WESDOME

WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (the "Company"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and reflect management's best estimates and judgements based on currently available information.

Management is also responsible for a system of internal control which is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, liabilities are recognized and that the accounting systems provide timely and accurate financial reports.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities in respect of financial reporting and internal control. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors meets periodically with management and the Company's independent auditors to discuss auditing matters and financial reporting issues. In addition, the Audit Committee reviews the annual financial statements before they are presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Company's independent auditors, Doane Grant Thornton LLP, are appointed by the shareholders to conduct an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Canada, and their report follows.

March 19, 2025	*/s/ Fernando Ragone*
Toronto, Canada	Chief Financial Officer

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and 2023 and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to

the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because of the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Kathleen Quinn.

Doane Grant Thornton LLP

Toronto, Canada
March 19, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Current			
Cash		$ 123,097	$ 41,371
Receivables and prepaids	7	17,182	12,801
Inventories	9	35,274	28,049
Income and mining tax receivable	21	6,245	-
Share consideration receivable and warrants	8, 13	3,346	-
Total current assets		185,144	82,221
Restricted cash	10	2,804	2,718
Deferred financing costs	16	353	882
Mining properties, plant and equipment	11	549,993	524,161
Exploration properties	12	1,339	1,339
Marketable securities	13	4,206	2,646
Share consideration receivable	8	-	1,374
Other long-term assets	7	2,815	3,615
Total assets		$ 746,654	$ 618,956
Liabilities			
Current			
Payables and accruals	15	$ 53,153	$ 42,786
Borrowings	16	-	38,738
Income and mining tax payable	21	-	4,696
Current portion of lease liabilities	17	730	2,895
Total current liabilities		53,883	89,115
Lease liabilities	17	151	829
Deferred income and mining tax liabilities	21	92,653	81,009
Decommissioning provisions	18	29,149	20,703
Total liabilities		175,836	191,656
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Capital stock	19	246,351	238,376
Contributed surplus		9,758	10,161
Retained earnings		316,283	180,752
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(1,574)	(1,989)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		570,818	427,300
Total liabilities and equity		$ 746,654	$ 618,956

Commitments (Note 29)

On behalf of the Board:

/s/ Anthea Bath — *Director*

/s/ Philip C. Yee — *Director*

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except for per share amounts)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Revenues	23	$ 558,184	$ 333,173
Cost of sales	24	(216,049)	(200,234)
Depletion and depreciation		(100,274)	(95,188)
Gross profit		241,861	37,751
Other expenses			
Corporate and general		22,791	18,331
Stock-based compensation	20	3,381	4,093
Retirement costs	30	262	1,190
Exploration and evaluation		11,201	7,728
(Gain) loss on disposal of mining equipment	11	(1,015)	312
Total other expenses		36,620	31,654
Operating income		205,241	6,097
Impairment of investment in associate	14	-	(3,600)
Gain on investments	14	-	80
Share of loss of associate	14	-	(1,156)
Fair value adjustment on share consideration receivable and warrants	8	1,656	(2,383)
Interest expense	25	(2,484)	(4,812)
Accretion of decommissioning provisions	18	(911)	(1,057)
Other income	25	1,484	462
Income (loss) before income and mining taxes		204,986	(6,369)
Income and mining tax expense (recovery)			
Current	21	65,500	1,506
Deferred	21	4,015	(1,688)
Total income and mining tax expense (recovery)		69,515	(182)
Net income (loss)		$ 135,471	$ (6,187)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Change in fair value of marketable securities	13	475	(849)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		$ 135,946	$ (7,036)
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic	22	$ 0.91	$ (0.04)
Diluted	22	$ 0.90	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares (000s)			
Basic	22	149,557	147,611
Diluted	22	150,586	147,611

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Capital Stock: Number of shares	Capital Stock: Amount	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2022		144,080,426	$ 205,361	$ 7,359	$ 186,939	$ (1,140)	$ 398,519
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023		-	-	-	(6,187)	-	(6,187)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(849)	(849)
At-the-Market offering:							
Common shares issued for cash	**19**	4,413,476	31,988	-	-	-	31,988
Agents' fees and issuance costs	**19**	-	(1,020)	-	-	-	(1,020)
Exercise of options	**20**	360,090	756	-	-	-	756
Value attributed to options exercised	**20**	-	304	(304)	-	-	-
Value attributed to RSUs exercised	**20**	62,125	616	(616)	-	-	-
Value attributed to PSUs exercised	**20**	50,611	371	(371)	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	**20**	-	-	4,093	-	-	4,093
Balance, December 31, 2023		148,966,728	$ 238,376	$ 10,161	$ 180,752	$ (1,989)	$ 427,300
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024		**-**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 135,471**	**$ -**	**$ 135,471**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax expense of $164		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**475**	**475**
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments, net of income tax expense of $365		**-**	**-**	**-**	**60**	**(60)**	**-**
Share issuance costs	**19**	**-**	**(103)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(103)**
Exercise of options	**20**	**623,523**	**4,294**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,294**
Value attributed to options exercised	**20**	**-**	**1,475**	**(1,475)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Value attributed to RSUs exercised	**20**	**78,535**	**565**	**(565)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Value attributed to PSUs exercised	**20**	**121,588**	**1,033**	**(1,033)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Value attributed to DSUs exercised	**20**	**100,743**	**711**	**(711)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Stock-based compensation	**20**	**-**	**-**	**3,381**	**-**	**-**	**3,381**
Balance, December 31, 2024		**149,891,117**	**$ 246,351**	**$ 9,758**	**$ 316,283**	**$ (1,574)**	**$ 570,818**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)		**$ 135,471**	$ (6,187)
Depletion and depreciation		**100,274**	95,188
Stock-based compensation	**20**	**3,381**	4,093
Accretion of decommissioning provisions	**18**	**911**	1,057
Income and mining tax expense (recovery)	**21**	**69,515**	(182)
Amortization of deferred financing cost	**16**	**529**	529
Interest expense	**25**	**2,484**	4,812
(Gain) loss on disposal of mining equipment	**11**	**(1,015)**	312
Impairment of investment in associate	**14**	**-**	3,600
Fair value adjustment on share consideration receivable and warrants	**8**	**(1,656)**	2,383
Share of loss of associate	**14**	**-**	1,156
Gain on investments	**14**	**-**	(80)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**25**	**6**	(11)
Net cash from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital and mining and income taxes		**309,900**	106,670
Change in non-cash working capital	**28**	**550**	(15,003)
Mining and income tax (paid) refund		**(69,478)**	9,684
Net cash from operating activities		**240,972**	101,351
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from At-the-Market offering	**19**	**-**	31,988
Agents' fees and issuance costs	**19**	**(103)**	(1,369)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	**16**	**-**	20,000
Repayment of revolving credit facility	**16**	**(38,738)**	(35,960)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**17**	**(2,903)**	(5,182)
Exercise of options	**20**	**4,294**	756
Interest paid	**25**	**(2,484)**	(4,812)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		**(39,934)**	5,421
Investing Activities			
Additions to mining properties	**11**	**(119,472)**	(100,832)
Purchase of exploration property	**12**	**-**	(200)
Investment in marketable securities and warrants	**13**	**(3,633)**	-
Proceeds from sale of Goldshore shares	**14**	**2,864**	3,155
Funds held against standby letter of credit	**10**	**(86)**	(1,542)
Proceeds on disposal of mining equipment	**11**	**1,015**	833
Net cash used in investing activities		**(119,312)**	(98,586)
Increase in cash		**81,726**	8,186
Cash - beginning of year		**41,371**	33,185
Cash - end of year		**$ 123,097**	$ 41,371

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Tabular currency amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except for per share amounts)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. ("Wesdome" or the "Company") is a Canadian focused company with two producing underground gold mines, with one mine in Wawa, Ontario and one mine in Val d'Or, Québec. Eagle River has been in operation for over 30 years. At Kiena, the Company completed a pre-feasibility study in support of the production restart decision and a restart of operations was announced on May 26, 2021. In Q4 2022, the Company declared commercial production at the Kiena mine.

Wesdome has an exploration program both underground and on surface within the mine area and more regionally at both the Eagle River and Kiena. The Company trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "WDO" with a secondary listing on the OTCQX under the symbol "WDOFF". The registered and principal office of the Company is located at 220 Bay Street, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2W4.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("$"), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on March 19, 2025.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company's primary product is gold; other metals produced as part of the extraction process are considered to be by-products arising from production of gold. Revenue relating to the sale of metals is recognized when control of the metal is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products. In determining whether the Company has satisfied the performance obligation, it considers the indicators of the transfer of control, which include, but are not limited to, whether the Company has a present right of payment; the customer has legal title to the asset; the Company has transferred physical possession of the asset to the customer; and the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products.

The performance obligation is satisfied when the physical delivery of gold bullion is made, which is also when the title to the gold passes to the buyer.

During the process of preparing an item of mineral property, plant and equipment available for its intended use, the Company may produce and sell items, such as minerals extracted in the process of constructing the mine. The proceeds from the sale of these items are included in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant & Equipment,* regarding proceeds before intended use.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and highly liquid investments with maturities of less than three months.

(c) Inventories

Inventories consisting of gold bullion, gold in process and ore stockpiles are recorded at the lower of production costs on a weighted average basis and net realizable value ("NRV"). Production costs include costs related to mining, crushing, and mill processing, as well as applicable overhead and depletion.

Ore stockpiles consist of coarse ore that has been extracted from the mine and is available for further processing. Costs are added to stockpiles based on the current mining cost per tonne and removed at an average cost per tonne.

Supplies are valued at the lower of average cost or NRV.

(d) Mining Properties, Plant and Equipment

(i) Cost and valuation

Mining properties, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depletion and any impairment in value. When an asset is disposed of, it is derecognized and the difference between its carrying value and net sales proceeds is recognized as a gain or loss in net income.

(ii) Mining properties, plant and equipment

Mining properties, plant and equipment include expenditures incurred on properties under development, payments related to the acquisition of land and mineral rights and property, plant and equipment which are recorded at cost on initial acquisition. Cost includes the purchase price and the directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring an asset to the location and condition necessary for the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Mine development costs incurred to expand operating capacity, develop new ore bodies or develop mine areas in advance of current production are capitalized. Mine development costs related to current period production are allocated to inventory as appropriate.

(iii) Depletion and depreciation

Mine development costs, property, and other mining assets whose estimated useful life is the same as the remaining life of the mine are depleted over the mine's estimated life using the units-of-production method ("UOP") calculated based on proven and probable reserves. Equipment and other non-mining assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, or the remaining life of the mine if shorter, to their residual values:

Vehicles	1 to 5 years
Mobile mining fleet	1 to 5 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 6 years
Buildings and bunkhouses	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Where components of an item of property, plant and equipment have a different useful life and cost that is significant to the total cost of the item, depreciation and depletion is calculated on each separate component.

Depreciation and depletion methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at a minimum at the end of each year.

(iv) Subsequent costs

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. However, expenditures on major maintenance rebuilds or overhauls are capitalized when it is probable that the expenditures will extend the productive capacity or useful life of an asset. Any remaining costs of previous overhauls relating to the same asset are derecognized. All other expenditures are expensed as incurred.

(e) Mines Under Development

The Company classifies mining projects as mines under development when established mineral resources and reserves have been identified however the project is not yet in commercial production. The Company reclassifies mines under development as mining properties when the project enters into commercial production.

Mines under development are not depreciated until the project enters into commercial production.

(f) Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liabilities

Right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date of a lease. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be paid after the lease's commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if not readily determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. ROU assets are initially measured at cost, which consists of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the lease's commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle or restore the ROU asset, less any lease incentives received. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. If a purchase option is expected to be exercised, the asset is amortized over its useful life.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are re-measured if and when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if and when there is a change in the assessment of whether a purchase, extension or termination option is likely to be exercised. Lease payments for short-term leases, which have a lease term of 12 months or less, leases of low-value assets, as well as leases with variable lease payments are recognized as an expense over the term of such leases.

(g) Exploration and Evaluation Costs

Exploration expenditures reflect the costs related to the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits. Exploration expenditures typically include costs associated with sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore.

Evaluation expenditures reflect costs incurred at exploration projects related to establishing the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral deposits identified through exploration or asset acquisition.

Evaluation expenditures include the cost of:

(i) establishing the volume and grade of deposits through drilling of core samples, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body that is classified as either a mineral resource or a proven and probable reserve,

(ii) determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes,

(iii) studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements,

(iv) permitting activities, and

(v) economic evaluations to determine whether development of the mineralized material is commercially justified, including scoping, prefeasibility and final feasibility studies.

All expenditures relating to exploration and evaluation activities are expensed until technical feasibility and commercial viability have been determined by the Company. Costs incurred after determining that a project is technically feasible and commercially viable are capitalized as incurred under exploration properties until such time as the Company expects that mineral resources will be converted to mineral reserves within a reasonable period and mine development commences. Thereafter, accumulated exploration and evaluation costs for the project are tested for impairment and are reclassified to mines under development. Exploration and evaluation costs of abandoned properties are expensed in the period in which the project is abandoned.

(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash generating units ("CGUs")). The Company's CGUs are its individual operating mine sites and exploration properties. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews and evaluates its mining and exploration properties either individually or at the CGU level to determine whether the carrying amount of the asset exceeds their recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the excess is fully provided for, in the financial period of determination.

The recoverable amount of a mine site or exploration property is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and its value-in-use ("VIU"). The FVLCD is estimated as the recoverable amount resulting from the sale of an asset or CGU, less the costs of disposal. The VIU is estimated as the discounted future pre-tax cash flows expected to be derived from a CGU or an asset. If the recoverable amount of a CGU or an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as operating expenses in the period they are incurred. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of the related asset is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset previously. Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period the reversals occur.

(i) Income and Mining Taxes

Income and mining taxes are calculated using the liability method where current income and mining taxes are recognized as an expense for the estimated income or mining taxes payable for the current period.

Deferred income and mining tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and on unclaimed losses carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that deductions, credits and tax losses can be utilized, and are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse or losses are expected to be utilized. Deferred income and mining taxes relating to the initial recognition of an asset or liability are not recognized in transactions that, at the time of transactions, neither affect the accounting nor taxable income, or are the result of a business acquisition. The deferred tax relating to items recorded in other comprehensive income is linked to these items for reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off deferred tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

(j) Investment in Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the ability to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without having control or joint control over those policies. In general, significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company has between 20% and 50% of voting power unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the Company does not have significant influence.

The Company accounts for investment in associate using the equity method from the effective date of commencement of significant influence until the date that the Company ceases to have significant influence. In accordance with the equity method, the Company's investment in associate is initially recognized at cost and subsequently decreased or increased to recognize the Company's share of net earnings/loss and other comprehensive earnings/loss of the associate and any impairment loss after initial recognition.

When the Company ceases to equity account for an investment because of a loss of significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associate is impaired.

(k) Equity and Reserves

Capital stock represents the consideration received for shares that have been issued, net of related issuance costs.

Contributed surplus includes the value of share-based payments, net of the value of expired and exercised grants.

Retained earnings represents accumulated retained earnings from all current and prior periods. Amounts related to expired stock options are reclassified from contributed surplus to retained earnings upon expiry of the stock options.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss includes the unrealized gains and losses of available-for-sale financial assets.

(l) Employee Benefits

(i) Salaries and short-term employee benefits

Salaries and short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Pension plan

The Company has a defined contribution plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions through a separate entity. Under this plan, the Company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense when due.

(m) Provisions

(i) General

Provisions are recognized when present obligations, as a result of a past event, is expected to result in an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. The timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are based on the most reliable information available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the current best estimate.

(ii) Decommissioning provisions

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various government laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and will continue to make expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Decommissioning costs expected to be incurred in the future are estimated by the Company's management based on the information available to them.

The Company’s estimates are reviewed each reporting period for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, and changes in estimates to the timing and amounts of cash flows. Management considers the Bank of Canada bond rate related to the life of mine when determining the discount rate. The rate is subsequently adjusted for risk to allow for the indeterminate nature of the mine life.

Estimated decommissioning costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, based on the net present value of estimated future costs with an offsetting amount being recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the corresponding mining asset. This asset is amortized on a UOP basis over the estimated life of the mine while the corresponding provisions accrete to its undiscounted value by the end of the mine’s life.

(n) Financial Instrument Classification and Measurement

Financial instruments are measured on initial recognition at fair value, and, in the case of financial instruments other than those classified as ‘‘fair value through profit and loss” (“FVTPL”), directly attributable transaction costs.

(i) Recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company’s statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL. The directly attributable transactions costs of financial assets and liabilities as at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on the classification of such assets and liabilities.

(ii) Classification of financial assets

Amortized cost:

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The amortized cost of financial assets is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal payments, plus the cumulative amortization using effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The Company’s financial assets measured at amortized costs primarily include cash and other receivables included in current assets.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”):

Equity securities which are not held for trading and which the Company has irrevocably elected at initial recognition are recognized in this category. Marketable securities classified as FVOCI are initially recorded at fair value at the date of purchase plus directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at their fair value based on the quoted market prices with unrealized gains or losses reported as other comprehensive income or loss.

Fair value through profit and loss:

The Company’s share consideration receivable, warrants and any equity securities held for trading is measured at FVTPL. This may create future fluctuations in the Company’s net income and total comprehensive income.

(iii) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recognized at fair value less any related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost. Any difference between cost and redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the entire period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Interest-bearing borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months from the balance sheet date.

(iv) Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

(o) Stock-based Compensation

The Company's omnibus equity incentive plan (the "2020 Omnibus Plan") is designed to advance the interests of the Company by encouraging employees, officers and directors to have equity participation in the Company through the acquisition of common shares. The types of awards available under the 2020 Omnibus Plan include options, restricted share units ("RSUs"), performance share units ("PSUs") and deferred share units ("DSUs") (collectively, "Awards"). The 2020 Omnibus Plan was established in June 2020 to replace the equity settled common share purchase plan (the "2017 Omnibus Plan"), which was in existence since May 2017.

(i) Stock options

Stock options granted vest over a period of three years. Stock options have an exercise price of no less than the closing price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the options are granted and are exercisable for a period not to exceed five years. The cost of these stock options is measured using the estimated fair value at the date of the grant determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option and stock price volatility. The expected term of options granted is determined based on historical data on the average hold period before exercise, expiry or cancellation. Annually, the estimated forfeiture rate is adjusted for actual forfeitures in the period.

Expected volatility is estimated with reference to the historical volatility of the share price of the Company. The costs are recognized over the vesting period of the option. The total amount recognized as share-based compensation expense is adjusted to reflect the number of options expected to vest at each reporting date. The corresponding credit for these costs is recognized in contributed surplus.

(ii) RSUs and PSUs

The RSUs and PSUs are awarded to executives and are measured at fair value, which is determined based on the closing stock price of the Company at the grant date. The PSUs contain a market condition, which is reflected in the grant date fair value. The fair value of the estimated number of RSUs and PSUs awarded, that are expected to vest is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the vesting period of the RSUs and PSUs with a corresponding amount recorded in contributed surplus until the respective shares are issued in settlement of the RSUs and PSUs. The total amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of RSUs and PSUs expected to vest at each reporting date. The corresponding credit for these costs is recognized in contributed surplus.

(iii) DSUs

DSUs awarded to non-executive directors will be settled in equity and are measured at the fair value which is determined based on the closing stock price of the Company at the grant date. The total amount is recognized as an expense at the grant date with the corresponding credit recognized in contributed surplus.

(p) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to assets are reduced from the carrying amount of the asset. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

(q) Operating Segments

A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (operating segments), and/or by its geographical location (geographical segments), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company considers each of its mine sites as reportable segments for financial reporting purposes. The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the President and Chief Executive Officer.

The Company operates in one industry segment, the gold mining and related activities industry including exploration, extraction, processing and decommissioning. All of the Company's operations are located within one geographical area.

(r) Earnings (loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share ("Basic EPS") is calculated by dividing the net earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share ("Diluted EPS") is calculated using the treasury method of calculating the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The treasury method assumes that outstanding stock options with an average exercise price below the market price of the underlying shares are exercised and the assumed proceeds are used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average price of the common shares for the period.

(s) Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items using year-end exchange rates are recognized in the income statement.

Non-monetary items, if any, measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

(t) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

The Company reclassified net book value of $7.5 million as at December 31, 2023 from ROU assets to company owned assets and depletion for the year 2023 of $5.7 million from company owned assets to ROU assets within property, plant and equipment (Note 11) in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

During the year, the Company presented depletion and depreciation as a separate line item on the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), which was included under Cost of sales in prior years.

These reclassifications and changes in presentation did not impact net income, earnings per share, or the statements of financial position in 2023.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Critical Judgment in Applying Accounting Policies

Exploration and evaluation costs

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

(i) Reserves and resources

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

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

(ii) Commencement of commercial production

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

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

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

(iii) Depletion

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

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

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

(iv) Provision for decommissioning obligations

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

(v) Stock-based compensation

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

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

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

(vi) Income taxes and deferred taxes

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

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

(vii) Recoverability of mining properties, plant and equipment

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

5. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

New standards and interpretations

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

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

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

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

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

Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

Following are the new standards and amendments issued by the IASB which are applicable to the Company's financial statements. The Company will assess the impact of adoption of these standards and amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

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

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

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

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company considers each of its mine sites as reportable segments for financial reporting purposes. While the 'corporate and other' financial information is disclosed separately in the table below, it does not represent an operating segment. Instead, it is provided to facilitate a reconciliation of the financial information related to the mines with the Company's total financial information. Wesdome's Chief Operating Decision Maker, its President and Chief Executive Officer, reviews the operating results, assesses performance and makes capital allocation decisions at the mine sites and corporate office. Segment performance is evaluated based upon a number of measures including operating income before tax, production levels and unit production costs.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Eagle River	**Kiena**	**Corporate and other**	**Total**
Revenues	**$ 310,657**	**$ 247,527**	**$ -**	**$ 558,184**
Cost of sales	**(128,706)**	**(87,343)**	**-**	**(216,049)**
Gross profit excluding depletion and depreciation	**181,951**	**160,184**	**-**	**342,135**
Depletion and depreciation	**(51,990)**	**(47,958)**	**(326)**	**(100,274)**
Corporate and general	**-**	**-**	**(22,791)**	**(22,791)**
Exploration and evaluation	**-**	**-**	**(11,201)**	**(11,201)**
Other	**432**	**(328)**	**(2,987)**	**(2,883)**
Segment income (loss) before taxes	**$ 130,393**	**$ 111,898**	**$ (37,305)**	**$ 204,986**
Income and mining tax expense				**(69,515)**
Net income				**135,471**
Change in fair value of marketable securities				**475**
Total comprehensive income				**$ 135,946**

	Year ended December 31, 2023			
	Eagle River	Kiena	Corporate and other	Total
Revenues	$ 240,563	$ 92,610	$ -	$ 333,173
Cost of sales	(123,689)	(76,545)	-	(200,234)
Gross profit excluding depletion and depreciation	116,874	16,065	-	132,939
Depletion and depreciation	(48,279)	(46,615)	(294)	(95,188)
Corporate and general	-	-	(18,331)	(18,331)
Exploration and evaluation	-	-	(7,728)	(7,728)
Impairment of investment in associate	-	-	(3,600)	(3,600)
Other	(493)	(877)	(13,091)	(14,461)
Segment income (loss) before taxes	$ 68,102	$ (31,427)	$ (43,044)	$ (6,369)
Income and mining tax recovery				182
Net loss				(6,187)
Change in fair value of marketable securities				(849)
Total comprehensive loss				$ (7,036)

	As at December 31, 2024			
	Eagle River	**Kiena**	**Corporate and other**	**Total**
Total assets	**$ 219,066**	**$ 455,054**	**$ 72,534**	**$ 746,654**
Total liabilities	**$ 41,723**	**$ 34,062**	**$ 100,051**	**$ 175,836**

	As at December 31, 2023			
	Eagle River	Kiena	Corporate and other	Total
Total assets	$ 187,109	$ 411,498	$ 20,349	$ 618,956
Total liabilities	$ 35,161	$ 22,783	$ 133,712	$ 191,656

7. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAIDS

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Sales tax receivable	**$ 5,443**	$ 5,249
Vendor deposits	**3,811**	1,087
Current portion of Hydro-Quebec credit	**746**	578
Prepayments and other receivables	**7,182**	5,887
	$ 17,182	$ 12,801

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company obtained a credit of $4.3 million from Quebec Hydro to be used against future energy bills and incurred eligible capital expenditure. The Company recognized a deferred credit asset of $4.3 million which was offset against the cost of property, plant and equipment (Note 11). As at December 31, 2024, $2.8 million (As at December 31, 2023 – $3.6 million) was recognized under other long-term assets and $0.7 million (As at December 31, 2023 – $0.6 million) as current portion of credit from Hydro Quebec under Receivables and Prepaids on the statements of financial position after the recognition of $0.6 million (2023 – $0.1 million) in Cost of sales during the year ended December 31, 2024.

8. SHARE CONSIDERATION RECEIVABLE

On May 31, 2021, Wesdome closed the sale of the Moss Lake Project (the "Project") located in Ontario, Canada (the "Transaction") with Goldshore Resources Inc. ("Goldshore"). Goldshore acquired all of Wesdome's property, assets and rights related to Moss Lake and holds a 100% interest in Moss Lake. Under the terms of the agreement, Wesdome will receive shares of Goldshore in the form of milestone payments consisting of:

- Within 12 months from the closing date, such number of shares as is equal to $5,000,000 divided by the greater of $0.60 and the VWAP of Goldshore shares for twenty trading days prior to the date of issuance (previously received);
- such number of shares as is equal to $7,500,000 divided by the greater of $0.60 and the VWAP of Goldshore shares for twenty trading days prior to the date of issuance upon the earlier of (i) Goldshore completing an updated PEA or pre-feasibility study; and (ii) 30 months from closing;
- such number of shares as is equal to $7,500,000 divided by the greater of $0.60 and the VWAP of Goldshore shares for twenty trading days prior to the date of issuance upon the earlier of (i) Goldshore completing a feasibility study, (ii) the date on which Goldshore makes a development decision on Moss Lake; and (iii) 48 months from closing.

In addition to the share consideration purchase agreement included the grant to Wesdome of a 1.00% net smelter return royalty on all metal production from Moss Lake. Goldshore shall have the right to repurchase the net smelter return royalty for:

- Within 30 months of closing, $3,000,000 in cash and such number of shares as is equal to $2,000,000 divided by the greater of $0.60 and the VWAP of Goldshore shares for fifteen trading days prior to the date of issuance;
- Between 30 – 48 months from closing, $5,500,000 in cash and such number of shares as is equal to $2,000,000 divided by the greater of $0.60 and the VWAP of Goldshore shares for fifteen trading days prior to the date of issuance.

The royalty buyback rights shall expire if not exercised within 48 months of closing. The Company has not assigned a value to the net smelter return royalty because there is currently no timeline or visible path to production before the expiry date. It has a buy back provision for the first four years and will expire in May 2025.

The following table summarizes the change in the carrying amount of the Company's share consideration receivable.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 1,374**	$ 5,570
Milestone shares received	**-**	(1,813)
Fair value adjustment	**1,747**	(2,383)
Balance, end of period	**3,121**	1,374
Less: Current portion	**(3,121)**	-
Long-term portion	**$ -**	$ 1,374

To value the share consideration receivable, each milestone payment is measured using the Monte Carlo simulation method. Management assumed that the payment would be made at five months from the financial statement date. The Company's share consideration receivable is measured at FVTPL. See Note 29 for details regarding the calculation of the Company's share consideration receivable.

9. INVENTORIES

	Notes	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
Gold in process	9(i), (ii)	**$ 16,632**	$ 11,932
Supplies		**12,505**	9,002
Ore stockpiles	9(iii)	**6,137**	7,115
		$ 35,274	$ 28,049

(i) Gold in process inventory consists of both gold doré and gold in process that are awaiting the completion of the final refining process into saleable gold, expected within one month of the financial statement date.

(ii) As at December 31, 2024, gold in process inventory includes Eagle River and Kiena inventory carried at cost of $7.7 million and $8.9 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2023, gold in process inventory includes Eagle River and Kiena inventory carried at cost of $6.7 million and $5.2 million, respectively.

(iii) As at December 31, 2024, ore stockpile inventory includes Eagle River and Kiena inventory carried at cost of $5.8 million and $0.3 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2023, ore stockpile inventory includes Eagle River and Kiena inventory carried at cost of $5.2 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

The amount of inventory recognized as an expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes $4.7 million in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realizable value (2023: $0.5 million).

The amount of inventory recognized as an expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 is $212.6 million (2023: $195.7 million) and is included in cost of sales (Note 24).

10. RESTRICTED CASH

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash deposit related to a mine closure plan (Note 18)	**$ 630**	$ 630
Cash pledged to a bank related to letters of credit	**2,174**	2,088
	$ 2,804	$ 2,718

11. MINING PROPERTIES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Company Owned Assets								Right-of-Use Assets				
	Mining properties			Plant & equipment					Plant & equipment				
	Eagle River	Kiena	Sub-total	Eagle River	Kiena	Corporate	Sub-total	Total	Eagle River	Kiena	Corporate	Total	Grand total
Gross Carrying Amount													
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 222,672	$ 271,743	$ 494,415	$ 83,194	$ 143,668	$ -	$ 226,862	$ 721,277	$ 30,872	$ 2,081	$ 938	$ 33,891	$ 755,168
Additions	23,327	31,573	54,900	22,433	24,204	-	46,637	101,537	-	105	682	787	102,324
Hydro-Quebec rebate (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	(4,302)	-	(4,302)	(4,302)	-	-	-	-	(4,302)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	(15)	(863)	(1,517)	-	(2,380)	(2,395)
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 245,999	$ 303,316	$ 549,315	$ 105,627	$ 163,555	$ -	$ 269,182	$ 818,497	$ 30,009	$ 669	$ 1,620	$ 32,298	$ 850,795
Additions	**30,639**	**54,430**	**85,069**	**26,821**	**15,117**	**-**	**41,938**	**127,007**	**-**	**143**	**-**	**143**	**127,150**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(903)**	**-**	**-**	**(903)**	**(903)**
Balance, December 31, 2024	**$ 276,638**	**$ 357,746**	**$ 634,384**	**$ 132,448**	**$ 178,672**	**$ -**	**$ 311,120**	**$ 945,504**	**$ 29,106**	**$ 812**	**$ 1,620**	**$ 31,538**	**$ 977,042**
Accumulated Depletion													
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 124,837	$ 35,386	$ 160,223	$ 43,634	$ 9,337	$ -	$ 52,971	$ 213,194	$ 14,946	$ 305	$ 863	$ 16,114	$ 229,308
Depletion	32,190	28,953	61,143	11,207	19,456	-	30,663	91,806	5,654	153	183	5,990	97,796
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	(6)	(205)	(259)	-	(464)	(470)
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 157,027	$ 64,339	$ 221,366	$ 54,841	$ 28,787	$ -	$ 83,628	$ 304,994	$ 20,395	$ 199	$ 1,046	$ 21,640	$ 326,634
Depletion	**33,221**	**27,019**	**60,240**	**15,601**	**21,228**	**-**	**36,829**	**97,069**	**3,921**	**113**	**215**	**4,249**	**101,318**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(903)**	**-**	**-**	**(903)**	**(903)**
Balance, December 31, 2024	**$ 190,248**	**$ 91,358**	**$ 281,606**	**$ 70,442**	**$ 50,015**	**$ -**	**$ 120,457**	**$ 402,063**	**$ 23,413**	**$ 312**	**$ 1,261**	**$ 24,986**	**$ 427,049**
Net carrying amount													
December 31, 2023	$ 88,972	$ 238,977	$ 327,949	$ 50,786	$ 134,768	$ -	$ 185,554	$ 513,503	$ 9,614	$ 470	$ 574	$ 10,658	$ 524,161
December 31, 2024	**$ 86,390**	**$ 266,388**	**$ 352,778**	**$ 62,006**	**$ 128,657**	**$ -**	**$ 190,663**	**$ 543,441**	**$ 5,693**	**$ 500**	**$ 359**	**$ 6,552**	**$ 549,993**

(i) Eagle River

Eagle River consists of the Eagle River mine and the Eagle River mill and all related infrastructure and equipment. The Eagle River mine is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty.

(ii) Kiena

Kiena consists of the Kiena mine concession, Kiena mill, related infrastructure and equipment and land position in the Township of Dubuisson, Quebec. The Kiena mine is not subject to any underlying royalties. Mining properties at Kiena include mines under development of $19.3 million as at December 31, 2024.

12. EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

	Kiena		Eagle River		Total	
Balance, December 31, 2022	$	1,139	$	-	$	1,139
Purchase of exploration property		-		200		200
Balance, December 31, 2023 and 2024	**$**	**1,139**	**$**	**200**	**$**	**1,339**

The following table summarizes the Net Smelter Royalties ("NSR"), Net Operating Profit royalty ("NOP") and Net Profit Royalty ("NPR") which would become payable in the event the Company operates its exploration properties.

Property Description	Location	Royalty
Kiena		
Wesdome Property	Quebec	1% NSR
Shawkey South	Quebec	1% NSR
Siscoe Property	Quebec	3.5% NSR
Siscoe Extension Property	Quebec	3.5% NSR
Lamothe Property	Quebec	1% NSR
Callahan Property	Quebec	1% NSR
Yankee Clipper Property	Quebec	2% NPR
Audet Block	Quebec	2% NSR
Elmac	Quebec	2% NOP
Kiena West	Quebec	1% NSR
Maufort	Quebec	10% NPR
Rosenbaum	Quebec	2% NSR
Roy Option	Quebec	$0.25 per tonne milled
Tarmac	Quebec	1% NSR
Eagle River		
Mishi Mine and Mill Area		
Magnacon Mine/Mill	Ontario	1.5% NSR
Magnacon East	Ontario	2% NSR
IAMGOLD - 5 Staked Claims	Ontario	1% NSR
Eagle River Mine Area		
3 blocks NW of Eagle Mine	Ontario	1% NSR
2 blocks E and W of Mine	Ontario	2% NSR

13. INVESTMENT IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND WARRANTS

In January, 2024, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement for the purchase of 5,800,000 units of Angus Gold Inc. (“Angus”) at a price of $0.57 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of Angus and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of Angus (each whole common share purchase warrant (a “Warrant”). Each Warrant entitles the Company to acquire one common share of Angus (a “Warrant Share”) at a price of $0.80 per Warrant Share for a period of 24-months from the date of issuance.

In June 2024, the Company purchased additional 500,000 units at a price of $0.56 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of Angus and one-half of one Warrant. Each Warrant entitles the Company to acquire one Warrant Share at a price of $0.80 per Warrant Share for a period of 24-months from the date of issuance.

The Company holds approximately a 10.6% ownership interest in Angus’s issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis and 15.0% on a partially diluted basis assuming the exercise in full of the Warrants. In connection with the Strategic Investment, Angus entered into an investor rights agreement with the Company pursuant to which it has granted the Company customary anti-dilution rights to maintain its equity ownership interest in Angus through the right to participate in future equity financings and a top-up right.

On initial recognition, the common shares in Angus were valued at market price of its shares at $3.4 million and Warrants at $0.4 million. The investment in shares was classified as marketable securities under FVOCI category with net fair value loss of $0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. Warrants were classified under FVTPL category. The day one gain on Warrants of $0.14 million was deferred and amortized over the life of Warrants with net fair value loss of $0.1 million recognized in statements of income. As at December 31, 2024, common shares of Angus are stated at $3.3 million under marketable securities and warrants are stated at $0.2 million under share consideration receivable and warrants on the statements of financial position.

See Note 29 for details regarding the calculation of the warrants fair value.

14. INVESTMENT IN GOLDSHORE RESOURCES INC.

The following table summarizes the change in the carrying amount of the Company’s investment in associate.

Balance, December 31, 2020	$	-
Initial amount recognized upon acquisition		19,555
Share of loss of associate		(497)
Balance, December 31, 2021	$	19,058
Share of loss of associate		(1,652)
Loss on dilution of ownership		(481)
Milestone shares received		3,333
Impairment charge		(11,800)
Balance, December 31, 2022	$	8,458
Gain on dilution of ownership		**137**
Share of loss of associate		**(1,156)**
Impairment charge		**(3,600)**
Loss on reclassification to marketable securities		**(189)**
Transferred to marketable securities		**(3,650)**
Balance, December 31, 2023	**$**	**-**

Goldshore became an associate of the Company on May 31, 2021. As such the Company has recognized only its share of Goldshore's loss and comprehensive loss for the period from June 1, 2021 onwards. The Company recorded an impairment charge on its investment in associate in Q2 2022. The impairment resulted from the significant and prolonged decrease in Goldshore's share price and deterioration of market conditions for exploration companies. Additional impairment charges of $2.7 million were recorded in Q1 2023 and $0.9 million in Q3 2023 due to a continued decrease in Goldshore's share price.

The Company used the FVLCD in calculating the recoverable amount. Goldshore's shares are quoted on an active market and therefore considered a Level 1 input. The Company used an estimate of $0.02 per share as potential costs of disposal.

On November 2, 2023, the Company gave up Board membership in Goldshore. This was considered loss of significant influence combined with the fact that the Company's ownership interest was below 20%, at 18.4%. The Company therefore discontinued equity accounting effective November 2, 2023. In December 2023, the Company sold 31,822,249 common shares of Goldshore Resources Inc. for net proceeds of $3.2 million. The Company also received 12,500,000 common shares pursuant to the second milestone payment relating to share consideration receivable (Note 8). Prior to the sale, the Company held 38,418,333 common shares of Goldshore.

Following these transactions, the Company held 19,096,084 common shares of Goldshore, which were presented under marketable securities on the Company's statements of financial position. The Company sold these shares in May 2024 for net proceeds of $2.9 million and recognized a loss $0.7 million in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024. On derecognition of Goldshore shares, the accumulated gain, net of income tax expense, of $0.1 million in other comprehensive income was transferred to retained earnings.

15. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	**$ 41,727**	$ 31,666
Employee related payables	**9,655**	9,955
Royalties payable	**1,771**	1,165
	$ 53,153	$ 42,786

16. BORROWINGS

Wesdome has access to a senior secured revolving credit facility ("RCF Facility") expiring August 25, 2025, led by a major Canadian Bank in the amount of $150,000,000. As at December 31, 2024, the Company was in full compliance with the financial covenants stipulated under the RCF Facility. The RCF Facility, which will be used for general corporate and working capital purposes, is secured by all of the Company's present and future real and personal property. The RCF Facility is available by way of (i) Canadian dollar Prime Rate or U.S. dollar Base Rate, with interest rates ranging from 1.75% to 2.75% over RCF's Prime Rate or Base Rate, as applicable, (ii) Canadian Overnight Repo Rate ("CORRA") with interest rates ranging from 2.75% to 3.75% over CORRA, and (iii) U.S. dollar Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), with interest rates ranging from 2.75% to 3.75% over SOFR. The actual spread or rate will be determined based on the Company's net leverage ratio. The Facility is also available for letters of credit. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had fully repaid the amount owing under the RCF facility and as of March 19, 2025 the facility remains undrawn. The standby fees on undrawn amounts under the RCF Facility range from 0.62% to 0.84% over SOFR, depending on the Company's Leverage Ratio.

The balance at December 31, 2023 is recorded net of costs of $0.3 million, which were recognized in net income over the term of the loan on an effective interest basis.

17. LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company leases, with options to purchase, certain mining equipment. Future minimum payments under lease obligations are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
No later than one year	**$ 761**	$ 3,034
Later than one year and no later than three years	**155**	863
Total minimum lease payments	**916**	3,897
Less: Interest portion at the weighted average interest rate of 4.01% (2023: 4.66%)	**(35)**	(173)
Total lease liabilities, secured by equipment	**881**	3,724
Less: current portion	**(730)**	(2,895)
Long-term portion	**$ 151**	$ 829

18. DECOMMISSIONING PROVISIONS

The Company is committed to a program of environmental management and protection at its mines, development projects and exploration sites, in compliance with federal and provincial laws and regulations. Filed Closure Plans are in place at both Eagle River and Kiena, these plans are updated and amended as required by the relevant regulatory bodies when material changes are contemplated. Activities at Eagle River are covered under three Closure Plans: Eagle River mill, Eagle River mine, Mishi Pit and Magnacon, the Mishi Pit and Magancon Closure Plans being consolidated. There is one Closure Plan for the entirety of Kiena.

The Company has recorded the decommissioning costs at its active and dormant mine sites on the basis of management's best estimates of future costs to settle the obligations on the life of mine closing date, based on the most current information available on the reporting date. Although the ultimate amount of decommissioning costs is uncertain, the Company estimated its future conceptual decommissioning costs for Eagle River to be $16.5 million and the Kiena to be $14.3 million. The estimated costs have been discounted over a period of six to nine years using discount rates between 3.10% and 3.22% as at December 31, 2024. The Company has provided in aggregate $16.6 million in financial assurances for these future environmental obligations, consolidated for both sites.

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

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

a) Change in decommissioning provisions

The following table presents the reconciliation of the aggregate carrying amount of the obligation associated with the retirement of mining properties:

	Eagle River	**Kiena**	**December 31, 2024**	December 31, 2023
Balance, beginning of the period	**$ 13,306**	**$ 7,397**	**$ 20,703**	$ 18,941
Accretion expense for the period	**583**	**328**	**911**	1,057
Changes in estimates	**2,255**	**5,280**	**7,535**	705
	$ 16,144	**$ 13,005**	**$ 29,149**	$ 20,703

As at December 31, 2024, the decommissioning provision has been increased by $7.5 million for changes in estimates, with the corresponding increase in mining assets, resulting primarily from remeasurement for changes in timelines for Eagle River, changes in inflation and discount rates and from an increase in closure cost estimates for Kiena.

As at December 31, 2023, the decommissioning provision has been increased by $0.7 million for changes in estimates, with the corresponding increase in mining assets, resulting primarily from an increase in closure cost estimates for Kiena.

b) Reclamation bond

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

19. CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized, issued and outstanding common shares
Common shares, no par value, authorized unlimited number of shares, issued and outstanding were 149,891,117 and 148,966,728 for the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

At-the-Market Offering:
On December 2, 2022, the Company entered into an equity distribution agreement with a syndicate of agents for an at-the-market equity distribution program (the "ATM Program").

Pursuant to the ATM Program, the Company may issue and sell up to $100,000,000 in common shares (the "ATM Shares") from treasury. The volume and timing of distributions under the ATM Program, if any, will be determined at the Company's sole discretion, subject to applicable regulatory limitations. The ATM Shares sold under the ATM Program will be sold at or near the prevailing market price on the TSX or the OTCQX, as applicable, at the time of sale. Unless terminated earlier by the Company or the agents as permitted therein, the ATM Program will terminate upon the earlier of:

(a) the date that the aggregate gross sales proceeds of the ATM Shares sold under the ATM Program reaches the amount of $100,000,000; or

(b) 25 months from the commencement date of the program.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company issued 4,413,476 common shares under the ATM Program for gross proceeds of $31,988,000 with aggregate costs of $1,020,000 net of deferred taxes of $349,000.

In August 2023, based on the review of near-term operating and financial projections, the Company's management decided not to use the ATM program to support normal course operations.

In November 2024, the Company renewed its short form base shelf prospectus with the securities regulators in each of the provinces and territories of Canada under the applicable Well-Known Seasoned Issuer procedures. The base shelf prospectus will allow the Company to offer and issue common shares, debt securities, warrants, subscription receipts, units or any combination thereof during the 25-month period over which the base shelf prospectus is effective. The Company has refreshed its base shelf prospectus in order to maintain its financial flexibility as it continues to advance its business plans but has no immediate plans to issue any securities under it at this time and may never proceed with any such issuance. Should the Company decide to offer securities during the 25-month effective period, the specific terms, including the use of proceeds, will be set forth in a prospectus supplement to the short form base shelf prospectus, which will be filed with the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

20. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

On June 2, 2020, the shareholders of the Company approved the 2020 Omnibus Plan pursuant to which it is able to issue share-based long-term incentives. All Service Providers are eligible to receive awards, as defined below, under the 2020 Omnibus Plan. The 2020 Omnibus Plan replaced the Company's existing stock option plans which remain in effect, but no further options will be issued thereunder.

Under the 2020 Omnibus Plan, the maximum number of common shares issuable from treasury pursuant to awards shall not exceed 11,695,556. As at December 31, 2024, awards to purchase 2,361,504 common shares of Wesdome were available for grant under the equity incentive plans.

The following table reflects the continuity of options granted for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	December 31, 2024		**December 31, 2023**	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, beginning of period	**1,540,529**	**8.63**	1,492,510	8.39
Granted	**741,862**	**9.95**	869,335	6.80
Exercised	**(623,523)**	**6.89**	(360,090)	2.10
Forfeited	**(505,856)**	**8.63**	(461,226)	8.84
Outstanding, end of period	**1,153,012**	**9.84**	1,540,529	8.63

On March 18, 2024, the Company granted 656,686 (March 14, 2023 – 770,498) stock options to its employees and officers, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. In May 2024, the Company granted 44,989 (June 30, 2023 – 98,837) stock options to its employees and officers, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. In September 2024, the Company granted 25,743 stock options to an officer of the Company, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. In November 2024, the Company granted 14,444 stock options to an officer of the Company, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. All stock options granted have a three-year vesting term commencing on the anniversary date of the issue.

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $6.89 and $7.14, respectively.

The following table outlines share options outstanding at December 31, 2024:

Range of exercise prices	Outstanding Options: Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price $	Exercisable, in the money Options: Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price $
6.74 - 8.59	379,266	2.84	7.17	140,517	7.82
8.60 - 10.52	520,421	3.48	9.48	96,278	8.67
10.53 - 15.98	253,325	2.90	14.56	117,282	15.74
	1,153,012	3.14	9.84	354,077	10.67

The following table reflects the continuity of RSUs granted for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	December 31, 2024		**December 31, 2023**	
	Number of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value $	Number of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value $
Outstanding, beginning of period	**192,274**	**9.49**	115,688	11.26
Granted	**143,535**	**10.20**	177,779	7.31
Exercised	**(78,535)**	**9.00**	(62,125)	9.91
Forfeited	**(87,589)**	**8.82**	(39,068)	5.79
Outstanding, end of period	**169,685**	**9.67**	192,274	9.49

On March 18, 2024, the Company granted 113,100 RSUs (March 14, 2023 – 95,429) to its employees and officers, under it 2020 Omnibus plan. In May 2024, the Company granted 15,077 RSUs (Q2 2023 – 82,350) to its employees and officers, under it 2020 Omnibus plan. In September 2024, the Company granted 9,946 RSUs to an officer of the Company, under it 2020 Omnibus plan. In November 2024, the Company granted 5,412 RSUs to an officer of the Company, under it 2020 Omnibus plan. The RSUs granted have a three-year vesting term commencing on the anniversary date of the issue.

The following table reflects the continuity of PSUs granted for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	December 31, 2024		**December 31, 2023**	
	Number of PSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value $	Number of PSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value $
Outstanding, beginning of period	**415,568**	**9.59**	299,265	10.54
Granted	**287,071**	**13.83**	266,530	6.79
Exercised	**(121,588)**	**8.50**	(50,611)	7.34
Forfeited	**(232,540)**	**10.14**	(99,616)	8.67
Outstanding, end of period	**348,511**	**10.11**	415,568	9.59

On March 18, 2024, the Company granted 226,200 PSUs (March 14, 2023 – 190,862) to its employees and officers, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. In May 2024, the Company granted 30,154 PSUs (June 30, 2023 – 75,668) to its employees and officers, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. In September 2024, the Company granted 19,893 PSUs to an officer of the Company, under it 2020 Omnibus plan. In November 2024, the Company granted 10,824 PSUs to an officer of the Company, under it 2020 Omnibus plan. The PSUs granted have cliff vesting terms contingent on continued employment at the end of the three-year performance period.

The following table reflects the continuity of DSUs granted for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	December 31, 2024		**December 31, 2023**	
	Number of DSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value $	Number of DSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value $
Outstanding, beginning of period	**540,082**	**7.26**	429,636	6.99
Granted	**94,797**	**10.99**	110,446	8.28
Redeemed	**(100,743)**	**7.06**	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	**534,136**	**7.93**	540,082	7.26

On June 18, 2024, the Company granted 76,918 (2023 – 110,446) DSUs to non-management board members, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. During the last quarter of 2024, the Company granted 17,879 DSUs to non-management board members, under its 2020 Omnibus Plan. All of the DSUs are fully vested at the grant date and become payable upon retirement of the directors.

The fair value of the stock options, RSUs, PSUs and DSUs awarded to employees and officers that will eventually vest, determined as of the date of grant, is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the vesting period of the equity instruments, with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant and the fair value of RSUs, PSUs and DSUs is the market value of the underlying shares as of the date of grant. The PSUs contain a market condition, which is reflected in the grant date fair value of the awards.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, grant date fair value estimates were based on the following variables:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Weighted average fair value, per option ($)	**4.09**	2.51
Weighted average risk-free interest rate (%)	**3.84**	3.75
Weighted average volatility (%)	**51.82**	51.93
Expected life (years)	**3.2**	3.3
Forfeiture rate (%)	**10.82**	8.9

The stock-based compensation expense relating to stock options, RSUs, PSUs and DSUs net of forfeitures for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $3.4 million (2023: $4.1 million).

21. INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax liability arising from temporary differences and unused tax losses are summarized as follows:

	January 1, 2024	Opening Balance Adjustment	Recognized in Equity	Recognized in OCI	Recognized in Profit and Loss	December 31, 2024
Unclaimed non-capital losses and capital losses	$ 1,538	**$ 1**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,196)**	**$ 343**
Investment tax credit	(3)	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Inventory	(1,794)	**2**	**-**	**-**	**(286)**	**(2,078)**
Unclaimed SR&ED expense	105	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**105**
Deductible reclamation costs	5,278	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**2,146**	**7,423**
Unclaimed financing costs	494	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**26**	**519**
IFRS 16 liability	949	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(725)**	**224**
Fixed assets	(82,387)	**341**	**-**	**-**	**(2,691)**	**(84,737)**
Stock compensation	1,542	**(112)**	**-**	**-**	**(234)**	**1,196**
CMT credit	4,401	**1,839**	**-**	**-**	**(6,240)**	**-**
Mining Tax	(10,888)	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**(4,521)**	**(15,410)**
Investment	(244)	**(1)**	**-**	**(164)**	**171**	**(238)**
Net deferred tax liability	$ (81,009)	**$ 2,069**	**$ -**	**$ (164)**	**$ (13,549)**	**$ (92,653)**
Deferred income tax liability	$ (66,394)					**$ (71,979)**
Deferred mining tax liability	(14,615)					**(20,674)**
Net deferred tax liability	$ (81,009)					**$ (92,653)**

	January 1, 2023	Opening Balance Adjustment	Recognized in Equity	Temporary Differences Recognized in the Year	Recognized in Profit and Loss	December 31, 2023
Unclaimed non-capital losses and capital losses	$ 239	$ 1,296	$ -	$ -	$ 3	$ 1,538
Investment tax credit	51	(54)	-	-	-	(3)
Inventory	(1,110)	-	-	-	(684)	(1,794)
Unclaimed SR&ED expense	111	-	-	-	(6)	105
Deductible reclamation costs	4,793	-	-	-	485	5,278
Unclaimed financing costs	113	-	349	-	32	494
IFRS 16 liability	2,349	-	-	-	(1,400)	949
Fixed assets	(77,509)	(6,553)	-	-	1,675	(82,387)
Stock compensation	1,061	-	-	-	481	1,542
CMT credit	4,401	-	-	-	-	4,401
Mining Tax	(15,951)	(213)	-	-	5,276	(10,888)
Investment	(1,498)	(132)	-	(96)	1,482	(244)
Net deferred tax liability	$ (82,950)	$ (5,656)	$ 349	$ (96)	$ 7,344	$ (81,009)
Deferred income tax liability	$ (61,594)					$ (66,394)
Deferred mining tax liability	(21,356)					(14,615)
Net deferred tax liability	$ (82,950)					$ (81,009)

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense at the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 25.46% (2023: 25.49%) to the amounts recognized in the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

	Years Ended December 31, 2024	Years Ended December 31, 2023
Income (loss) before mining and income taxes	**$ 204,986**	$ (6,369)
Expected income tax (expense) recovery	**52,199**	(1,623)
Other permanent differences	**(7,247)**	(606)
Derecognition of deferred tax asset	**127**	298
Mining Taxes	**25,484**	1,426
Rate Change	**(12)**	60
Other	**(1,036)**	263
Income and mining tax expense (recovery)	**$ 69,515**	$ (182)
Attributed to:		
Current income tax expense	**$ 65,500**	$ 1,506
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	**4,015**	(1,688)
	$ 69,515	$ (182)

Deferred tax assets for the following income tax losses and deductible temporary differences were not recorded since their utilization within the foreseeable future is not probable:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Unused earned depletion base	**$ 1,668**	$ 601
Capital losses	**-**	1,139
Total unrecognized income tax losses and deductions	**$ 1,668**	$ 1,740

22. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders	**$ 135,471**	$ (6,187)
Weighted average number of shares, basic (000s)	**149,557**	147,611
Dilutive securities – options, PSU, RSU and DSU (000s)	**1,029**	-
Weighted average number of shares, diluted (000s)	**150,586**	147,611
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.91**	$ (0.04)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.90**	$ (0.04)
Number of shares excluded from diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation due to anti-dilutive effect:		
Options, PSU, RSU and DSU (000s)	**76**	933

23. REVENUES

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenues from mining operations		
Gold	**$ 557,580**	$ 332,867
Silver	**604**	306
	$ 558,184	$ 333,173

24. COST OF SALES

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Mining and processing		
Mining	**$ 112,185**	$ 107,266
Processing	**36,562**	32,187
Site administration and camp costs	**63,855**	56,296
Change in inventories [1]	**(2,592)**	20
	210,010	195,769
Royalties	**6,039**	4,465
	$ 216,049	$ 200,234

(1) Change in inventories		
Ore stock pile inventory	**$ 534**	$ (3,506)
Bullion and in-circuit inventory	**(3,126)**	3,526
	$ (2,592)	$ 20

25. INTEREST AND OTHER

(a) Interest expense

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 17)	**$ 145**	$ 317
Premium on reclamation bonds	**146**	149
Interest on secured credit facility	**2,193**	4,346
	$ 2,484	$ 4,812

(b) Other income (expense)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest income	**$ 2,210**	$ 1,380
Foreign exchange gain	**122**	11
Amortization of deferred financing cost	**(529)**	(529)
Other expense	**(319)**	(400)
	$ 1,484	$ 462

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	**$ 91,783**	$ 83,956
Stock-based compensation	**3,381**	4,093
Long-term benefits	**2,633**	2,270
	$ 97,797	$ 90,319
Allocation of employee benefits		
Salaries and employee benefits expensed to mining and processing expenses	**$ 87,981**	$ 80,054
Salaries and benefits expensed to regional exploration	**986**	1,661
Salaries and employee benefits capitalized to mining properties	**8,830**	8,604
	$ 97,797	$ 90,319

27. RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

Key management of the Company are its Board of Directors and members of executive management. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following payments:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Salaries, director fees and other benefits	**$ 6,056**	$ 5,490
Stock-based compensation	**2,233**	3,436
Termination benefits	**317**	2,056
Long-term benefits	**74**	89
	$ 8,680	$ 11,071

28. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	Notes	Years Ended December 31, 2024	2023
Change in non-cash working capital			
Operating activities			
Accounts receivable and prepaids		**$ (3,862)**	$ 228
Payables and accruals		**10,369**	(11,951)
Income and mining tax payable		**138**	-
Gold in process and ore stockpiles		**(2,592)**	21
Supplies and other		**(3,503)**	(3,301)
		$ 550	$ (15,003)
Non-cash transactions			
Change to decommissioning provisions	**18**	**$ 7,535**	$ 705
Assets acquired under leases	**11**	**143**	787
Milestone shares received	**8**	**-**	1,813
Quebec Hydro rebate	**11**	**-**	4,302
		$ 7,678	$ 7,607

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
b) Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means.
c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

Following table sets out the fair values of recognized financial instruments using the valuation methods and assumptions described below:

	December 31, 2024 Carrying amount	December 31, 2023 Carrying amount
Financial Assets		
Cash	**$ 123,097**	$ 41,371
Accounts receivable	**2,481**	1,868
Warrants	**225**	-
Restricted cash	**2,804**	2,718
Share consideration receivable	**3,121**	1,374
Marketable securities	**4,206**	2,646
	$ 135,934	$ 49,977
Financial Liabilities		
Payables and accruals	**$ 53,153**	$ 42,786
Borrowings	**-**	38,738
	$ 53,153	$ 81,524

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable, restricted cash, payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts. Marketable securities are measured at fair value using quoted prices in active markets which are considered Level 1 inputs. The fair value of the warrants and share consideration receivable is considered a level 3 measurement. The value of share consideration receivable is calculated using the following Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 assumptions.

Type	**Valuation Technique**	**Key Inputs**	**Inter-Relationship Between Significant Inputs and Fair Value Measurements**
Share consideration receivable - short term and long term	The fair value of the share consideration receivable has been calculated using the Monte Carlo simulation method	*Key observable inputs (Level 1)* -stock price at December 31, 2024: $0.25 per share *Key observable inputs (Level 2)* -Risk free interest rate: 3.14% -Dividend yield: 0% *Key unobservable inputs (Level 3)* -Volatility: 92.8%	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: -The share price was higher (lower) -The dividend yield was lower (higher) -The volatility was lower (higher)

The following table presents the potential impact to the Company's net income to changes in the expected volatility.

	Net Income and Total Comprehensive Income	
	Increase	**Decrease**
Expected volatility (10% movement vs. the model input)	**$ 5**	**$ 10**

The fair value of warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs. The fair value estimates of warrants were based on the following variables:

	Acquired in	
	January 2024	**June 2024**
Weighted average fair value, per option ($)	**0.07**	**0.09**
Weighted average risk-free interest rate (%)	**3.05**	**3.04**
Weighted average volatility (%)	**65.13**	**63.32**
Expected life (years)	**1.05**	**1.47**
Dividend yield (%)	**0.00**	**0.00**

Financial Instrument and Related Risks

1) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. The market price movements that could adversely affect the value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities include commodity price risk, foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk.

(a) Commodity price risk

The Company's financial performance is closely linked to the price of gold which is impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company had no gold price hedge contracts in place as at or during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(b) Foreign currency exchange risk

The Company's revenue is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates as the Company's primary product, gold, is priced in U.S. dollars. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place as at or during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of pre-tax earnings and equity in relation to fluctuations in the U.S. dollar denominated gold price for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, with all other variables being constant. These percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in gold price as quoted by the London Market Bullion Association in the preceding 12 months.

Sensitivity analysis	Change	Impact on net earnings
2024	**+/- 10%**	**$ 55,758**
2023	+/- 10%	$ 33,287

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's cash includes highly liquid investments that earn interest at market rates. Fluctuations in market rates of interest do not have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations due to the short-term to maturity of the investments held.

2) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company believes it has access to sufficient capital through internally generated cash flows and equity and debt capital markets. Executive management is also actively involved in the review and approval of planned expenditures.

The following table shows the timing of cash outflows relating to payables and accruals, leases and other financial obligations as at December 31, 2024:

	<1 Year	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Payables and accruals	$ 53,153	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	761	155	-	-
Purchase commitments	46,762	-	-	-
Decommissioning provisions	-	-	-	30,813
Total	$ 100,676	$ 155	$ -	$ 30,813

3) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company minimizes its credit risk by selling its gold exclusively to financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist of consideration receivable, government refunds and credits and advances to vendors on projects at the mines.

The Company estimates its maximum exposure to be the carrying value of cash and receivables. The Company manages the credit risk of cash and receivables by maintaining bank accounts and term deposits with Schedule 1 Canadian banks. The Company's cash is not subject to any external limitations. The Company limits risk on its consideration receivable by entering into business arrangements with highly rated counterparties.

Capital Risk Management

The Company’s capital management objectives are intended to safeguard its ability to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing objectives basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and support any expansionary plans.

The capital of the Company consists of items included in equity net of cash:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total equity	**$ 570,818**	$ 427,300
Cash	**(123,097)**	(41,371)
Capital	**$ 447,721**	$ 385,929

30. RETIREMENT COSTS

The Company made a cash payment of $0.3 million to the former Chief Operating Officer during the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company incurred a total retirement allowance of $2.1 million, which includes a cash payment of $1.2 million and the accelerated vesting of stock-based compensation of $0.9 million to the former Chief Executive Officer during the year ended December 31, 2023.