TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE

EAGLE RIVER MINING COMPLEX

INCLUDING THE EAGLE RIVER GOLD MINE

THE MISHI GOLD MINE AND RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE

(According to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

LOCATION

Mishibishu Lake Area and Point Isacor

Sault Ste Marie Mining Division

Province of Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.
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Prepared by:

George Mannard, P.Geo.
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March 17, 2016

Eagle River Mine – Electric-hydraulic Jumbo Drill
Advancing 750 metre level drift to the 300 zone

Mill – Mineral processing complex
Looking northeast

Surface expression of new parallel zone

Mishi Mine – Open pit at depth of 25 metres
September, 2015, looking east

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SIGNATURE PAGE – WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE EAGLE RIVER MINING COMPLEX

(According to Regulation 43-101 and Form 43-101F1)

Project Location
Mishibishu Lake Area and Point Isacor
Sault Ste Marie Mining Division
Province of Ontario, Canada

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Eagle River Complex, located 50 kilometres due west of Wawa, Ontario, consists of two operating gold mines which have been developed using common infrastructure.

The properties consist of two claim groups totalling over 11,000 hectares, the Eagle River Mine (producing since 1995), the Mishi Mine (producing since 2002) and common mineral processing facilities.

The properties are wholly-owned by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., a Toronto-based mining company listed on the TSX Exchange.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The Eagle River Mine is an underground operation exploiting steeply-inclined quartz veins hosted by an elliptical quartz diorite stock measuring 2.0 kilometre east-west by 0.5 kilometres north-south. Ore shoots are hosted by shear zones following the long axis of the quartz diorite stock.

The Mishi Mine is an open pit mining operation located 2.0 kilometres due west of the mineral processing plant. It is located along a regional thrust fault (the Mishibishu Deformation Zone) which follows a regional volcanic-sedimentary contact. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite in a series of tabular alteration zones accompanied by 5-20% smoky quartz veinlets and lenses.

The deposits are situated, respectively, on the south and north limbs of a synclinally folded minor Archean greenstone belt called the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt. It is geographically and age correlative with the Wawa-Abitibi Subprovince.

1.3 Status of Exploration, Development and Production

The Eagle River Mine is in its 21st year of production. To date, it has produced 1,050,000 ounces of gold from 3.6 million tonnes at an average recovered grade of 9.1 gAu/tonne. Its deepest development to date is at 900 metres below surface. The recent discovery of at least two new significant parallel zones in the west portion of the mine have helped increase Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and have stimulated an increased pace of exploration drilling.

The Mishi Mine is an open pit mining operation that has been intermittently producing since 2002. To date, it has produced 37,000 ounces of gold from 423,000 tonnes of ore at a recovered grade of 2.7 gAu/tonne. Recent investments in milling operations have enabled continuous and increasing production since 2013. Modest surface drilling programs to date have handily increased Mineral Reserves, net of depletion, year over year. The mineralized system is completely open to the west and at depth. An aggressive 2016 exploration drilling program is tracing mineralization to the west.

Current milling operations are running at about 900 tonnes per day treating half Eagle River ore and half Mishi ore.

1.4 Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resource Estimates

Recent exploration and development successes have doubled Eagle River Mineral Reserves since 2012 and doubled Mishi Mineral Reserves since 2011, both net of depletion from ongoing mining.

MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATE *

DECEMBER 31, 2015

Mine	Category	Tonnes	Grade (gAu/tonne)	Contained Ounces
Eagle River	Proven	165,000	10.0	53,000
	Probable	846,000	9.1	247,000
	Proven + Probable	**1,011,000**	**9.2**	**300,000**
Mishi	Proven	157,000	2.2	11,000
	Probable	1,728,000	2.2	120,000
	Proven + Probable	**1,885,000**	**2.2**	**131,000**
TOTAL				**431,000**

ADDITIONAL MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE *

DECEMBER 31, 2015

Mine	Category	Tonnes	Grade (gAu/tonne)	Contained Ounces
Eagle River	Inferred	555,000	9.5	170,000
Mishi Open Pit	Indicated	3,679,000	2.1	248,000
	Inferred	764,000	2.4	59,000
Mishi Underground	Indicated	567,000	4.5	82,000
	Inferred	437,000	5.8	81,000
TOTAL	**Indicated**			**330,000**
	Inferred			**310,000**

***** Numbers reflect rounding to the nearest 1,000 tonnes and ounces (31.03 grams per troy ounce).

All Mineral Resources are in addition to Mineral Reserves.

Mineral Resources have not been incorporated into the current mine plan and therefore do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Reserves are currently sufficient to support mining at proposed increased rates for 6 years.

1.5 Conclusions

The Eagle River Complex is a mature mining operation that demonstrates considerable promise. A modest increase in drilling in recent years has led to new discoveries and has doubled mineral reserves, net of depletion.

The recent recognition of parallel structures at Eagle River has opened our eyes to potential on the doorstep of existing infrastructure. The newly recognized No. 7 and 300 Zones currently comprise 49% of Mineral Reserves and 55% of Mineral Resources at Eagle River. To date, they have only been identified in the west end of the mine, at depth. Surface and underground drilling currently

underway will provide a first pass evaluation of 1.8 kilometres of previously untested potential adjacent existing mine workings.

At the Mishi Mine, Mineral Reserves have consistently increased, net of depletion, over the last 3 years. The life of mine stripping ratio has decreased to 2.5 tonnes of waste rock per tonne of ore. The currently planned pit bottom is to a depth of 70 metres. Indicated open pit Mineral Resources to a depth of 110 metres are double the existing Mineral Reserves base at like grade. Given the existing modest stripping ratio and conservative pit wall slope angles, it is reasonable to assume geotechnical studies planned in 2016 will provide justification to eventually layback the highwall, deepen the ultimate pit limits and transform a portion of Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves. Exploration drilling in 2016 is providing a preliminary pass to investigate potential of the mineralized system to extend an additional 3.0 kilometres westwards.

In light of these favourable developments, the authors propose an investment of $21 million over the next 3 years in primary infrastructure. This includes construction of a new longterm Tailings Management Facility, mill upgrades to improve efficiency and throughput and completion of a new ventilation raise system at Eagle River. The proposed investment is expected to increase throughput and production 40% and represents a Net Present Value of $44.9 million over 5 years discounted at 5% with an assumed gold price of $CDN 1,450 per ounce (current price $CDN 1,650 per ounce, March, 2016).

The mining industry in general is very risky. The authors are currently unaware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political risks that could materially affect these estimates. In fact, given recent severe inflation in new project capital costs and their ever-stretching permitting and regulatory compliance timelines, a modest investment in primary infrastructure at an established mining operation can be interpreted as a relatively low-risk endeavour.

1.6 Recommendations

In order to better realize the potential of the Eagle River Complex, the following recommendations are tabled:

1) Modest infrastructure investment to boost production 40%, including:
   - Tailings Management Facility $15.0 million
   - Mill upgrades/expansion $ 6.5 million
   - Vent Raise system $ 2.2 million

2) Increased exploration drilling to evaluate potential west of Mishi and Eagle River new parallel structures:
   - Mishi West surface drilling (2016) $ 1.9 million
   - Eagle River surface drilling (2016) $ 1.9 million
   - Eagle River underground drilling (2016) $ 2.0 million

3) Accelerate underground development to:
   - open up new drill platforms
   - accelerate development/production sequence
   - add flexibility to mine plan $ 2.0 million/year

4) Initiate property scale regional exploration effort beyond immediate mine areas:
   - compilation (2016) $ 0.1 million
   - detailed Aero Magnetic Survey (2016) $ 0.1 million

5) Assess deepening Mishi Open Pit:
   - Geotechnical Pitwall study (2016) $ 0.1 million

2. INTRODUCTION

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. (Wesdome) is a Toronto-based gold mining company listed on the TSX Exchange under the symbol WDO. The Company is a "Producing Issuer" as defined by National Instrument 43-101. It has been producing gold commercially and continuously since 1988.

The purpose of this report is to provide an updated summary of scientific and technical information concerning exploration, development and production activities at its material property – the Eagle River Complex.

The Eagle River Complex consists of the underground Eagle River Gold Mine, the surface mining operations of the Mishi Gold Mine and the processing plant (mill) and related infrastructure that serves the two mining operations. Although on separate claims groups, these mineral deposits are in such close proximity that they have been developed using common infrastructure.

This report was prompted by three interrelated factors:

1) Recent success in exploration and development has resulted in a doubling of mineral reserves at Eagle River since 2012 and a doubling of mineral reserves at Mishi since 2011, both net of depletion from ongoing mining.
2) Wesdome is in the advanced stages of permitting a new tailings management facility designed to replace the existing facility which is approaching capacity. In light of the favourable mineral reserve growth, Wesdome has tabled a capital investment program designed to concurrently build the new tailings management facility and increase milling capacity and efficiency, thereby, increasing production levels and profitability.
3) In order to complete these investments concurrently, Wesdome is considering the option of prospectus level equity financing.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Eagle River Complex is Wesdome's principal asset. This report is jointly authored by George Mannard, P.Geo., Vice President, Exploration of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and Philip Ng, P.Eng., Chief Operating Officer of Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., who assume overall responsibility for its contents and conclusions. The report complies with the requirements for a technical report of a "Producing Issuer" as set forth in National Instrument 43-101.

George Mannard, P.Geo., has been involved with the property since it was acquired in 1994. His principal responsibility has been to replace mineral reserves. As part of his duties Mr. Mannard has visited the property monthly since 1994.

Philip Ng, P.Eng., has been involved with the property since 2013. His principal responsibility is overseeing all aspects of mining and milling operations and planning. Mr. Ng spends more than half of his time at the property.

The co-authors as "Qualified Persons", not Wesdome, have responsibility for determining the materiality of technical information included in the report.

2.2 Sources of Information

The Eagle River Complex mineral resources and mineral reserves estimates are based on data acquired by exploration and development conducted on the property since 1987. Such data includes production records, geological and assay logs for surface and underground drilling, survey data and sampling information from underground drifts, raises and stopes. Surface mining information includes complete survey, sampling and production data on bench plans. This information is archived at the Eagle River Mine site, the Mishi Mine office, the mill site or the Mine Assay Office in Wawa, Ontario.

Historical financial information is taken from Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and predecessor companies Annual Reports.

Land tenure information was obtained from Ontario government data bases that handle assessment work and status of mining titles.

This technical report uses the metric system of units, deviating only to report ounces of gold. The currency used is the Canadian dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

A complete list of references used in the compilation of this report is provided in Section 27.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Aspects of current production, permitting, environmental management, closure plans, project development, finance, accounting and taxation are sourced to external experts and specialty consulting firms. While the two authors of this report have no reason to doubt any of the information thus obtained, its accuracy has not been independently verified.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The mineral properties controlled by Wesdome are in two groups which total 11,013 hectares of staked claims, patented claims and mining leases.

The Eagle River Group is located 50 kilometres due west of Wawa, Ontario, and the Mishi Group is located 10 kilometres to the north in the Mishibishu Lake area (Figure 1).

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

The Mishi Group consists of 19 patented mining claims, 5 mining leases and 5 staked claims (57 units) covering 3,055 hectares that are 100% owned by Wesdome or wholly-owned subsidiaries. The patented mining claims cover the site of the former Magnacon Mine and existing milling and tailings facilities. They cover both surface and mineral rights and are subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty in favour of Energold Minerals Inc. The easternmost mining lease CLM 404 is subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty in favour of Energold Minerals and 0.5% in favour of Franco-Nevada Corporation. The 5 staked mineral claims are subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty payable to Iamgold Corporation subsidiary Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

The remaining mining leases and site of current mining and exploration activity have no underlying royalties or encumbrances.

Details of the mining leases and patented claims are summarized in Table 1, while a complete listing of mining claims with their expiry dates is provided in Appendix A.

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

Figure 1 Project Location and Access

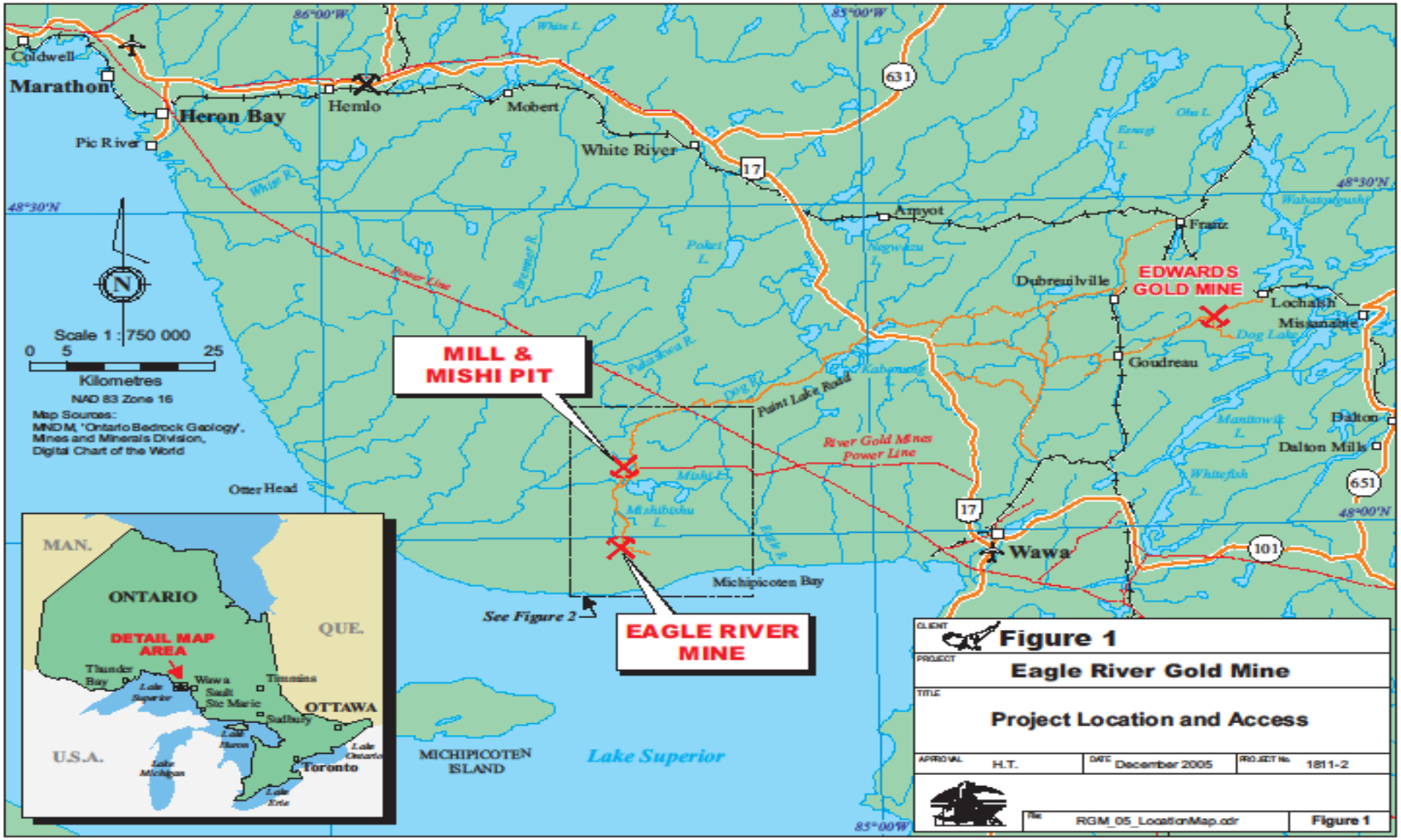
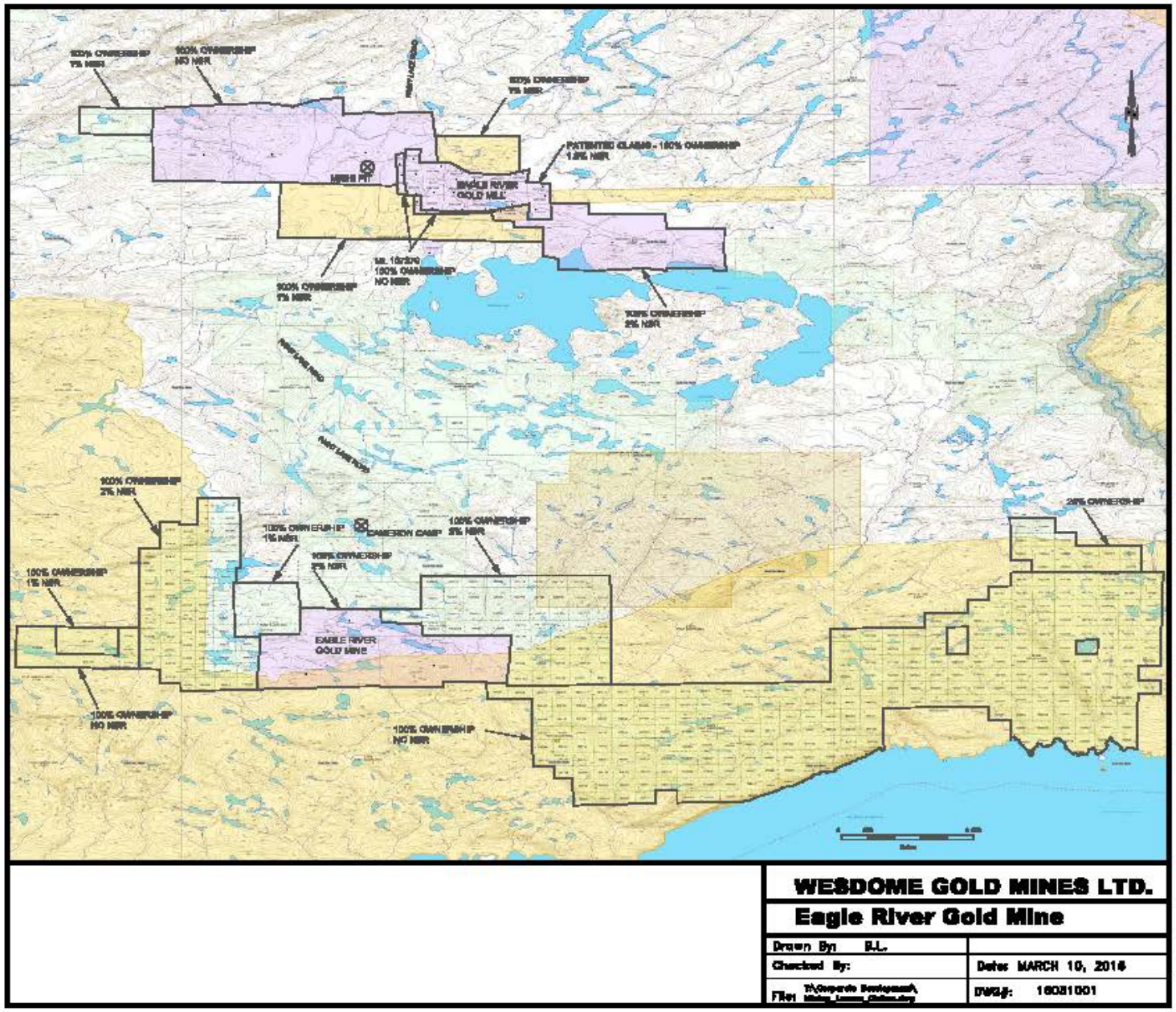


Figure 2 Land Position Ownership



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

Table 1 Eagle River Complex Mining Leases and Patented Claims

No.	Designation	Wesdome Ownership	Area (hectares)	Expiry Dates
CLM 349	Eagle River Mining Lease	100%	368	2033
CLM 350	Eagle River Mining Lease	100%	359	2033
CLM 408	Eagle River Mining Lease	100%	159	2020
Eagle River Block Mining Leases		100%	886	
CLM 377	Mishi Mining Lease	100%	475	2033
CLM 378	Mishi Mining Lease	100%	364	2033
CLM 379	Mishi Mining Lease	100%	341	2033
CLM 404	Mishi/Magnacon East Mining Lease	100%	581	2020
ML 107397	Mishi/Magnacon Mining Lease	100%	38	2022
SSM 11551-53	Patented Claims	100%	60	-
SSM 12264-70	Patented Claims	100%	145	-
SSM 14320-23	Patented Claims	100%	51	-
SSM 14858	Patented Claim	100%	24	-
SSM 14867-69	Patented Claims	100%	44	-
SSM 15216	Patented Claim	100%	20	-
Mishi Block Patents + Mining Leases		100%	2143	
Total Eagle River + Mishi Blocks		100%	3029	

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

Access to the Eagle River Mine site is via road – travelling northwest on Highway 17 for 50 kilometres from Wawa then southward 70 kilometres along the Paint Lake Road. The access road is a secondary gravel road and the trip from Wawa takes about 1.5 hours.

The mill site is at the former Magnacon Mine located 17 kilometres by road north of the Eagle River Mine site. The Mishi Mine site is located 2 kilometres due west of the mill site.

The climate is temperate continental with some marine influence from Lake Superior involving extended fall seasons and late spring arrivals.

Mean annual rainfall is 669 millimetres and mean annual snowfall is 278 centimetres. Over the last 10 years interruptions to Eagle River operations have totalled about 20 weeks due to flooding and lightning strikes affecting infrastructure.

The property is situated in the Algoma Highlands, a rugged plateau steeply incised by north-south drainages fed by SE and SW flowing tributaries. The mine site is situated approximately 320 metres above Lake Superior, near the headwaters of the Eagle River.

The Eagle River area is in the transition area between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Mixed Forest Zone and the Southern Boreal Forest Zone. More specifically, it has been identified as the Superior Section of the Boreal Forest Region with forest cover varying from mixed hardwoods and softwoods to pure stands of black spruce and jack pine.

The property is glacially scoured supporting only rare occurrences of primary morainal till and is dominated by outcrop, thin immature regasols and humus.

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

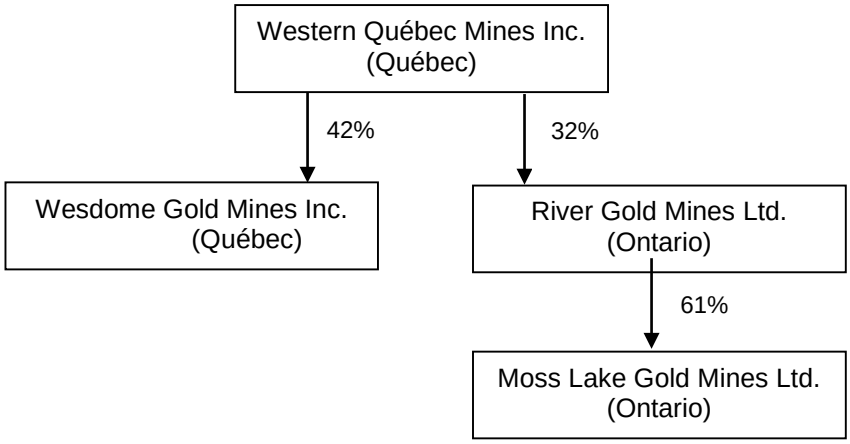
Regionally, mining supplies and services as well as skilled labour are sourced from the mining centres of Timmins and Sudbury. Foundry and office equipment services come from Sault-St. Marie, and the mine and mill sites have high-speed internet and telephone communications via microwave relay provided by Bell Canada.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Corporate History

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

Western Québec became essentially a holding company with the following corporate structure as of December 31, 2005:



A series of transactions followed to rationalize the corporate structure so that the exploration and mining assets were under one corporate entity. River Gold operated the Eagle River and Mishi Mines in Ontario while Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. held the Kiena Mine in Québec.

On February 1, 2006, River Gold Mines Ltd. and Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. completed a merger to form a new company called Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. on the basis of 0.65 shares of River Gold for each share of Wesdome.

On July 10, 2007, a merger was completed with parent company Western Québec Mines Inc. on the basis of 1.45 shares of Wesdome for each share of Western Québec. Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. and its majority owned subsidiary, Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. were the surviving operating entities. A Form 51-102F4 was filed in respect to the merger.

On December 31, 2009, the Company underwent a reorganization involving its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Wesdome Resources Limited ('WRL"), Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. ("WGMI") and Western Québec Mines Inc. ("Western Québec"). WGMI was amalgamated by way of short-form vertical amalgamation with WRL to form "New WGMI". "New WGMI" was then wound up into Wesdome Ltd. by way of dissolution. Western Québec was subsequently wound up into Wesdome Ltd. by way of dissolution. All of these transactions were under the laws of Québec (The Québec Act).

On September 30, 2013, Wesdome completed an amalgamation with Windarra Minerals Ltd. on the basis of 0.1 shares of Wesdome for each Windarra share and on March 21, 2014, completed an amalgamation with Moss Lake Gold Mines Ltd. on the basis of 0.26 shares of Wesdome for each Moss Lake share.

These strategic acquisitions consolidated property ownership and eliminated some royalties. The goal was to consolidate assets under one corporate roof.

6.2 Eagle River Mine

Exploration and Development History

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

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

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

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

On March 1, 1994, Western Québec purchased from Hemlo Gold its 60% interest in the property, a control block of Central Crude stock and certain debts Central Crude owed Hemlo Gold. Western Québec then restructured its interest by vending its property interest

to Central Crude for stock and settling debt via a gold loan payable from future production. Central Crude changed its name to “River Gold Mines Ltd.” and raised $17.3 million in equity financing to bring the property into commercial production.

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

Production History

The Eagle River Mill started processing ore in October, 1995. To December 31, 2015, a total of 3,592,359 tonnes of ore averaging 9.10 grams of gold per tonne from the Eagle River Mine had been milled yielding 1,051,258 ounces of refined gold. This includes bulk sampling by the Eagle River joint venture in 1990 which yielded 9,600 ounces of gold.

Additional mill feed has been supplied from two satellite operations. The Edwards Mine produced 139,692 ounces of gold from 389,550 tonnes at a grade of 11.2 grams of gold per tonne from 1997-2002.

The Mishi open pit yielded 36,860 ounces from 423,019 tonnes at a grade of 2.71 grams of gold per tonne from 2002-2015. This brought total production from regional operations to 1,227,810 ounces. This production history is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 Eagle River Complex Production History

YEAR	TONNES MILLED	RECOVERED GRADE	OUNCES	COMMENT
		EAGLE RIVER MINE		
1990	60,857	4.93	9,646	Noranda - Bulk Sample
1995	28,571	10.56	9,700	Pre-Production
1996	162,075	12.38	64,523	Production
1997	156,294	8.97	45,070	Production
1998	199,464	11.79	75,629	Production
1999	163,156	9.10	47,749	Production
2000	229,262	7.03	51,843	Production
2001	246,198	8.60	68,074	Production
2002	281,603	8.17	73,938	Production
2003	241,926	9.10	70,781	Production
2004	246,012	8.34	65,977	Production
2005	198,217	8.33	53,062	Production
2006	135,100	10.05	43,669	Production
2007	76,676	13.07	32,299	Production
2008	118,961	12.98	49,660	Production
2009	132,004	14.32	60,753	Production
2010	155,554	7.23	36,172	Production
2011	183,984	4.77	28,233	Production
2012	155,020	6.48	32,308	Production
2013	124,861	10.74	42,850	Production
2014	123,375	12.15	48,190	Production
2015	173,189	7.38	41,132	Production
Total:	3,592,359	9.10	1,051,258	
		EDWARDS MINE		
1997-2002	389,550	11.15	139,692	
		MISHI MINE		
2002	20,000	4.41	2,838	
2003	28,090	3.61	3,256	
2004	43,947	3.60	5,086	
2007	43,458	3.14	4,382	
2012	64,915	2.29	4,789	
2013	22,536	3.26	2,362	
2014	67,149	2.12	4,567	
2015	132,924	2.24	9,580	
Total:	423,019	2.71	36,860	
Total Wawa Operations	**4,404,928**	**8.67**	**1,227,810**	

Mineral Reserves History

Mineral reserves published for the Eagle River Mine have remained relatively stable over time, reflecting ongoing development and drilling activities in an active gold quartz vein type mine.

Many of the reserve estimates pre-date the adoption of National Instrument 43-101 standards in 2004. Mineral reserve estimates are performed annually as at December 31 and are tabulated in Table 3. These mineral reserve estimates have employed consistent criteria and methods and have been performed by "Qualified Person" and author, George Mannard, P.Geo., Vice President of Exploration for Wesdome for 21 consecutive years.

Each reserve estimate reflects the amount of drilling and development information available at the time. In general, because consistent parameters and procedures were employed in the estimation process, the historic estimates are comparable and reconcile reasonably with historic production. As development has proceeded, it has opened up new ground for drilling and new reserves have replaced ore mined over the years.

Table 3 Historical Mineral Reserve Estimates

EAGLE RIVER PROVEN & PROBABLE RESERVES

YEAR	TONNES	GRADE	OUNCES
1994	422,000	17.6	239,000
1995	542,000	12.2	212,500
1996	980,000	12.1	381,000
1997	1,164,000	10.9	408,300
1998	1,226,000	10.4	409,400
1999	1,511,400	10.8	523,800
2000	1,211,000	10.1	393,000
2001	899,000	10.5	303,700
2002	1,184,400	9.2	351,000
2003	1,268,000	10.0	407,600
* 2004	873,000	10.3	290,000
* 2005	217,000	11.3	78,000
* 2006	253,000	12.9	105,000
* 2007	265,000	10.8	92,000
* 2008	231,000	9.8	73,000
* 2009	400,000	8.6	110,000
* 2010	345,000	15.0	167,000
* 2011	504,000	10.9	176,000
* 2012	435,000	10.0	140,000
* 2013	520,000	10.1	169,000
* 2014	816,000	10.1	265,000
*** 2015**	**1,011,000**	**9.2**	**300,000**

* Change in reporting standards from National Policy Statement 1A to National Policy 43-101

MISHI MINE PROVEN & PROBABLE RESERVES

YEAR	TONNES	GRADE	OUNCES
2011	709,000	2.5	58,000
2012	1,100,000	2.2	79,000
2013	1,592,000	2.2	112,000
2014	1,786,000	2.1	121,000
2015	**1,885,000**	**2.2**	**131,000**

6.3 Mishi Mine

Exploration and Development History

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

The Magnacon property (Patented Claims) was independently brought into production in 1989 by the Muscocho Group and Windarra Minerals and a mill was built. After only 18 months of production, operations terminated and the mill was placed on care and maintenance in October, 1990. Production totalled 43,275 ounces of gold from 241,000 tonnes milled at a recovered grade of 5.6 gAu/tonne. Reserves and stockpiles were exhausted.

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

The neighbouring Mishi claims were being actively explored by MacMillan Energy Corp in the period 1982-1986. In August, 1986, a joint venture agreement was signed with Granges Exploration Ltd. In the fall of 1986 Granges announced encouraging drilling results from a new discovery. Numerous drilling programs and evaluation studies ensued in the period 1986-1990 before the project became largely inactive. A more detailed tabulation of numerous historic resource/reserve estimates and detailed exploration history beyond the scope of this report is available in a previous technical report (Brousseau and Pelletier, 2010).

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

On September 30, 2013, Wesdome completed an amalgamation with Windarra Minerals Ltd. This essentially cleaned up underlying encumbrances and added 2 contiguous mining leases to the Mishi Group of properties as it exists today (Section 4).

Production History

The complete production history of the Mishi Mine is provided in Table 2. From 2002 to 2007 the mine operated seasonally providing incremental millfeed and wasterock to upgrade tailings management facilities.

On August 25, 2010, an independent 43-101 Technical Report and mineral resource estimate was released (Brousseau and Pelletier, 2010). This was followed by an independent 43-101 Technical Report and Pre-Feasibility study for the Mishi Project, dated January 12, 2011 (Brousseau et al, 2011).

Commercial production resumed January 1, 2012. In the fall of 2013 mining operations were suspended and subsequent production worked off substantial stockpiles, estimated at 81,443 tonnes at 2.8 gAu/tonne at December 31, 2013. Mining operations resumed in October, 2014.

To date, the Mishi Mine has produced 36,860 ounces of gold from 423,019 tonnes milled at an average recovered grade of 2.71 gAu/tonne.

Mineral Reserves History

Mineral reserves estimates as provided by Wesdome's continuous disclosure policy have increased steadily, net of depletion, since 2011 (Table 3). Annually mineral reserves are updated as of December 31.

Over the last two years, investments in progressively increasing the milling capacity and efficiency have had an impact on the operation's performance. As the operation matures, continued milling efficiency gains and decreasing stripping ratios should continue to enhance performance.

To date, production results are reconciling excellently with reserve model estimates.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Mishibishu greenstone belt is a broad arcuate syncline 55 kilometres long east-west and 16 kilometres wide north-south (Figure 3). This belt is part of the Wawa Subprovince of the Archean age Superior Province (Evans, 1942; Bennett and Thurston, 1977).

Supracrustal rocks in the belt are dominated by greenschist facies mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with lesser sedimentary rocks including iron formation and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The belt is surrounded by Archean granitic rocks and includes two internal granitic batholiths occupying the central portion of the belt. Minor intrusions include synvolcanic stocks and sills of intermediate to felsic composition and an array of northeast and northwest striking late Precambrian diabase dykes.

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

Gold in the Mishibishu Lake greenstone belt occurs primarily in quartz vein deposits located within regional zones of deformation (Sage and Heather, 1991). The Mishibishu Deformation Zone follows a volcanic-sedimentary contact in the north limb of the belt hosting the Magnacon and Mishi deposits while the Eagle River Deformation Zone hosts the Eagle River deposit along the south limb of the belt.

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

7.2 Eagle River Geology and Mineralization

Gold bearing quartz veins at Eagle River are hosted primarily by subvertical to steeply north dipping east-west striking shear zones within an elliptical quartz diorite stock with dimensions of 2.0 kilometres east-west and 0.5 kilometres north-south (Figures 4 to 7).

The quartz diorite stock intrudes a steeply dipping north-facing sequence of thin mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, flow breccias and interflow volcaniclastic rocks.

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

Zone 8 is characterized by a series of thick, white laminated quartz vein lenses. The veins vary in thickness from one metre to 15 metres, averaging about 2.5 metres. Commonly portions of the vein system can be selectively mined with mining widths varying between

Figure 3 Regional Geology Map

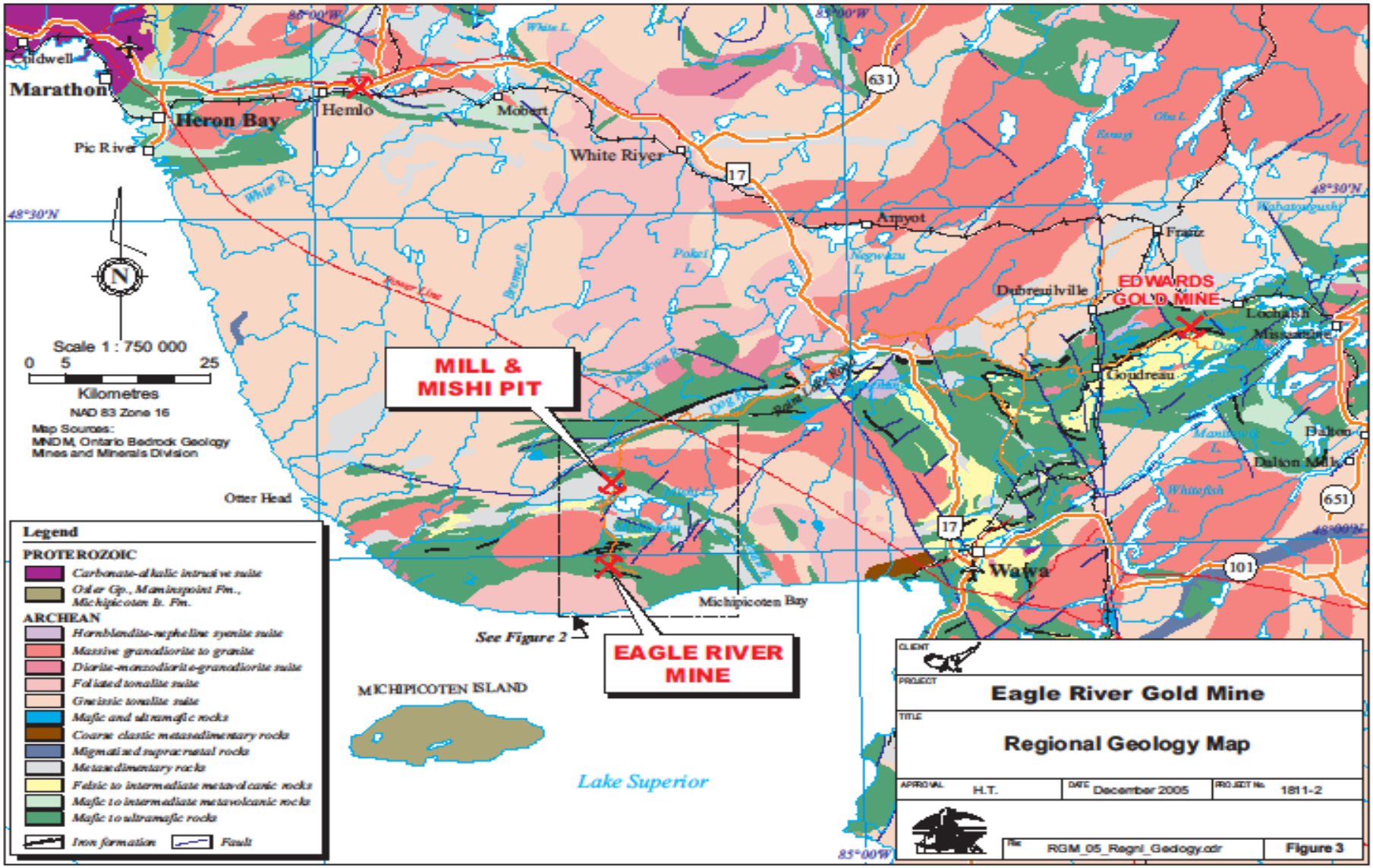


Figure 4 Property Geology Map

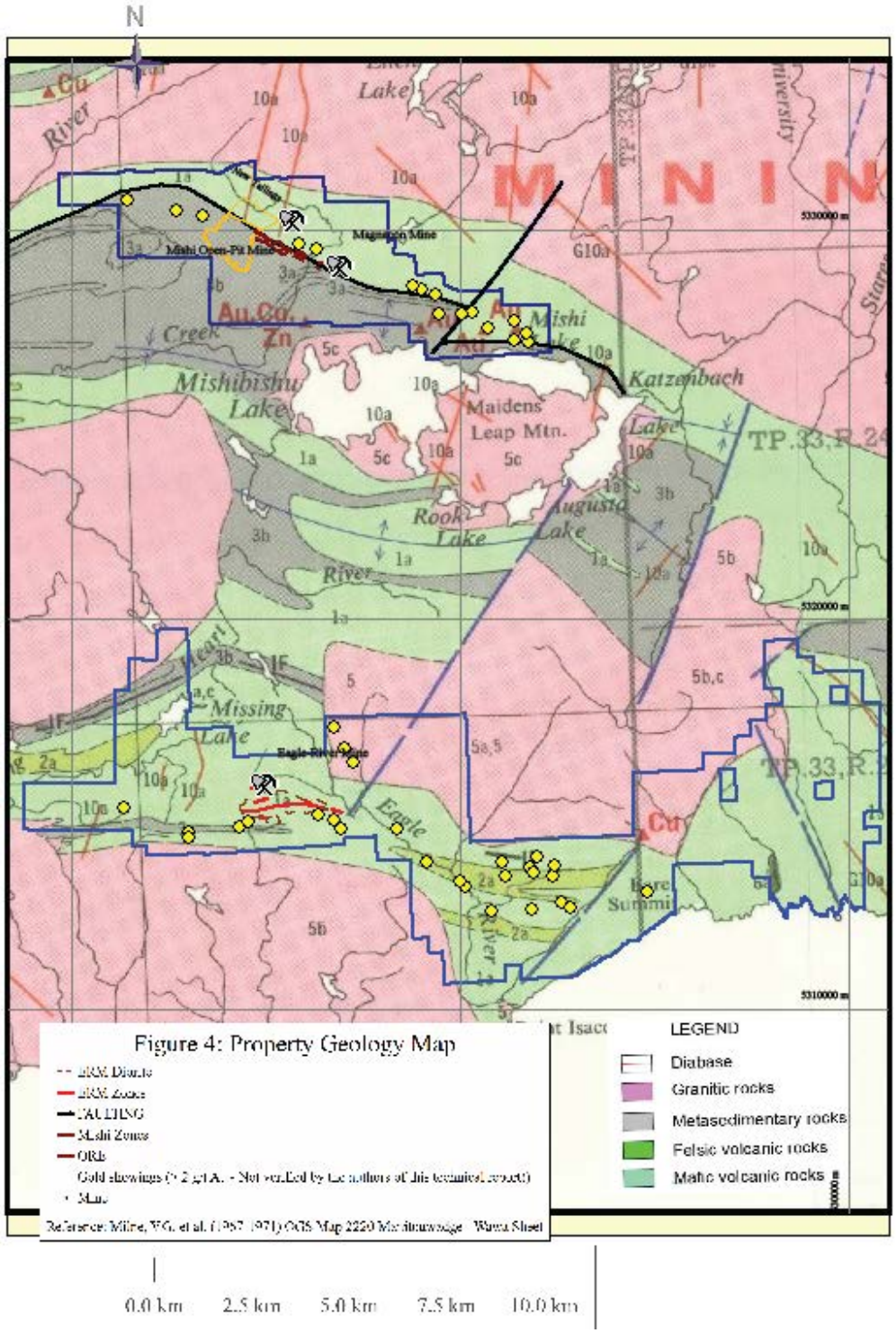


Figure 5 Eagle River 220m Level Plan

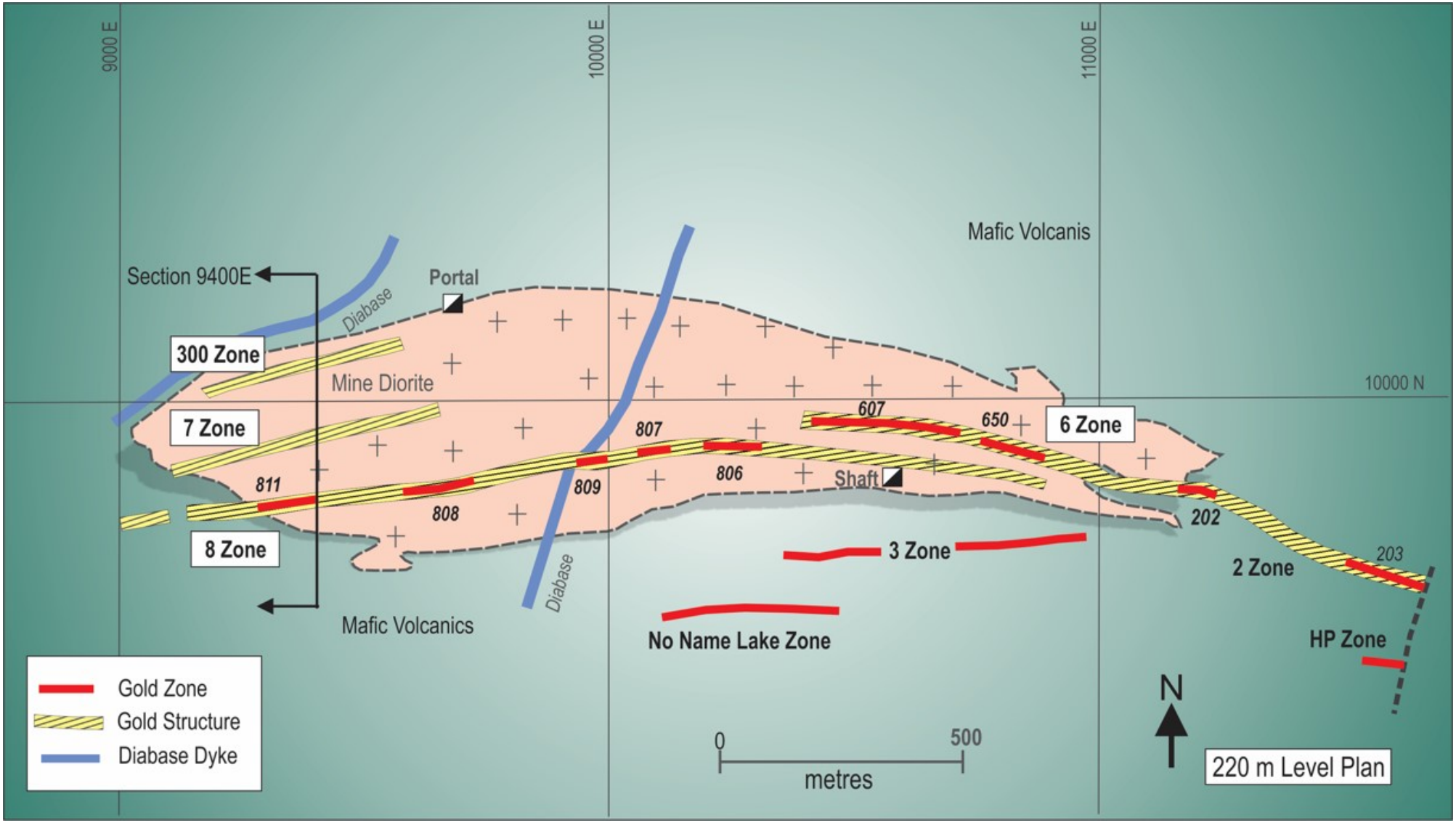


Figure 6 Eagle River Cross Section 9400E

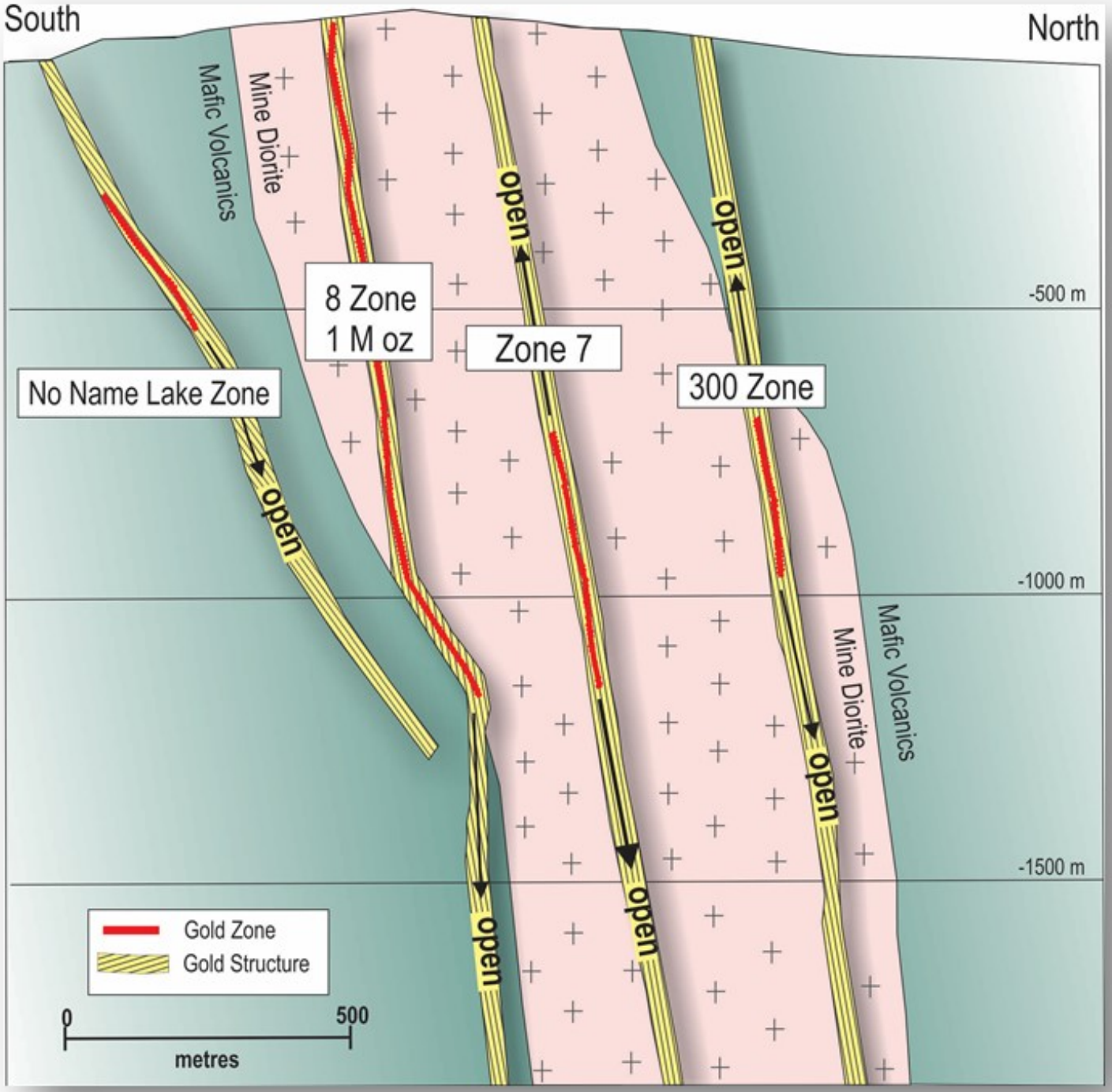
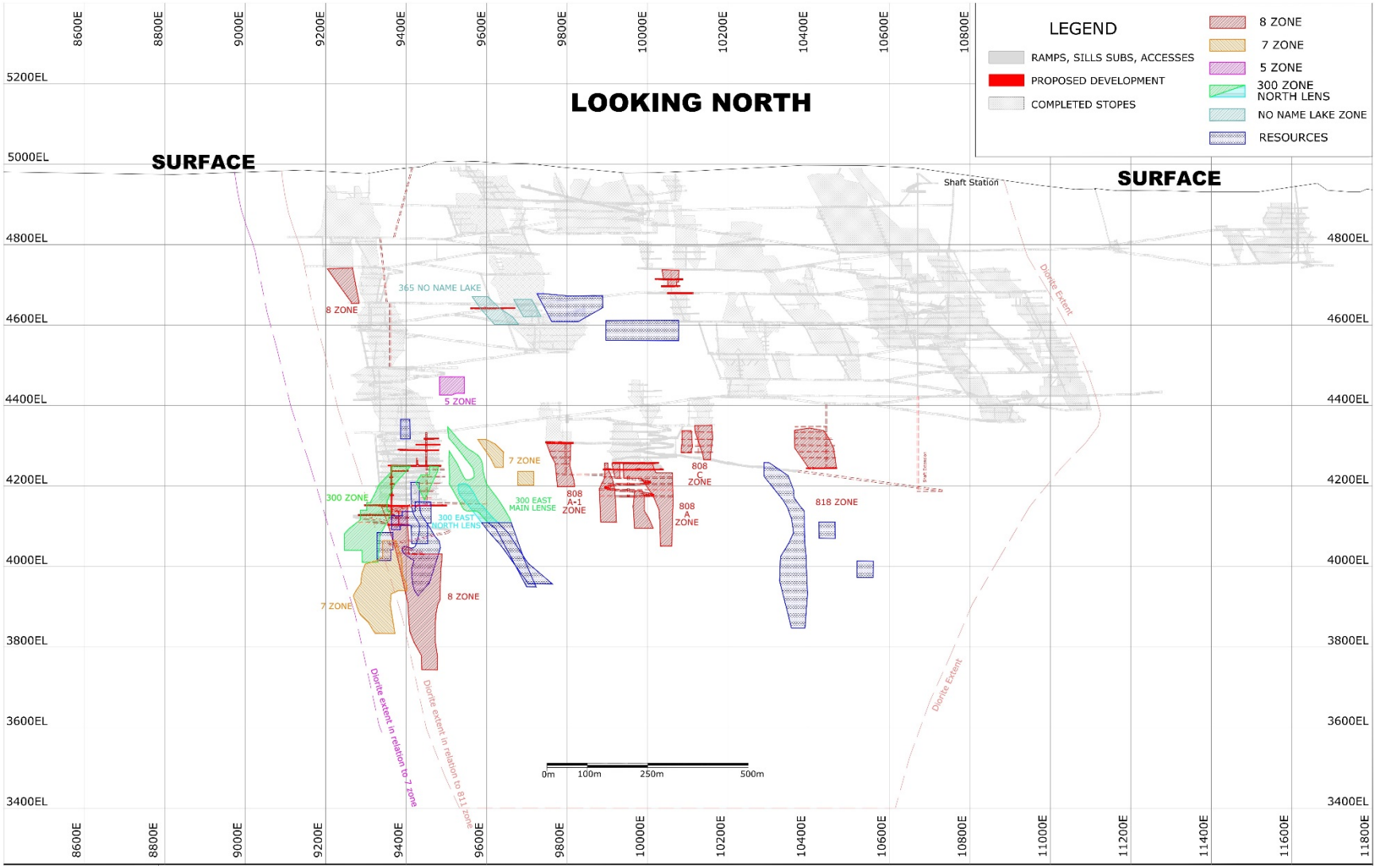


Figure 7 Eagle River Composite Longitudinal Section



1.2 and 7.5 metres. Gold is concentrated in highly strained quartz of grey colour and in sericite-chlorite lamellae with accessory sulphide minerals including pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. The gold grade in Zone 8 has averaged about 8.0 grams of gold per tonne with individual stoping blocks ranging from 5.0 to 12.0 grams of gold per tonne.

Zone 6 is a distinct and discrete shear zone that forms a splay off the shear hosting Zone 8 mineralization. The vein varies in thickness from 0.5 metres to 2.0 metres. Locally the vein is folded back on itself forming tight S-folds or "ballrooms" which form plunging, pipe-like bodies 12 to 15 metres in diameter. Zone 6 is high-grade averaging 12 to 18 grams of gold per tonne and has very competent wall rocks. Because of its high-grade character, Zone 6 traditionally provided economic backbone of the mine until 2008. At a depth of 650 metres the vein structure exits the quartz diorite stock and ceases to carry economic grades.

In general, the ore shoots mined to date occur at a spacing of 400 metres along a 2.4 kilometre strikelength. They appear to be spatially related to an array of oblique 110º striking mafic dykes, which pre-date mineralization and deflect into and out of the shear zones.

Gold mineralization is structurally concentrated within highly strained portions of the various quartz veins. Ore microscopy (Clemson, 1989; Johnston, 1990) indicates that 60% of the gold occurs along quartz-sericite grain contacts, 32% along sulphide-gangue contacts and 1.4% within sulphide grains. The grains are generally less than 500 microns, free milling and 40 to 60% recoverable by gravity methods. Gold grains less than 5 microns account for a negligible percent of the total gold. Free gold generally occurs as a multitude of fine grains which result in a relatively low sub sampling variance generating very good assay precision for a vein type gold deposit.

Since 2008, the bulk of production has come from the 808 and 811 Zones in the western portion of the mine. In 2013, two new parallel zones, the 7 Zone and the 300 Zone were discovered 200 metres and 400 metres north, respectively, of the main 8 Zone shear. Detailed drilling in 2014 defined good grades and initial development and production commenced in 2015. The northern portion of the quartz diorite stock has not been systematically explored. The recent recognition of the potential of these parallel structures across the length of the mine workings forms the basis of the geological model discussed in Item 8 and on which the current exploration program is planned.

7.3 Mishi Mine Geology and Mineralization

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

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

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

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

The mineralization has been traced at shallow depth with detailed drilling over a 1.1 kilometre strikelength, to date. It remains open to the west and at depth (Figures 8-11). Towards the east an interpreted discontinuity (crossfault?) exists. It is currently speculated that the favourable structure would swing south of the former Magnacon Mine.

In 2016, Wesdome has launched an exploration drilling program to trace the mineralization to the west and at depth.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Both the Eagle River and Mishi deposits are mesothermal lode gold deposits hosted by Archean Greenstone Belts.

The Eagle River deposit has been described as a vein type deposit along a regional deformation zone with discrete brittle-ductile shears localized along lithological contacts (Heather 1986 and 1991). Due to 45º to 70º east-plunging lineations, he speculates on a simple shear model with oblique-slip displacement.

Work by Johnston (1990) refutes a simple shear model by observing gold-bearing quartz is highly strained and recrystallized commonly displaying stylolytic textures. Gold occurs at quartz vein boundaries and in stylolites. Gold predates the straining of the quartz. Structural observations over the last 20 years support Johnston's view that deformation of the mineralized zones is attributable mainly to pure strain.

The current structural model involves progressive deformation of pre-existing veins in accordion-style folding to eventually reach their current tabular geometries.

The recent recognition of significant new parallel zones to the north coupled with 3D modelling of the mine geology have refined our exploration model. The quartz diorite stock is the most favourable hostrock observed to date. It dips more shallowly north than the gold-bearing structures. In the west end of the mine, parallel shear structures carrying gold-quartz veins have been identified at approximately 100 metre intervals to the north of the main 8 Zone shear which has produced the bulk of historic production. Drilling will test the north portion of the quartz diorite which has never been tested over the length of the mine workings (an additional 1.8 kilometres). Surface drilling will step back to the north and systematically test for further parallel structures in the untested volcanic rocks to the north. Identified structures will be projected to depth where they will enter the favourable quartz diorite and guide future underground exploration targets (Figure 12).

The Mishi deposit is somewhat different. Gold occurs primarily with subordinate, discontinuous quartz veins and lenses. The Mishibishu Deformation Zone appears to be actually comprised of several discrete parallel shear zones where original rock fabrics have been totally destroyed. The M2 and M6 shears are the most extensive to date having been drilled and mapped for 2 kilometres in an east-west direction. As suggested by Brousseau and Pelletier (2010), it is most likely that all rock types have been transposed into parallelism. This would explain the distinct geometries of the folded, transposed and dislocated smoky quartz vein systems associated with the mineralized zones.

In 2016, a systematic surface drilling program will trace these structures and mineralized zones westwards for an additional 3 kilometres at shallow depths.

Figure 8 Mishi Mine – 3D View Demonstrating Drill Coverage

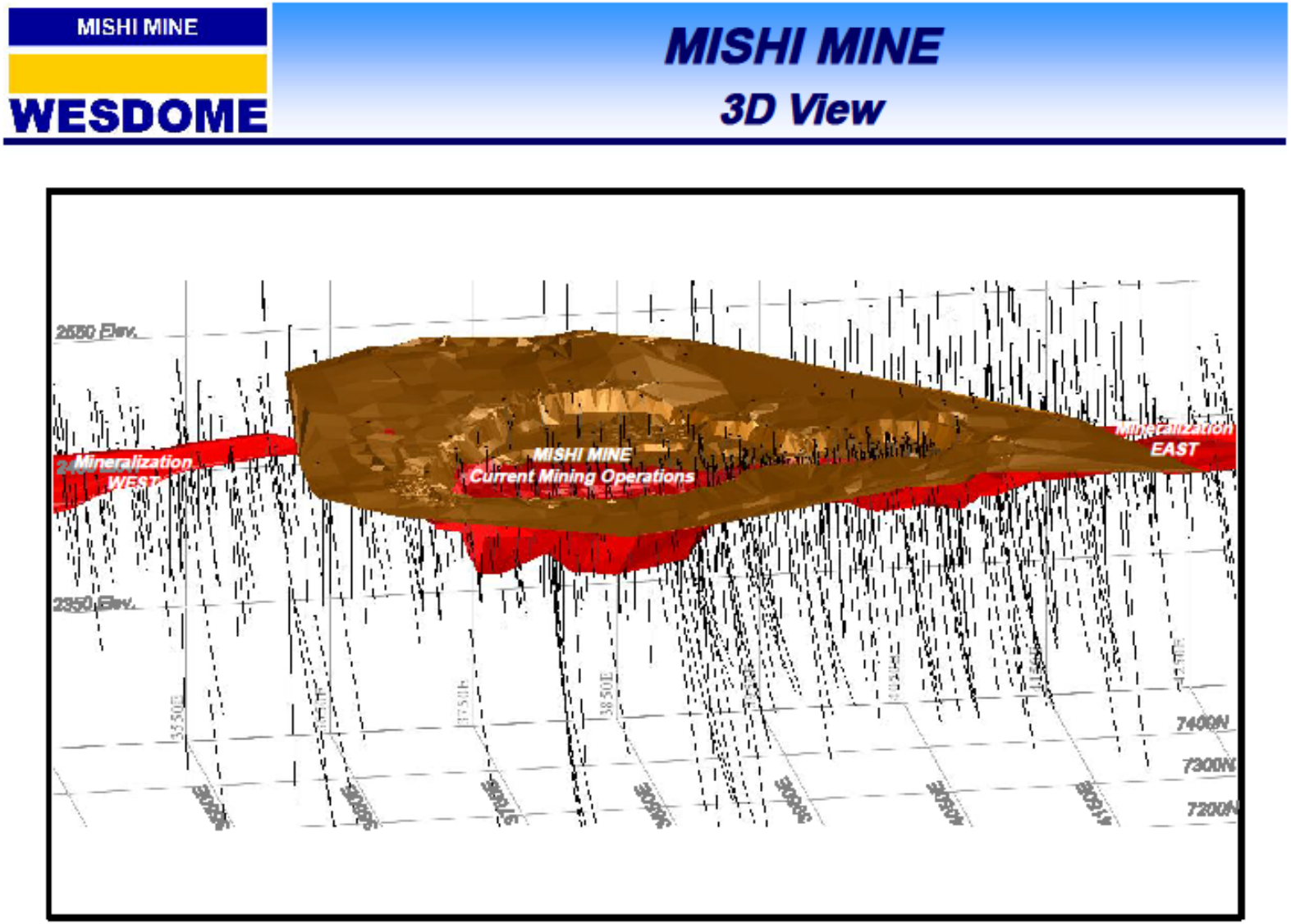


Figure 9 Mishi Mine Longitudinal Section

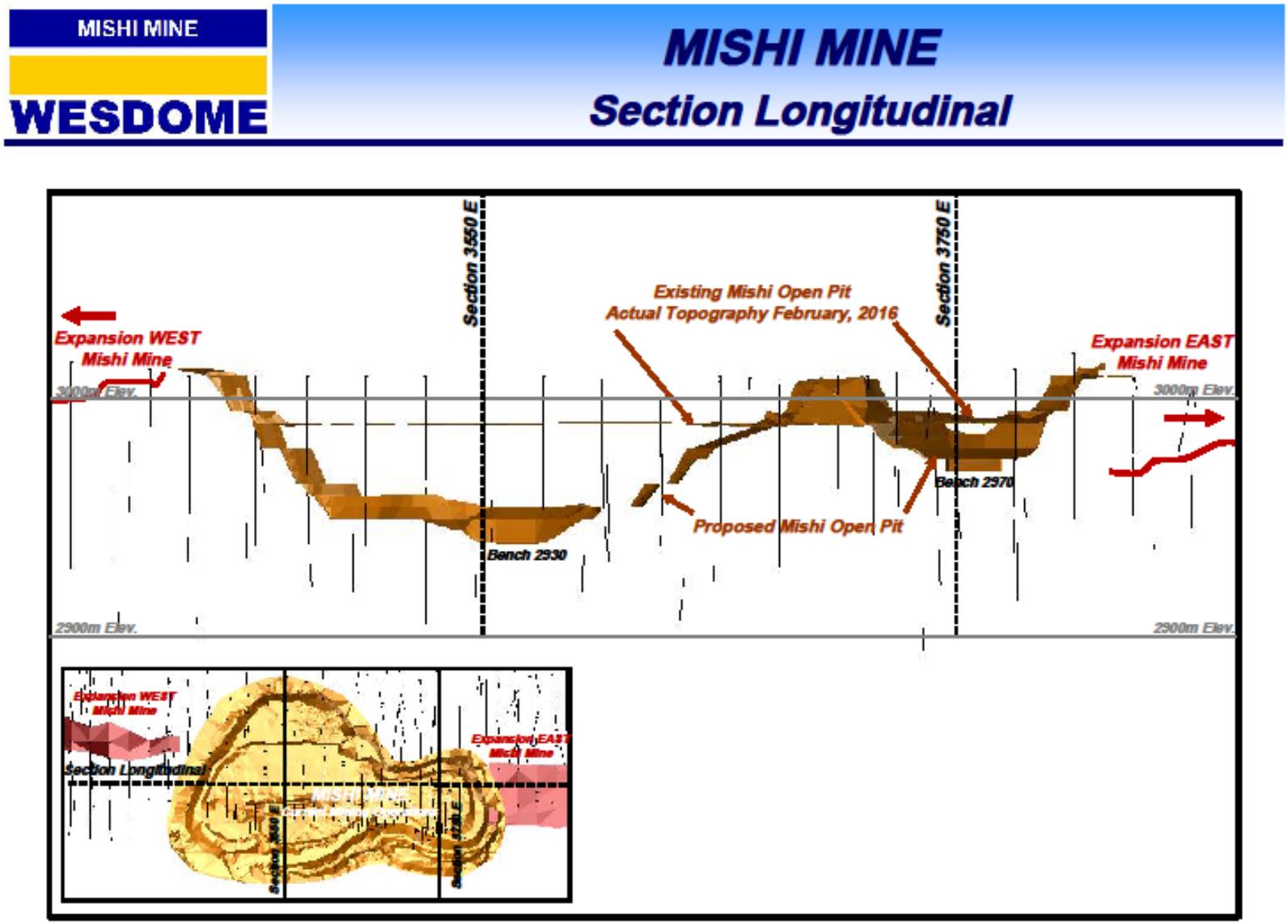


Figure 10 Mishi Cross Section 3550E

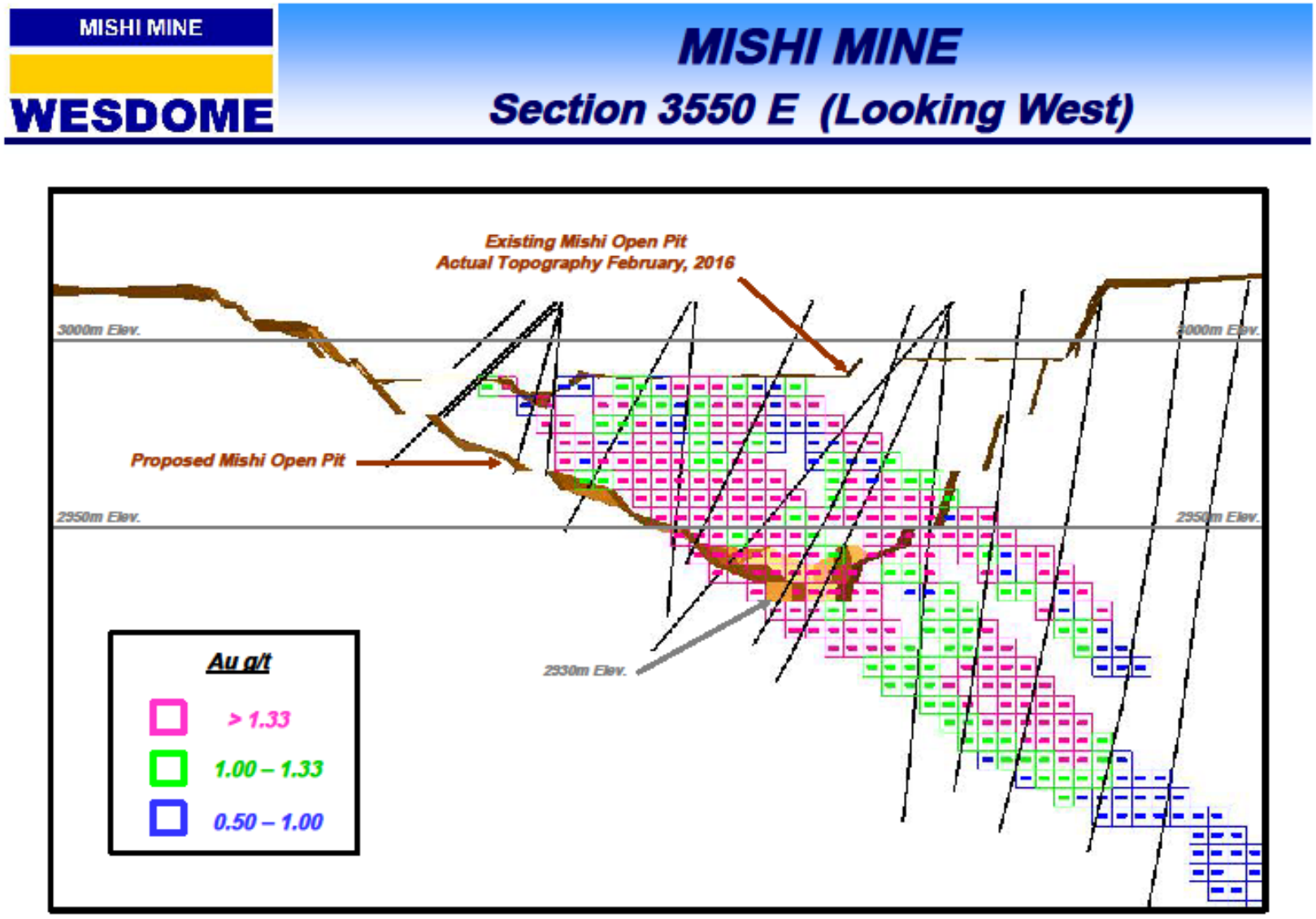


Figure 11 Mishi Cross Section 3750E

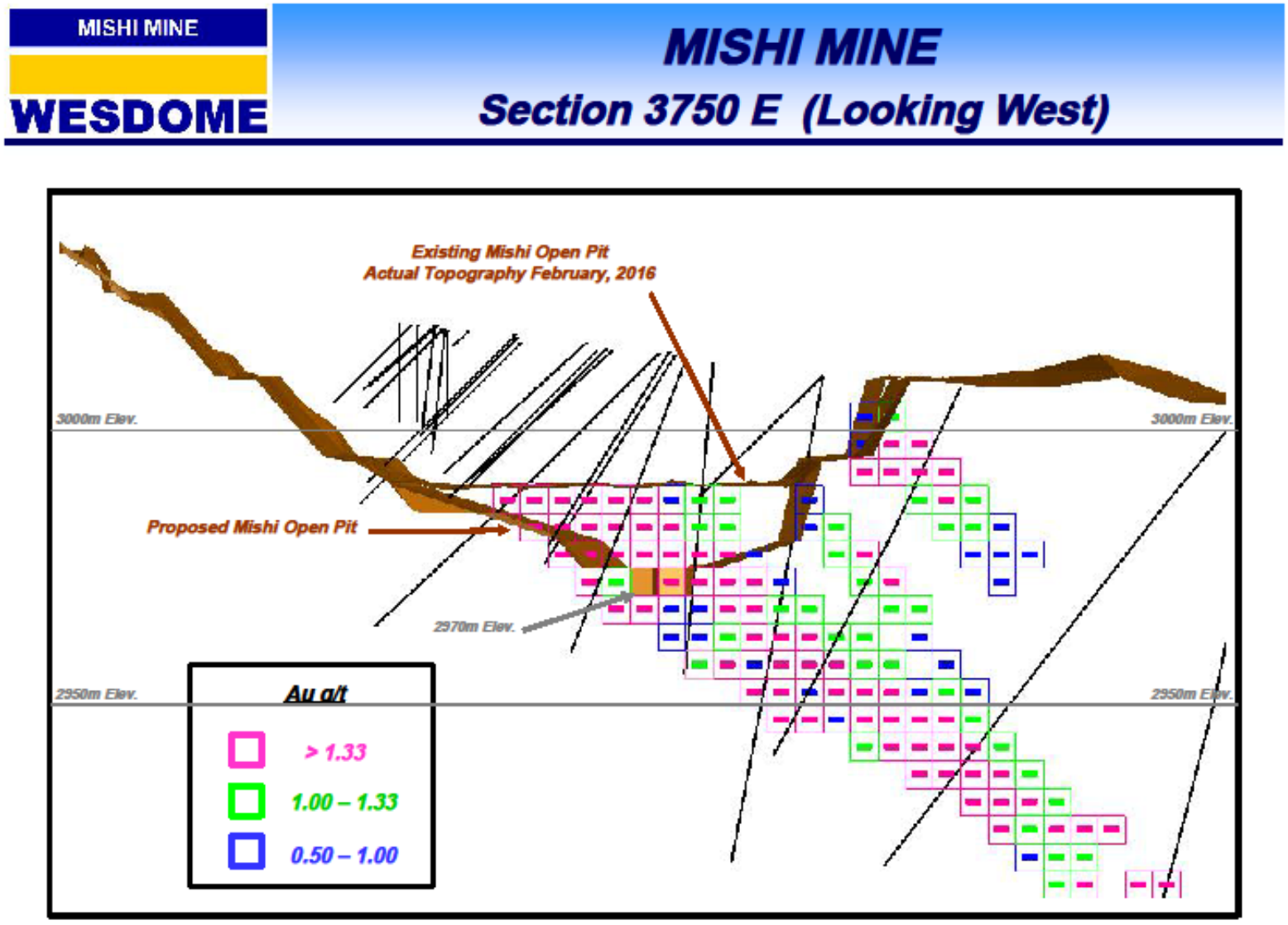
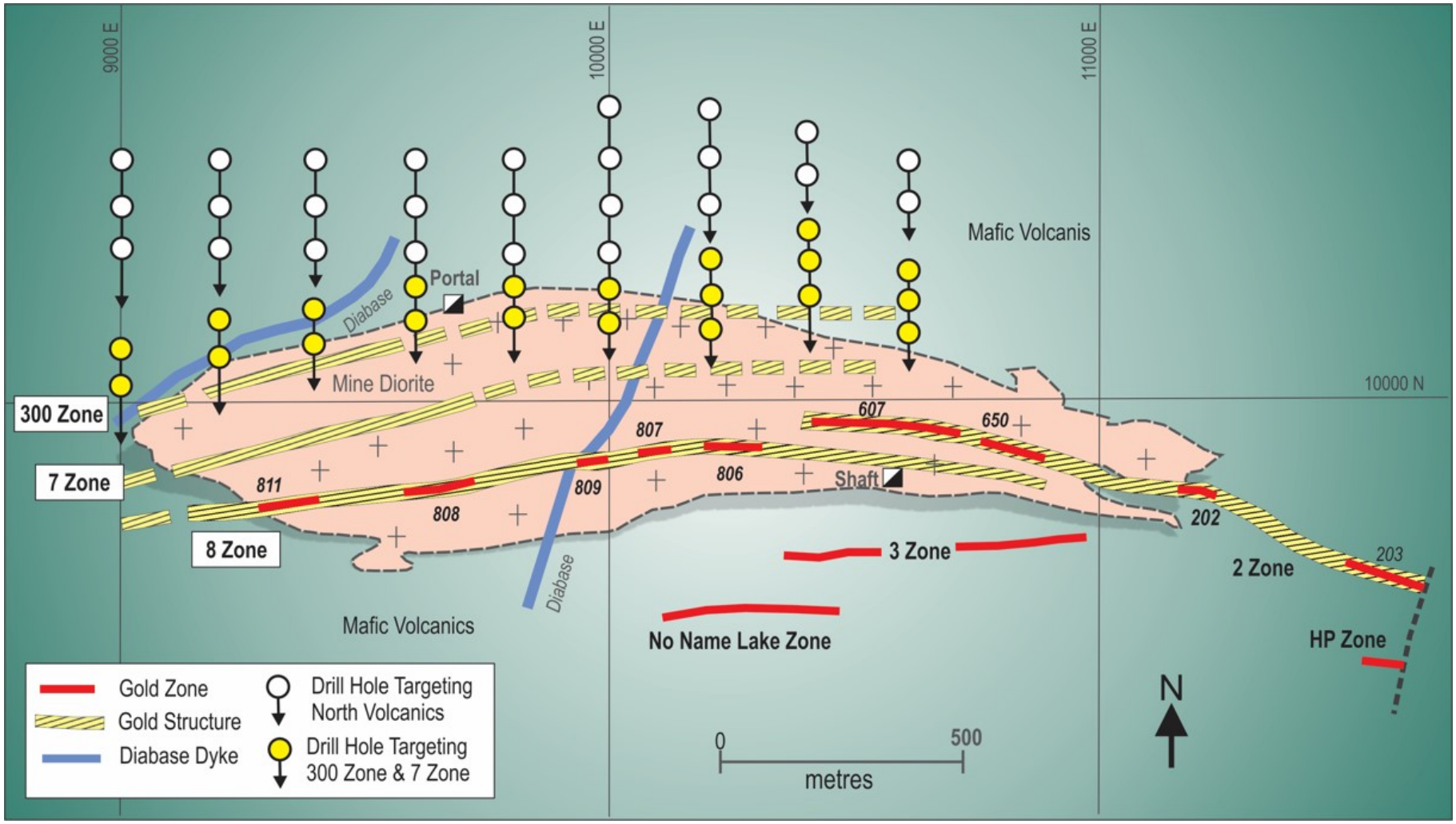


Figure 12 Eagle River – Surface Exploration



9. EXPLORATION

Wesdome has not conducted any regional exploration work, other than drilling in the immediate mine areas, in the last 10 years. The scope of previous exploration is summarized in the history section (Section 6) and the concepts upon which future exploration drilling are planned are summarized in the preceding Deposit Types section (Section 8).

10. DRILLING

Diamond drilling, primarily from underground, at Eagle River has been ongoing continuously since 1994 (22 years). The objective is focused primarily on defining and replacing mineral resources and reserves. Figure 13 provides an idea of the drilling coverage to date. The drilling database to date includes 4,413 holes for 673 kilometres of drilling.

Surface drilling at Mishi has been conducted intermittently since 2000. The purpose of the drilling was generally definition and stepout drilling to define reserves and resources. Figure 8 gives us an idea of the surface drilling coverage to date. The Mishi drill database includes 748 holes for 84 kilometres of drilling. Drilling below a depth of 150 metres is limited.

At both mines core recovery is excellent, near 100%. At both mines, mining, milling and production reconciliation have substantiated results of historic drilling.

11. SAMPLING METHODS

11.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Eagle River

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

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

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

Raises are sometimes chip sampled and always muck sampled round per round depending on safety issues and available sampling personnel.

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

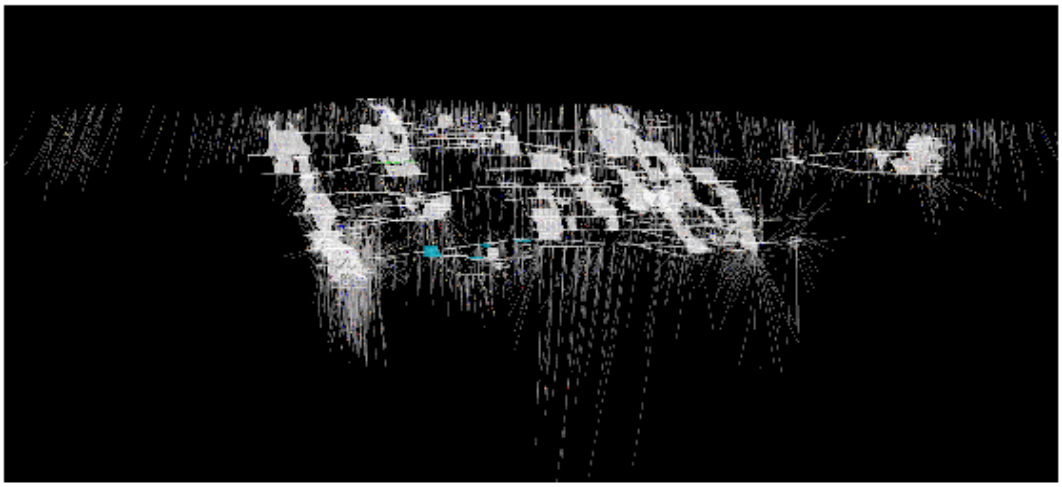
Mishi

At Mishi production grade control is based on percussion blast hole samples. Production blast holes are drilled on a 6 foot x 9 foot pattern with 5 metre (16 foot) benches. Four samples per hole (4 foot) sections are analyzed and decisions are based on the blast hole

composite average. Each sample thus represents approximately 18 tonnes of ore or waste. Ore and waste are blasted separately.

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

Figure 13 Eagle River – 3D View Demonstrating Drill Coverage



11.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

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

Since January 1995, greater than 500,000 assays have been performed with 90,000 duplicates and replicates and 2-3% sample standards and blanks.

The Eagle River geology department relies on the results of the internal QA/QC measures for their assessment of the assay results with respect to daily grade control and to resource and reserve estimation. The QA/QC information is therefore routinely reported to the mine geology department. See Appendix C for details of the Mine Assay office's QA/QC program and procedures.

Limited external QA/QC work has been done in the past. This consisted of a round-robin series of assays completed between the neighbouring assay laboratories at the Williams, Battle Mountain, David Bell and Eagle River Mines.

Sealed samples are transported to the assay office daily with results reported by email to the mine sites.

In 20 years of operation, the assays have proved reliable in estimating the grade of ore delivered to the mill.

The style of mineralization at the Eagle River and Mishi deposits minimizes subsampling variance and lends itself reasonably to promoting reliable analytical precision and accuracy

by tradition fire assay methods. Visible gold at Eagle River is common, yet its mode of occurrence is in multiple particles rather than isolated nuggets. At Mishi gold is associated with disseminated pyrite and is evenly distributed.

In the authors' opinion, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed are adequate. Although gold deposits, particularly vein-type deposits, often present sampling challenges, the long history of production reconciliation to sampling data confirms the pragmatic and reliable aspects of the sampling and assaying approach.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Drill hole data, development and production assays are compiled on Microsoft Access data bases. These are linked to Promine and Surpac/Gemcom software systems which allows plotting of cross sections, level plans and bench plans. These form the base of manual geological interpretation and development of longitudinal sections and block models employed in mineral resource and reserve estimation. The databases are updated weekly and audited monthly. Restricted access to entering and modifying key composite intervals in the system is limited to the Geology Department Head. This avoids too many cooks spoiling the broth.

These data verification procedures have been developed over time by experience and, in the opinion of the Qualified Persons, provide a reasonable basis of controlling potential human error. Vigilance, professional conduct and competence are necessary, but can never be assumed. In our opinion, procedures in place are adequate to minimize the risk of data error for the purposes used in this technical report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Wesdome processes its ore from both Eagle River and Mishi at its existing mill, located 2 kilometres due east of the Mishi Mine and 10 kilometres due north of the Eagle River Mine.

It is a solution mill employing the Merrill-Crowe process. Historical recoveries have ranged from 95-97% for Eagle River ore and from 87-90% for Mishi ore. The two ore types are batched separately.

A more detailed description is provided in Section 17: Recovery Methods – Mineral Processing.

14 and 15. MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

14.1 General

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates have been updated to incorporate all available information as at December 31, 2015. Estimates have been made in accordance with the standards and definitions of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Guidelines.

In general, our mineralized zones display a basic geometry of tabular, inclined planes. To evaluate such features efficiently, drilling is undertaken on a series of cross sections perpendicular to the plane. Drill hole information is interpreted from cross sections to establish reasonable continuity of individual zones. Planar volumes are generated from adjacent sections, converted to tonnage using the average density of the rock and assigned a weighted average grade of assay samples from the drill holes based on their relative positioning. It is a process of geometrical construction.

The reserve and resource categories defined by the CIM Guidelines generally relate to the density of drilling information and thus the level of confidence in the interpretation.

At the Eagle River Complex, production history has validated mineral reserves and mineral resources estimations with reasonable reconciliation over an extended period of time. The authors take full responsibility for the estimates.

MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATE *

DECEMBER 31, 2015

Mine	Category	Tonnes	Grade (gAu/tonne)	Contained Ounces
Eagle River	Proven	165,000	10.0	53,000
	Probable	846,000	9.1	247,000
	Proven + Probable	**1,011,000**	**9.2**	**300,000**
Mishi	Proven	157,000	2.2	11,000
	Probable	1,728,000	2.2	120,000
	Proven + Probable	**1,885,000**	**2.2**	**131,000**
TOTAL				**431,000**

ADDITIONAL MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE *

DECEMBER 31, 2015

Mine	Category	Tonnes	Grade (gAu/tonne)	Contained Ounces
Eagle River	Inferred	555,000	9.5	170,000
Mishi Open Pit	Indicated	3,679,000	2.1	248,000
	Inferred	764,000	2.4	59,000
Mishi Underground	Indicated	567,000	4.5	82,000
	Inferred	437,000	5.8	81,000
TOTAL	**Indicated**			**330,000**
	Inferred			**310,000**

***** Numbers reflect rounding to the nearest 1,000 tonnes and ounces (31.03 grams per troy ounce).

All Mineral Resources are in addition to Mineral Reserves.

Mineral Resources have not been incorporated into the current mine plan and therefore do not have demonstrated economic viability.

14.2 Parameters

Assumed gold price of $1450 CDN per ounce.

Mineral Reserves at Eagle River employ a 1.5 metre minimum width, a 3.0 gAu/tonne minimum grade for continuity and include 1.0 metre of external dilution. Mineral Resources are reported in-situ with no dilution provision.

Mineral Reserves at Mishi employ a 1.0 gAu/tonne cut-off grade and a 3.0 metre minimum width. Estimates provide for 10% dilution, 10% lost ore and metallurgical recoveries of 90%. Open pit Mineral Reserves extend to an average depth of 70 metres.

Mishi Mineral Reserves currently have a life of mine stripping ratio of 2.5 tonnes of waste per tonne of ore.

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

Mishi Underground Mineral Resources are reported in-situ employing a 3.0 gAu/tonne cut-off grade and a 1.5 metre minimum mining width.

At Eagle River all high assays are cut to either 60 gAu/tonne or 140 gAu/tonne for individual zones. This is based on grade-frequency histograms at 95 percentile.

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

A fixed density or tonnage factor of 2.7 tonnes per cubic metre is applied at both Eagle River and Mishi.

14.3 Methods

Eagle River Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are constructed employing conventional polygonal methods. This suits the narrow tabular geometry of the veins. Proven Reserves are based on chip samples of development headings (drifts) in ore. Chip values and widths are projected halfway between sublevels in ore or 20 metres beyond.

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

Inferred Mineral Resources are drilled at an average spacing of 50 metres with information projected halfway between holes and extrapolated a maximum of 20 metres beyond known data. Currently no measured or indicated resource categories are carried. We believe our approach is conservative by industry standards and reflects a producer's caution in dealing with vein-type mineralization.

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

In both cases, the fundamental basis of defining continuity and zone limits is cross sectional geological interpretation. Also, in both cases, actual production has reconciled reasonably with estimates (Tables 2 and 3).

14.4 Risks and Opportunities

The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of precious metal properties. The Company is the sole owner and operator of the Eagle River Complex Gold Operation, accessed by road 50 kilometres west of Wawa, Ontario. This operation has been in production since December 1995.

Operations, although affected by weather, are produced year round. The Company's products are precious metals for which there is an active market and are not differentiated from the products of competitors. Therefore, the Company conducts no special marketing for its products and its revenue is largely determined by prevailing market prices.

The Company is not dependent upon any patents, licenses or new manufacturing processes, nor is it dependent upon any financial contracts other than those entered into in the ordinary course of its business.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. It is impossible to ensure that the current and future exploration programs on the Company's mineral properties will establish reserves. Whether an ore body will continue to be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices and exchange rates, which cannot be predicted and which have been highly volatile in the past, mining costs, reliability on power and energy supplies, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, aboriginal rights, environmental protection and reclamation and closure obligations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may cause a mineral deposit that has been mined profitably in the past, such as the Company's Operations, to become unprofitable. The Company is subject to the risks normally encountered in the mining industry and may be reliant on access to capital markets to expand and sustain its operations. Additionally, unexpected geological formations, cave-ins or flooding and labour harmony may materially disrupt its operations. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure.

The Company produces tailings and failure to manage the Company's tailings could negatively impact production. The Company has sufficient tailings storage to mine and process ore into the second half of 2017, beyond which additional storage capacity must be permitted and constructed. The Company is in the process of permitting a new Tailings Management Facility to provide approximately 10,000,000 tonnes of storage capacity.

Although the Company has assessed the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates contained in this document and believes that the methods used to estimate such Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are appropriate, such figures are estimates. Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are inherently imprecise and depend to some extent on statistical inferences drawn from limited drilling, which may prove unreliable.

At both Eagle River and Mishi, an increased investment in drilling in recent years has led to new discoveries and significant increases in reserves, net of depletion (Table 3). With continued investment in primary mine infrastructure, development and drilling, it is reasonable to assume this will continue.

The Company may benefit from increase gold price, which could boost reserves and resources. Existing resources are open along strike and plunge and will be explored along with regional mineralized structures.

The fact that we have operated for an extended period in this political jurisdiction and have managed to adapt to rapidly evolving regulatory changes, cost and market swings, contrasting political influences and social viewpoints gives us some confidence we will persist based on the strength of our assets and their positive contribution to the economy and society in general.

16. MINING METHODS AND PRACTICES

16.1 Eagle River Mine Complex

The Eagle River underground mine has been in continuous production since 1995 producing thus far over 1,000,000 ozs of gold to date from over 3,000,000 tonnes at a recovered grade of 9.1 grams per tonne (gpt). In its early years, the deposit was mined using shrinkage methods before converting to its current mining method of longhole stoping with a typical sub-level interval of 15 metres (m) between levels.

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

16.2 Eagle River Mine

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

Longhole mining was adopted as the primary mining method at Eagle River Mine in year 2001. The method was experimented with in 2 forms: Conventional Longhole and Sublevel Retreat. Conventional Longhole has been used principally for pillar recovery and non-critical stope production. The method generally uses downholes depending on ore configuration. The hole diameter is 2.5 inches. Downholes are generally drilled at 90° and upholes drilled at 70° to minimize the possibility of loose material striking employees or equipment. Hole lengths are generally limited to 13 metres, however, hole lengths of 15 metres are common. Dilution and bridging has been attributed to hole deviation. More stringent controls are being implemented to limit hole length and hence reduce these occurrences. Results to date with this method have been good.

Production, Dilution and Recovery

Presently, Wesdome plans on extracting on average 475 tonnes per day of ore over 360 days at the Eagle River Mine and the over the next five years. As well, subject to permitting and construction of a new Tailings Management Facility and Mill Expansion, Wesdome also plans to increase production from 450 tonnes per day to 900 tpd. Historic and future ore and gold production has and continues to be related to the amount of ore reserve that can be developed and produced from annually. Key to the gold output is maximizing development from the capital program to access reserves. Vertical extraction rates typically ranges from 35 to 50 metres annually for each zone.

As can be seen from the table below, historic annual production at Eagle River Mine ranged from 210-772 tpd with average recovered grades ranging from 4.77-13.07 gpt since 1996.

In its first full year of operation in 2015, 362 tpd were processed from the Mishi Mine with a recovered gold grade of 2.26 gpt, bringing average dry stack throughput of 836 tpd for 2015.

Table 4 Eagle River Complex Tonnes Per Day

Eagle River Complex								
	TONNES	RECOVERED			TONNES	RECOVERED		
YEAR	MILLED	GRADE	OUNCES	TPD	MILLED	GRADE	OUNCES	TPD
	EAGLE RIVER MINE				*MISHI MINE*			
1990	60,857	4.93	9,646	167				
1995	28,571	10.56	9,700	78				
1996	162,075	12.38	64,523	444				
1997	156,294	8.97	45,070	428				
1998	199,464	11.79	75,629	546				
1999	163,156	9.10	47,749	447				
2000	229,262	7.03	51,843	628				
2001	246,198	8.60	68,074	675				
2002	281,603	8.17	73,938	772	20,000	4.41	2,838	55
2003	241,926	9.10	70,781	663	28,090	3.61	3,256	77
2004	246,012	8.34	65,977	674	43,947	3.60	5,086	120
2005	198,217	8.33	53,062	543				
2006	135,100	10.05	43,669	370				
2007	76,676	13.07	32,299	210	43,458	3.14	4,382	119
2008	118,961	12.98	49,660	326				
2009	132,004	14.32	60,753	362				
2010	155,554	7.23	36,172	426				
2011	183,984	4.77	28,233	504				
2012	155,020	6.48	32,308	425	64,915	2.29	4,789	178
2013	124,861	10.74	42,850	342	22,536	3.26	2,362	62
2014	123,375	12.15	48,190	338	67,149	2.12	4,567	184
2015	173,189	7.39	41,132	474	132,038	2.26	9,580	362
Total:	3,592,359	9.10	1,051,258		422,133	2.72	36,860	

Eagle River Dilution and Recovery

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

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

Mining recovery is a measure of the resource ounces that is extracted, with losses resulting from planned (e.g., pillars) or unplanned (e.g., failure to pull blast hole toes) events. Mining recovery is included in the conversion from resource tonnage to reserve tonnage, but does not affect grade as the grade of losses is assumed to equal the resource average. The mining recovery for bulk methods is typically 90 to 98 percent.

Underground Mining Fleet and Hoist

Besides ramp access to underground workings, the Eagle River Mine has a three compartment shaft and currently operates with a CIR 8 foot diameter double drum, double clutch hoist driven by two DC motors through a single reduction open gear and pinions. Each motor is rated at 400HP @ 400rpm with a maximum hoisting speed of 1194 fpm and a payload of 8800 pounds. Based on 20 operating hours per day, the hoisting capacity is approximately 3,100 tonnes per day from current hoisting depth of 420 metres.

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

- A one-boom Jumbo
- A Blockholer
- Three two-boom jumbos
- Four Six yard Scooptrams
- Three 4 yard Scooptrams
- One 3.5 yard Scooptram
- Two 2 yard Scooptrams
- Eight Haulage Trucks
- Four Scissor Lifts
- Twelve Utility Vehicles

Eagle River Mine – Geotechnical

The Eagle River deposit is an east-west striking, vertically dipping vein type deposit hosted by a quartz diorite stock and surrounding volcanic rocks of the Archean-age Mishibishu Greenstone Belt. It consists of a series of easterly plunging quartz veins extending across a 2.45 kilometre strike length from section 9200 East to section 11650 East. The underground Eagle River Mine is considered a dry hard rock mine, releasing between 150-200 gpm from its polishing pond from its workings.

Early Fabrics

Regionally the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt forms an east plunging syncline formed by a north south compression (σ_1). This created planar fabrics dominated by:

1. NNE and NNW conjugate fracture set. Example Eagle River Mine Joint Set # 1 (striking 221 ^{o} – and dipping – 79 ^{o} north) and Joint Set # 2 (striking 291^o – and dipping – 81^o North)
2. East – West axial planar cleavage – orientation of the ore bearing simple shear zones at the Eagle River Mine
3. 65^o E plunging Lineation (fold axis) or σ_3 – general plunge of the ore bodies

There are other early planar fabrics, which are preserved. Thermal contraction joints in the quartz diorite stock dominate these fabrics.

1. Contact normal – generally North – South
2. Contact parallel – generally East – West

Late Fabrics

Superimposed on these early fabrics are late fractures and faulting crating by subsequent uplift of the Kapuskasing structural zone.

1. Normal faulting in a series of planes moving progressively upwards towards the Kapuskasing Arch to the east and displaying a minor sinistral strikeslip component.

Example: Eagle River Mine Joint Set # 3 (striking 184^{o} - and dipping – 82^{o}, Right hand rule).

2. Reactivation of the axial planar east – west fractures and north- south extensional cracks and vugs created at higher (brittle) crustal levels during the Keewanarvin Mid-Continental Rift (1.1 Ga).

   Example: There is only one fault encounter within active mining areas at the Eagle River Mine currently. This dextral fault strikes 210 ^{o} and dipping 75 ^{o} to the west and is extremely well healed. There are no poor ground conditions within any of the headings intersecting this fault. In addition, all diamond drill holes that interest this fault have excellent RQD's between 80 and 90 percent.

3. At shallow depths – horizontal glacial isostatic rebound joints.

   Example: Eagle River Mine Joint Set # 4 (striking 161^{o} – and dipping – 35^{o}, right hand rule).

Rock Mass Quality

The rock mass quality outside of the ore at the Eagle River Mine can be classified as "good" to "very good" Below are Eagle River Rock Mass Classification:

Table 5 Major Joint Planes (Right Hand Rule)

Current Results			**Noranda Results- 1989**		
Joint Set	#Strike	Dip	Joint Set	#Strike	Dip
1	221	79	1	226	80
2	291`	81	2	287	80
3	184	82	3	287	74
4	161	35	4	49	18

Table 6 Faults and Shears (Right Hand Rule)

RQD	Jn			Jr			Ja			Q'		
Average 90	L	H	Ave	L	H	Ave	L	H	Ave	L	H	Ave
	3	15	9	1.5	3	2	1	2	1	4.5	90	18

Table 7 NGI Rating "Q" Diorite Outside of the Ore

RQD		UCS		Joint Spacing		Discontinuity Condition		Ground Water	RMR'		
0L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	Ave	L	H	Ave
17	20	12	15	10	15	20	25	15	74	90	76

The rock mass classification can be related using the formula:

$RMR' = 9 \times \ln(Q') + 44$

Substituting the Q' value in the equation yields values of 57 to 85 (low/high) and an average of 70. This is a little lower than the calculated RMR, but within acceptable tolerance.

Therefore, to date, the rock mass quality outside of the ore at the Eagle River Mine can be classified as "Good" to "Very Good" in the RMR rating system and "Good" in the Q (Rock Mass Tunneling Quality Index) system.

RMR System and Q System

RMR System

1	Very Good Rock	81-100
2	Good Rock	61-80
3	Fair Rock	41-60
4	Poor Rock	21-40
5	Very Poor Rock	0-20

Q System

Q System ($Q = \frac{RQD}{Jn} \times \frac{Jr}{Ja} \times \frac{Jw}{SRF}$)

Range of Q - Rock Mass Description

0.001 - 0.01	Exceptionally Poor
0.01 – 0.1	Extremely Poor
0.1 – 1	Very Poor
1 – 4	Good
4 – 10	Fair
10 – 40	Good
40 – 100	Very Good
100 – 400	Extremely Good
400 – 1000v	Exceptionally Good

Rock Strength

Table 8 Uniaxial Compressive Strength Test – Diorite

Diorite	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Accepted
UCS (MPa)	169.2	244.0	206.6
Young's Modulus (GPa)	77.0	87.8	82.4
Poisson Ratio	0.265	0.324	0.294

Based on the ISRM (1981) grading for these empirical results, Eagle River Diorite would be classed as "R5" rock type. This rock type is described as "Very Strong". Unaltered diorite has good testing results demonstrating the rock as a competent material.

Table 9 Uniaxial Compressive Strength Test – Sheared Diorite

Diorite	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Accepted
UCS (MPa)	56.5	128.5	92.5
Young's Modulus (GPa)	57.4	82.0	69.7
Poisson Ratio	0.223	0.303	0.263

With respect to sheared diorite, ISRM (1981) grading for these empirical results, Eagle River sheared diorite would be classed as a "R4" rock type. This rock type is described as "String". Sheared diorite has good testing results demonstrating the rock as a competent material which requires evaluation for support methodology during development and mining.

Table 10 Uniaxial Compressive Strength Test – Quartz

Diorite	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Accepted
UCS (MPa)	140.2	318.8	229.5
Young's Modulus (GPa)	73.9	99.1	86.5
Poisson Ratio			0.2491

Eagle River Quartz is graded as "R5" rock type. This rock type is described as "Very Strong". Quartz exhibits similar characteristics as cast iron – tough, yet when failure occurs is rapid with significant energy released.

Typical Excavations

Ramps

There are currently 3 primary ramp systems at Eagle River Mine: the West Ramp, East Ramp, and the Shaft Ramp.

The West Ramp starts at 325m level and continues to the 590m level. The ramp is currently inactive with respect to production activity. Services are available along this ramp and pumping is ongoing.

The East Ramp is the primary ramp for the mining zones in Eagle River Mine. It accesses the primary stoping areas at various take off points: 2 Zone @ the 220m level, 3 Zone @ 750m level, 6 Zone, 7 Zone, 807/808/809/810/811/817 Zones at various levels. This ramp currently goes from surface to the deepest level of the mine, which is the 965m level.

The Shaft Ramp starts at approx. 650m level and continues down to the 779m level. Plans are in place for this ramp to coincide with a shaft extension project in the future.

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

Haulages and Drawpoints

Haulage and Drawpoints are used for extraction of broken stope ore at the lowest elevation of a stope.

Haulage designs are dependent on access configuration and equipment requirement. In some instances, haulage development will have a cross section of 4m height by 5m width. If access is limited to scoop (i.e. loading of truck at remuck, etc.) then the cross section is reduced to 3.5 m height by 4m width which accommodates a 5yd scoop.

This is similar with drawpoint design except that controlling muck flow is imperative. In this instance, the drawpoint cross section is reduced to a 2.5 m height by 3.75 m width. The height is critical to "choke" muck flow which makes over pull less likely to occur. In Shrinkage mining this is imperative to track in the event of a void being created.

Shaft Stations

Eagle River Gold Mine has four shaft stations below the 70ml: 220ml, 460ml, 520ml, and 580ml.

Alimak Raises

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

Sills

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

Slot Raises

Slot Raises are driven on geology control with respect to line during the development phase. The degree is set by engineering department and is monitored by Mine Superintendent and Survey pickups. Generally, slot raises are 1.8 m × 1.8 m (6 ft × 6 ft).

Ground Support Systems

Ground reinforcement at Eagle River Mine includes mechanical bolts, rebar, and split sets (mechanical bolts are rarely used).

Mechanical Rockbolts

A mechanical rockbolt utilizes a point anchor mechanism placed in to the rock at a given length via a steel rod (bolt). The steel rod (bolt) is tensioned by pulling a threaded section of the rod through an anchor. The head bolt, which is external to the rock, is turned so that the threaded section dilates the anchor.

There are numerous lengths of mechanical bolts. The most common type used at Eagle River Mine for ground support is 4’ lengths.

Mechanical bolts create an interlocked column within the rock which limits the “unraveling” of the rock. The critical aspect to this theory is the rockbolt remains tensioned. If the tension is significantly reduced or exceeds the yield strength of the bolt, the bolt will become ineffective.

Bolts are installed on a 4’ × 4’ pattern. This pattern is easily estimated by eye or by measuring with a bolt to ensure quality control. The basis of using this pattern is less scientific. In actuality, spot bolting would be effective with the quality of rock in the majority of the Mine; however, in an effort to exceed requirements and ensure effective support over a greater period of time, a standard pattern has been adopted.

Mechanical bolts are to be torque tested randomly on a monthly basis and the results recorded in a log book at the mine office. A minimum of 3 bolts per area of the mine and rock type are required. (eg. 3 areas with 2 types of rock [granite, and quartz] = 3 × 3 × 2 = 18 bolts) the 3 areas being 2, 6, and 8 zone.

Mechanical rockbolt pull tests will be done at least once a year in areas where this type of bolt is used as the primary support. Tests will be done in all types of rock found in the mine.

Tests will comprise of pulling 6 bolts that have been in place for at least 2 months. These bolts are to be installed as extra bolts within the existing pattern. Torque tests are to be done on each as the first step. The puller system and the micrometre gauges will then be attached and readings taken to yield in 1 ton increments to 7 tons. Load displacement curves to be drawn up for each bolt.

Rebar Rockbolts

Rebar rockbolt utilizes a full length support system by bonding steel to rock via a resin compound. The plate (generally 4" × 4") head bolt, which is external to the rock, is turned so that the threaded section dilates the anchor.

There are numerous lengths of rebar bolts. The most common type used at Eagle River Mine for ground support is a 5' long. The Eagle River Shaft utilizes 8' rebar with screen.

Rebar bolts create an interlocked column within the rock that limits the "unraveling" of the rock. The support is along the entire length which improves durability in comparison to a point load support system. The purpose of rebar is to support rock in openings that are to be used for extensive time frames and where repetitive exposure to blasting vibration occurs.

Similarly to mechanical bolts, rebar are installed on a 3' × 3' pattern. This pattern is easily estimated by eye or by measuring with a bolt to ensure quality control. The basis of using this pattern is less scientific. This standard pattern ensures areas that pose problems are supported while employees are in the area and that unforeseen problems are addressed by this blanketed approach.

Rebar bolts can be pull tested using collars but well installed rebar bolts will fail before the bond. Three rebar bolts can be tested initially by installing them at a convenient height from the floor. The jack pressure is increased to a maximum of 8 tons. If movement is observed up to this capacity, the installation is considered a failure. The procedures must now be reviewed and the resin quality inspected. These tests are to be repeated if different types of resin are used. As with cable bolts, quality control is important, holes must be clean and the rebar free of grease. The critical part of a good installation is to ensure that the resin is still good and not out of date. The rebar must be spun for at least 15 seconds and held for another 20 seconds.

Split Set Rockbolts

Split Set Rockbolts utilizes a full length support system that is friction dependent. The system is in effect a spring that contacts the rock. The applied force enhances the friction of the bolt - $\mu \times kd$. The plate is integral with the bolt. There are numerous lengths of split set bolts. The most common type used at Eagle River Mine for ground support is a 4' length.

Split Set bolts create an interlocked column within the rock that limits the "unraveling" of the rock. The support is along the entire length which improves durability in comparison to a point load support system. The purpose of split sets is to support rock in openings that are to be used for extensive time frames and where repetitive exposure to blasting vibration occurs. Friction bolts have the advantages of displacing to dissipate energy.

Split Sets are installed on a 3' × 3' pattern. This pattern is easily estimated by eye or by measuring with a bolt to ensure quality control. The basis of using this pattern is less scientific. This standard pattern ensures areas that pose problems are supported while employees are in the area and that unforeseen problems are addressed by this blanketed approach.

Pull tests are to be performed on Split Set bolts periodically after the initial testing. At the start, 6 Split Sets are to be installed and pulled. The procedure is to drill and measure the holes. Install the bolts into the walls at a comfortable distance from the floor to allow for easy placement of the heavy jack. The pressure is built up slowly until the Split Set begins to pull out. Split Sets should carry roughly 1 ton per foot of installed length.

Double-buldged Cablebolts

Cablebolts utilize a full length support system by bonding steel to rock via a grouting compound. No face plates are required for this type of ground control installation. The only length that is currently used at Eagle River Mine is 4.6 m (15').

Cablebolts create an interlocked column within the rock that limits the "unraveling" of the rock. It is used to support the openings within ore zones that are generally larger than the ore contours. It is designed to limit the amount of loose rock, most commonly waste, from falling into the opened stope during the mining process. It also helps support the rock during the repetitive exposure to longhole blasting vibration.

Cablebolts are installed into the hanging wall and foot wall of the ore zone with a 1.8 m spacing. A minimum angle of 60° from vertical is used to allow for maximum support from the bolts.

Pull Testing

Eagle River Mine purchased pull testing equipment in December, 2003 and monthly testing is used to better improve ground support efficiencies.

Screen and Steel Straps

Wesdome Gold Mines use 2 types of screen at Eagle River Mine. The first type is standard 6 gauge 4' × 10' welded Wire Mesh with 4" × 4" openings. The second type is Woven Screen Mesh with 2" × 2" openings (raises-rolled screen: 9 gauge, 5' x 25', 2" x 2").

Screen is used in applications where small loose is likely to occur. Currently, screen is used in Sills where Longhole Mining is active. Generally, Woven Screen is used in the Longhole Sill Backs to prevent small loose from coming down during the subsequent loading cycle. Small materials are "bagged" in the screen after a blast.

Welded Mesh Screen is used in various areas where required on both the back and walls. Areas include Electrical Sub Stations, Ramp, Sills, Sub-drifts, Raises, and Dogholes.

Quality Control is maintained by visual inspection primarily by the Shifter and secondly, by Engineering. If any problems are noted they are generally remedied quickly.

The most common problem is incomplete coverage of the area the second most common problem is improper overlap of the mesh screen. Screen is to be overlapped by 2 squares. Other items which are evaluated are the condition of the screen with respect to corrosion.

Eagle River Gold currently used standard steel straps which are 6' long by 6" wide. The strap is made with average grade steel which is ductile enough to bend for forming to rock contours yet has a good tensile strength.

Straps are used to control large pieces or areas that require additional support in a finite area where screen would not provide the support.

Quality Control is maintained by visual inspection primarily by the Shifter and secondly, by Engineering.

Visual inspection is the only means to evaluate the installation is proper. Straps are to be tight to the wall and have no sharp edges protruding. The bolt head should be flush to the strap. Point loading of the bolt is not desirable since it increases the likelihood the yield point of the metal will be reached.

Shotcrete comes in various mixture types. Generally, a dry mix is used which impacts the surface at a high velocity resulting in a well compacted, good quality, good bonding mixture.

The purpose of Shotcrete is to provide a contained area where no material is capable of moving. It is also an effective means of controlling water inflow. General usage is in permanent installations such as hoist rooms, crushers, dump stations etc.

Quality Control is maintained by visual inspection primarily by the Shifter and secondly, by Engineering. The visual inspection consists of observing cracking, water seepage, in complete curing/separation, and thickness (bolt heads showing, screen, etc.).

Table 11 Procurement Table

Item	Description	Grade	Special Requirements
Mechanical Bolts			
FH Rockbolt	5/8" × 4' C/W F1-1/4" Shell	Size: 5595 Grade: 1060	200 Per Bundle
J-Hooks	5/8" × 18" C/W F1-1/4" Shell	Size: 5595 Grade: 1060	5 Per Bundle
Pigtail Bolts	5/8" × 36" C/W F1-1/4" Shell	Size: 5595 Grade: 1060	5 Per Bundle
Plates			
Rockbolt Plates	¼" × 5" × 5" C/W 7/8" Hole	44W Flatbar Certified	100 Per Skid
Rebar Plates	¼" × 5" × 5" C/W 15/16" Hole	44W Flatbar Certified	100 Per Skid
Rebar			
Pin Nut Bolts	20mm × 5'	Grade: 400R	100 Per Bundle
Split Sets			
Ingersol Rand: Model FS 35m	Length: 18"	60	300 split sets per bundle
Domed Plates	6" × 6" at 3/16" thick	ASTM-F432	3400 Skid
Screen			
Frost: Woven	5' Wide, 25' Long 1.2 WGW;	1290 lbs, 80 KSI	Rolled Material
Welded Wire Mesh	6 ga, 4' Wide × 10' Long Weld Shear 1472 lbs	ASTM-602	Flat Stacked
Cable Bolts			
Double Buldged	0.6" Diameter × 12'-15' Long		

16.3 Mishi Mine

The Mishi Pit deposit has been designed as an open pit with a planned ore production rate of 160,000 tonnes per year. The mining rate will supplement the 150,000-160,000 tonnes per year currently planned for the underground Eagle River Mine in order to feed the Eagle River Mill, which has a capacity of 320,000 tonnes per year. Figure 14 shows the layout of the proposed open pit and dump locations.

Mining will be undertaken by mining contractors using conventional truck and shovel equipment. The selected equipment is a 40-tonne capacity range truck and an excavator of appropriate size for ore and waste assuming a bench height of 5 m. However, the ramp will be located on the footwall side.

Mishi Pit Dilution and Recovery

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

Mishi Open Pit Mining Fleet

Present mining utilizes a surface fleet of equipment consisting of up to four production drills producing 2.5 inch to 3 inch diameter blast holes, up to five 50 tonne haulage trucks, up to three excavators, a dozer and surface utility vehicles on single shifts during the day.

Geotechnical Study

A geotechnical review was prepared by Jane Alcott, M.Sc., P.Eng., of InnovExplo Inc (in Brousseau et al, 2012). The geotechnical assessment and design recommendations contained in this report are based on a site visit that took place on May 19-20, 2010, during which time the following were reviewed:

- Surface geological mapping for the Mishi Project (River Gold Mines, 2000);
- Drill core logs (River Gold Mines, 2006);
- Geological model (InnovExplo, 2010);
- AutoCAD drawings of the Mishi Pit (Wesdome, 2009).

Structural Data

Structural data were compiled using the surface geology mapping of stripped Mishi outcrops completed by W. Wirowatz (River Gold Mines, 2000: Sheets 1 & 2, scale of 1:250). This data set consists of 140 measurements. The majority of these (i.e. 127 measurements) correspond to the schistosity of the Mishi Deformation Zone. Based on these data, the schistosity is oriented 292/53 (strike and dip, right hand-rule); however, the dip angle varies from 40 to 65.

The families of joints observed throughout the Mishi Pit are summarized in Table 12 and Figure 15.

Figure 14 Mishi Proposed Open Pit and Dump Locations

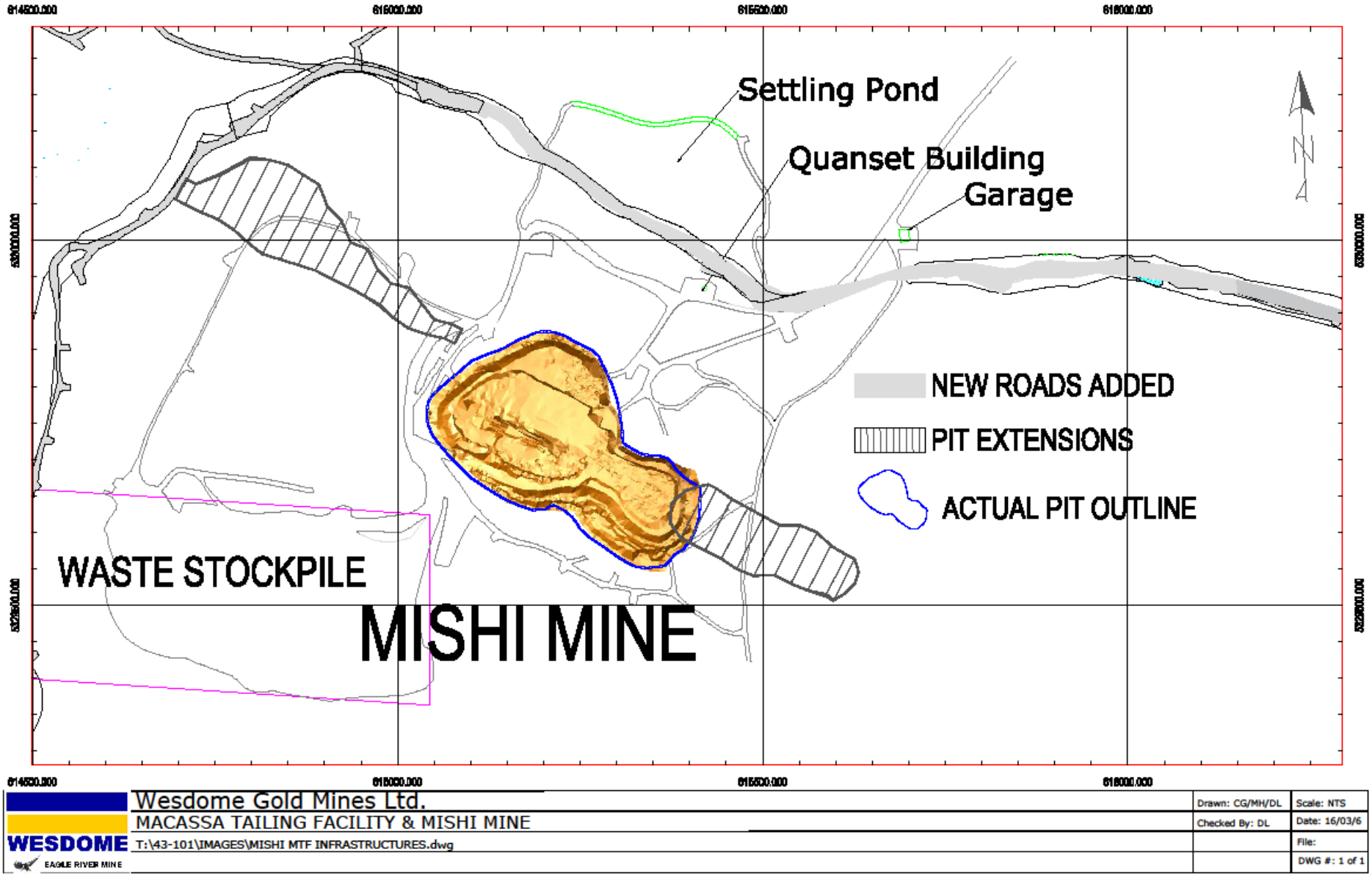
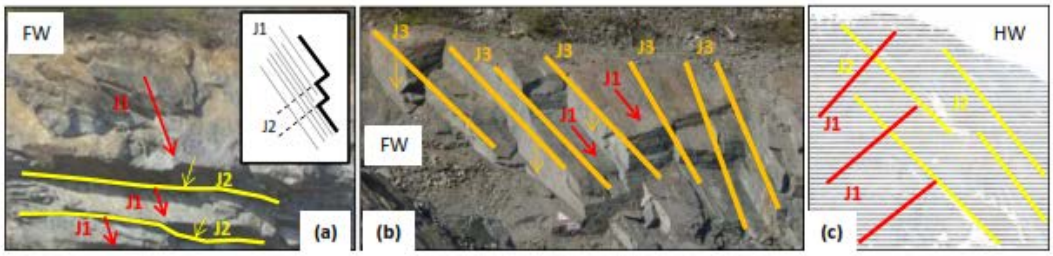


Table 12 Mishi Pit Joint Set Summary (InnovExplo, Prefeasibility Study, 2011)

Joint Set	Strike / Dip	Description
J1	EW/35–60° N	Schistosity
J2	EW/30-55° S (estimate)	Conjugate to schistosity
J3	NE-NW/80-90° (estimate)	Subvertical cross-faults

Figure 15 Common Occurrences of Mishi Pit Joint Set (InnovExplo, Prefeasibility Study, 2011)



Mishi – Rock Mass Strength

The Mishi Deformation Zone has been treated as a single geomechanical unit with the exception of the massive diabase dykes. Based on discussions with Daniel Lapointe (Wesdome P.Geo), the mafic volcanic and sedimentary sequence within the deformation zone was sheared to the point that all original textures were destroyed.

Based on field testing, the sheared assemblage within the deformation zone is considered to be strong (R4 – more than one hammer blow to fracture the rock) to very strong (R5 – many hammer blows required to fracture the rock). Conservatively, the uniaxial compressive strength of the Mishi Deformation Zone assemblage is estimated at 100 - 150 MPa.

Mishi Open Pit Mining

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

In summary, the mine design parameters are:

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

The initial pit is approximately 410 m long by 230 m wide and 70 m deep with Western and Eastern extensions planned in later years.

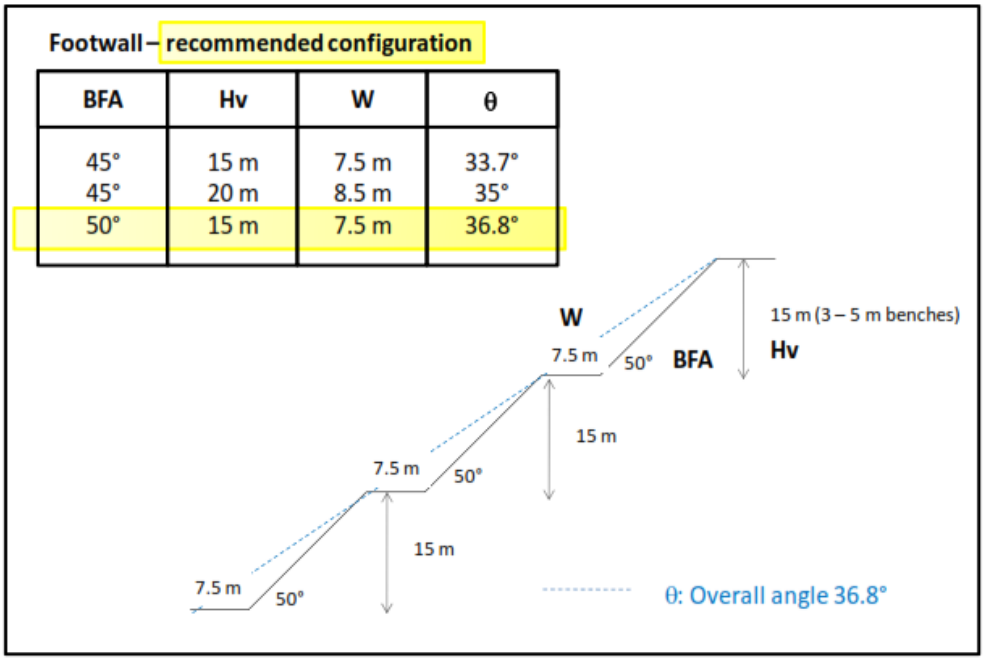
Mishi Slope Wall Angles

The existing FW, HW, East Wall and West Wall slope angles are as follows:

Wall	Bench Face Angle (BFA)	Bench Height (Hv)	Berm Width (W)	Overall Angle
South (FW)	50°	15 m	7.5 m	36.8°
North (HW) East West	75°	15 m	7.5 m	52.4°

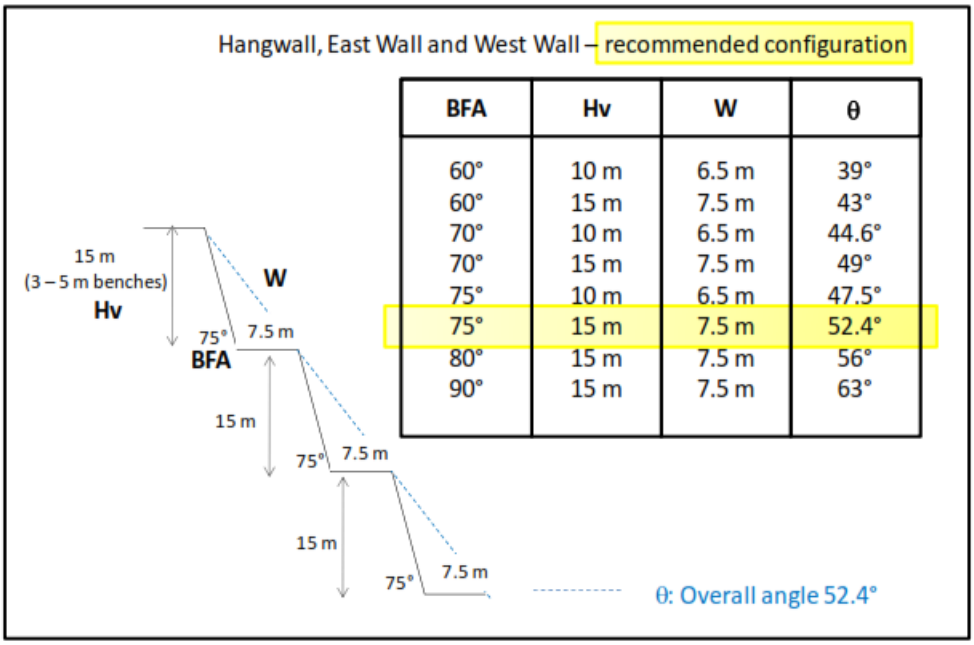
Footwall – recommended configuration

BFA	Hv	W	θ
45°	15 m	7.5 m	33.7°
45°	20 m	8.5 m	35°
50°	15 m	7.5 m	36.8°



Hangwall, East Wall and West Wall – recommended configuration

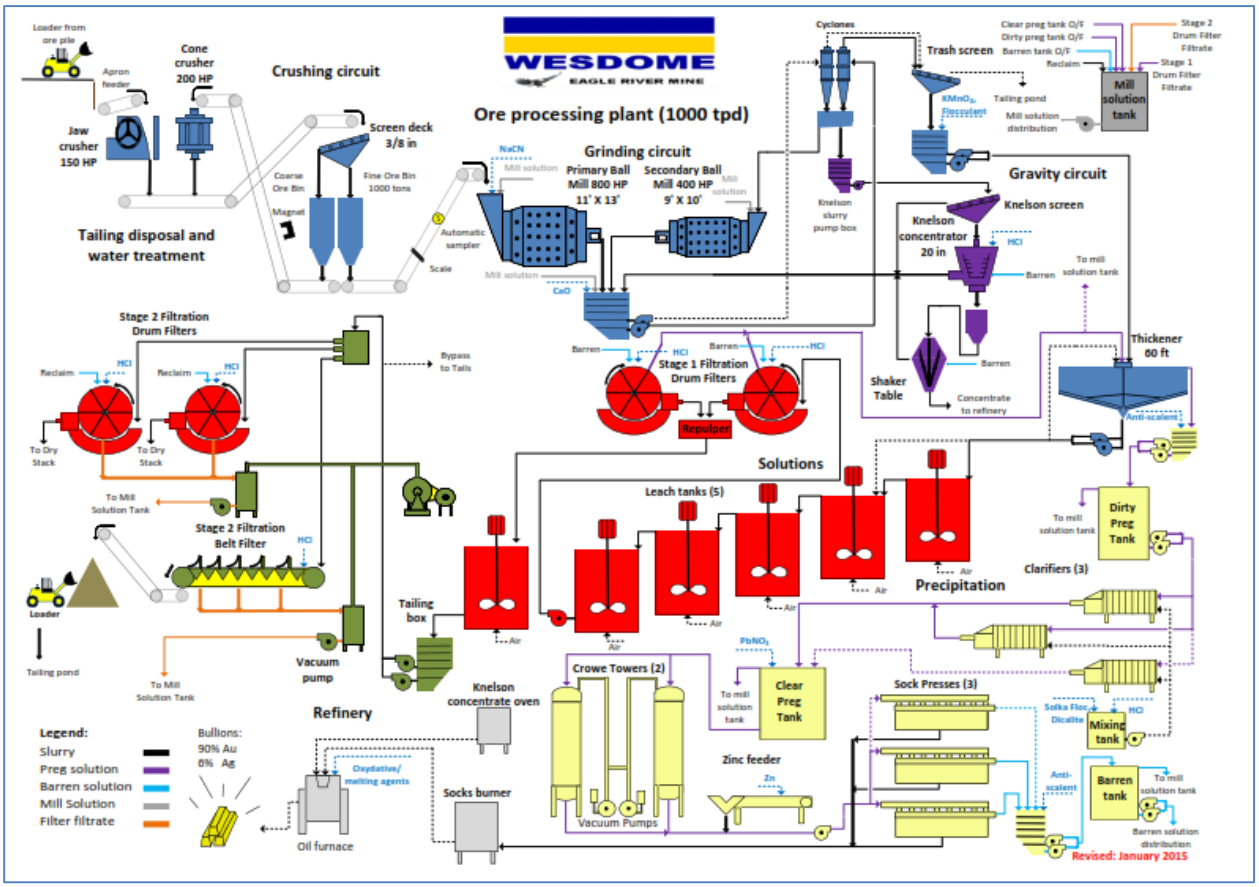
BFA	Hv	W	θ
60°	10 m	6.5 m	39°
60°	15 m	7.5 m	43°
70°	10 m	6.5 m	44.6°
70°	15 m	7.5 m	49°
75°	10 m	6.5 m	47.5°
75°	15 m	7.5 m	52.4°
80°	15 m	7.5 m	56°
90°	15 m	7.5 m	63°



17. RECOVERY METHODS – MINERAL PROCESSING

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

Figure 16 Mill Flow Chart



The mill flow chart is shown schematically in the above figure. The mill employs the Merrill-Crowe process for the recovery of gold from Eagle River ore with about 40% of the gold recovered into a gravity concentrate using a Knelson concentrator. The Merrill-Crowe process involves cyanide solution and zinc precipitation. Precipitate is refined on site to produce doré bars containing approximately 80%-92% gold. By-product silver is recovered at a rate of one part for every six to ten parts of gold. The doré bars are shipped to the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa for refining. Overall mill recoveries for Eagle River is around 95% and for Mishi ore around 87%.

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

18. EAGLE RIVER COMPLEX PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Eagle River Complex major infrastructures consists of the the Eagle River Mill, Tailings Management Area ("TMA"), and Office/Camp Facilities, the Eagle River Mine and Office/Camp/Surface Facilities and the Mishi Open Pit Mine and Office/Camp/Surface Facilities.

Roads and Power

Access to the Wesdome mine site is via road – travelling northwest on Highway 17 for 50 kilometres from Wawa, then southward 70 kilometres along the Paint Lake Road, a secondary gravel road with two single lane bridges. The trip from Wawa takes about 1.5 hours. The mill site is at the former Magnacon mine located 17 kilometres by road north of the Eagle River mine site. Secondary access to site is via the 600 road which starts near White River and joins Paint Lake Road at kilometre 42 along Paint Lake Road.

Primary power is provided from the Ontario provincial grid via a 70-kilometre, 115 kilovolt line owned by Wesdome. Emergency Power is supplied by diesel generators which can maintain operations but not production.

Settling Ponds, Tailings Management Area, Pipelines and Dams

The Tailings Management Area (TMA) consists of the Magnacon tailings pond located to the south side of the mill and the Clearwater Polishing Pond located to the northeastern of the mill. The TMA facility has undergone various phases of modifications between 1995 and 2015. The most recent modification took place in the summer of 2015 when Stage 2 of Phase IV at the tailings pond was complete. The TMA modifications were outlined in the Application for Certificate of Approval in 2006[1].

The attached Figure 17 shows the layout of the TMA. Thickened tailings are transported using a conveyor to stockpiles on the west side of the TMA. When the stockpiles are large enough, the thickened tailings are re-distributed or pushed down into the TMA using a tractor. Thickened tailings have a moisture content of about 22% (dry weight basis) and contain about 32% fine sand, 60% silt and 8% clay size particles.

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

Waste and Ore Pads

Site roads and stockpile pads were prepared from non-acid generating waste rock produced from mine operations at Eagle River and Mishi Mines. Expansion of waste and ore pads is probable given the basic nature of the host rocks in the region.

Surface Facilities

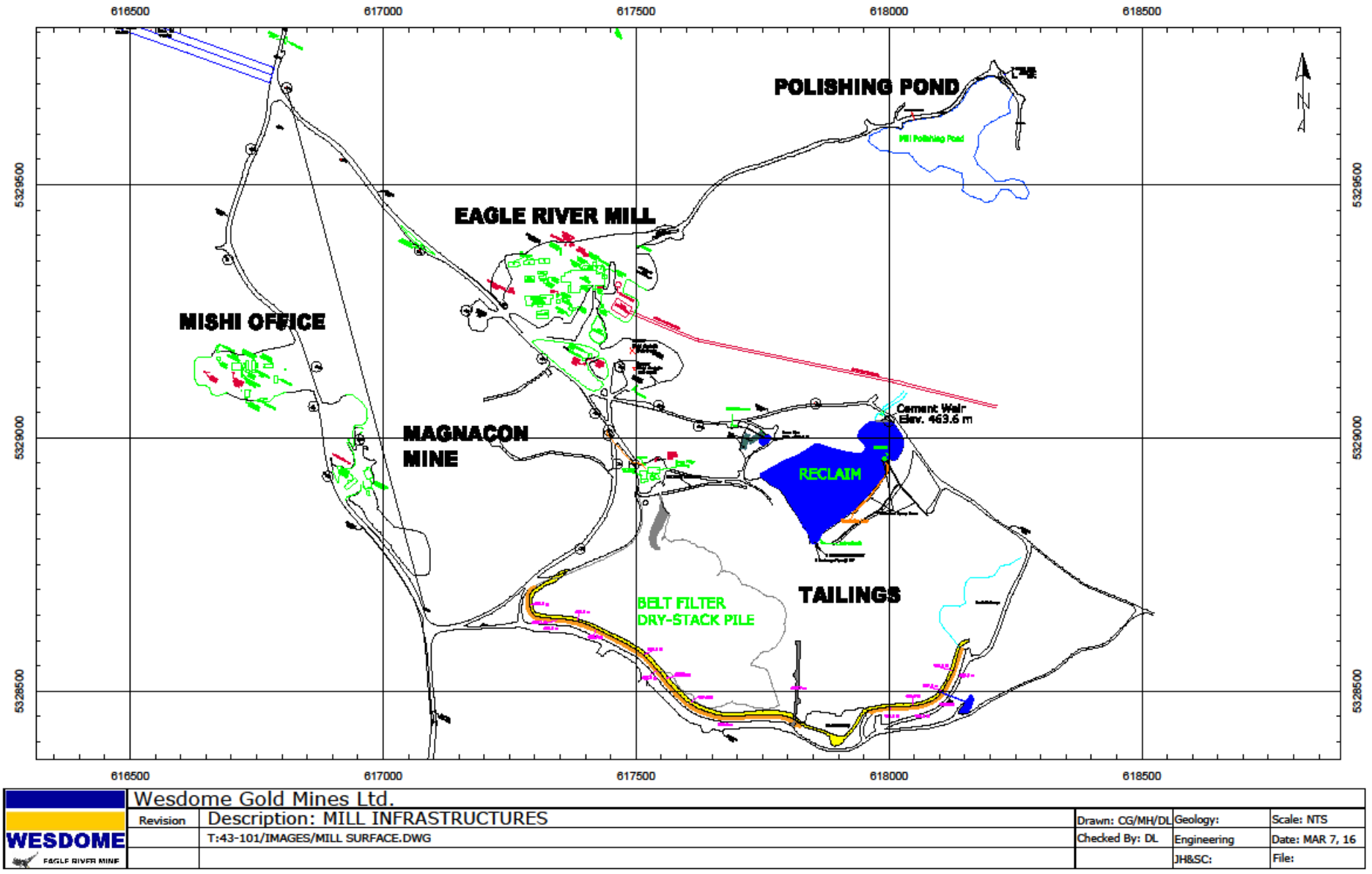
Camp facilities, bunkhouses, core shacks, offices, fuel area and maintenance shops are located at the Central Mill, Magnacon Camp, Cameron Camp and at the Eagle River Mine.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Market studies are not applicable in the precious metals gold and silver markets as the final refined products is freely traded in the marketplace. Wesdome has no market contracts.

[1] Application for Certificate of Approval Amendment, Tailings Management Area Modifications, Wesdome Gold Mines Inc. (former River Gold Mines Ltd.), Trow Associates Inc., June 26, 2006. Ref. No. F-04119

Figure 17 Tailings Management Area



WESDOME EAGLE RIVER MINE	Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd.				
	Revision	Description: MILL INFRASTRUCTURES	Drawn: CG/MH/DL	Geology:	Scale: NTS
		T:43-101/IMAGES/MILL SURFACE.DWG	Checked By: DL	Engineering	Date: MAR 7, 16
				JH&SC:	File:

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND COMMUNITY IMPACT

Regulations, Permits and Licences

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

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

In Ontario, closure plans must be accepted by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, must conform to the Mining Act and provide a detailed budget and financial assurance for the work. Wesdome has four approved closure plans covering the Eagle River Mine, the Mishi and Magnacon Mine sites and the Mill Complex which includes the present TMA. Closure costs total $1.5 million which the Company maintains invested in GICs held to back letters of credit issued by a major Canadian bank.

Realizable value from the sale of plant and equipment is difficult to assess. The salvage value of the mining equipment fleet, compressors and generators is estimated at about $2.0 million under current market conditions.

Closure plan amendments to update existing plans are in progress and will very likely involve an increase in financial assurance. These were submitted to the MNDM in 2012 and are currently still in process.

Details of the plans include removal of all buildings and equipment, sealing underground openings, breaking and burying all concrete with waste rock, contouring waste rock to slopes safe to wildlife and re-vegetating the tailings. All non-salvageable or contaminated material will be removed and disposed of at a certified landfill. Mine site roads will be scarified with a grader, allowed to re-vegetate naturally and trenched to restrict access.

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

Tailings and Effluent Management

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

The Tailings Management Area (TMA) is located 500 metres southeast of the mill. It consists of two tailings lines, a tailings dam and berm system, a concrete spillway, pump house, appropriate seepage and collection ponds and diversion ditches. The main rockfill dam located at the southeast

corner of the TMA is founded on bedrock, has a crest length of 180 metres and a maximum height of 13 metres. Rockfill berms and access roads encircle the TMA on the north and south perimeters. Upstream slopes are covered by a layer of sand for filtration and a synthetic impermeable liner. Tailings water is reclaimed for use in the mill and, therefore, discharge into the environment is minimized, consisting mainly of seasonal snowmelt and rainfall. External Annual inspections are conducted to verify dam stability.

The remaining permitted dry stack capacity by volume is approximately 300,000 cubic metres as of November 2015 which is approximately twenty months of production. Wesdome has engaged engineers to maximize storage at the TMA as well as seeking approvals to construct a new Tailings Management Facility with an estimated storage capacity of 6,000,000 cubic metres.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS – PROPOSED PLAN

Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. forecasted production for the Eagle River Complex for years 2016 – 2020 consisting of the underground Eagle River Mine, the open pit Mishi Mine and the Eagle River Mill are presented in the table below. All figures are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. The mine plan is based on a gold price of CAD$1,450/oz.

Subject to permitting and commissioning of the new tailings facility and mill upgrades, Wesdome plans on doubling its Mishi Open Pit to 900 tonnes per day alongside Eagle production of 475 tpd. This expansion brings Mishi Mine production to approximately 20,000oz/year and is projected to increase overall margins by more than $100 per ounce.

Parameters	2016	2017	2018	2019-2020
Total Gold Recovered Ounces	57,000	66,500	78,000	78,000
Average Mill Processing Rate (tpd)	980	1,180	1,380	1,380
Operating Costs per Ounce	$1,070-$1,190	$900-$1000	$775-$860	$795-$880
Operating Cash flow	$10-19 Million	$25-$35 Million	$41-52 Million	$38-49 Million
Head Grades (grams Au/tonne)	Eagle: 8.0 – 9.0 Mishi: 2.40	Eagle 9.0 – 10.0 Mishi 2.10	Eagle 10.0 – 11.0 Mishi 2.50	Eagle 10.0 – 11.0 Mishi 2.26
Capital Expenditures (Sustaining and Project)	$15M Sustaining and $11M Project	$15M Sustaining and $7M Project	$15M Sustaining and $3M Project	$15M Sustaining and $2M Project

The production profile presented is a preliminary estimate on potential production profile for the Eagle River Complex. Updated life of mine planning continues and will incorporate addition of any subsequent mineral reserves that maybe material. The production profile for 2016 through 2020 ranges from 980 tpd to 1,380 tpd.

Annual operating costs range from $66 million (2016) to about $74 million (2020) due to increases in tonnage processed and associated manpower, material and services costs.

Sustaining capital costs consist mostly of underground development, exploration as well as equipment replacement and are estimated at $15 million annually. Project capital cost estimates includes $15 million for the New Tailings Management Facility, $6.5 million for the mill upgrade and $2.2 million for Ventilation upgrades.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Using a gold price of $1,450/oz, total cash flow is $55.8 million Canadian dollars (Table 13) with a Net Present Value (NPV) at 5 percent discount of $44.9 million dollar (Table 14).

Using a gold price of $1,650/oz (current price March, 2016), total cash flow is $124.1 million Canadian dollars (Table 13) with a Net Present Value (NPV) at 5 percent discount of $103.6 million dollar (Table 14).

Wesdome's gold operations are economically very sensitive to gold prices like all commodity based operations.

Table 13 Cash Flow

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Cash flow ($1,650/oz)	**-$2,949**	**$15,731**	**$42,669**	**$39,471**	**$29,152**
Total Cash flow ($1,450/oz)	**-$14,137**	**$2,970**	**$27,317**	**$24,545**	**$15,147**

Table 14 Net Present Value (NPV)

Net Present Value ($1,650/oz)	NPV
3%	$111,229
5%	$103,633
10%	$87,438
Net Present Value ($1,450/oz)	NPV
3%	$48,948
5%	$44,890
10%	$36,297

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are a number of claims held by others in the Eagle River/Mishi project area as shown in Figure 2. Most of these are held by local entrepreneurs/prospectors that stake and re-stake these claims in hope of concluding option deals. No significant mineral deposits have been identified on any of these.

The exploration history of the region is very limited, in part due to an historic challenge in access. It is interesting to note that the brief burst in exploration activity, following the Hemlo discoveries in the 1980s, led to the development of 3 gold mines. Certainly, the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt merits a more rigorous exploration effort and we believe its potential is underestimated.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The analysis and projections presented in this report should be read in the context of a mature mining operation of a "Producing Issuer" as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

This is not a definitive or bankable feasibility study for a new development project. It is a discussion and analysis of proposed capital investments in existing operations which the authors believe will improve the economic performance and longevity of our operations to the benefit of all stakeholders.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONLUSIONS

The Eagle River Complex is a mature mining operation that demonstrates considerable promise. A modest increase in drilling in recent years has led to new discoveries and has doubled mineral reserves, net of depletion.

The recent recognition of parallel structures at Eagle River has opened our eyes to potential on the doorstep of existing infrastructure. The newly recognized No. 7 and 300 Zones currently comprise 49% of Mineral Reserves and 55% of Mineral Resources at Eagle River. To date, they have only been identified in the west end of the mine, at depth. Surface and underground drilling currently underway will provide a first pass evaluation of 1.8 kilometres of previously untested potential adjacent existing mine workings.

At the Mishi Mine, Mineral Reserves have consistently increased, net of depletion, over the last 3 years. The life of mine stripping ratio has decreased to 2.5 tonnes of waste rock per tonne of ore. The currently planned pit bottom is to a depth of 70 metres. Indicated open pit Mineral Resources to a depth of 110 metres are double the existing Mineral Reserves base at like grade. Given the existing modest stripping ratio and conservative pit wall slope angles, it is reasonable to assume geotechnical studies planned in 2016 will provide justification to eventually layback the highwall, deepen the ultimate pit limits and transform a portion of Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves. Exploration drilling in 2016 is providing a preliminary pass to investigate potential of the mineralized system to extend an additional 3.0 kilometres westwards.

In light of these favourable developments, the authors propose an investment of $21 million over the next 3 years in primary infrastructure. This includes construction of a new longterm Tailings Management Facility, mill upgrades to improve efficiency and throughput and completion of a new ventilation raise system at Eagle River. The proposed investment is expected to increase throughput and production 40% and represents a Net Present Value of $44.9 million over 5 years discounted at 5% with an assumed gold price of $CDN 1,450 per ounce (current price $CDN 1,650 per ounce, March, 2016).

The mining industry in general is very risky. The authors are currently unaware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political risks that could materially affect these estimates. In fact, given recent severe inflation in new project capital costs and their ever-stretching permitting and regulatory compliance timelines, a modest investment in primary infrastructure at an established mining operation can be interpreted as a relatively low-risk endeavour.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to better realize the potential of the Eagle River Complex, the following recommendations are tabled:

1) Modest infrastructure investment to boost production 40%, including:
   - Tailings Management Facility $15.0 million
   - Mill upgrades/expansion $ 6.5 million
   - Vent Raise system $ 2.2 million

2) Increased exploration drilling to evaluate potential west of Mishi and Eagle River new parallel structures:
   - Mishi West surface drilling (2016) $ 1.9 million
   - Eagle River surface drilling (2016) $ 1.9 million

- Eagle River underground drilling (2016) $ 2.0 million

3) Accelerate underground development to:
   - open up new drill platforms
   - accelerate development/production sequence
   - add flexibility to mine plan $ 2.0 million/year

4) Initiate property scale regional exploration effort beyond immediate mine areas:
   - compilation (2016) $ 0.1 million
   - detailed Aero Magnetic Survey (2016) $ 0.1 million

5) Assess deepening Mishi Open Pit:
   - Geotechnical Pitwall study (2016) $ 0.1 million

27. REFERENCES

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CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, George Mannard, Vice President, Exploration, Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., 8 King Street East, Suite 811, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1B5 do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from McGill University, Canada, with an MScA in Mineral Exploration, in 1984.

2. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation and with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. since 1994 and, therefore, meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 for designation as a Qualified Person.

3. I have visited the property monthly since 1994 and have been involved in all aspects of the resource and reserve estimation process, mine planning and exploration.

4. National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 have been read and this technical report, dated March 17, 2016, has been prepared in accordance with their specifications.

5. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the 17th day of March, 2016

George N. Mannard, P.Geo.
A.P.G.O. Registration #0974

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Philip Ng, Chief Operating Officer, Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., 8 King Street East, Suite 811, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1B5 do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from McGill University, Canada, with a B.Eng. in Mining Engineering in 1990 and an M.Eng. in Mining Engineering, in 1993.

2. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario. I have practised my profession continuously and with Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd. since July, 2013 and, therefore, meet the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 for designation as a Qualified Person.

3. I visit the property frequently and have spent about half of my time on site over the last two years, actively engaged in all aspects of mining and mineral processing operations.

4. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this technical report, dated March 17, 2016, has been prepared in accordance with their specifications.

5. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the 17th day of March, 2016

Philip Fee-Lap Ng, P.Eng.
Professional Engineers of Ontario Registration #100069333

APPENDIX A

Mining Claims, Wawa Area

SAULT STE. MARIE Mining Division - 116736 - WESDOME GOLD MINES LTD.

Township / Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
DAVID LAKES AREA	924534	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
DAVID LAKES AREA	924535	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
DAVID LAKES AREA	924546	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
DAVID LAKES AREA	924547	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
DAVID LAKES AREA	924548	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
DAVID LAKES AREA	924556	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026126	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026127	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026128	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026129	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026800	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026801	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026802	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026803	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026815	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026918	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026919	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026920	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026921	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026922	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026923	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026924	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026925	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026926	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026927	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026928	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026929	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026930	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026931	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026932	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026933	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026934	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026935	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0

GROSEILLIERS	1026936	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026937	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026938	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026939	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026940	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026941	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026942	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026943	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026944	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026945	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026946	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026947	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026948	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026949	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026951	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026952	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026953	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026954	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026955	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026956	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026957	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026958	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026959	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026960	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026961	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026962	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026963	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026964	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026965	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026966	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026967	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026968	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026969	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026970	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026971	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1026972	1987-Oct-07	2016-Oct-07	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027216	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027217	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027218	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027219	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027220	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0

GROSEILLIERS	1027221	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027222	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027223	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027224	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027225	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027226	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027227	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027228	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027229	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027230	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027231	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027234	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027235	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027236	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027237	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027238	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027239	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027240	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027241	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027242	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027243	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027244	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027245	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027246	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027247	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027248	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027249	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027250	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027251	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027252	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027253	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027254	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027255	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027256	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027257	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027258	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027259	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027260	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027261	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027262	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027263	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0

GROSEILLIERS	1027264	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027265	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027266	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027267	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027268	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027269	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027270	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027271	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027272	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027273	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027274	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027275	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027276	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027277	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027278	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027279	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027280	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027281	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027282	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027283	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027284	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027285	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$135	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027286	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$21	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027287	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$33	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027288	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027289	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027290	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027291	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$710	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027292	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027293	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1027294	1987-Nov-03	2016-Nov-03	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029633	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029634	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029635	1988-Jan-06	2018-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029640	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029641	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029642	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$130	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029643	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029657	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029658	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029659	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0

GROSEILLIERS	1029667	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029668	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029670	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029674	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1029675	1988-Jan-06	2017-Jan-06	A	25 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1037383	1987-Oct-29	2017-Oct-29	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	1037392	1987-Oct-29	2017-Oct-29	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998154	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998155	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998156	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998157	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998166	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$75	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998167	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998168	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$73	$11,527	$0	$0
GROSEILLIERS	998169	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$253	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	3006837	2004-Jan-26	2016-Apr-08	A	100 %	$6,400	$64,000	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	3006838	2004-Jan-26	2016-Apr-08	A	100 %	$5,200	$52,000	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	3006839	2004-Jan-26	2016-Apr-08	A	100 %	$3,200	$32,000	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	3006845	2004-Jan-26	2016-Apr-08	A	100 %	$4,800	$48,000	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661122	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661123	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661126	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661127	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661163	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661164	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661167	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661168	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661195	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	661196	1982-Nov-02	2016-Nov-02	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0

MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	693605	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	693622	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	924542	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	924543	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	924544	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
MISHIBISHU LAKE AREA	924545	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	1183301	1994-Feb-15	2017-Feb-15	A	100 %	$400	$8,000	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	1218191	1998-Apr-16	2016-Apr-16	A	100 %	$2,400	$36,000	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	1218192	1998-Apr-16	2016-Apr-16	A	100 %	$1,194	$18,006	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	1231605	1997-Aug-27	2017-Aug-27	A	100 %	$2,400	$40,800	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	637732	1982-Nov-16	2016-Nov-16	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	637733	1982-Nov-16	2016-Nov-16	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	637734	1982-Nov-16	2016-Nov-16	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924526	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924527	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924528	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924529	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924530	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924531	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924532	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924533	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA	924536	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0

PILOT HARBOUR AREA		924537	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA		924538	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$149	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA		924539	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$149	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA		924540	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$149	$0
PILOT HARBOUR AREA		924541	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026080	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026081	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026082	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026083	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026084	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026085	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026086	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026087	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026088	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026089	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026090	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026091	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026092	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026093	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026094	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026120	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026121	1987-Sep-08	2017-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026122	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026123	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026124	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1026125	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037207	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037208	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037209	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037210	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037211	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037212	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037213	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037214	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1037215	1987-Sep-18	2016-Sep-18	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061715	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061716	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061717	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061718	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061719	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061720	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061721	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061722	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061723	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061724	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061725	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061726	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061727	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061728	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061729	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061730	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061731	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061732	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061733	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$200	$11,000	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061734	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061735	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061736	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061737	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061738	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061739	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061740	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1061741	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1063607	1988-Aug-11	2017-Aug-11	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1063608	1988-Aug-11	2017-Aug-11	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069072	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069074	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069075	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069076	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069077	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069078	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069079	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069080	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069081	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069082	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$167	$11,033	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069083	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1069084	1988-Apr-29	2016-Apr-29	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1183302	1994-Feb-15	2017-Feb-15	A	100 %	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1183303	1994-Feb-15	2017-Feb-15	A	100 %	$400	$8,000	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1236989	2000-Feb-10	2017-Feb-10	A	100 %	$400	$6,000	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1236996	2000-Feb-10	2017-Feb-10	A	100 %	$400	$6,000	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	1238320	2000-Feb-10	2018-Feb-10	A	100 %	$200	$20,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	3005103	2004-Nov-24	2020-Nov-24	A	100 %	$1,200	$16,800	$73	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	3018209	2006-Apr-27	2020-Apr-27	A	100 %	$1,200	$14,400	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	4251712	2009-Oct-20	2018-Oct-20	A	100 %	$3,600	$25,200	$35	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	690804	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693597	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693598	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693599	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	693606	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693607	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693608	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693609	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693610	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693611	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$13,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693613	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693615	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693616	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693617	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693618	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693619	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693620	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693621	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693628	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$149	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693629	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693630	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	693631	1982-Nov-19	2016-Nov-19	A	100 %	$400	$12,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	924551	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	924552	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	924553	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	924554	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	924555	1986-Aug-06	2017-Aug-06	A	100 %	$400	$11,600	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997205	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997206	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997207	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997208	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997209	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997210	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997211	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997212	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997213	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997214	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997215	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997216	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997217	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997218	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997219	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997220	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997816	1987-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997817	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997818	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997819	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997820	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	997821	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997822	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997823	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$22	$11,578	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997824	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997825	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997826	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997827	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997828	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997829	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997830	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997831	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997832	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997833	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997834	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997835	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$49,215	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997836	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997837	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997838	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	997839	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998125	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998126	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998127	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	998128	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998129	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998130	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998131	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998132	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998133	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998134	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998135	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998136	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998137	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998138	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$20,353	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998139	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$240	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998140	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998141	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998142	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998143	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998144	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998150	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998151	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998152	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998153	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998158	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	998159	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998160	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998161	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998162	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998163	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998164	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998165	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998170	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998171	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998172	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998173	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998190	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998191	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998192	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998193	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998194	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998195	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998196	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998197	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998198	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998199	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998200	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0

POINT AREA	ISACOR	998201	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998202	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998203	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998204	1987-Jul-20	2017-Jul-20	A	100 %	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998475	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998476	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998477	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998478	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998479	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998480	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998481	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998482	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998483	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998484	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998485	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998486	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
POINT AREA	ISACOR	998487	1987-Sep-08	2016-Sep-08	A	100 %	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
PUKASKWA RIVER AREA		3020021	2004-Apr-27	2016-Apr-27	A	100 %	$3,200	$32,000	$0	$0

APPENDIX B

Robinson Treaty, 1850

COPY OF THE ROBINSON TREATY
Made in the Year 1850
WITH THE OJIBEWA INDIANS OF LAKE SUPERIOR CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CROWN

(Copy.)

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into on the seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *of the one part, on behalf of* HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, *and* JOSEPH PEANDECHAT, JOHN IUINWAY, MISHE-MUCKQUA, TOTOMENCIE, *Chiefs, and* JACOB WARPELA, AHMUTCHIWAGABOU, MICHEL SHELAGESHICK, MANITSHAINSE, *and* CHIGINANS, *principal men of the* OJIBEWA *Indians inhabiting the Northern Shore of Lake Superior, in the said Province of Canada, from Batchewana Bay to Pigeon River, at the western extremity of said Lake, and inland throughout that extent to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the charter of the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company from the said tract, and also the Islands in the said Lake within the boundaries of the British possessions therein, of the other part, witnesseth*:

THAT for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada, to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of five hundred pounds, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their Tribes at a convenient season of each summer, not later than the first day of August at the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts of Michipicoton and Fort William, they the said chiefs and principal men do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors forever, all their right, title and interest in the whole of the territory above described, save and except the reservations set forth in the

schedule hereunto annexed, which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their Tribes in common, for the purpose of residence and cultivation, and should the said Chiefs and their respective Tribes at any time desire to dispose of any mineral or other valuable productions upon the said reservations, the same will be at their request sold by order of the Superintendent General of the Indian Department for the time being, for their sole use and benefit, and to the best advantage.

And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting only such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals, or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government. The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of their reservations without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs being first had and obtained; nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for mineral or other valuable productions in any part of the territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree that in case the Government of this Province should before the date of this agreement have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining locations or other property on the portions of the territory hereby reserved for their use and benefit, then and in that case such sale, or promise of sale, shall be forfeited, if the parties interested desire it, by the Government, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the tribe to whom the reservation belongs. The said William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and justly with all Her subjects, further promises and agrees that in case the territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part shall at any future period produce an amount which

will enable the Government of this Province without incurring loss to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then, and in that case, the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound provincial currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this Treaty shall amount to two thirds of their present numbers (which is twelve hundred and forty) to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof, and should their numbers at any future period not amount to two thirds of twelve hundred and forty, the annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

Schedule of Reservations made by the above named subscribing Chiefs and principal men.

FIRST - Joseph Pean-de-chat and his Tribe, the reserve to commence about two miles from Fort William (inland), on the right bank of the River Kiminitiquia thence westerly six miles, parallel to the shores of the lake; thence northerly five miles; thence easterly to the right bank of the said river, so as not to interfere with any acquired rights of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company.

SECOND - Four miles square at Gros Cap, being a valley near the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company's post of Michipicoton, for Totominai and Tribe.

THIRD - Four miles square on Gull River, near Lake Nipigon, on both sides of said river, for the Chief Mishimuckqua and Tribe.

Signed, sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, the day and year first above written in presence of,

GEORGE IRONSIDE,
S. I. Affaires.

ARTHUR P. COOPER,
Capt. Com. Rifle Brig.

H. M. BALFOUR,
2nd Lieut. Rifle Brig.

JOHN SWANSTON,
C. F. Hon. Hud. Bay Co.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Interpreter.

F. W. KEATING,

W. B. ROBINSON,

JOSEPH PEAN-DE-CHAT, his + mark. [L. S.]

JOHN MENWAT, his + mark. [L. S.]

MESHE-MUCKQUA, his + mark. [L. S.]

TOTOMISAI, his + mark. [L. S.]

JAIOB WAWELA, his + mark. [L. S.]

AH-MUTCHINABALOH, his + mark. [L. S.]

MICHEL SHELAGESEICK, his + mark. [L. S.]

MANITOU SHAINSE, his + mark. [L. S.]

CHEGINANS, his + mark. [L. S.]

APPENDIX C

Sample Preparation at Wesdome Assay Lab

Sample Preparation at Wesdome Assay Lab

Receiving Samples

Upon receipt, Samples are placed in numerical order by product type and verified against the Client packing list. In the absence of a packing list, one will be prepared by the persons unpacking the Samples and electronically emailed to the Client.

Sample Preparation

Samples are dried if necessary to remove all moisture content. Throughout the process, Samples are maintained in Assay Order with all tags neatly placed. Samples are then reduced with a Jaw Crusher to 1/4". The Crusher is cleaned with compressed air at 120 psi between samples. The Sample is then Riffle Split down to approximately 300 g using a Jones Type Riffler. Excess material is repackaged for return to the Client.

The 300 g portion is then Pulverizered to 100% minus 150 mesh using Bico Braun pulverizers. The Pulverizers are cleaned between samples using compressed air at 120 psi and Silica Sand is used between batches. The first sample of each batch is Screen tested and recorded in the Logbook.

Sampling quality is assured by regular inspection and maintenance of all equipment. Training and supervision of Technicians ensure the proper techniques are being employed throughout preparing samples.

Gold Fire Assay – Gravimetric

Gold analysis begins with a fusion using premixed Flux consisting of Litharge, Sodium Carbonate, Borax, Silica, Fluorspar, with other oxidants (Nitre), or reductants (flour) being added as required. An aliquot of Silver (Ag) is added as a collection agent. Samples are fused at 1950*F for a period of 60 minutes. Samples are then poured into a conical mold and allowed to cool. After cooling, the slag is removed and the Lead Button is recovered. The Lead Button containing the precious metals is reduced to PbO2 and absorbed into a cupel in the Cupellation Furnace. After cooling, the Dore Bead is collected and flattened with a hammer and placed in a porcelain parting cup. The parting cup is filled with heated diluted nitric acid to dissolve the silver. The gold bead is washed with demineralized water, dried, annealed, cooled, and then weighed on a Mettler XP2U Microbalance.

Each Furnace batch comprises 24 samples that include a reagent blank, sample duplicate or replicate, and Rocklabs reference material of appropriate gold values. Additional standards are introduced by the Client as they see appropriate. All QA/QC data is documented and recorded for analysis by the shift supervisors/Assay Lab Superintendent, and additional checks may be run on anomalous values.