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NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex, Quebec

Prepared for

WESDOME

Wesdome Gold Mines Limited
220 Bay St., Suite 1200
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2W4
Canada

Project Location
Latitude: 48°08' North; Longitude: 77°54' West
Province of Québec, Canada

Prepared by:

Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo.
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InnovExplo Inc.
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Rouyn-Noranda,
Québec

Effective Date: December 12, 2018
Signature Date: January 25, 2019

SIGNATURE PAGE – INNOVEXPLO

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(Original signed and sealed)
Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Québec)

Signed at Val-d'Or on January 25, 2019

(Original signed and sealed)
Carl Pelletier, P.Geo.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Québec)

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Signed at Longueuil on January 25, 2019

Stéphane Faure, P.Geo.
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SIGNATURE PAGE – CENTRE TECHNOLOGIQUE DES RÉSIDUS INDUSTRIELS

NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex, Quebec

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Province of Québec, Canada

(Original signed and sealed)
Guillaume Noël, P.Eng.
Centre technologie des résidus industriels
Rouyn-Noranda (Québec)

Signed at Rouyn-Noranda on January 25, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – GUILLAUME NOËL

I, Guillaume Noël, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am Plant Manager at the Centre Technologique des Résidus Industriel at 433, boulevard du Collège Rouyn-Noranda (Québec), J9X 0E1.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex, Quebec" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of December 12, 2018 and a signature date of January 25, 2019. The Technical Report was prepared for Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Metallurgical Engineering from Laval University (Quebec City, Québec) in 2002.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ No. 131725).
5. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for a total of fifteen (15) years since graduating from university. I acquired my expertise while working in metallurgical operations for IAMGOLD Corporation and Detour Gold Corporation, and as a consulting engineer with InnovExplo Inc.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") as set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the property once on April 25, 2018 for the purposes of the Technical Report.
8. I am the author of and responsible for item 13 and I am the co-author of and share responsibility for items 1 to 3 and 25 to 27.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 25th day of January 2019 in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Guillaume Noël (P.Eng.) (OIQ No. 131725)
Centre technologique des résidus industriels
guillaume.noel@cegepat.qc.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – CHRISTINE BEAUSOLEIL

I, Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Project Director with InnovExplo Inc., at 560, 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex, Quebec" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of December 12, 2018 and a signature date of January 25, 2019. The Technical Report was prepared for Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Geology (B.Sc.) from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal, Québec) in 1997.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ No. 656), the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC No. 36156) and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO No. 2958).
5. I have practiced my profession continuously as a geologist for a total of twenty-one (21) years during which time I have been involved in mineral exploration, mine geology, ore control and resource modelling projects for gold, copper, zinc and silver properties in Canada. I have worked for InnovExplo Inc. since November 2017.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") as set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I have visited the property on November 6, 2018 for the purposes of the Technical Report.
8. I am the author of items 4 to 6 and 9 to 12, and co-author of and share responsibility for items 1 to 3, 14 and 24 to 27 of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 25th day of January 2019 in Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 656)
InnovExplo Inc.
christine.beausoleil@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – STÉPHANE FAURE

I, Stephane Faure, P.Geo., PhD, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Geoscience Expert Geologist with InnovExplo Inc. at 560 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex, Quebec" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of December 12, 2018 and a signature date of January 25, 2019. The Technical Report was prepared for Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Geology from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal, Québec) in 1987. In addition, I obtained a Master's degree in Earth Sciences from Université du Québec à Montréal in 1990, and a doctorate degree in Geology from the Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (city of Québec, Québec) in 1995.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ No. 306), the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO No. 2662), and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Professional Geoscientists (NAPEG No. L3536).
5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of twenty-four (24) years since graduating in 1995. I acquired my expertise in mineral exploration with Inmet Mining in Central America and South America, Cambior Inc. in Canada and numerous exploration companies through the Research Consortium in Mineral Exploration. I have been a geological consultant for InnovExplo Inc. since January 2016.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") as set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I last visited the property on January 17, 2017 for the purposes of the Technical Report.
8. I am the author of items 7, 8 and 23 and co-author of and share responsibility for items 1 to 3 and 25 to 27 of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 25th day of January 2019 in Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Stéphane Faure, P.Geo., PhD (OGQ No. 306)
InnovExplo Inc.
stephane.faure@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – CARL PELLETIER

I, Carl Pelletier, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am co-president and co-founder of InnovExplo Inc. at 560 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4, with whom I remain currently employed.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Complex, Quebec" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of December 12, 2018 and a signature date of January 25, 2019. The Technical Report was prepared for Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Geology (B.Sc.) from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal, Québec) in 1992.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ, no. 384), the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO No. 1713), the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (EGBC No. 43167) and of the Canadian Institute of Mines (CIM member 154004).
5. I have practiced my profession continuously as a geologist for a total of twenty-seven (27) years. I acquired my expertise in mining at the Silidor, Sleeping Giant, Bousquet II, Sigma-Lamaque and Beaufor mines, and my exploration expertise with Cambior Inc. and McWatters Mining Inc. I have been a consulting geologist for InnovExplo Inc. since February 2004.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") as set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I last visited the property in 2015.
8. I am the co-author of items 1 to 3, 14 and 25 to 27 of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 25th day of January 2019 in Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Carl Pelletier, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 384)
InnovExplo Inc.
carl.pelletier@innovexplo.com

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

At the request of Marc-André Pelletier, Chief Operating Officer of Wesdome Gold Mine Ltd ("Wesdome" or the "issuer"), InnovExplo Inc. ("InnovExplo") and Centre Technologique des Résidus Industriels ("CTRI") were retained to prepare a Technical Report (the "Technical Report") to present and support the results of a Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2018 MRE") and metallurgical testwork for the Kiena Mine Complex Property (the "Project" or the "Property") in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101F1.

InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d'Or (Québec).

CTRI is an environmental and mineral processing research and testing facility associated with the CÉGEP de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue based in Rouyn-Noranda (Québec).

Wesdome has over 30 years of continuous gold mining operations in Canada, trading publicly on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture (TSX-V) under the symbol WDO. The head office is situated at: 220 Bay St, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2W4.

The 2018 MRE herein has an effective date of December 12, 2018. The estimate follows CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Definition Standards").

1.2 Contributors

This Technical Report was prepared by: Christine Beausoleil (P.Geo.), Project Director for InnovExplo; Stéphane Faure (P.Geo., PhD), Geoscience Expert for InnovExplo; Guillaume Noël (P.Eng.), Plant Manager for CTRI; and Carl Pelletier (P.Geo.), Co-president and Co-founder of InnovExplo. Each are independent qualified persons ("QPs") as defined by NI 43-101.

Ms. Beausoleil is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (permit No. 656), the EGBC (licence No. 36156) and the APGO (licence No. 2958). She is the author of items 4 to 6, 9 to 12 and 24 in this Technical Report, and co-author of items 1 to 3, 14 and 25 to 27.

Mr. Faure is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (permit No. 306), APGO (licence No. 2662), and NAPEG (licence No. L3536). He is the author of items 7, 8 and 23 in this Technical Report, and co-author of items 1 to 3 and 25 to 27.

Mr. Noël is a professional engineer in good standing with the OIQ (permit No. 131725). He is the author of item 13 in this Technical Report, and co-author of items 1 to 3 and 25 to 27.

Mr. Pelletier is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (permit No. 384), the APGO (licence No. 1713), the EGBC (licence No. 43167) and the Canadian Institute of Mines (CIM member No. 154004). He is co-author of items 1 to 3, 14 and 25 to 27.

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Property is located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue administrative region in the province of Québec (Canada), within the limits of the municipality of Val-d'Or and 100 km east of Rouyn-Noranda. It lies to the northwest of the urban centre of Val-d'Or.

The Project is at an advanced exploration stage and represents the amalgamation of 20 properties and 18 mining titles that were not specifically attached to any property. It comprises one (1) mining concession and 183 map-designated claims covering an aggregate area of 7,047.08 ha (70.5 km^2).

Some of the mining titles comprising the Project are subject to certain agreements and royalties. The royalties attached to the former properties that were amalgamated to form the current Project royalties still apply even though the boundaries of the former properties do not coincide with those of the current mining titles.

1.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Project is accessible via Route 117, a paved provincial highway, and Chemin Kienawisik, a gravel road. The nearest airport with scheduled flights from Montreal is at Val-d'Or.

The Abitibi region is under the influence of a typical continental-style climate marked by cold, dry winters and warm, humid summers. The operating season is year-round since the majority of the work is underground. The parts of the Project located on islands are accessible by boat during the summer season and by ice bridges in winter.

The project area is well serviced by mining and milling industries. The city of Val-d'Or, with a working-age population of 22,000, is the closest service community located 10 km from the Project. Val-d'Or has quality manpower and is a place where firms can hire reliable, qualified and experienced staff. The second largest population centre is the city of Rouyn-Noranda, located 105 km northwest of Val-d'Or, where the same quality of manpower is found among the working-age population of 28,000.

The Project's principal infrastructure is located at the Kiena mine, as well as some underground and surface infrastructure still in place on the other former properties.

1.5 Geological Setting

The Property straddles the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince and the northern part of the Pontiac Subprovince in the Archean Superior Province. The Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone separates the two provinces and represents a major lithological boundary.

The Jacola Formation is the host of many gold deposits, including the former Kiena and Shawkey mines on the Property. On the Property, this volcanic formation consists of a cyclic package comprising, from bottom to top, komatiitic flows, basalts and andesitic volcaniclastics. Two significant plutons intrude the Dubuisson Formation in the northern part of the Property (Siscoe Stock and Snowshoe Pluton). Both are spatially related to gold mineralization.

The Property is cut by seven (7) large-scale shear zones and related subsidiary faults that controlled the gold mineralization, including the Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone.

Shear zones trend ESE-WNW to SE-NW, subparallel to stratigraphy and dip steeply to the north. Metamorphism ranges from the greenschist to lower amphibolite facies.

1.6 Mineralization

The Property occupies the western part of the prolific Val-d'Or gold and base metal mining camp and is located east of the world-class Canadian Malartic mine. Gold mineralization on the Property occurs close to large-scale or subsidiary faults, such as the Marbenite and Norbenite faults, and occurs in a variety of rock types but is more common in basalt and intrusive bodies as these acted as competent units that promoted fracturing during deformation.

Gold mineralization on the Property shares many geological attributes with other vein-type gold deposits of the Val-d'Or district and with orogenic gold deposits in terms of host rock composition, mineralogy and hydrothermal alteration. Mineralization consists of a multistage carbonate-albite-pyrite stockwork, breccia and replacement vein system, and is concentrated in fault zones where there is a marked competency contrast between competent units and the adjacent deformed komatiite and/or chlorite-talc schists. Many of the gold-bearing zones and veins are deformed and folded. Alteration minerals are dominantly albite, carbonates and pyrite with lesser chlorite and silica.

A total of six zones were mined at Kiena. Five are aligned in a N-S corridor (S-50, VC, North, 388 and South). The sixth zone (Martin) is about 1.2 km east of the Kiena shaft. Thirteen (13) new subzones were defined in holes drilled by Wesdome from June 2016 to October 2018 in the extension of the S-50 and VC zones. These subzones are considered in the current resource estimate.

1.7 Drilling, Sampling Method, Approach and Analysis

From June 2016 to October 2018, Wesdome conducted an underground diamond drilling program (the "2016-2018 Program") based on a new interpretation of the depth potential at the former producing Kiena mine. During this period, Wesdome drilled 269 holes for 58,646 m.

The 2016-2018 Program was performed by Forage Orbit Garant Inc. Holes were drilled with NQ caliber (47.6 mm core diameter) and telescoped with BQ caliber when rock quality was poor (i.e., faults, shears, schist). Up to five electric drill rigs were used. The average RQD for the program is 79% and the average recovery is 98%.

At the end of each shift, the boxes are brought to surface via the service cage where a technician brings them from the service deck to the core shack. The core is logged and sampled by a geologist using GeoticLog logging software to record the data. Sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 1.50 m. Once logged and labelled, the core of each selected interval is sawed in half using a typical table-feed circular rock saw.

For the 2016-2018 Program, samples were prepared at the Actlabs preparation facility in Val-d'Or and then sent to the Actlabs laboratory in Sainte-Germaine-Boulé (Québec) for assaying. The Ste-Germaine-Boulé facility received ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation through the SCC. Actlabs is a commercial laboratory independent of Wesdome and has no interest in the Project.

Samples for routine fire assaying are initially dried at 60°C, crushed to +80% passing 10 mesh, and split to 250 to 300 g using a Jones riffle splitter. The sub-sample is pulverized to +80% passing 200 mesh. The samples are analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy from 30 g pulps. When assay results are higher than 3 g/t Au but lower than 10 g/t Au, core sample pulps are re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish, while sample results higher than 10 g/t Au are rerun with the metallic sieve method. In this case, 350 g is pulverized and assayed.

The issuer's QA/QC program for drill core includes the insertion of blanks and standards in the flow stream of core samples. For each group of 20 samples, the issuer inserted one (1) analytical blank, one (1) certified reference material and one (1) pulp duplicate. The issuer's QA/QC program does not include field or coarse duplicates.

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

1.8 Data Verification

In November 2018, Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo., visited the Project, specifically the core shack, core storage area, underground drilling bay and mill facility. Data verification included a review and validation of the resource estimation for the mineralized zones outside the main Kiena area, a review of drill hole collar locations, selected core intervals, gold assays, the QA/QC program, downhole surveys, the descriptions of lithologies, alteration and structures, and a validation of mined-out voids.

The database compared to the information entered in GeoticLogs for accuracy.

For assays and survey data, the database was compared to the original certificates. Any discrepancies were corrected and incorporated into the database.

Overall, minor errors of the type normally encountered in a project database were found and corrected. The final database is considered to be of good overall quality. InnovExplo considers the database for the Project to be valid and reliable.

1.9 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2018, the CTRI carried out a series of laboratory test work campaigns on samples from the Project and the complete results will be published in a report titled "Kiena Deep A Zone Gold Recovery". Wesdome prepared the samples. Four composites were produced from theses samples for the Kiena Deep A Zone (A1, A2, A3, A4) and one for the S-50 Zone. CTRI cannot attest to their representativeness of the deposit. Gold recovery from the feed cyanidation was 99.0% on average for the four Kiena Deep A Zone composites, an increase of 3.3% compared to the S-50 Zone (95.7%) the results of which are in line with the historical recovery (96.3%) at the Kiena mill. Further testing could be done on Kiena Deep A Zone samples to confirm the results of this first series of tests and to optimize the leaching parameters (reagents, ore size, time). Also, since the head grades of the Kiena Deep A Zone are higher and free gold is present, the potential for recovering gold by gravity should be considered in a future series of tests.

1.10 Mineral Resource Estimate

The 2018 MRE was prepared by Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo., and Carl Pelletier, P.Geo., using all available information.

The 2018 MRE includes 21 mineralized zones: 13 in the Kiena mine area (the “Kiena Area”), which is accessible from the old Kiena underground workings, and 8 outside the Kiena Area (the “Other Zones”). Of these 21 mineralized zones, 10 are newly constructed zones and 11 are updated from the 2015 MRE prepared by InnovExplo (“Technical Report for the Quebec Wesdome Project” by Turcotte et al., 2015).

The 2018 MRE combines two different approaches, one for the Kiena Area and one for the Other Zones, for a total of 21 zones.

The GEMS database covers the strike-length of the Project at drill spacings ranging from 10 m to 70 m. The 6,482 resource holes (Kiena Area) contain a total of 33,698 sampled intervals representing 385,673 m of drill core.

InnovExplo created a total of 13 mineralized solids for the Kiena Area (coded 100, 101, 102, 110, 123, 130, 131, 132, 140, 159, 160, 161 and 162) that honour the drill hole database. The solids were based on the geological occurrences of veins using a minimum mineable width of 3.0 m and a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au.

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the current mineral resource estimate can be categorized as Measured, Indicated and Inferred resources based on data density, search ellipse criteria, drill hole density and interpolation parameters. InnovExplo considers the 2018 MRE to be reliable and based on quality data, reasonable hypotheses and parameters that follow CIM Definition Standards.

The following tables present the 2018 MRE for the Kiena Deep A Zone, the entire Kiena Area and the entire Kiena Mine Complex (Project).

– 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Deep A Zone (Table 14.12)

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown Pillar	-	-	-
Below Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	310,300	9.95	99,300
Total M+I	**310,300**	**9.95**	**99,300**
Inferred	**656,100**	**11.43**	**241,100**

– 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Area (A, B, South, VC and S50 zones) (Table 14.13)

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-
Total M+I	**-**	**-**	**-**
Inferred	**78,000**	**4.23**	**10,700**
Below Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	1,028,900	6.38	211,100
Total M+I	**1,028,900**	**6.38**	**211,100**
Inferred	**968,900**	**9.23**	**287,400**
Total Kiena Area			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	1,028,900	6.38	211,100
Total M+I	**1,028,900**	**6.38**	**211,100**
Inferred	**1,046,900**	**8.86**	**298,100**

– 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex (Table 14.14)

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	162,800	5.32	27,900
Total M+I	**162,800**	**5.32**	**27,900**
Inferred	**1,113,200**	**6.97**	**249,600**
Below Crown Pillar			
Measured	63,700	4.06	8,300
Indicated	2,893,700	5.87	546,400
Total M+I	**2,957,400**	**5.83**	**554,700**
Inferred	**3,025,300**	**7.79**	**757,600**
Total Kiena Mine Complex			
Measured	63,700	4.06	8,300
Indicated	3,056,500	5.84	574,300
Total M+I	**3,120,200**	**5.81**	**582,600**
Inferred	**4,138,500**	**7.57**	**1,007,200**

Notes to accompany the Mineral Resource Estimate:

1. The independent and qualified persons for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, are Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo. and Carl Pelletier, P.Geo. (InnovExplo), and the effective date of the estimate is December 12, 2018.
2. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. The mineral resource estimate follows CIM definitions and guidelines for mineral resources.
4. The results are presented in situ and undiluted and considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction.
5. The estimation combined two estimation methods, ordinary kriging in the Kiena Complex and polygonal for other deposits on the Property.
6. The Kiena Area resources encompass 13 zones with a minimum true thickness of 3.0 m using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed. High-grade capping ranging from 20 to 100 g/t Au (when required) was applied to assay grades prior to compositing for interpolation using ordinary kriging based on 1.0 m composites and a block size of 5 m x 5 m x 5 m, with bulk density values of 2.8 (g/cm3).
7. The Other Zones (outside the Kiena Area) encompass eight (8) zones with a minimum true thickness of 2.5 m using a polygonal estimation method. The Measured resource grades were estimated using muck samples, chip samples and test holes, extrapolated up to 25 m above and below drifts opened within the mineralized zone. Indicated resources were estimated from drill hole results using the mid-distance between drill hole or a maximum of 30 m. The high-grade capping was fixed at 34.28 g/t Au with a bulk density value of 2.8 (g/cm3).
8. The estimate is reported for a potential underground scenario at cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au (> 40° dip) and 4.0 g/t Au (< 40° dip: Wesdome Zone). The cut-off grades were calculated using a gold price of USD1,250 per ounce, a CAD:USD exchange rate of 1.3; mining cost of $110/t (> 40° dip); $150/t (< 40° dip); processing cost of $35/t; and G&A of $15/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.).
9. The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest hundred and the metal contents are presented in troy ounces (tonne x grade / 31.10348).
10. InnovExplo is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues, or any other relevant issue not reported in this Technical Report that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

1.11 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Project is an amalgamation of 20 former properties hosting several deposits. All the new drilling information since 2015 was obtained in the Kiena Area. Deposits outside the Kiena Area were also reviewed and validated. InnovExplo is of the opinion that the 2015 interpretation and resource estimation (Turcotte et al., 2015) were reliable and were only updated in the 2018 MRE to reflect the new cut-off grade.

For the Kiena Area, InnovExplo created a litho-structural model for mineralized zones using all available geological and analytical information. In order to conduct accurate resource modelling of the deposit, InnovExplo based its mineralized-zone wireframe model on the drill hole database, the interpretation provided by Wesdome geologists, SRK's 3D geological model (Ravenelle, 2018), and the authors' knowledge of local geology.

Considering the metallurgical test work results obtained thus far by CTRI, the expected gold recovery for the Kiena Deep A Zone should be around 99%. Given that these results are very high and that they are the first obtained for this zone, further testing should be done. The focus of the tests should be on confirming the high recoveries and optimizing the cyanidation parameters. In addition, because free gold is suspected, a study should also be conducted on the potential to recover gold by gravity.

InnovExplo and CTRI conclude the following after conducting a detailed review of all pertinent information and completing the 2018 MRE and metallurgical testwork:

- The recent and historical drill holes provide sufficient information to complete and support the 2018 MRE;
- Geological and grade continuity were demonstrated for the 13 gold-bearing zones in the Kiena Area;
- The mineral resource estimates for the eight (8) zones outside the Kiena Area were validated and no changes were made to the interpretation or database;
- The estimates are reported for an underground mining scenario;
- The total Measured Resources stand at 8,300 ounces of gold corresponding to 63,700 t at 4.06 g/t Au;
- The total Indicated Resources stand at 574,300 ounces of gold corresponding to 3.1 Mt at 5.84 g/t Au;
- Inferred Resources stand at 1,007,200 ounces of gold corresponding to 4.1 Mt at 7.57 g/t Au;
- The exploration target for the Kiena Deep A Zones represents a range of 300,000 to 450,000 tonnes grading between 8.0 and 11.0 g/t Au for a total of 80,000 to 160,000 ounces of gold;
- The expected gold recovery for the Kiena Deep A Zone should be around 99%;
- It is likely that additional diamond drilling at depth could potentially increase the Inferred Resource tonnage and upgrade some of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category;
- There is potential for upgrading resource categories through infill drilling.
- Opportunities exist to add additional mineral resources to the Project. Several holes returned encouraging intersections north of the Kiena Deep A Zone (Figure 25.1). For example, hole 6299, located 30 m north of lens ZA-162, returned 29.6 g/t Au over 10.2 m core length (9.8 g/t Au cut, 7.7 m true width) and 77.4 g/t Au over 14.4 m core

length (12.8 g/t Au cut, 10.8 m true width) (Wesdome press release of May 17, 2018). These two intervals are located at the poorly investigated contact between the basalt and the ultramafic rocks. In the fold hinge area of the Kiena Deep A Zone, historical drilling indicates that mineralization could extend another 250 m up-plunge, while the down-plunge and down-dip extensions of the zone remain open. The deep extensions of the VC1, VC6, North and 388 zones are also targets to test. There is additional potential in the upper portion of the S-50 Zone and to the southeast of the South Zone.

1.12 Risks and opportunities

Table 25.1 identifies the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the future economic outcome of the Project. The list does not include the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.).

Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting are identified in Table 25.2. Further information and study are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics.

– Risks for the Project (Table 25.1)

RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACT	POSSIBLE RISK MITIGATION
North pond tailing reaches maximum capacity	Permitting delays/higher capital cost	Initiate a tailings management study
Geological discontinuity	Loss of mineral resources	Litho-structural model and definition drilling
High-grade values due to down-plunge orientation of holes	Possible bias on metal content related to high-grade values	Intercept zone at 60° to 90° angle
Poor social acceptability	Possibility the Project could not be explored or exploited	Develop a pro-active and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and develop a communication plan. Organize information sessions, publish information on the mining project, and meet with host communities.
Metallurgical recoveries below expectations	Less ounces produced	Bulk sample and additional metallurgical testing

– Opportunities for the Project (Table 25.2)

OPPORTUNITIES	EXPLANATION	POTENTIAL BENEFIT
Infill drilling	Positive results will upgrade part or all inferred resources to indicated resources	More ounces for future PEA
Exploration drilling	Positives results will extend known zones or new zones will be discovered	Increased mineral resources
High-grade values in down-plunge holes	Possible bias on metal content related to a severe capping of high-grade values	More ounces
Historical mineral resources	Some historical resources were not upgraded to NI 43-101 mineral resources due to a lack of information	With more compilation work and more drilling on these zones, there is a potential to increase mineral resources
Include GRG study in future metallurgical testing.	The presence of free gold suggests the addition of a gravity unit would be beneficial for the recovery with high-grade material.	Reduced operational costs

1.13 Recommendations

Based on the results of the 2018 MRE, InnovExplo recommends that the Project be advanced to the next phase, which would be a Preliminary Economic Assessment. In parallel with the PEA, more work is warranted. Additional exploration/delineation drilling, further geological and structural interpretation and additional metallurgical testwork are recommended to gain a better understanding of the deposit. InnovExplo recommends addressing the following technical aspects of the Project:

- **Refine the litho-structural interpretation:** In this kind of deposit, structural features as well as lithologies have a significant impact on the control on mineralization. Therefore, it is important to improve the understanding of all their impacts. This could also support the identification of additional targets on the Project;
- **Conversion drilling:** Conversion drilling is recommended on the Project to upgrade Inferred Resources to the Indicated category. Additional drilling to evaluate the extension of the zones along the trend and at depth is also recommended. Positive results would potentially add Inferred Resources;
- **Exploration drilling:** The objective of exploration drilling would be to continue to investigate untested gold targets on the Project and any potential lateral and depth extensions. Positive results would potentially add Inferred Resources;
- **Metallurgical testing and economics study:** Additional metallurgical testwork is recommended on mineralized material from multiple zones, more specifically the

Kiena Deep A Zone which contains a large amount of visible gold and high-grade mineralization;

- **Social licence management:** Develop a stakeholder mapping and communication plan.

InnovExplo has prepared a cost estimate for the recommended work program to serve as a guideline for the Project. The budget for the proposed program is estimated at C$26,800,000 (incl. contingencies).

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out, and that the character of the Project is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. InnovExplo believes that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities.

2. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Marc-André Pelletier, Chief Operating Officer of Wesdome Gold Mine Ltd (“Wesdome” or the “issuer”), InnovExplo Inc. (“InnovExplo”) and Centre Technologique des Résidus Industriels (“CTRI”) were retained to prepare a Technical Report (the “Technical Report”) to present and support the results of a Mineral Resource Estimate (the “2018 MRE”) and metallurgical testwork for the Kiena Mine Complex Property (the “Project” or the “Property”) in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and Form 43-101F1.

InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d’Or (Québec).

CTRI is an environmental and mineral processing research and testing facility associated with the CÉGEP de l’Abitibi-Témiscamingue based in Rouyn-Noranda (Québec).

Wesdome has over 30 years of continuous gold mining operations in Canada, trading publicly on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture (TSX-V) under the symbol WDO. The head office is situated at: 220 Bay St, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2W4.

The 2018 MRE herein has an effective date of December 12, 2018. The estimate follows CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (“CIM Definition Standards”).

2.1 Terms of Reference

The issuer was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on October 21, 1980 under the name Central Crude Ltd ("Central Crude"). By Articles of Amendment effective January 8, 1991, the original articles of the company were deleted in their entirety and replaced, and its authorized capital was increased. 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. By Articles of Amendment effective February 1, 2006, the company changed its name again to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

The Project is at an advanced exploration stage and represents the amalgamation of 20 properties and 18 mining titles that were not specifically attached to any property. It comprises one (1) mining concession and 183 map-designated claims covering an aggregate area of 7,047.08 ha (70.5 km^2).

The Project has been on care and maintenance since mid-2013, and includes the milling and tailings facilities of the former Kiena mine, eight (8) shafts, and underground development from past producers and exploration projects on the former properties, as well as some surface structures. The remaining infrastructure components at the former Kiena mine site now constitute the principal infrastructure of the Project:

- Offices
- A guard house and security gate
- Core shacks
- A functional shaft of 930 m
- A dewatered underground ramp system from 170 m (level 17) to 1050 m (level 105)
- A 2,000 tpd processing plant
- Workshops and warehouses
- A Hazmat storage facility

More than 1,194,157 m (7,836 DDH) have been drilled on the Project. Past production from the Project (1981-2013) amounted to 12,500,00 Mt at 4.5 g/t Au for a total of 1.75 Moz of gold, plus supplementary sales (2016-2017) of 1,959.5 oz collected during the cleaning of the processing plant.

Wesdome announced the positive results of the 2018 MRE presented in this Technical Report in a press release on December 12, 2018.

2.2 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

This Technical Report was prepared by: Christine Beausoleil (P.Geo.), Project Director for InnovExplo; Stéphane Faure (P.Geo., PhD), Geoscience Expert for InnovExplo; Guillaume Noël (P.Eng.), Plant Manager for CTRI; and Carl Pelletier (P.Geo.), Co-president and Co-founder of InnovExplo. Each are independent qualified persons ("QPs") as defined by NI 43-101.

Ms. Beausoleil is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (permit No. 656), the EGBC (licence No. 36156) and the APGO (licence No. 2958). She is the author of items 4 to 6, 9 to 12 and 24 in this Technical Report, and co-author of items 1 to 3, 14 and 25 to 27.

Mr. Faure is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (permit No. 306), APGO (licence No. 2662), and NAPEG (licence No. L3536). He is the author of items 7, 8 and 23 in this Technical Report, and co-author of items 1 to 3 and 25 to 27.

Mr. Noël is a professional engineer in good standing with the OIQ (permit No. 131725). He is the author of item 13 in this Technical Report, and co-author of items 1 to 3 and 25 to 27.

Mr. Pelletier is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (permit No. 384), the APGO (licence No. 1713), the EGBC (licence No. 43167) and the Canadian Institute of Mines (CIM member No. 154004). He is co-author of items 1 to 3, 14 and 25 to 27.

2.3 Site Visit

Christine Beausoleil supervised a site visit made by InnovExplo geologist Harold Brisson (P.Eng., PhD) in July 2018, and she visited the Project herself on November 6, 2018. The visit focused on the offices, the underground diamond drilling platform and core shack facilities. They included a general overview of the Project, a review of selected mineralized diamond drill core intervals and the onsite verification of data in the issuer's database, paper logs and various historical reports.

Stéphane Faure visited the mine office and core logging facilities on January 17, 2017 to examine lithologies, mineralization and structural features in selected core intervals.

Guillaume Noël last visited the Project on April 25, 2018 to discuss the metallurgical testwork program with the project management team.

Carl Pelletier last visited the Project in 2015.

2.4 Effective Date

The effective date of the Technical Report is December 12, 2018.

2.5 Sources of Information

The documentation listed in item 27 was used to support the Technical Report. Excerpts or summaries from documents authored by other consultants are indicated in the text.

InnovExplo's review of the Project was based on published material in addition to the data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by Wesdome. InnovExplo has reviewed the data provided by the issuer and/or by its agents.

InnovExplo has also consulted other information sources, principally the Government of Québec's online claim management and assessment work databases (GESTIM and SIGEOM, respectively), the Government of Québec's online general information for the physiography of the Property, as well as technical reports, AIFs, MD&A reports, and press releases published by the issuer on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

InnovExplo conducted a review and appraisal of the information used to prepare this Technical Report, including the conclusions and recommendations, and believes that such information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the purpose for which the Technical Report is prepared. The authors have fully researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations made in the Technical Report and affirm that the work program and recommendations presented in the report conform to NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards.

The QPs do not have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in the issuer or its related entities. The relationship with the issuer is solely a professional association between the issuer and the independent consultants. The Technical Report was prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the Technical Report.

2.6 Currency, Units of Measure, and Abbreviations

Lists of the abbreviations, acronyms and units used in this report are provided in Table 2.1 and Table 2.3. All currency amounts are stated in Canadian Dollars ($, C$, CAD) or US dollars (US$, USD). Quantities are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, percentage (%) for copper and nickel grades, and gram per metric ton (g/t) for gold, platinum and palladium grades. Wherever applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency (Table 2.3).

Table 2.1 – List of abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation or Acronym	Term
43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (*Regulation 43-101* in Québec)
AA	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	Silver
AIF	Annual Information Form
APGO	Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
As	Arsenopyrite
Au	Gold
Cb	Carbonate mineral
Cc	Calcite
Chl	Chlorite
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves
CIP	Carbon-in-pulp
CLLFZ	Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone
CoG	Cut-off grade
COV	Coefficient of variation
CRM	Certified reference material
EGBC	Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia
EM	Electromagnetics
GESTIM	Gestion des titres miniers (MERN's online claim management system)
GRG	Gravity recoverable gold
ID2	Inverse distance squared
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IP	Induced polarization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JV	Joint venture
Mag	Magnetometer, magnetometric
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MERN	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Québec)
mesh	US mesh
MFFP	Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks of Québec)
MRE	Mineral resource estimate
MRN	Former name of MERN
n/a, N/A	Not available, not applicable

Abbreviation or Acronym	Term
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (*Regulation 43-101* in Québec)
NN	Nearest neighbour
NSR	Net smelter return
NTS	National Topographic System
OGQ	Ordre des géologues du Québec (Québec order of geologists)
OIQ	Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (Québec order of engineer)
OK	Ordinary kriging
P.Eng.	Professional engineer
P.Geo.	Professional geologist
Po	Pyrrhotite
P-T	Pressure-temperature
Py	Pyrite
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QC	Quality control
QP	Qualified person (as defined in National Instrument 43-101)
Qz	Quartz
Regulation 43-101	Québec version of National Instrument 43-101
RQD	Rock quality designation
SAG	Semi-autogenous-grinding
SCC	Standards Council of Canada
SD	Standard deviation
SIGÉOM, SIGEOM	Système d'information géominière (MERN's online spatial reference geomining information system)
tl, TL	Tourmaline
UCoG	Underground cut-off grade
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate system)
VLF	Very low frequency

Table 2.2 – List of Symbols

Symbol	Unit
$	Canadian dollar
$/t	Dollar per metric ton
%	Percent
°	Angular degree

Symbol	Unit
°C	Degree Celsius
µm	Micron (micrometre)
C$	Canadian dollar
C0	Nugget unit (variography)
CAD	Canadian dollar
CAD:USD	Canadian-American exchange rate
cm^3	Cubic centimetre
ft, '	Foot (12 inches)
g	Gram
Ga	Billion years
hr	Hour (60 minutes), hours
ha	Hectare
Hp, HP	Horsepower
in, "	Inch
k	Thousand (000)
kbar	Kilobar
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square kilometre
L	Litre
lb	Pound
M	Million
m	Metre
Ma	Million years
masl	Metres above mean sea level
mm	Millimetre
Moz	Million (troy) ounces
Mt	Million metric tons (tonnes)
MW	Megawatt
oz	Troy ounce
oz/t	Troy ounce per short ton (2,000 lbs)
psi	Pounds per square inch
t	Metric ton (“tonne”) (1,000 kg)
ton	Short ton (2,000 lbs)
tpd	Metric tons per day
US$	American dollar
USD	American dollar

Symbol	Unit
USGPM	US gallons per minute

Table 2.3 – Conversion factors for measurements

Imperial Unit	Multiplied by	Metric Unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.3048	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.1035	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.4535	kg
1 ton (short)	0.9072	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.2857	g/t

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report has been prepared by InnovExplo at the request of the issuer. Christine Beausoleil (P.Geo.), Stéphane Faure (P.Geo.) and Carl Pelletier (P.Geo.) of InnovExplo and Guillaume Noël (P.Eng.) from the CTRI are the QPs assigned the mandate of reviewing technical documentation relevant to the Technical Report on the Project, updating the mineral resource estimate, conducting a metallurgical study, and recommending a work program if warranted.

The QP relied on the following people or sources of information during the preparation of this Technical Report:

- The issuer supplied information about mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities, permits and details of negotiations with First Nations. InnovExplo consulted the mining titles and their status, as well as any agreements and technical data supplied by the issuer (or its agents) and any available public sources of relevant technical information. InnovExplo is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to property titles, current ownership or possible litigation;
- Jean-François Ravenelle, P.Geo., PhD, of SRK Consulting Canada Inc., helped develop the 3D geological model for the Kiena Deep A Zone;
- Gail Amyot, P.Eng., VEA, of InnovExplo, provided the technical review for the environmental and infrastructure summary (item 4.8);
- Isabelle Richard, P.Eng., of InnovExplo, provided the coordination and a technical review of item 4;
- Patrick Frenette, P.Eng., of InnovExplo, provided parameters to establish the official cut-off grade for the mineral resource estimate; and
- Venetia Bodycomb, M.Sc., of Vee Geoservices provided critical and linguistic editing of a draft version of the Technical Report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Kiena Mine Complex Property is located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue administrative region in the province of Québec (Canada), within the limits of the municipality of Val-d'Or and 100 km east of Rouyn-Noranda (Figure 4.1). It lies to the northwest of the urban centre of Val-d'Or and covers 70.47 km^2.

The coordinates for the approximate centre of the Project are latitude 48°08' N and longitude 77°54' W (284105E and 5335715N: NAD 83 / UTM Zone 18). The Project lies in the townships of Dubuisson and Vassan on NTS map sheets 32D/01 and 32C/04.

4.2 Mining Rights in the Province of Québec

The following discussion on the mining rights in the province of Québec was largely taken from Guzon (2012) and Gagné and Masson (2013), and from the *Mining Act* and the *Act to Amend the Mining Act* ("Bill 70"), the latter of which was assented on December 10, 2013 (National Assembly, 2013).

In the Province of Québec, mining is principally regulated by the provincial government. The Ministère de l'Énergie des Ressources Naturelles ("MERN") is the provincial agency entrusted with the management of mineral substances in Québec. The ownership and granting of mining titles for mineral substances are primarily governed by the *Mining Act* and related regulations. In Québec, land surface rights are distinct property from mining rights. Rights in or over mineral substances in Québec form part of the domain of the State (the public domain), subject to limited exceptions for privately owned mineral substances. Mining titles for mineral substances within the public domain are granted and managed by the MERN. The granting of mining rights in privately owned mineral substances is a matter of private negotiations, although certain aspects of the exploration for and mining of such mineral substances are governed by the *Mining Act*. This section provides a brief overview of the most common mining rights for mineral substances within the domain of the State.

4.3 The Claim

The claim is the only exploration title currently issued in Québec for mineral substances other than surface mineral substances, petroleum, natural gas and brine. A claim gives its holder the exclusive right to explore for such mineral substances on the land subject to the claim, but does not entitle its holder to extract mineral substances, except for sampling and only in limited quantities. In order to mine mineral substances, the holder of a claim must obtain a mining lease. Electronic map designation is the most common method of acquiring new claims from the MERN, whereby an applicant makes an online selection of available pre-mapped claims. There are only a few places in the province where claims can still be obtained by staking.

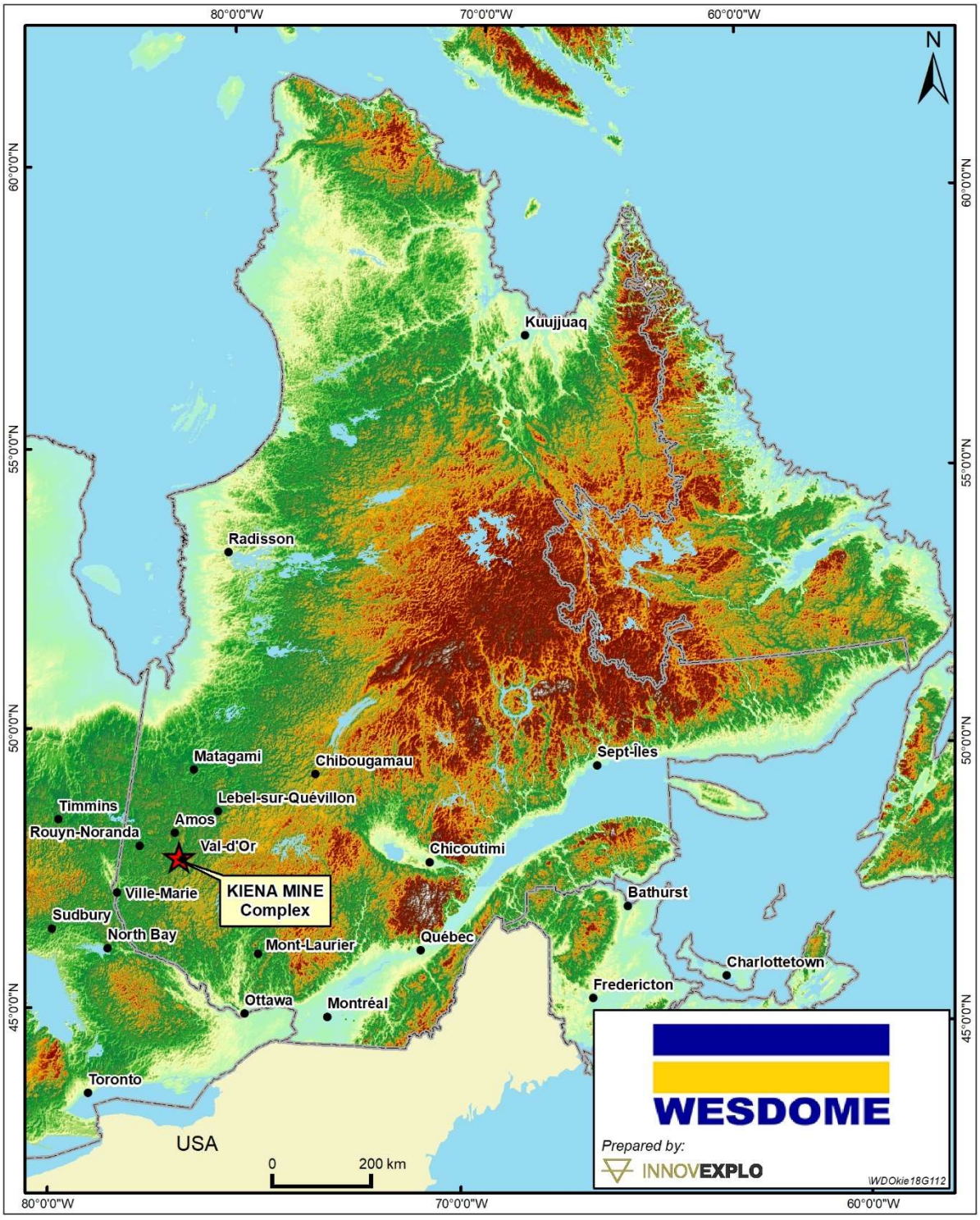


Figure 4.1 – Location of the Kiena Mine Complex Property in the province of Québec

4.4 The Mining Lease

Mining leases are extraction (production) mining titles that give their holder the exclusive right to mine mineral substances other than surface mineral substances, petroleum, natural gas and brine.

A mining lease is granted to the holder of one or several claims upon proof of the existence of indicators of the presence of a workable deposit on the area covered by such claims and compliance with other requirements prescribed by the *Mining Act*.

A mining lease has an initial term of 20 years but may be renewed for three additional periods of 10 years each. Under certain conditions, a mining lease may be renewed beyond the three statutory renewal periods.

4.5 The Mining Concession

Mining concessions are extraction (production) mining titles that give their holder the exclusive right to mine mineral substances other than surface mineral substances, petroleum, natural gas and brine.

Mining concessions were issued prior to January 1, 1966. After that date, grants of mining concessions were replaced by grants of mining leases. Although similar in certain respects to mining leases, mining concessions granted broader surface and mining rights and are not limited in time.

A grantee of a mining concession must commence mining operations within five years from December 10, 2013. As is the case for a holder of a mining lease, a grantee may be required by the government, on reasonable grounds, to maximize the economic spinoffs within Québec of mining the mineral resources authorized under the concession. It must also, within three years of commencing mining operations and every 20 years thereafter, send the Minister a scoping and market study as regards to processing in Québec.

4.6 Mining Title Status

Mining title status was supplied by the issuer. InnovExplo verified the status of all mining titles using GESTIM, the Québec government's online claim management system (gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca). All mining titles are registered 100% in the name of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd except the claims 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 claims are in good standing as of January 25, 2019. A detailed list of mining titles, ownership, royalties and expiration dates is provided in Appendix I.

The Project currently consists of one block of 183 mining claims staked by electronic map designation and one (1) mining concession, for an aggregate area of 7,047 ha or 70.47 km^2 (Figure 4.2). In September 2018, Wesdome received confirmation from the MERN that they met the conditions to keep the 494 mining concession active in perpetuity.

In June 2016, Wesdome sold certain mining claims, including the former Joubi and Dubuisson Ouest properties and a portion of the Mine Ecole property to Agnico Eagle (press release June 9, 2016).

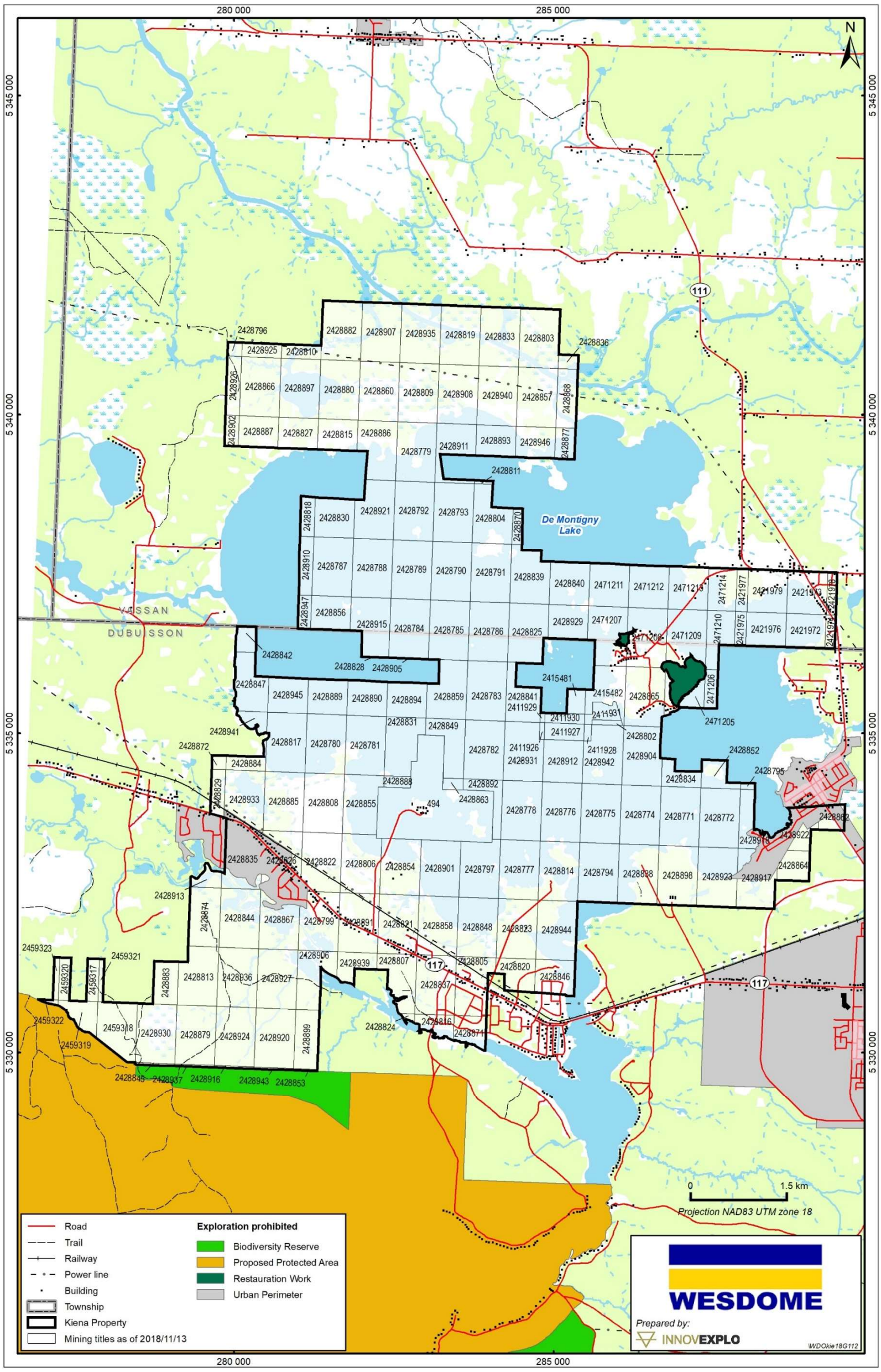


Figure 4.2 – Map of mining titles comprising the Kiena Mine Complex Property

4.7 Mineral Royalties

Some of the mining titles comprising the Project are subject to certain agreements and royalties. The map in Figure 4.3 shows the former properties that were amalgamated to form the current Project, some of which have active NSR or NPR royalty terms. The NSR and NPR royalties still apply even though the boundaries of the former properties do not coincide with those of the current mining titles. Table 4.1 provides the details of these royalties.

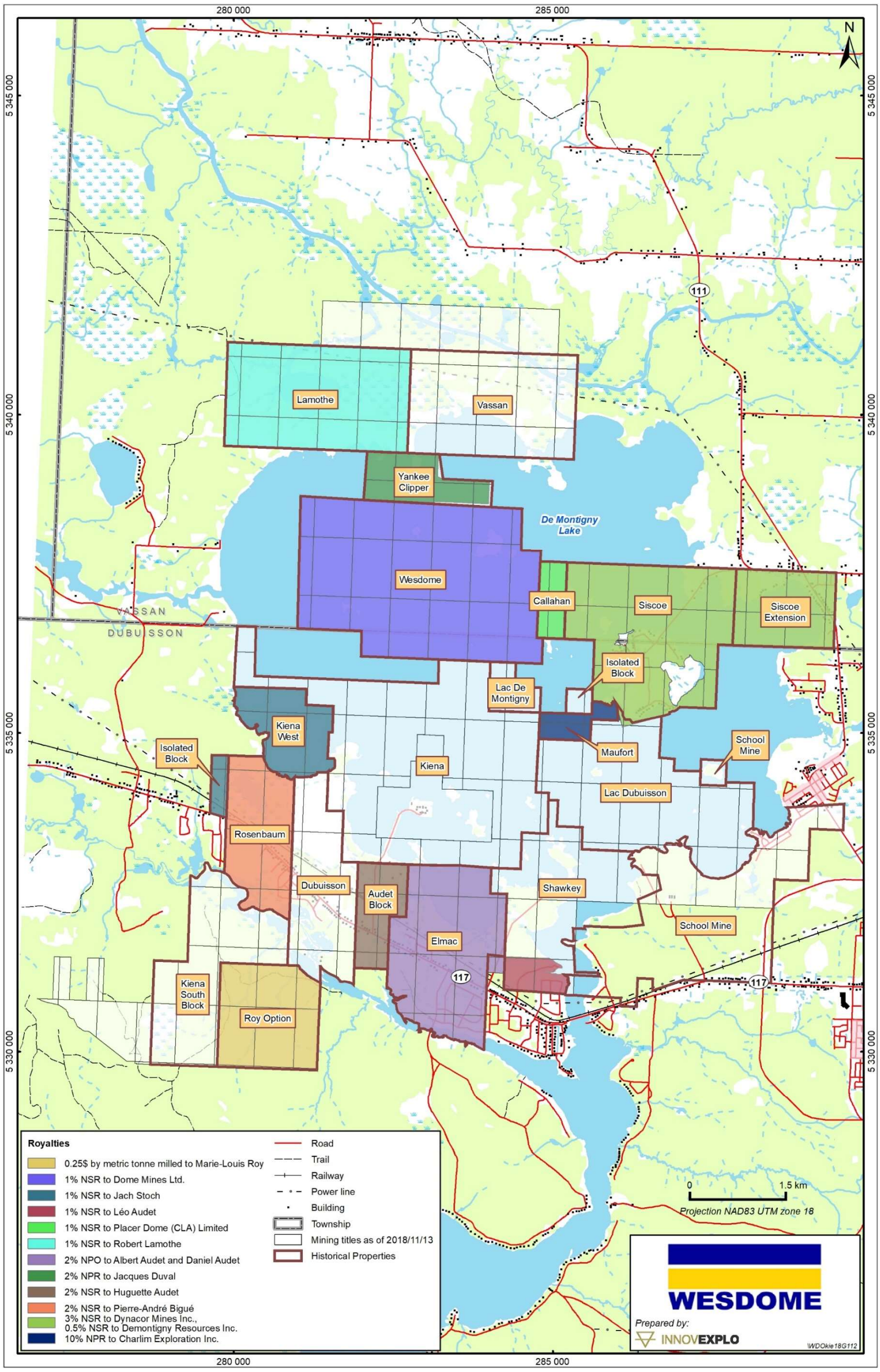


Figure 4.3 – Map of the Kiena Mine Complex Project showing amalgamated former properties with applicable royalties

Table 4.1 – List of amalgamated former properties detailing applicable royalties

Former Property	Royalty	Date of Agreement	Details
Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe	January 15, 1998	
Vassan	No royalty		
Yankee Clipper	2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler	February 25, 1981	
Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd	November 21, 1997	
Callahan	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd	N/A	
Siscoe and Siscoe-Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc.	November 9, 1999	1% can be bought back for C$500,000
	0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.	N/A	0.5% can be bought back for C$500,000
Lac de Montigny	No royalty		
Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.	N/A	
Lac Dubuisson	No royalty		
Kiena	No royalty		
Kiena West	1% NSR to Jack Stoch		
Rosenbaum	2% NSR to Pierre-André Bigué		1% of which can be purchased for an amount of C$1 million
Dubuisson	No royalty		
Audet Block	2% NSR to Huguette Audet		
Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet		
Kiena South Block	No royalty		
Roy Option	C$0.25 per tonne of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)		
Shawkey	No royalty		
Shawkey South	1% NSR to Léo Audet		
School (École) Mine	No royalty		

4.8 Environmental and Social Studies

No formal environmental study is available for the area covered by the Project. However, several studies were conducted on portions of the Project related to former operations and other projects within its boundaries. The Project includes the milling and tailings facilities of the Kiena mine, eight (8) shafts and related underground workings from past producers and exploration projects, and various surface facilities (Figure 4.4). The remaining infrastructure components at the former Kiena mine site now constitute the principal infrastructure of the Project:

- A functional shaft of 930 m depth
- A dewatered underground ramp system from 170 m (level 17) to 1050 m (level 105)
- A 2,000 tpd processing plant
- Core shacks
- Offices
- A guard house and security gate
- Workshops and warehouses
- A Hazmat storage facility

Other than the exploration offices and underground exploration development, the principal infrastructure of the Project has been under care and maintenance since mid-2013. Effluent is being controlled and analytical results are submitted to federal and provincial authorities who have determined that the effluent, based on the available data, complies with regulation requirements. A recent study conducted by Stantec (Stantec, 2017) to assess the chemical behaviour of the waste rock pile concluded that the waste rocks are not acid generating nor do they have metal leaching potential under the conditions present at the time of the study.

The environmental permits and the social acceptability of the Project, regardless of current status, will need to be reviewed should any operations resume. Moreover, both federal and provincial authorities have amended their regulations since 2013.

The rest of the Project is not covered by any environmental permit or authorization. Any mining related work would be subject to environmental studies and permit applications. Access is easy because the Project lies within an inhabited area, and some data may already have been collected through previous studies. The challenge would be the proximity of the lake and potential social resistance or counteraction.

As of December 2018, Wesdome has kept the municipal authorities informed about their mining and exploration activities but no official consultation has been conducted with other interested stakeholders. The main acknowledged concern is groundwater quality as it is the source of poTable water for nearby dwellings. Wesdome monitored the well water quality until operations ceased in 2013. Resuming any use of cyanide would trigger the resumption of the well water monitoring program.

The last version of the Kiena Closure and Rehabilitation Plan was accepted by the MERN in September 2015. The total cost was estimated at C$7.2 million. The financial guarantee was completed on September 28, 2017.

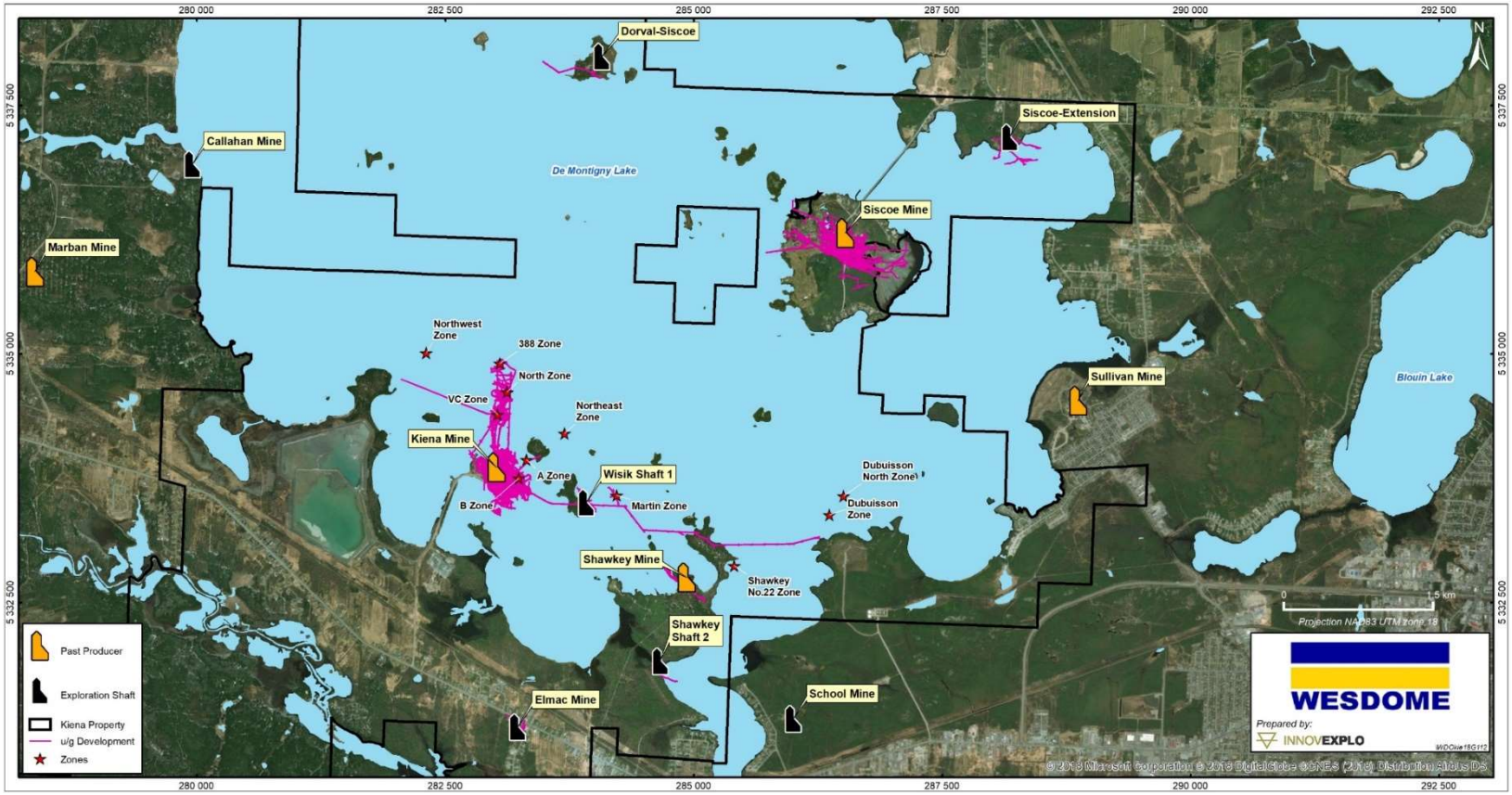


Figure 4.4 – Map of the Kiena Mine Complex showing the locations of exploration and production shafts and the surface projections of historical underground workings

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue administrative region in the northwestern part of southern Québec (Canada), 10 km west of the city of Val-d'Or. The Project is accessible via Route 117, a paved provincial highway, and Chemin Kienawisik, a gravel road (Figure 5.1).

The nearest airport with scheduled flights from Montreal is at Val-d'Or.

5.2 Climate

The Abitibi region is under the influence of a typical continental-style climate marked by cold, dry winters and warm, humid summers. According to Environment Canada's climate data at the nearest weather station (Amos) (climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals), the average temperatures are +17.4°C in July and -17.2°C in January. The mean annual temperature is +1.5°C, slightly above freezing. The lowest recorded temperature was -52.8°C and the highest was +37.2°C. In this area, the temperature drops below freezing an average of 203 days per year. Snow accumulates from mid-October or November to early/mid-May, and freeze-up usually occurs in late December with break-up in March-April. Average annual precipitation indicates a mean rainfall of 929 mm, with the highest level of precipitation occurring in September (107.3 mm).

The operating season is year-round since the majority of the work is underground. The parts of the Project located on islands are accessible by boat during the summer season and by ice bridges in winter.

5.3 Local Resources

The project area is well serviced by mining and milling industries. The city of Val-d'Or, with a working-age population of 22,000, is the closest service community located 10 km from the Project. Val-d'Or has quality manpower and is a place where firms can hire reliable, qualified and experienced staff. The second largest population centre is the city of Rouyn-Noranda, located 105 km northwest of Val-d'Or, where the same quality of manpower is found among the working-age population of 28,000.

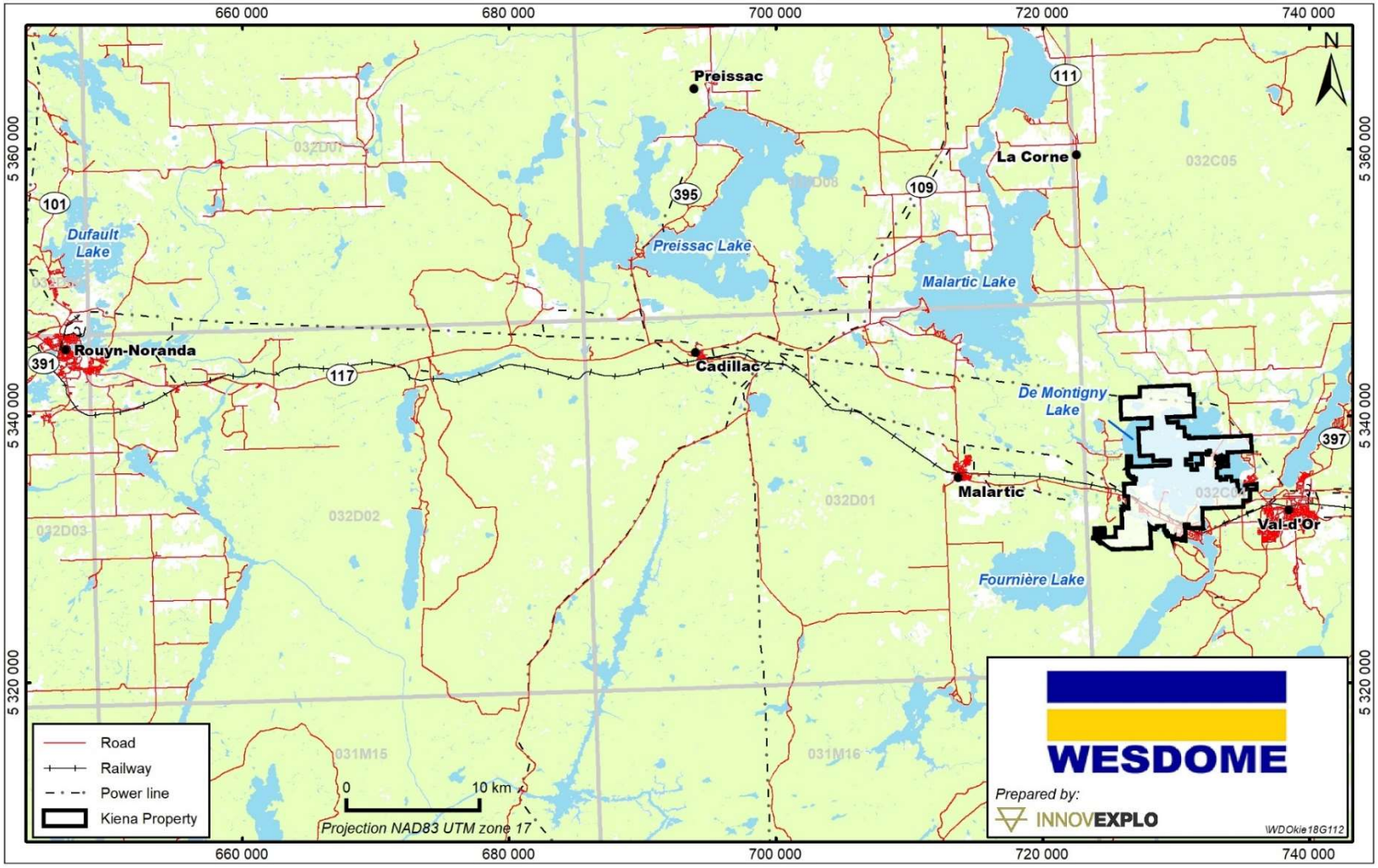


Figure 5.1 – Access to the Kiena Mine Complex Project

5.4 Physiography

The Project is located in the Abitibi Subprovince of the Canadian Shield. The topography of the area is characterized by low ridges and hills flanked by generally flat areas of glacial outwash, swamps and numerous lakes and bogs. The average elevation varies from 300 masl to 320 masl with some areas in the southern part of the project rising to 360 masl. Overburden varies between 0 m and 15 m and consists of stratified clays as well as glacial and glaciofluvial Pleistocene deposits (MDDELCC). Most of the project is covered by Lac De Montigny, which includes several islands.

The Project is located in the southern part of the boreal bioclimatic domain. The dominant vegetation is fir and white spruce forest, with occurrences of white birch, black spruce, jack pine, larch and aspen (MFFP website).

Two sources of water were used at the Project: surface water from Lac De Montigny and an underground source from level 17 in the Kiena mine at a vertical depth of 170 m. Surface water was used in case of emergencies (e.g., fire). Two large pumps are located in a building behind the plant. Underground water flows naturally on level 17. A pumping system was installed to bring water to the surface at the pumping facilities near the No.1 shaft. This water is used as clean water for showers and toilets. A small storage tank (holding water from level 17) is also located on level 38 for industrial use underground.

Electricity is available from Hydro-Québec through an above-ground power line. This source of power was used to heat the surface buildings and run the mill. A generator is also available in case of a power outage to run the emergency lighting, the underground pumps and the silo truck at the surface. A 10,000 L capacity diesel tank is located near the generator, linked to a tank with a capacity of 1,135 L. Four diesel tanks are located underground at mine levels 27, 33, 48 and 64. These tanks have a capacity of 4,500 L.

5.5 Mine Infrastructure

The Project is an amalgamation of 20 former properties. Figure 4.4 shows all underground development for the Project and Figure 5.2 shows the surface infrastructure; i.e., the principal infrastructure.

Table 5.1 presents a summary of the remaining infrastructure in each part (former site) of the Kiena Mine Complex.

Table 5.1 – Summary of infrastructure related to historical mines on the Project

Historical Mine	Underground Infrastructure	Surface Infrastructure
Kiena Mine	• Access to underground work is through the No.1 shaft to a depth of 930 m. It provides access from level 12 (120 m below surface) to level 94 (930 m below surface). Levels 17 to 105 are accessible by a ramp that extends from 170 to 1,050 m below surface. A total of 49 levels were excavated. A northwest exploration drift of 947 m is present on level 12. A second exploration drift of about 3,500 m extends to the east on level 33.	• The shaft and headframe • A dry facility • A septic tank and related leach field • A laboratory • A core shack • A hoisting room • The main electric substation (4 transformers) • A secondary electrical substation (25kv) near the access road • Fuel reservoirs (one 2,270 L gas tank and two diesel tanks of 22,500 L and 2,270 L)
Wisik	• N/A	• Concrete slab and old foundation walls
Shawkey Mine Shaft No. 1 Area (Martin Shaft)	• A shaft is connected to 7 levels of underground drifts and raises at levels 125 ft (38 m), 225 ft (69 m), 325 ft (99 m), 450 ft (137 m), 575 ft (175 m), 625 ft (191 m) and 725 ft (221 m) below surface. The drifts amount to approximately 1,125 ft (343 m). • Plan views for the first five levels are available; plans for the remaining levels were not found (MERN and issuer discussions).	• Concrete slab and old foundation walls
Shawkey Mine Shaft No. 2 Area (Zone 10)	• A 743 ft (227 m) shaft provides access to four levels of drifting at 250 ft (76 m), 400 ft (122 m), 550 ft (168 m) and 700 ft (213 m) below the surface. Drifting and cross-cutting amounted to approximately 927 ft (283 m). • Total underground lateral development in the form of drives, crosscuts and drifts amounted to 2,337 ft (712.3 m). One drive on the 4th level was extended 926 ft southeast.	• Concrete slab and old foundation walls • Two core racks near the intersection of Highway 117 and the road to the site
Elmac Shaft Area	• A 100 ft (30 m) shaft provides access to one level of drifting. Drifting and cross-cutting amounted to approximately 460 ft (140 m) (MERN and issuer discussions)	• Concrete slab and old foundation walls
School (École) Mine Shaft Area	• A 510 ft (156 m) shaft provides access to four levels below surface at 125 ft (38 m), 250 ft (76 m), 375 ft (114 m) and 500 ft (152 m). The development work amounts to 7,190 ft (2,192 m) of drifting, 6,605 ft (2,013 m) of cross-cutting and 551 ft (168 m) of raises (MERN and issuer discussions).	• Concrete slab and old foundation walls • A leachate pond that drains into a nearby steam
Island No. 3	• No underground infrastructure, only 23 m of shaft collar.	• Island No. 3 is accessible by boat. The shaft was collared in 1999 at a depth of 23 m, the 10-ft hoist and surface buildings were installed in 2000-2001 to access the Wesdome Deposit and the permitting process was initiated. The acquisition of the Kiena mine in 2013 provided an alternate access and work was suspended.

Historical Mine	Underground Infrastructure	Surface Infrastructure
Dorval-Siscoe Shaft Area	• A historical three-compartment shaft of 343 ft (105 m) provides access to level 300 ft (91 m), where there are 850 m of drifts and cross-cuts (MERN and issuer discussions).	• The Dorval-Siscoe Shaft is located on Island No. 6, which is east of Island No. 3. The Dorval-Siscoe Shaft was built to access part of the Wesdome Deposit. All that remains of the surface infrastructure are old foundation walls, concrete slabs and pieces of broken equipment.
Siscoe Mine Area	• A shaft of 2,475 ft (754 m) provides access to 19 levels below surface from 150 ft (46 m) to 2,475 ft (754 m). The development work amounts to more than 15,000 m of drifts and cross-cuts (MERN and issuer discussions).	• In addition to old foundation walls and concrete slabs, two shovels are present on the site, along with a partly rehabilitated waste dump, a water treatment plant and administrative offices. Several flooded sink holes were observed, caused by the collapse of near-surface underground excavations. These areas are protected by fences.
Siscoe Extension Area	• A three-compartment shaft of 725 ft (221 m) provides access to two levels below surface at 350 ft (107 m) and 725 ft (221 m). The development work amounts to about 2,000 m of drifts and cross-cuts (MERN and issuer discussions).	• The area is restricted and blocked by a fence and a security camera system.

5.5.1 Crown pillar – Kiena mine

A crown pillar approximately 100 m thick was left in place in the Kiena mine. The crown pillar is located under Parker Island (Zone S-50) and the lake.

In 2010, Itasca performed a preliminary empirical analysis of crown pillar stability in the North Zone. The analysis evaluated two scenarios: the first assumes that the pillar is made of poor quality rock (schist), and the second assumes good quality (hard) rock. In the first scenario, the pillar showed significant potential for instability. The second case showed a situation of near-instability.

Three recommendations were made to monitor pillar stability. Any of these three would be an adequate protocol.

- Instrumentation:
- Manual probe to access any rock disentanglement (weekly readings); or
- Multi-point borehole extensometers installed toward the surface from level 12 (weekly readings or datalogger).
- Hydrostatic barricades;
- Backfilling of open stopes:
- Backfill the majority of the void: in the advent of a pillar collapse, the loose material from the pillar would not have a chance to expand and fill the rest of the opening.
- Technical studies of the crown pillar are currently ongoing.

Figure 5.2 – Aerial photograph showing principal surface infrastructure at the Kiena Mine Complex (Turcotte et al., 2015)

6. HISTORY

This item summarizes the historical work conducted on the former properties constituting the Kiena Mine Complex Property. The first section focuses on the work conducted on each former property before it was acquired by Wesdome (presented as tables according to area), followed by a chronological overview of all work carried out up to 2015 by the issuer on the former properties after their acquisition.

The origin of the issuer'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.

In 1976, Wesdome Resources Ltd was created as a joint venture for the purpose of exploring and developing the property, which was renamed the Wesdome Property. Wesdome Resources was held 30% by Western Quebec Mines and 70% by Dome Exploration Ltd; the word "Wesdome" is a combination of those names.

In 1999, Dynacor Mines Inc. and Western Quebec Mines consolidated several of their properties into a new company, Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. Dynacor Mines transferred its interests in the properties to Wesdome Gold Mines, and the latter acquired all of the shares of Wesdome Resources from Western Québec Mines.

On February 1, 2006, Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. and River Gold Mines Ltd completed a merger to form Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

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.

6.1 Historical work on former properties prior to acquisition

Table 6.1 to Table 6.8 summarize the historical work performed on each former property area before its acquisition by Western Quebec Mines or Wesdome Gold Mines. The descriptions are summarized from Turcotte et al. (2015), Mailhiot (1920), Cooke et al. (1931), Hawley (1931), Bell (1935; 1936;1937), Auger (1947), Dresser and Denis (1949), Claveau et al. (1951), Salt (1960), Robinson (1961a; 1961b; 1962), Cormier (1986a; 1986b), Sauvé et al. (1993), Morasse (1998), Beauregard and Gaudreault (2005), and the annual reports of Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. and Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (2003-2013).

The resources and reserves presented in these tables are historical in nature and should not be relied upon. They have not been verified to determine their relevance or reliability. The information is included in this section for illustrative purposes only and should not be disclosed out of context.

Table 6.1 – Historical work in the Dorval-Siscoe/Wesdome Deposit area

Owner/ Operator	Year	Description of work
Dorval-Siscoe Gold Mines	1933-1937	Results of 37 DDH (7,050 m) establish the presence of a shear zone (Dorval-Siscoe Main Break). Snowshoe Gold Mines Ltd: 5 DDH totalling 844 m on the Snowshoe intrusion. 1 hole cut the Dorval Siscoe Main Break. A three-compartment shaft was sunk on Island No. 6 in 1937 and 1938 to 343 ft (104.5 m), 850 m of drifts and crosscuts were developed on the 300' level, and 14 DDH were drilled for 686 m. A strong vein was exposed for 780 ft (237.7 m) in a drift on the 300' level. Particular effort was made to extend the K Zone in the Siscoe gold mine onto the Dorval-Siscoe property.
Camp Bird Gold Mines Ltd	1941-1943	Camp Bird Gold Mines options the project held by Dorval-Siscoe Gold Mines. Magnetic survey was carried out over 590 ha yields many anomalies. 24 DDH totalling 5,400 m from surface, 16 DDH totalling 1,467m underground.
Western Quebec Mines	1945-1948	Magnetic survey conducted by Snowshoe Gold Mines Ltd over 191 ha. 14 surface DDH totalling 2,671 m drilled along periphery of large circular magnetic depression (granodiorite plug) located in the centre of the property. 1946 and 1947: Western Quebec Mines began developing the property held by Camp Bird Gold Mines Ltd. 12 surface DDH totalling 3,394 m were drilled on magnetic anomalies, providing encouraging results.
	1955	Snowshoe Gold Mines Ltd carried out EM survey over western part of Snowshoe intrusion.
	1963-1965	Western Quebec Mines: 4 DDH totalling 1,559 m on A Zone. 1964: Mag survey over western and southwestern part of property.
	1965-1970	Kerr Addison Mines and Western Quebec Mines conducted geophysical surveys (209 km of Mag and 12.9 km of EM) and drilled 4 DDH totalling 1,613 m. 1970: Western Quebec Mines conducted more surveys on western part of project, including 132.9 km of Mag and 182 km of Max-Min (EM) and IP. Goal was to delineate massive sulphides associated with peridotites. 9 DDH totalling 1,373 m.
Wesdome Resources Ltd	1975-1976	78-km VLF survey, 38 DDH totalling 10,584 m. Goal was to evaluate potential.
	1979	4 DDH totalling 1,273 m. Goal was to complete transverse section north of A and B zones.
	1980-1981	DDH program carried out to delineate mineralization and evaluate gold reserves in A and B zones and associated “flat” quartz veins. Total of 19,740 m in 67 DDH.
	1983	Drilling to extend A Zones eastwards. Field program carried out to identify mineralization in albitized monzodiorite at western edge of the property, adjacent to project held by Falconbridge Nickel Ltd. Total of 26 DDH for 6,348 m.
	1984	A 116.5-km was established and a total field and gradient Mag survey carried out. 51 DDH were drilled: on the intrusive dyke complex (Falconbridge Zone) (10,935 m) and on the A and E zone extensions (7,721 m). The F Zone returned encouraging results.
	1987	A geophysical survey (seismic refraction) was followed by 30 DDH totalling 12,180 m.

Owner/ Operator	Year	Description of work
	1988	Seismic refraction, IP, Mag, EM and bathymetry was carried out by Sigma Mines Ltd. 13 DDH for 5,318 m followed by 13 DDH for 4,524 m. Placer Dome Inc. and subsidiary Les Mines Sigma (Québec) Ltée estimated 2.7 Mt of mineralization grading 4.6 g/t Au in the A, B, C, D, E and E3 zones.
	1998-1999	Wesdome Gold Mines built a 5.5-km access road on the northern peninsula and completed rock mechanic tests and seismic surveys to assess overburden depth and rock quality at the site of the decline portal. Results revealed a deep trough (more than 60 m) over an E-W striking, multi-metre wide, sheared and altered ultramafic unit, indicating that a ramp project would not be feasible. 100 DDH are drilled (37,278 m), including 6 DDH on the Yankee Clipper property. Three areas were tested: K Zone (to the north), E3 and E zones, and A and B zones. A 600-m pilot hole was drilled on the island for rock mechanic purposes prior to shaft sinking, with positive results. Preparation work, which consisted of levelling the site (Island No. 3), was conducted during winter of 1998–99.
	2000-2001	Construction of the necessary surface infrastructure to commence shaft sinking and underground development. Shaft collared at 23 m, hoist and surface buildings installed, wharf-barge access system fully functional and using a specialty submarine electrical cable. 2 DDH drilled to test the western limits of the A Zone.

Table 6.2 – Historical work in the Elmac Shaft area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Union Mining Corporation/ Unison Gold Mines/ Lorette Mines Ltd/ Minrand Co-operative Company/ Minrand Gold Ltd/ Crossroads Gold Mines Ltd	1919-1935	Property originally known as Fosie-Kengrow. Deposit discovered in 1919. Discovery vein was exposed over 200 ft (61.0 m) and displayed contorted pattern with numerous offshoots and stringers. Diamond drilling in 1922 established sufficient ore for mining purposes. 1925: shaft sunk to 100 ft (30.5 m) and underground work carried out. The mine operated in 1932-1933 but sporadic development after that, including a small amount of underground work, diamond drilling and the assembly of a small mill. Mine workings are flooded in 1935.
Elmac Malartic Mines Ltd	1940-1946	Work was carried out around the shaft and underground workings. A new mineralized zone was discovered (the “Carbonated Zone”). All known zones were resampled. Diamond drilling took place in northern part of property (Potter-Kee Claims). Mag survey carried out over entire property in 1945.
	1963-1965	18 DDH totalling 8,800 ft (2,682.2 m). 7 DDH in the northern part of the property and 9 DDH in the centre of the property, in the shaft and Carbonated Zone areas. Holes cutting the Carbonated Zone assayed 23.78 g/t Au over 2.74 m. Two DDH were drilled near Piché River in southern part of property. Diamond drilling in 1965 (1531.0 m) on Lac De Montigny led to discovery of new mineralized zone associated with feldspar porphyries, assaying 4.14 g/t Au over 6.24 m.

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Les Mines Sigma (Québec) Ltée	1978-1983	Property optioned by Mines Sigma. 7 DDH are drilled on the Carbonated Zone for 1,905 m. Between 1981 and 1983: 22.3 km of Mag surveying and 3.6 km of IP surveying. Total of 53,823 ft of diamond drilling.
	1989	8 DDH in the northern half of the property during winter 1989 totalling 2,117.75 m.
McWatters Mining Inc.	1997-2002	Placer Dome Canada Ltd sold the Elmac property to McWatters Mining who officially became the new owner and operator.
Western Quebec Mines Inc.	2003	Property was purchased in the same transaction as the Kiena Mine

Table 6.3 – Historical work in the Siscoe Extension area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Siscoe Extension Gold Mines Ltd	1929-1937	Winter of 1929-1930: 10,000 ft (3,048 m) of diamond drilling on the property in the hopes of picking up the eastern extension of the Siscoe granodiorite and possible veins. A three-compartment shaft was sunk on the lake's shore and underground work carried out on the 350' level. 1936: diamond drilling carried out from underground and surface (from ice on Lac De Montigny) focused on the presumed continuation of the northeastern branch (split) of the K Zone (Siscoe mine) onto the property. Diamond drilling was unsuccessful in locating the Siscoe K Zone under the lake. Overburden was penetrated to 202 ft (61.6 m) but bedrock not reached. 1937: shaft reached 750 ft and the 750' level was developed. Drifting was carried out on the 750' level.
	1938	Operations were suspended in the fall of 1938 and the mine was flooded.
Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd	1946	Property optioned by Siscoe Gold Mines and underground workings dewatered. Geological surveying and re-sampling were carried out underground. The option lapsed and the underground workings flooded again.
Sullivan Consolidated Mines Ltd	1957	Property optioned by Sullivan Consolidated Mines. EM survey carried out. Surface diamond drilling done from ice to the south of the main underground workings.
Maufort Resources Inc.	1986	Maufort Resources acquired the property from Extension Holdings Inc. 12 DDH drilled for 10,400 ft (3,169 m).
	1987	56 DDH on the property for a total of 81,361 ft (24,798.8 m). IP, Mag and seismic surveys carried out. Underground workings dewatered.
	1993	Maufort Resources name changed to Dynacor Mines Inc.
Wesdome Gold Mines Inc.	1999	As part of a Reorganization Agreement, Dynacor Mines transferred all interests in the Siscoe-Extension Property (75%) to Wesdome Gold Mines on November 9, 1999.

Table 6.4 – Historical work in the Kiena Mine area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Barney Parker	1911-1914	Discovery of native gold quartz veins in a shear zone at the northwestern end of the island where Kiena's mill was built.
Martin Gold Mines/ Parker Island Gold Mines	1922-1927	5 quartz veins tested by trenching and diamond drilling. Discovery of "Wisik vein" on eastern shore of Moccasin Island.
Ventures Ltd (JV between Kiena Gold Mines Ltd and Wisik Gold Mines Ltd)	1936-1940	Major surface exploration program. Shaft-sinking 455 ft (138 m) and development of exploration drifts (levels at 130, 230, 330 and 430 ft).
	1937-1938	Diamond drilling from lake led to discovery of the S-21 Zone (later called North Zone) at a distance of 2,300 ft (701 m) from the island. A crosscut is excavated toward the S-21 Zone, intersecting 4 mineralized veins.
	1940	Mining operations ceased due to limited ore reserves and wartime difficulties. Exploration activities suspended for 20 years.
	1948	2 DDH totalling 1,313 ft (400.2 m).
	1961-1965	Magnetometer survey and geological mapping. 13 DDH.
Falconbridge Ltd	1962-1965	Surface diamond drilling totalling 79,000 ft (24,079.2 m). S-50 Zone reserves estimated at 5 million short tons (4.53 Mt) averaging 0.185 oz/t Au (6.34 g/t Au). 1963: No. 1 shaft collared at 800 ft (243.8 m) east of Parker shaft and sunk to 1,324 ft (403.55 m). Underground exploration and diamond drilling outlined reserves of 1.5 million short tons (1.36 Mt) grading 0.265 oz/t Au (9.09 g/t Au) above the 27th level (270 m below surface). Adverse ground conditions found in test stope conditions related to structural geology. No large openings could be left unfilled and low-cost mining could not be expected. 1965: feasibility study on S-50 orebody showed that mining operations would be marginal at best. Property placed under care and maintenance program.
	1979-1984	Property was re-evaluated and recommendation made to bring it back into production. Mining officially started October 1981. Trackless and cut-and-fill methods employed. Custom milling at Teck's nearby Lamaque Mill used for first three years until September 1984 when Kiena's new CIP mill became operational.
Campbell Red Lake Mines Ltd/ Placer Dome Inc.	1986-1994	Campbell Red Lake Mines became Kiena's major shareholder on January 25, 1986. Falconbridge sold 56.7% of its interest in Kiena Gold Mines. Amalgamation in 1987 of Placer Development Ltd, Dome Mines Ltd and Campbell Red Lake Mines; Placer Dome Inc. of Vancouver became owner and operator of the Kiena mine. On January 1, 1994, Placer Dome Inc. changed its name to Placer Dome Canada Ltd.
McWatters Mining Inc.	1997-2003	Mine sold to McWatters Mining on September 12, 1997. McWatters operated the Kiena mine until its closure in September 2002. Between October 1981 and September 2002, the mine produced 1.56 Moz gold from 10.7 Mt of ore grading an average of 4.54 g/t Au. The 2002 exploration program investigated five gold

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
		targets. Follow-up drilling began in January 2003 and ended in March 2003. When mining operations were suspended in 2003, M&I resources stood at 3,010,000 t grading 4.25 g/t Au for 410,000 oz of contained gold.
Wesdome Gold Mines	2003	Acquisition of the Kiena Mine (along with the Elmac Property).

Table 6.5 – Historical work in the Wisik Shaft area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Wisik Gold Mines	1934-1937	Property optioned by Teck Hughes interests, carried out dd in the veins, between the island and Shawkey Peninsula. Option allowed to lapse. 1936: overburden removed by Wisik Gold Mines for sinking shaft on Moccasin Island. Three-compartment shaft sunk 300 ft (91.4 m). Drifts excavated along principal vein or shear on 200 and 300 ft levels, totalling 2,100 ft (640.1 m). 1937: metallurgical testwork performed on two samples of gold ore: 1 from the Wisik North drift (237 lbs, 107.5 kg) and 1 from Wisik South (200 lbs or 90.7 kg). The North drift sample assayed 0.125 oz/t Au (4.29 g/t Au) and 0.19 oz/t Ag (6.51 g/t Ag), the South drift sample returned 0.675 oz/t Au (23.14 g/t Au) and 0.09 oz/t Ag (3.09 g/t Ag). September 1937: work suspended and mine flooded.
Ventures Ltd (JV between Kiena Gold Mines and Wisk Gold Mines)	1958-1959	1 DDH of 350 ft (106.7 m) drilled on Moccasin Island, northwest of the Wisik shaft. January 1959: 1 DDH of 750 ft (228.6 m) drilled to test eastern extension of the No. 1 Zone.

Table 6.6 – Historical work in Shawkey Mine area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Fred La Palme	1911	Discovery of gold-bearing vein (No. 1 Vein) on south shore of Lac De Montigny.
Martin Gold mining Company Ltd	1917-1919	Underground work, erection of small mill. Two-compartment vertical shaft 125 ft (38.1 m) on shore of Lac De Montigny, plus small amount of drifting and cross-cutting. Summer 1918: 600 lbs of rock milled. No disposal of extracted gold.
John Dalton	1921-1923	Option secured by J.J. Godfrey. Shaft deepened to 325 ft (99.1 m) and roughly 700 ft (213.4 m) of drifts and cross-cuts excavated. Total of 4,500 ft (1,371.6 m) of diamond drilling also carried out.
Con-Shawkey Gold Mines Ltd	1934-1938	Drifting and raising on 125', 225' and 325' levels revealed continuous ore. Raise completed to surface, north of shaft. Shrinkage stopes prepared above first and second levels. Shaft deepened to 725 ft (221.0 m), new levels established at 450', 575' and 625'. New mill erected and production started in 1936. Several

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
		gold-bearing veins discovered; all production was from discovery vein. Vein developed to maximum length of 1,000 ft (304.8 m). 1938: vein is mined out, operations suspended. Total drilled: 3,915 ft (1,193.3 m) from surface and 45,885 ft (13,985.7 m) underground. Total drifts and crosscuts: 1,125 ft (342.9 m). Total production: 25,414 oz of gold from 137,978 short tons (125,174 t) processed ore, recovery of 0.184 oz/t Au (6.31 g/t Au).
	1945-1947	Surface drilling totalled 37,000 ft (11,277.6 m) of which 28,500 ft (8,686.8 m) was used to explore the No. 10 Vein. Another 9,000 ft (2,743.2 m) of diamond drilling was used in cross-sectional exploration on the east side of the Thompson River and south of the No. 10 Zone. Another 20,000 ft of diamond drilling from old underground workings, used in lateral and depth tests from the 4th and 6th levels. Total drives, crosscuts and drifts: 2,337 ft (712.3 m). Over 7,000 ft^3 (198.2 m^3) of rock slashed. Drive on the 4th level extended 926 ft southeast to reach the diorite body containing gold-bearing quartz veins. No. 10 Zone explored for 2,300 ft (701.0 m) by DDH. Discovery of new gold zones (No. 9, No. 11 and No. 12).
	1950	No. 2 shaft collared, adjacent to north side of the No. 10 Zone, approximately 900 m south of the No. 1 shaft. Shaft-sinking to 743 ft (226.5 m) completed in April 1951. Four level stations at 250 ft (76.2 m), 400 ft (121.9 m), 550 ft (167.6 m) and 700 ft (213.4 m). The mine closed September 1951 after 927 ft (282.5 m) of drifting and cross-cutting on the 700' level and 605 ft (184.4 m) on the 550' level, as well as 2,265 ft (690.4 m) of underground drilling. Total ore mined: 1,735 short tons (1,574 t) grading 0.09 oz/t (3.09 g/t Au).
	1962-1964	Con-Shawkey Gold Mines Ltd re-opened No. 2 shaft (No. 10 Zone) followed by more exploration. Bulk sample of 51.3 short tons (46.5 t) sent to MRN pilot plant, average grade of 0.23 oz/t (7.89 g/t Au) for 53 samples. Bulk sample of 1,039 short tons (942.6 t) sent to Malartic Goldfields Mill, average grade of 0.053 oz/t Au (1.82 g/t Au). Total diamond drilling: 14,000 ft (4,267.2 m) from surface, 1,600 ft (487.7 m) underground. Total underground development: 1,400 ft (426.7 m). Mag and EM surveys also carried out. By the end of 1964, over a 31-year period from 1936, the Shawkey mine produced a total of 25,637 oz of gold from 127,737 metric tons of ore grading an average 6.24 g/t Au.
Noranda Inc.	1964-1966	Noranda carried out 3,710 ft (1,130.8 m) of diamond drilling focused on the No. 10 Zone. Mag and EM surveys also performed.
Umex Ltd	1972-1976	Umex acquired an interest and drilled 6 DDH for a total of 2,240 ft (682.8 m). Mag and EM surveys also conducted.
Valmag Inc./ Les mines Sigma (Québec) Ltée/ Placer Dome Inc.	1979-1989	Les Mines Sigma began acquiring a 65% interest in the Shawkey Property from Valmag. Over three years, 45 km of Mag surveys and more than 11,500 m of diamond drilling was completed on the 22 Zone. June to March 1984: 24 km of Mag surveying over Lac De Montigny. 23 DDH for 6,000 m. June to August 1988: 9 more DDH for 2,224 m. Shawkey South Property and 35% interest in Shawkey Property acquired by Western Quebec Mines Inc. in 1988 and 1989 from Valmag Inc. 1988: Placer Dome Inc. acquired Les Mines Sigma and completed 7 DDH totalling 1,897.5 m. Drilling on the West and 22 zones. Shawkey Property consists of 4 mining concessions in Dubuisson Township.

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
	1990-1997	Shawkey Property under JV with Placer Dome until November 1997. 1990: Placer Dome estimated the mineral inventory of the Shawkey Property as 883,132 metric tons in the “possible” category with an average grade of 4.04 g/t Au, contained in six lenses designated A to F. Mineral inventory was estimated using the polygonal method and specific gravity of 2.7 g/cm^3.
Western Quebec Mines	1997	Purchased from Placer Dome 70% of the outstanding shares of Wesdome Resources Ltd (which it would later own 100%), and a 65% interest in the Shawkey property (which is would later own 100%).

Table 6.7 – Historical work in School (École) Mine Shaft area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
	Before 1919	Prospecting work carried out on Saint-Germain–Gale claims along with surface trenches and bedrock excavations. Three principal veins were discovered.
Lorette Mines Ltd	Before 1930	Some trenching on west side of original discovery but the work disclosed only small quartz veins.
Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Ltd	1932	DDH program, further trenching and test-pitting.
Gale Gold Mines Ltd	1934-1937	1935: No. 4 Vein was discovered and opened up. In fall 1935, the company began a shaft-sinking operation and prepared for underground operations. Underground development commenced in early 1936. A shaft was sunk on the east side of the Lac De Montigny inlet to 275 ft (83.8 m), with 3,800 ft (1,158.2 m) of lateral workings on the 125' and 250' levels. The company went bankrupt in late 1937.
Government of Québec	1937-1942	Property purchased by provincial government in late 1937 and operated as a mining school from 1938 to 1942. Shaft deepened by 260 ft (79.2 m) to 510 ft (155.5 m), two new levels (375’ and 450’) excavated. Development work amounted to 7,190 ft (2,191.5 m) of drifting, 6,605 ft (2,013.2 m) of cross-cutting, 551 ft (167.9 m) of raising, and 10,906 ft (3,324.2 m) of diamond drilling from surface and underground. Hoisted material amounted to 67,740 short tons (61,454 t) of waste and 2,114 short tons (1,918 t) of ore, and 556 oz of gold were recovered at the cyanidation plant erected in 1940.
Cusco Mines Ltd	1963	63 DDH drilled at the southern property boundary between the School Mine Property and Agnico Eagle Mine’s Goldex Property.
Hollinger (Québec) Exploration Co. Ltd	1964	18 DDH program on the northern and southern parts of the property.
UMEX Ltd	1970	Geophysical surveys. It is not known whether UMEX drilled any holes on the property.
Government of Québec	1975	1 DDH along the southern property boundary, south of the shaft.

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Valmag Inc./ U.F. Venture Associates JV	1978-1981	VLF, EM and Mag surveys over the property. In 1980 and early 1981, the JV drilled 9,963 ft (3,036.7 m) in 15 DDH on both the School Mine and Special Permit 141 properties. All drilling focused on the granodiorite plug.
Incursus Ltd	1983	Work comprised line-cutting (32 km), geophysical surveying (28.3 km of VLF-EM, 32.0 km of Mag) and 17 DDH for 3,295.3 m on joint School Mine–Special Permit 141 Project from May to September 1983.
Agnico Eagle Mines	2016	Purchase portion of the property

Table 6.8 – Historical work in Siscoe Mine area

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
Siscoe Mining Syndicate	1912-1919	Siscoe Island was staked in 1912. Prospecting revealed presence gold in the northernmost part of the property in 1911 and 1912 and the first main gold discovery was made in 1913. Between 1913 and 1919, exploration work focused on four principal veins: A, B, C, and D. A 45-ft vertical exploration shaft was sunk on the A Vein, which was exposed over a length of 90 ft (27.4 m). The vertical exploration shaft on the B Vein reached 32 ft (9.8 m) deep. On the C Vein, an exploration shaft was sunk to 100 ft (30.5 m), inclining 35° to follow the dip of the vein. The D Vein comprised scattered veins and quartz lenses measuring several feet long. Several quartz veins contained nests or pockets rich in native gold, yielding some spectacular specimens. An exploration shaft 88 ft deep (26.8 m) was sunk on the D Vein.
Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd	1923-1927	Property bought by British Mineral Corporation and, in 1923, Siscoe Gold Mines was created. June 1926: underground workings included a shaft sunk to 105 ft (32 m) on the D Vein, and 1,500 ft (457.2 m) of drifting and crosscutting. 1927: active development on the C shaft and C Vein operations recommenced. The C shaft was continued to 500 ft (152.4 m) and much lateral work was completed on the 170', 300', 400' and 500' levels.
	1929-1930	January 1929: mine goes into production. Later in 1929: diamond drilling carried out following discovery of a vein nearly parallel to a cross-cut driven south of the D shaft. A new three-compartment shaft (Central shaft) was completed in spring 1930 to 472 ft (143.9 m). From this, cross-cuts were driven northwest on 300' and 450' levels at distances of 50 ft (15.2 m) and 100 ft (30.5 m) beyond the New Vein. From the Central shaft, workings on the 300' level were driven east to connect with the 5th level of the inclined C shaft by an 85-ft raise. At the 450' level, a cross-cut was driven east to intersect the C Vein.
	1930-1946	By the end of 1936, the mine had been developed on levels to a depth of 1,350 ft (411.5 m). For the first 600 ft (182.9 m), levels were at intervals of 150 ft (45.7 m); below this they were spaced at 125-ft intervals. The Central shaft serviced the entire mine. It was deepened to 1,900 ft (579.1 m) to allow the opening of the 11th and 12th levels. By the end of 1939, the Central shaft had reached the

Owner/Operator	Year	Description of work
		19th level at a depth of 2475 ft (754.4). At this time, the mine had been in continuous production since 1929.
	1946-1951	Starting in 1940, despite an intense exploration program, no new ore sources were found. 1949: the mine closed and all reserves were mined out. 1951: the mill and all equipment sold. Exploration activities were suspended until 1981. By 1949, over a 20-year period since 1929, the Siscoe mine had produced a total of 802,303 oz of gold and 306,070 oz of silver from 2,975,785 t of ore grading an average 9.22 g/t Au and 3.20 g/t Ag.
Canzona Mineral Inc.	1981	VLF survey carried out on Siscoe Island. In spring, 19 DDH were drilled on the island. Phase 2 of the drilling program was completed in June with 4 DDH drilled northward into a VLF-EM conductor associated with the K Zone.
Maufort Resources Inc.	1984-1990	Exploration and underground work were completed under a JV partnership with Teck Corporation (1984-1987) and Cambior Inc. (1987-1989). A total of 20,693 m of diamond drilling and the mine was pumped dry.
	1993-1997	Maufort Resources Inc. changed name to Dynacor Mines Inc. Dynacor Mines completed mapping, outcrop stripping, diamond drilling and sampling. 1997: 9 DDH were sunk on the property for a total of 3,170 m.
Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd	1999	As part of a Reorganization Agreement, Dynacor Mines transferred all interests in the Siscoe Property (100%) to Wesdome Gold Mines on November 9, 1999.

6.2 Historical work by Western Québec Mines Inc. / Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd following property acquisitions

This section describes the historical work carried out on the former properties after they were acquired by Wesdome.

1988-1989: Western Quebec Mines acquired the School (École) Mine Property, the Shawkey South Property and a 35% interest in the Shawkey Property from Valmag Inc.

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

1994: Western Quebec Mines drilled 6 DDH for 2,958 m in the southwestern part of the School Mine Property. Erratic values reached 77 g/t Au.

1996: Western Quebec Mines acquired the Dubuisson West Property from Republic Goldfields Inc.

1996-1997: Western Quebec Mines conducted follow-up work to the 1994 program on the School Mine Property, focusing on a potential granodiorite body at depth toward the northwest. Some gold-bearing veins/veinlets were intersected.

1997: On November 21, 1997, Western Quebec Mines acquired the 525,000 common shares of Wesdome Resources held by Dome Exploration. Consequently, Wesdome Resources became wholly-owned by Western Quebec Mines.

Also in November 1997, Western Quebec Mines acquired the remaining 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.

On December 1, 1997, Western Quebec Mines acquired the Callahan Property from Placer Dome.

1997: In 1997, Western Quebec Mines drilled 2 deep DDH on the School Mine Property, followed by 6 DDH in 1998 to test targets.

1998: Western Quebec Mines staked three 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 Mines 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 to consolidate the contiguous Siscoe and Siscoe-Extension (Dynacor Mines) and Wesdome, Lamothe, Lamothe-Extension, Yankee Clipper and Callahan (Wesdome Resources) properties into a new company, Wesdome Gold Mines Inc., to develop them jointly. Dynacor Mines transferred its 100% interest in the Siscoe Property and its 75% interest in the Siscoe-Extension Property to Wesdome Gold Mines, who then acquired all of the shares of Wesdome Resources from Western Québec Mines.

2002: Western Quebec Mines conducted surface prospecting and trenching on the School Mine Property, exposing shear zones containing quartz veins in the eastern part of the property.

2002-2003: Western Quebec Mines drilled 11 DDH (1,248 m) on the Shawkey Property to test the 22 Zone. In 2003, 10 DDH were added for an additional 1,657 m.

2003: In December 2003, Western Quebec Mines purchased the Kiena Mine Complex and subsequently placed the property into Wesdome Gold Mines Inc., thereby completing and consolidating Wesdome's land package around Lac De Montigny. As 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.

2006: Western Quebec Mines drilled 13 DDH (3,700 m) on the School Mine Property to test new targets in the unexplored northern part of the property.

2004-2005: A drift was driven 4.5 km north to explore on the 520m level of the Kiena Mine Complex. Definition drilling and development was carried out in zones of mineralization. Late in 2004, access was established to the VC Zone, located 500 m north of the shaft; fan drilling was done on the zone at the 520m level. The North drift (at 520 m) was used for the exploration program on VC Zone. Further work was completed on the North and 388 zones from the 330m level. Progress was made on the East drift (at 330 m).

2006: On February 1, 2006, River Gold Mines Ltd and Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. completed a merger to form Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

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.

2006: Geophysical compilation of the ground magnetic data from all the surveys performed by Placer Dome (Kiena Gold Mines Ltd, Falconbridge Mines Ltd, Geola Inc., and Val-d'Or Geophysics Inc.). The available digital data covers all the Kiena Mine Complex Property, as well as adjacent properties. The digital data was obtained from Abitibi Geophysics, who combined all previous surveys into a single database. The final product was processed using GeoSoft software.

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.

2007-2015: A total of 361 holes were drilled by Wesdome during this period. Table 6.10 show the details of the drilling program and significant results.

2007-2009: About 2 km were drifted eastward in order to reach the Dubuisson Zone. Only 150 to 200 m were missing to reach the zone.

2009: A 140-km ground magnetic survey was carried out by Harold Ferderber in the Dubuisson and Dubuisson North areas. The survey covered 6.9 km^2. 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 that enhance the general knowledge of the property.

2013: Wesdome continuously operated the Kiena mine until its temporary shutdown 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 oz of gold from 1,826,500 t averaging 3.38 g/t Au.

2017: Aeromag survey flown over entire property.

Table 6.9 - Kiena mine production from 2006 to 2013

Year	Tonnes milled	Recovery grade (g/t Au)	Ounces gold
2006	94,200	3.07	9,300
2007	284,757	3.87	35,404
2008	241,641	5.19	40,344
2009	302,034	3.65	35,398
2010	285,527	3.50	32,162
2011	255,311	2.38	19,516
2012	265,872	2.20	18,814

Year	Tonnes milled	Recovery grade (g/t Au)	Ounces gold
2013	97,158	2.49	7,770
Total	1,826,500	3.38	198,708

Table 6.10 – 2007–2015 Wesdome Drilling programs summary

Year	Zone or area	No. DDH	No. metres	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in metres)
2007	Shawkey No. 22 Zone	6	3,085.64	Establish the continuity of the No. 22 Zone and assess its potential for gold mineralization	18.06 g/t Au over 7.0 m (hole 141-147) 6.11 g/t Au over 9.5 m (hole 141-150)
2008	98 Zone	1	498.00	Test lateral continuities of the 98 Zone discovered by Dynacor in 1998	0.97 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S488)
2008	South Zone (West Extension)	6	2,526.40	Test the gold potential of the shear zone hosting the South Zone	0.36 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S489) 7.99 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S492)
2008	Wisik Zone Extension	2	1,193.50	Explore the lateral northwest potential of the stratigraphic basalt horizon hosting the Wisik Zone	5.23 g/t Au over 2.5 m (hole S491)
2008	Northwest Zone	2	1,111.30	Investigate the signature of a Mag anomaly with a flexure interpreted as the limb of a large fold facing NNW	1.03 g/t Au over 1.0 m (S494)
2008	Kiena West	12	6,392.90	Determine the geological context of the Jacola Formation	4.07 g/t Au over 5.0 m and 84.7 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S520) 0.99 g/t Au over 37.5 m (hole S501)
2008	Northeast Zone	2	1,287.7	Establish the NNE extension and the lateral/depth continuities of the Northwest Zone	8.96 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S503) 0.11 g/t Au over 5.2 m (hole S516)
2008	Dubuisson Zone	17	8,019.86	Test a contact between ultramafic and basaltic units and verify the lateral extension	Discovery of Dubuisson Zone: 4.45 g/t Au over 5.1 m (hole S510) 91 g/t Au over 1.6 m (hole S523) 6.82 g/t Au over 7.7 m (hole S524)
2008	Target S196	2	1,194.20	Explore the lateral and depth continuities of the gold mineralization observed in drill hole S196	7.56 g/t Au over 2.1 m (hole S511) 6.24 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S508)
2008	Shawkey No. 22 Zone	4	1,732.60	Establish the continuity of the No. 22 Zone toward the SE	9.61 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole S513A) 73.61 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S514)
2008	Shawkey No. 10 Zone	3	1,134.00	Assess the potential of the No.10 Zone laterally toward the E	2.81 g/t Au over 11.8 m, including 242.54 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S519)
2008	Wesdome	11	1,656.00	Complete a geotechnical study	No significant values

Year	Zone or area	No. DDH	No. metres	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in metres)
2009	Shawkey West Zone	17	3,863.00	Establish the continuity and gold potential of the Shawkey West Zone in the first 200 m below surface	6.33 g/t Au over 8.3 m (hole 141-163) 4.10 g/t Au over 3.3 m (hole 141-161) 2.77 g/t Au over 3.0 m (hole 141-156)
2009	Dubuisson Zone	63	30,320.30	Establish the continuity of mineralization within the Dubuisson Zone	10.51 g/t Au over 9.9 m (hole S557) 7.00 g/t Au over 8.0 m (hole S560)
2009	Siscoe 98 Zone	1	502.50	Test the lateral continuities of the 98 Zone	5.78 over 1.0 m (hole S588)
2009-2010	Dubuisson Zone	37	17,105.20	Establish the continuity of mineralization Explore the potential of gold mineralization to the N and W Add geotechnical data	40.46 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S596) 23.57 g/t Au over 0.6 m (hole S598) 654.34 g/t Au over 0.9 m (hole S628) 98.98 g/t Au over 0.6 m (hole S629)
2010	Cadillac Break	1	333.00	Explore a previously underexplored 4.5-km stretch of the Cadillac Break for gold mineralization	Discovery of new gold zone in the greywacke of the Pontiac Group (South Block Zone) 10.93 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole S613)
2010	Area between Wesdome M and 388 zones	7	3,577.20	Drill a fence between the M and 388 zones	4.40 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S635) 1.14 g/t Au over 4.0 m (hole S631)
2010	Wesdome L Zone	12	5,164.00	Test the L Zone	9.29 g/t Au over 4.9 m (hole S645) 6.86 g/t Au over 2.6 m (hole S641)
2010	Northeast Zone	10	3,504.30	Establish the lateral and depth potential of the Northeast Zone	61.19 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S661) 4.98 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S660)
2010	Siscoe 98 Zone	2	1,032.00	Test the lateral continuity of the 98 Zone close to a T-shear	18.31 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole S669) 3.52 g/t Au over 2.0 m (hole S670)
2010-2011	Dubuisson Zone	17	4,780.80	Acquire more geotechnical information and explore the peninsula near the Dubuisson Zone	4.14 g/t Au over 0.5 m (S620) 5.38 g/t Au over 0.5 m hole (S685)
2011	Cadillac Break	12	3,597.60	Explore a previously underexplored 4.5-km stretch of the Cadillac Break for gold mineralization	29.38 g/t Au over 0.9 m (hole S681) P1 Zone 101.03 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole S682) P2 Zone 2.16 g/t Au over 2.5 m (hole S682) P3 Zone
2011	Martin Zone	27	8,184.30	Establish the continuity in the central part and NW side, and toward the SE	207.86 g/t Au over 0.6 m (hole S691) 11.72 g/t Au over 5.8 m (hole S696) 5.00 g/t Au over 9.6 m (hole S703)

Year	Zone or area	No. DDH	No. metres	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in metres)
					50.38 g/t au over 1.5 m (hole S692)
2011	Siscoe 98 Zone	1	519.00	Test the depth potential of significant values intercepted in hole S588 in 2009	1599.19 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S715)
2011	Northwest Zone	15	5,373.90	Define the internal geometry of the Northwest Zone	26.16 g/t Au over 3.3 m (hole S716) 2.94 g/t Au over 8.1 m (hole S720)
2012	Gabbro sill	1	300.20	Test a Mag anomaly within a gabbro sill belonging to the Val-d'Or Formation	0.34 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S732)
2012	Siscoe A Vein area	1	300.00	Test the intersection between two shear zones oriented E-W and NW-SE	1.08 g/t Au over 3.2 m (hole SIS12-01)
2012-2013	Presqu'ile Zone	22	6,823.00	Explore the Norbenite-Marbenite Break	5.04 g/t Au over 6.8 m (hole S739) 71.03 g/t Au over 2.9 m (hole S748) 11.30 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole S744)
2014	Dubuisson North Zone	14	5,634.30	Refine the geometry and dimensions in anticipation of a resource estimate exercise	45.05 g/t Au over 5.0 m (hole S755) 8.56 g/t Au over 4.0 m (hole S755) 4.59 g/t Au over 4.8 m (hole S763)
2014	S-50 Zone	2	679.00	Test possible SE extension of the S-50 Zone	2.92 g/t Au over 10.4 m (hole S768) 3.39 g/t au over 25.9 m (hole S770)
2014	Siscoe C Vein area	1	300.00	Test possible N extension of the C Vein	21.03 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole SIS14-01)
2015	S-50 Zone	10	2,359.50	Define the continuity and lateral/depth extensions of the gold mineralization in hole S769	2.22 g/t Au over 39.4 m (hole S771) 3.66 g/t Au over 19.0 m (hole S775) 2.31 g/t Au over 22.0 m (hole S776)
2015	Presqu'ile Zone	7	1,968.00	Explore the Norbenite-Marbenite Break	26.85 g/t Au over 5.9 m (hole S780)
2015	S-50 Zone	13	2,769.30	Define the continuity and lateral/depth extensions of the gold mineralization in hole S769	6.71 g/t Au over 0.7 m (hole S791) 2.79 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole S792)

2015: Wesdome retained InnovExplo to prepare a technical report (Turcotte et al., 2015) to provide a technical summary of Wesdome's primary mining and exploration assets around the Kiena mine property, known at the time as the Quebec Wesdome Project (now collectively the Kiena Mine Complex). A global and systematic approach was recommended in order to refine and update the geological interpretation and define the best metallogenic model. Before generating and prioritizing exploration targets, it was recommended that the global exploration model must take into account all historical drilling, geological and geophysical surveys, structural studies, whole rock geochemistry and resource inventories.

InnovExplo estimated Measured and Indicated Resources of 2,500,600 t at 5.59 g/t Au below the 100-m crown pillar for a total of 449,300 oz of gold, and 134,000 t at 5.48 g/t Au within 100-m crown pillar for a total of 23,600 oz of gold. Inferred Resources were estimated to be 1,563,300 t at 7.97 g/t Au below the 100-m crown pillar for a total of 400,400 oz of gold and 747,600 t at 8.22 g/t Au within the 100-m crown pillar for a total of 197,600 oz of gold.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Kiena Mine Complex Property is located in northwestern Quebec, straddling the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince and the northern part of the Pontiac Subprovince in the Archean Superior Province (Figure 7.1). The Property occupies the western part of the prolific Val-d'Or gold and base metal mining camp and is near active gold mines, such as the world-class Canadian Malartic mine and mid-producer Goldex, as well as several smaller past producers (Figure 7.2). The Property hosts the former Kiena, Siscoe and Shawkey gold mines.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property straddles the contact between the Abitibi and the Pontiac subprovinces. The Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ) separates the two (Figure 7.2Figure 7.2).

7.1.1 Abitibi Subprovince

The Abitibi Subprovince is a greenstone belt composed of east-trending synclines of largely volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite, and granite in composition) alternating with east-trending bands of turbiditic wackes (Ayer et al., 2002a; Daigneault et al., 2004; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). Most of the volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically. Volcanic and sedimentary packages are generally separated by abrupt, east-trending faults. Some of these faults, such as the major CLLFZ and the Porcupine-Destor Fault and similar breaks in the northern Abitibi, transect the entire belt and display evidence of overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, and later strike-slip and extension (Daigneault et al. 2004; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008).

The CLLFZ is one of the most prolific Archean structures in the world in terms of gold endowment (Robert et al. 2005). The CLLFZ is transcrustal and inherited from the accretion suture between the Pontiac and Abitibi subprovinces (see Figure 7.2). The fault is important not only for its metallogenic wealth, but also for its geodynamic models and juxtaposition of varied lithologic assemblages along its subsidiary faults. The E-W and ESE-WNW segments of the fault as it crosses through the Abitibi Subprovince reflect a deep asymmetry, a feature that influenced the styles and episodes of gold mineralization.

In addition, the Abitibi is cut by numerous late-tectonic plutons ranging in composition from gabbro to granite with lesser dykes or plugs of syenite, lamprophyre and carbonatite. The greenstone belt is affected by a widespread greenschist facies metamorphism (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983b; Benn et al., 1994, Faure, 2015). The grade of metamorphism increases to amphibolite at the fringes of some plutons and approaching the Pontiac and Opatica subprovinces or the Proterozoic Grenville Province (Figure 7.1).

According to Thurston et al. (2008) and references therein, the Abitibi is subdivided into seven discrete volcanic stratigraphic episodes on the basis of groupings of U-Pb zircon ages. New U-Pb zircon ages and recent mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey and Géologie Québec clearly show similarity in timing of volcanic episodes and ages of plutonic activity between the northern and southern Abitibi (Figure 7.1). These volcanic episodes spanned over 50 Ma years and are listed below from oldest to youngest:

- Pre-2750 Ma volcanic episode
- Pacaud Assemblage (2750-2735 Ma)
- Deloro Assemblage (2734-2724 Ma)
- Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage (2723-2720 Ma)
- Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719-2711 Ma)
- Tisdale Assemblage (2710-2704 Ma)
- Blake River Assemblage (2704-2695 Ma)

Two ages of unconformable sedimentary basins are recognized: early, widely and laterally extensive distributed Porcupine-style basins of fine-grained clastic rocks (turbidites), followed by Timiskaming-style basins of coarser aerial clastic and minor volcanic rocks, which are largely proximal to major faults where strike-slip movements occurred (Thurston and Chivers, 1990; Mueller et al. 1991; Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the south by the CLLFZ, a major transcrustal structure that separates the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces (Chown et al. 1992; Mueller et al. 1996; Daigneault et al. 2002, Thurston et al. 2008).

7.1.2 Pontiac Subprovince

The following description of the Pontiac Subprovince is mostly modified and summarized from Davis (2002) and references therein.

The Pontiac Subprovince (Figure 7.1) consists principally of metaturbidites, plutons and thin ultramafic units. It is of medium metamorphic grade near its northern contact with the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and increases towards the south to upper amphibolite grade. Geobarometry indicates that the Pontiac Subprovince exposes deeper crustal levels than the low-grade rocks of the southern Abitibi Subprovince (Feng and Kerrich,1990). Both Pontiac and Abitibi metasedimentary rocks were deposited at about 2685 Ma. The broad similarity in age distributions and evidence for coeval deposition of Pontiac and Abitibi metaturbidites suggests that the Pontiac Group was largely derived from rocks that were tectonically related to Abitibi greenstone belt volcanics.

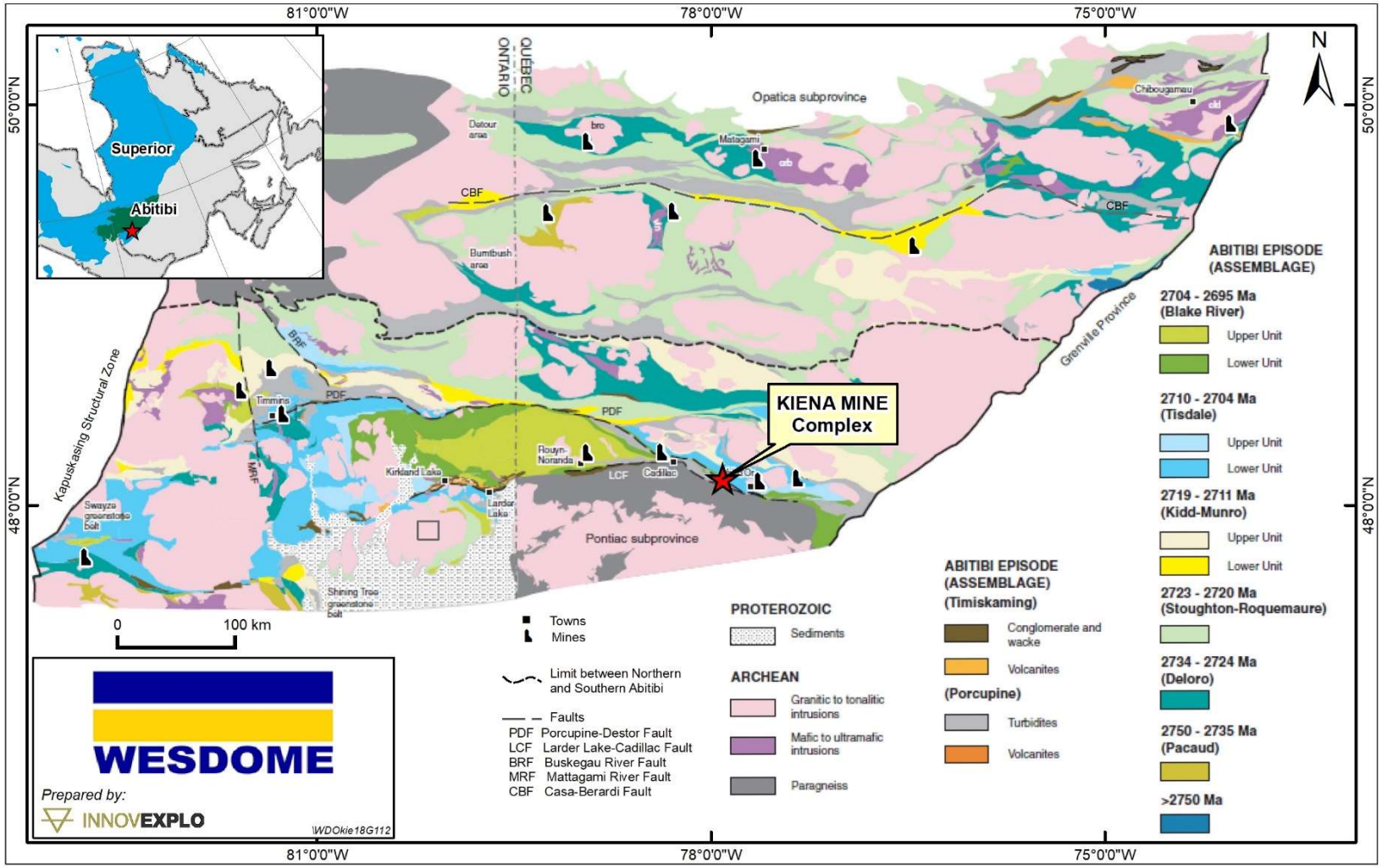


Figure 7.1 – Stratigraphic map of the Abitibi Subprovince showing regional faults and location of the Kiena Mine Complex, modified from Thurston et al. (2008)

7.2 Geology of the Property

Over the past 20 years, the MERN has published compilations and revisions of the volcanology and stratigraphy of the Val-d'Or–Malartic region (Pilote et al., 1998a, 1998b, 1999; Champagne et al.; 2002; Scott et al., 2002; Pilote et al., 2014a, 2014b, 2015a, 2015b). These studies covered several earlier interpretations by Imreh (1976, 1984).

Recent geoscientific compilation maps are available for the region (Pilote, 2013; 2015a, 2015b). The geology of these new maps at a scale of 1:20,000 were interpreted using recent field observations and new geochronologic data (Figure 7.2). In addition, a new detailed heliborne magnetic survey greatly assisted the geological interpretation of the region (D'Amours and Intissar, 2012), and the metamorphism and isograd traces in the region are available from a recent metamorphic map of the Abitibi (Faure, 2015).

The geology of the Property is known from surface mapping of islands and peninsulas, numerous drilling surveys and several ground magnetic surveys (performed from the iced-over lake surface), as well as from underground mapping and drilling at the Kiena mine.

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

Pilote et al. (1999) divided the Abitibi Subprovince in the Val-d'Or–Malartic region into two stratigraphic groups based on regional tectonics and volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy: the basal Malartic Group comprising the La Motte-Vassan (LVF), Dubuisson (DF) and Jacola formations (JF), and the upper Louvicourt Group comprising the Val-d'Or (VDF) and Héva formations (HF) (Figure 7.2). From south to north, the Property is underlain by the lithologies of the Pontiac Group (PO), the Piché Group (PG), the Cadillac Group (CG), and formations belonging to the upper Louvicourt Group and the Malartic Group.

The following description of property geology is mostly modified and summarized from Champagne et al. (2002), Champagne (2004), Scott et al. (2002), Olivo and Williams-Jones, (2002), Scott (2005), Pilote et al. (2014a, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c) and references therein.

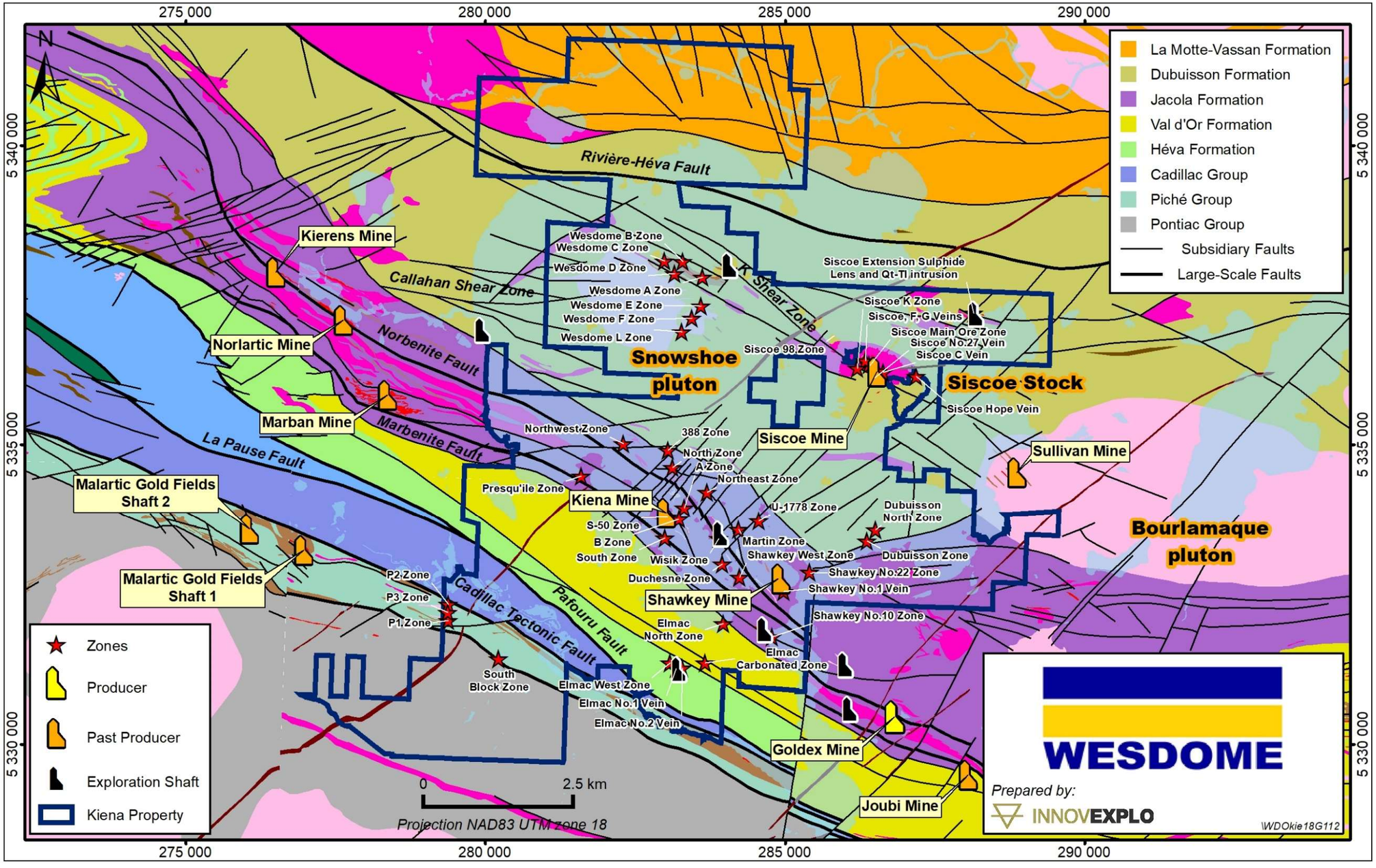


Figure 7.2 – Geology of the Kiena Mine Complex and its environs showing the main faults and gold zones, adapted and modified from Pilote (2013, 2015a, 2015b)

7.2.1.1 Pontiac Group (PO)

In the Property area, the PO covers the sector to the south of the CLLFZ. The lithologies are homogeneous and represented by sandstone (60%) and shale (40%). Some small mafic tuff bands are also observed that constitute less than 1% of the rock sequence. In outcrop, PO rocks exhibit a pale brown color for the sandstone and darker brown for the mudstone. Tuffs stand out from other lithologies by their greenish color and porous appearance.

The level of deformation is variable. South of the CLLFZ, bedding and primary textures are commonly preserved. Elsewhere, in the more deformed sectors, these sedimentary rocks show a tectonic banding that is superimposed on the original stratigraphic layering (S0). Metamorphism is at amphibolite facies.

7.2.1.2 Piché Group (PG)

The PG consists mostly of ultramafic and mafic rocks, and minor andesites (Latulippe, 1976; Sansfaçon and Hubert, 1990). The minimal age for the PG is constrained by a U-Pb age of 2708.8 ±1.0 Ma obtained from a tonalite dyke that cuts the ultramafic units of the Buckshot pit near the Canadian Malartic deposit (David et al. 2018).

The position of the PG generally coincides with the location of the CLLFZ, leading many researchers in the past to describe the group as a band of talc-chlorite or talc-chlorite-carbonate schist (e.g., Gunning and Ambrose, 1940). However, it has since been shown that the rocks of the CLLFZ were not uniformly affected due to heterogeneities in the distribution and intensity of deformation. Primary textures, such as spinifex and cumulates, have been preserved in areas where deformation is less intense. These less deformed rocks are typically discontinuous and encompassed by bands of schists. On the Property, rocks of this group are documented in drill holes only.

7.2.1.3 Cadillac Group (CG)

The CG is a flysch-type sedimentary basin that rests unconformably over volcanic assemblages (Figure 7.2; Mueller and Donaldson, 1992). The CG is a 150 km by 5 km basin located along the CLLFZ to the north. The group is interpreted to be a lateral equivalent of the Porcupine Group in Ontario (Ayer et al., 2002a; Thurston et al., 2008). The sedimentary basin pinches out to a few hundred metres thick southeast of the Property. It is mostly composed of turbiditic sedimentary rocks with rare local interlayering of polymictic conglomerates. The CG is identified based on its distinctive banded iron formations (Dimroth et al., 1982). Deposition ages for sediments are estimated at 2686 Ma (Davis, 2002).

7.2.1.4 Héva Formation (HF)

The HF volcanic sequence is 2 km to 5 km thick and has been dated at 2699.9 ±0.9 Ma in the Malartic area by the U-Pb method (David et al. 2018). It is located between the CLLFZ and the VDF. The HF represents a separate volcanic cycle from that of the VDF, comprising volcaniclastic rocks, pyroclastics, and dykes and sills of gabbroic to dacitic composition. Volcaniclastics are characterized by coarse or fine tuff horizons with millimetre-scale laminations, intruded by gabbro and dacite. The volume and styles of the gabbro and dacite intrusions suggest a proximal position relative to the volcanic centre.

7.2.1.5 Val-d'Or Formation (VDF)

The VDF (2704 ± 2 Ma) is 1 km to 3 km thick and comprises submarine volcaniclastic deposits formed by autoclastic and/or pyroclastic mechanisms (Pilote et al. 1999; Scott et al. 2002). These deposits include 1 m to 20 m of brecciated and pillowed calc-alkaline andesite flows with feldspar and hornblende porphyries. The flows are intercalated with amalgamated volcaniclastic beds 5 m to 40 m thick. The pillows exhibit a variety of forms, from strongly amoeboid to lobed. The volcaniclastic beds are composed of lapilli tuff, lapilli and blocks tuffs, and, to a lesser extent, fine to coarse tuffs.

7.2.1.6 Jacola Formation (JF)

The JF (2703.8 ± 1.3 Ma) is the host of many gold deposits, including the former Kiena and Shawkey mines on the Property, the Goldex mine and other smaller past producers. The formation is bordered to the south by the VDF and consists of a cyclic package comprising, from bottom to top, komatiitic flows, basalts and andesitic volcaniclastics (Scott et al. 2002). The sequences may be complete or truncated. Komatiitic lavas are observed in the form of massive flows with local spinifex textures. Basaltic flows are massive, pillowed and sometimes in the form of flow breccias. Magnesian basalts are also present in small amounts. They are easily identified by their characteristic pale grey color.

7.2.1.7 Dubuisson Formation (DF)

The DF (2708 ± 2 Ma) consists mainly of pillowed and massive basalt with various interbedded komatiitic flows (Imreh, 1980; Pilote et al. 1999). Ultramafic and mafic flows are similar to those described in the LVF (see section 7.2.1.8) but in different proportions.

7.2.1.8 La Motte–Vassan Formation (LVF)

The LVF crops out on the north side of Lac De Montigny and has variable apparent thickness to a maximum of 6 km (Figure 7.2). The age of the LVF (2714 ± 2 Ma) suggests it may be contemporaneous with the upper part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (Figure 7.1). The LVF consists of komatiites, tholeiitic basalts and magnesian basalts metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. The base of the sequence is mostly represented by komatiites with some minor intercalated basalt. However, a decrease in the proportion of komatiites is observed toward the top of the sequence (Imreh, 1984). Komatiites are mainly found as two morphofacies: classic sheet flows with spinifex textures or tube-shaped flows, or mega-pillows. The basalt flows are usually massive or pillowed (Imreh 1980).

7.2.2 Intrusive rocks

The initial volcanic and structural architecture are cut and profoundly disrupted by two enormous intrusions: the synvolcanic Bourlamaque Pluton (2700 Ma) and the late to post-tectonic La Corne Pluton (2680-2642 Ma). Several other smaller isolated satellite bodies also cut the sequences. A few claims at the eastern end of the Property are underlain by the Bourlamaque Pluton. Two significant plutons intrude the Dubuisson Formation on the Property: the synvolcanic granodiorite Siscoe Stock (Olivo and Williams-Jones, 2002)

and the syntectonic quartz diorite Snowshoe Pluton (2693 ± 2 Ma; Morasse et al. 1995). Both are spatially related to gold mineralization.

The youngest igneous activity on the Property corresponds to the emplacement of Proterozoic diabase dykes that cut across the Superior Province along a NE trend.

7.2.3 Structural fabrics

Pilote et al. (2015c) established the nomenclature for the various structural elements in the region, as described below.

The oldest regional schistosity is S1. It is systematically subparallel to bedding, S0. Within the formations of the Malartic Group, the overall S1 trend is NW-SE. Both fabrics, S0 and S1, are coplanar and show a moderate to steep dip to the north. S1 contains the primary stretching lineation L1. In the southern and central parts of the Property, S0 and S1 are jointly folded into Z-folds, with an average axial plane of N095°/85° and generally E-W axially planar cleavage (S2). The axes of F1 and F2 folds are parallel to the plunges of the L1 stretching lineation contained in S1.

A late S3 cleavage is the product of kinking and chevron folds in highly altered units showing a strong pre-existing anisotropy. Dykes, mainly tonalite and monzonite, are deformed and affected by S2. They trend to the SE, subparallel to the trace of the La Pause Fault (see Figure 7.2). In places, they exhibit a stretching lineation with a shallow westward plunge.

7.2.4 Large-scale fault zones

The region has a series of large-scale shear zones and related subsidiary faults trending ESE-WNW to SE-NW, subparallel to stratigraphy and dipping steeply to the north (Figure 7.2). They are, from south to north: the Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ), 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 Property is cut by all of them. Most faults at surface have been interpreted by geophysics and traced on high-resolution aeromagnetic maps. Some faults correspond to a break in metamorphic grade.

The shear zones contain dykes or stocks of monzonitic or tonalitic composition that vary widely in age (pre-, syn- or post-tectonic) and are spatially associated with 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 shear zones demonstrates that several distinct episodes of mineralization occurred.

7.2.4.1 Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ)

The CLLFZ has long been known to be associated with talc-chlorite-serpentine schists that have now been assigned to the Piché Group. The CLLFZ is 200 m to 1,000 m wide, consisting of a tangle of several converging and diverging faults that isolate distinct lithologic wedges displaying variable degrees of deformation.

Numerous intrusions of various shapes, sizes, compositions and ages are also found along the CLLFZ. Calc-alkaline intrusions were injected between 2690 and 2680 Ma, whereas younger alkaline intrusions were emplaced between 2680 and 2670 Ma. These

features reveal the role of the fault as a conduit for both magmas and hydrothermal fluids, and also demonstrate its long-lived deep crustal nature.

In the Property area, the CLLFZ is generally oriented N110° and dips steeply to the NNE.

7.2.4.2 Parfouru Fault (PF)

The PF (Figure 7.2) is an ESE-WNW shear zone that dips steeply (75°) to the north or northeast and is interpreted as an early synvolcanic structure (Daigneault, 1996; Bedeaux et al., 2017). The shear zone can reach 300 m wide and has been traced for tens of kilometres.

7.2.4.3 Marbenite Fault (MF)

The MF was first observed at the Marban mine (Trudel and Sauvé, 1992; Sauvé et al., 1993; and Beaucamp, 2010). The fault trends ESE-WNW to SE-NW and dips steeply to the northeast (Figure 7.2). In the southern part of the Property, the MF marks the limit between upper greenschist facies to the south and greenschist to the north.

On the Property, the MF is more than 100 m thick and hosts the South Zone and the C Zone of the S-50 orebody. A subsidiary fault located 400 m north of the MF merges with the MF master fault at a depth of 500 m.

7.2.4.4 Norbenite Fault (NF)

The NF (Figure 7.2) is a major second-order shear zone that strikes WNW and dips 40-60° to the northeast in the Norlartic Mine area where the fault was first observed (Trudel and Sauvé, 1992; Sauvé et al., 1993). The NF is 15 m to 110 m wide and has been traced for more than 10 km. The VC Zone at Kiena occurs within this shear zone. The fault affects mainly the komatiitic units and occasionally the basaltic units of the JF. It can be divided into two or three branches in some places.

7.2.4.5 Callahan Shear Zone (CSZ)

The CSZ (Figure 7.2) strikes N090° and dips 60-80° to the north. The CSZ can reach up to 200 m in width (Beaudoin et al., 1987).

7.2.4.6 K Shear Zone (KSZ)

The KSZ (Figure 7.2) is a shear zone 300 m to 600 m wide that has been traced for more than 3 km. It strikes N295° and dips 80° toward the northeast. It is composed of talc and chlorite schists, actinolite schists and minor sericite schists, and bodies of pure talc and massive actinolite (Olivo and Williams-Jones, 2002; Olivo et al., 2007). The shear hosts the K Zone at the former Siscoe mine and bounds the Main Zone to the south. The volcanic domain north of the KSZ is at upper greenschist to amphibolite facies.

7.2.4.7 Rivière Héva Fault (RHF)

The RHF (Figure 7.2) is an 18-km-long ESE-WNW shear zone that dips steeply (80°) to the north or northeast (Daigneault, 1996). The shear zone can reach 300 m wide and has

been traced over many kilometres. This structure corresponds to a change in metamorphic grade, from greenschist facies in the south to amphibolite in the north.

7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization in the Property occurs in all rock types except Proterozoic dykes but is more common in intrusive bodies and basalt as these acted as competent rock units that promoted fracturing during deformation. Gold mineralization concentrated where there is a marked competency contrast between these competent units and the adjacent deformed komatiite and/or chlorite-talc schists.

According to Couture et al. (1994), there are at least two main gold mineralizing events in the region: young deposits in which the gold mineralization did not experience much deformation after its emplacement; and early mineralization in which ore bodies are commonly affected by D1 asymmetric folds, are highly strained and are locally dismembered. In a few deposits, both generations are present. Precise U-Pb zircon dating of an intermineral granodiorite dyke assigns a minimum age of 2686 ± 2 Ma to the gold mineralization at the Kiena mine (Morasse et al., 1995). This age reveals that gold mineralization postdates volcanism and the Snowshoe plutonism but predates regional syn-metamorphic deformation (ca. 2677-2645 Ma).

Gold-bearing veins in the region exhibit a great variety of orientations, mineralogy and crosscutting relationships. For the purposes of this report, 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.

All three types may occur together.

At least 63 mineralized zones have been observed on the Property and are described in Turcotte et al. (2015). The veins of these zones have been categorized as Type 1, 2 or 3 based on their principal characteristics.

In general, mineralized zones on the Property occur near a large-scale fault. They are often associated with a subsidiary shear zone that may be proximal, adjacent or host to the mineralization. Alteration minerals are dominantly albite, carbonates and pyrite with lesser chlorite and silica.

The gold occurrences found in shear zone settings are mainly restricted to competent units, and thus the size and shape of the mineralized zones often depend upon the size, shape and concentration of the competent intrusive or basalt.

In zones of structural dislocation, two settings for gold mineralization have been recognized:

- Shattered intrusive bodies, such as diorite or feldspar porphyry dykes, enclosed in talc-chlorite schist; and
- Zones of fracturing and brecciation in large bodies, such as basalt.

In large bodies of basalt, fracturing was generally restricted to narrow zones, and subsequent mineralization resulted in narrow and often closely spaced mineralized zones. In narrower dykes, the whole body is affected by fracturing, and subsequent mineralization was able to spread throughout the dyke, forming large mineralized zones. Two factors, the size of individual dykes and the density of the swarms, control the size and shape of mineralized zones associated with dykes in shear zone settings.

7.4 Former Gold Producers

Past gold production on the Property came from the Kiena, Siscoe and Shawkey mines (Figure 7.2). A summary of the geological setting and mineralization is presented for each of these past producers.

7.4.1 Kiena mine

A total of six zones were mined at Kiena. Five are aligned in a N-S corridor (from south to north): South, S-50, VC, North, and 388 (Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3). The sixth zone, Martin, is about 1.2 km east of the Kiena shaft. The zones in the N-S corridor are presented below along with 13 new subzones listed in Table 7.1. These new subzones were defined in holes drilled by Wesdome from June 2016 to date and are considered in the current resource estimate.

Table 7.1 – New subzones defined by Wesdome and related zones at Kiena

Zone	S-50			VC		A				B	South		
Sub zone	S50-100	S50-101	S50-102	VC1-110	VC6-123	Za-159	ZA-160	ZA-161	ZA-162	ZB-140	ZS-130	ZS-131	ZS-132

7.4.1.1 S-50 Zone

The S-50 Zone was the main orebody at Kiena. It consists of a multistage carbonate-albite-pyrite stockwork, breccia and replacement vein system (Morasse, 1998). It is located on the N-S limb of a local fold adjacent to the MF (Marbenite Fault) and is more or less concordant with the upper contact of a moderately west-dipping tholeiitic flow with a variably altered and schistose basaltic komatiite assigned to the JF (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4a). The mineralized zone measures between 225 m and 600 m long, between 10 m and 50 m wide, and has a vertical extent of 250 m to 1,000 m.

The S-50 Zone is associated with an intermediate to felsic dyke complex composed of a pre-ore albitized diorite (“albitite”) dyke swarm and post-ore granodiorite and feldspar porphyry dykes. It comprises Type 1 veins consisting of three ore types (from oldest to youngest):

1. Carbonate-quartz stockwork veins accompanied by albite-pyrite(pyrrhotite) gold alteration halos;
2. Carbonate (ankerite)-pyrite-Au replacement veins, also known as the “Breccia 1” ore type; and
3. Albite stockwork veins and breccias with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, scheelite and gold, also known as the “Breccia 2” ore type.

These Type 1 veins are cut by various dykes, including porphyry dykes that are weakly mineralized by Type 3 calcite-quartz-pyrite-Au stockwork veins.

The S-50 orebody was divided into seven individual ore zones (A, B, C, D, J, K, L) based on the attitude and composition of the ore and the presence or absence of a granodiorite dyke. These ore zones can be regrouped into a high-grade core consisting of the A, B and D zones and the lower part of the C, and a lower-grade ore shell comprised of the J, K and L zones and the upper part of C (Figure 7.4). The C Zone is transposed within the MF.

Almost all zones and subzones in the MF are thin and elongated lenses and have a pitch angle of 60° to the east, making an angle of around 30° with the down-plug axis of the fault plane. This probably represents the stretching lineation in the fault zone.

S-50 deep extension (S50-100, S50-101, and S50-102 subzones)

Three new subzones have been defined in the deep extension of the S-50 Zone (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.5). These subzones correspond to the extension at depth of the S50 Zone below level 96. They are (from south to north) S50-100, S50-101 and S50-102. The subzones are sheeted and parallel to, or contained within, the MF and are all part of the S-50 mineralized system. The three lenses are separated from each other by 5 m to 10 m of less mineralized material. S50-102 is associated with a mylonite that defines the hanging wall of the MF, near the contact between basalt and talc-chlorite schist. S50-102 is in direct continuity at depth with the C Zone and is similar in composition. S50-102 has an arcuate disc-shape with lateral and vertical extents of 230 m and 270 m, respectively.

S50-100 and S50-101 occur at the eastern end of S50-102 in an area where the MF widens and branches out. They are also spatially associated with the mylonite zone. They have vertical extents between 600 m and 450 m and a horizontal extent of less than 90 m. Their thicknesses vary from 1 m to 14 m. Host rocks are talc-chlorite-carbonate schists with mineralized breccias typical of the S-50 Zone. These breccias contains about 1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Visible gold is occasionally present in quartz veins and veinlets. Albite and ankerite alteration are present in the S50-100 and S50-102 subzones.

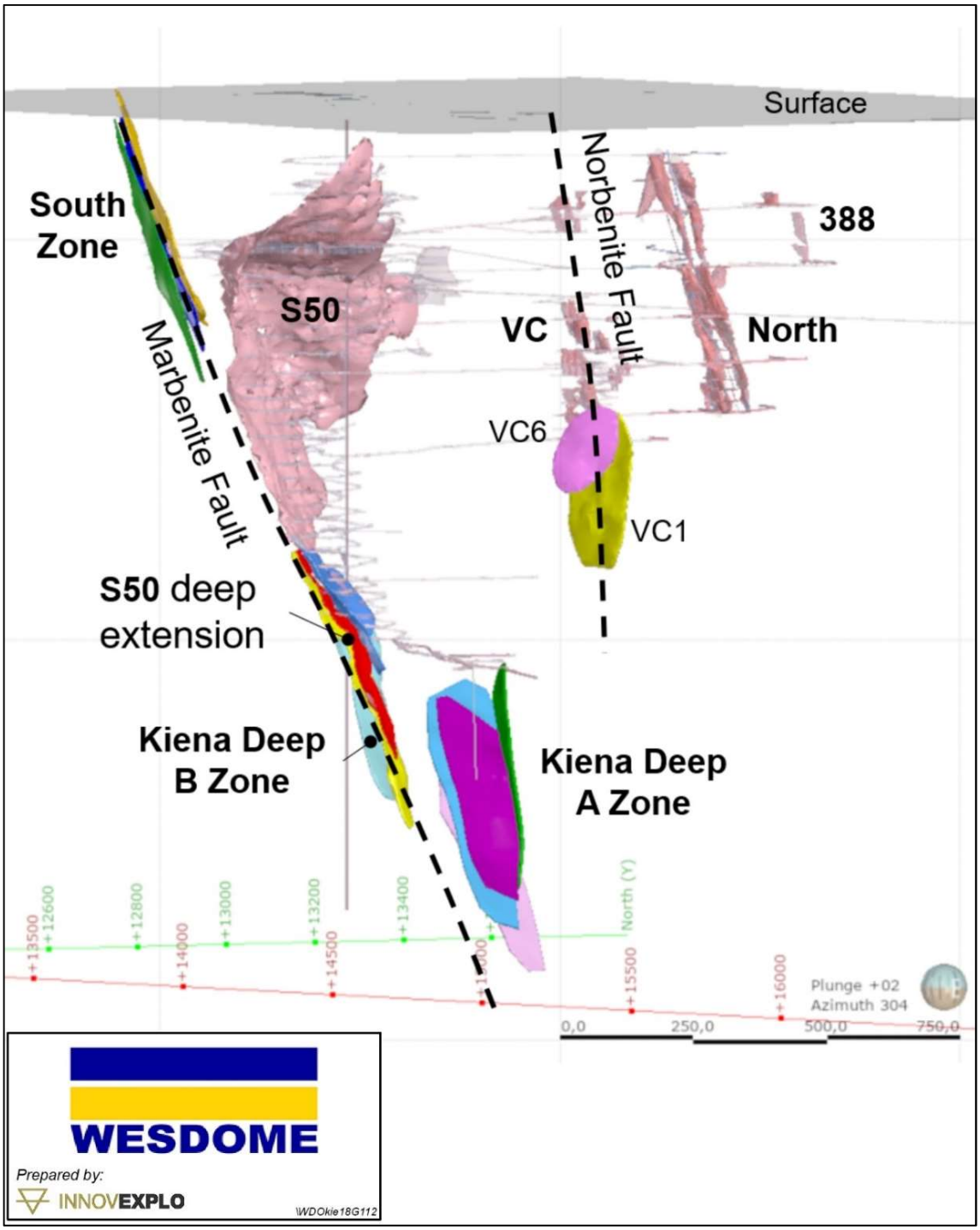
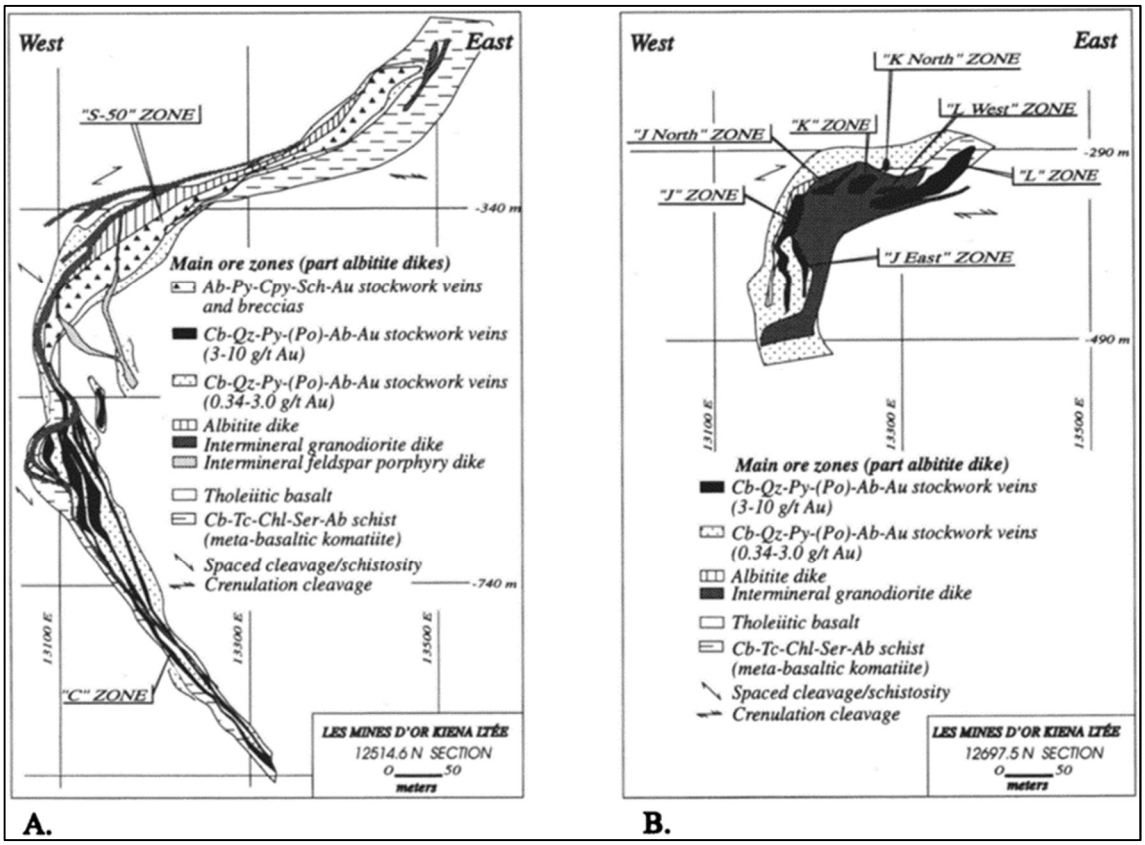
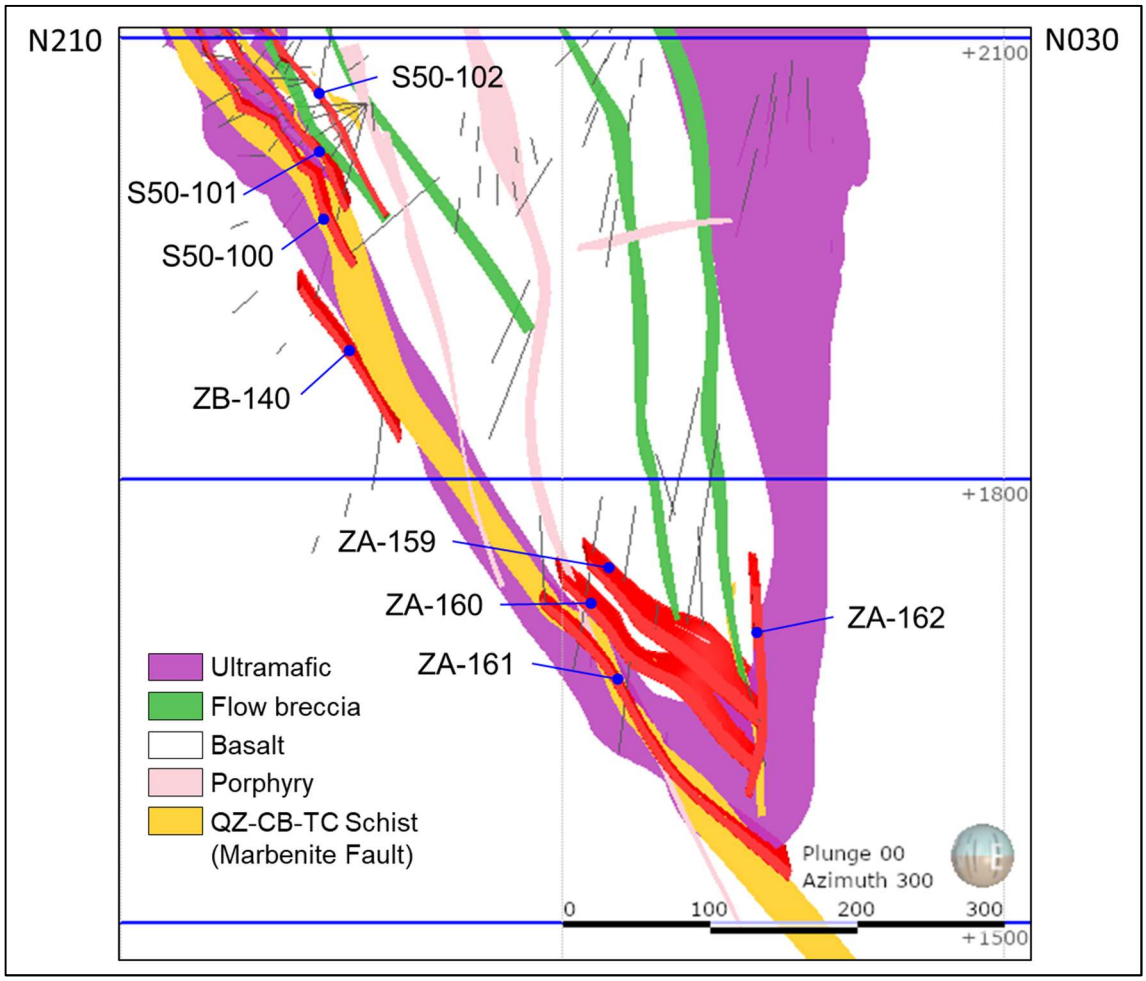


Figure 7.3 – Oblique view looking N310 showing the mineralized zones and faults at the Kiena mine



A. Section across the high-grade core;
B. Section north of the high-grade core. Ab; albite, Au; gold, Cb; carbonate, Chl; chlorite, Cpy; chalcopyrite, Po; pyrrhotite, Py; pyrite, Qz; quartz, Sch; scheelite, Ser; sericite, Tc; talc.

Figure 7.4 – Geologic cross sections of the S50 deposit (from Morasse et al., 1995)



Legend: QZ; quartz, CB; carbonates, TC; talc

Figure 7.5 – Geologic cross section (10-m thick) of the Kiena deep zones, looking N300 (lithologic units from Ravenelle, 2018)

7.4.1.2 VC Zone

The VC Zone is approximately 700 m north of the S-50 Zone and is bounded to the north by the Norbenite Fault (NF) (Figure 7.3). The following description of the VC Zone is mostly modified and summarized from Beauregard and Gaudreault (2005). The VC Zone was mined by Wesdome between 2006 and 2013. A total of 841,625 t of ore with an average grade of 4.16 g/t Au was mined from this zone.

The mineralized zone occurs as four vertical E-W pinch-and-swell lenses (VC-1, VC-2, VC-3 and VC-4) in locally brecciated albitized basalt. The four lenses were mined over a vertical extent of 475 m. In cross section, the lenses occur in a pseudo-en echelon pattern within a steep south-plunging corridor 100 m across. In plan view, the individual lenses are 100 m to 180 m long and average 8 m to 10 m wide, with a maximum width of 30 m. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins and carbonate-quartz-pyrite veins (Turcotte et al., 2015), presenting a similar mode of occurrence as seen in the S-50 Zone.

VC1-110 and VC6-123

The VC1-110 and the VC6-123 subzones are two new lenses defined by Wesdome (Figure 7.3). The VC1-110 is the continuity at depth of the VC-1 lens and is interpreted to a depth of 265 m below the last level mined (i.e. 67 level). In plan view, the zone is 170 m long and averages 4 m to 6 m across. The VC1-110 subzone is generally associated with a diorite dyke located within the talc-chlorite schist. The dyke contains 1-5% pyrite and quartz-chlorite-pyrite veinlets ranging from 2 mm to 5 cm. In places, quartz veins are present within the dyke or at its contact. Visible gold is usually observed within the quartz veins and veinlet. The best results from VC1-110 were obtained in DDH 6205 where a diorite dyke hosting quartz veins with visible gold returned a 7.5 m interval grading 262.13 g/t Au or 17.7 g/t Au cut at 34.28 g/t (1 oz/t).

VC6-123 is located 150 m southeast of VC1-110. The mineralization is typical of the S-50 Zone. The subzone is vertical and oval in shape, measuring 275 m high by 100 m wide with thicknesses ranging from 5 m to 12 m. The lens is oriented NE, parallel to a 20-m-thick chlorite-carbonate shear zone that bounds the mineralization to the northwest. It is hosted in a basalt and in minor porphyritic or dioritic dykes. The main alteration minerals are chlorite and carbonates, with minor patches of albite, silica and/or amphibole alteration. Pyrite and pyrrhotite account for less than 3% of the rock.

7.4.1.3 North Zone

The North Zone (formerly the No. 1 Zone) was first encountered by surface drilling in 1938. The zone is 900 m north of the S-50 Zone and 200 m north of the NF (Figure 7.3). It consists of two parallel lenses shaped like flattened tubes, each measuring 10 by 60 m to 90 m in plan view and plunging 70° north, which can be traced over a length of at least 520 m. From 2007 to 2013, Wesdome extracted 458,860 t of ore from the North Zone with an average grade of 2.44 g/t Au.

The main structural control for the gold mineralization is a sodium-rich diorite intrusion in basalt host rock. Mineralization occurs as a quartz-carbonate-sulphide matrix-filling in brecciated and albite-altered diorite, and as quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins and veinlets in basalt wall rock (Turcotte et al., 2015). These veins and veinlets are predominantly developed in a steeply dipping orientation that is suggestive of a sheeted or ribbon-vein system. There are subsidiary veinlets at oblique and sub-random orientations, which may be described as a pseudo-stockwork. Well-developed albitized envelopes with disseminated pyrite encompass the quartz-carbonate veins, and it is common to observe 5-10% disseminated pyrite where intense and closely spaced veining is developed. The North Zone is cut by unmineralized granodiorite and feldspar porphyry dykes.

7.4.1.4 388 Zone

The following description of the 388 Zone is mostly modified and summarized from Laplante (2000a). The 388 Zone has been defined as a small deposit parallel to the North Zone at a distance of 300 m to the north (Figure 7.3). It was mined by Wesdome from 2007 to 2013. A total of 146,268 t of ore was mined from the zone at an average grade of 3.01 g/t Au.

The 388 Zone has a vertical extend of 100 m. Gold mineralization is associated primarily with a single major quartz vein 2 m wide that developed in albitized basalt alongside a

diorite dyke. The vein is rather erratic and structurally meanders within an irregular zone of altered basalt 3 m to 6 m wide. Small scattered quartz-carbonate veinlets with minor pyrite occur in the wall rock.

7.4.1.5 South Zone

The South Zone lies 100 m to the south of the S-50 Zone in the MF deformation corridor (Figure 7.3). It strikes northwest and dips 65° northeast. Discovered in 1981 (hole S-129), the South Zone includes the Hanging Wall and Footwall lenses, which are 18 m apart. They were mined on three levels only (between level 27 and 32) over a vertical extent of 55 m. They are parallel and concordant to the enclosing volcanic host rocks, predominately basalts with minor diorite dykes and komatiitic ultramafic flows. The basalts are strongly chloritized and carbonatized with local silicification and brecciation (quartz-carbonate veining) accompanied by low concentrations of pyrite (5%). The mineralization is similar to that observed in the S-50 Zone. The South Zone is generally strongly fractured by the fault zone. Wesdome tried to mine this zone in 2012 and 2013, but after producing 37,076 t with an average grade of 1.74 g/t Au, production was abandoned due to dilution problems.

ZS-130, ZS-131, and ZS-132

Wesdome extended the Footwall and Hanging Wall lenses up-plunge to near-surface and 250 m down-plunge, and these extensions are now named the ZS-131 and ZS-132 lenses (subzones), respectively. ZS-130 is located less than 20 m south of ZS-131. The thickness of the alteration and mineralization envelope that encloses the three subzones ranges from 25 m to 60 m.

7.4.1.6 Kiena Deep A Zone

The first hole that intersected the Kiena Deep A Zone was 4320 collared from level 91 in December 2007. This hole cut a quartz vein containing about 10 specks of visible gold within a talc-chlorite schist. A value of 28.23 g/t Au over 1 m was obtained. In January 2010, two more holes (4928 and 4929) were drilled in the Kiena Deep A Zone from level 91. Hole 4928 returned an average grade of 12.31 g/t Au (8.42 g/t Au cut) over 12.8 m. Hole 4929 cut an average grade of 25.42 g/t Au (14.73 g/t Au cut) over 10.5 m. In 2012, four more holes were drilled from the same level with the following best results: hole 5965B with 66.77 g/t Au (11.04 g/t Au cut) over 3 m, hole 5966 with 51.86 g/t Au (21.49 g/t Au cut) over 7.5 m, hole 5967 with 10.17 g/t Au (8.20 g/t Au cut) over 5.4 m, and hole 5974 with 42.49 g/t Au (8.80 Au g/t cut) over 14.9 m. The five subsequent holes also intersected the Kiena Deep A Zone and cut gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets hosted by a talc-chlorite schist, like in hole 4320. In June 2016, Wesdome tried again to explore the area of the Kiena Deep A Zone.

The Kiena Deep A Zone is defined by Wesdome as the deep extension of the S-50 Zone, within and adjacent to the MF deformation corridor (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.5). The MF plane at that depth (1,350 m below surface) strikes NNW and dips shallower (55°) to the east compared to the WNW direction near the surface and the dip of 70°. The geology and structures were interpreted in 3D by Ravenelle (2018) based on drill hole data (see cross section in Figure 7.5).

The Kiena Deep A Zone is divided into four subzones: ZA-159, ZA-160, ZA-161 and ZA-162 (Figure 7.5). The subzones occur along the flank of an isoclinal fold associated with the MF. All subzones in the Kiena Deep A Zone are variably altered to chlorite, carbonate and amphibole. Pyrite content is less than 2% with traces of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. According to Ravenelle (2018), two styles of gold mineralization occur in the zone:

- Laminated veins (shear veins) hosted within sheared ultramafic rocks (grade is up to several ounces of gold per ton). The veins are composed of vitreous to milky quartz, carbonate and visible gold with minor amounts of pyrrhotite (Figure 7.6).
- Stockworks of quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets hosted in basalt (like the S-50 style of gold mineralization) typically yielding less than 10 g/t Au.

Subzones ZA-159, ZA-160 and ZA-161 are coplanar to the MF and cut across the fold hinge parallel to the axial plane. The long axes of the subzones have a pitch to the east like the South Zone. The subzones undulate slightly in the hanging wall of the MF, forming open folds. ZA-161 is entirely in the chlorite-carbonate schist of the fault along with minor intermediate dykes. The upper portion of the ZA-160 is in the schist (Figure 7.5) but its lower portion, like subzone ZA-159, is in basalt.

Subzone ZA-162 cuts across the contact between mafic and the ultramafic rocks in the fold hinge. It is near orthogonal to the other three subzones and strikes N120 and dips 85° south-southwest. This lens is associated with a small branch of the MF.

Figure 7.6 – Composite section across Kiena Deep A Zone (ZA-160 lens, DDH 6308) showing typical lithological units and veining associated with gold mineralization (Ravenelle, 2018)

7.4.1.7 Kiena Deep B Zone

The Kiena Deep B Zone consists of the ZB-140 lens (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.5). It is the only orebody at Kiena hosted in the footwall of the MF. The shape, elongation and plunge of the zone is similar to that of other zones in the MF. The lens is stacked 25 m below the S-50 100 subzone in basalt. Alteration consists of chlorite, amphibole and carbonate, with local biotite and silica. The pyrite content is less than 2%. High-grade intervals are associated with quartz-carbonate-albite-tourmaline extension veins and veinlets.

7.4.2 Siscoe mine

The geology of the Siscoe mine is predominantly felsic intrusive rock of the Siscoe Stock and tholeiitic basalts with minor intercalations of ultramafic lavas belonging to the DF (Figure 7.2). The contact between the Siscoe Stock and the DF is marked by the K Shear Zone. Most of the producing veins are located in the stock (85-90% of total production), although minor amounts of gold were also extracted from the shear zone and from small veins hosted in volcanic rocks of the DF. Type 1, 2 and 3 veins were documented in the most productive gold vein systems of the mine. Type 1 veins correspond to the Siscoe Main Zone which produced almost half of the total production from the mine, and to the Siscoe, Hope, F and G veins. Type 2 veins correspond to the dismembered quartz veins of the K Zone. Type 3 veins correspond to the Siscoe C Vein, the first producer at the mine that yielded some 40,000 oz of gold, and to the Siscoe No. 27 Vein.

7.4.3 Shawkey mine

The rocks that underlie the Shawkey mine area belong to the JF (Figure 7.2). The characteristic lithologies found on the Property consist of ultramafic to mafic flows at the base of the sequence, followed by massive and minor pillowed basalts, basaltic flow and pillow breccia, tuff breccia and basaltic tuffs. The Shawkey No. 1 Vein is located about 250 m northeast of the NF in a secondary shear called the Martin Shear Zone. This shear zone is filled by a quartz vein (the Main Vein) accompanied by quartz stringers (Type 2 veins) in the walls. The Main Vein is hosted by altered basalts cut by dioritic dykes.

8. MINERAL DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold mineralization on the Kiena Mine Complex shares many geological attributes with other vein-type gold deposits of the Val-d'Or district and with orogenic gold deposits (also known as lode gold, greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein, or mesothermal deposits) in terms of host rock composition, mineralogy and hydrothermal alteration (Figure 8.1).

The degree of fracturing was the primary control on the formation of mineralized zones on the Property. Thus, gold mineralization is mainly hosted in fractured competent units that acted as fluid conduits and precipitation sinks 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 gold-bearing 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.

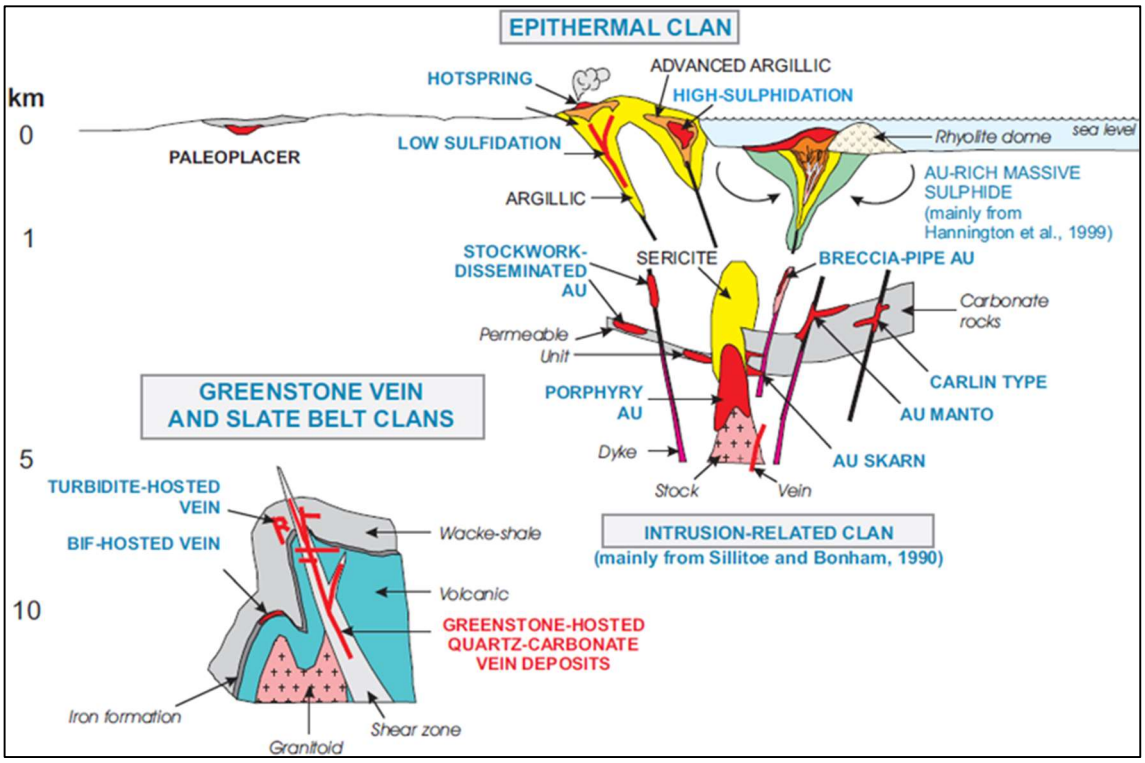


Figure 8.1 – Inferred crustal levels of gold deposition showing the different types of gold deposits and clans. Orogenic gold deposits correspond to greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, from Dubé and Gosselin (2007)

8.1 Archean Greenstone-Hosted Orogenic Lode Gold Deposits

The following description of the Archean greenstone-hosted orogenic lode gold deposits is mostly modified and summarized from Simard et al. (2013) and references therein.

Archean greenstone-hosted orogenic lode gold deposits are typically distributed along first-order compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones characterized by several strain increments (e.g., the CLLFZ) that mark the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries (Figure 8.1). 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 (Eisenlohr et al., 1989; Colvine, 1989; McCuaig and Kerrich, 1998; Kerrich et al., 2000; Neumayr and Hagemann, 2002; Kolb et al., 2004; Dubé and Gosselin, 2007); however, only a few significant gold deposits are hosted in major faults such as the McWatters mine, Lapa mine and the Orenada deposit of the Abitibi Subprovince (Morin et al., 1993; Robert, 1989; Neumayr et al., 2000; 2007; Simard et al., 2013).

Significant mineralized quartz veins are commonly hosted in second-order and third-order shear zones (Eisenlohr et al., 1989). Structurally, these shear zones vary from brittle-ductile to ductile, depending on their depth of formation (Hodgson, 1993; Robert and Poulsen, 2001). At depths greater than 10 km, quartz veins are seldom located within shear zones whereas gold mineralization is mostly associated with disseminated sulphides (Witt and Vanderhor, 1998).

A widely accepted model for orogenic gold deposit is the continuum model (e.g., Colvine, 1989; Groves, 1993; Gebre-Mariam et al., 1995; Groves et al., 1998, 2003), 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, under a variety of P-T conditions ranging from 180°C at <1 kbar to 700°C at 5 kbar (Groves 1993).

The timing of gold mineralization relative to metamorphism in higher metamorphic grade rocks has been contentious. A broadly syn-peak metamorphic timing for mineralization has recently been proposed to explain a number of deposits in amphibolite and granulite facies terrains of the Yilgarn Craton (Barnicoat et al., 1991; Witt, 1993, Knight et al., 1993; Neumayr et al., 1993; Smith, 1996; Ridley et al., 2000). Others have interpreted gold deposition as pre- to syn-peak metamorphism at Hemlo, Ontario (Powell and Pattinson, 1997; Powell et al., 1999; Muir, 2002), Campbell Red Lake, Ontario (Penczak and Mason, 1999; Thompson, 2003), and at Big Bell, Australia (Chown et al., 1984; Phillips and De Nooy, 1988; Phillips and Powell, 2009). The metamorphic devolatization model suggests that gold mineralization forms prior to the peak of metamorphism. In such case, retrograde metamorphism is likely to have caused redistribution of gold and to yield textures that suggest that gold is late (Phillips and Powell, 2009). This timing relationship implies overprinting of early gold mineralization by metamorphism and remobilization of that early gold by subsequent metamorphic events (Tomkins et al. 2004; Tomkins and Mavrogenes, 2001; Phillips and Powell, 2009). 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; examples include Chalice (Bucci et al., 2002, 2004), Kalgoorlie (Kent and McDougall, 1996), Big Bell (Mueller et al., 1996b), Hutti (Kolb et al., 2005) and Lapa (Simard et al., 2013).

8.2 Gold Mineralization in the Val-d'Or District

The following description of the Archean greenstone-hosted orogenic lode gold deposits is mostly modified and summarized from Couture et al., (1994), Olivo and Williams-Jones (2002), Olivo et al., (2007) and references therein.

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 (Robert, 1990b). Gold deposits in the Val-d'Or district are hosted or spatially associated with shear zones (Robert, 1990a, 1990b, 1994).

Syntheses of the structure, mineralogy, and alteration of the gold deposits of the Val-d'Or district can be found in Robert (1990a, 1990b, 1994) and Sauvé et al. (1993). The deposits occur in all rock types present in the district, except for the late-tectonic Archean granitic batholiths and the Proterozoic diabase dikes. Although the gold deposits are spatially associated with a major first-order shear zone (i.e., the CLLFZ), most of them are not hosted in this structure. Rather, they are hosted by second-order and third-order shear zones.

At least two major gold 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 dated intrusive rocks (Robert, 1990a, 1990b, 1994; Sauvé et al., 1993; Couture et al., 1994). 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, which have U-Pb zircon ages of 2692 ± 2 (Pilote et al., 1993) and 2686 ± 2 Ma (Morasse et al., 1995). The younger gold event, which produced the Sigma, Lamaque, Perron-Beaufor, Shawkey, Wesdome and Camflo deposits, as well as the C Vein (quartz-tourmaline) at the Siscoe mine, is represented by veins commonly associated with third-order shear zones. These veins clearly crosscut plutonic rocks intruded between 2694 ± 2 Ma (Wong et al., 1991) and 2680 ± 6 Ma (Jemielita et al., 1990), and they may have formed during the last stages of D1 deformation.

8.3 Exploration Guides

The study of 63 mineralized zones on the Property led to the identification of 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 in contact with sheared ultramafic rocks, except for the Kiena Deep A Zone where the host lithology is sheared ultramafic rock; and
- Many of the gold-bearing zones and veins are deformed and folded; and
- Alteration is dominantly albitization, carbonatization and pyritization, with lesser chloritization and silicification.

9. EXPLORATION

This section presents the exploration work performed by the issuer on the Kiena Mine Complex since December 2015.

9.1 Surface Exploration

Prospectair Geosurveys Inc. conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (Mag) survey over the Property from February 4 to 19, 2018. The results are presented in the report by Dubé (2018). The strong linear magnetic features affecting most of the surveyed block are characteristic of alternating sequences of mafic volcanics and sediments or intermediate to felsic volcanics, locally punctuated by small intrusive stocks or dykes. Two large areas show magnetic lows. The first is in the centre of Lac De Montigny and corresponds to a large deformed intermediate to felsic intrusion; the second covers most of the southwestern part of the block and is characteristic of sedimentary rocks.

Most magnetic lineaments found in the surveyed block trend E-W to NNW-SSE, except near the postulated central intrusion where lineaments are rather organized parallel to its pseudo-circular contact (Figure 9.1). Magnetic lineaments are mostly related to rock formations enriched with magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Some offsetting structures were detected throughout the block, representing faults, fractures and shear zones. (Dubé, 2018)

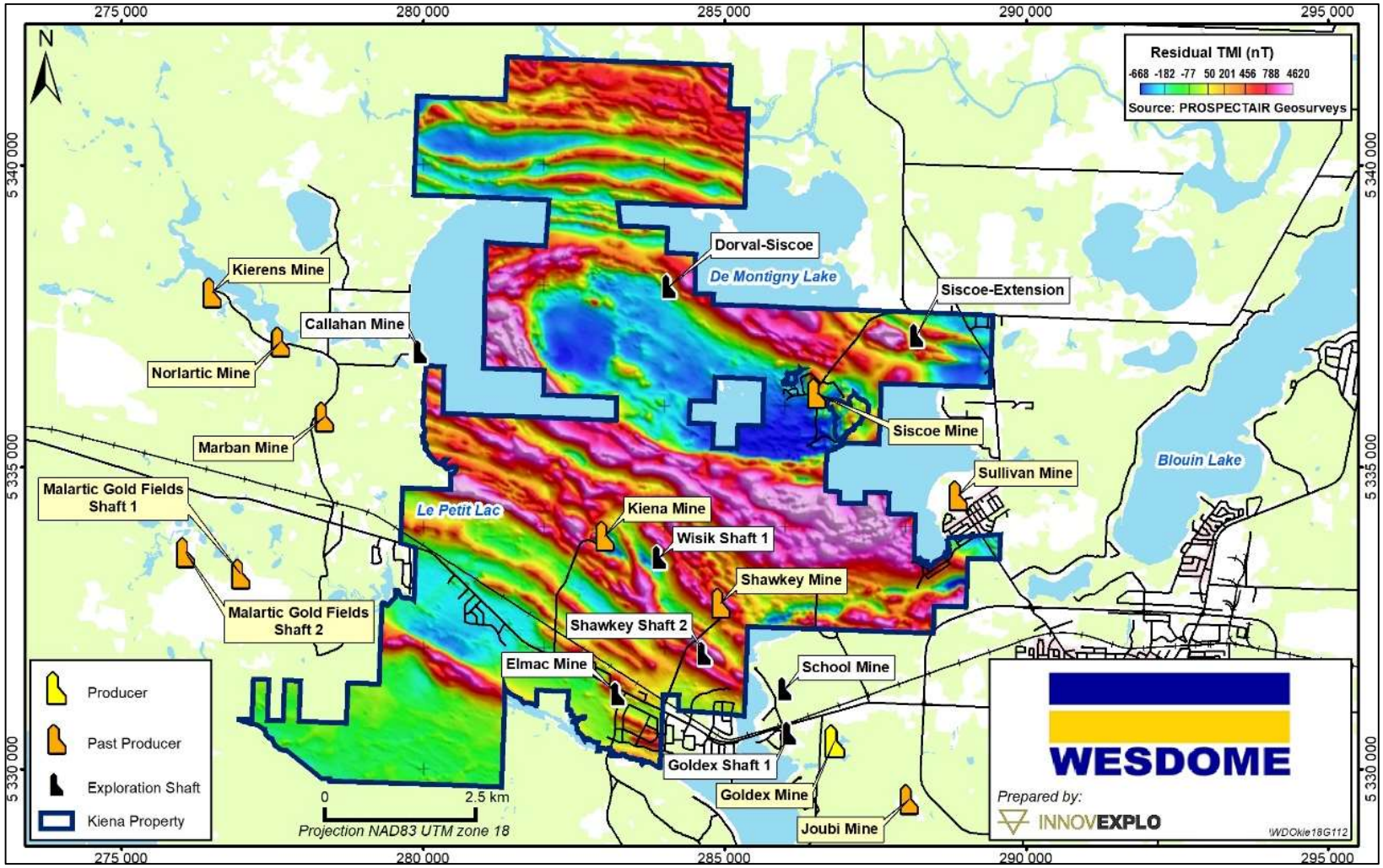


Figure 9.1 – Residual total magnetic intensity map for the Kiena Mine Complex Property (Dubé, 2018)

9.2 Underground Exploration

Wesdome developed an exploration ramp to provide additional underground drilling platforms. Previously, drilling was done from levels 67, 77, 91 and 96 but the range was limited and these levels did not provide adequate positioning for exploring new zones and potential extensions of known mineralized zones. The exploration ramp will allow shorter holes to be drilled with better angles and will accelerate access to the Kiena Deep zones.

In August 2017, ramp development started at the 100 level. Cmac-Thyssen Mining Group Inc. was contracted to perform the underground development. A total of 509 m was achieved from August to December 2017. The first drilling bay was completed in October 2017 and diamond drilling began on the Kiena Deep Zone.

Between January and May 2018, development amounted to 621 m of drifts and 541 m of ramp for a total of 1,162 linear metres, including the drilling bay. The ramp had reached the 1050m level.

Development was put on hold in June 2018 but resumed in July 2018.

A total of 480 m of development was completed in Q3 2018, ending in early November. This additional development, which was not planned at the start of the year, was necessary to explore the possible plunge extension of the Kiena Deep A Zone to the northwest, southeast and down-dip. This supplementary development was recommended and approved in June 2018 based on assay results and new geological information from drill holes.

This new development (2.2 linear kilometres) allowed diamond drilling to be done from a more optimal direction (i.e., to the northwest) to intersect the steeply plunging zone to the southeast and provide drilling platforms that allow definition drilling in the central area of the Kiena Deep A Zone. The enhanced drill platforms also made it easier to drill several step-out exploration holes.

Figure 9.2 illustrates the development completed since the last technical report in 2015 (Turcotte et al., 2015) to facilitate drilling of the Kiena Deep Zones from new drifts, cross-cuts and bays.

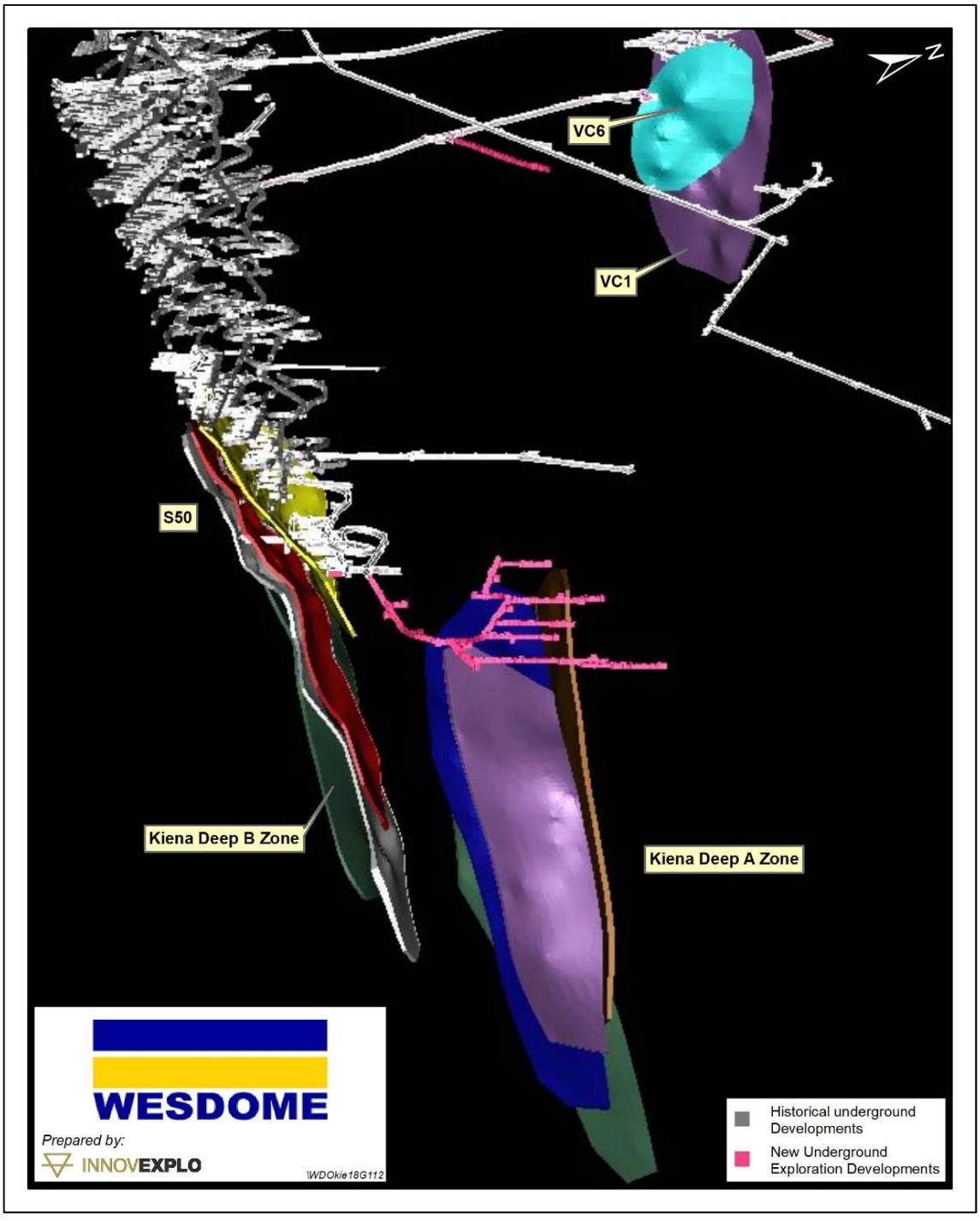


Figure 9.2 – Kiena Deep development completed between August 2017 and November 2018 (in pink)

10. DRILLING

This section presents the drilling program carried out by Wesdome between June 2016 and October 2018 (the "2016-2018 Program") on the Kiena Mine Complex Property.

10.1 Drilling Methodology

The entire drilling program was performed by Forage Orbit Garant Inc ("Orbit-Garant"). Underground drilling was conducted with NQ caliber (47.6 mm core diameter) and telescoped with BQ caliber when rock quality was poor (i.e., faults, shears, schist). Five electric diamond drill rigs were used, starting with two rigs in June 2016 and progressively adding rigs throughout the campaign to finish with all five in November 2018. The drill types and models were as follows:

- One YU1800 (125 hp): max 1,200m (NQ); max 1,600 m (BQ)
- One YU1200 (100 hp): max 750m (NQ); max 1,000 m (BQ)
- One YU615 (100 hp): max 400m (NQ); max 600 m (BQ)
- Two B15 rigs (100 hp): max 450m (NQ); max 650 m (BQ)

Diamond drill holes for the 2016-2018 Program were planned using vertical cross sections and plan views with the aim of improving the accuracy of the interception angle in mineralized zones. The software used was GeoticGraph, AutoCad and Promine. Hole collars were implanted by a surveyor who draws a line between a frontside SPAD and a backside SPAD. The drillers aligned themselves according to the line and start the hole at the most suiTable place. After drilling, collars were initially surveyed by contract surveyors, and later by a Wesdome technician. Collar azimuth and dip were measured when possible. Every hole was drilled with maximum stabilization using two hexagonal core barrels and a 36" shell until reaching the schistose unit. During drilling, a REFLEX EZ-Trac™ instrument was used to conduct deviation surveys. Single-shot measurements were taken every 50 m until reaching the schistose unit, at which point the stabilization tools were removed and multi-shot measurements taken every 3 m while the rods were pulled out. If ground conditions in the schist were deemed acceptable, single-shot measurements were resumed. At the end of the hole, a final multi-shot survey was performed with measurements every 3 m while the rods were pulled out until reaching the end of the first multi-shot survey or the beginning of the schist. The REFLEX instrument was handled by the drilling contractor who sent the multi-shot data to the Wesdome geology department for download. The single-shot data were transcribed and provided in paper format to Wesdome geologists.

Every hole was systematically grouted with cement. The collars of underground holes were identified by a conical plug with a metal tag displaying the hole number.

10.2 Core Logging Procedures

As per standard Wesdome procedures, the driller helper places the core into core boxes at the rig, marking off every 3 m with wooden blocks. Once a core box is full, the helper wraps the box with tape. At the end of each shift, the boxes are brought to surface via the service cage where a technician brings them from the service deck to the core shack.

In the core shack, Wesdome employees remove the tape and place the boxes on the logging tables. The geologists rotate the core so that all pieces slant one way, showing a cross-sectional view, at about a 45° angle. They check that distances are correctly indicated on the wooden blocks placed every 3 m. The core is measure in each box and the boxes are labelled.

Wesdome geologists use GeoticLog logging software to record the data.

RQD and recovery are measured by geologists or geological technicians. To determine RQD, any breakage under 10 cm is recorded. Any measurement with a value over 100% for the RQD was considered not valid, therefore 12 entries for the 2016-2018 Program were eliminated. The average RQD for the program is 79% based on 26,441 valid measurements. The average recovery is 98% based on 10,024 valid measurements. For the recovery, 16,416 entries with a recovery value of 0% not associated with a lost core interval were eliminated, as well as 13 intervals with recovery values over 100%. In all, 364 lost core intervals were recorded amounting to 429.55 m.

Lithologies (principal and secondary), alteration, mineralization, veins, structures, magnetism, samples and assay results are compiled in the database. Geological technicians and geologists are responsible for taking photographs of the wet core once samples are marked on the core.

Sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 1.50 m. The sampled core is considered representative. Once logged and labelled, the core of each selected interval is sawed in half using a typical table-feed circular rock saw. One half is placed in a numbered plastic bag for shipment to the laboratory, and the other half returns to the core box as a witness (reference) sample. A tag bearing the sample number is left in the box at the end of the sampled interval. The core box is then taken to roofed racks at the outdoor core storage area enclosed with secure fencing. Every box is labelled with an aluminum tag displaying hole number, box number and depth interval of the box. An Excel spreadsheet serves as an inventory of the location of every box in the core storage area.

10.3 2016-2018 Program

From June 2016 to October 2018, Wesdome conducted an underground diamond drilling program (the “2016-2018 Program”) based on a new interpretation of the depth potential at the former producing Kiena mine. During this period, Wesdome drilled 269 holes for 58,646 m.

The 2016-2018 Program was performed by Forage Orbit Garant Inc. Holes were drilled with NQ caliber (47.6 mm core diameter) and telescoped with BQ caliber when rock quality was poor (i.e., faults, shears, schist). Up to five electric drill rigs were used. The average RQD for the program is 79% and the average recovery is 98%.

Details of the drilling programs are summarized in Table 10.1. Table 10.2 shows significant drilling intercepts for the 2016-2018 Program.

Table 10.1 – 2016-2018 Program summary

Target	Name of mineralized zone solid	Total DDH
VC1	VC1_110	20
VC6	VC6_123	18
Kiena Deep A Zone	ZA_159,160,161,162	39
South Zone	ZS_130,131,132	9
S-50	S50_100,101,102, ZB_140	45
Other		138
Total 2016-2018		269

Table 10.2 – Significant drilling intercepts of the 2016-2018 Program

Year	Zone	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in meters)				
			Hole ID.	Au g/t (Uncut)	Au g/t (Cut 34.28)	Length (m)	True Width
2016	S-50	Testing for repetition of S-50 Zone along a Z fold interpretation	U-6124	94.35	18.03	17.40	
			U-6125	223.12	18.59	14.25	
			U-6125	238.81	15.71	5.00	
			U-6130	8.43	3.82	8.20	
2016	Kiena Deep	Kiena Deep Extension	6124C	49.68	18.74	2.10	
			6124C	71.42	34.28	1.50	
			6124C	38.89	18.06	1.20	
			6130A	30.34	30.34	2.17	
			6131A	27.80	7.69	2.40	
			6131A	28.97	28.97	1.00	
			6131A	27.80	7.69	2.40	
			6131A	749.96	34.28	0.60	
			6152	9.17	6.28	6.80	
			6152	20.22	20.22	1.00	
			6149	30.43	30.43	1.00	
			6124B	32.21	19.17	1.50	
			6124B	20.22	16.35	1.10	
2017	Kiena Deep	Kiena Deep Extensions	6146	6.63	6.63	11.00	
			6147	7.67	5.53	8.20	
			6134	18.67	5.44	9.80	
			6155	110.23	5.91	4.10	
			6155	14.89	14.89	2.00	

Year	Zone	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in meters)				
			Hole ID.	Au g/t (Uncut)	Au g/t (Cut 34.28)	Length (m)	True Width
			6134	27.97	27.97	1.00	
			6137	34.27	6.78	8.40	
			6142	306.10	34.28	0.60	
			6142	6.23	5.67	10.50	
			6142	41.39	11.62	2.40	
			6142	24.92	10.03	5.20	
			6143	11.40	5.81	3.60	
			6143	43.05	5.35	14.00	
			6144	10.45	5.23	8.00	
			6144	18.04	16.07	2.70	
			6145A	14.61	3.08	15.40	
			6150	37.71	34.28	0.70	
			6151	4.68	4.68	4.00	
			6151	29.52	29.52	0.50	
			6152	9.11	9.11	1.50	
			6152	8.75	8.75	1.50	
			6154	3.47	3.47	16.00	
			6154	124.98	13.98	4.30	
			6154	44.85	34.28	1.20	
			6155	28.00	2.84	17.00	
			6156	50.14	34.28	1.00	
			6156	41.89	18.53	2.00	
			6156	20.28	10.20	7.30	
			6157A	27.25	27.25	0.60	
			6157A	10.37	9.49	4.80	
2017	VC Zone	Delineation drilling close to existing mine infrastructure	6205	262.13	17.70		5.60
			6201	10.28	8.56		3.00
			6208	9.26	9.26		3.00
			6207	6.36	6.36		3.00
2018	Kiena Deep B	Untested gap between Kiena Deep B and A zones	6186	34.37	24.16	4.50	1.60
			6241A	5.25	5.25	4.10	2.60
			6243	23.07	23.07	0.90	0.70
			6250	4.17	4.17	13.00	12.70
			including	17.40	17.40	2.00	

Year	Zone	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in meters)				
			Hole ID.	Au g/t (Uncut)	Au g/t (Cut 34.28)	Length (m)	True Width
2018	VC Zone	Testing extension near existing underground development including the S-50 and VC zone sectors	6187	6.68	6.02	37.60	6.10
			including	10.01	8.80	20.50	
			6191	6.61	5.15	17.00	6.00
			including	34.83	24.00	2.30	
			6228	98.51	19.63	3.00	2.20
			6231	8.07	8.07	6.80	4.70
2018	S-50	Testing extension near existing underground development including the S-50 and VC zone sectors	6190 S-50	17.89	16.30	6.00	5.00
			6211 S-50	4.68	4.68	13.20	1.10
			6222A S-50	18.50	18.50	0.70	0.30
2018	Kiena Deep A	Extension and infill of Kiena Deep A zones	6275	39.58	12.60	18.20	10.40
			6278	29.80	6.12	6.50	4.30
			6279	112.08	28.24	3.10	1.90
			6287	22.69	22.69	1.50	0.60
			6288	33.92	10.47	12.90	7.60
			6289	200.30	13.34	1.40	0.80
2018	Kiena Deep A	Extension and infill of Kiena Deep A zones	6295	9.90	6.20	8.90	6.40
			6296	43.30	6.80	6.50	5.50
			6290	28.80	10.50	3.20	2.70
			6290	26.00	7.30	25.70	20.00
			6299	29.60	9.80	10.20	7.70
			6299	77.40	12.80	14.40	10.80
2018	Kiena Deep A	Northern and southern extensions	6300	132.10	13.40	13.20	6.40
			6308	42.60	6.80	12.60	10.40
			6309	16.50	7.60	7.80	7.10
			6322	12.70	8.10	12.20	8.60
2018	Kiena Deep A	Northern and southern extensions	6325	138.00	16.40	13.00	8.10
			6317	17.80	5.30	10.40	10.40
			6326	37.00	7.00	3.60	3.60
			6332	58.30	12.20	3.80	2.40
2018	Kiena Deep A	Confirm the overall continuity of the Kiena deep A Zone and improve our understanding	6339	53.60	18.38	6.20	5.30
			6321	177.30	6.50	5.10	5.10
			6336	18.70	7.00	12.90	6.80
			6333	37.30	6.80	8.40	5.80
			6338	163.80	13.10	3.00	2.60

Year	Zone	Purpose of the drilling program	Best results (core lengths in meters)				
			Hole ID.	Au g/t (Uncut)	Au g/t (Cut 34.28)	Length (m)	True Width
			6338	14.10	10.30	12.10	11.90

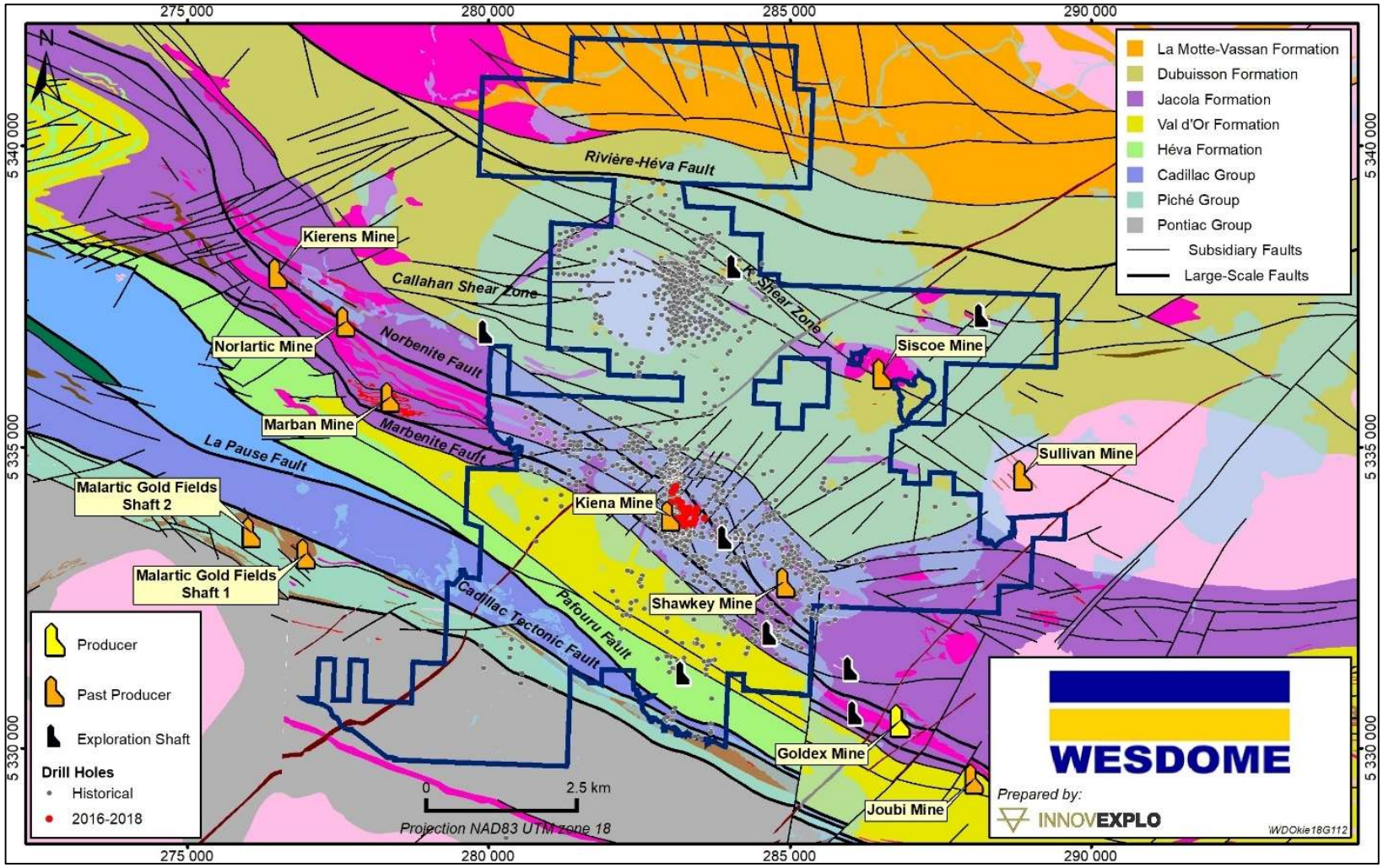


Figure 10.1 – Map of holes drilled on the Kiena Mine Complex from the 2016-2018 diamond drilling program (red) and historical programs (grey)

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This item describes the Wesdome sample preparation, analysis and security procedures for the 2016-2018 diamond drilling program (the "2016-2018 Program"), which ran from June 2016 to October 2018. The information was provided by the issuer's geology team. InnovExplo reviewed the QA/QC procedures and the results for this program.

11.1 Core Handling, Sampling and Security

The drill core is boxed and sealed at the drill rigs and transported by the drillers to the underground station in the Kiena mine where a Wesdome technician takes over the core handling. The core is logged, marked and tagged. Geologists mark samples by placing a unique ID tags at the beginning of a core sample interval or at the position of QA/QC samples. Core sample lengths vary from 0.5 to 1.5 m within mineralized zones, and generally do not exceed 1 m. Each marked sample is sawed in half by Wesdome technicians. One half of the core is placed in a plastic bag with a detached portion of the unique sample tag while the other half of the core is returned to the core box and the remaining tag portion stapled in place. The core boxes are stored for future reference.

Individual sample bags are placed in rice bags along with the list of samples. QA/QC samples are prepared and bagged ahead of time by Wesdome personnel and are batched at the core shack following the geologist's instructions. Batches are shipped daily to the Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Actlabs") sample preparation facility in Val-d'Or, Québec. Batches and shipments contain variable numbers of samples.

11.2 Laboratories Accreditation and Certification

The International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") and the International Electrotechnical Commission ("IEC") form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories sets out the criteria for laboratories wishing to demonstrate that they are technically competent, operating an effective quality system, and able to generate technically valid calibration and test results. The standard forms the basis for the accreditation of competence of laboratories by accreditation bodies. ISO 9001 applies to management support, procedures, internal audits and corrective actions. It provides a framework for existing quality functions and procedures.

For the 2016-2018 Program, samples were prepared at the Actlabs preparation facility in Val-d'Or and then sent to the Actlabs laboratory in Sainte-Germaine-Boulé (Québec) for assaying. The Ste-Germaine-Boulé facility received ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation through the SCC. Actlabs is a commercial laboratory independent of Wesdome and has no interest in the Project.

11.3 Laboratory Preparation and Assays

- Samples are sorted, bar-coded and logged into the Actlabs LIMS program.
- Damaged samples are documented and Wesdome personnel informed with photographs.
- Sample are dried at 60°C, crushed to +80% passing 10 mesh, and split to 250 to 300 g using a Jones riffle splitter. The sub-sample is pulverized to +80% passing 200 mesh.
- Samples are analyzed by fire assay (FA) with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA) from 30 g pulps. The lower detection limit is 0.01 g/t.
- When assay results are higher than 3 g/t Au but lower than 10 g/t Au, core sample pulps are re-assayed by FA with gravimetric finish, while sample results higher than 10 g/t Au are rerun with the metallic sieve method. In this case, 350 g is pulverized and assayed;
- Assay results are provided in Excel spreadsheets as well as the official certificate (sealed and signed) in PDF format.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The issuer's quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") program for drill core includes the insertion of blanks and standards in the flow stream of core samples. For each group of 20 samples, the issuer inserted one (1) analytical blank and one (1) certified reference material ("CRM" or "standard") and one (1) pulp duplicate. The issuer's QA/QC program does not include field or coarse duplicates.

Regardless of the number of samples per shipment, the laboratory prepares a 24-sample batch composed of the issuer's samples (20) and four (4) Actlabs QA/QC samples (1 blank, 2 standards and 1 pulp duplicate), bringing the fusible batch to a total of 24.

The discussion below details the results of the blanks and standards inserted as part of the issuer's QA/QC program and the results of Actlab's check on pulp duplicates.

11.4.1 Standards

Accuracy was monitored by inserting CRM standards at the rate of one for every 20 samples. Standards are used to detect assay problems with specific sample batches and long-term biases in the overall dataset. The definition of a QC failure is when assays for a standard are outside three standard deviations (3SD). Outliers are excluded from the calculation of the SD.

For the 2016–2018 program, a total of 2,352 standards were assayed. The overall success rate was 98.8% (28 failed). For each failed standard, Wesdome's QC protocol stipulates that only samples included with mineralized zone material should be re-analyzed. If there is no significant gold result within the batch of 20 samples, no re-assay is ordered.

The assigned grades for the 11 different CRM standards used for the drilling program ranged from 0.835 g/t Au to 8.671 g/t Au. Table 11.1 presents details on the CRMs used by Wesdome for the 2016–2018 drilling program.

Table 11.1 – Results from standards used by Wesdome for the 2016-2018 Program.

CRM	CRM Value (g/t Au)	Number of Assays	Average (g/t Au)	Accuracy %	Precision %	Outliers	Gross Outliers	Percent Passing QC
SF67	0.835	29	0.929	11.3	7.8	1	0	96.6
SG66	1.086	28	1.140	5	2.5	0	0	100.0
SJ63	2.632	99	2.633	0	2.9	1	1	98.0
SJ53	2.637	7	2.660	0.9	1.8	0	0	100.0
SJ80	2.656	638	2.597	-2.2	2.9	9	0	98.6
SK94	3.899	440	3.851	-1.2	2.8	4	1	98.9
SK62	4.075	99	4.077	0	2.2	0	0	100.0
SK93	4.079	223	4.046	-0.8	2.2	2	0	99.1
SL61	5.931	110	5.861	-1.2	2.3	0	0	100.0
SL76	5.96	664	5.850	-1.9	2.5	9	0	98.6
SN75	8.671	15	8.604	-0.8	2.8	0	0	100.0
TOTAL		2,352				26	2	98.8%

InnovExplo is of the opinion that Wesdome's 2016-2018 QC results obtained for monitoring accuracy using standards Program are reliable and valid.

11.4.2 Blank samples

The field blank for the 2016-2018 Program was derived from barren rock (crushed decorative marble). Each sample of the blank material was placed into a plastic sample bag and given a sample identification number. Blanks were inserted at the rate of on every 20 samples.

A total of 2,361 blanks were inserted in the batches for the 2016–2018 program. Wesdome's QC protocol stipulates that if any blank yields a gold value above 0.1 g/t Au, all samples from the batch of 20 samples should be re-analyzed. No blanks failed the QC procedure of Wesdome, but 30 sample returned grades higher than 5 times the detection limit, which represent less than 1.3% of all blanks.

InnovExplo is of the opinion that Wesdome's 2016-2018 QC results for monitoring contamination using blanks are reliable and valid.

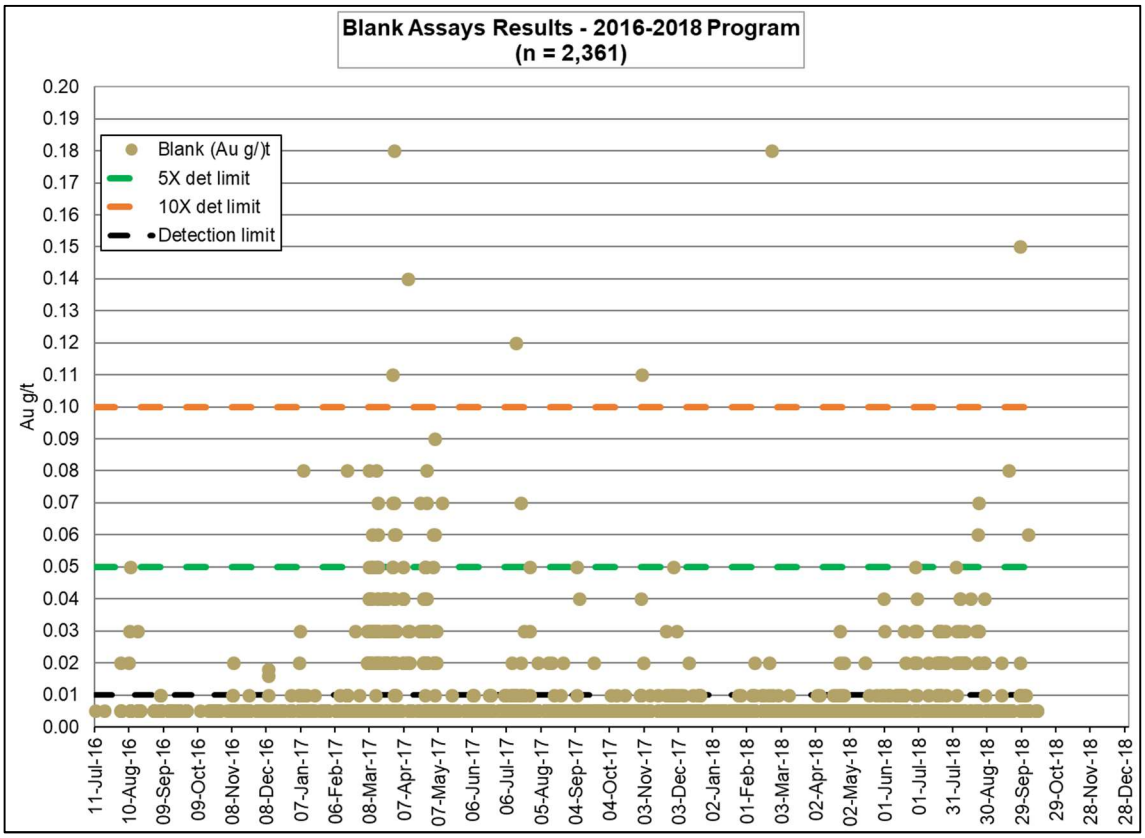


Figure 11.1 – Distribution of results from assayed blanks used for the 2016-2018 Program

11.4.3 Pulp duplicates

As part of the issuer QA/QC program, at the request of Wesdome personnel, the laboratory assayed one (1) pulp duplicate every twenty (20) samples. The precision of pulp duplicates can be used to determine the incremental loss of precision for the pulp pulverizing stage of the process, thereby establishing whether a given pulp size taken after pulverization is adequate enough to ensure representative fusing and analysis.

For the 2016-2018 Program, two (2) gross outliers were identified among the 2,359 pulp duplicate results. For this analysis, only values greater or equal to 0.1 g/t Au were kept for a total of 418 pairs. On the following graph (Figure 11.2), the linear regression slope corresponds to 0.93, with a correlation coefficient of 91.24%. The results indicate a good reproducibility of gold values.

InnovExplo is of the opinion that results obtained for pulp duplicates for the 2016-2018 Program are reliable and valid.

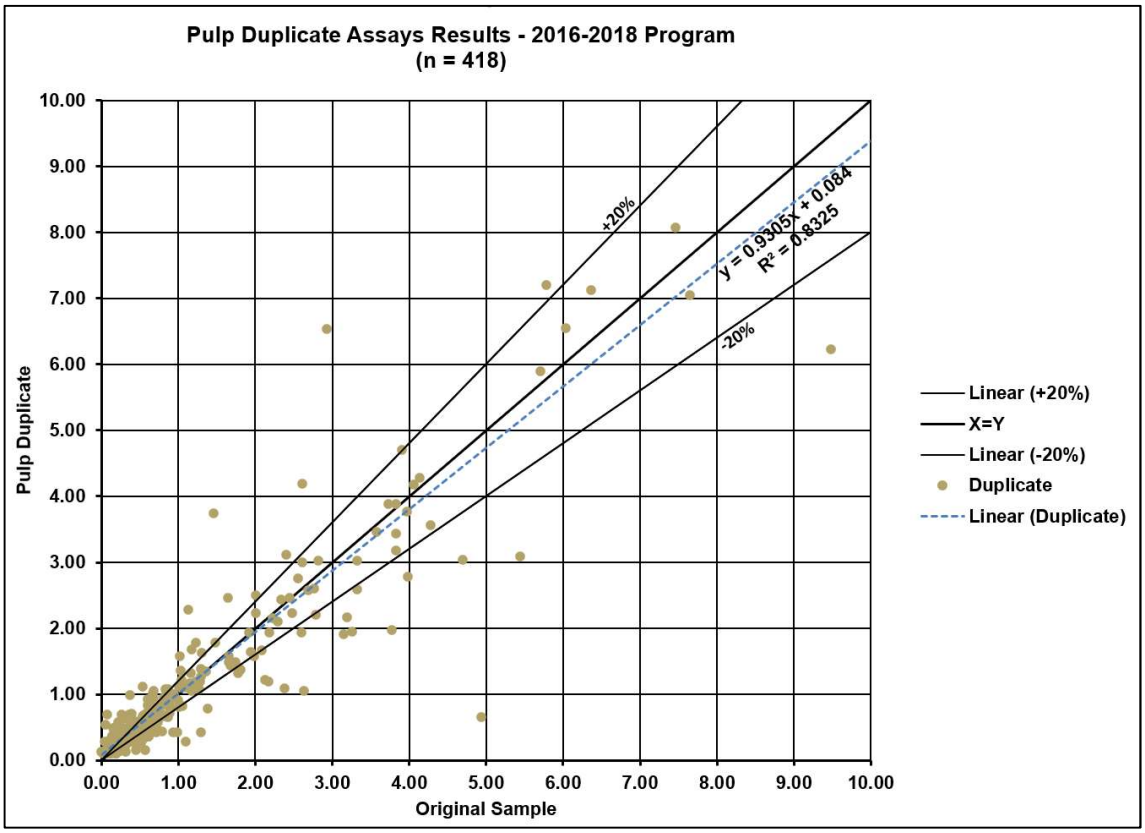


Figure 11.2 – Graph of the pulp duplicate assays from Actlabs for the 2016-2018 Program

11.5 Conclusion on the QA/QC

The validation of the statistical analysis of the QA/QC data provided by Wesdome for the 2016-2018 Program did not identify any significant analytical issues. InnovExplo is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocols used for the Project follow generally accepted industry standards, and that the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for mineral resource estimation.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

In November 2018, Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo., visited the Project, specifically the core shack, core storage area, underground drilling bay and mill facility (Figure 12.1).

Data verification included a review and validation of the resource estimation for the mineralized zones outside the main Kiena area, a review of drill hole collar locations, selected core intervals, gold assays, the QA/QC program, downhole surveys, the descriptions of lithologies, alteration and structures, and a validation of mined-out voids.

The database provided by the issuer is referred to herein as the “Wesdome Database”. The database contains 7,836 DDH (6,146 from underground and 336 from surface). This total includes 269 new drill holes completed since the database close-out date for the 2015 MRE (Turcotte et al., 2015).

12.1 Database

The database was verified for consistency with the information entered in GeoticLogs.

Geological logging was completed using standard logging codes (geological legend) that are amenable to management in a computer database. The standard logging codes apply rock names to rock types observed during logging. Detailed codes for alteration, structural elements and mineralization are defined in the geological legend in the software GeoticLog. The logging methodology employed coded lithological and mineralogical descriptors and brief descriptive columns.

12.1.1 Drill hole location

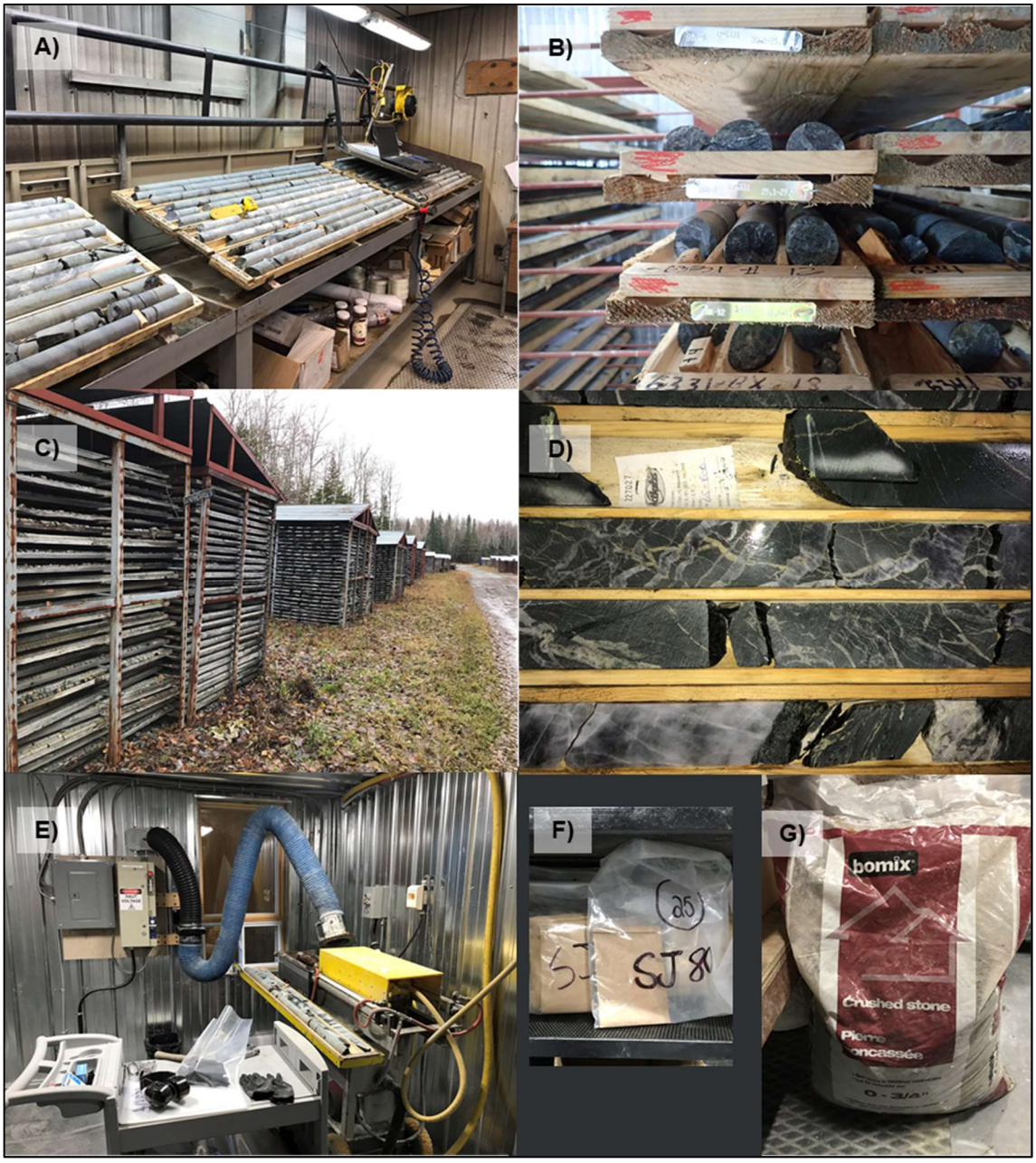
The locations of old casings corresponding to the diamond drill holes used in the 2015 MRE were not validated in the field by InnovExplo because most of the holes were collared on Lac De Montigny. For the 2018 MRE validation, the author ran a 5% check to validate the correspondence between original paper logs and the database. Minor errors of the type normally encountered in a project database were found and corrected.

For the 2017-2018 drilling program (the “2016-2018 Program”), validation was possible during the author’s underground visit of drilling bays, and the identification tags were available for review as well as the survey files from Wesdome surveyors.

Project coordinates are in UTM NAD83 Zone 18.

12.1.2 Down-hole survey

Downhole surveys were conducted on the majority of the holes. The following methods and instruments were used for the surveys: Acid, Pajari and Flexit for historical holes and REFLEX for the 2016-2018 Program. The survey information was verified for 5% of the drill holes included in the 2018 MRE. Any discrepancies found were corrected and incorporated into the current resource database.



A) Logging facility at the main office; B) Proper labelling of the drill core boxes; C) Outdoor core storage site; D) Sample tags stapled in core boxes with length and depth of sample indicated; E) Sawing facilities; F) certified reference materials; G) barren material used as blanks

Figure 12.1 – Observations made during a core review, site visit of November 2018

12.1.3 Assays

The author had access to the assay certificates for the 2016-2018 Program and to paper logs for the historical holes. The reviewed holes represent 5% of the holes in the database for the Kiena Area. All holes from the 2016-2018 Program were verified thoroughly using

the original certificates. A set of assays representing 20% of the total assays from historical holes was verified by comparing to the original paper logs stored in the vault.

The assays in the database were compared to the original laboratory certificates. The laboratory sends the results via e-mail and Wesdome's protocol of electronically transferring the emailed results into the database allows for immediate error detection and prevents typing errors.

Minor errors of the type normally encountered in a project database were found and corrected. The final database is considered to be of good overall quality. InnovExplo considers the database for the Project to be valid and reliable.

12.2 Mined-out Voids

Underground workings were imported from the 2015 MRE and the robustness of the 3D shapes validated for the 2018 MRE. The underground voids include shafts, drifts, raises, stopes and the 2.2 km of exploration drift developed during 2017 and 2018.

InnovExplo considers the level of detail in the void triangulation in the 2018 MRE to be of good quality and reliable even though some uncertainties remain.

12.3 Logging, Sampling and Assaying Procedures

The author reviewed several sections of mineralized core while visiting the core logging and storage facilities in November 2018 (Figure 12.1). All core boxes were labelled and properly stored outside. Sample tags were still present in the boxes and it was possible to validate sample numbers and confirm the presence of mineralization in reference half-core samples from the mineralized zones. Wesdome has established QA/QC protocols, including the insertion of standards, blanks and pulp duplicate. InnovExplo is of opinion that the protocols in place are adequate.

12.4 Conclusion

Overall, InnovExplo is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrates the validity of the data and protocols for the Project. InnovExplo considers the database to be valid and of sufficient quality to be used for the mineral resource estimate herein.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This item presents the available information on historical mineral processing at the Kiena mine and the results of milling operations, as well as new testwork results.

Items 13.1 and 13.2 were taken directly from the report prepared by InnovExplo titled “Technical Report for the Wesdome Quebec Project”, dated December 16, 2015 (Turcotte et al., 2015).

Items 13.3 presents the new series of laboratory testwork carried out in 2018 by the Centre Technologique des Résidus Industriels (“CTRI”) using samples from the Project (Noël, 2019). Wesdome prepared the samples used for this testwork campaign. CTRI cannot attest to their representativeness of the deposit.

13.1 Process Description

The Kiena mine processing plant became operational in September 1984. A conventional gold recovery process was used involving cyanidation and CIP. The principal process steps included crushing, grinding, leaching by cyanidation, gold adsorption and desorption, electrolysis, melting and casting of doré bars. Figure 13.1 shows the process flow sheet of the Kiena plant.

13.1.1 Crushing circuit

The crushing circuit starts underground with a Birdsboro Buchanan jaw-crusher, reducing the maximum grain size of rock to 6 inches. The ore entering the plant has therefore a maximum grain size of 6 inches. The ore-receiving facilities start with a 35-tonne capacity hopper equipped with a 30 in x 10 ft vibrating feeder and a 30-inch belt conveyor, which transfers the ore onto the existing No. 1 belt conveyor. Conveyor No. 1 will transport the ore into two coarse ore silos, both with a capacity of 600 tonnes. The ore discharge from the silos is conveyed, screened and crushed to approximately 1¼" (32 mm). The crushing unit is a standard cone crusher operating in an open circuit. The crushed and screened ore are then stored in a 1,800-tonne silo. The ore is then forwarded by vibrating feeders to the grinding circuit by a belt conveyor.

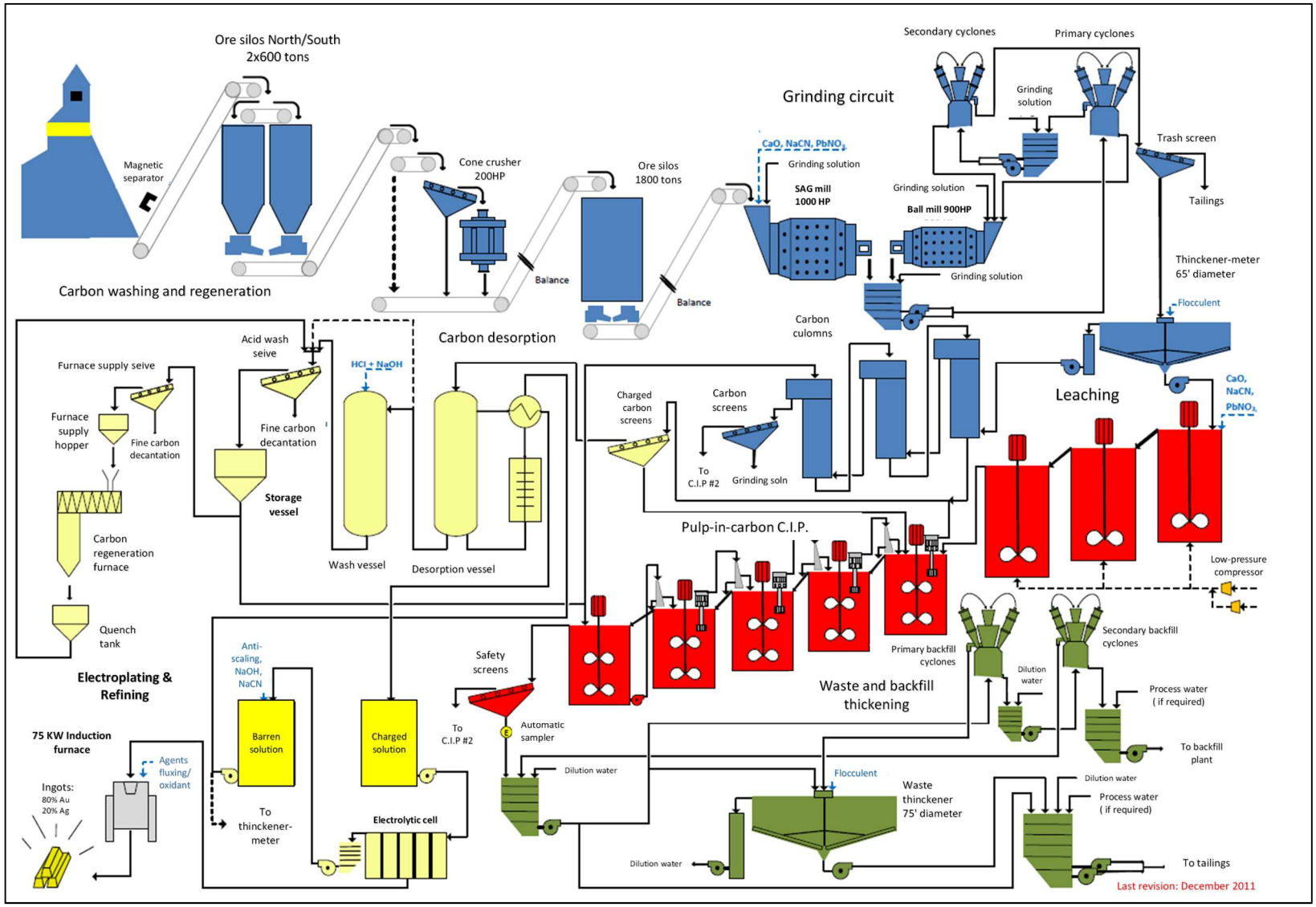


Figure 13.1 - Ore processing plan at the Kiena mine

13.1.2 Grinding circuit

The ore will be ground in a 1,000 hp semi-autogenous (SAG) mill (11'6" x 18'8") operating in an open circuit, followed by a 900 hp ball mill (10'6" x 13') operating in closed circuit and two stages of cyclones for classification. Cyanide is added at the SAG mill (Figure 13.2) and ball mill, as grinding solution. Quicklime is also added to the SAG mill to control pH.

Figure 13.2 – SAG mill at the Kiena Complex

The underflow of the cyclones will be redirected to the ball mill for further grinding. The ground mineral will then be pumped to a vibrating 20 mesh screen to remove the foreign particles (wood chips, plastic, particles etc.) The screen underflow will be directed to a 65-ft diameter process thickener to increase the density of the pulp.

13.1.3 Cyanidation

The pulp will be forwarded to a series of three leach columns where the cyanidation will take place. The gold is leached from the ore with a cyanide solution (NaCN) injected into the columns. Oxygen and quicklime are also injected to optimize the gold dissolution and control the pH. The cyanidation reaction is the following:

$4Au + 8NaCN + 02 + 2H_20 \leftrightarrow 4\ NaAu(CN)^2\ (aq) + 4\ NaOH$

Retention time in the columns is about 25 hours. The cyanide is then recycled into the grinding circuit.

13.1.4 Carbon-in-pulp process

Following the cyanidation, the CIP process takes place. In a series of five (5) CIP reservoirs, the free molecules of $NaAu(CN)_2^-$ in solution in the cyanide are fixed to the activated carbon by adsorption.

At the exit of the CIP reservoirs, the cyanide solution is separated from the mineral pulp. The latter is filtered by the 28-mesh security screens to recover any carbon grains escaping from the reservoirs. The pulp can be treated to produce backfill or sent to tailings. In the first case, the pulp is sent to primary and secondary backfill cyclones. The underflow of the cyclones (coarse particles) is sent to the backfill plant.

The overflow with fine particles is directed to the 75 ft diameter waste-thickener. From the waste-thickener, the fine pulp is sent to the tailings. The dilution water is recycled toward the grinding circuit.

The charged carbon is directed to the desorption vessel, where the gold desorption takes place using the Zadra process at a temperature of 140°C and a pressure of 80 psi. The charged solution obtained is pumped through an electrolytic cell where gold is recovered by plating on steel wool cathodes. The cathodes are washed under pressurized water and the dried concentrate is then melted in an induction furnace to produce 80% Au and 20% Ag doré bars.

13.1.5 Acid wash and carbon regeneration

Once desorption is completed, the carbon is transferred in the wash vessel where it is washed with hydrochloric acid. It is then forwarded to the regeneration furnace where it is heated up to a temperature of 1,050°C. Finally, the carbon is screened to the desired grain size in order to be reused in the process.

13.2 Mill Recovery Statistics

The Kiena process plant started its operation in 1984. From 1984 to 2002, the milling rate gradually increased from 1,092 to 2,150 tpd, with an average of 1,520 tpd. The ore grade gradually decreased from 5.94 g/t to 2.72 g/t, with an average of 4.67 g/t.

Mining operations were suspended from 2003 to 2006.

From 2006 to 2013, the milling rate was constant at about 543 tpd. The ore grade gradually decreased from 5.28 g/t to 2.24 g/t, with an average of 3.36 g/t, with a peak in 2008.

The mine was closed in June 2013. Since the cessation of mining operations, the concentrator has been on stand-by maintenance and will be available for the processing of new ore in the future.

Figure 13.3 shows the variation of the milling rate and the mine grade, and the constant recovery rate of gold at the Kiena plant.

The performance of the plant was fairly constant, even with the variations in mine grade and milling rate. Gold recoveries varied little from 1984 to 2013 (Figure 13.4), ranging

from 92.2% to 98.8%, with an average of 96.3% and a standard deviation of 1.5%. The data from year 2002 was discarded, and since a 100% recovery value seems unlikely, 74% of the recovery data fall within the one standard-variation interval around the average.

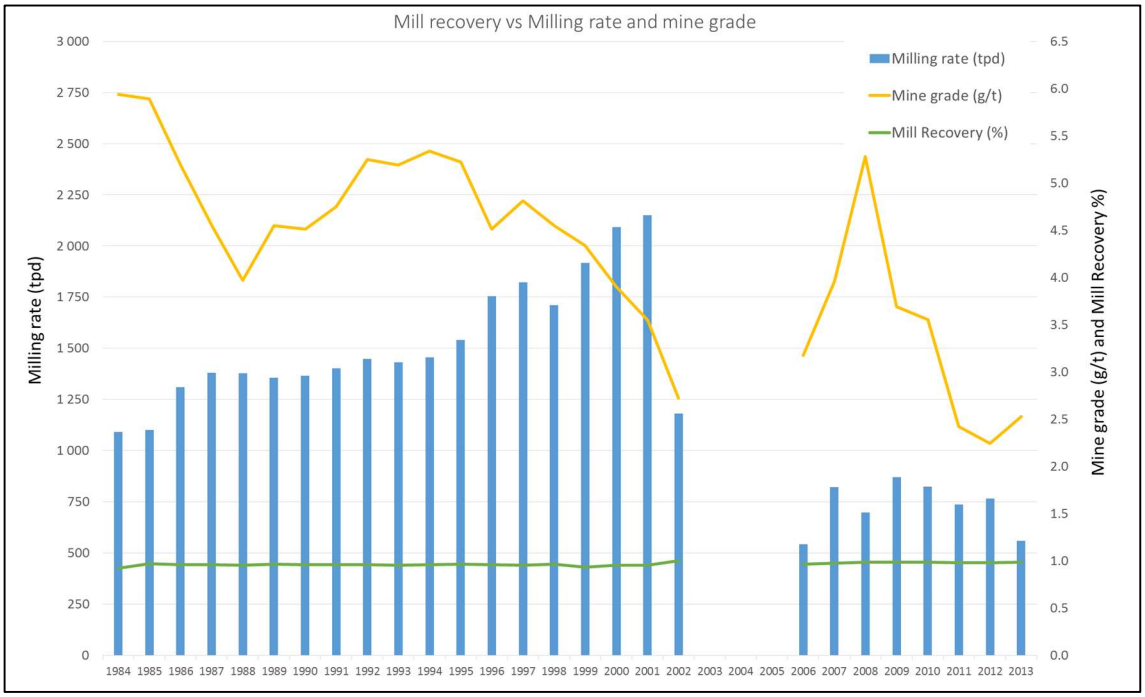


Figure 13.3 – Mine recovery, milling rate and mine grade from the Kiena process plant from 1984 to 2013

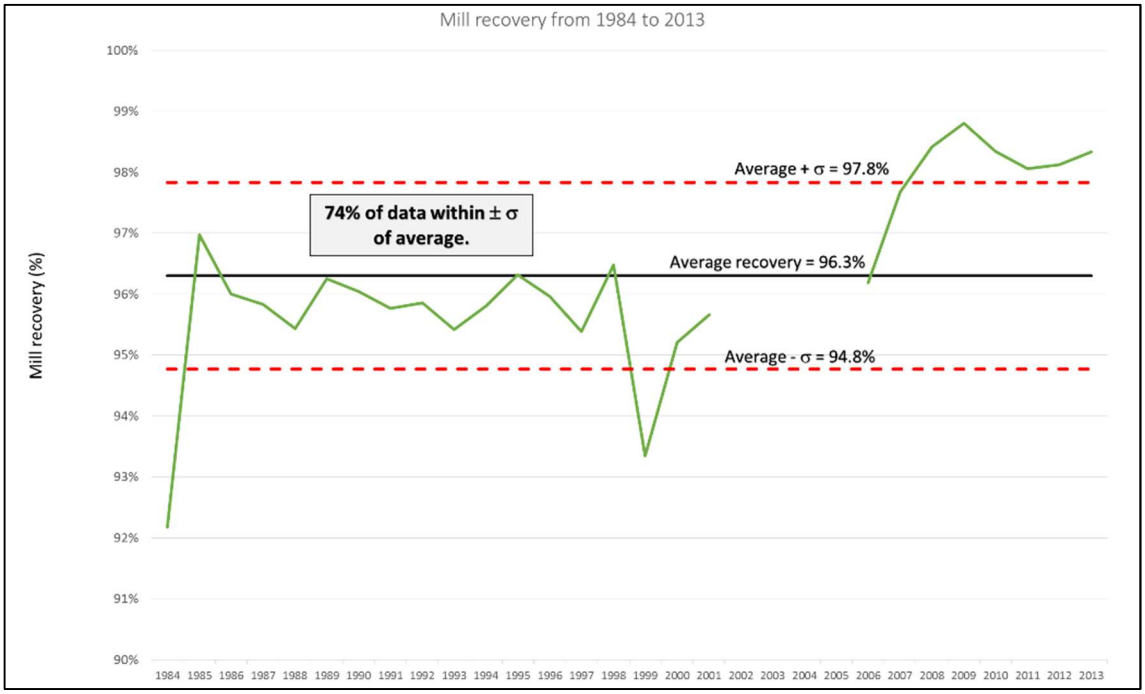


Figure 13.4 – Variations in mill recovery, from 1984 to 2013

13.3 CTRI 2018 Metallurgical Tests

13.3.1 Testwork program

Wesdome mandated CTRI to conduct fifteen (15) 48-hour cyanidation tests in 4 L bottles on gold ore. Three cyanidation tests were performed on the ore from the Kiena Deep A zone (four composites) and the S-50 zone.

13.3.2 Sample Preparation

The material received included 57 sub-samples for a total of 92 kg. Following a discussion with Wesdome representatives, the 57 samples were divided to produce five (5) composites: 4 for the Kiena Deep A Zone and 1 for the S-50 Zone (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1 – Composite splits and weights

Composites	Weight (kg)
Kiena Deep A zone - 1	16.2
Kiena Deep A zone - 2	22.9
Kiena Deep A zone - 3	15.9
Kiena Deep A zone - 4	13.4
S-50 zone	23.7

From that point and for tests purposes, each composite was considered as a separate sample. For each composite all the material was taken in order to obtain a composite of the feed. They were then homogenized twice at the divider and bagged in 1 kg batches. This material was then analyzed for gold. It was then used to make three direct cyanidations for each composite.

First, each of the 57 sub-samples were assayed separately and from that a head grade was calculated for each composite (Table 13.2). After the sample preparation, composites samples as well were sent for assaying. All assays were performed at the ALS geochemistry laboratory located in Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec).

Table 13.2 – Composite Feed assays

Composites	Calculated (g/t)	Assays (g/t)
Kiena Deep A zone - 1	**19.51**	**18.24**
Kiena Deep A zone - 2	**12.22**	**11.99**
Kiena Deep A zone - 3	**6.45**	**11.08**
Kiena Deep A zone - 4	**22.38**	**23.78**
S-50 zone	**3.11**	**3.05**

13.3.3 Cyanidation Tests

For each composite, the cyanidation tests would be done in 4 L bottle, repeated three times. The duration time of the tests would be 48 hours. As discussed with Wesdome representatives, the cyanidation parameters used would be the same ones than the ones used historically at the Kiena Mill:

- Grind: 80% passing 75 µm
- Cyanide: 500 g/t NaCN
- Lead Nitrate: 75 g/t
- pH: 11.3 (maintain with lime)

Since the tests were performed in bottles, no air nor oxygen was added during the tests. In addition, as the lead nitrate addition was usually done at the grinding stage in the mill, the lead nitrate was added in the bottle one hour prior to the addition of cyanide to simulate the real circuit. Cyanide and pH were monitored at regular interval to maintain the proper conditions. At the end of each test, the solid residue and the solution were collected and sent to the Laboratoire Expert Inc. facility located in Rouyn-Noranda for gold assaying.

13.3.4 Tests results

The gold recoveries for all cyanidation tests are shown in Table 13.3. For each composite, the results are an average of the three -cyanidation tests. The 48-hour recoveries for the Kiena Deep A Zone cyanidation tests ranged from 98.4% to 99.7%. The 48-hour recoveries for the S-50 Zone gave a value of 95.7%, which is in the range of the historical data from the Kiena mill.

Table 13.3– Cyanidation test results

Composites	NaCN (kg/t)	CaO (kg/t)	Au tail (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Re-calc Head (g/t)
Kiena Deep A zone - 1	0.15	1.22	0.19	98.8	16.40
Kiena Deep A zone - 2	0.18	1.23	0.23	98.4	13.88
Kiena Deep A zone - 3	0.11	1.14	0.02	99.7	7.12
Kiena Deep A zone - 4	0.11	1.30	0.16	99.3	22.21
S-50 zone	0.21	1.56	0.12	95.7	2.83

Lime consumption for all cyanide tests ranged from 1.1 kg/t to 1.6 kg/t. The consumption of NaCN varied between 0.11 kg/t and 0.21 kg/t. Even though the head grades were higher than the S-50 Zone, reagent consumption was higher for the S-50 Zone compared to the Kiena Deep A Zone for both cyanide and lime. This was probably due to the presence of sulphur (pyrite) in the S-50 Zone.

13.3.5 Future test work

Given that gold recoveries for Kiena Deep A Zone attained very high levels, it is suggested that some parameters be varied in the next round of tests. It might be of interest to see if the recovery levels are maintained without the addition of lead nitrate (pre-oxidation), with a reduced leach time (under 48 hrs), and with a coarser grind.

Also, it was noted that the variance between the assays and the recalculated grades for each composite (nugget effect) would suggest the presence of free gold in the Kiena Deep A Zone. Considering that the head grades of the Kiena Deep A Zone are very high, a study on the potential to recover gold by gravity (GRG test) should be considered in a future series of tests.

In this case, the optimization of cyanidation parameters and a GRG study would provide valuable information for the Project (operation) team.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate herein (the "2018 MRE") was prepared for the Kiena Mine Complex by Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo., and Carl Pelletier, P.Geo., using all available information. The Kiena Mine Complex (the "Project") belongs to Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd ("Wesdome" or the "issuer").

The 2018 MRE includes 21 mineralized zones: 13 in the Kiena mine area (the "Kiena Area"), which is accessible from the old Kiena mine underground workings, and 8 outside the Kiena Area (the "Other Zones"). Of these 21 mineralized zones, 10 are newly constructed zones and 11 are updated from the 2015 MRE prepared by InnovExplo ("Technical Report for the Quebec Wesdome Project" by Turcotte et al., 2015).

The mineral resources herein are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The 2018 MRE includes Indicated and Inferred resources and is based on the assumption that the deposit will be developed and mined using underground methods.

The close-out date of the database is October 12, 2018 and the effective date of the estimate is December 12, 2018.

14.1 Methodology

The 2018 MRE combine two (2) different approach, one (1)- for Kiena Area and one (1) for the Other Zones for a total of 21 zones (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1 – Mineralized zones per area

Kiena Area		Other Zones
S50	S50_100	Zone Martin
	S50_101	Dubuisson
	S50_102	Dubuisson North 1
VC1	VC1_110	Dubuisson North 2
VC6	VC6_123	Zone Nord Ouest
South Zone	ZS_130	Presqu'ile 1
	ZS_131	Presqu'ile 2
	ZS_132	Wesdome Deposit
B Zone	ZB_140	
Kiena Deep A Zones	ZA_159	
	ZA_160	
	ZA_161	
	ZA_162	

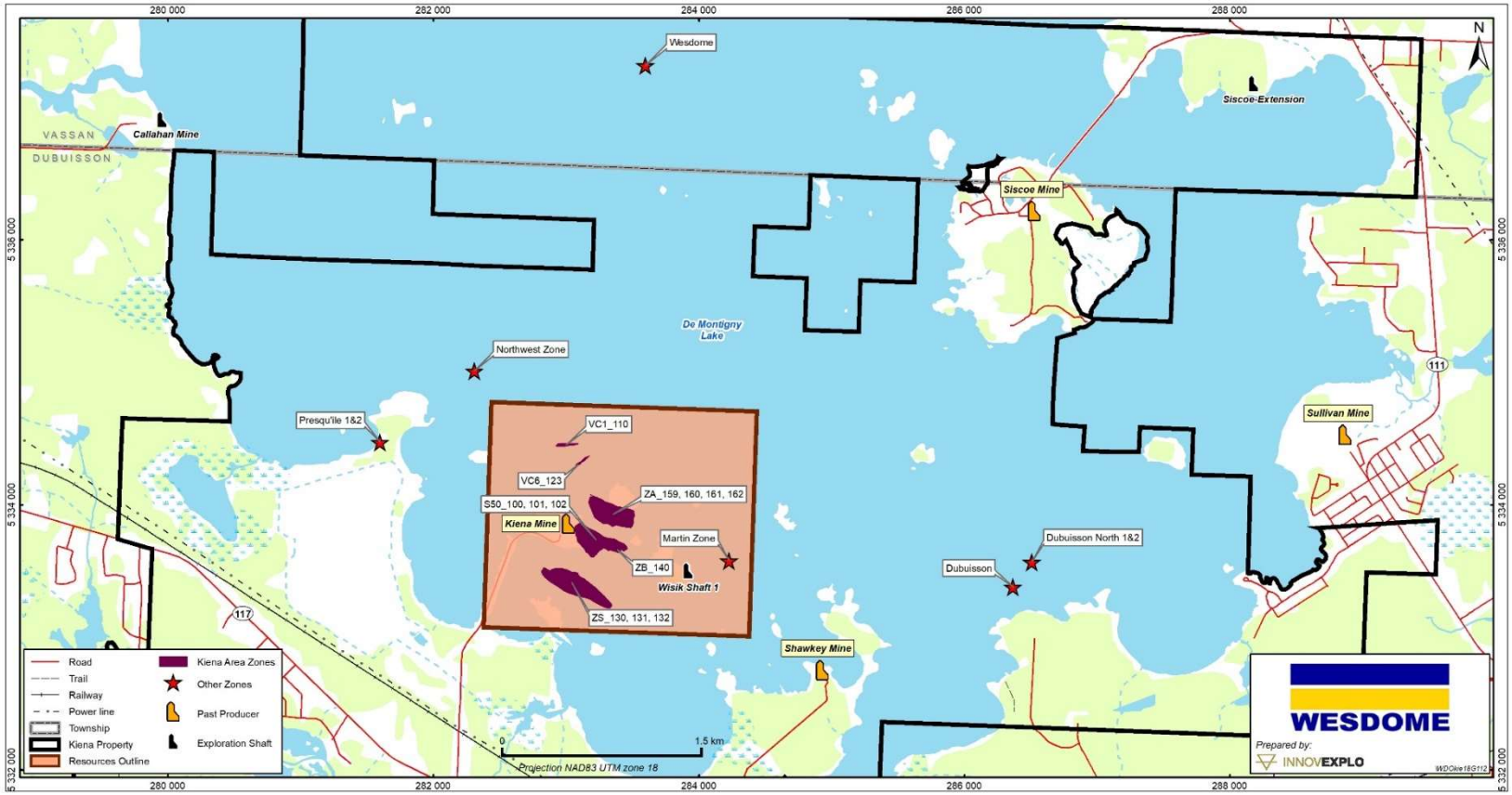


Figure 14.1 – Surface projection of the mineralized zone per area

The resource estimate for the 13 mineralized zones of the Kiena Area was prepared using Leapfrog GEO v.4.3 (“Leapfrog”) and GEOVIA GEMS v.6.8 (“GEMS”) software. Leapfrog was used for modelling purposes, including the construction of all 13 zones. GEMS was used for the grade estimation and block modelling. Statistical studies were done using Snowden Supervisor v.8.8 and Microsoft Excel software. Capping and validations were done in Microsoft Access 2016. Basic and spatial statistics were established using a combination of GEMS, Supervisor, Microsoft Excel and Access.

The main steps in the methodology were as follows:

- Database compilation and validation for the diamond drill holes used in the mineral resource estimate;
- Modelling of mineralized zones based on lithological information and metal content;
- Generation of drill hole intercepts for each mineralized zone;
- Capping study on assay data;
- Grade compositing;
- Spatial statistics;
- Grade interpolations; and
- Validation of grade interpolations

The resource estimate for the Other Zones was prepared using GEMS software and Microsoft Excel and Access. GEMS was used for the review and validation of the 2015 MRE (Turcotte et al., 2015). These zones were estimated using the polygonal method on longitudinal sections.

The main steps in the methodology were as follows:

1. Validation and confirmation of no new information;
2. Review of the geological interpretation;
3. Review of the capping analysis;
4. Review of the polygon tonnage and density; and
5. Review of the UCoG.

14.2 Drill Hole Database

The GEMS database contains 6,482 drill holes, a subset of the 7,836 holes contained in two Geotic databases supplied by the issuer: KienaLog.mdb (2,123 DDH) and Kiena2.mdb (5,713 DDH). The GEMS database contains 336 surface holes and 6,146 underground holes within the resource estimate area. Since the 2015 MRE, 269 holes have been added and validated. All the new data were from the Kiena Area.

The GEMS database covers the strike-length of the Project at variable drill spacings ranging from 10 m to 70 m. The 6,482 resource holes (Kiena Area) contain a total of 33,698 sampled intervals representing 385,673 m of drill core (

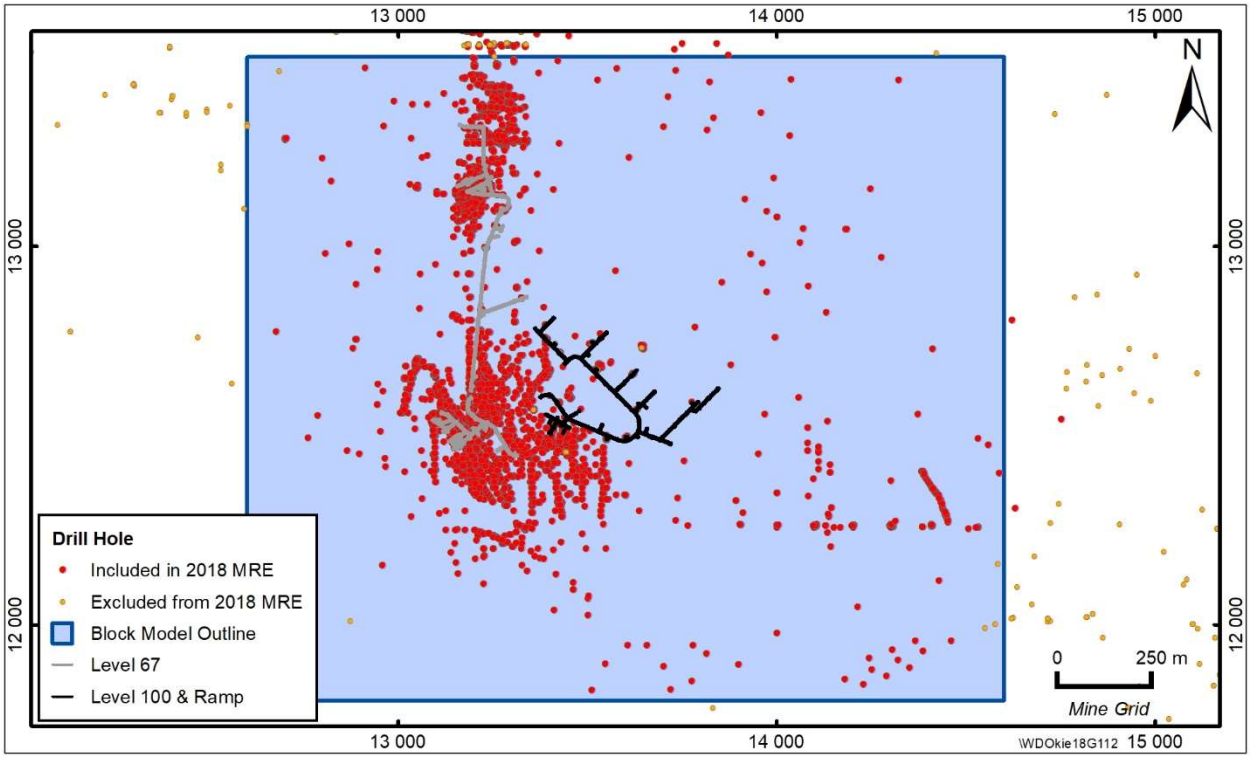


Figure 14.2).

In addition to the basic tables of raw data, the GEMS database includes several tables of the calculated drill hole composites and wireframe solid intersections required for statistical evaluation and resource block modelling.

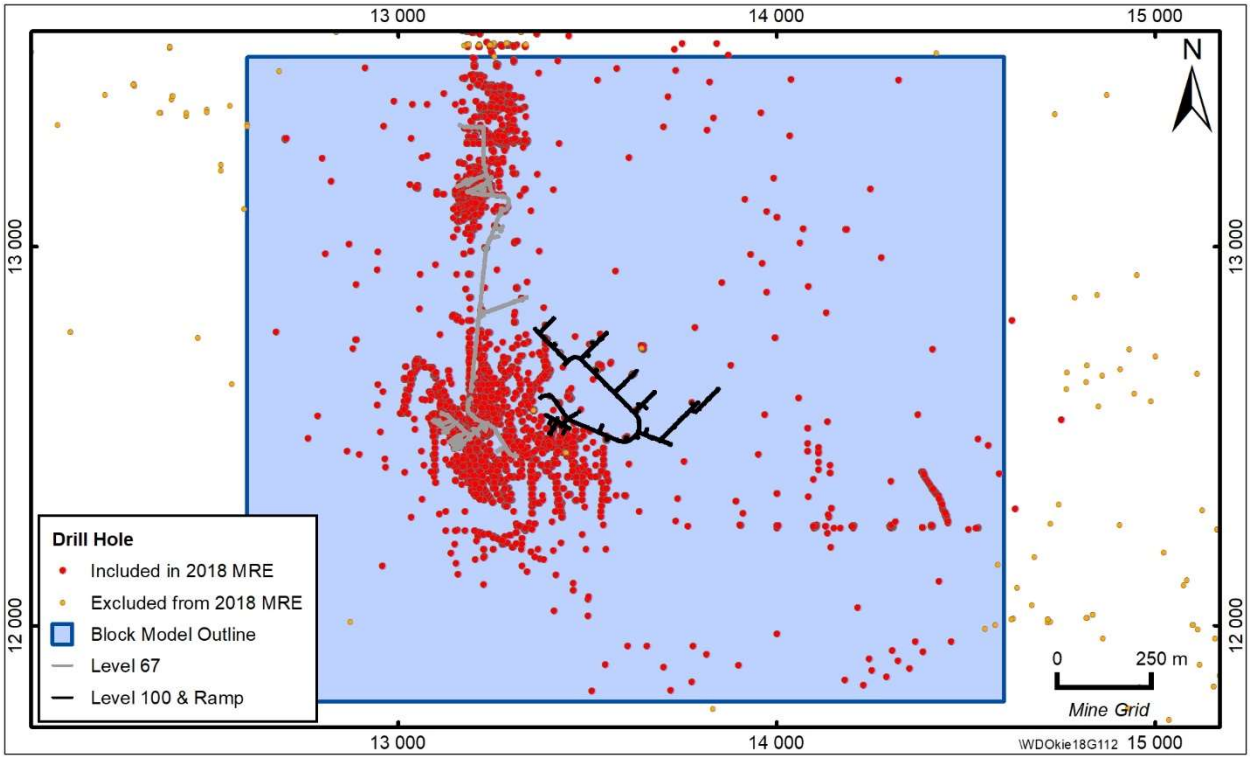


Figure 14.2 – Surface plan view of validated diamond drill holes used for the 2018 MRE

14.3 Interpretation of Mineralized Zones

14.3.1 Kiena Area

The 2018 model is the result of a review of historical data combined with new information from holes drilled during the 2016-2018 program. The 3D mineralized zones of the Kiena Area were created using the vein modelling module in Leapfrog from an interval selection based on DDH intervals provided by Wesdome. The selection was locally adjusted manually to ensure spatial coherence with the structural model from Ravanelle (2018) and continuity in 3D.

InnovExplo created a total of 13 mineralized solids (coded 100, 101, 102, 110, 123, 130, 131, 132, 140, 159, 160, 161 and 162) that honour the drill hole database. Overlaps were handled by the “precedence” system used by GEMS for coding the block model. The solids were created based on the geological occurrences of veins using a minimum mineable width of 3.0 m and a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au.

Two surfaces were also created in order to define topography and overburden. These surfaces were generated from drill hole descriptions.

Figure 14.3 presents a 3D view of the 13 mineralized solids for the Kiena Area, looking west.

14.3.2 Other Zones

A total of 8 mineralized zones have been defined outside of the Kiena Area. One of these, the Wesdome Deposit, was interpreted in 2009 (Turcotte and Pelletier, 2009) and validated in 2015 (Turcotte et al., 2015). The other 7 zones were interpreted by the Wesdome exploration team and published for year-end 2014 and validated in Turcotte et al. (2015).

The interpretations of these 8 zones were made on cross-sections and validated in GEMS. As no new information has become available through exploration or drilling programs, InnovExplo is of opinion that the interpretation remains valid.

14.4 Underground Voids

For the 2018 MRE, only the Kiena Area voids from the 2015 MRE were validated for discrepancies or construction errors. This was deemed necessary because the compilation for the upper part of the former Kiena mine was incomplete at the time of the 2015 MRE. The voids for the Other Zones remain unchanged from the 2015 MRE as no new development were completed in those area since 2015. The validated voids were coded and the block model depleted accordingly. Figure 14.3 presents a 3D view of the underground voids considered in the 2015 MRE and used for the 2018 MRE.

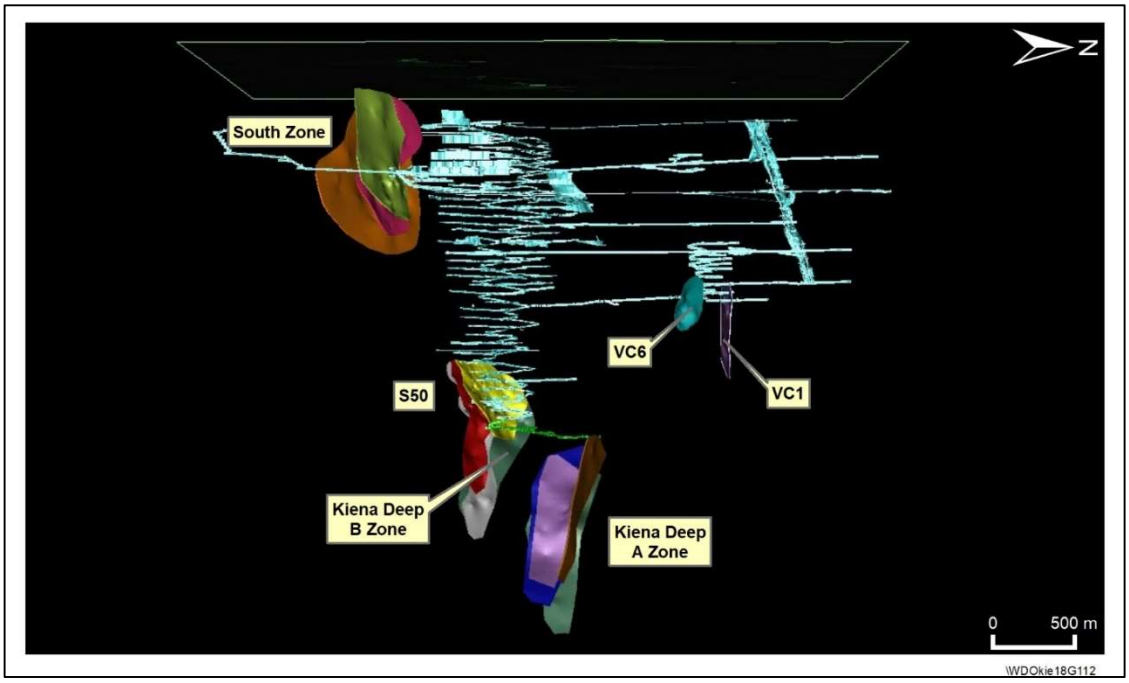


Figure 14.3 – 3D view of the underground workings in the Kiena Area

14.5 High-grade Capping

14.5.1 Kiena Area

For drill hole assay intervals that intersect interpreted mineralized zones, codes were automatically attributed based on the name of the 3D solid, and these coded intercepts

were used to analyze sample lengths and generate statistics for high-grade capping and compositing.

Basic univariate statistics were performed on the raw assay datasets for each zone with value > 0.3 g/t Au in order to exclude the low-grade population for the analysis.

One hundred (100) samples from the mineralized zones were capped and 7,803 were not. Table 14.2 presents a summary of the statistical analysis for each dataset. Figure 14.3 and Figure 14.5 shows examples of graphs that support the capping values for rock codes 100 and 160.

Table 14.2 – Summary statistics for the raw assays by dataset

Zone	Block Code	No. Samples (>0.3 g/t Au)	Maximum Grade (Au g/t)	Uncut Mean (Au g/t)	High Grade Capping (Au g/t)	No. cut samples	Percentage Cut Samples (%)	Cut Mean (Au g/t)	COV	Loss Metal Factor (%)
S50_100	100	803	113.22	1.91	30	4	0.50	1.76	1.75	6.30
S50_101	101	673	28.9	1.85	No cap	0	0.00	1.85	2.47	0.00
S50_102	102	1926	256.67	4.30	50	8	0.42	4.13	1.26	3.98
VC1_110	110	622	2578.56	6.97	30	8	1.29	2.17	2.17	60.21
VC6_123	123	272	54.93	2.32	30	3	1.10	2.14	2.15	8.37
ZS_130	130	653	96.62	1.56	20	2	0.31	1.45	1.67	9.71
ZS_131	131	502	39.08	1.98	No cap	0	0.00	1.98	1.93	0.00
ZS_132	132	551	28.8	1.51	No cap	0	0.00	1.51	2.71	0.00
ZB_140	140	246	58.96	1.97	30	3	1.22	1.71	2.49	9.03
ZA_159	159	449	1002.06	9.07	60	14	3.12	3.35	3.51	59.51
ZA_160	160	571	2769.58	25.15	100	28	4.90	9.48	2.63	57.67
ZA_161	161	365	886.84	17.83	45	22	6.03	4.50	2.59	75.86
ZA_162	162	270	1364.2	12.87	90	8	2.96	4.62	3.60	57.86

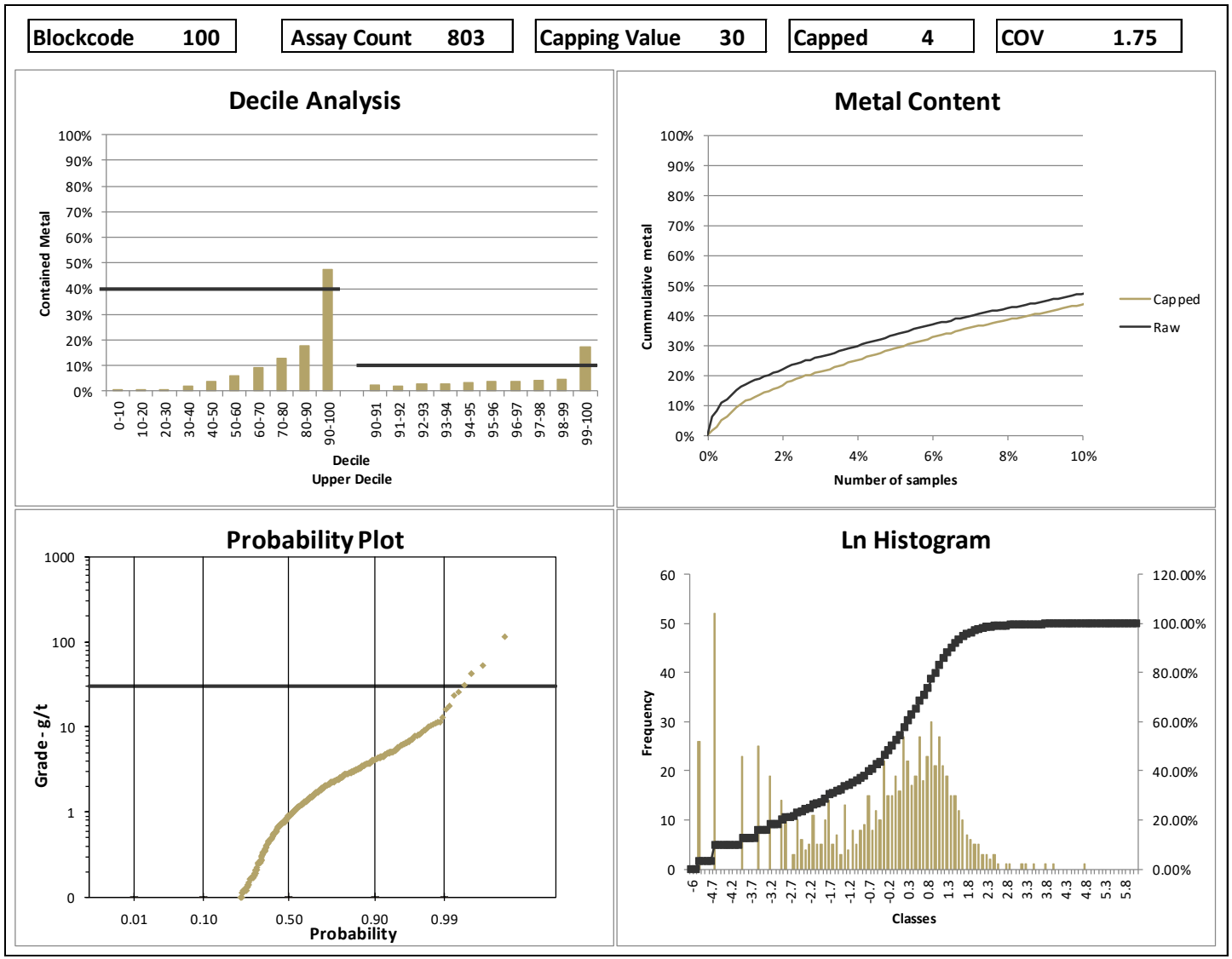


Figure 14.4 – Graphs supporting a capping grade of 30 g/t Au for S-50 100

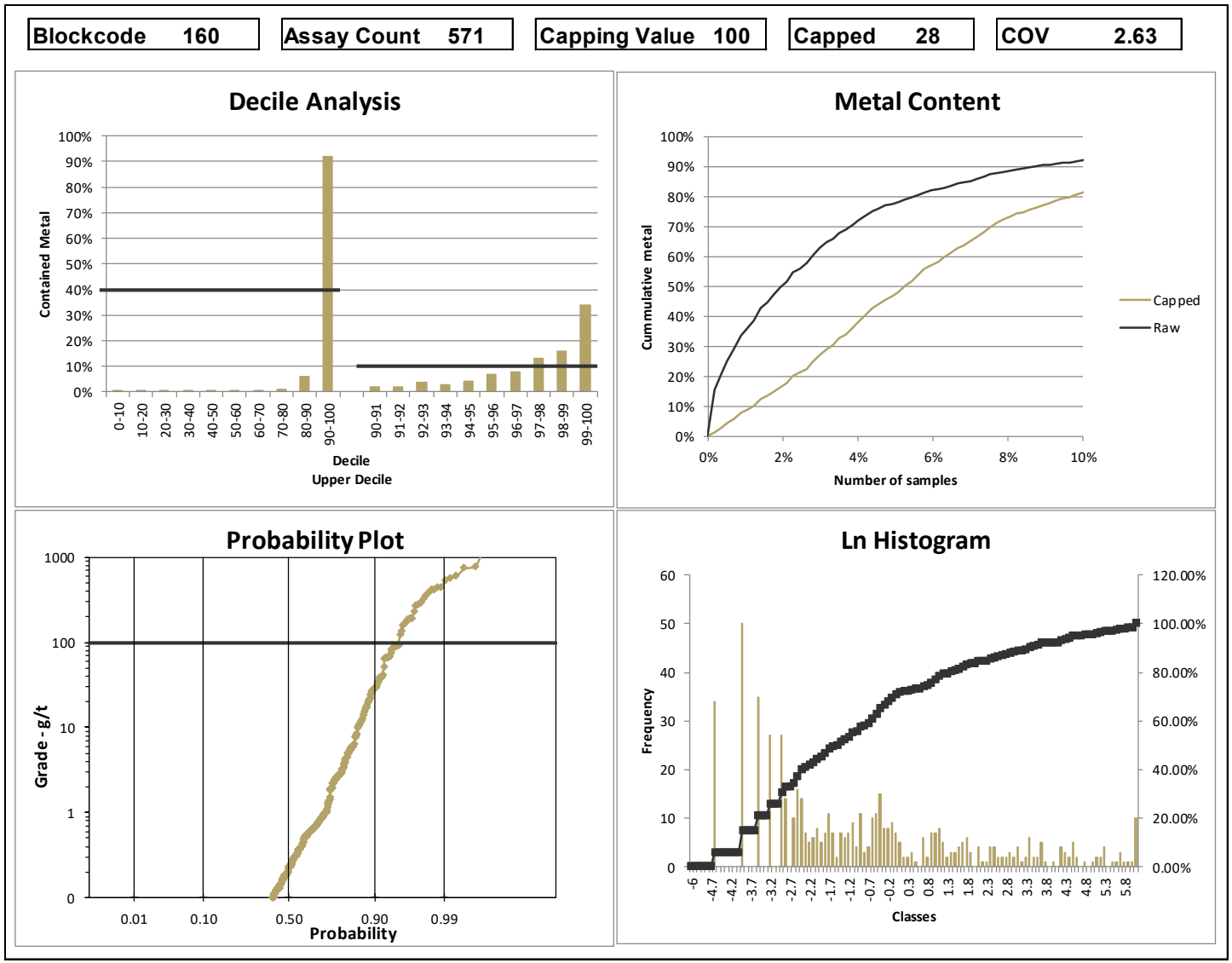


Figure 14.5 – Graphs supporting a capping grade of 100 g/t Au for Kiena Deep A-Zone 160

14.5.2 Other Zones

At the Wesdome deposit, Turcotte and Pelletier (2009) identified 2,940 samples (value ≥ 0) within the boundaries of the twenty-one (21) mineralized zones, corresponding to 813 drill hole intercepts. The raw assay histogram plot in that report indicated that values greater than 67 g/t Au were likely erratics or nuggets. InnovExplo believes that the 2009 high-grade capping value of 67 g/t Au remains valid and can be used for the 2018 MRE.

For the 7 other zones, Wesdome set the high-grade capping value at 34.28 g/t Au in 2014. Wesdome had used this value in the past when operating the Kiena mine. InnovExplo believes that the 2014 high-grade capping value of 34.28 g/t Au is valid and can be used for the 2018 MRE.

14.6 Compositing

14.6.1 Kiena Area

To minimize any bias introduced by variable sample lengths, the capped gold assays of the DDH data were composited to 1.0 m lengths for any interval that defines a mineralized zone. Tails less than 1.0 m were adjusted to equal lengths but not less than 0.25 m. The total number of composites in the DDH dataset is 9,854. Missing sample intervals were assigned a value of zero.

Table 14.3 presents the summary statistics for the 1-m composites for each zone.

Table 14.3 – Summary statistics for the 1.0-m composites

Zone	Block Code	Number of Composites	Max Au_Cut (g/t)	COV (Au g/t)	Mean Au_Cut (g/t)	Standard Deviation
S50_100	100	929	30.00	1.61	1.46	2.35
S50_101	101	733	21.30	1.31	1.67	2.18
S50_102	102	2,038	50.00	1.23	3.85	4.73
VC1_110	110	722	30.00	2.12	1.73	3.67
VC6_123	123	313	30.00	1.99	2.12	4.23
ZS_130	130	844	20.00	1.71	1.28	2.19
ZS_131	131	806	25.91	2.02	1.29	2.61
ZS_132	132	948	17.77	2.16	0.86	1.87
ZB_140	140	287	19.41	2.20	1.26	2.76
ZA_159	159	615	60.00	3.75	2.21	8.29
ZA_160	160	649	100.00	2.71	7.01	18.99
ZA_161	161	426	45.00	2.69	3.49	9.38
ZA_162	162	305	90.00	3.75	3.26	12.22

14.6.2 Other Zones

A minimum true thickness of 1.5 m was used for the Wesdome Deposit, and 2.5 m for the other 7 zones. The capped grade was calculated as the weighted average of capped DDH gold values. All drill hole intercepts were calculated using the capped grade of the adjacent material when assayed, or a value of zero when not assayed. Once calculated, the final horizontal thicknesses were then measured on the cross sections.

14.7 Density

Densities are used to calculate tonnages from volume estimates in the resource-grade block model.

In 2017, InnovExplo conduct a density study for a internal resource estimate for six (6) mineralized zones now corresponding to the Kiena Deep A Zone and B Zone (Brousseau, 2017). A total of 48 bulk specific gravity ("SG") measurements were made on half-core samples and integrated into the database. SG was determined using the standard water immersion method.. The samples were from recent (2016) and historical drill holes. Summary statistics for the SG data are provided in Table 14.4 for each mineralized zone.

Table 14.4 – Summary statistics for the specific gravity measurements (Brousseau, 2017)

Zone	Count	Mean	Median	Results of the Study
Kiena Deep A Zones ZA_159	9	2.82	2.8	2.82
Kiena Deep A Zones ZA_160	11	2.79	2.78	
Kiena Deep A Zones ZA_161	3	2.79	2.81	
B Zone ZB_140	8	2.86	2.86	
B Zone ZB_140	10	2.85	2.84	
B Zone ZB_140	7	2.83	2.85	

The mean of 2.82 g/cm^3 obtained in 2017 reasonnably confirm the selection of a fixed density of 2.80 g/cm^3 for all mineralized zones of the Kiena Mine Complex (Kiena Area and Other Zones).

A density of 2.00 g/cm^3 was assigned to overburden, and 0.00 g/cm^3 was assigned to underground workings.

14.8 Block Model – Kiena Area

The block model for the mineralized zones covers an area sufficiently large to enclose all 13 zones and has been pushed down to a depth of approximately 1,900 m below surface. The block model was not rotated (Y-axis oriented along a N000 azimuth). Block dimensions reflect the size of mineralized zones and plausible mining methods. Table 14.5 presents the properties of the block model.

Table 14.5 – Block model properties

Properties	X (Columns)	Y (Rows)	Z (Levels)
Number of blocks	400	340	400
Block size (m)	5	5	5
Block extent (m)	12,600	11,800	3100
Rotation	Not applied		

All blocks with more than 0.001% of their volume falling within a selected solid were assigned the corresponding block code in their respective folder. A percent block model was generated, reflecting the proportion of each block inside every solid (individual mineralized zones, overburden, underground voids). Precedence was respected during the process.

Table 14.6 provides details about the naming convention for the corresponding GEMS solids, as well as the rock codes and block codes assigned to each individual solid. The resulting multi-folder percent block model was used in the mineral resource estimation.

Table 14.6 – Block model naming convention and codes

Folder	ROCKCODE	BLOCKCODE	GEMS SOLID NAME			PRECEDENCE
			NAME1	NAME2	NAME3	
ZoneA	S50_100	100	S50_100	20181109	Leapfrog	100
	VC1_110	110	VC1_110	20181109	Leapfrog	110
	VC6_123	123	VC6_123	20181109	Leapfrog	123
	ZS_130	130	ZS_130	20181109	Leapfrog	130
	ZS_132	132	ZS_132	20181109	Leapfrog	132
	ZB_140	140	ZB_140	20181109	Leapfrog	140
	ZA_159	159	ZA_159	20181109	Leapfrog	159
	ZA_161	161	ZA_161	20181109	Leapfrog	161
ZoneB	S50_101	101	S50_101	20181109	Leapfrog	101
	ZS_131	131	ZS_131	20181109	Leapfrog	131
	ZA_160	160	ZA_160	20181109	Leapfrog	160
ZoneC	S50_102	102	S50_102	20181109	Leapfrog	102
	ZA_162	162	ZA_162	20181109	Leapfrog	162

14.9 Variography and Search Ellipsoids – Kiena Area

14.9.1 Variography

The 3D directional-specific investigations yielded the best-fit model along an orientation that roughly corresponds to the strike and dip of the mineralized zones.

The authors defined ranges and orientations based on geological and historical development parameters for the Project.

The overall approach to model the variography is described below:

- Examine the strike and dip of the mineralized zones to determine axes with better grade continuity;
- Estimate the nugget effect (C0) based on the downhole variogram;
- Model the major, semi-major and minor axes of continuity.

Table 14.9 illustrate the spherical variogram model parameters of each zones, and Figure 14.7 shows examples of the continuty model for the Kiena Deep A Zone 159 and 160.

Table 14.7 – Spherical variogram spherical model parameters by mineralized zone

Dataset	Block Code	Variography Components								
		Nugget (C0)	First Structure				Second Structure			
			Sill	Ranges			Sill	Ranges		
				X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)		X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
S50_100	100	0.45	0.01	9	14	1	0.54	25	22	6
S50_101	101	0.4	0.35	13	7	7	0.25	25	22	17
S50_102	102	0.4	0.35	16	6	1	0.25	105	45	5
VC1_110	110	0.11	0.1	39	18	2	0.79	95	25	4
VC6_123	123	0.12	0.31	20	21	2	0.57	40	22	8
ZS_130	130	0.32	0.68	64	22	6				
ZS_131	131	0.27	0.24	43	10	5	0.49	64	22	6
ZS_132	132	0.223	0.64	13	13	3	0.137	64	22	6
ZB_140	140	0.38	0.33	44	21	3	0.29	55	22	5
ZA_159	159	0.29	0.33	22	20	2	0.38	60	42	8
ZA_160	160	0.38	0.09	20	17	4	0.53	40	23	7
ZA_161	161	0.23	0.01	12	21	5	0.76	26	26	6
ZA_162	162	0.07	0.4	14	8	3	0.53	76	32	7

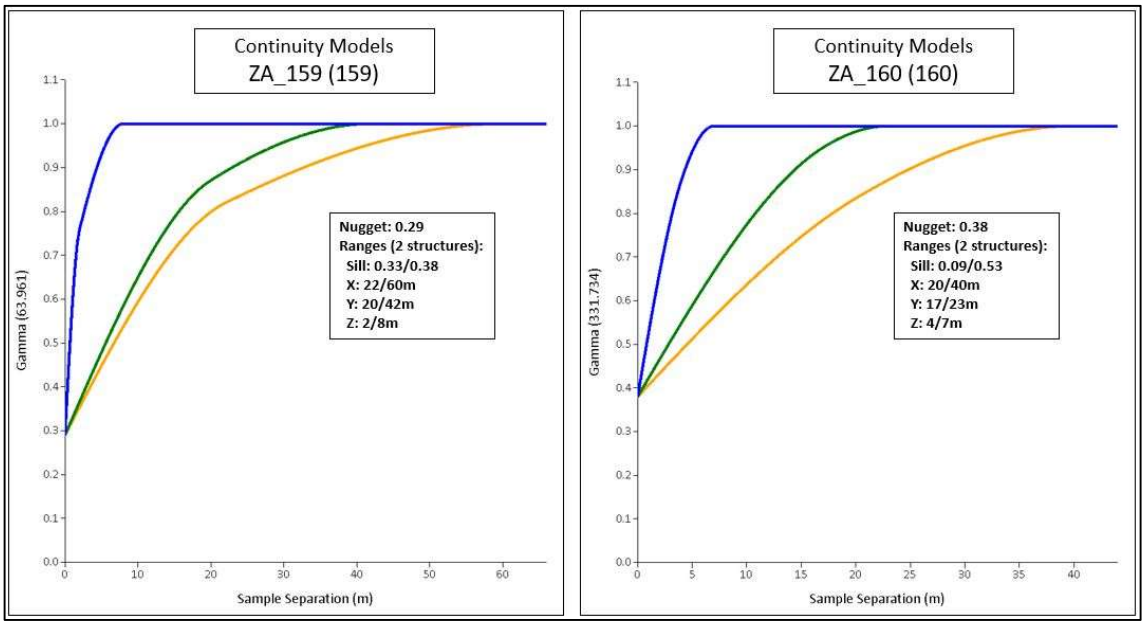


Figure 14.6 – Continuity models for subzones ZA_159 and ZA_160

14.9.2 Search ellipsoid

The 3D directional investigations yielded the best-fit model along an orientation that roughly corresponds to the strike and dip of the mineralized zones. This best-fit model was adjusted to fit the mean orientation of each mineralized zone.

Thirteen (13) sets of search ellipsoids were built using the ranges of the best-fit variogram model for each zone.

The ranges of the search ellipsoids correspond to two thirds (2/3) of the variography range results for the first interpolation pass, 1x the variography results for the second pass, and 1.5x the variography results for the third and last pass (Figure 14.7).

Table 14.8 summarizes the parameters of the final search ellipsoids used to select composites and the respective weights for grade interpolation.

Table 14.8 – Search ellipsoid parameters

Zone	Block Code	Search Ellipse	Orientation			Ranges		
			Azimuth	Dip	Azimuth .	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
S50_100	100	Pass 1	295.475	35.631	161.732	16.67	14.67	8.00
		Pass 2				25.00	22.00	12.00
		Pass 3				37.50	33.00	18.00
S50_101	101	Pass 1	252.398	50.332	141.792	16.67	14.67	11.33
		Pass 2				25.00	22.00	17.00
		Pass 3				37.50	33.00	25.50

Zone	Block Code	Search Ellipse	Orientation			Ranges		
			Azimuth	Dip	Azimuth.	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
S50_102	102	Pass 1	183.948	54.469	119.686	70.00	30.00	6.67
		Pass 2				105.00	45.00	10.00
		Pass 3				157.50	67.50	15.00
VC1_110	110	Pass 1	106.302	78.831	259.12	63.33	16.67	5.33
		Pass 2				95.00	25.00	8.00
		Pass 3				142.50	37.50	12.00
VC6_123	123	Pass 1	45	50	225	26.67	14.67	10.67
		Pass 2				40.00	22.00	16.00
		Pass 3				60.00	33.00	24.00
ZS_130	130	Pass 1	224.349	69.409	301.714	42.67	14.67	8.00
		Pass 2				64.00	22.00	12.00
		Pass 3				96.00	33.00	18.00
ZS_131	131	Pass 1	291.288	26.946	161.204	42.67	14.67	8.00
		Pass 2				64.00	22.00	12.00
		Pass 3				96.00	33.00	18.00
ZS_132	132	Pass 1	219.349	69.409	116.714	42.67	14.67	8.00
		Pass 2				64.00	22.00	12.00
		Pass 3				96.00	33.00	18.00
ZB_140	140	Pass 1	222.912	53.775	144.225	36.67	14.67	6.67
		Pass 2				55.00	22.00	10.00
		Pass 3				82.50	33.00	15.00
ZA_159	159	Pass 1	325.162	35.396	204.838	40.00	28.00	10.67
		Pass 2				60.00	42.00	16.00
		Pass 3				90.00	63.00	24.00
ZA_160	160	Pass 1	47.602	-50.332	338.208	26.67	15.33	9.33
		Pass 2				40.00	23.00	14.00
		Pass 3				60.00	34.50	21.00
ZA_161	161	Pass 1	300.188	45.187	183.323	17.33	17.33	8.00
		Pass 2				26.00	26.00	12.00
		Pass 3				39.00	39.00	18.00
ZA_162	162	Pass 1	303.466	69.409	288.183	50.67	21.33	9.33
		Pass 2				76.00	32.00	14.00
		Pass 3				114.00	48.00	21.00

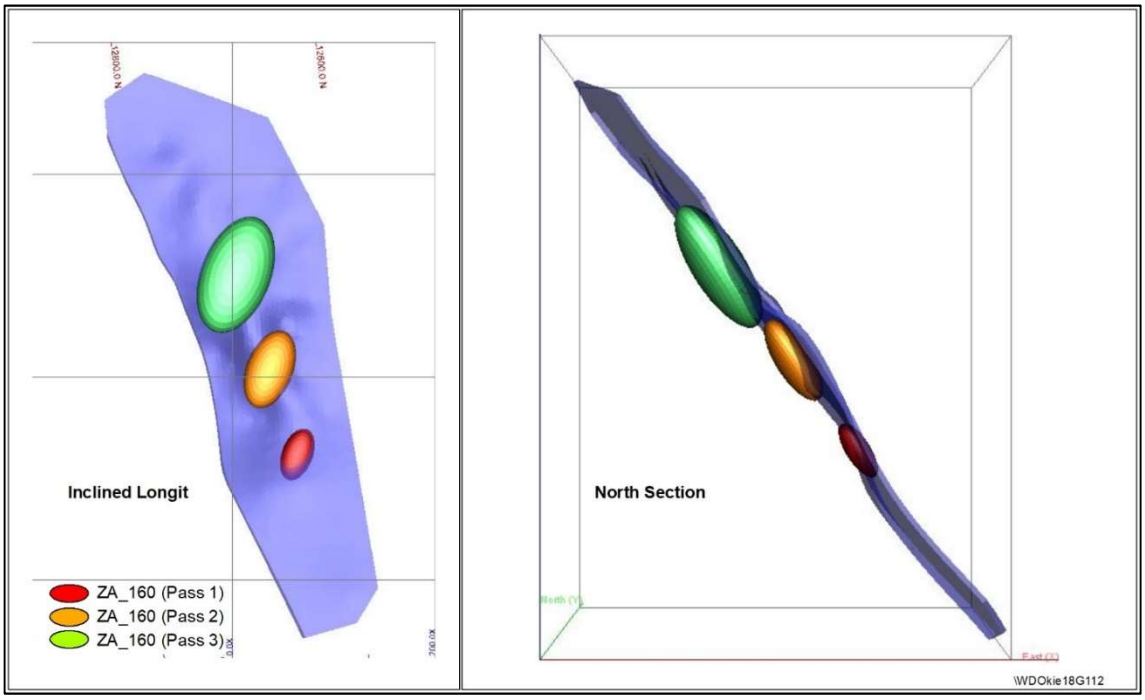


Figure 14.7 – Isometric view of the search ellipsoid used for ZA_160 showing the search ellipses for each pass

14.10 Grade Interpolation – Kiena Area

In order to produce the best possible grade estimate for the Project, the geostatistical results obtained from the 3D variography were used to interpolate the grade model on the set of points providing X, Y, Z locations and the gold grades extracted from the 1.0 m composites.

The composite points were assigned rock codes and block codes corresponding to the mineralized zone in which they occur. The interpolation profiles specify a single composite block code for each mineralized zone solid, thus establishing hard boundaries between the mineralized zones and preventing block grades from being estimated using sample points with different block codes than the block being estimated.

The interpolation profiles were customized to estimate grades separately for each folder in the block model. The mineralized zones blocks were estimated independently. The interpolations were run in three cumulative passes characterized by increasing search ranges (defined above).

The ordinary kriging (OK) method was used to estimate grades within the mineralized zones.

The strategy and parameters used for the grade estimation are summarized in Table 14.9.

Table 14.9 – Interpolation strategy for all zones

Pass	Number of Composites		
	Min	Max	Max per Hole
1	12	24	4
2	8	24	4
3	4	24	4

Figure 14.8 provides an example of grade distribution on longitudinal and cross-section views.

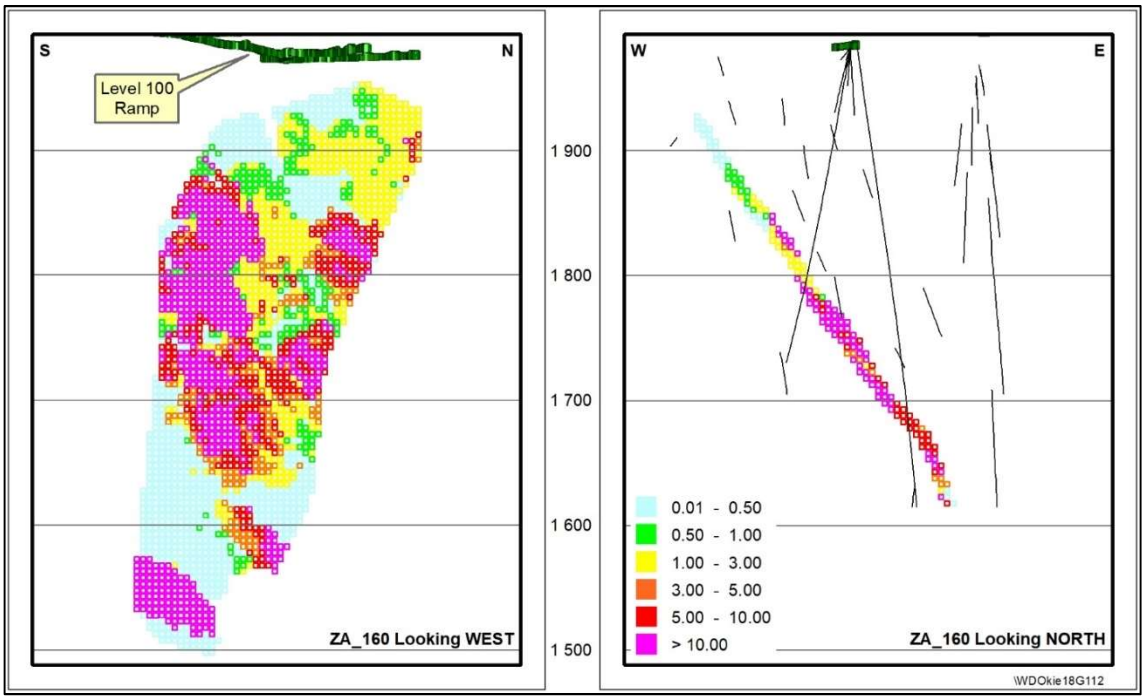


Figure 14.8 – Longitudinal and cross section views of the gold grade distribution for ZA_160

14.11 Block Model Validation – Kiena Area

14.11.1 Visual validation

A visual comparison between block model grades, composite grades and gold assays was conducted on sections, plans and longitudinal views for both densely and sparsely drilled areas. No significant differences were observed during the comparison and it generally provided a good match in grade distribution without excessive smoothing in the block model.

14.11.2 Statistical validation

Table 14.10 compares the composite grades at zero cut-off to block model grades for three (3) interpolation scenarios for inferred and indicated blocks.

Cases in which the composite mean is higher than the block mean are often the result of clustered drilling patterns in high-grade areas.

Table 14.10 – Comparison of composite mean grades at zero cut-off to block model grades for different interpolation scenarios (Inferred and Indicated blocks)

Zone	Block Code	No. of Composites	Composite Mean Grade (g/t)	Number of Blocks	OK Model (g/t)	ID2 Model (g/t)	NN Model (g/t)
S50_100	100	929	1.46	4633	1.33	1.34	1.29
S50_101	101	733	1.67	3141	1.59	1.56	1.59
S50_102	102	2,038	3.85	5167	3.62	3.54	3.63
VC1_110	110	744	1.68	3353	2.07	1.98	2.08
VC6_123	123	313	2.12	1484	1.71	1.57	1.31
ZS_130	130	860	1.25	16432	1.16	1.13	1.17
ZS_131	131	816	1.28	8664	1.36	1.36	1.27
ZS_132	132	958	0.85	7564	0.99	0.94	1.09
ZB_140	140	287	1.26	5187	1.23	1.24	1.20
ZA_159	159	731	1.86	4356	1.74	1.64	1.93
ZA_160	160	719	6.33	6899	5.42	5.16	6.18
ZA_161	161	490	3.04	6749	3.66	3.63	4.06
ZA_162	162	305	3.26	3403	2.85	2.95	3.62

Generally, the comparison between composite and block grade distribution did not identify significant issues. As expected, the block grades are generally lower than the composite grades.

Figure 14.9 and Figure 14.10 illustrates an example of a cross-section swath plot to compare the block model grades to the composite grades. In general, the model correctly reflects the trends shown by the composites with the expected smoothing effect.

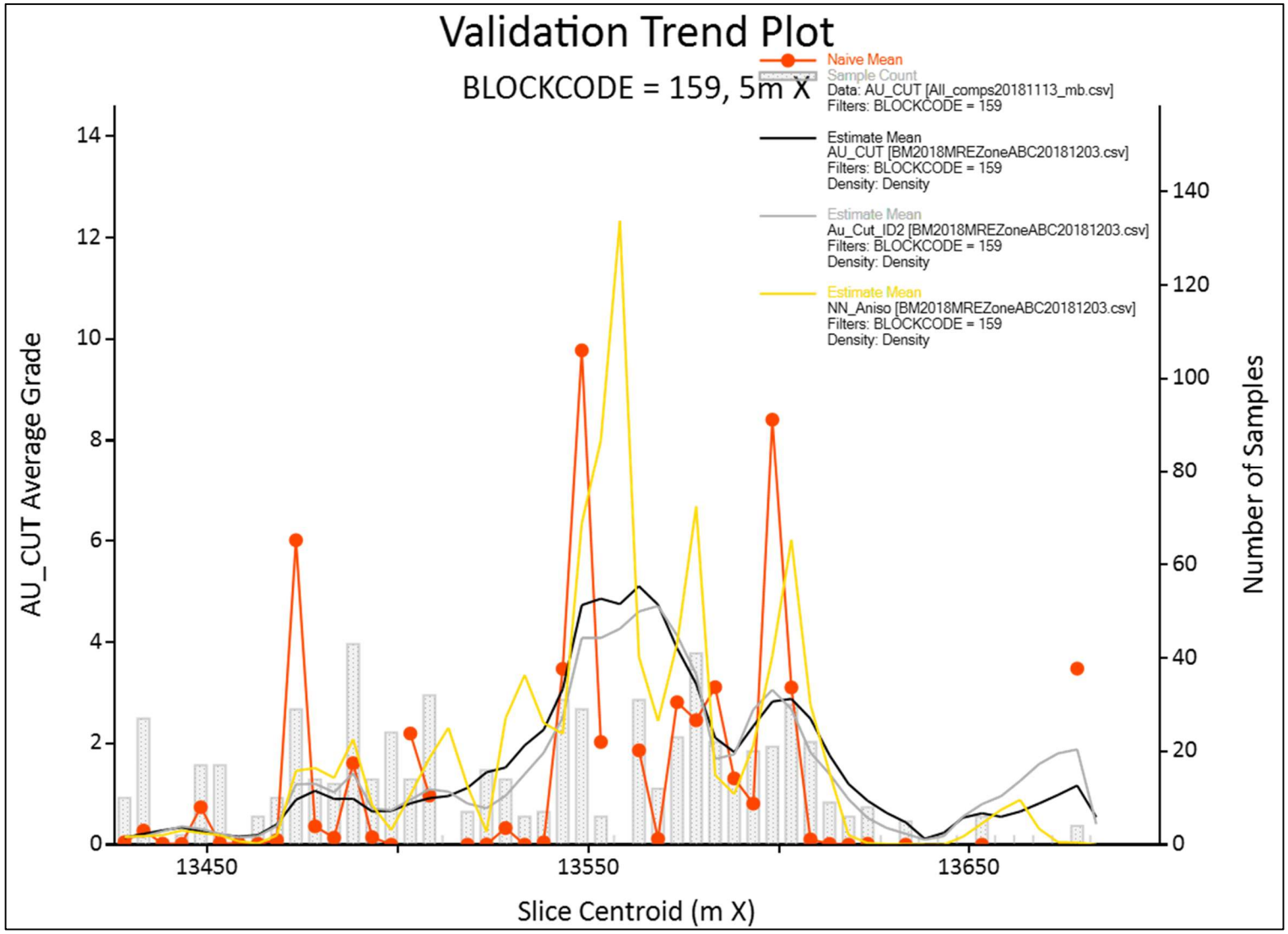


Figure 14.9 – Swath plot for ZA_159

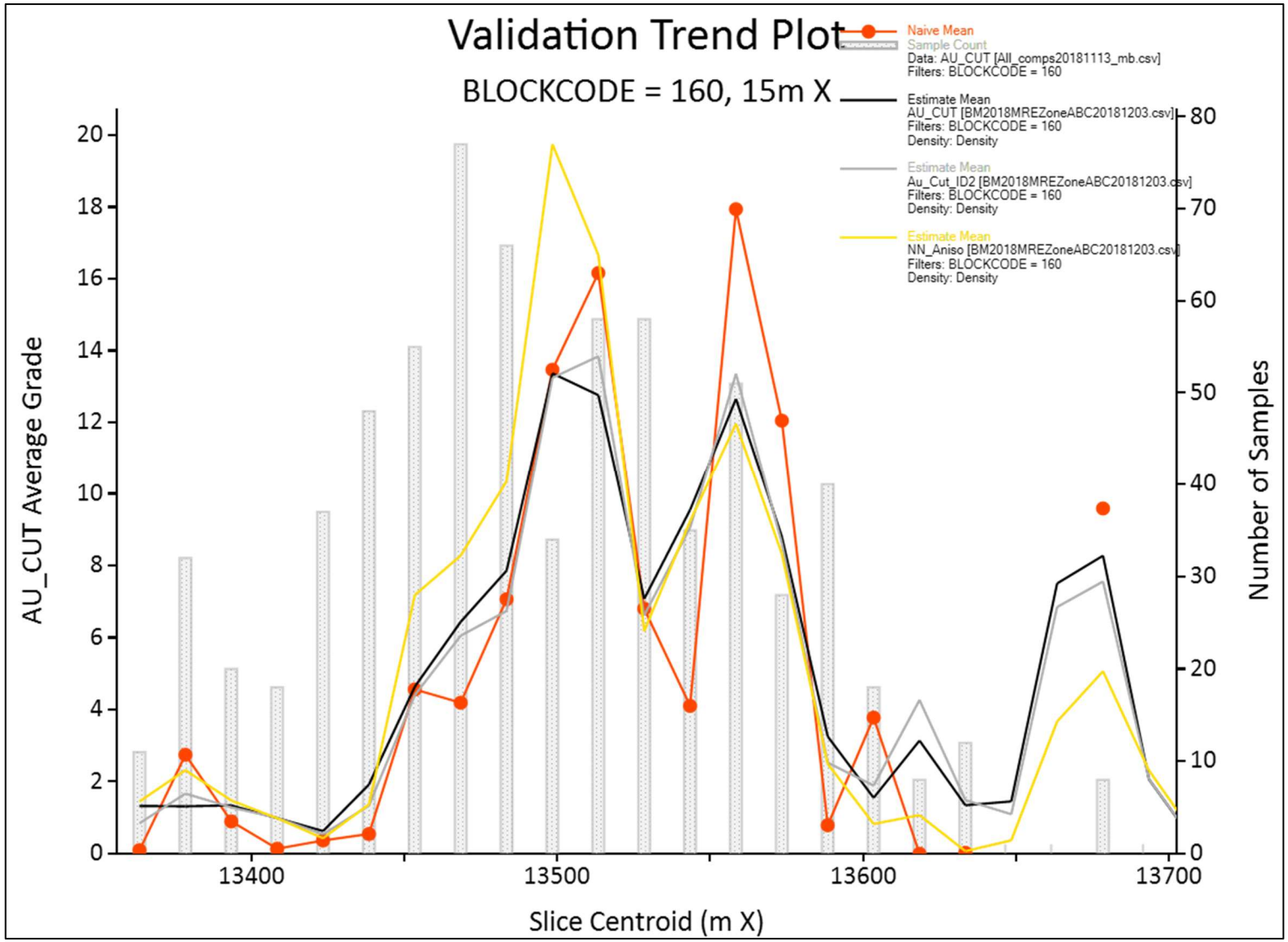


Figure 14.10 — Swath plot for ZA_160

14.12 Polygon Grade Attribution and Tonnage Estimation – Other Zones

The polygons created for the Wesdome Deposit in 2009 (Turcotte and Pelletier, 2009) and validated by Turcotte et al. (2015) remain valid for the 2018 MRE. The polygons for the remaining zones were established by Turcotte et al. (2015) and remain valid for the 2018 MRE.

The polygons were created on inclined longitudinal sections for each individual zone. All diamond drill holes intersecting gold-bearing zones (composites) were identified on the sections and assigned as the polygon grades. Each polygon was assigned a unique name. Polygon limits were defined by the mid-distance between two (2) drill hole intercepts, or the maximum distance from the pierce point, defined as 30 m or 40 m for the Wesdome Deposit.

The polygon tonnage was estimated for each polygon using the area of the polygon on the inclined longitudinal section multiplied by the true thickness of each intercept and the specific gravity.

14.13 Cut-off Parameters

Two (2) cut-off grades were calculated, one for subvertical zones (>40°) and another for shallow-dipping zones (<40°) using the parameters presented in Table 14.11. The result was 3.19 g/t Au for the subvertical zones and 3.99 g/t Au for the shallow-dipping zones, which were rounded to 3.00 g/t Au and 4.00 g/t Au, respectively, for the 2018 MRE official underground cut-off grade (UCoG).

Table 14.11 – Input parameters used for the cut-off grade estimation

Parameter	Value for subvertical zones (>40°)	Value for shallow-dipping zones (<40°)	Unit
Gold price	1,250	1,250	USD/oz
Exchange rate	1.3	1.3	USD to CAD
Gold price	1,625	1,625	CADoz
Selling cost	5	5	CAD/oz
Mining dilution	0	0	%
Milling recovery	96.0	96.0	%
Underground mining cost	110.00	150.00	CAD/ t milled
Processing cost	35.00	35.00	CAD/ t milled
General and administration cost	15.00	15.00	CAD/ t milled
Underground cut-off grade	3.19	3.99	g/t Au

In the authors' opinion, the selected cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au (all subvertical zones >40°) and 4.0 g/t Au (shallow-dipping zones <40°: Wesdome Deposit) provide an adequate estimate based on current knowledge and is instrumental in outlining the resource potential of the deposit for an underground mining scenario. Although the block

model covers an area of reasonable size for an open pit mine, this option was not investigated as it was beyond the scope of the mandate.

14.14 Mineral Resource Classification

14.14.1 Mineral resource classification definition

The resource classification definitions used for this report are those published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum in their document "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves" in 2014. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from geologic evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Measured Mineral Resource: that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Indicated Mineral Resource: that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Inferred Mineral Resource: that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

14.14.2 Mineral resource classification

14.14.2.1 Kiena Area

By default, all interpolated blocks were classified as "Exploration Potential" when creating the grade block model. Several criteria were considered for resource classification in the inferred, indicated and measured categories:

- interpolation pass;
- distance to closest information;
- number of drill holes used in the estimation of grade block;
- variogram ranges.

No Measured resources were defined in the Kiena Area.

Indicated resources were defined for blocks estimated in the first pass (minimum 3 DDH within a search radius of 40 m x 26.7 m x 14.7 m) and within 15 m of a drill hole.

Inferred resources were defined for blocks informed by at least two (2) DDH and within 40 m of a drill hole.

The resource category boundaries were drawn keeping in mind that a significant cluster of blocks is necessary to delineate a resource group. In some cases, blocks that did not meet the criteria of a category were upgraded to that category to homogenize and avoid isolated blocks of lower category within the classification group. InnovExplo is of the opinion that these blocks have a sufficient level of confidence to be upgraded.

In some areas, interpolated blocks remained unclassified due to the lack of confidence in grade and/or continuity. This mainly occurs where drill hole spacing is wide. Blocks inside the dilution envelope were assigned to the Exploration Potential category.

14.14.2.2 Other Zones

The classification for the Wesdome Deposit resources was established in 2009 (Turcotte and Pelletier, 2009) and validated by Turcotte et al. (2015). They remain valid for the 2018 MRE. The classification for the other seven (7) zones was established in 2015 (Turcotte et al., 2015) and remain valid for 2018 MRE.

Measured mineral resources were defined for polygons where the gold grade is extrapolated up to 25 m above and below the drift opened within the mineralized zone. Each polygon's gold grade is evaluated from muck samples, chip samples and test holes. Measured mineral resources are only present in the Martin Zone.

For the Wesdome Deposit, Indicated Resources were defined for polygons with a maximum radius of 15 m from drill hole intercepts where a cluster DDH with similar results is present. This radius was based on the average size of mineralized lenses in historical underground mine workings in the Val-d'Or district.

For the other 7 zones, Indicated Resources were defined for polygons with a maximum radius of 30 m from drill hole intercepts and where a cluster of DDH with similar results is present. The radius was based on the average size of mineralized lenses in historical underground openings in the Kiena Mine.

For the Wesdome Deposit, Inferred Resources were defined for polygons with a maximum radius of 40 m from drill hole intercepts and were based on isolated drill hole intercepts. This radius was based on the maximum size of mineralized lenses in historical underground mine workings in the Val-d'Or district.

No Inferred mineral resources were estimated for the remaining 7 zones.

A proposed 100-m-thick crown pillar was included for all the Other Zones. This was not done for the Kiena Area as it does not reach the crown pillar elevation.

14.15 Mineral Resource Estimate

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the current mineral resource estimate can be categorized as Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resources based on data density, search ellipse criteria, drill hole density and interpolation parameters. InnovExplo considers the 2018 MRE to be reliable and based on quality data, reasonable hypotheses and parameters that follow CIM Definition Standards.

Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable. to Table 14.14 presents the mineral resource estimates for the 2018 MRE for the Kiena Deep A Zone, the total for the Kiena Area and for the total of the Kiena Mine Complex (the "Project").

Table 14.12 – 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Deep A Zone

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown Pillar	-	-	-
Below Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	310,300	9.95	99,300
Total M+I	**310,300**	**9.95**	**99,300**
Inferred	**656,100**	**11.43**	**241,100**

Table 14.13 – 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Area (A, B, South, VC and S50 zones)

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-
Total M+I	**-**	**-**	**-**
Inferred	**78,000**	**4.23**	**10,700**
Below Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	1,028,900	6.38	211,100
Total M+I	**1,028,900**	**6.38**	**211,100**
Inferred	**968,900**	**9.23**	**287,400**
Total Kiena Area			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	1,028,900	6.38	211,100

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Total M+I	**1,028,900**	**6.38**	**211,100**
Inferred	**1,046,900**	**8.86**	**298,100**

Table 14.14 – 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown Pillar			
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	162,800	5.32	27,900
Total M+I	**162,800**	**5.32**	**27,900**
Inferred	**1,113,200**	**6.97**	**249,600**
Below Crown Pillar			
Measured	63,700	4.06	8,300
Indicated	2,893,700	5.87	546,400
Total M+I	**2,957,400**	**5.83**	**554,700**
Inferred	**3,025,300**	**7.79**	**757,600**
Total Kiena Mine Complex			
Measured	63,700	4.06	8,300
Indicated	3,056,500	5.84	574,300
Total M+I	**3,120,200**	**5.81**	**582,600**
Inferred	**4,138,500**	**7.57**	**1,007,200**

Notes to accompany the Mineral Resource Estimate:

1. The independent and qualified persons for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, are Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo. and Carl Pelletier, P.Geo. (InnovExplo), and the effective date of the estimate is December 12, 2018.
2. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. The mineral resource estimate follows CIM definitions and guidelines for mineral resources.
4. The results are presented in situ and undiluted and considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction.
5. The estimation combined two estimation methods, ordinary kriging in the Kiena Complex and polygonal for other deposits on the Property.
6. The Kiena Area resources encompass 13 zones with a minimum true thickness of 3.0 m using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed. High-grade capping ranging from 20 to 100 g/t Au (when required) was applied to assay grades prior to compositing for interpolation using ordinary kriging based on 1.0 m composites and a block size of 5 m x 5 m x 5 m, with bulk density values of 2.8 (g/cm3).
7. The Other Zones (outside the Kiena Area) encompass eight (8) zones with a minimum true thickness of 2.5 m using a polygonal estimation method. The Measured resource grades were estimated using muck samples, chip samples and test holes, extrapolated up to 25 m above and below drifts opened within the mineralized zone. Indicated resources were estimated from drill hole results using the mid-distance between drill hole or a maximum of 30 m. The high-grade capping was fixed at 34.28 g/t Au with a bulk density value of 2.8 (g/cm3).
8. The estimate is reported for a potential underground scenario at cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au (> 40° dip) and 4.0 g/t Au (< 40° dip: Wesdome Zone). The cut-off grades were calculated using a gold price of USD1,250 per ounce, a CAD:USD exchange rate of 1.3; mining cost of $110/t (> 40° dip); $150/t (< 40° dip); processing cost of $35/t; and G&A of $15/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.).
9. The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest hundred and the metal contents are presented in troy ounces (tonne x grade / 31.10348).
10. InnovExplo is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues, or any other relevant issue not reported in this Technical Report that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

Table 14.15 displays the sensitivity of the 2018 MRE for the Kiena Area at different cut-off grades for an underground scenario. The reader should be cautioned that the figures provided in Table 14.15 should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade.

Table 14.15 – Cut-off grade sensitivity analysis for the Kiena Area

Cut-off grade	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
> 5.00 g/t Au	509,800	8.93	146,400	601,500	12.63	244,300
> 4.50 g/t Au	606,700	8.27	161,200	655,400	11.98	252,500
> 4.00 g/t Au	718,900	7.64	176,500	740,200	11.10	264,100
> 3.50 g/t Au	857,900	7.01	193,300	874,200	9.97	280,200
> 3.25 g/t Au	934,200	6.71	201,500	944,500	9.48	287,800
> 3.00 g/t Au	1,029,000	6.38	211,000	1,047,700	8.85	298,200
> 2.75 g/t Au	1,119,100	6.10	219,400	1,175,200	8.20	309,900
> 2.50 g/t Au	1,225,000	5.80	228,300	1,315,400	7.61	321,700

Table 14.16 presents the breakdown of the combined resources per zone for the polygonal and OK estimation methods at the selected cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au and at 4.0 g/t Au for the shallow dipping Wesdome Deposit.

Table 14.16 – 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kiena Mine Complex, by mineralized zone

	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated			Inferred Ressources		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Within Crown pillar												
ZS_130										31,500	5.32	5,400
ZS_131										11,200	3.23	1,200
ZS_132										35,300	3.58	4,100
Dubuisson				33,300	6.44	6,900	33,300	6.44	6,900			
Dubuisson North 1				33,600	3.67	4,000	33,600	3.67	4,000			
Dubuisson North 2				7,000	3.17	700	7,000	3.17	700			
Wesdome				88,900	5.69	16,300	88,900	5.69	16,300	1,035,200	7.18	238,900
TOTAL Within Crown pillar				162,800	5.32	27,900	162,800	5.32	27,900	1,113,200	6.97	249,600
Below Crown pillar												
S50_100				13,800	3.88	1,700	13,800	3.88	1,700	34,400	3.69	4,100
S50_101				19,700	3.64	2,300	19,700	3.64	2,300	18,600	4.25	2,500
S50_102				463,700	5.08	75,700	463,700	5.08	75,700	9,300	3.53	1,100
VC1_110				81,300	4.74	12,400	81,300	4.74	12,400	53,400	6.19	10,600
VC6_123				37,000	4.77	5,700	37,000	4.77	5,700	18,200	4.13	2,400
ZS_130				32,900	4.39	4,600	32,900	4.39	4,600	49,800	6.27	10,000
ZS_131				58,000	4.22	7,900	58,000	4.22	7,900	70,300	3.70	8,400
ZS_132				4,600	3.91	600	4,600	3.91	600	6,400	3.45	700

	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated			Inferred Ressources		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
ZB_140				7,600	3.53	900	7,600	3.53	900	52,400	3.84	6,500
ZA_159				91,600	6.49	19,100	91,600	6.49	19,100	20,800	6.04	4,000
ZA_160				88,200	14.62	41,500	88,200	14.62	41,500	344,500	11.50	127,400
ZA_161				40,100	6.84	8,800	40,100	6.84	8,800	254,700	12.18	99,700
ZA_162				90,400	10.28	29,900	90,400	10.28	29,900	36,100	8.60	10,000
Zone Martin	63,700	4.06	8,300	197,800	4.78	30,400	261,500	4.60	38,700			
Dubuisson				281,500	5.46	49,400	281,500	5.46	49,400			
Dubuisson North 1				193,700	7.67	47,800	193,700	7.67	47,800			
Dubuisson North 2				124,700	5.36	21,500	124,700	5.36	21,500			
Zone Nord Ouest				467,400	3.79	57,000	467,400	3.79	57,000			
Presqu'ile 1				91,800	6.64	19,600	91,800	6.64	19,600			
Presqu'ile 2				51,200	8.67	14,300	51,200	8.67	14,300			
Wesdome				456,700	6.49	95,300	456,700	6.49	95,300	2,056,400	7.11	470,200
TOTAL Below Crown pillar	63,700	4.06	8,300	2,893,700	5.87	546,400	2,957,400	5.83	554,700	3,025,300	7.79	757,600
TOTAL PROJECT	63,700	4.06	8,300	3,056,500	5.84	574,300	3,120,200	5.81	582,600	4,138,500	7.57	1,007,200

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

16. MINING METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is a considerable amount of exploration and mining activities in the vicinity of the Project, some of which are ongoing. The properties immediately adjacent to the Project (Figure 23.1) are held by the following companies: Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd, Probe Metals, Canadian Malartic Partnership, Globex Mining Enterprises, Harricana River Mining, Knick Exploration, Metanor Resources, NioGold Mining, and Alexandria Minerals. Table 23.1 summarizes the main characteristics of the principal deposits or zones that have been reported on adjacent properties. Some of the information was taken from the 2015 MRE report of Turcotte et al. (2015).

InnovExplo did not review the database, key assumptions, parameters or methods used for the mineral resource and reserve estimation on the following properties.

23.1 Canadian Malartic Property

In June 2014, Yamana Gold and Agnico Eagle Mines bought all the common shares from Osisko. They created the Canadian Malartic Partnership. As of December 2017, proven and probable mineral reserves are estimated at 3.19 Moz Au.

The Canadian Malartic Property lies at the southern margin of the eastern portion of the Archean Abitibi volcanic belt, mainly within the Pontiac Group of metasedimentary rocks. The property covers a 16-km-long section of the CLLFZ and is underlain by mafic-ultramafic metavolcanic rocks of the Piché Group cut by intrusions, as well as metasediments of the Cadillac Group north of the fault zone.

The Canadian Malartic mine is a large-tonnage, low-grade Archean gold system, consisting of a broad shell of disseminated gold-bearing pyrite mineralization hosted by porphyritic felsic to intermediate intrusions and altered metasediments. The system is open to the west and to the south at depth. Mineralization in the Canadian Malartic Extension (Barnat deposit) is largely along the southern edge of the CLLFZ. The two deposits contain the bulk of the current reserves and are part of one large pit. The Jeffrey and Gouldie deposits, a few hundred metres east and south of the pit, respectively, contain some of the mineral resources (Agnico Eagle Mines – Canadian Malartic, 2018).

Past producers on the property include the Malartic Goldfields mine from 1941 to 1965 that produced a total of 1,702,500 oz Au from 8,960,000 t of ore from the No.1 and No. 2 zones, with an average grade of 5.91 g/t Au.

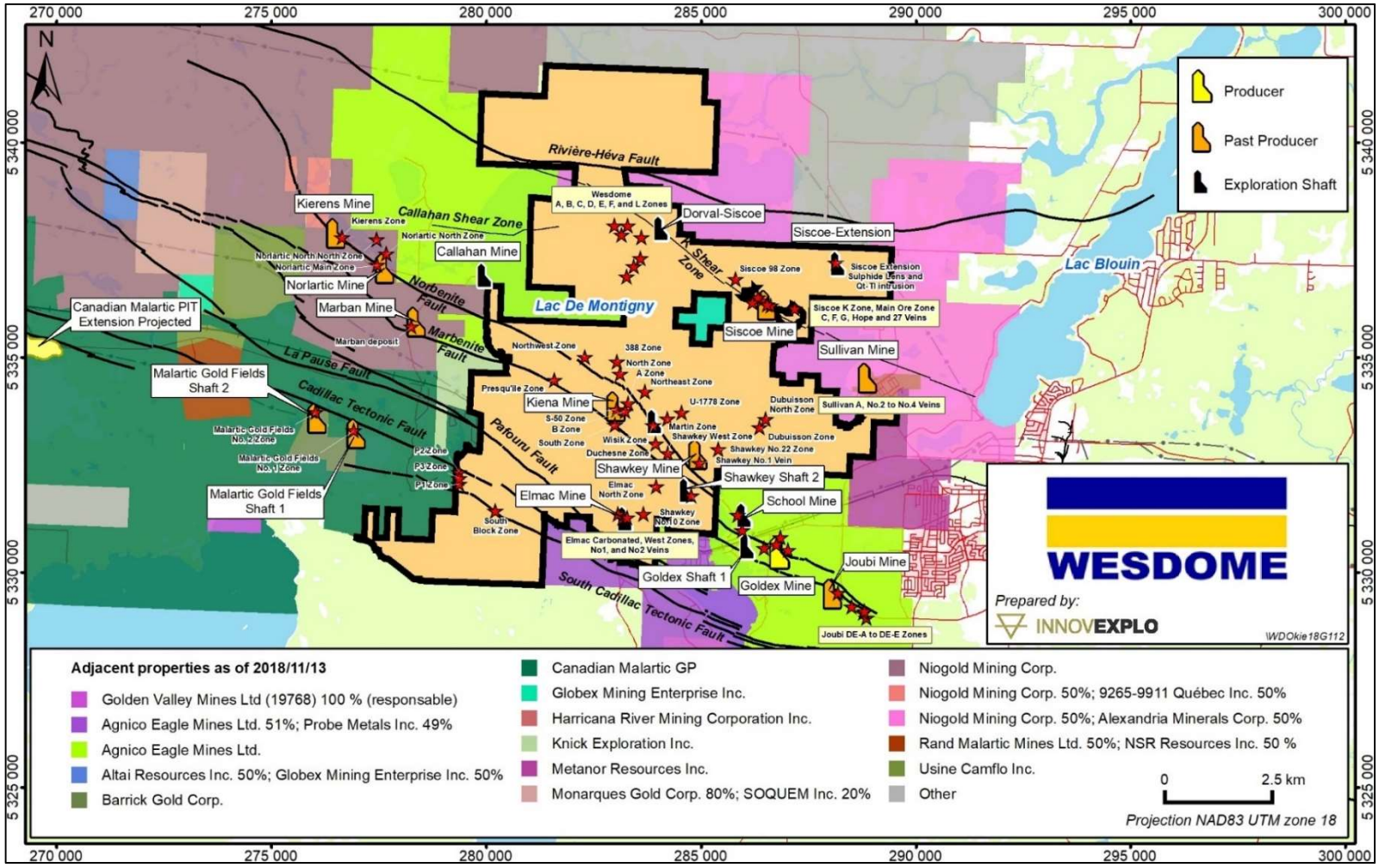


Figure 23.1 – Map of adjacent properties around the Kiena Mine Complex showing the location of mines and principal mineralized zones

Table 23.1 – Summary of the main characteristics of the principal mineralized zones observed on adjacent properties

Zone or Vein	Formation or Group	Major Fault or Shear	Host Rock	Subsidiary Fault or Shear	Alteration related to Mineralization	Mineralization Types	Type of Mineralized Structure	Attitude of Mineralized Structure	Mineralogy of Mineralized Structure	Timing of Mineralization
Malartic Gold Fields No. 1 and No. 2 zones	Piché Group	200 m south of the CLLFZ	Diorite dykes	Mineralized zones located along irregular subsidiary shears of CLLFZ	Moderate to strong pyritization Moderate carbonatization and biotitization Weak chloritization, tourmalinization and albitization	Early quartz veins	Stockwork	Variable	Qz, Tl, Cb, Py, (As)	Cut by porphyry dykes
Kierens Zone	Jacola Formation	Hosted by Norbenite Fault	Komatiites, chlorite-talc schists, basalts and felsic to intermediary dykes or sills.	n/a	1- Strong chloritization 2- Strong silicification and weak pyritization 3- Moderation carbonatization, moderate silicification and weak pyritization	Deformed veins in shear zone	High-grade single-vein structures Sill stockworks Laminated veins in recrystallized mafic-volcanic rocks.	Veins transect their host lithologies at an oblique angle Variable Parallel and concordant to mafic volcanic rocks	1- Qz, Chl, Au 2- Qz, Py, Au 3- Qz, Cb, Au	Cuts all dykes and sills
Norlartic Main Zone	Jacola Formation	Hosted by Norbenite Fault	Felsic sill or dyke	n/a	Strong silicification Strong pyritization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Stockwork	Variable	Qz, Cc, Py	Cuts felsic dyke
Norlartic Actinolite Zone	Jacola Formation	Hosted by Norbenite Fault	Mafic or ultramafic volcanic rocks	n/a	Actinolite alteration	Shear zone	Disseminated pyrite and gold	Subparallel of the shear zone	Py, Au	(?)
Norlartic North Zone	Jacola Formation	250 m NE of Norbenite Fault	Basalt	Hosted by North Shear Zone	Moderate pyritization, carbonatization and albitization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Dismembered and deformed stringers or veins	Subparallel of the shear zone	Qz, Cb, Py	(?)
Norlartic North-North Zone	Jacola Formation	500 m NE of Norbenite Fault	Granodiorite sill	Proximity of sheared mafic dykes	Weak pyritization, silicification, albitization and carbonatization	Late quartz veins (?)	Stockwork	Variable	Qz, Tl, Cb	(?)
Marban deposit	Jacola Formation	Hosted by Marbenite Fault	Basalt	n/a	Moderate carbonatization, silicification and pyritization	Deformed veins in shear zone and disseminated Py-Po	Stockwork	Variable	Qz, Cb, Py, Po	Cuts S_1 schistosity
Goldex GEZ, M, E, P and Deep zones	Jacola Formation	Between Marbenite and Norbenite faults	Quartz diorite sill	Zones are associated with Goldex mylonite	Strong albitization and sericitization	Late quartz veins (?)	Extensional shear veins	N100, dip 30°	Qz, Tl, Py	(?)

Zone or Vein	Formation or Group	Major Fault or Shear	Host Rock	Subsidiary Fault or Shear	Alteration related to Mineralization	Mineralization Types	Type of Mineralized Structure	Attitude of Mineralized Structure	Mineralogy of Mineralized Structure	Timing of Mineralization
Joubi DE-A to DE-E zones	Jacola Formation	Between Marbenite and Norbenite faults	Basalt and chlorite schist	Zones controlled by Joubi Shear Zone	Moderate pyritization, carbonatization, albitization, chloritization and silicification	Shear zone	1- Stockwork 2- Disseminated pyrite in sheared basalt or chlorite schist	Variable	1- Qz, Cb, Py, Po 2- Py	(?)
Callahan No. 1 Zone	Dubuisson Zone	1.2 km south of the Callahan Shear Zone	Trondhjemitic dyke	Hosted by subsidiary shear zone	Moderate pyritization, carbonatization and albitization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Sigmoidal veins	N225, dip 75°-80°	Qz, Cb, (Tl), (Chl), (Au)	(?)
Callahan No. 4 Zone	Dubuisson Zone	Hosted by Callahan Shear Zone	Quartz diorite dyke	n/a	Moderate pyritization, carbonatization and albitization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Sigmoidal veins	(?)	Qz, Cb, (Tl), (Chl), (Au)	(?)
Sullivan A Vein	Bourlamaque Batholith	400 m SW of K Shear Zone	Quartz diorite	Vein occurs in A Shear Zone	Moderate carbonatization, albitization and pyritization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Shear vein filling fractures	N320, dip 47°-52°	Qz, Tl, Cb, Py	Cut by K Shear (?)
Sullivan No.2 and No. 3 veins	Bourlamaque Batholith	350 m SW of K Shear Zone	Mafic dyke	Veins occur in No. 2 and No. 3 shear zones	Moderate carbonatization, albitization and pyritization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Shear vein filling fractures	N320, dip 23°-39°	Qz, Tl, Cb, Py	Cut by K Shear (?)
Sullivan No. 4 Vein	Bourlamaque Batholith	300 m SW of K Shear Zone	Mafic dyke	Vein within or adjacent to No. 4 Shear Zone	Moderate carbonatization, albitization and pyritization	Deformed veins in shear zone	Shear vein filling fractures	N320, dip 40°-50°	Qz, Cb, Chl, (Tl), Py	Cut by K Shear (?)

23.2 Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd Properties

Agnico Eagle Mines holds several properties around the Project: Goldex, Joubi, Bigué, and Callahan.

The Goldex Property, adjacent to the southeast limit of the issuer's Project, has proven and probable reserves of 18.19 Mt at 1.57 g/t Au for 917,000 oz, measured and indicated resources of 30.6 Mt at 1.8 g/t Au for 1.78 Moz and inferred resources of 26.8 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 1.3 Moz (Agnico Eagles Mines – Goldex, 2018). It also encompasses the Quebec Explorers Gold Deposit. The property straddles a 5-km segment of the prolific CLLFZ. The gold system locally exceeds 20 m in thickness and can be traced for more than 800 m along strike. The mineralization is known to a depth of more than 1,500 m (Deep Zone 3).

The Goldex Property is located in the Dubuisson Township of Quebec in the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The intermediate to mafic and ultramafic volcanic sequence that underlies the property dips steeply to the northeast. It is intruded by a large tabular-shaped quartz-diorite body known as the Goldex Granodiorite that also dips steeply northeast.

Goldex is a large, relatively low-grade body defined by the intensity of stockwork veins and gold grades rather than by individual veins. Most of the gold occurs as microscopic particles associated with pyrite, while the rest occurs as coarse native gold grains. There are several zones of gold mineralization with isolated ore-grade intercepts over mineable widths on the property, and all of them except the South Zone are hosted by the Goldex Granodiorite. The M and E Zones and the Deep 1 Zone contain gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins and veinlets. The South Zone consists of quartz veins that have higher grades than those in the primary mineralized zones at Goldex (Agnico Eagles Mines – Goldex, 2018).

Past producers on the Goldex property include the Joubi Mine and some exploration shafts (Goldex Shaft 1 and the School (or École) Mine). The Joubi Mine produced 327,561 t at 6.13 g/t Au for 62,284 oz.

The Callahan Property, adjacent to the northwest limit of the issuer's Project, hosts the Callahan deposit in the Dubuisson Formation. In 1987, Falconbridge prepared a resource estimate. The latest major work was in 2010 when Kinross Gold Corp., as owner of the claims, conducted a diamond drilling campaign of 10,722 m (Beauregard and Gaudreault, 2010).

23.3 Dubuisson JV Property

The Dubuisson Property is joint venture between Probe Metals Inc. and Agnico Eagle Mines. It is located in Dubuisson Township to the south of the issuer's Project and consists of 31 contiguous claims covering a surface area of approximately 748 ha.

The joint venture was announced in July 2010. Under the terms of the agreement, Agnico Eagle Mines acquired 51% of the rights, title and interest in the property for $100,000 in cash and by issuing 15,000 shares of Agnico Eagle Mines for a total value of approximately $1 million.

As part of the Agreement and following the exercise of the option, Agnico Eagle Mines may acquire an additional interest, which would bring Agnico Eagle Mines' share up to 70% and Probe Metals' to 30% interest in the property, by completing a bankable feasibility study. Agnico Eagle Mines will act as the operator for all exploration work carried out on the property during the option period.

23.4 Tarmac Project Property

Globex Mining Enterprise holds some claims in the middle of the issuer's Project. Those claims are located west of the closed Siscoe Mine. The claims have an area of 159.5 ha.

23.5 Harricana River Mining Property

Harricana River Mining Corporation Inc. holds some claims in the vicinity of the closed Sullivan Mine. Those claims are east of the issuer's Project. They have an area of 81.5 ha.

During the period between 1934 and 1968, the Sullivan mine produced a total of 1,134,342 oz of gold and 293,857 oz of silver from 4,613,500 t of ore grading an average 7.65 g/t Au and 1.98 g/t Ag. The veins mined at the Sullivan mine are found within the narrow west end of the Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith. The granodiorite is considerably altered, but chemically it is similar to the quartz-albite facies in the Siscoe stock.

23.6 Knick Exploration Property

Knick Exploration Inc. holds some claims located west of the Project covering an area of 184.2 ha.

23.7 Metanor Resources (Bonterra) Property

Metanor Resources Ltd (now Bonterra Resources Inc.) holds some claims located southeast of the Quebec Wesdome Project. The claims contain some showings and deposits (Nouvelle Zone Aurifère and Zone No. 5).

23.8 Marban Block Property

The Marban Block Property, held 100% by NioGold Mining Corporation (now Osisko Mining Inc.) is located about 15 km west of the town of Val-d'Or. The property consists of 42 claims and 3 mining concessions for a total surface area of 9.8 km^2. The Marban Block has three (3) past producing mines: Marban, Norlartic and Kierens. Those deposits have NI 43-101 resource estimates effective as at June 1, 2013 totalling 6.5 Mt at 1.4 g/t Au for 296,000 oz of gold in measured resources and 25.6 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 1,235,000 oz of gold in indicated resources (Osisko Mining, 2018).

The following description of the deposits is mostly modified and summarized from Trudel and Sauvé (1992), Gustin and Ronning (2013), and references therein.

During the period between 1961 and 1974, the Marban mine produced a total of 330,000 oz of gold from 1,983,000 t of ore grading an average 5.27 g/t Au.

During the periods between 1959 and 1966 and between 1990 and 1992, the Norlartic mine produced a total of 188,000 oz of gold from 1.435 Mt of ore at an average of 4.07 g/t Au.

During the period between 1965 and 1966, the Norlartic North Zone produced a total of 11,000 oz of gold from 81,000 t of ore grading an average 4.35 g/t Au.

The North-North Zone is located 500 m northeast of the Norbenite Fault. It is a near-surface intrusive-hosted deposit with mineralized quartz-tourmaline stockwork. Gold mineralization is confined to a conformable quartz-albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration envelope with a quartz-tourmaline-carbonate vein stockwork localized in the central to lower portions of a 60-m-wide granodiorite sill.

During the periods between 1965 and 1966 and between 1988 and 1992, the Kierens Mine produced a total of 52,000 oz of gold from 251,000 t of ore from the Kierens Zone with an average grade of 6.30 g/t Au.

Three styles of gold mineralization were identified within the Kierens Zone by Aur Resources geologists: (1) high-grade single-vein structures, (2) sill stockworks, and (3) laminated veins in recrystallized mafic volcanic rocks.

A mineral resource estimate for the Kierens Zone was prepared by Gustin and Ronning (2013) on behalf of NioGold Mining. The estimate, as at June 1, 2013, established an indicated resource of 1.437 Mt at 2.19 g/t Au for a total of 101,000 oz of gold, and an inferred resource of 1.178 Mt at 1.73 g/t Au.

23.9 Siscoe East Property

The Siscoe East Property is located 3 km northwest of Val-d'Or between the former Siscoe and Sullivan mines and hosts the former Stabell mine that produced 1,750 oz of gold at an average grade of 0.27 oz/t between 1935 and 1937. The property is held 50% by NioGold Mining Corporation (now Osisko Mining Inc.) and 50% by Alexandria Minerals Corporation.

The Siscoe East Property is situated within the Malartic Group of mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks north of the CLLFZ. The property is characterized by the contact between mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks of the Dubuisson Formation (Lower Malartic Group) and the multi-phased granodiorite-diorite of the Bourlamaque Batholith.

In the summer of 2008, Alexandria Minerals entered into a joint venture agreement with NioGold Mining that would allow NioGold Mining to earn a 50% interest in the property by issuing 650,000 shares (issued) and completing $750,000 of exploration work on the property.

23.10 Gold Potential from Adjacent Properties

InnovExplo has not verified the above information about mineralization on adjacent properties around the Project. The presence of significant mineralization on these properties is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralization on the Project.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Sales of gold

In the care and maintenance program for the Kiena facilities, Wesdome will undertake a clean-up of the mill in 2016 and 2017. In Q3 and Q4 of 2016, a total of 1,375.79 ounces were recovered and another 583.62 ounces in Q2 of 2017. The total revenues for the clean-up amounted to $2.4 million and $0.9 million, respectively (Wesdome website, January 18, 2018).

Table 24.1 shows the total production of gold and silver for the Kiena Mine Complex

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Table 24.1 – Total production from the Kiena Mine Complex

Mine	Year	Metric Tonnes Milled	Recovery Grade Au g/t	Ounces of Gold	Recovery Grade Ag g/t	Ounces of Silver
Siscoe Mine	*1929*	27 067	17.07	14 853	1.38	1 200
	1930	30 613	18.02	17 740	1.44	1 420
	1931	50 508	22.10	35 883	0.99	1 614
	1932	58 059	26.06	48 651	2.04	3 810
	1933	87 407	19.48	54 729	3.14	8 826
	1934	112 630	16.93	61 291	2.83	10 247
	1935	135 236	14.82	64 446	3.70	16 089
	1936	164 364	13.08	69 138	3.23	17 090
	1937	181 895	12.89	75 383	3.61	21 095
	1938	170 342	12.19	66 783	3.63	19 906
	1939	171 965	9.76	53 982	3.76	20 765
	1940	176 251	8.15	46 159	3.17	17 973
	1941	208 710	6.63	44 461	3.79	25 457
	1942	288 668	5.13	47 630	4.20	38 961
	1943	290 407	4.35	40 656	3.51	32 808
	1944	294 366	4.16	39 384	3.30	31 196
	1945	241 466	4.33	33 610	2.30	17 864
	1946	143 148	4.95	22 799	2.24	10 304
	1947	64 649	10.37	21 556	2.33	4 847
	1948	60 984	8.27	16 212	2.15	4 206
	1949	17 049	12.69	6 957	0.72	392
Siscoe Sub-Total		2 975 784	9.22	882 303	3.20	306 070
Shawkey Mine Area	*1936-1938*	125 174	6.31	25 414		
	1945-1951	1 574	3.08	156		
	1962-1964	989	2.11	67		
Shawkey Sub-Total		127 737	6.24	25 637		
Kiena Mine Area	*1981*	101 231	4.61	15 018		
	1982	287 916	6.81	63 038		
	1983	307 661	6.19	61 193		
	1984	378 014	5.48	66 658		
	1985	381 376	5.71	70 035		
	1986	453 793	4.98	72 694		
	1987	478 752	4.36	67 113		
	1988	477 947	3.79	58 219		
	1989	470 705	4.38	66 235		
	1990	473 602	4.33	65 953		
	1991	486 217	4.55	71 112		
	1992	501 827	5.03	81 195		
	1993	496 401	4.95	79 034		
	1994	504 873	5.12	83 044		
	1995	534 330	5.03	86 375		
	1996	608 701	4.32	84 609		
	1997	631 606	4.59	93 169		
	1998	594 000	4.39	83 807		
	1999	647 933	4.16	86 602		
	2000	719 363	3.74	86 610		
	2001	745 391	3.41	81 631		
	2002	415 400	2.82	37 626		
	2006	94 200	3.07	9 300		
	2007	284 757	3.87	35 404		
	2008	241 641	5.19	40 344		
	2009	302 034	3.65	35 398		
	2010	285 527	3.50	32 162		
	2011	255 311	2.38	19 516		
	2012	265 872	2.20	18 814		
	2013	97 158	2.49	7 770		
	*2016**			1 376		
	*2017**			584		
Kiena Sub-Total		12 523 539	4.37	1 761 637		
TOTAL		15 627 060	5.31	2 669 577	3.20	306 070

*Kiena gold sale to Sipi (2016-2017).

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of InnovExplo's mandate was to prepare a Technical Report (the "Technical Report") to present and support the results of a Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2018 MRE") and the results of metallurgical testwork for the Kiena Mine Complex (the "Project"). This Technical Report and the mineral resource estimate and metallurgical testwork herein meet these objectives.

The Project is an amalgamation of 20 former properties hosting several deposits. All the new drilling information since 2015 was obtained in the Kiena Area. Deposits outside the Kiena Area were also reviewed and validated, specifically Wesdome, Martin, Dubuisson, Dubuisson Zone 1 and 2, Northwest, Presqu'ile 1 and Presqu'ile 2. InnovExplo is of the opinion that the interpretation and resource estimation of the 2015 MRE (Turcotte et al., 2015) were reliable and were only updated in the 2018 MRE to reflect the new cut-off grade.

For the Kiena Area, InnovExplo created a litho-structural model for mineralized zones using all available geological and analytical information. In order to conduct accurate resource modelling of the deposit, InnovExplo based its mineralized-zone wireframe model on the drill hole database, the interpretation provided by Wesdome geologists, SRK's 3D geological model (Ravenelle, 2018), and the authors' knowledge of local geology. A total of 13 mineralized zones were modelled using the vein modelling module in Leapfrog from an automatic interval selection based on the intercepts. The interval selection was locally adjusted manually to ensure spatial coherence with the structural model of Ravanelle (2018) and continuity in 3D. The interpolation of the mineralized zones was constrained by the wireframes.

Considering the metallurgical test work results obtained so far by CTRI, the expected gold recovery for the Kiena Deep A Zone should be around 99%. Given that these results are very high and that they are the first obtained for this zone, further testing should be done. The focus of the tests should be on confirming the high recoveries and optimizing the cyanidation parameters. In addition, because the presence of free gold is suspected, a study should also be conducted on the potential to recover gold by gravity.

InnovExplo and CTRI conclude the following after conducting a detailed review of all pertinent information and completing the 2018 MRE and metallurgical testwork:

- The recent and historical drill holes provide sufficient information to complete and support the 2018 MRE;
- Geological and grade continuity were demonstrated for the 13 gold-bearing zones in the Kiena Area;
- The mineral resource estimates for eight (8) other zones outside the Kiena Area were validated and no changes were made to the interpretation or database;
- The estimates are reported for an underground mining scenario;
- The total Measured Resources stand at 8,300 ounces of gold corresponding to 63,700 t at 4.06 g/t Au;
- The total Indicated Resources stand at 574,300 ounces of gold corresponding to 3.1 Mt at 5.84 g/t Au;
- Inferred Resources stand at 1,007,200 ounces of gold corresponding to 4.1 Mt at 7.57 g/t Au;
- Based on initial metallurgical testing, the exploration target for the Kiena Deep A Zones represents a range of 300,000 to 450,000 tonnes grading between 8.0 and 11.0 g/t Au for a total of 80,000 to 160,000 ounces of gold (Figure 25.1);
- The expected gold recovery for the Kiena Deep A Zone should be around 99%;
- It is likely that additional diamond drilling at depth could potentially increase the Inferred Resource tonnage and upgrade some of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category;
- There is potential for upgrading resource categories through infill drilling.
- Opportunities exist to add additional mineral resources to the Project. Several holes returned encouraging intersections north of the Kiena Deep A Zone (Figure 25.1). For example, hole 6299, located 30 m north of lens ZA-162, returned 29.6 g/t Au over 10.2 m core length (9.8 g/t Au cut, 7.7 m true width) and 77.4 g/t Au over 14.4 m core length (12.8 g/t Au cut, 10.8 m true width) (Wesdome press release of May 17, 2018). These two intervals are located at the poorly investigated contact between the basalt and the ultramafic rocks. In the fold hinge area of the Kiena Deep A Zone, historical drilling indicates that mineralization could extend another 250 m up-plunge, while the down-plunge and down-dip extensions of the zone remain open. The deep extensions of the VC1, VC6, North and 388 zones are also targets to test. There is additional

potential in the upper portion of the S-50 Zone and to the southeast of the South Zone (Figure 25.1).

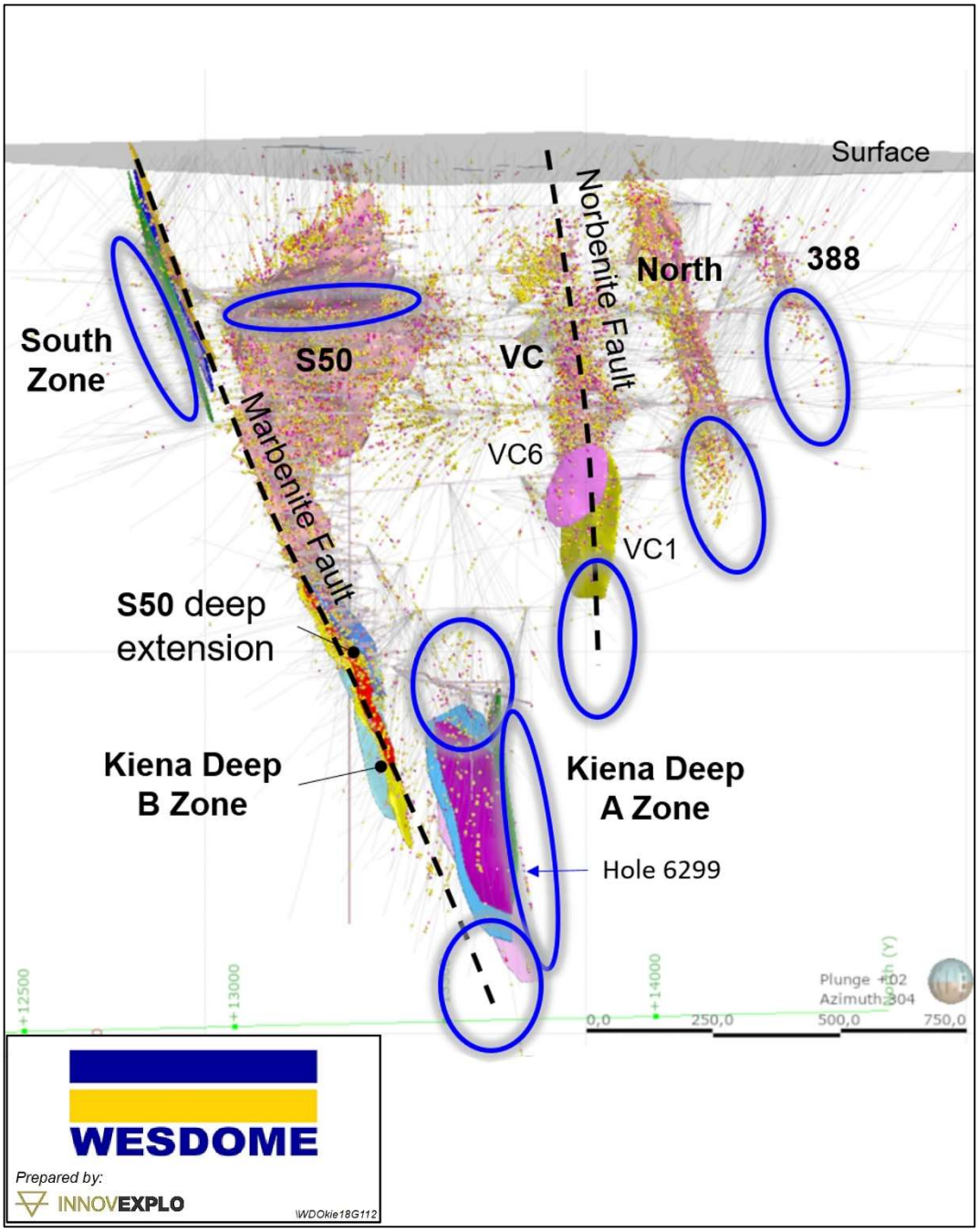

Figure 25.1 – Exploratory potential at Kiena, looking N310 (blue ovals)

25.1 Risks and Opportunities

Table 25.1 identifies the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the future economic outcome of the Project. The

list does not include the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.).

Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting are identified in Table 25.2. Further information and study are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics.

Table 25.1 – Risks for the Project

RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACT	POSSIBLE RISK MITIGATION
North pond tailing reaches maximum capacity	Permitting delays/higher capital cost	Initiate a tailings management study
Geological discontinuity	Loss of mineral resources	Litho-structural model and definition drilling
High-grade values due to down-plunge orientation of holes	Possible bias on metal content related to high-grade values	Intercept zone at 60° to 90° angle
Poor social acceptability	Possibility the Project could not be explored or exploited	Develop a pro-active and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and develop a communication plan. Organize information sessions, publish information on the mining project, and meet with host communities.
Metallurgical recoveries below expectations	Less ounces produced	Bulk sample and additional metallurgical testing.

Table 25.2 – Opportunities for the Project

OPPORTUNITIES	EXPLANATION	POTENTIAL BENEFIT
Infill drilling	Positive results will upgrade part or all inferred resources to indicated resources	More ounces for future PEA
Exploration drilling	Positives results will extend known zones or new zones will be discovered	Increased mineral resources
High-grade values in down-plunge holes	Possible bias on metal content related to a severe capping of high-grade values	More ounces
Historical mineral resources	Some historical resources were not upgraded to NI 43-101 mineral resources due to a lack of information	With more compilation work and more drilling on these zones, there is a potential to increase mineral resources
Include GRG study in future metallurgical testing.	The presence of free gold suggests the addition of a gravity unit would be beneficial for the recovery with high-grade material.	Reduced operational costs

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the 2018 MRE, InnovExplo recommends that the Kiena Mine Complex (the "Project") be advanced to the next phase, which would be a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”). In parallel with the PEA, more work is warranted. Additional exploration/delineation drilling, further geological and structural interpretation and additional metallurgical testwork are recommended to gain a better understanding of the deposit. InnovExplo recommends addressing the following technical aspects of the Project:

- Refine the litho-structural interpretation:
- In this kind of deposit, structural features as well as lithologies have a significant impact on the control on mineralization. Therefore, it is important to improve the understanding of all their impacts. This could also support the identification of additional targets on the Project;
- Conversion drilling:
- Conversion drilling is recommended on the Project to upgrade Inferred Resources to the Indicated category. Additional drilling to evaluate the extension of the zones along the trend and at depth is also recommended. Positive results would potentially add Inferred Resources;
- Exploration drilling:
- The objective of exploration drilling would be to continue to investigate untested gold targets on the Project and any potential lateral and depth extensions. Positive results would potentially add Inferred Resources;
- Metallurgical testing and economics study:
- Additional metallurgical testwork is recommended on mineralized material from multiple zones, more specifically the Kiena Deep A Zone which contains a large amount of visible gold and high-grade mineralization;
- Social licence management:
- Develop a stakeholder mapping and communication plan.

InnovExplo has prepared a cost estimate for the recommended work program to serve as a guideline for the Project. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26.1 – Estimated costs for the recommended work program. The expenditures are estimated at C$26,800,000 (incl. contingencies for each items).

Table 26.1 – Estimated costs for the recommended work program

Recommended Work Program	Cost ($)
Conversion and exploration drilling (50,500 m underground and 9,000 m surface)	5,900,000
Exploration ramp development – 434 m	3,100,000
MRE Update and PEA	500,000
Underground services and backfill	17,300,000
Total	**26,800,000**

InnovExplo is of the opinion that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out, and that the character of the Project is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. InnovExplo believes that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities.

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APPENDIX I – LIST OF MINING TITLES

No. Title	NTS	Type	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration date	Status	Owners (GESTIM reference ID)	Historical Property Name	Royality
2411926	32C04	CDC	1.98	2014-10-14	2019-06-15	Active	Mines Dynacor inc. (2146) 50%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 50%	Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.
2411927	32C04	CDC	16.28	2014-10-14	2019-06-15	Active	Mines Dynacor inc. (2146) 50%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 50%	Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.
2411928	32C04	CDC	3.02	2014-10-14	2019-06-15	Active	Mines Dynacor inc. (2146) 50%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 50%	Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.
2411929	32C04	CDC	1.09	2014-10-14	2019-06-15	Active	Mines Dynacor inc. (2146) 50%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 50%	Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.
2411930	32C04	CDC	9.60	2014-10-14	2019-06-15	Active	Mines Dynacor inc. (2146) 50%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 50%	Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.
2411931	32C04	CDC	12.90	2014-10-14	2019-06-15	Active	Mines Dynacor inc. (2146) 50%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 50%	Maufort	10% NPR to Charlim Exploration Inc.
2415481	32C04	CDC	11.06	2014-11-26	2019-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Isolated Block	No Royalty
2415482	32C04	CDC	36.43	2014-11-26	2019-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe - Isolated Block - Lac Dubuisson	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421972	32C04	CDC	32.63	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421973	32C04	CDC	41.29	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421974	32C04	CDC	7.95	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421975	32C04	CDC	9.55	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421976	32C04	CDC	32.84	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421977	32C04	CDC	11.93	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421978	32C04	CDC	9.99	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2421979	32C04	CDC	41.38	2015-03-13	2019-04-24	Active	9264-7890 Québec inc. (95234) 25%; Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 75%	Siscoe Extension	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2428771	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428772	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428774	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428775	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson - Shawkey	No Royalty
2428776	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Lac Dubuisson - Shawkey	No Royalty
2428777	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Shawkey - Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428778	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Lac Dubuisson - Shawkey	No Royalty
2428779	32C04	CDC	57.45	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe - Vassan - Yankee Clipper	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe - 2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428780	32C04	CDC	57.50	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Kiena West	1% NSR to Jack Stoch
2428781	32C04	CDC	57.50	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty

No. Title	NTS	Type	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration date	Status	Owners (GESTIM reference ID)	Historical Property Name	Royalty
2428782	32C04	CDC	57.50	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428783	32C04	CDC	57.49	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Lac Dubuisson - Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428784	32C04	CDC	57.48	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428785	32C04	CDC	57.48	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428786	32C04	CDC	57.48	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428787	32C04	CDC	57.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428788	32C04	CDC	57.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428789	32C04	CDC	57.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428790	32C04	CDC	57.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428791	32C04	CDC	57.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428792	32C04	CDC	57.46	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome - Yankee Clipper	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428793	32C04	CDC	57.46	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome - Yankee Clipper	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428794	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson - Shawkey	No Royalty
2428795	32C04	CDC	2.26	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428796	32C04	CDC	4.81	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428797	32C04	CDC	54.90	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Shawkey - Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428799	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428802	32C04	CDC	3.54	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428803	32C04	CDC	57.43	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428804	32C04	CDC	45.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome - Yankee Clipper	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428805	32C04	CDC	49.58	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428806	32C04	CDC	57.08	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Audet Block - Dubuisson	2% NSR to Huguette Audet
2428807	32C04	CDC	40.82	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac - Audet Block	2% NSR to Huguette Audet - 2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428808	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Kiena West - Dubuisson	1% NSR to Jack Stoch
2428809	32C04	CDC	57.45	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe - Vassan	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428810	32C04	CDC	13.50	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428811	32C04	CDC	1.58	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Yankee Clipper	2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428813	32C04	CDC	53.96	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428814	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Shawkey	No Royalty
2428815	32C04	CDC	29.94	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428816	32C04	CDC	18.37	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428817	32C04	CDC	57.22	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena West - Rosenbaum	1% NSR to Jack Stoch - 2% NSR to Pierre-André Bigué
2428818	32C04	CDC	13.96	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd

No. Title	NTS	Type	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration date	Status	Owners (GESTIM reference ID)	Historical Property Name	Royality
2428819	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428820	32C04	CDC	28.11	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Shawkey - Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428821	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac - Audet Block	2% NSR to Huguette Audet - 2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428822	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428823	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Shawkey - Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428824	32C04	CDC	2.23	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428825	32C04	CDC	54.70	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome - Callahan	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428826	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Rosenbaum - Dubuisson	2% NSR to Pierre.André Bigué
2428827	32C04	CDC	29.97	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428828	32C04	CDC	0.14	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428829	32C04	CDC	15.78	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Isolated Block	No Royalty
2428830	32C04	CDC	38.02	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428831	32C04	CDC	47.79	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428833	32C04	CDC	57.43	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428834	32C04	CDC	19.17	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428835	32C04	CDC	54.60	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Rosenbaum - Kiena South Block	2% NSR to Pierre.André Bigué
2428836	32C04	CDC	6.78	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428837	32C04	CDC	57.54	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428838	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Shawkey - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428839	32C04	CDC	50.83	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome - Callahan	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428840	32C04	CDC	41.68	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Callahan - Siscoe	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2428841	32C04	CDC	35.74	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Lac Dubuisson - Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428842	32C04	CDC	12.49	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428844	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Rosenbaum - Kiena South Block	2% NSR to Pierre.André Bigué
2428845	32C04	CDC	2.12	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428846	32C04	CDC	33.25	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Shawkey - School Mine	No Royalty
2428847	32C04	CDC	40.48	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Kiena West	1% NSR to Jack Stoch
2428848	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428849	32C04	CDC	37.40	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428852	32C04	CDC	19.78	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428853	32C04	CDC	1.05	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)

No. Title	NTS	Type	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration date	Status	Owners (GESTIM reference ID)	Historical Property Name	Royality
2428854	32C04	CDC	54.33	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Elmac - Audet Block	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet - 2% NSR to Huguette Audet
2428855	32C04	CDC	51.35	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428856	32C04	CDC	32.68	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428857	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428858	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428859	32C04	CDC	50.94	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428860	32C04	CDC	57.45	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428862	32C04	CDC	15.86	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine	No Royalty
2428863	32C04	CDC	5.59	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428864	32C04	CDC	23.96	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine	No Royalty
2428865	32C04	CDC	56.76	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe - Lac Dubuisson	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2428866	32C04	CDC	57.45	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428867	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Rosenbaum - Kiena South Block - Dubuisson	2% NSR to Pierre.André Bigué
2428868	32C04	CDC	28.72	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428870	32C04	CDC	8.79	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428871	32C04	CDC	22.64	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428872	32C04	CDC	4.81	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Isolated Block	No Royalty
2428874	32C04	CDC	44.62	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428877	32C04	CDC	14.98	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428879	32C04	CDC	57.55	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428880	32C04	CDC	57.45	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428882	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428883	32C04	CDC	25.48	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428884	32C04	CDC	14.89	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Rosenbaum - Isolated Block	2% NSR to Pierre.André Bigué
2428885	32C04	CDC	57.51	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena West - Rosenbaum - Dubuisson	1% NSR to Jack Stoch - 2% NSR to Pierre-André Bigué
2428886	32C04	CDC	50.43	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe - Yankee Clipper	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe - 2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428887	32C04	CDC	29.97	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428888	32C04	CDC	7.43	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428889	32C04	CDC	33.96	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Kiena West	1% NSR to Jack Stoch
2428890	32C04	CDC	33.99	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428891	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Audet Block - Dubuisson	2% NSR to Huguette Audet
2428892	32C04	CDC	20.91	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428893	32C04	CDC	29.99	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428894	32C04	CDC	33.94	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
2428897	32C04	CDC	57.45	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe

No. Title	NTS	Type	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration date	Status	Owners (GESTIM reference ID)	Historical Property Name	Royality
2428898	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Shawkey - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428899	32C04	CDC	34.56	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428901	32C04	CDC	54.26	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Elmac	2% NOP to Albert Audet and Daniel Audet
2428902	32C04	CDC	10.55	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428904	32C04	CDC	55.60	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428905	32C04	CDC	0.22	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428906	32C04	CDC	43.02	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Dubuisson - Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428907	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428908	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428910	32C04	CDC	19.55	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428911	32C04	CDC	37.40	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan - Yankee Clipper	2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428912	32C04	CDC	41.22	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428913	32C04	CDC	11.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428915	32C04	CDC	49.74	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2428916	32C04	CDC	1.98	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block - Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428917	32C04	CDC	56.54	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428918	32C04	CDC	31.08	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428920	32C04	CDC	57.55	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428921	32C04	CDC	52.79	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome - Yankee Clipper	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 2% NPR to Jacques Duval and Kenneth Alexander Wheeler
2428922	32C04	CDC	32.74	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine	No Royalty
2428923	32C04	CDC	57.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	School Mine - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428924	32C04	CDC	57.55	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block - Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428925	32C04	CDC	13.47	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428926	32C04	CDC	20.41	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428927	32C04	CDC	57.54	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block - Roy Option - Dubuisson	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428929	32C04	CDC	32.99	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Callahan - Siscoe	1% NSR to Placer Dome (CLA) Ltd - 3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2428930	32C04	CDC	57.55	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428931	32C04	CDC	55.52	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428933	32C04	CDC	56.77	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Rosenbaum - Isolated Block	2% NSR to Pierre.André Bigué
2428935	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lamothe - Vassan	1% NSR to Robert Lamothe
2428936	32C04	CDC	57.54	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block - Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)

No. Title	NTS	Type	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration date	Status	Owners (GESTIM reference ID)	Historical Property Name	Royality
2428937	32C04	CDC	2.08	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena South Block	No Royalty
2428939	32C04	CDC	21.87	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Audet Block - Dubuisson	2% NSR to Huguette Audet
2428940	32C04	CDC	57.44	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428941	32C04	CDC	11.86	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena West	1% NSR to Jack Stoch
2428942	32C04	CDC	54.48	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Lac Dubuisson	No Royalty
2428943	32C04	CDC	1.85	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Roy Option	C$0.25 per metric ton of ore milled to Marie-Louis Roy (6 of 8 claims)
2428944	32C04	CDC	57.53	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Shawkey - School Mine	No Royalty
2428945	32C04	CDC	33.98	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena - Kiena West	1% NSR to Jack Stoch
2428946	32C04	CDC	30.07	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Vassan	No Royalty
2428947	32C04	CDC	10.60	2015-07-16	2019-03-05	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459317	32C04	CDC	12.19	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459318	32C04	CDC	48.76	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459319	32C04	CDC	21.60	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459320	32C04	CDC	11.86	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459321	32C04	CDC	5.29	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459322	32C04	CDC	1.61	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2459323	32C04	CDC	5.60	2016-09-20	2020-06-22	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Wesdome	1% NSR to Dome Mines Ltd
2471205	32C04	CDC	18.92	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471206	32C04	CDC	12.21	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471207	32C04	CDC	50.29	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471208	32C04	CDC	56.42	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471209	32C04	CDC	50.93	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471210	32C04	CDC	31.43	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471211	32C04	CDC	41.65	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471212	32C04	CDC	41.29	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471213	32C04	CDC	41.49	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
2471214	32C04	CDC	29.53	2016-12-22	2020-12-21	Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Siscoe	3% NSR to Dynacor Mines Inc. - 0.5% NSR to Demontigny Resources Inc.
494	32C04	CM	184.07	1962-11-30		Active	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd (84889) 100%	Kiena	No Royalty
TOTAL		184	7047.08						