations Inc. carried out a horizontal loop EM survey over the ice on Fountain Lake. Conductors were located, some of which were interpreted to be caused by faults or shears. In 1982, Canadian Nickel Company of Canada Limited (Inco) conducted a regional magnetic and electromagnetic airborne geophysical survey and also drilled a gold showing in the immediate northeast extension of the Moss Lake resource area, today known as the Span Lake Zone.

In 1983, Tandem Resources Ltd ("Tandem") drilled five surface holes totalling 2,170 ft (661.4 m).

In 1984, a new joint venture was signed between Tandem and Storimin Exploration Ltd ("Storimin").

From 1986 to 1989, the Tandem/Storimin JV drilled 204 surface holes totalling 164,743 ft (50,213.6 m).

In 1987 and 1988, the JV carried out an underground exploration program via a decline and drifts. The underground development included 2,217 ft (675.7 m) of decline, 183 ft (55.8 m) of cross cuts, and 904 ft (275.5 m) of drifting on the Main Zone. This development reached a vertical depth of 316 ft (96.3 m). The JV drilled 32 underground holes totalling 4,967 ft (1,513.9 m) and carried out extensive muck, face and back sampling.

The JV surface drilling identified several fairly closely-spaced, parallel to subparallel, gold-bearing veins over a strike length of 4,000 ft and width of 800 ft (1,219 m by 244 m), largely hosted by altered, sheared, (±pyritic) diorite. The Main Zone was recognized over a 1,200 ft (365 m) strike length to a depth of 1,300 ft (396 m) and dips near vertically. It was interpreted to be cut off by N-S trending faults on both the west and east sides. At that time, the JV had not yet intersected what subsequently became known as the QES Zone, located approximately 600 ft (180 m) northeast along strike and slightly fault-offset to the south from the Main Zone area. In September 1990, Central Crude Limited ("CCL") optioned the 42-claim Moss Lake property, and an intensive surface exploration program began in January 1990 following the signing of a letter of intent. Sixty-nine (69) holes totalling 80,399 ft (24,505.6 m) were drilled by June 1991, largely on the QES Zone found by Noranda while testing for an ENE extension of the Main Zone. In late 1992, an additional seven (7) holes totalling 14,380 ft (4,383.0 m) were drilled at depth on the QES Zone. Noranda optioned several adjacent and nearby properties during the same time period. Small portions of some of these properties form part of the present Moss Lake property.

In 1996, Moss Lake Gold Mines carried out a 17-hole diamond drilling program. Eleven (11) of these holes were infill holes in the Main Zone area, five (5) were infill holes on the QES Zone, and the last hole completed on a drilling section across a gold-anomalous area on the southwest portion of the property.
In 1999, Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd acquired the Fountain Lake property from Landis Mining Corporation, John Ternowesky, Eugene Belisle and Noel Belisle (referred to as the Fountain Lake / Ternowesky agreement).

In 2004, Moss Lake Gold Mines completed an 8-hole diamond drilling program for 1,601 m.

In autumn 2007, Moss Lake Gold Mines drilled hole ML-07-24 (500.2 m) to test the western extension of the Moss Lake Main Zone. Best assays from this hole were 1.15 g/t Au over 1m, 2.08 g/t Au over 1m, and 1.12 g/t Au over 1m.

In 2017, Wesdome consolidated land in the area which previously constrained the northeast (NE) conceptual pit limit. Recent I.P. (induced polarization surveys) have traced what we believe to be potential extensions of pyrite mineralization associated with the Moss Lake Deposit. Drilling in 2017 has now extended known mineralization over a strike length of 4.5 km. The geophysical expression (IP) extends over a strike length of 8.0 km.

DRILLING

The Moss Lake deposit has been extensively drilled at 15 to 50 m spacing over a 2.5 km length and to depths of 300 m.

The last exploration program was conducted in 2016 and 2017, Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. completed a major diamond drill program on the Moss Lake and Coldstream Properties located 120 km west of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Seven drill holes totalling 3182.6 m were drilled on the South grid, and an additional 25 drill holes totalling 15514.7 m were drilled on the Span grid. The drill program was successful in expanding patchy low-grade mineralized zones 1.6 km to the northeast along strike of the Moss Lake deposit (Lines 900E to 2500E). Additional high and low-grade gold intercepts have also been intercepted in Lines 3100 to 3300E east of Span Lake and shows the presence of gold bearing structures two km further along strike from the known deposit.

Highlights Include:

• Hole MLS-17-01:	5.6 m	of	1.079 g/t,
(Immediately adjacent	9.3 m	of	1.344 g/t,
conceptual pit)	9.0 m	of	1.189 g/t and
	30.3 m	of	1.136 g/t
• Hole MLS-17-04:	7.0 m	of	0.938 g/t,
(200 m NE of	5.0 m	of	1.638 g/t,
conceptual pit limit)	4.0 m	of	1.201 g/t and
	8.0 m	of	2.071 g/t
• Hole MLS-17-05:	33.2 m	of	0.522 g/t,
(1,200 m NE of	inc 6.5 m	of	1.288 g/t,
conceptual pit)	3.0 m	of	0.725 g/t, and
	1.6 m	of	1.729 g/t
• Hole MLS-17-07:	6.3 m	of	0.835 g/t,
(Immediately SW	1.2 m	of	6.870 g/t,
of conceptual pit)	6.0 m	of	0.621 g/t and
	17.2 m	of	2.681 g/t

Drilling in 2017 has now extended known mineralization over a strike length of 4.5 km.

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS AND DATA VERIFICATION

The drill core was boxed, covered and sealed at the drill rigs, and transported by drilling employees to the logging facility. The core was logged and sampled by or under the supervision of Moss Lake Gold Mines geologists. Each sample was tagged with a unique number. Drill core samples were cut by technicians and then bagged and sealed before being grouped in batches. The sample batches were shipped to Accurassay Laboratories ("Accurassay") in Thunder Bay where they were prepared according to the laboratory's sample preparation protocol for the given analytical procedure.

Blanks were inserted every 20th sample. Standards were also inserted into the sample stream at a rate of one standard every 20 samples. The labs were also instructed to provide a duplicate analysis of every 20th sample. InnovExplo's recommended quality control protocol stipulates that if any blank yields a gold value above 0.1 g/t Au, the entire batch should be re-analyzed. For the 2008 drilling program, no blank exceeded this recommended threshold. All samples (except those sent to Wawa as described below) were sent to an ALS prep lab in Thunder Bay, ON. These were crushed to 70% passing a 2mm sieve, and pulverized to a further 85% passing 75µm sieve. The pulps were sent to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, BC for gold and multi-element analysis.

Analytical determinations on split drill core are performed by certified commercial laboratory ALS Minerals, North Vancouver, B.C., employing fire assay methods, ICP-AES finish on 30 gram fused aliquots. Comprehensive laboratory Quality Control results are provided and complemented by independent insertion of blind field blanks and commercially-prepared standards.

All drill core is stored within a fenced off area on the Coldstream Property located at approximately 678000mE, 5386000mN (NAD83, UTM Zone 15).

Overall, InnovExplo is in the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocols used by Moss Lake Gold Mines for the Moss Lake Project follow generally accepted industry standards and that the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for mineral resource estimation.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The metallurgical test work review and flowsheet development for the Moss Lake Gold Project has been conducted by independent consultants Metallurg Pty Ltd ("Metallurg"). Metallurg was engaged by Caracle Creek International Inc (Caracle) to review the metallurgical test work completed by SGS Lakefield (SGS) on representative samples from the Moss Lake project. Based on the metallurgical test work Metallurg has selected the optimal process flowsheet option for the processing ores from the Main Zone and QES Zone3, and has generated the basic design criteria and process flow sheets for the basic engineering part of the study.

The primary objectives of the scoping metallurgical test work were to:
I. Carry out mineralogical assessment to provide simple bulk mineralogy information;
II. Carry out mineralized material characterisation test work to determine rock hardness and suitability to different grinding technologies; and
III. Conduct whole mineralized material cyanidation bottle roll leach tests to establish amenability of processing the mineralized material types by gravity, or conventional CIL technologies.

The scoping laboratory test work was carried out by SGS and will subsequently be used to develop the process flowsheet for the Moss Lake processing facility as part of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

Based on the performed test work the preferred flowsheet for processing all types of mineralized material from the Moss Lake gold project is conventional CIL. The process flowsheet includes single-stage crushing, SAG milling (c/w pebble crusher), and a ball mill in closed circuit with cyclones. Cyclone overflow is sent to conventional CIL, followed by elution, electro-winning to produce gold-silver bullion. It may be warranted to include a gravity processing stage to recover any gravity recoverable gold. The gravity concentrate would be treated using intensive cyanidation leaching, followed by direct electrowinning to produce doré.

The assigned leach recovery for the Main Zone and QES Zone, at a P80 of 106µm, is 80% and 85% respectively. In order to take into account gold losses attributable to CIL solution and gold room slag losses these leach recoveries are then multiplied by 99%. The predicted gold recovery to doré is 79.2% and 84.2% for the MZ and QESZ respectively.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

This report presents the results of the PEA for the Moss Lake Project. The PEA is based on a Mineral Resource Estimate produced by InnovExplo in an earlier report prepared for the issuer titled "Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Moss Lake Project (compliant with Regulation 43-101 / NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)", dated April 4, 2013. The Mineral Resource Estimate is compliant with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1 Technical Report.

Based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, and the specific interpolation parameters, the authors are of the opinion that the current Mineral Resource Estimate can be classified as Indicated and Inferred resources. The estimate follows CIM standards and guidelines for reporting mineral resources and reserves. A minimum mining width of 5 m (true width) and a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t (open pit potential) and 2.0 g/t Au (underground potential) were used for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

The database used for the resource estimate contains 320 surface diamond drill holes and 32 underground diamond drill holes with conventional analytical gold assay results, as well as coded lithologies from the drill core logs descriptions. The 352 drill holes cover the strike-length of the project at a drill spacing varying from 15 ms to 50 ms.

The Mineral Resource Estimate detailed in this report was made using 3D block modelling and the inverse distance square interpolation (ID2) method for a corridor of the Moss Lake Project with a strike-length of 3.2 km and a width of approximately 1.2 km, down to a vertical depth of 750 ms below surface. The result of the study is a single Mineral Resource Estimate for eighteen (18) mineralized zones and one (1) envelope zone containing the remaining isolated gold intercepts, with Indicated and Inferred Resources, for both a Whittle-optimized in-pit volume and a complementary underground volume. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is February 8, 2013.

InnovExplo estimates that the Moss Lake deposit has Indicated Resources of 39,797,000 tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au (1,377,300 ounces of gold) and Inferred Resources of 50,364,000 tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au (1,751,600 ounces of gold).

MOSS LAKE PROJECT – FEBRUARY 8, 2013 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE						
Open Pit Potential – Mineral Resources > 0.5 g/t Au (within Pit Shell)						
Zone	**Indicated Resource**			**Inferred Resource**		
	Tonnes	**g/t Au**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t Au**	**Ounces**
101	7 655 000	1.1	268 800	2 684 000	1.4	120 100
102	32 140 000	1.1	1 108 500	9 984 000	1.1	360 000
Other				36 235 000	1.0	1 136 200
Sub-total	**39 795 000**	**1.1**	**1 377 300**	**48 904 000**	**1.0**	**1 616 300**
Underground Potential – Mineral Resource > 2.0 g/t Au (outside Pit Shell)						
Zone	**Indicated Resource**			**Inferred Resource**		
	Tonnes	**g/t Au**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t Au**	**Ounces**
101				223 000	3.2	22 700
102				290 000	2.4	22 600
Other				949 000	3.0	90 100
Sub-total				**1 461 000**	**2.9**	**135 400**
Mineral Resource Total (Open Pit and Underground Potential combined)						
Zone	**Indicated Resource**			**Inferred Resource**		
	Tonnes	**g/t Au**	**Ounces**	**Tonnes**	**g/t Au**	**Ounces**
101	7 655 000	1.1	268 800	2 907 000	1.5	142 800
102	32 140 000	1.1	1 108 500	10 274 000	1.2	382 600
Other				37 184 000	1.0	1 226 300
	39 795 00	**1.1**	**1 377 30**	**50 364 00**	**1.1**	**1 751**

- The Independent and Qualified Persons for the Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, are Pierre-Luc Richard, MSc, PGeo (InnovExplo Inc), and Carl Pelletier, BSc, PGeo (InnovExplo Inc), and the effective date of the estimate is February 8, 2013.
- These Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- In-Pit results are presented undiluted and in situ, within Whittle-optimized pit shells. Underground results are presented undiluted and in situ, outside Whittle-optimized pit shells. The estimate includes 18 gold-bearing zones and 1 envelope containing isolated gold intercepts.
- In-Pit and Underground resources were compiled at cut-off grades from 0.3 to 5.0 g/t Au (for sensitivity characterization). A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au was selected as the official in-pit cut-off grade and a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au was selected as the official underground cut-off grade.
- Whittle parameters: mining cost = C$2.28; pit slope angle = 50.0 degrees; production cost = C$9.55; mining Dilution = 5%; mining recovery = 95%; processing recovery = 80% to 85%; gold price = C$1,500.
- A fixed density of 2.78 g/cm^3 was used.
- A minimum true thickness of 5.0 m was applied, using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed.
- Capping was established at 35 g/t Au, supported by statistical analysis and the high grade distribution within the deposit.
- Resources were evaluated from drill hole samples using the ID2 interpolation method in a multi-folder percent block model using Gems version 6.4. Based on geostatistics, the ellipse range for interpolation was 75m x 67.5m x 40m.
- The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations in Regulation 43-101.
- The pitshell used for the resource estimate extends slightly beyond the property limits in its northeastern portion. Although the entire resource lies within the property limits, some waste material outside the property limits will need to be removed to access some of the resource. Consequently, this portion of the pit may need to be re-considered in a future economic study.
- InnovExplo is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues or any other relevant issue that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate.

MINING OPERATIONS

Mining of the Moss Lake deposit has been designed as an open pit with a planned production of 13,400,000 tonnes per year (13.4 million tonnes per year), or 40,000 tpd of mineralized material processed at the mill for an average of 335 days per year of mill operation and 350 days per year of mine operation.

The mineral resource block model developed by InnovExplo has been imported into Whittle™ software from Dassault Systèmes GEOVIA (formerly Gemcom Software International). Design parameters such as operating costs, mine recovery, dilution and gold price were used to generate an optimal pit shell.

The mine design parameters are:

- Maximum capacity of 225 metric tonnes for off-road haul trucks
- 10 m high mining bench
- Double bench at final walls
- Ramp gradient of 10%
- 30 m wide ramp – double-lane traffic
- 20 m wide ramp – single-lane traffic
- One-way ramp for the last two (2) permanent benches on the east side of the pit
- Temporary ramp for the last two (2) benches

PROCESSING AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

The proposed Moss Lake Process Plant design is based on well known and established Gravity/CIL technology, which consists of single stage crushing, SAG milling, ball milling, gravity recovery of free gold followed by leaching/adsorption of gravity tailings, detoxification of tailings, elution & gold smelting and tailings disposal. Services to the process plant will include reagent mixing, storage and distribution, water, and compressed air services.

The plant will treat 14.0 million tonnes per annum of mineralized material. The plant design accommodates the sequential and combined processing of the different types of mineralized material while keeping the design as simple as possible.

INFRASTRUCTURE, PERMITTING AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

New infrastructure for the Moss Lake operations will be required. Following is a list of the proposed new infrastructure:

- Crusher and mill complex;
- Office, garage, camp and associated services buildings;
- New electrical main line, site substation and site electrical distribution installations;
- Pit dewatering system, surface water management and water treatment plant;
- Access roads to the site and on the site.

The waste stockpile will be large, covering a surface area of approximately 2.68 M m2. The overburden stockpile will be smaller than the waste stockpile. Its surface area will be approximately 1.07 M m2. Low-grade mineralized material will be transported to the stockpile to eventually be milled. The proposed stockpile will have a capacity of 15 M tonnes.

In accordance with regulatory expectations, environmental baseline studies will need to address potentially sensitive physical, biological and human components including, but not necessarily limited to: physiography and climate, hydrology and surface water quality, hydrogeology and groundwater quality, acid rock drainage and metal leaching, soils, fisheries and aquatic environments, terrestrial wildlife, vegetation and wetlands, air quality, noise, archaeology and heritage, socio-economic and land use, traditional use/traditional knowledge. The comprehensive EBS study will be designed in consultation with regulatory authorities and First Nations/community stakeholders.

There are no Protected Areas within the Project area; the nearest Protected Area is the Quetico Provincial Park located 20 km west of the Property. According to regional land cover mapping, the Property is predominantly covered by wooded areas and lakes. Several low-lying areas have been mapped as wetlands around Snodgrass and Kawawiagamak Lakes and may require special consideration in any permitting and planning activities. Towards the southern property boundary, the ground cover trends more predominantly to wetlands and "herbs".

The Property comprises three named lake systems: Moss Lake, Snodgrass Lake, and Kawawiagamak Lake and several smaller open water bodies. Drainage is south into Quetico Provincial Park through a series of stream/creek and lake systems. Development of the open pit will necessitate diverting Wawiag River, which drains an upstream watershed of 143 km^2, and drainage of Snodgrass Lake, which is only 2-4 m deep. A fish habitat replacement area, comprising 51 ha, has been incorporated into the initial Project design immediately downstream of the open pit. Detailed evaluation of the hydrology, fish habitat and aquatic environment in this area will be necessary to facilitate permitting of these activities.

CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

The PEA study is based on capital pricing as of the first quarter 2013. The capital costs include various added contingencies depending on the sector. The pre-production costs are estimated at $542,503,252, including $35,997,057 of capitalized operating costs. Sustaining capital is estimated at $315,216,116, excluding $28.4M for final closure costs.

The total capital expenditure of $857.72 M for the Moss Lake Project is estimated in eight (8) components: Capitalized operating cost, overburden removal cost, owners cost, site development and preparation, surface installation and equipment, electricity and communication, water management, environmental cost.

Breakdown of the capital cost

Description	Pre-production	Sustaining	Total cost
Capitalized operating cost	$ 35,997,057		$ 35,997,057
Overburden removal cost	$ 4,484,987	$ 106,695,767	$ 111,180,754
Owners cost	$ 14,636,420		$ 14,636,420
Site development & preparation	$ 7,014,184		$ 7,014,184
Surface installation & equipment	$ 424,876,684	$ 183,597,549	$ 608,474,233
Electricity and communication	$ 25,889,000		$ 25,889,000
Water management	$ 11,737,600		$ 11,737,600
Environmental	$ 17,867,320	$ 24,922,800	$ 42,790,120
Total capital expenditures	**$ 542,503,251**	**$ 315,216,116**	**$ 857,719,367**

The expected accuracy range of the capital cost estimates for the PEA Study are +/- 35%.

Operating costs for the Moss Lake Project are estimated in 2013 Canadian dollars with no allowance for escalation. InnovExplo estimated mine operating costs using data from similar operations and from budget quotes supplied by contractors and suppliers.

Operating costs summary

Description	Total cost	Unit cost	
General & Administration	$ 175 156 197	1.37 $/t milled	72 US$/oz
Milling and transportation	$ 993 072 544	7.75 $/t milled	406 US$/oz
Mining costs	$ 1 108 956 017	8.65 $/t milled	453 US$/oz
Environmental monitoring	$ 9 102 500	0.07 $/t milled	4 US$/oz
Total	**$ 2 286 287 258**	**17.84 $/t milled**	**934 US$/oz**

An after-tax model was developed for the Moss Lake Project. All costs are in 2013 Canadian dollars with no allowance for inflation or escalation.

The Moss Lake Project is subject to the following taxes:

- Ontario mining tax rate of 10% (2013 rate);
- Income tax rate of 26.5% (15% federal and 11.5% provincial);

The Moss Lake property is subject to a royalty equal to 8.75% of the net profit.

The economic evaluation of both project scenarios was performed using the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and the Net Present Value (NPV) methods. The IRR on an investment is defined as the rate of interest earned on the unrecovered balance of an investment. The discount rate makes the NPV of all cash flows equal to zero. The NPV method converts all cash flows for investments and revenues occurring throughout the planning horizon of a project to an equivalent single sum at present time at a specific discount rate. The discount rate used in the analysis is 5%.

According to the NPV method, a positive NPV represents a profitable investment where the initial investment plus any financing interest are recovered.

The following parameters were considered in the financial analyses:

- An average gold price of US$1546/oz and an exchange rate of 1.0033CAD/1USD (3-yr trailing average as at May 31, 2013).
- Milling recovery of 79.2% in the southern portion of the deposit and 84.2% in the northern portion of the deposit.
- Royal Mint Fees of $3/oz.
- Royalty of 8.75% of Net Profit.

This Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) is preliminary in nature as it includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

The financial analysis for the Base Case (gold at US$1546/oz) indicates an after-tax NPV at a 5% discount rate of $196 million, with an IRR of 12% and a payback period of 1.75 years. A 10% reduction in gold price, which corresponds to C$1396/oz, reduces the NPV to $27.9M and drops the IRR from 12% to 6%.

The resulting main parameters and cash flow analysis are presented in the following Table.

Cash flow analysis summary

Parameters	Results
Potentially Mineable resources	128,154,775 tonnes @ 0.73 g/t
Total contained gold input	3,000,684 ounces
Total contained gold output	2,439,678 ounces
Total waste	314 662 647 tonnes
Total OVB	64 056 410 tonnes
Total moved	506 873 832 tonnes
Mine life (excluding 4 years of pre-production)	10 years
Daily mine production	40,000 tpd
Metal recovery	79.2% and 84.2%
Average operating cash cost	17.56 CAN$/t. milled
	922 CAN$/oz
Pre-production capital	$ 542 503 252
Sustaining capital	$ 315 216 115
Total gross revenue	$ 3 784 428 468
Total operating cost	$ 2 250 290 200
Total project cost	$ 3 108 009 568
Closure cost estimate	$ 28 430 000
Selling cost (3$/oz)	$ 7 319 034
Royalty (8.75$ net profits after-tax)	$ 43 959 565
Net cash flow (including closure cost)	$ 705 457 624
Pre-tax NPV (5%) excluding royalty	$ 353 451 548
Pre-tax IRR excluding royalty	17%
After-tax NPV (5%)	$ 196 176 417
After-tax IRR	12%
Payback period	2 years

Sensitivity calculations were performed on the project's NPV and IRR, applying a range of variation (± 20%) to the parameter values. The sensitivity analysis demonstrates that the Moss Lake Project is highly sensitive to changes in gold price. It is moderately sensitive to changes in OPEX and CAPEX.

EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

Update on Activity

On April 7, 2016, Wesdome announced the purchase of adjoining mining lands, the Coldstream Project and the Hamlin-Deaty Creek Property. With this acquisition, Wesdome consolidated its land position in the Shebandowan Greenstone Belt. The acquired land flanks Wesdome's Moss Lake Property and includes the former producing Coldstream Mine and East Coldstream gold deposit, and their potential untested extensions. This acquisition also eliminated a historically inconvenient property boundary immediately

along strike of the three million ounce Moss Lake gold deposit. This property boundary area has never been drilled and the acquisition provides the opportunity to conduct further drilling along strike. Wesdome has rapidly acquired exploration permits and launched a comprehensive geophysics and drilling program in late 2016. The purpose of the program is to systematically test the potential to double the footprint of the Moss Lake gold deposit and the Coldstream mineralized systems. In addition, the Coldstream project is host to the Osmani project, that has a resource estimate completed in accordance with NI 43-101 totalling at a gold cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au, and contain an Indicated Resource of about 3.5 Mt with an average grade of 0.85 g/t Au. An additional Inferred Resource totals 30.5 Mt with an average grade 0.78 g/t Au (TECHNICAL REPORT AND RESOURCE ESTIMATE ON THE OSMANI GOLD DEPOSIT, COLDSTREAM PROPERTY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO prepared by Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Jeff Wilson, Ph.D., P.Geo., with an effective date of December 12, 2011.

Additionally, there is similar potential to expand previous NI43-101 resources (Foundation Resources, www.sedar.com) in the East Coldstream area.

The Company commenced a limited drilling program in 2017 on the Coldstream and East Coldstream target and subsequently continued on the northeast and southwest extensions of this deposit. Drilling was also completed along strike of the Moss Lake gold deposit to significantly extend mineralization beyond the 2.5 km known strike length. Drilling has been completed on 200 m spacing, to rapidly delineate the potential scale of the Moss Lake gold deposit. The initial drill results have now extended known mineralization over a strike length of 4.5 km. The corresponding geophysical expression (IP) extends over a strike length of 8.0 km.

Highlights of the drilling program include:

- Hole MLS-17-01 that returned 5.6 m grading 1.079 g/t Au, 9.3 m of 1.344 g/t Au, 9.0 m of 1.189 g/t Au and 30.3 m of 1.136 g/t Au; and
- Hole MLS-17-04 that returned 7.0 m of 0.938 g/t, 5.0 m of 1.638 g/t, 4.0 m of 1.201 g/t and 8.0 m of 2.071 g/t Au (see press release dated September 13, 2017).

The project remains on care and maintenance since the fall of 2017 to allow the geological team to focus its attention on the Eagle River Complex and Kiena Mine Complex.

2018 Outlook

On January 11, 2018, the Company provided the following production outlook for 2018:

- Combined gold production from the Eagle River Mine and the Mishi Mine to range between 62,000 – 68,000 ounces
    - Eagle River Mine 55,000 – 59,000 ounces @ 10.1 – 10.5 g/t
    - Mishi Mine 7,000 – 9,000 ounces @ 2.4 – 2.8 g/t.
- Combined Operating Cost per ounce CAD$950 - $1,025 per ounce (USD$750 – $800 per ounce).
- Combined All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold CAD$1,400 - $1,475 per ounce (USD$1,100 - $1,160).

The Company will continue its ongoing aggressive and focused exploration program during 2018 to follow up on exploration successes in 2017 at both the Eagle River Complex and Kiena Mine.

At the Eagle River Mine, the Company is continuing to develop and explore two parallel zones, the No. 7 and 300 zones that during 2017 returned strong grades, longer strike lengths with greater continuity, and greater than average ore widths. Continued drilling of 303 East Zone has now traced the structure from 750 metre depth to a 1,000-metre depth; and remains open up and down plunge and a focus for 2018 drilling. Additionally, a limited surface drilling program will be completed to explore for additional zones along these structures within the relatively untested areas within the eastern portion of the mine diorite that will be better targeted with an updated 3D geologic model.

At the Kiena Mine, the Company is continuing to develop a ramp to the 1,100-metre level in order to provide enhanced drill coverage of the Kiena Deep discovery, which remains open at depth and along strike. The ramp is expected to be fully completed in the end first quarter of 2018 and drilling to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2018 and a resource estimate to follow.

Additionally, limited underground drilling at Kiena Mine will focus on drilling other prospective targets including the VC and S50 Zones, which are located close to existing workings, open at depth, and demonstrate near-term development potential. A limited surface exploration program will be completed on surface to better define known zones of mineralization and follow-up on any targets defined from an updated airborne magnetic survey.

A total of 117,000 metres of drilling has been planned for 2018, with 55,000 metres (including 25,000m of definition drilling) is planned at Eagle River Mine and 62,000 metres at Kiena Mine.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

General

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value, of which 133,889,798 shares were outstanding as at December 31, 2017. As of the date of this AIF, 134,206,746 Common Shares are issued and outstanding.

Common Shares

Each Common Share is entitled to one vote at meetings of shareholders and carries with it equal rights with respect to dividends, if any and residual interests upon dissolution of the Company. Holders of Common Shares have no pre-emptive rights, nor any right to convert their shares into other securities. There is no restriction on the ability of the Company to pay dividends other than cash flow considerations. Dividend payments in the future will depend on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to generate earnings, as well as capital investment requirements. The Company has not declared nor paid dividends on the Common Shares in the past 5 years.

Options, Warrants and Debentures

As of the date of this AIF, the Company had outstanding obligations to issue up to 5,760,440 Common Shares in respect of stock options. Details with respect to outstanding options can be found in the Company's Management Information Circular for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders and in the notes to the Company's annual financial statements.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Common Shares

The Company's Common Shares are listed on the TSX under the symbol "WDO". The following table summarizes the average monthly high and low price ranges and total monthly trading volume of the Common Shares of Wesdome on the TSX during the financial year ended December 31, 2017.

Month 2017	Avg. High (C$)	Avg. Low (C$)	Volume Traded (total monthly)
January	2.50	2.40	5,693,629
February	3.40	3.18	9,659,838
March	4.09	3.88	46,443,075
April	3.73	3.55	12,124,762
May	3.30	3.13	9,178,273
June	3.30	3.11	29,482,754
July	2.64	2.52	6,919,189
August	2.28	2.18	7,869,962
September	2.32	2.23	8,886,866
October	2.04	1.97	13,427,508
November	1.90	1.82	11,035,710
December	1.89	1.81	7,518,014

Convertible Debentures

The Company's convertible debentures were traded on the TSX under the symbol "WDO.DB.A". The following table summarizes the average monthly price ranges and total monthly trading volume of the convertible debentures of Wesdome on the TSX until May 24, 2017, being the date of maturity. The convertible debentures were delisted from the TSX at the close on May 29, 2017.

Month 2017	Avg. High (C$)	Avg. Low (C$)	Volume Traded (total monthly)
January	108.62	108.62	50,500
February	120.26	119.99	183,000
March	154.26	154.26	1,050,000
April	155.92	155.56	20,000
May	152.00	152.00	0

Prior Sales

As of the date of this AIF, the Company does not have any classes of securities outstanding which are not listed or quoted on a market place.

Escrowed Securities and Securities Subject to Contractual Restrictions on Transfer

To the Company's knowledge, as of the date of the AIF, no securities of the Company are held in escrow or are subject to contractual restrictions on transfer.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table is as of the date of the AIF and sets out the name, municipality of residence, positions and/or offices held with the Company, and principal occupations of each person who is a director or officer of the Company, as well as the period during which each person has been a director of the Company, if applicable.

Name and Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation	Director Since
BEN AU Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer of the Company	n/a
LINDSAY DUNLOP Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Investor Relations	Vice-President, Investor Relations of the Company	n/a
STACEY KIMMETT Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Human Resources	Vice President, Human Resources of the Company	n/a
HEATHER LAXTON Ontario, Canada	Chief Governance Officer & Corporate Secretary	Chief Governance Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company	n/a
CHARLES MAIN[(1)(2)] Ontario, Canada	Director	Mining Executive and Professional Accountant	2017
MICHAEL MICHAUD Ontario, Canada	Vice-President, Exploration	Vice-President, Exploration of the Company	n/a
DUNCAN MIDDLEMISS Ontario, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer & Director	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company	2016
NADINE MILLER[(3)(4)] Ontario, Canada	Director	Geotechnical Engineer	2016
WARWICK MORLEY-JEPSON[(3)(4)] Gauteng, South Africa	Director	Mining Executive and Engineering Professional	2017
CHARLES PAGE[(1)(2)(4)] Ontario, Canada	Director, Chair of the Board	Corporate Director and Professional Geologist	2015
MARC-ANDRÉ PELLETIER Quebec, Canada	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer of the Company	n/a
ROWLAND ULOTH[(4)] Ontario, Canada	Director	President of Rosedale Transport Limited	2013
BILL WASHINGTON[(1)(2)(3)] Ontario, Canada	Director	Investment Banker	2016

(1) Member of the Audit Committee, of which Mr. Main is Chair.
(2) Member of the Compensation and Human Resources Committee, of which Mr. Washington is Chair.
(3) Member of the Governance and Nominating Committee, of which Mr. Morley-Jepson is Chair.
(4) Member of the Technical, Safety and Sustainability Committee, of which Ms. Miller is Chair.

Each of the directors are appointed for a one-year term expiring at each annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are elected or appointed. As at the date of this AIF, the directors and senior officers of the Company as a group beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, approximately 1,781,011 shares or 1.4% of the outstanding shares. The information as to Common Shares beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the directors and officers directly.

Principal Occupations and Other Information about the Directors and Officers

The principal occupations of each of the Company's directors and officers for the past five years, including biographies for each respective individual, are set out below.

Ben Au – Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Au, CPA, CA has over 35 years of experience in financial management and reporting, mining operations, M&A, risk management, contract negotiation and strategy development. His previous roles include ten years as an Audit Manager at Ernst & Young, and eleven years at Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited in increasingly senior financial reporting roles. Most recently, he was Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Finance and Administration at St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. where he oversaw all aspects of the Company's internal audit, regulatory compliance and reporting, P&L management, M&A and Treasury functions. Mr. Au has been instrumental in overseeing significant levels of equity and debt raises for public companies.

Lindsay Dunlop – Vice President, Investor Relations

Ms. Dunlop joined the Company as Vice President, Investor Relations in August 2014. Previously, Ms. Dunlop served as Director of Investor Relations at Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. from November 2009 to August 2014. She has over ten years' experience in investor relations and corporate communications for publicly traded mining companies, and began her career at one of Canada's longest established investor relations firms where she was responsible for the management and execution of investor relations programs for several Canadian junior mining and oil and gas companies.

Stacy Kimmett – Vice President, Human Resources

Ms. Kimmett is a human resources specialist with over 20 years experience in strategic leadership positions, with a focus on policy development, legal compliance, performance and change management. Most recently, Ms. Kimmett held the position of Senior Director, Human Resources at St Andrew Goldfields, where she managed a team of five and led the integration process after the Company's acquisition by Kirkland Lake Gold. Prior to that, she held various senior positions at BMO, CIBC, Manulife, Sigma Systems and Stikeman Elliott developing and implementing strategic initiatives and operational HR programs. Ms. Kimmett holds an honours Bachelor of Arts degree from Queens University.

Heather Laxton – Chief Governance Officer and Corporate Secretary

Ms. Laxton has over 20 years of corporate governance, corporate secretarial, and securities regulation experience with a focus on the mining sector in Canada, Europe, Russia and West Africa. Previously, she served as Corporate Secretary with Kirkland Lake Gold Inc., Chief Governance Officer and Corporate Secretary with Northern Gold Mining Inc., Governance Manager and Company Secretary with European Goldfields Ltd., and Governance Manager and Corporate Secretary with High River Gold Mines Ltd. She obtained an honours diploma from the Law Clerk Program at Seneca College, began working as a professional law clerk in multi-national law firms including Torys LLP and Smith Lyons LLP, and completed the Canadian Securities Course in 2000. Ms. Laxton is a member of the Governance Professionals of Canada Education Committee, and is an instructor in the Governance Professionals of Canada Designation Program.

Charles Main - Director

Mr. Main has over 30 years of experience in the finance and mining industries. Most recently he was Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Yamana Gold Inc. from August 2003 to March 2017. Prior to joining Yamana, Mr. Main held the principal positions of Director of Corporate Development of Newmont Capital Corporation and Vice President of Normandy Mining Limited and Outokumpu Mines Ltd, Vice President, Finance of TVX Gold, and was with PriceWaterhouseCoopers for 10 years. Mr. Main is a Chartered Professional Accountant and a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario and Canada. Mr. Main holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from McGill University.

Michael Michaud – Vice President, Exploration

Mr. Michaud, P.Geo., M.Sc. is a Professional Geologist with over 30 years of experience in domestic and international gold exploration and mining that includes a broad range of deposit types within North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe. Michael was responsible for developing and implementing regional and mine-site exploration strategies to discover new deposits and to expand mineral resources and reserves around existing mines. Most recently Michael served as Iamgold's Chief Geologist responsible for providing global geological support for IAMGOLD's exploration activities worldwide. Previously, Michael held roles of increasing responsibility for several exploration and mining companies including, Vice-President, Exploration for St Andrew Goldfields and was a Principal of SRK Consulting Inc. Mr. Michaud holds an honors B.Sc. from the University of Waterloo, and a M.Sc. from Lakehead University. Mr. Michaud is an executive council member of the Geological Association of Canada and involved with the APGO's mentoring program.

Duncan Middlemiss – President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Mr. Middlemiss, *P.Eng*, is the President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company. Prior to joining Wesdome, he was President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. ("SAS") until its acquisition by Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. in January 2016. Mr. Middlemiss joined SAS in July 2008 as General Manager and Vice President Operations, later assuming the role of Chief Operating Officer. He was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer in October 2013. He earned a B. Sc. in mining engineering at Queen's University in 1989 and worked for Inco Limited (now Vale Canada Limited) as Mine Design Engineer until 1995. At that time, he joined Barrick Gold Inc. at their Holt-McDermott Mine, where he held the position of Chief Mine Engineer. In 2002, he joined Foxpoint Resources (now Kirkland Lake Gold Inc.) where he was instrumental in overseeing the rehabilitation, development, and commencement of production at the Macassa Mine beginning as Engineering & Production Manager, and

later as Mine Manager. Mr. Middlemiss is a native of Kirkland Lake, Ontario and has extensive experience in the mining of gold deposits in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Nadine Miller – Director

Ms. Miller is a trained Geotechnical Engineer with over 15 years of experience in geotechnical engineering and project management in the mining and transportation industries, and has worked on mining projects in Australia, Europe, North and South America. She has undertaken geotechnical mandates for projects ranging in size from less than $100k to projects greater than $1B. She was most recently a Business Development Manager with SNC-Lavalin's Mining and Metallurgy business unit from 2012 to 2015. Ms. Miller is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) with a Master's degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering (specializing in geotechnical engineering), and has a Bachelor of Applied Science degree from the University of Toronto in Mineral and Geological Engineering. She is a licensed professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario.

Warwick Morley-Jepson

Mr. Morley-Jepson has more than 35 years' experience in the mining industry, within operations, project and business development in the precious metal sector. He served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Kinross Gold Corporation from October 2014 to December 2016, and as Senior Vice President, Operations, and Vice President and Regional Vice President - Russia, between October 2009 and October 2014. Prior to joining Kinross, Mr. Morley-Jepson served as Chief Executive Officer of SUN Gold, a privately-held gold mining company with interests in Russia and Kazakhstan. Prior to that he was Managing Director of Barrick Africa, Barrick Platinum South Africa and three Russian-based companies in the Barrick group, and spent several years with Placer Dome leading their South African project and business development efforts. He graduated in the faculty of Mechanical Engineering (HND) at the Technicon Witwatersrand now part of the University of Johannesburg. He has undertaken a number of technical, managerial and financial programs during his career, most notably the 'Management Development Program' at Graduate School of Business, Cape Town University and 'Management in the Mining Industry' at Witwatersrand School of Business, University of the Witwatersrand. Most recently (Feb 2012), Finance for Senior Executives at Harvard Business School.

Charles Page – Chairman of the Board

Mr. Page is a Professional Geologist with over 40 years' experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry both domestic and abroad. Most recently, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of Queenston Mining Inc. until its acquisition by Osisko Mining Company in 2012. He is currently a director of Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. and Unigold Inc. He is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, is a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. Mr. Page holds a Master of Science degree from the University of Waterloo.

Marc-André Pelletier – Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Pelletier is an experienced professional mining engineer who was most recently Vice-President of Operations at St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. Prior to Marc-Andre's tenure at St Andrew's he was employed by Barrick Gold Corporation from 2001-2009 elevating to the position of Mine Superintendent at Barrick's Williams Mine. Prior to his Barrick experience Marc-Andre worked extensively in Quebec in progressive technical roles. Throughout his career Marc-Andre has dedicated himself to achieving safety, production, and costs targets. He is a graduate of Laval University in mining engineering.

Rowland Uloth – Director

Mr. Uloth is President of Rosedale Transport Limited, which he co-founded in 1969, and was the President & CEO of the Company from May 2007 – December 2009 and from August 2013 – August 2016. He has been a Director of the Company from 1999 to 2009, serving as Chairman from 2006 to 2009, and from August 2013 – present. Mr. Uloth was the Chairman of FR Insurance of Bridgetown, Barbados for two years until March 2013.

Bill Washington – Director

Mr. Washington was the Head of Global Mining & Metals at National Bank Financial Markets from July 2011 until his retirement from the firm at the end of 2015. He joined National Bank as part of the acquisition of Wellington West Capital Markets where he had served as the Head of Investment Banking since August 2004. Prior to joining Wellington, and always focused exclusively on the mining sector, he worked as an investment banker at National Bank Financial/First Marathon, Gordon Capital and Lancaster Financial/TD Securities from 1994. Prior to entering investment banking, he worked as a civil engineer on major infrastructure projects in the U.K., Spain and Hong Kong for six years. Mr. Washington holds a Bachelor of Applied Science (Civil Engineering) from the University of British Columbia, and has an MBA from the University of Western Ontario (Ivey).

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Other than as described below, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, are, as at the date of this AIF, or have been within the ten years preceding this date, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:

(a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, and which in all cases was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (an "Order"), which Order was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of such company; or

(b) was subject to an Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of such company.

No director or executive officer of the Company or any shareholder holding a sufficient number of Common Shares to affect materially the control of the Company:

(a) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the last ten years, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;

(b) has, within the last ten years, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his assets;

(c) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(d) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision regarding the Company.

Michael Michaud

Mr. Michaud was formerly an officer of San Gold Corporation ("San Gold"), from September 2012 to June 2015. On December 22, 2014, San Gold filed a Notice of Intention to Make a Proposal under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada) (the "BIA"). On December 23, 2014, trading of the common shares and subordinated unsecured convertible debentures of San Gold was suspended by the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada and the TSX. On June 22, 2015, San Gold sold substantially of its assets and did not have the ability to make a proposal to its creditors. Accordingly, San Gold became bankrupt upon the expiration of its stay period under its proposal proceedings under the BIA. Following the bankruptcy, the common shares of San Gold were delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange.

The foregoing information, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective directors and executive officers.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors of the Company also serve as directors of other companies involved in resource exploration, development and production. Consequently, there exists the possibility that such directors will be in a position of conflict of interest. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors will declare and refrain from voting on any matters in which they may have a material conflict of interest.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Other than as described below, the Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings, and there are no material legal proceedings to which any of the Company's property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to the Company to be contemplated.

In 2011, the Company was reassessed by Revenu Québec for exploration credits claimed in its mining tax returns for 2005 and 2006 relating to the Kiena exploration properties. The Company launched appeals of these reassessments and was successful for both taxation years. In 2016, Revenu Québec refunded $2.62 million to the Company of the $5.22 million tax assessments and interest. In April 2016, Revenu Québec appealed the decisions of the Court of Quebec. The appeal hearing was heard on January 18, 2018 and as of the date of this AIF, the outcome of the appeal hearing is pending.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

The interest of management of the Company and others in material transactions and transactions involving remuneration for services, if any, is disclosed under the heading "Related Party Transactions" in the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2016.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRAR

Computershare Investor Services Inc. located in Toronto, Ontario, is the transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only contract that are material to the Company that were entered into either: (i) during the year ended December 31, 2017; or (ii) prior to January 1, 2016 that are still in effect, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, is the Credit Agreement;

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

The following persons or companies are named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* by the Company during, or relating to, the Company's most recently completed financial year, and whose profession or business gives authority to the report, valuation, statement or opinion made by the person or company.

Names of Experts

Name	Description
Marc-Andre Pelletier, *P.Eng* Chief Operating Officer	"Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101. Reviews, oversees and verifies the Company's production and operations.
Michael Michaud, *P.Geo* Vice President, Exploration	"Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101. Reviews, oversees and verifies the Company's exploration programs including sampling, analytical and test data.
Grant Thornton LLP	Independent Auditor; Audit Report dated March 21, 2018 with respect to the financial statements as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.
George Mannard, *P.Geo* Former Vice President, Exploration	The technical report dated March 17, 2016 titled "Technical Report for the Eagle River Mining Complex Including the Eagle River Gold Mine, Mishi Gold Mine and Related Infrastructure (According to Regulation 43-101 and 43-101F1)" was prepared for the Company by Philip Ng, *P.Eng,* former Chief Operating Officer of the Company, and George Mannard, *P.Geo*, former Vice President, Exploration of the Company, each of whom is a "Qualified Person" in accordance with NI 43-101.

Name	Description
Philip Ng, *P. Eng* Former Chief Operating Officer	The technical report dated March 17, 2016 titled "Technical Report for the Eagle River Mining Complex Including the Eagle River Gold Mine, Mishi Gold Mine and Related Infrastructure (According to Regulation 43-101 and 43-101F1)" was prepared for the Company by Philip Ng, *P.Eng,* former Chief Operating Officer of the Company, and George Mannard, *P.Geo*, former Vice President, Exploration of the Company, each of whom is a "Qualified Person" in accordance with NI 43-101.
InnovExplo Inc. ("**InnovExplo**")	The technical report dated January 12, 2011 titled "Technical Report and Pre-Feasibility Study for the Mishi Project (according to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)" was prepared for the Company by Karine Brousseau, P. Eng, Nathalie Gauthier, P. Eng, and Sylvie Poirier, P. Eng of InnovExplo, each of whom is a "Qualified Person" in accordance with NI 43-101 and is independent of the Company.
InnovExplo	The technical report dated August 25, 2010 titled "Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mishi Project (according to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)" was prepared for the Company by Karine Brousseau, P. Eng and Carl Pelletier, B.Sc., P.Geo. of InnovExplo, each of whom is a "Qualified Person" in accordance with NI 43-101 and is independent of the Company.

To the knowledge of the Company, each of the aforementioned persons or companies held less than 1% of the outstanding securities of the Company when they prepared the reports referred to above or following the preparation of such reports. None of the aforementioned persons or companies received any direct or indirect interest in any securities of the Company in connection with the preparation of such reports.

The Company's auditor for the 2017 fiscal year was Grant Thornton LLP. Wesdome's Audit Committee and Board have approved the engagement of Grant Thornton LLP as the Company's auditor for the 2018 fiscal year, subject to ratification by shareholders at the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on June 11, 2018.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee Charter

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the directors of the Company in fulfilling their oversight duties, and is responsible for the policies and practices relating to the integrity of financial and regulatory reporting, as well as internal controls to achieve the objectives of safeguarding of corporate assets, reliability of information and compliance with laws.

The Audit Committee's charter sets out its mandate and responsibilities, and can be found attached to this AIF as Schedule A, and on the Company's website at www.wesdome.com.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of three directors, Charles Main, Chair of the Audit Committee, Bill Washington and Charles Page. Each of the members of the Audit Committee are independent and financially literate as required by National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committee*. The relevant education and experience of each Audit Committee member is outlined below.

Relevant Education and Experience

Charles Main

Mr. Main holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from McGill University, is a Chartered Professional Accountant and a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario and Canada. He has over 30 years of experience in the finance and mining industries, and was most recently Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Yamana Gold Inc. from August 2003 to March 2017. Mr. Main has held various finance positions with several mining companies and was with PriceWaterhouseCoopers for 10 years.

Bill Washington

Mr. Washington spent 21 years as an investment banker consistently focused on the mining sector. He was involved in numerous equity and debt financings and has extensive experience in the financial analysis of mining company operations and financial statements. Mr. Washington has a B.ASc (Civil Engineering) from the University of British Columbia and an MBA from the University of Western Ontario (Ivey).

Charles Page

Mr. Page is a professional geologist with over 40 years' experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry, and holds a Master of Science degree from the University of Waterloo. In addition to being a Professional Geologist, Mr. Page has acted as a senior officer, director and Chief Executive Officer for several publicly traded junior resource companies and was President and Chief Executive Officer of Queenston Mining Inc. until its acquisition by Osisko Mining Company in 2012. Over the past 40 years Mr. Page has developed, organized and implemented major exploration projects in several mining camps in Canada and in the Republic of Cuba. He is familiar with all aspects of exploration from grassroots projects to feasibility studies, production and mine closure. Mr. Page has experience serving on the audit committees of other reporting issuers and is currently also a director and serves on the audit committee of Unigold Inc.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee's charter requires the Audit Committee to review and pre-approve all audit related and non-audit related services, and encourages consideration of whether the provision of services other than audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence and requires Audit Committee pre-approval of permitted audit and audit-related services.

External Auditor Service Fees

For the financial years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company paid Grant Thornton LLP, the Company's external auditor, CDN $196,105 and CDN $181,175, respectively, as detailed below:

	2017	2016
Audit Fees [1]	$ 128,000	$ 128,000
Audit-Related Fees	60,000	-
Tax Fees [2]	22,500	22,500
All Other Fees	-	-
	$ 210,500	$ 150,500

[1] Audit Fees represent the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements as well as services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings.

[2] Tax Fees represent the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered in connection with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services included preparing and reviewing tax returns and assisting in responses to government tax authorities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at the Company's web site at www.wesdome.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal shareholders and securities reserved for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Company's management proxy information circular for the most recent annual meeting of shareholders, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional financial information is also provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2016, which may also be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

SCHEDULE A

WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.
CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

PURPOSE

The Board of Directors of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (the "**Company**") has established an audit committee consisting of board members (the "**Audit Committee**"). The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the board of directors of the Company (the "**Board**") in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities.

ROLE

The Committee's primary function is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, including:

a. Serving as an independent and objective party to monitor the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process and systems of internal controls regarding finance, accounting, and legal compliance, and disclosure controls and procedures.

b. Making recommendations to the Board as needed regarding the Company's internal control and management information systems.

c. Monitoring the independence and performance of the Company's independent auditors.

d. Facilitating communication among the independent auditors, management and the Directors.

e. On a regular basis, reviewing with management and, if appropriate, making recommendations for approval of the Board in respect of risk management.

f. Providing oversight to the enterprise risk management system, including risk management systems, policies and practices that establish an appropriate framework for identifying and understanding significant and emerging risks, and for making risk management decisions, and ensuring the enterprise risk management system is designed, understood, implemented and updated by management.

g. Providing guidance and assistance to the Board on matters relating to business planning, investment and capital raising opportunities.

h. Encouraging continuous improvement of, and fostering adherence to, the Company's policies, procedures and practices at all levels.

i. Reviewing and recommending for approval by the Directors, the quarterly and annual consolidated financial results of the Company, corresponding press releases and statutory filings, as well as all MD&A's and Annual Information Forms.

j. Establishing and providing oversight to a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company including, but not limited to, accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters.

k. Establishing a procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees

of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters or violations of the Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics.

l. Utilizing its authority to conduct any investigation appropriate to fulfilling its responsibilities through direct access to the independent auditors as well as anyone in the organization.

COMPOSITION AND MEMBERSHIP

The independent members of the Board will appoint annually the members of the Committee. The Members will be appointed to hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company or until their successors are appointed.

The Committee will consist of at least three directors, all of whom shall be independent non-executive directors, free from any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board, would interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment as a member of the Audit Committee.

All members of the Committee shall have a sound understanding of the nature and significance of the types of risks faced by the Company.

In addition to meeting the definition of independence and being "financially literate" within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110, all members shall meet the requirements, if any, for members of audit committees under applicable law and the rules of any stock exchange on which the Company's securities are listed for trading.

The Board will appoint one of the Members to act as the Chair of the Committee (the "Chair").

MEETINGS AND PROCESS

The Committee shall meet at least four times annually, or more frequently as circumstances require. Meetings of the Committee will be held at such times and places as the Chair may determine, and may be held in person, by telephone, and/or by video conference. At each meeting of the Committee, there shall be an *in camera* session of only the independent members, if applicable.

A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. Members shall be provided with a minimum of 48 hours' notice of meetings. The notice period may be waived by a quorum of the Committee. No business may be transacted by the Committee except at a meeting of its Members at which a quorum of the Committee is present, or by a unanimous written consent.

The Committee Chair, if present, will act as the chair of meetings of the Committee and shall establish the agenda of the meeting and, where possible, ensure that materials are circulated sufficiently in advance to provide adequate time for review prior to the meeting. The Committee Chair will appoint a Recording Secretary at each meeting. The Secretary will keep minutes of each meeting, which will be distributed in advance of subsequent meetings for Committee approval.

The Committee may delegate work to one or more of its members, and such members must report to the Committee at its next scheduled meeting or as otherwise mandated. In order to properly carry out its responsibilities, the Committee may retain outside consultants upon the approval of the Board Chair.

The Committee shall have access to officers and employees of the Company, its auditors, legal counsel and to such information respecting the Company as it considers necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities.

The Audit Committee will meet privately in executive session at least annually with management and the independent auditors (without management present) to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believe should be discussed. In addition, the Committee will communicate with management quarterly to review the Company's financial statements.

The Committee shall report its discussions to the Board at the next Board meeting.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (THE "CFO")

The CFO is indirectly accountable to the Audit Committee and is responsible for the timeliness and integrity of the financial reporting and information presented to the Board. Board-related responsibilities of the CFO will also include acting as the chief advisor to the Audit Committee of the Board.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

OVERSIGHT OF FINANCIAL REPORTING

a. Review the Company's annual audited and interim consolidated financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases prior to filing or distribution, as well as the independent auditors' reports thereon, as applicable, and recommend the approval of such financial statements, MD&A and press releases by the Directors if advisable.

b. Ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from financial statements, other than the public disclosure in financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

c. Consider the independent auditors' judgements about the quality and appropriateness, not just the acceptability, of the Company's accounting principles and financial disclosure practices, as applied in its financial reporting.

d. Consider and recommend to the Board if appropriate, major changes to the Company's accounting principles, policies and practices as suggested by the independent auditors or management and ensure that the auditors' reasoning is described in determining the appropriateness of changes in accounting principles, policies and disclosures.

e. In consultation with the management and the independent auditors, consider the integrity of the Company's financial reporting processes and controls, and disclosure controls. Discuss significant financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor, control, and report such exposures. Review significant findings prepared by the independent auditors together with management's responses.

f. Review any significant disagreements among management and the independent auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements and the Company's financial reporting and oversee the resolution of such disagreements.

g. Review with financial management and the independent auditors, if applicable, the

Company's quarterly financial results prior to the release of earnings and/or the Company's quarterly financial statements prior to filing or distribution.

h. Discuss any significant changes to the Company's accounting principles applied in respect of such quarterly financial statements.

i. Review treasury and taxation matters.

j. Review related party transactions to ensure they reflect legal and regulatory requirements and report to the Board on all such transactions, if any, each quarter.

OVERSIGHT OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

a. Review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting (ICOFR) and related management information systems through discussions with management, the internal auditor and the external auditor.

b. Oversee system of internal control, by:

    i. Monitoring and reviewing policies and procedures for internal accounting, internal audit, financial control and management information;

    ii. Consulting with the external auditor regarding the adequacy of the Company's internal controls;

    iii. Reviewing with management its philosophy with respect to internal controls and, on a regular basis, all significant control-related findings together with management's response; and

    iv. Obtaining from management adequate assurances that all statutory payments and withholdings have been made.

c. Oversee investigations of alleged fraud and illegality relating to the Company's finances.

d. Review with management the effectiveness of procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters, and for the protection from retaliation of those who report such complaints in good faith.

e. Review and address as required, all complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls (ICOFR), or auditing matters.

f. Review the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

OVERSIGHT OF RISK MANAGEMENT

a. The Committee shall, at least annually, review the processes in place to ensure that areas of risk for the Company are properly defined and managed and that any area of risk oversight delegated to a Board committee is appropriately delegated and

addressed in the committee's mandate.

b. At least annually, review policies and practices to control significant risks.

c. Review quarterly reporting related to specific areas of the Company's financial, legal, operational or other risk.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

The Committee will:

a. As appropriate, refer alleged breaches of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics received by the Committee to the Governance and Nominating Committee.

b. Administer the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Whistleblower Policy, including the review of requests for waivers from the Code of Conduct requested by directors or senior executives and determination of whether to grant such waivers.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS

a. The external auditors of the Company shall report directly to the Committee and the Directors and ultimately accountable to them. The Committee will:

    i. Review the independence and performance of the auditors and annually recommend to the Directors the appointment of the independent auditors for election by the Company's shareholders or recommend to the Board any discharge of auditors when circumstances warrant.

    ii. As part of its external auditor oversight responsibilities, together with management, conduct an annual assessment of the auditors and every 5 years, a comprehensive assessment of the auditors, as recommended by the Canadian Public Accountability Board.

    iii. Review and recommend for approval to the Board the fees and other significant compensation to be paid to the independent auditors.

b. Pre-approve auditing services (including the provision of comfort letters in public or private offerings) and other non-audit services to be provided by the audit firm other than in respect of minor taxation advisory services.

c. Review the independent auditors' audit plan and discuss the auditors' scope with reference to Part One of the Policy on the Scope of Services of the Auditor and Hiring Practices for the Auditor Engagement Team (Appendix A to this Mandate), staffing, materiality, locations, reliance upon management and their general audit approach.

d. Discuss with the external auditor any significant changes required in the approach or scope of their audit plan, management's handling of any proposed adjustments identified by the external auditor, and any actions or inactions by management that limited or restricted the scope of their work.

e. Review, in the absence of management, the results of the annual external audit, the audit report thereon and the auditor's review of the related MD&A, and discuss with the external auditor the quality of accounting principles used, any alternative treatments of financial information that have been discussed with management, the

ramifications of their use and the auditor's preferred treatment, and any other material communications with management.

f. Review all other material written communications between the external auditor and management, including the post-audit management letter containing the recommendations of the external auditor, management's response.

g. Review any other matters related to the external audit that are to be communicated to the Committee under generally accepted auditing standards.

h. Review with management and the external auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies, employee complaints or published reports that raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.

i. Consider the tenure of the lead audit partner on the engagement and review and confirm the independence of the external auditor.

j. Periodically review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Company, with reference to Part Two of the Policy on the Scope of Services of the Auditor and Hiring Practices for the Auditor Engagement Team (Appendix A to this Mandate).

ETHICAL, LEGAL AND OTHER COMPLIANCE

The Committee will:

a. As appropriate, refer alleged breaches of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics received by the Committee to the Governance and Nominating Committee.

b. Review as needed with the Company's counsel, any legal matters that could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements or compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and inquiries received from regulators or governmental agencies.

c. Perform any other activities consistent with this Charter, the Company's by-laws and governing law, as the Audit Committee or the Directors deem necessary or appropriate.

OTHER AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee will:

a. Describe in the Company's annual regulatory filings, the Committee's composition and responsibilities and how they were discharged.

b. Ensure regulatory documents meet reporting obligations under Multilateral Instrument 52-110.

c. Annually review the Committee's agenda and mandate and report recommended changes to the Board.

d. Annually conduct a self-assessment of the Committee's performance.

e. Perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the board of as the Committee shall deem appropriate from time to time, or as may be required by applicable regulatory authorities or legislation.

APPROVAL

OWNER Audit Committee Board	ADOPTED March 28, 2006
POLICY TYPE Board Governance	LAST REVIEWED AND APPROVED Audit Committee – March 20, 2018 Board – March 21, 2018

Policy on the Scope of Services of the Auditor and Hiring Practices for Auditor Engagement Team

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (the "Company") has established parameters for the engagement of the Auditor consistent with the Company's corporate governance expectations and applicable law. These parameters cover all work that might be performed by the Auditor through engagements with the Company.

Definition of Auditor

The term Auditor refers to the firm of accountants that is appointed to perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Part One - Scope of Work and Authorization Standards

All work performed by the Auditor for the Company will be pre-approved by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee may delegate authority to pre-approve such work to any one member of the Audit Committee, provided that any work so pre-approved must be ratified by the full Audit Committee at the next meeting of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee will update the list of "pre-approved services" in respect of the Auditor and add any services that are recurring or otherwise reasonably expected to be provided. In addition, any specific services from this list for which the Auditor is engaged, where the aggregate fees are estimated to be less than or equal to $10,000, will be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer for approval. The Chief Financial Officer will notify the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Audit Committee of the service being engaged immediately. The Audit Committee will be subsequently informed at each regular meeting of the services on the "pre-approved services" list for which the Auditor has been actually engaged since the previous meeting. Any additional requests for pre-approval for services not on the "pre-approved services" list or where the aggregate fees are in excess of $10,000, will be addressed on a case-by case specific engagement basis.

In the event that a non-audit service is provided by the Auditor that was not recognized at the time of the engagement to be a non-audit service, such service must be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee or its delegate for approval.

The Auditor will only perform audit, audit-related and tax work. Definitions of "audit", "audit-related" and "tax work" are included below.

Categories of Work	**Examples of Services**
Audit	All services performed to comply with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards or International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable.

Audit-related Services	Assurance and related services performed by the Auditor that are reasonably related to the audit or review of financial statements, including among others: • employee benefits plan audits; • due diligence related to mergers and acquisitions; • accounting consultations and audits in connection with acquisitions; • internal control reviews; • attest services not required by statute or
Tax Work	All services performed by professional staff in the Auditor's tax division, except for those services related to the audit. Tax fees typically include: • tax compliance; • tax planning; and

Annually, when the Auditor presents its audit plan for the year, the Audit Committee will pre-approve other proposed services the Auditor has been asked to provide in relation to the current fiscal year. Services outside of these annual activities will be brought to the Audit Committee for approval.

The Audit Committee may approve exceptions to paragraph (3) above when it determines that such an exception is in the overriding best interests of the Company and it is determined that such an exception does not impair the independence of the Auditor. However, certain non-audit activities are generally prohibited and generally will not be considered for exception from this policy. These non-audit activities include:

- bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of the Company;
- financial information systems design and implementation;
- appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contributions-in-kind reports;
- actuarial services;
- internal audit outsourcing services;
- management functions or human resources;
- broker or dealer, investment advisor, or investment banking services;
- legal services;
- expert services unrelated to the audit; and
- forensic accounting.

Part Two - Hiring Practices for the Auditor Engagement Team

Purpose - The purpose of this policy is to outline the restrictions and circumstances relating to the hiring practices of the Auditor engagement team.

Hiring Practices - The Company or its Subsidiaries will not employ, in a financial reporting oversight role, a member of the Auditor engagement team within 12 months of the final closure of the audit in which that individual last participated.

Ongoing relationship standards - The lead and concurring partners on the engagement will serve for a maximum of seven years and then be subject to a five-year time out from serving on the Company's audits.