

DETOUR GOLD

Detour Lake Operation - Mineral Reserve and Resource Tables (Effective December 31, 2016)

Mineral Reserves		Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold Ounces (000's oz)
Detour Lake Pit	Proven	87.7	1.27	3,579
	Probable	353.8	0.92	10,490
	Stockpiles	7.0	0.65	144
	P&P	448.5	0.99	14,214
West Detour Project				
West Detour Pit	Proven	1.9	0.96	60
	Probable	53.0	0.94	1,596
North Pit	Probable	6.0	0.98	187
	P&P	60.9	0.94	1,843
LG Fines	Probable	20.9	0.60	403
Total P&P		530.2	0.97	16,460
Mineral Resources		Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold Ounces (000's)
Detour Lake Pit	Measured	17.3	1.32	735
	Indicated	71.2	0.98	2,255
	M+I	88.5	1.05	2,991
West Detour Project				
West Detour Pit	Measured	0.3	0.93	9
	Indicated	28.5	0.88	806
North Pit	Indicated	2.1	0.93	64
	M+I	31.0	0.88	878
Total M+I		119.5	1.01	3,869
Detour Lake Pit	Inferred	35.7	0.79	906
West Detour Project				
West Detour Pit	Inferred	9.2	0.95	280
North Pit	Inferred	0.1	0.85	2
Total Inferred		44.9	0.82	1,188

Notes:

- The Company's mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates as at December 31, 2016 are classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" adopted by the CIM Council (as amended, the "CIM Definition Standards") in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" ("NI 43-101"). Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates reflect the Company's reasonable expectation that all necessary permits and approvals will be obtained and maintained.
- Mineral reserves were estimated using a gold price of US\$1,000/oz and mineral resources were estimated using a gold price of US\$1,200/oz at a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 1.10.
- Mineral reserves and resources were based on a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t Au.
- LG Fines (sourced from material grading 0.40-0.50 g/t Au) classified as Measured and Indicated were reported as Probable mineral reserves and included in the mine plan.
- Further information, including key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate mineral resources and mineral reserves are described in the Technical Report on the Detour Lake operation, dated March 22, 2017.
- Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Totals may not add due to rounding.

Qualified Persons

The mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates for the Detour Lake operation (except for the North pit mineral resources) were prepared under the supervision of Drew Anwyll, P.Eng., Senior Vice President Technical Services and the mineral resources for the North pit were prepared by Paul Daigle, P.Geo, of P. Daigle Consulting Services, both Qualified Persons as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects".

Information Concerning Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Resources

These estimates have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States' securities laws. The terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve" and "probable mineral reserve" are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards. The CIM Definition Standards differ from the definitions in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Guide 7 ("SEC Guide 7") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Under SEC Guide 7, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report mineral reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any mineral reserve or cash flow analysis to designate mineral reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. In addition, the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are defined in NI 43-101 and recognized by Canadian securities laws but are not defined terms under SEC Guide 7 or recognized under U.S. securities laws. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be upgraded to mineral reserves. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian securities laws, estimates of "inferred mineral resources" may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Accordingly, these mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates and related information may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, including SEC Guide 7.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Definitions

A 'mineral resource' is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

An 'Inferred mineral resource' is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality is estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated mineral resource and must not be converted to a mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to Indicated mineral resources with continued exploration.

An 'Indicated mineral resource' is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured mineral resource and may only be converted to a Probable mineral reserve.

A 'Measured mineral resource' is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured mineral resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated mineral resource or an Inferred mineral resource. It may be converted to a Proven mineral reserve or to a Probable mineral reserve.

A 'mineral reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of modifying factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which mineral reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a mineral reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

A 'Probable mineral reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured mineral resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applying to a Probable mineral reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven mineral reserve.

A 'Proven mineral reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured mineral resource. A Proven mineral reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors.