UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

(Check One)

o **Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

or

x **Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 Commission file number: 001-35783

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ontario	**1040**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 3910
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2T3
(416) 368-9932

(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Torys LLP
1114 Avenue of the Americas
23rd Floor
New York, New York 10036
Attention: Mile T. Kurta
(212) 880-6000

(Name, Address (Including Zip Code) and Telephone Number (Including Area Code) of Agent For Service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol	Name Of Exchange On Which Registered
Class A Common Shares, Without Par Value	**AGI**	**The New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:**None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:**None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

x Annual Information Form x Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 391,798,470 Class A Common Shares.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company o

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. o

FORM 40-F

Principal Documents

The following documents, filed as Exhibits 99.1 through 99.3 hereto, are hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 40-F (this "Form 40-F"):

(a) Annual Information Form, dated March 24, 2020 for the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 99.1 hereto);

(b) Management's Discussion and Analysis for the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 99.2 hereto); and

(c) Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2019, including Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and Related Notes, together with the auditors' report thereon and the auditors' report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, contained therein (filed as Exhibit 99.3 hereto).

Forward-looking statements

This Form 40-F and the exhibits attached hereto contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and applicable Canadian securities laws, concerning Alamos Gold Inc.'s (" Alamos" or the "registrant") plans for its properties and other matters. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Form 40-F and the exhibits attached hereto, including, without limitation, statements regarding forecast gold production, gold grades, recoveries, waste-to-ore ratios, total cash costs, potential mineralization and reserves, exploration results, and future plans and objectives of Alamos, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to mining and processing of mined ore, achieving projected recovery rates, anticipated production rates and mine life, operating efficiencies, costs and expenditures, changes in mineral resources and conversion of mineral resources to proven and probable reserves, and other information that is based on forecasts of future operational or financial results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable, and assumptions of management.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. In addition, we caution you that our forward-looking statements are subject to the ongoing and developing circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and future financial results.

There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Alamos's expectations include risks related to the on-going business of Alamos, including risks related to international operations; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined as well as future prices of gold, as well as those risk factors described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Alamos's Annual Information Form, dated March 24, 2020 for the Year Ended December 31, 2019, attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1. Although Alamos has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

Certifications and Disclosure Regarding Controls and Procedures

(a) Certifications. See Exhibits 99.4 through 99.7 to this Form 40-F.

(b) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of Alamos' fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, Alamos' principal executive officer and principal financial officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of Alamos' "disclosure controls and procedures" (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, Alamos' principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that as of the end of that fiscal year Alamos' disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Alamos in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the registrant's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

It should be noted that, while Alamos' principal executive officer and principal financial officer believe that Alamos' disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that Alamos' disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

(c) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting appears under the heading "Internal Control over Financial Reporting" in Management's Discussion and Analysis for the Year Ended December 31, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 99.2 hereto), and is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

(d) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm. KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), the independent registered public accounting firm that audited Alamos' consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, has issued its opinion on the effectiveness of Alamos' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 (the "Attestation Report"). The Attestation Report is included in Exhibit 99.3 attached hereto, which is incorporated by reference into this Form 40-F.

(e) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting with exception of the implementation of a new ERP system at the Company's Young-Davidson Mine and Island Gold Mine. The Company implemented the ERP system to improve standardization and automation, and not in response to a deficiency in its internal control over financial reporting. The Company believes that the implementation of the ERP system and related changes to internal controls will enhance its internal control over financial reporting while providing the ability to scale its business in the future. Management employed appropriate procedures to ensure internal controls were in place during and after the conversion.

Notices Pursuant to Regulation BTR

None.

Audit Committee Financial Experts

Alamos' board of directors has determined that each of Ronald Smith, David Fleck, Elaine Ellingham and Kenneth Stowe, members of its audit committee, is an "audit committee financial expert" (as such term is defined in Form 40-F) and that each of Ronald Smith, David Fleck, Elaine Ellingham and Kenneth Stowe is "independent" (as defined in the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE")).

Code of Ethics

Alamos has adopted a “code of ethics” (as that term is defined in Form 40-F), entitled Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “ Code of Ethics”), that applies to all of its directors, officers and employees.

The Code of Ethics is available for viewing on Alamos’ website at www.alamosgold.com and is available in print to any shareholder who requests it. Requests for copies of the Code of Ethics should be made by contacting: Nils F. Engelstad, Vice President, General Counsel of Alamos, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 3910, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3, telephone: (416) 368-9932. Alternatively, requests may be sent by e-mail to notice@alamosgold.com.

The Code of Ethics, and all waivers of the Code of Ethics with respect to any director, officer or employee of Alamos, will be posted promptly on Alamos’ website.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

KPMG is Alamos’ external auditor.

The information set forth under the heading “External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)” of Alamos’s annual information form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1, is incorporated by reference herein.

The audit committee of Alamos’ board of directors has determined that the provision of these services is compatible with the maintenance of the independence of KPMG.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee shall pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by the independent auditors and not engage the independent auditors to perform the specific non-audit services prohibited by law or regulation. None of the services provided by the Company’s independent auditors described above were approved pursuant to a waiver of pre-approval provisions under SEC rules (paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Alamos does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements (as defined in General Instruction B.(11) of Form 40-F).

Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The information provided under the heading "Commitments" in the management’s discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2019 included in Exhibit 99.2 attached hereto, incorporated by reference in this Form 40-F contains Alamos’ disclosure of contractual obligations and is incorporated by reference herein.

Identification of the Audit Committee

Alamos has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of Alamos’ audit committee are: David Fleck, Elaine Ellingham, Kenneth Stowe and Ronald Smith (Chair).

DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

Alamos is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, to prepare documents incorporated by reference in this Form 40-F in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States.

The documents incorporated by reference into this Form 40-F have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource and reserve estimates included in the documents incorporated by reference into this Form 40-F have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the " CIM") - *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* , adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators, which established standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. 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 standards. These definitions differ from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7 ("SEC Industry Guide 7") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Exchange Act. Under SEC Industry Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate 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 and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 and the CIM standards; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into 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 rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of "contained ounces" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute "reserves" by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

The SEC has adopted final rules, effective February 25, 2019, to replace SEC Industry Guide 7 with new mining disclosure rules under sub-part 1300 of Regulation S-K of the U.S. Securities Act (the "**SEC Modernization Rules**"). The SEC Modernization Rules replace the historical property disclosure requirements included in SEC Industry Guide 7. As a result of the adoption of the SEC Modernization Rules, the SEC now recognizes estimates of "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources". In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of "proven mineral reserves" and "probable mineral reserves" to be substantially similar to international standards. The SEC Modernization Rules will become mandatory for U.S. reporting companies beginning with the first fiscal year commencing on or after January 1, 2021.

Accordingly, information contained in this Form 40-F and the documents incorporated by reference herein containing descriptions of Alamos' mineral deposits 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 securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

TAX MATTERS

Purchasing, holding or disposing of Alamos's securities may have tax consequences under the laws of the United States, Canada and other jurisdictions that are not described in this Form 40-F.

NYSE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Alamos' common shares are listed on the NYSE. Sections 103.00 and 303A.11 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual permit "foreign private issuers" (as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act) to follow home country practices in lieu of certain provisions of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. A foreign private issuer that follows home country practices in lieu of certain provision of the NYSE Listed Company Manual must disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies either on its website or in the annual report that it distributes to

shareholders in the United States. A description of the significant ways in which Alamos' corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies pursuant to NYSE standards is as follows:

Shareholder Meeting Quorum Requirement: The NYSE is of the opinion that the quorum required for any meeting of shareholders should be sufficiently high to insure a representative vote. Alamos' quorum requirement is set forth in its Articles. A quorum for a meeting of Alamos' shareholders is two persons who are, or who represent by proxy, shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least 5% of the shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

Proxy Delivery Requirement: The NYSE requires the solicitation of proxies and delivery of proxy statements for all shareholder meetings, and requires that these proxies shall be solicited pursuant to a proxy statement that conforms to the SEC's proxy solicitation and disclosure rules. As a foreign private issuer, Alamos is exempt from the proxy solicitation and disclosure rules set forth in Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c) and 14(f) of the Exchange Act. Alamos solicits proxies in accordance with applicable rules and regulations in Canada.

Shareholder Approval Requirement: Alamos intends to follow Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") rules for shareholder approval of new issuances of its common shares. In accordance with TSX rules, shareholder approval is required for certain issuances of shares that: (i) materially affect control of Alamos; or (ii) provide consideration to insiders in aggregate of 10% or greater of the market capitalization of the listed issuer and have not been negotiated at arm's length. Shareholder approval is also required, pursuant to TSX rules, in the case of private placements: (x) for an aggregate number of listed securities issuable greater than 25% of the number of securities of the listed issuer which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis, prior to the date of closing of the transaction if the price per security is less than the market price; or (y) that during any six-month period are to insiders for listed securities or options, rights or other entitlements to listed securities greater than 10% of the number of securities of the listed issuer which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis, prior to the date of the closing of the first private placement to an insider during the six-month period.

Equity Compensation Plans: Unlike the NYSE rules, there is no requirement in Canada for shareholder approval of compensation arrangements settled solely in cash or with shares purchased in the open market at fair value or for amendments to such arrangements. Alamos intends to comply with the TSX rules that require a listed company to obtain shareholder approval of any share compensation arrangement that involves the issuance of shares from treasury or to make amendments to such arrangements that require shareholder approval (in accordance with the TSX rules and the terms of such arrangement).

The foregoing are consistent with Canadian laws, customs and practices.

Independence of Directors

Alamos' board of directors has determined that nine of its ten directors, comprising a majority of the board, are "independent directors," as that term is defined in the rules of the NYSE, and that none of these nine directors has a material relationship with Alamos that would impair his or her independence from management or otherwise compromise his or her ability to act as an independent director.

The directors who have been determined to be independent on this basis are: Paul J. Murphy, Elaine Ellingham, David Fleck, David Gower, Claire M.C. Kennedy, Monique Mercier, J. Robert S. Prichard, Ronald E. Smith and Kenneth Stowe.

Presiding Director at Meetings of Independent Directors

Alamos schedules regular meetings in which its independent directors meet without the participation of management and non-independent directors. Paul Murphy, the chair of the board of directors, serves as the chair at such sessions.

Communication with Independent Directors

Shareholders may send communications to the registrant's independent directors by contacting Joëlle Lecours-Bouchard, Corporate Counsel and Acting Assistant Corporate Secretary of Alamos, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 3910, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3, telephone: (416) 368-9932. Alternatively, communications may be sent by e-mail to notice@alamosgold.com. Communications will be referred to Nils Engelstad, Vice President, General Counsel of Alamos, for appropriate action. The status of all outstanding concerns will be reported to the board of directors as appropriate.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The rules of the NYSE require listed companies to adopt and disclose a set of corporate governance guidelines with respect to specified topics. Such guidelines are required to be posted on the listed company's website. Alamos' corporate governance principles are available for viewing on its web site at www.alamosgold.com under *Corporate Governance*.

Board and Committee Charters

Alamos' board of directors' mandate and the charters for its audit committee, human resources committee, technical and sustainability committee, and corporate governance and nominating committee are available for viewing on its web site at www.alamosgold.com under *About Us - Corporate Governance* and are available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Requests for copies of these documents should be made by contacting Nils Engelstad, Vice President, General Counsel of Alamos, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 3910, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3, telephone: (416) 368-9932. Alternatively, requests may be sent by e-mail to notice@alamosgold.com.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities under the regulation of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended (the "Mine Act"). During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, Alamos did not have any mines in the United States subject to regulation by MSHA under the Mine Act.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking.

The registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the SEC staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the SEC staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F, the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process.

(1) The registrant has previously filed a Form F-X in connection with the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this report arises.

(2) Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of the registrant shall be communicated promptly to the SEC by amendment to Form F-X referencing the file number of the registrant.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

Date: March 27, 2020

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

By: /s/ James Porter

Name: James Porter

Title: Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
99.1	Annual Information Form, dated March 24, 2020, for the Year Ended December 31, 2019
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the Year Ended December 31, 2019
99.3	Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2019, including Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and Related Notes, together with the auditors' report thereon and the auditors' report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, contained therein
99.4	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.5	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.6	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
99.7	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
99.8	Consent of KPMG LLP
99.9	Consent of Jeffrey Volk
99.10	Consent of Christopher Bostwick
99.11	Consent of Marc Jutras
99.12	Consent of Herbert Welhener
99.13	Consent of Christopher Rockingham
99.14	Consent of Raynald Vincent
99.15	Consent of Nathan Bourgeault
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document



ALAMOS GOLD INC.

Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 3910
Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2T3
416-368-9932

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

for the year ended December 31, 2019

March 24, 2020

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ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
("AIF")

ALAMOS GOLD INC.
(the "Company")

PRELIMINARY NOTES

Effective Date of Information

The information in this AIF is current as of March 24, 2020, unless otherwise stated herein.

Currency and Exchange Rates

All dollar amounts in this AIF are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated (" **CAD**" denotes Canadian dollars). The following table sets forth the value of the Canadian dollar expressed in United States dollars on December 31 of each year and the average, high and low exchange rates during the year indicated based on the daily exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada**.**

Canadian Dollars into United States Dollars	2019	2018	2017
Closing	$0.7699	$0.7330	$0.7971
Average	$0.7537	$0.7721	$0.7708
High	$0.7699	$0.8138	$0.8245
Low	$0.7353	$0.7330	$0.7276

The exchange rate on March 24, 2020, as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of United States dollars into Canadian dollars was USD$0.6901 equals CAD$1.00.

Imperial Equivalents

For ease of reference, the following factors for converting metric measurements to imperial equivalents are provided:

To Convert From Metric	To Imperial	Multiply by
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Metres	Feet (ft.)	3.281
Kilometres (km)	Miles	0.621
Tonnes	Tons (2000 pounds)	1.102
Grams/tonne	Ounces (troy/ton)	0.029

Forward-Looking Statements

This AIF contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States *Securities Exchange Act* of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), and applicable Canadian securities laws, concerning the Company's plans for its properties and other matters. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this AIF, including, without limitation, statements regarding forecasted gold production, gold grades, achieving projected recovery rates, anticipated production rates and mine life, operating efficiencies, costs and expenditures, changes in Mineral Resources and conversion of Mineral Resources to Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, waste-to-ore ratios, expected project development timelines (including permitting timelines) and other information that is based on forecasts of future operational or financial results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable, and assumptions of management.

Exploration results that include geophysics, sampling, and drill results on wide spacing may not be indicative of the occurrence of a mineral deposit. Such results do not provide assurance that further work will establish sufficient grade, continuity, metallurgical characteristics and economic potential to be classed as a category of Mineral Resource. A Mineral Resource that is classified as "Inferred" or "Indicated" has a great amount of uncertainty as to its existence and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that any or part of an "Indicated Mineral Resource" or "Inferred Mineral Resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category of

Mineral Resource. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “plans”, “estimates” or “intends”, or stating that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be “forward-looking statements”. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. In addition, we caution you that our forward-looking statements are subject to the ongoing and developing circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and future financial results. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company’s expectations include risks related to the on-going business of the Company, including risks related to international operations; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined as well as future prices of gold and silver, as well as those risk factors described in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this AIF. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates

Unless otherwise indicated, all Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates included in this AIF have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “**CIM**”) - *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* , adopted by the CIM Council, as amended (the “**CIM Standards**”). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators, which established standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. 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 Standards. These definitions differ materially from the definitions in SEC Industry Guide 7 (“**SEC Industry Guide 7**”) under the United States *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended. Under SEC (defined below) Industry Guide 7 standards, a “final” or “bankable” feasibility study is required to report Mineral Reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate 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 and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”). Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into 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 rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in very limited circumstances. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a Mineral Resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “Mineral Reserves” by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

The SEC has adopted final rules, effective February 25, 2019, to replace SEC Industry Guide 7 with new mining disclosure rules under sub-part 1300 of Regulation S-K of the U.S. Securities Act (the “**SEC Modernization Rules**”). The SEC Modernization Rules replace the historical property disclosure requirements included in SEC Industry Guide 7. As a result of the adoption of the SEC Modernization Rules, the SEC now recognizes estimates of “Measured Mineral Resources”, “Indicated Mineral Resources” and “Inferred Mineral Resources”. In addition, the SEC has amended its definitions of “Proven Mineral Reserves” and “Probable Mineral Reserves” to be substantially similar to international standards. The SEC Modernization Rules will become mandatory for U.S. reporting companies beginning with the first fiscal year commencing on or after January 1, 2021.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On December 20, 2018, the Company announced that it filed with and received acceptance from the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”) to make a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") permitting the Company to purchase for cancellation up to 25,513,043

Class A Common Shares ("Common Shares"), representing ten (10) percent of the Company's public float of the Common Shares as of December 14, 2018 between the period December 24, 2018 to December 23, 2019. Any purchases made by the Company were effected through the facilities of the TSX, alternative Canadian trading systems and/or the New York Stock Exchange.

The price for any repurchased Common Shares was the prevailing market price at the time of the purchase. All Common Shares purchased by Alamos were canceled. Purchase and payment for the Common Shares were made by Alamos in accordance with the requirements of the TSX and applicable securities laws.

On December 18, 2019, the Company announced the renewal of its NCIB permitting it to purchase for cancellation up to 28,734,677 common shares, representing 10% of the Company's public float. The NCIB provides that the Company may purchase Common Shares over the twelve-month period from December 24, 2019 and ending December 23, 2020. Since December 24, 2018 to March 24, 2020, the Company purchased and cancelled 3,354,813 Common Shares at a cost of approximately USD$14.4 million, or USD$4.26 per Common Share.

Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures

The Company has included certain non-GAAP financial measures to supplement its Consolidated Financial Statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS, including the following contained herein

- total cash cost per ounce of gold sold;
- mine-site all-in sustaining cost per ounce of gold sold; and
- all-in sustaining cost ("**AISC**") per ounce of gold sold.

The Company believes that these measures, together with measures determined in accordance with IFRS, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management's determination of the components of non-GAAP and additional measures are evaluated on a periodic basis influenced by new items and transactions, a review of investor uses and new regulations as applicable. Any changes in the measures are dully noted and retrospectively applied as applicable.

Total Cash Costs per ounce

Total cash costs per ounce is a non-GAAP term typically used by gold mining companies to assess the level of gross margin available to the Company by subtracting these costs from the unit price realized during the period. This non-GAAP term is also used to assess the ability of a mining company to generate cash flow from operations. Total cash costs per ounce includes mining and processing costs plus applicable royalties, and net of by-product revenue and net realizable value adjustments. Total cash costs per ounce is exclusive of exploration costs.

Total cash costs per ounce is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other mining companies. It should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of cash flow from operations under IFRS or operating costs presented under IFRS.

All-in Sustaining Cost per ounce and Mine-site All-in Sustaining Cost

The Company adopted an "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" non-GAAP performance measure in accordance with the World Gold Council published in June 2013. The Company believes the measure more fully defines the total costs associated with producing gold; however, this performance measure has no standardized meaning. Accordingly, there may be some variation in the method of computation of "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" as determined by the Company compared with other mining companies. In this context, "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" for the consolidated Company reflects total mining and processing costs, corporate and administrative costs, share-based compensation, exploration costs, sustaining capital, and other operating costs.

For the purposes of calculating "mine-site all-in sustaining costs" at the individual mine-sites, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative costs and share-based compensation.

Sustaining capital expenditures are expenditures that do not increase annual gold ounce production at a mine site and excludes all expenditures at the Company's development projects as well as certain expenditures at the Company's operating sites that are

deemed expansionary in nature. For each mine-site reconciliation, corporate and administrative costs, and non-site-specific costs are not included in the all-in sustaining cost per ounce calculation.

All-in sustaining costs per gold ounce is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other mining companies. It should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The measure is not necessarily indicative of cash flow from operations under IFRS or operating costs presented under IFRS.

Detailed reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures to IFRS measures for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 can be found in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019 as available on the Alamos website at www.alamosgold.com and on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this AIF unless otherwise defined or unless there is something in the subject matter or context inconsistent therewith, the following terms have the meanings set forth herein or therein:

"**Ag**"	Silver.
"**Au**"	Gold.
"**CIM Definition Standards**"	Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014.
"**doré**"	Unrefined gold and silver bullion bars, which will be further refined to almost pure metal.
"**grade**"	Term used to indicate the concentration of an economically desirable mineral or element in its host rock as a function of its relative mass. With gold, this term may be expressed as grams per tonne ("**g/t**") or ounces per tonne ("**opt**").
"**g/t Au**"	Grams per tonne of gold.
"**HQ diameter**"	2.4 inch diameter drill hole.
"**IFRS**"	International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the accounting principles used by the Company.
"**Indicated Resource**" or "**Indicated Mineral Resource**"	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.
"**Inferred Resource**" or "**Inferred Mineral Resource**"	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.
"**km**"	Kilometres.
"**leaching**"	The separation, selective removal or dissolving-out of soluble constituents from a rock or ore body by the natural actions of percolating solutions.
"**m**"	Metres.
"**Measured Resource**" or "**Measured Mineral Resource**"	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.
"**Mineral Reserve**"	The economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. The study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economics and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that occur when the material is mined and processed.

"**Mineral Resource**"	A concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. The term "Mineral Resource" covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and governmental factors. The phrase "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" implies a judgment by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. A Mineral Resource is an inventory of mineralization that under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions might become economically extractable. The term "Mineral Resource" used in this AIF is a Canadian mining term as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 under the guidelines set out in the CIM Standards.
"**Modifying Factors**"	Considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.
"**NSR**"	Net smelter return royalty, consisting of a payment made by a producer of metals based on the value of the gross metal production from the property, less deduction of certain limited costs including, but not necessarily limited to, smelting, refining, transportation and insurance costs.
"**NI 43-101**"	National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* of the Canadian Securities Administrators.
"**NQ diameter**"	1.75 inch diameter drill hole.
"**ore**"	A natural aggregate of one or more minerals which, at a specified time and place, may be mined and sold at a profit, or from which some part may be profitably separated.
"**ounces**" or "**oz**"	A measure of weight in gold and other precious metals, correctly troy ounces, which weigh 31.2 grams as distinct from an imperial ounce which weighs 28.4 grams.
"**ppm**"	Parts per million.
"**ppb**"	Parts per billion.
"**PQ diameter**"	3.2-inch drill hole diameter.
"**Probable Mineral Reserve**"	The economically mineable part of an Indicated Mineral Resource, 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.
"**Proven Mineral Reserve**"	The economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.
"**QA/QC**"	Quality assurance/quality control.
"**Qualified Person**"	Has the meaning given to such term in NI 43-101.
"**RQD**"	Rock quality designation.
"**tpd**"	Tonnes per day.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name and Incorporation

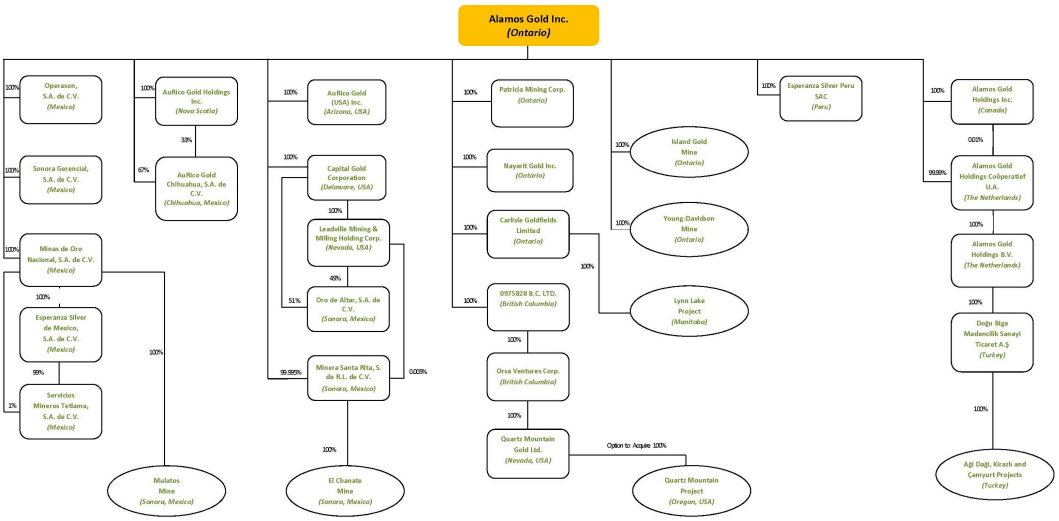
The name of the Company is Alamos Gold Inc. The Company's principal place of business and registered office is Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 3910, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2T3.

AuRico Gold Inc. ("**AuRico**") amalgamated with Alamos Gold Inc. ("**Former Alamos**") under section 182 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) ("**OBCA**") pursuant to Articles of Arrangement dated July 2, 2015 with the resulting amalgamated company continuing under the name Alamos Gold Inc. ("**Alamos**" or the "**Company**"). Alamos amalgamated with Richmont Mines Inc. (" **Richmont**") under section 182 of the OBCA pursuant to the articles of amalgamation dated August 1, 2018, with the resulting amalgamated company continuing under Alamos Gold Inc.

Alamos is a public company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (" **TSX**") and the New York Stock Exchange (" **NYSE**") under the symbol "AGI" and has a quoted market value of approximately CAD$3.09 billion as of March 24, 2020.

Intercorporate Relationships

In this AIF, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "we", "us", "our", and similar terms as well as references to "Alamos" or the "Company" refer to Alamos Gold Inc. The following diagram sets forth the Company's intercorporate relationships with its active subsidiaries including the jurisdiction of incorporation or organization and the Company's respective percentage ownership of each subsidiary.



GENERAL

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Alamos is a mining company engaged in the mining and extraction of, and exploration for, precious metals, primarily gold. Alamos owns and operates the Young-Davidson mine (the "**Young-Davidson Mine**"), and the Island Gold mine (the "**Island Gold Mine**") in Ontario, Canada and the Mulatos mine (the "**Mulatos Mine**") in the state of Sonora, Mexico. In 2019, the Young-Davidson Mine produced 188,000 ounces of gold, the Island Gold Mine produced 150,400 ounces of gold, the Mulatos Mine produced 142,000 ounces of gold. In addition, the former El Chanate Mine in Sonora State, Mexico produced 14,100 ounces of gold. Alamos' total gold production in 2019 was 494,500 ounces. Alamos also owns the development-stage Ağı Dağı, Kirazlı and Çamyurt Projects in the Biga district of northwestern Turkey; the Esperanza Gold Project in Morelos State, Mexico, the Quartz Mountain Property in Oregon, USA, and the Lynn Lake Gold Project in Lynn Lake, Manitoba.

Three-Year History

- On January 6, 2017, the Company announced production of 392,000 ounces of gold for 2016.
- On February 9, 2017, the Company completed a USD$250 million bought-deal equity financing, along with an announcement that it would use proceeds of such financing (along with current cash reserves) to retire the $315 million 7.75% Senior Secured Notes in full.
- On February 22, 2017, the Company announced updated positive studies on each of its Turkish Projects, including feasibility studies on both its Kirazlı and Ağı Dağı Projects; as well, a preliminary economic assessment on its Çamyurt Project.
- On April 3, 2017, the Company completed the redemption of its outstanding $315 million 7.75% Senior Secured Second Lien Notes (the "**Notes**") due in 2020. This resulted in annual interest savings of $24.4 million. The Notes were redeemed at a price of 103.875% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The Notes were retired with net proceeds of $239 million from the equity financing completed in February 2017 along with existing cash.
- On September 7, 2017, the Company announced that construction of the first phase of the La Yaqui mine was complete, on budget, and ahead of schedule.

- On September 21, 2017, the Company announced that it had secured amendments to its existing undrawn revolving credit facility (the "**Facility**") including an increase in the size of the Facility from USD$150 million to USD$400 million on more favourable terms. The maturity date of the Facility was extended to September 20, 2021.

- On November 23, 2017, the Company announced the completion of the previously announced plan of arrangement (the " **Transaction**") whereby Alamos acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Richmont for $627 million. Under the terms of the Transaction, all Richmont issued and outstanding common shares were exchanged based on 1.385 Alamos common shares for each Richmont common share.

- On January 25, 2018, the Company filed a technical report for its Lynn Lake gold project, located in Manitoba, Canada in accordance with NI 43-101.

- On July 25, 2018, the Company announced it was granted the GSM (Business Opening and Operation) permit required for the development of its Kirazlı project, by the Çanakkale Governorship in Turkey.

- In the third quarter of 2018, the Company successfully commissioned the Phase I expansion at Island Gold on schedule, increasing mill capacity to 1,100 tonnes per day.

- On September 14, 2018 and November 16, 2018 respectively, the Company successfully obtained the Cerro Pelon MIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and Cerro Pelon CUS (Change of Land Use) permits for the high return Cerro Pelon project in Mexico and commenced full scale construction.

- On November 14, 2018, Alamos received the Schedule 2 Amendment from the Federal government for a new tailings facility at Young-Davidson, securing tailings capacity for all existing Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources.

- On December 20, 2018, the Company announced an NCIB allowing for the purchase for cancellation up to 25,513,043 Common Shares over a twelve-month period beginning December 24, 2018 and ending December 23, 2019.

- On January 10, 2019, the Company announced a doubling of its dividend to $0.01 per common share quarterly, from US$0.01 semi-annually.

- On March 1, 2019, the Company announced that it had been granted the Operating Permit from the Turkish Department of Energy and Natural Resources allowing for the start of earthworks on the Kirazlı project.

- On April 1, 2019, the Company reported that it entered into an agreement for the sale of a portfolio of non-core royalties to Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. for proceeds of US$8.0 million.

- On April 3, 2019, the Company announced the Mulatos mine produced its two millionth ounce of gold, therefore completing the third party royalty obligation on the asset.

- On May 28, 2019, the Company announced receipt of an expansion permit for Island Gold, allowing for the Phase II expansion to 1,200 tpd.

- On September 16, 2019 the Company announced it was the recipient of the "Best Corporate Social Responsibility Practice 2019" award from the Mexican Center for Philanthropy (Cemefi) and the Alliance for Corporate Social Responsibility in Mexico (AliaRSE) for the Company's voluntary relocation program of residents from Mulatos to Matarachi in Mexico

- On October 14, 2019, the Company reported it suspended all construction activities on its Kirazlı project pending the renewal of its Turkish mining operating license which expired on October 13, 2019.

- On December 18, 2019, the Company announced it renewed its NCIB to December 23, 2020. Since the start of the NCIB on December 24, 2018 to date, the Company repurchased and subsequently cancelled 3,354,813 Common Shares under the NCIB on the TSX and other markets for an average price per share of US$4.26.

- On December 18, 2019 the Company secured amendments to its existing undrawn revolving credit facility including an increase in the size of the credit facility from US$400 million to US$500 million on more favourable terms.

- On February 19, 2020, the Company reported its updated Mineral Reserves and Resources as of December 31, 2019, including an increase of Mineral Reserves and Resources at Island Gold of 921,000 ounces, net of mining depletion.

- On March 3, 2020, the Company announced a 50% increase to the quarterly dividend to US$0.015 per common share and introduced a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan ("DRIP").

- On March 16, 2020, the Company announced the repurchase of a 3% NSR Royalty on Island Gold mine and corresponding reduction in 2020 cost guidance.

- On March 24, 2020, Alamos announced that it had temporarily suspended operations at its Island Gold mine site for fourteen days. Approximately 50% of the Island Gold workforce comes from the local communities with the other 50% housed in a camp within the town of Dubreuilville and operating on a fly-in, fly out basis from various other regions. Alamos has scaled down activities to help prevent the potential spread of COVID-19 between these various communities.

Risk Factors

The following is a discussion of risk factors relevant to the Company's operations and future financial performance. Additional risks not currently known by the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company's operations. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below as well as the other information contained and incorporated by reference in this AIF.

The financing, exploration, development and mining of any of the Company's properties is subject to a number of risk factors, including, among other things, the price of gold, laws and regulations, political conditions, currency fluctuations, and the ability to hire qualified people and to obtain necessary services in jurisdictions where the Company operates. Before deciding to invest in securities of the Company, investors should consider carefully such risks and uncertainties.

Commodity and Currency Risk

In recent years financial conditions have been characterized by volatility, which in turn has resulted in volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, tightening of the credit market, increased counterparty risk, and volatility in the prices of publicly traded entities. The volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates directly impacts the Company's revenues, earnings and cash flow.

The volatility of the price of gold and the price of other metals could have a negative impact on the Company's future operations.

The value of the Company's Mineral Resources and future operating profit and loss is significantly impacted by fluctuations in gold prices, over which the Company has no control. A reduction in the price of gold may prevent the Company's properties from being economically mined or result in the write-off of assets whose value is impaired as a result of low gold prices. The price of gold may also have a significant influence on the market price of the Company's common shares. The price of gold is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as the level of inflation, fluctuation of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional demand, sale of gold by central banks and the political and economic conditions of major gold producing countries throughout the world.

In addition to adversely affecting the Company's Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates and financial condition, declining metal prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project, and the Company may determine that it is not feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of its current projects. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays and/or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed, which may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time the Company may engage in commodity hedging transactions intended to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in commodity prices, but there is no assurance that any such commodity-hedging transactions designed to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in metal prices will be successful. Hedging may not protect adequately against declines in the price of the hedged metal. Furthermore, although hedging may protect the Company from a decline in the price of the metal being hedged, it may also prevent it from benefiting from price increases.

The Company is subject to currency fluctuations that may adversely affect the financial position of the Company.

The Company is subject to currency risks. The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, which is exposed to fluctuations against other currencies. The Company's mining operations are located in Canada and Mexico, with additional development stage assets in Canada, the United States, Mexico and Turkey, and as such many of its expenditures and obligations are denominated in Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos, Turkish lira and Euros. The Company maintains its principal office in Toronto (Canada), maintains cash accounts in U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos and Turkish lira and has monetary assets and liabilities in U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos and Turkish lira.

The Company's operating results and cash flow are significantly affected by changes in the U.S./Canadian dollar and U.S./Mexican peso exchange rates. Revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, while most expenses are currently denominated in Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos. Exchange rate movements can therefore have a significant impact on most of the Company's costs. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar can increase the costs of production at Alamos' mines, making these mines less profitable.

From time to time the Company may engage in foreign exchange hedging transactions intended to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, but there is no assurance that any such hedging transactions designed to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in exchange rates will be successful and as such, operating costs and capital expenditures may be adversely impacted.

Financial, Finance and Tax Risks

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company may use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. The Company does not purchase derivative financial instruments for speculative investment purposes.

The Company's revolving credit facility contains a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on the Company and may limit its ability to engage in acts that may be in the Company's long-term best interest.

If utilized, the Company's failure to comply with covenants in its revolving credit facility could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of such debt. The restrictions include, without limitation, restrictions on its ability to:

- Incur additional indebtedness;
- Pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem its capital stock;
- Prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt;
- Make loans and investments;
- Sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of assets;
- Incur or permit to exist certain liens;
- Enter into certain transactions with affiliates;
- Enter into agreements restricting its subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; and
- Consolidate, amalgamate, merge or sell all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations due over available financial assets at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available cash reserves and credit in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The total cost and planned timing of acquisitions and/or other development or construction projects is not currently determinable and it is not currently known whether the Company will require external financing in future periods.

In order to finance future operations, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into shares.

The Company cannot predict the potential need or size of future issuances of common shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into shares or the effect, if any, that this would have on the market price of the Company's common

shares. Any transaction involving the issuance of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective security holders.

The Company is subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions and adverse changes to the taxation laws of such jurisdictions could have a material adverse effect on its profitability.

The Company has operations and conducts business in multiple jurisdictions and it is subject to the taxation laws of each such jurisdiction. These taxation laws are complicated and subject to change. The Company may also be subject to review, audit and assessment in the ordinary course. Any such changes in taxation law or reviews and assessments could result in higher taxes being payable or require payment of taxes due from previous years, which could adversely affect the Company's profitability. Taxes may also adversely affect the Company's ability to repatriate earnings and otherwise deploy its assets.

The Company may not be able to obtain the external financing necessary to continue its exploration and development activities on its mineral properties.

The ability of the Company to continue the exploration and development of its property interests will be dependent upon its ability to increase revenues from its existing production and planned expansions, and potentially raise significant additional financing thereafter. The sources of external financing that the Company may use for these purposes may include project debt, corporate debt or equity offerings. There is no assurance that the financing alternative chosen by the Company will be available to the Company, on favourable terms or at all. Depending on the alternative chosen, the Company may have less control over the management of its projects. There is no assurance that the Company will successfully increase revenues from existing and expanded production. Should the Company not be able to obtain such financing and increase its revenues, it may become unable to acquire and retain its exploration properties and carry out exploration and development on such properties, and its title interests in such properties may be adversely affected or lost entirely.

Production, Mining and Operating Risks

The Company is, and expects to continue to be, dependent on three mines for all of its commercial production.

The Young-Davidson, Island Gold and Mulatos Mines account for all of the Company's current commercial production and are expected to continue to account for all of its commercial production in the near term. Any adverse condition affecting mining, processing conditions, expansion plans or ongoing permitting at Young-Davidson, Island Gold or Mulatos could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and results of operations.

Forecasts of future production are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and actual production may be less than estimated.

The Company prepares estimates of future production for its operating mines. The Company cannot give any assurance that it will achieve its production estimates. The failure of the Company to achieve its production estimates could have a material and adverse effect on future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition. These production estimates are dependent on, among other things, the accuracy of Mineral Reserve estimates, leach pad inventory, assumptions with respect to development and expansion activities, the accuracy of assumptions regarding ore grades and recovery rates, ground conditions, physical characteristics of ores, such as hardness and the presence or absence of particular metallurgical characteristics and the accuracy of estimated rates and costs of mining and processing.

The Company's actual production may vary from its estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different ore grades from those planned; mine failures, slope failures or equipment failures; industrial accidents; natural phenomena (including consequences of climate change) such as inclement weather conditions, floods, droughts, rock slides and earthquakes; encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions; changes in power costs and potential power shortages; shortages of principal supplies needed for operation, including explosives, fuels, chemical reagents, water, equipment parts and lubricants; labour shortages or strikes; civil disobedience and protests; and restrictions or regulations imposed by government agencies or other changes in the regulatory environments. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties, interruptions in production, injury or death to persons, damage to property of the Company or others, monetary losses and legal liabilities. These factors may cause a mineral deposit that has been mined profitably in the past to become unprofitable, forcing the Company to cease production. It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase. Depending on the price of gold or other minerals, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or, if commenced, to continue commercial production at a particular site.

Mining operations and facilities are intensive users of electricity and carbon-based fuels. Energy prices can be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including global and regional supply and demand, political and economic conditions, and applicable regulatory regimes. The prices of various sources of energy may increase significantly from current levels. An increase in energy prices for which the Company is not hedged could materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's production costs are also affected by the prices of commodities consumed or used in operations, such as lime, cyanide and explosives. The prices of such commodities are influenced by supply and demand trends affecting the mining industry in general and other factors outside the Company's control. Increases in the price for materials consumed in mining and production activities could materially adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Risks and costs relating to development, ongoing construction and changes to existing mining operations and development projects.

The Company's ability to meet development and production schedules and cost estimates for its development and expansion projects cannot be assured. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Company is in the process of completing a ramp-up and expansion at both the Young-Davidson and Island Gold Mines, including specifically the tie-in of the upper and lower mines at Young-Davidson Mine, the development of its La Yaqui Grande deposit near the Mulatos Mine in Mexico and the construction (suspended) of its Kirazlı Mine in Turkey. Technical considerations, delays in obtaining governmental approvals, inability to obtain financing or other factors - including specifically to the foregoing - could cause delays in current mining operations or in developing properties. Such delays could materially affect the financial performance of the Company.

The Company prepares estimates of operating costs and/or capital costs for each operation and project. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Development projects are uncertain, and it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those estimated for a project prior to production.

Alamos has a number of development stage projects in Canada, Mexico, the United States and Turkey. Mine development projects require significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible. Development projects are subject to the completion of successful feasibility studies and environmental assessments, issuance of necessary governmental permits and availability of adequate financing. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as: estimation of Mineral Reserves, anticipated metallurgical recoveries, environmental considerations and permitting, future gold prices, and anticipated capital and operating costs of these projects. Our development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future production and cash operating costs. Particularly for development projects, estimates of Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves and cash operating costs are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques, and feasibility studies that derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of gold from the ore, estimated operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. As a result, it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those currently estimated for a project prior to production.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of a project: unanticipated changes in grade and tonnes of ore to be mined and processed, unanticipated adverse geological conditions, unanticipated metallurgical recovery problems, incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made, availability of labour, costs of processing and refining facilities, availability of economic sources of power, adequacy of water supply, availability of surface on which to locate processing and refining facilities, adequate access to the site, unanticipated transportation costs, government regulations (including regulations with respect to the environment, prices, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation of minerals, environmental), fluctuations in gold prices, and accidents, labour actions and force majeure events.

It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, and delays can often occur at the start of production. It is likely that actual results for our projects will differ from current estimates and assumptions, and these differences may be material. In addition, experience from actual mining or processing operations may identify new or unexpected conditions that could reduce production below, or increase capital or operating costs above, current estimates. If actual results are less favourable than currently estimated, our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

The figures for the Company's Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and may yield less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated.

The Company must continually replace Mineral Reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. Mineral Reserves can be replaced by expanding known orebodies, locating new deposits or making acquisitions. Exploration is highly speculative in nature. Alamos' exploration projects involve many risks and are frequently unsuccessful. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change.

The Company's Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of gold or other minerals from Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves will in fact be realized. There can also be no assurance that an identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be economically exploited. Additionally, no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. These estimates may require adjustments or downward revisions based upon further exploration or development work or actual production experience.

Estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ dramatically from that indicated by results of drilling, sampling and other similar examinations. Short term factors relating to Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations.

Material changes in Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. There is a risk that depletion of Mineral Reserves will not be offset by discoveries, acquisitions or the conversion of Mineral Resources into Mineral Reserves. The Mineral Reserve base of Alamos' mines may decline if Mineral Reserves are mined without adequate replacement and the Company may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine lives, based on current production rates.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are reported as general indicators of mine life. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation and estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. Until ore is actually mined and processed, Mineral Reserves and grades must be considered as estimates only.

In addition, the quantity of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves may vary depending on metal prices. Extended declines in market prices for gold, silver and copper may render portions of the Company's mineralization uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization. Any material change in Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, grades or stripping ratios may affect the economic viability of the Company's projects.

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resource estimates for properties that have not commenced production are based, in many instances, on limited and widely spaced drill hole information, which is not necessarily indicative of the conditions between and around drill holes. Accordingly, such Mineral Resource estimates may require revision as more drilling information becomes available or as actual production experience is gained. No assurance can be given that any part or all of Mineral Resources constitute or will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

Legal, Permitting, Regulatory, Title and Political Risk

The Company's operating and development properties are located in jurisdictions that are subject to changes in economic and political conditions and regulations in those countries.

The economics of the mining and extraction of precious metals are affected by many factors, including the costs of mining and processing operations, variations of grade of ore discovered or mined, fluctuations in metal prices, foreign exchange rates and the prices of goods and services, applicable laws and regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting goods and services. Depending on the price of minerals, the Company may determine that it is neither profitable nor advisable to acquire or develop properties, or to continue mining activities.

The Company's mineral properties are located in Canada, Mexico, Turkey and the USA. Economic and political conditions in these countries could adversely affect the business activities of the Company. These conditions are beyond the Company's control, and there can be no assurances that any mitigating actions by the Company will be effective.

Changing laws and regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions may increase the costs related to the Company's activities including the cost of maintaining its properties. Operations may also be affected to varying degrees by changes in government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, royalties, expropriation of property, environmental legislation (including specifically legislation enacted to address climate change) and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Economic instability could result from current global economic conditions and could contribute to currency volatility and potential increases to income tax rates, both of which could significantly impact the Company's profitability.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. Regulators have broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with regulations or standards.

Risk factors specific to certain jurisdictions are described throughout, including specifically: "Risks related to development stage assets in Turkey", "Water Management at the Company's Mining operations", "Security in Mexico" and "The Company will be unable to undertake its required drilling and other development work on its properties if all necessary permits and licenses are not granted." The occurrence of the various factors and uncertainties related to economic and political risks of operating in the Company's jurisdictions cannot be accurately predicted and could have a material adverse effect on our operations or profitability.

Risk related to development stage assets in Turkey

The Company has development stage mineral properties located in Turkey. Economic and political conditions in Turkey could adversely affect the business activities of the Company.

On October 14, 2019, the Company reported that it had suspended all construction activities at its Kirazlı Project in Turkey pending the renewal of its mining operating licenses which expired on October 13, 2019. Although the Company has received assurances from the Turkish government that it has complied with all the regulatory requirements, it has not received the renewal of its mining operating license. The consequence of non-renewal is that no further work can take place at the Kirazlı Project. Consequently, the Company cannot provide assurance it will be able to maintain its existing permits and/or obtain all additional permits or operating licenses that it requires for its proposed mining activities. There can be no certainty with respect to permitting timelines or the receipt of operating license renewal. These conditions are beyond the Company's control, and there can be no assurances that any mitigating actions by the Company will be effective. Turkey has recently experienced significant political, social, legal and regulatory instability. The impact of the change in political climate in Turkey in recent years is yet largely unknown, but will in instances likely include heightened control of the judiciary, bureaucracy, media and the private business sector. Changes to existing governmental regulations may affect the Company's ability to conduct business, mineral exploration and mining activities more broadly and the Company's ability to generate cash flow and profits from operations. Associated risks include, but are not limited to, resource nationalism, terrorism, corruption, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation.

Changing laws and regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions may increase the costs related to the Company's activities including the cost of maintaining its properties. Operations may also be affected to varying degrees by changes in government regulations with respect to requirements that certain contracts be denominated in Turkish Lira, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, royalties, expropriation of property, environmental legislation (including specifically legislation enacted to address climate change) and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Economic instability could result from current economic conditions and could contribute to currency volatility and potential increases to income tax rates, both of which could significantly impact the Company's profitability.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. Regulators have broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with regulations or standards.

The Company will be unable to undertake its required drilling and other development work on its properties if all necessary permits and licenses are not granted.

In addition to the specific challenges the Company is facing with respect to its Kirazlı Project, a number of approvals, licenses and permits are also required for various aspects of exploration, development and expansion projects at the Company's projects. The Company is uncertain if all necessary permits will be maintained or obtained on acceptable terms or in a timely manner. Future changes in applicable laws and regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could negatively impact current or planned exploration and development activities or any other projects with which the Company becomes involved. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or failure to obtain or maintain permits, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption of production, exploration or development, or material fines, penalties or other liabilities. It remains uncertain if the Company's existing permits may be affected in the future or if the Company will have difficulties in obtaining all necessary permits that it requires for its proposed or existing mining activities.

In order to maintain mining operating and/or exploration licenses in good standing, operating and/or exploration license holders must advance their projects efficiently, including by obtaining the necessary permits prior to stipulated deadlines. The Company has implemented plans to obtain all necessary permits prior to the relevant deadlines. While the Company is confident in its ability to meet all required deadlines or milestones so as to maintain its operating licenses in good standing, there is risk, as in the case with the Kirazlı Project in Turkey, that the relevant permitting and licensing authorities will not respond in a timely manner. If these deadlines are not met, the Company believes that extensions to deadlines for obtaining the required approvals and permits could be negotiated so that the operating licenses would remain in good standing. However, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain the approvals and permits as planned or, if unable to meet such deadlines, that negotiations for an extension will be successful in order to maintain its operating licenses in good standing. If the operating licenses were to expire, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its ability to control and develop its Turkish projects.

Security in Mexico

In recent years, criminal activity and violence have increased and continue to increase in parts of Mexico. The mining sector has not been immune to the impact of criminal activity and violence, including in the form of kidnapping for ransom and extortion by organized crime, direct armed robberies of mining operations and the theft and robbery of supply convoys, including specifically for diesel. The Company takes measures to protect employees, property and production facilities from these and other security risks. There can be no assurance, however, that security incidents, in the future, will not have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Litigation could be brought against the Company and the resolution of current or future legal proceedings or disputes may have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, results of operations or financial condition.

The Company could be subject to legal claims and/or complaints and disputes that result in litigation, including unexpected environmental remediation costs, arising out of the normal course of business. The results of ongoing litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. The costs of defending and settling litigation can be significant, even for claims that Alamos believes has no merit. There is a risk that if such claims are determined adversely to the Company, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations.

Some of the Company's mineral assets are located outside of Canada and are held indirectly through foreign affiliates.

It may be difficult if not impossible to enforce judgments obtained in Canadian courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of certain provinces against the Company's assets that are located outside of Canada.

Failure of the Company to comply with laws and regulations could negatively impact current or planned mining activities and exploration and developmental activities.

The Company's mining, exploration and development activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations concerning the environment, worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, mine development, mine operation, mine closure and reclamation and other matters. The Company requires permits and approvals from various regulatory authorities for many aspects of mine development, operation, closure and reclamation. In addition to meeting the requirements necessary to obtain such permits and approvals, they may be invalidated if the applicable regulatory authority is legally challenged that it did not lawfully issue such permits and approvals. The ability of the Company to obtain and maintain permits and approvals and to successfully develop and operate mines may be adversely affected by real or perceived impacts associated with its activities that affect the environment and human health and safety at its development projects and operations and in the surrounding communities. The real or perceived impacts of the activities of other mining companies may also adversely affect our ability to obtain and maintain

permits and approvals. The Company is uncertain as to whether all necessary permits will be maintained on acceptable terms or in a timely manner. Future changes in applicable laws and regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could negatively affect current or planned mining, exploration and developmental activities on the projects in which the Company is or may become involved. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or to obtain or maintain permits, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption of mining, exploration and developmental operations or in material fines, penalties, clean-up costs, damages and the loss of key permits or approvals. While the Company has taken great care to ensure full compliance with its legal obligations, there can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be in full compliance with all of these laws and regulations, or with all permits and approvals that it is required to have. Environmental and regulatory review has also become a long, complex and uncertain process that can cause potentially significant delays.

The Company cannot guarantee that title to its properties will not be challenged.

The validity of the Company's mining claims and access rights can be uncertain and may be contested. Although the Company is satisfied it has taken reasonable measures to acquire the rights needed to undertake its operations and activities as currently conducted, some risk exists that some titles and access rights may be defective. No assurance can be given that such claims are not subject to prior unregistered agreements or interests or to undetected or other claims or interests which could be materially adverse to the Company. While the Company has used its best efforts to ensure title to all its properties and secured access to surface rights, these titles or rights may be disputed, which could result in costly litigation or disruption of operations. From time to time, a land possessor may dispute the Company's surface access rights, and as a result the Company may be barred from its legal occupation rights. Surface access issues have the potential to result in the delay of planned exploration programs, and these delays may be significant. The Company expects that it will be able to resolve these issues, however, there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

Additional future property acquisitions, relocation benefits, legal and related costs may be material. The Company may need to enter into negotiations with landowners and other groups in the host communities where our projects are located in order to conduct future exploration and development work. The Company cannot currently determine the expected timing, outcome of such negotiations or costs associated with the relocation of property owners and possessors and potential land acquisitions. There is no assurance that future discussions and negotiations will result in agreements with landowners or other local community groups so as to enable the Company to conduct exploration and development work on these projects.

The Company provides significant economic and social benefits to our host communities and countries, which facilitates broad stakeholder support for our operations and projects. There is no guarantee however that local residents will support our operations or projects.

Relationships with Key Stakeholders

Indigenous title claims, rights to consultation/accommodation, and the Company's relationship with local communities may affect the Company's existing operations and development projects.

Governments in many jurisdictions must consult with indigenous peoples and nations with respect to grants of mineral rights and the issuance or amendment of project authorizations. Consultation and other rights of indigenous peoples and nations may require accommodations, including undertakings regarding employment, royalty payments and other matters. This may affect the Company's ability to acquire, within a reasonable time frame, effective mineral titles in these jurisdictions, including in some parts of Canada, in which indigenous title is claimed, and may affect the timetable and costs of development of mineral properties in these jurisdictions. The risk of unforeseen indigenous title claims also could affect existing operations as well as development projects. These legal requirements may also affect the Company's ability to expand or transfer existing operations or to develop new projects.

The Company's relationship with the communities in which it operates are critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the construction and development of its projects. There is an increasing level of public concern relating to the perceived effect of mining activities on the environment and on communities impacted by such activities. Adverse publicity relating to the mining industry generated by non-governmental organizations and others could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation or financial condition and may impact its relationship with the communities in which it operates. While the Company is committed to operating in a socially responsible manner, there is no guarantee that the Company's efforts in this regard will mitigate this potential risk.

The inability of the Company to maintain positive relationships with local communities may result in additional obstacles to permitting, increased legal challenges, or other disruptive operational issues at any of our operating mines, and could have a

significant adverse impact on the Company's ability to generate cash flow, with a corresponding adverse impact to the Company's share price and financial condition.

The Company's directors and officers may have interests that conflict with the Company's interests.

Certain of the Company's directors and officers serve as directors or officers of other public companies and as such it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as the Company's directors or officers and their duties as directors or officers of these other companies.

Exploration, development and production at the Company's mining operations are dependent upon the efforts of its key personnel and its relations with its employees and any labor unions that represent employees.

The Company's success is heavily dependent on its key personnel and on the ability to motivate, retain and attract highly skilled employees.

Relations between the Company and its employees may be affected by changes in the scheme of labour relations that may be introduced by Mexican or Canadian governmental authorities in whose jurisdictions the Company carries on operations. Changes in such legislation or in the relationship between the Company and its employees may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the Company anticipates that as it expands its existing production and brings additional properties into production, and as the Company acquires additional mineral rights, the Company may experience significant growth in its operations. This growth may create new positions and responsibilities for management personnel and increase demands on its operating and financial systems, as well as require the hiring of a significant number of additional operations personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will successfully meet these demands and effectively attract and retain any such additional qualified personnel. The failure to attract and retain such qualified personnel to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Companies today are at much greater risk of losing control over how they are perceived as a result of social media and other web-based applications.

Damage to the Company's reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. Although the Company places a great emphasis on protecting its image and reputation, it does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others. Reputation loss, including specifically as a result of social media misinformation campaigns targeting the Company's Kirazlı Project in Turkey, may lead to increased and continued challenges in developing and maintaining community relations, decreased investor confidence and act as an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, thereby having a material adverse impact on financial performance, cash flows and growth prospects.

Health and Environmental Risks

Alamos' operations may be exposed to widespread pandemic

A major global pandemic (e.g. COVID-19) could have material adverse impacts on our ability to operate due to employee absences, disruption in our supply chains, information technology system constraints, government interventions, market volatility, overall economic uncertainty and other actors currently unknown and not anticipated. Alamos' operations are located in areas relatively remote from local towns and villages. We rely on various modes of transportation to house our employees, move around our people, our product and the necessary supplies and inputs for our operations. At both Mulatos and Island Gold, we have a high concentration of personnel working and residing in close proximity to one another at the Mine site (camps). Should an employee or visitor become infected with a serious illness that has the potential to spread rapidly, this could place Alamos' workforce at risk. The Company takes every precaution to strictly follow industrial hygiene and occupational health guidelines, along with our evolving pandemic management protocols. On March 24, 2020, Alamos announced that it had temporarily suspended operations at its Island Gold mine site for fourteen days. Approximately 50% of the Island Gold workforce comes from the local communities with the other 50% housed in a camp within the town of Dubreuilville and operating on a fly-in, fly out basis from various other regions. Alamos has scaled down activities to help prevent the potential spread of COVID-19 between these various communities. Whereas Alamos expects a timely resumption of full operations at Island Gold, there may be factors beyond the control of the Company that extends, otherwise impedes continued operations, or results in additional suspensions of operations at Island Gold or any of the Company's other operations, in the future. Consequently, there can be no assurance that this virus or another infectious illness will not materially impact Alamos' personnel and ultimately its operation, cash flows or financial condition.

The Company's activities are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may increase its costs of doing business and restrict its operations.

The Company's exploration and production activities are subject to regulation by governmental agencies under various environmental laws. These laws address noise, emissions, water discharges, waste management, management of hazardous substances, management of tailings facilities, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. Environmental legislation in many countries is evolving and the trend has been towards stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines, penalties and potential for facilities to be shut-down for non- compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and increasing responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays on behalf of the Company and may cause material changes or delays in the Company's intended activities. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulations will not adversely affect the Company's business, and it is possible that future changes in these laws or regulations could have a significant adverse impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing the Company to re-evaluate those activities at that time.

Failure to comply with such laws and regulations can have serious consequences, including damage to the Company's reputation, stopping the Company from proceeding with the development of a project, negatively impacting the operation or further development of a mine, increasing the cost of development or production and litigation and regulatory actions against the Company. The Company cannot give any assurance that, notwithstanding its precautions, breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and its results from operations. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company may also acquire properties with known or undiscovered environmental risks. Any indemnification from the entity from which the Company has acquired such properties may not be adequate to pay all the fines, penalties and costs (such as clean-up and restoration costs) incurred related to such properties. Some of the Company's properties also have been used for mining and related operations for many years before acquisition and were acquired as is or with assumed environmental liabilities from previous owners or operators.

The Company's failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its operations and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Production at certain of the Company's mines involves the use of various chemicals, including cyanide, which is a toxic material. Should cyanide or other toxic chemicals leak or otherwise be discharged from the containment system, the Company may become subject to liability for cleanup work that may not be insured. While appropriate steps will be taken to prevent discharges of pollutants into the ground water and the environment, the Company may become subject to liability for hazards that it may not be insured against and such liability could be material.

Actual costs of reclamation are uncertain, and higher than expected costs could negatively impact the results of operations and financial position.

Land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies (as well as companies with mining operations) in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance, and the Company is subject to such requirements at its mineral properties. Decommissioning liabilities include requirements to control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents; and, reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation.

In order to carry out reclamation obligations arising from exploration and potential development activities, the Company must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration and development programs. Reclamation costs are uncertain and planned expenditures may differ from the actual expenditures required. If the Company is required to carry out unanticipated reclamation work, its financial position could be adversely affected.

Water management at the Company's mining operations

The water collection, treatment and disposal operations at the Company's mines are subject to substantial regulation and involve significant environmental risks. If collection or management systems fail, overflow or do not operate properly, untreated water or

other contaminants could spill onto nearby properties or into nearby streams and rivers, causing damage to persons or property, injury to aquatic life and economic damages.

Environmental and regulatory authorities in Mexico and Canada conduct periodic or annual inspections of the Young-Davidson, Island Gold and Mulatos mines. As a result of these inspections, the Company is from time to time required to modify its water management program, complete additional monitoring work or take remedial actions with respect to the Company's operations as it pertains to water management.

Liabilities resulting from damage, regulatory orders or demands, or similar, could adversely and materially affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, in the event that the Company is deemed liable for any damage caused by overflow, the Company's losses or consequences of regulatory action might not be covered by insurance policies.

Problems with water sources could have a negative impact on the Company's exploration programs and future operations.

The Company may not be able to secure the water necessary to conduct its activities as planned. The Company will strive to ensure that its activities do not adversely impact community water sources. Future operations and activities may require that alternate water sources be provided to potentially affected communities at the Company's expense.

Climate Change Risks

The Company's mining and processing operations are energy intensive, resulting in a significant carbon footprint. The Company acknowledges climate change as an international and community concern. A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change. Where legislation already exists, regulation relating to emission levels and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. Some of the costs associated with reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation. We expect that in the long term this may result in increased costs at our Canadian and Mexican operations. While the Company has taken measures to manage the use of energy, the inability to achieve required energy efficiencies could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to achieve cost guidance.

In addition, the physical risks of climate change may also have an adverse effect on our operations. These may include extreme weather events, changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, and changing temperatures. In particular, the Company's producing assets are located in northwest Mexico and Canada. Extended periods of high rainfall or drought conditions are typical in this part of Mexico. In Canada, cold temperatures and heavy snowfall may impact the Company's ability to achieve production forecasts, including anticipated recoveries. While the Company has taken measures to mitigate the impact of weather on its operations, severe rainfall or drought conditions could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to achieve production forecasts.

Insurance and Compliance Risks

The Company may not have sufficient insurance coverage.

The mining industry is subject to significant risks that could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company's policies of insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks. The Company's insurance does not cover all risks that may result in loss or damages and may not be adequate to reimburse the Company for all losses sustained. In particular, the Company does not have coverage for certain environmental losses or certain types of earthquake damage. The occurrence of losses or damage not covered by insurance could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, results of operation and financial condition.

The Company's business involves uninsurable risks.

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks and, in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

The Company may fail to maintain the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting as per the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX").

The Company has documented and tested, during its most recent fiscal year, its internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX. Both SOX and Canadian legislation require an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company may fail to maintain the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, and the Company may not be able to ensure that it can conclude on an ongoing basis that it has effective internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX and equivalent Canadian legislation on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price of the Company's common shares or market value of its other securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

The Company may be impacted by Anti-Bribery laws.

The Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions where we do business, prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business or other commercial advantage. The Company's policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws, which often carry substantial penalties. The Company operates in jurisdictions that have experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree,

and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with certain local customs and practices. There can be no assurances that the Company's internal control policies and procedures will always protect it from reckless or other inappropriate acts committed by the Company's affiliates, employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and results of operations.

Alamos' critical operating systems may be compromised.

Cyber threats, including fraud resulting from cyber threats, have evolved in severity, frequency and sophistication in recent years, and target entities are no longer primarily from the financial or retail sectors. Individuals engaging in cybercrime may target corruption of systems or data, or theft of sensitive data. While we invest in robust security systems to detect and block inappropriate or illegal access to our key systems, including supervisory control and data acquisition operating systems at our operations, and regularly review policies, procedures and protocols to ensure data and system integrity, there can be no assurance that critical systems will not be not inadvertently or intentionally breached and compromised. This may result in business interruption losses, equipment damage, or loss of critical or sensitive information.

Mining Industry Risks

The Company is in competition with other mining companies that have greater resources and experience.

The Company competes with other mining companies, many of which have greater resources and experience. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for: mineral rich properties which can be developed and produced economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and produce such properties; the labour to operate the properties; and the capital for the purpose of financing development of such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious metals, but conduct refining and marketing operations on a world-wide basis and some of these companies have much greater financial and technical resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees or acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The Company's inability to successfully compete with other mining companies for these mineral deposits could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

The Company may be unable to identify opportunities to grow its business or replace depleted Mineral Reserves, and it may be unsuccessful in integrating new businesses and assets that it may acquire in the future.

As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new operating, development and exploration opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition

candidates or negotiate acceptable arrangements, including arrangements to finance acquisitions or integrate the acquired businesses into its business. The Company cannot provide assurance that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favorable terms, if at all, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit its business. Further, any acquisition the Company makes will require a significant amount of time and attention of its management, as well as resources that otherwise could be spent on the operation and development of its existing business.

Any future acquisitions would be accompanied by risks, such as a significant decline in the relevant metal price after the Company commits to complete an acquisition on certain terms; the quality of the mineral deposit acquired proving to be lower than expected; the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies; the potential disruption of its ongoing business; the inability of management to realize anticipated synergies and maximize its financial and strategic position; the failure to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; and the potential for unknown or unanticipated liabilities associated with acquired assets and businesses, including tax, environmental or other liabilities. There can be no assurance that any business or assets acquired in the future will prove to be profitable, that the Company will be able to integrate the acquired businesses or assets successfully or that the Company will identify all potential liabilities during the course of due diligence. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on its business, expansion, results of operations and financial condition.

Mining is inherently dangerous and subject to conditions or events beyond the Company's control, which could have a material adverse effect on its business and which conditions and events may not be insurable.

Mining involves various types of risks and hazards, including, but not limited to:

- Environmental hazards;
- Industrial accidents;
- Metallurgical and other processing problems;
- Unusual or unexpected rock formations;
- Rock falls, pit wall failures and cave-ins;
- Seismic activity;
- Flooding;
- Fires;
- Periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions;
- Variations in grade, deposit size, continuity and other geological problems;
- Mechanical equipment performance problems;
- Unavailability of materials and equipment;
- Theft of equipment, supplies and bullion;
- Labour force disruptions;
- Civil strife; and
- Unanticipated or significant changes in the costs of supplies.

Most of these risks are beyond the Company's control and could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, production facilities or other properties, personal injury or death, loss of key employees, environmental damage, delays in mining, increased production costs, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk, as few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The Company is engaged in exploration, mine development and the mining and production of precious metals, primarily gold, and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other companies in the same business. Unusual or unexpected ground movements, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable adequate machinery, equipment or labour are risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company has relied on and may continue to rely upon consultants and others for mine operating and exploration expertise. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Substantial expenditures are required to establish Mineral Reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, the Company may not be able to raise sufficient funds for development. The economics of developing mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, costs of mining and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Where expenditures on a property have not led to the discovery of Mineral Reserves, spent costs will not usually be recoverable.

The trading price of the Company's common shares may be subject to large fluctuations and may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors.

These factors may include:

- The price of gold and other metals;
- The Company's operating performance and the performance of competitors and other similar companies;
- The public's reaction to the Company's press releases, other public announcements and the Company's filings with the various securities regulatory authorities;
- Changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by research analysts who track the Company's common shares or the shares of other companies in the resource sector;
- Changes in general economic conditions;
- The arrival or departure of key personnel; and
- Acquisitions, strategic alliances or joint ventures involving the Company or its competitors.

In addition, the market price of the Company's shares are affected by many variables not directly related to the Company's success and are therefore not within the Company's control, including other developments that affect the market for all resource sector shares, the breadth of the public market for the Company's shares, and the attractiveness of alternative investments. In addition, securities markets have recently experienced an extreme level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies has experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares on the exchanges in which the Company trades has historically made the Company's share price volatile and suggests that the Company's share price will continue to be volatile in the future.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company considers its Young-Davidson Mine, Island Gold Mine and Mulatos Mine material mineral projects for purposes of NI 43-101. Set forth below is certain mining and technical information in relation to those mines and certain of the Company's other mines and projects.

YOUNG-DAVIDSON MINE

Summary

The Young-Davidson Mine is located near the town of Matachewan, approximately 60 km west of Kirkland Lake in northern Ontario. The property consists of contiguous mineral leases and claims totaling approximately 11,698 acres and is situated on the site of two past producing mines that produced almost one million ounces of gold between 1934 and 1957. The Young-Davidson Mine consists of an underground mine, currently mining at a rate of approximately 6,700 tpd and increasing to 7,500 tpd by the end of 2020, a conventional flotation and carbon-in-leach ("**CIL**") mill and associated infrastructure. The mine has been in continuous operation since 2012.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Young-Davidson Mine is located in northern Ontario, Canada, centrally located between Timmins, Kirkland Lake, North Bay and Sudbury, each of which have businesses that service the mining industry. The property is accessed by paved Highway 566, three kilometres west of the town of Matachewan.

The Company holds 100% of the mineral rights to all of the Mineral Resource related claims at the former Young-Davidson Mine and the adjoining Matachewan Consolidated Mines Limited Mine (the "**MCM Mine**"), which together comprise the modern day Young-Davidson Mine. The Company also owns or holds the rights to 564 tenures consisting of patented fee simple and/or leasehold mineral rights and surface rights claims, a mining licence of occupation, and cell claims, covering approximately 5,640 hectares surrounding and including the Young-Davidson Mine. The contiguous claim block that covers the Young-Davidson Mine is hereinafter referred to as "Young-Davidson". These tenures were acquired either through staking, application, or option agreements.

Collectively, Young-Davidson is subject to nine separate agreements with different obligations and royalties for each agreement. Based on the currently defined Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, the only royalties to apply are:

(i) a sliding scale royalty held by Matachewan Consolidated Mines Limited that relates to approximately 2% of the current underground Mineral Reserve; and

(ii) a 1.5% net smelter return due to Triple Flag Mining Finance Ltd., applicable since July 2015.

The Company controls sufficient surface rights to cover the sites required for all project buildings and fixed installations for the life of mine. The Company believes it has all the necessary surface rights to dispose of waste rock and tailings on additional areas of the property. Alamos' land ownership and mineral tenures are registered with the Government of Ontario. All permits required to operate the Young-Davidson Mine are currently in place.

As Young-Davidson was the site of two former producing gold mines there is existing surface disturbance in the form of old workings, building foundations and tailings sites. Although there is no clean up order on these sites, infrastructure was designed to incorporate these sites where possible so that they are remediated as part of the mine closure plan.

Other than as described above, the Company is not aware of any rights, agreements or encumbrances to which Young-Davidson is subject, which would adversely affect the value of the property or Alamos' ownership.

The daily average mean temperature in nearby Kirkland Lake, Ontario is 1.7°C. The extreme maximum recorded temperature is 38.9°C and the extreme minimum temperature is -47°C. The average annual precipitation is 884 millimeters, comprising 590 millimeters rainfall and 294 millimeters snowfall. Given this climate, exploration and mining development activities can be carried out year-round.

The surface rights possessed by the Company, and the availability of sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, and potential waste disposal are sufficient for planned mining operations. Electricity is provided from the provincial grid through a transmission line that was upgraded prior to commercial production.

The property is typical of northern Ontario with forest covered low rolling hills, small lakes and wetlands with numerous gravel roads providing access to all areas of the property. Average elevation on the property is 330 m above sea level.

History

The initial discovery of gold in the project area was made by prospector Jake Davidson in 1916 on what became the former Young-Davidson Mine. This sparked a staking rush that resulted in a second discovery by Samuel Otisse on what became the MCM Mine property. Surface prospecting, trenching and outcrop stripping continued intermittently for the next seventeen years on both properties. During this time a joint venture was established between Hollinger Corporation and Young-Davidson Mines Limited and underground mine production was initiated in 1934 and continued until 1957, over which time a total of 5.6 million tonnes were mined producing 585,690 ounces of gold (3.22 g/t recovered grade). Production from the MCM Mine property over the period 1934-1954 totaled 3.2 million tonnes, and 378,101 ounces of gold (3.67 g/t recovered grade). Following closure of the mines, the properties remained dormant until 1980 at which time Pamour Mines concluded option/joint venture agreements on both properties with the aim of establishing an open pit operation. Approximately 96,000 tonnes of ore were mined and trucked to the Pamour mill facility east of Timmins.

In 1995, Royal Oak Mines Inc. ("**Royal Oak**"), a successor company to Pamour Mines, initiated extensive diamond drilling to define an open pit Mineral Resource, initiated shaft dewatering with a view to underground exploration, conducted shaft rehabilitation as well as engineering studies and environmental assessment studies with a view to re-opening the mines. Following the bankruptcy of Royal Oak, the property was dormant for several years before being acquired by a private company in 2000. This private company undertook limited exploration and, in 2002, vended the asset into Young-Davidson Mines Limited, the same company that had discovered the property. Young-Davidson Mines Limited re-initiated exploration with 9,312 m of drilling in 58 diamond drill holes.

In late 2005, Northgate Minerals Corporation ("**Northgate**") amalgamated with Young-Davidson Mines Limited through a plan of arrangement, and proceeded with surface exploration, environmental and engineering studies and underground exploration and development.

In 2011, AuRico acquired Northgate, which included Young-Davidson.

In 2015, AuRico and Former Alamos combined to form Alamos.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

Young-Davidson is situated within the southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt consists of a complex and diverse array of volcanic, sedimentary, and plutonic rocks typically metamorphosed to greenschist facies grade,

but locally attaining amphibolite facies grade. Volcanic rocks range in composition from rhyolitic to komatiitic and commonly occur as mafic to felsic volcanic cycles. Sedimentary rocks consist of both chemical and clastic varieties and occur as both intravolcanic sequences and as unconformably overlying sequences. A wide spectrum of mafic to felsic, pre-tectonic, syn-tectonic and post-tectonic intrusive rocks are present. All lithologies are cut by late, generally northeast-trending Proterozoic diabase dikes.

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt rocks have undergone a complex sequence of deformation events ranging from early folding and faulting through later upright folding, faulting and ductile shearing resulting in the development of large, dominantly east-west trending, crustal-scale structures that form a lozenge-like pattern. The regional Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault Zone ("**LLCFZ**") cuts across the Young-Davidson Project area. The LLCFZ has a sub-vertical dip and generally strikes east-west. The LLCFZ is characterized by chlorite-talc-carbonate schist and the deformation zone can be followed for over 120 miles from west of Kirkland Lake to Val d'Or, Québec.

There are three important groups of Archean sedimentary rocks in the district. The oldest are Pontiac Group quartz greywacke and argillite, which occur as thick assemblages in Québec, while interbedded within the Larder Lake Group volcanic rocks are turbiditic siltstones and greywackes of the Porcupine Group. Unconformably overlying is Timiskiming Group Conglomerate, turbidite and iron formation with minor interbedded alkalic volcaniclastic units.

Archean intrusive rocks are numerous in the district but are largely manifested as small stocks, dikes and plugs of augite syenite, syenite and feldspar porphyry occurring in close temporal and spatial association with the distribution of Timiskiming Group sediments. The main syenite mass, which hosts most of the gold mineralization on Young-Davidson, measures almost 900 m east-west by 300 m north-south.

Huronian Proterozoic sedimentary rocks onlap and define the southern limit of the Abitibi in Ontario. In the project area these rocks are correlative to the Gowganda Formation tillite. Post-Archean dike rocks include Matachewan diabase and younger Nipissing diabase, which respectively bracket the Huronian unconformity in the project area.

Essentially all of the historical production at the former Young-Davidson Mine and approximately 60% of the production from the MCM Mine was from syenite-hosted gold mineralization. Most of the current open pit and underground Mineral Resources are also related to syenite-hosted gold. The syenite-hosted gold mineralization consists of a stockwork of quartz veinlets and narrow quartz veins, rarely greater than a few inches in thickness, situated within a broader halo of disseminated pyrite and potassic alteration. Visible gold is common in the narrower, glassy-textured quartz veinlets. In general, gold grades increase with quartz veinlet abundance, pyrite abundance, and alteration intensity. Mineralized areas are visually distinctive and are characterized by brick red to pink K-feldspar-rich syenite containing two to three percent disseminated pyrite and several orientations of quartz extension veinlets and veins. The quartz veins and veinlets commonly contain accessory carbonate, pyrite, and feldspar.

Exploration

From 2015-2019 there was no exploration undertaken at Young-Davidson, with the exception of the drilling programs outlined in the next section. In 2020, a total 10,500 m of underground exploration drilling is planned at Young-Davidson. Underground exploration drilling will be completed from a drill platform that has been established within the lower mine infrastructure. The objective of the drill program is to explore the down-dip extension of the Young-Davidson ore body, below current Mineral Resources and beyond the extent of any previous drill holes.

Drilling

Since the discovery of gold in the project area until October 14, 2008 a total of 293,774 m of surface and underground diamond drill holes were completed. Except for the holes pre-dating 1980 (324 holes, 20,236 m), all of the drill logs have been preserved. All holes have been plotted on historic records and these hole traces and assays have now been entered into the database. All holes since 1988 have been surveyed for their collar co-ordinates and it is assumed that all pre-1988 underground hole collars were surveyed as per industry practice at the time of production. Since 1980 all holes have been down hole surveyed using a tropari instrument or acid test and since 2006 all drill holes have been surveyed using FLEXIT and/or a gyroscopic instrument in order to measure down hole deviation.

Underground drill holes were AQ core (27 mm diameter) as was the practice of the day, surface holes pre-dating AuRico were, with one exception, BQ core (36.5 mm diameter) and all holes by AuRico (and the one exception) have been NQ core (47.6 mm diameter) except where a reduction to BQ (36.5 mm diameter) has been required to complete the hole in problematic ground conditions. Core recovery and rock quality designations have not been noted in historic drill logs, however in all the holes by AuRico core recovery has been excellent and the rock quality designation ("**RQD**") factor has been very high indicating very competent rock.

From 2009 to 2015, a total of 269 surface exploration drill holes were completed for a total of 136,076 m. No surface exploration was undertaken from 2016 to 2019.

From 2009 to 2015 a total of four underground exploration drill holes were completed for a total of 918 m. No underground exploration was undertaken has been undertaken since 2015, however underground exploration drilling is planned in 2020 from a drill platform that has been established in the lower mine infrastructure. The objective of the drill program is to explore the down-dip extension of the Young-Davidson ore body, below the current Mineral Resources and beyond the current extent of any previous drilling. A total of 10,500 m of underground exploration drilling is planned in at Young-Davidson in 2020.

From 2009 to 2019 a total of 2,526 underground infill drill holes were completed for a total of 318,153 m.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Drill core is transported directly from the drill rigs to the secure core logging facility. Core is logged with geological information being recorded, including rock type, degree of alteration, estimated percentage of sulfide minerals and vein intensity. Zones of interest are marked out and assigned a sample number and assay tags are stapled into the box as well as being inserted into the sample base. Most of the core has been split with a hydraulic splitter, with a small number of samples cut with a diamond bladed core saw. The majority of the samples are 1.5 m in core length and most of the historic samples are in five foot lengths. Assay procedures were not well documented prior to 2003, but it is assumed that conventional crushing, pulverizing and classical fire assay techniques were used.

Certified reference material ("**CRM**") and blanks were inserted with samples prior to analysis. A number of measures have been implemented which were designed to maintain a high level of security at the core logging facility, at the mine property and while the samples are in transit.

Upon arrival at the ALS Global laboratory, samples were logged into the laboratory tracking system and weighed. Each core sample was entirely crushed to better than 70% -2 millimetre (minus 10 mesh). A 250 gram split of crushed material was taken and pulverized. Fifty gram aliquots were weighed for fire assay. Fire assay fusion was by lead flux with a silver collector and atomic absorption finish. Each sample was also submitted for a 34 element analysis, aqua-regia acid digestion and ICP-AES. This process quantitatively dissolves base metals for the majority of geological materials. Major rock forming elements and more resistive metals are only partially dissolved. All sample batches were subjected to the laboratory's internal quality control procedures.

All mine samples, including muck, underground channel, and underground drill core are assayed at the on-site laboratory operated the Company. We have been advised by ALS Global that the laboratory is well-equipped, fully ventilated, and staffed by experienced personnel. Samples are prepared and analyzed as described above. The mine laboratory is externally audited on a periodic basis. A check assay program and participation in an international round robin was initiated in 2014.

No information has been compiled that describes the quality control (" **QC**") and quality assurance (" **QA**") procedures for the pre-2003 drilling, however it is unlikely that blanks and CRMs were used as this did not become standard industry practice until the early 2000's. The main form of QA/QC would have been periodic re-assaying of anomalous samples with introduction of blanks in the early 1980s and 1990s.

The QA/QC for the 2006 to 2016 programs is documented in the technical documents filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. In essence this data amounted to four percent of the entire population of samples submitted for analysis, including blanks, CRMs, and duplicates. Additionally, about 15-20% of pulp replicates and 2.5% of reject duplicates were analyzed and incorporated into final assay grade to improve overall precision. The QA/QC data is monitored as the samples are being processed at the laboratories. Where analytical problems are identified the laboratory is required to reanalyze the samples.

The project data base has been subject to verification or audit by Micon International Inc. (2004), Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (2006), AMEC plc (2008) and Company geologists (2006, 2007 and 2008) who had no direct involvement with the project. Collar co-ordinates, down hole survey tests and assay intervals were verified against a variety of supporting documentation. Where errors have been identified these were corrected and procedures put in place to prevent re-occurrence and to expedite future data verification programs. In each case the third-party audit has concluded that the database is valid and acceptable for supporting Mineral Resource estimation work on the project.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The metallurgical testwork programs considered for feasibility study were completed in 2008 and early 2009 at SGS Lakefield. Results of these tests provided the data used for the design criteria.

The tests were conducted on samples from 32 holes selected across the mineralization from which five zone composites and a master composite were prepared. Flowsheet optimization was conducted on the master composite. Once the metallurgical parameters were optimized, the five-zone composite and 32 individual samples were used for variability testing.

The grinding characteristics of the design mineralized material, an equal mixture of Upper Boundary Zone, Lower Boundary Zone and Pit Zone material as combined material for pilot plant feed gives an average Bond Work Index of 15.6 kilowatt hours per tonne ("**kWh/t**") at 100 mesh (106 micrometer ("**µm**")) of grind. The selected six zone samples work index ranged from 14.7 to 18.3 kWh/t. Most samples tested fell in the medium to hard range of hardness with respect to impact breakage and Bond rod mill/ball mill grindability work indices while there was one waste sample which fell in the very hard range of hardness. All samples have been classified as abrasive or very abrasive.

The gravity recoverable gold was determined to be about 25% of the gold contained in the composite sample tested when cleaning of the primary centrifugal concentrator product on a Mozley table was completed to a target 0.05% weight recovery of the initial feed material.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimation

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates can be found in the section following "Other Mineral Properties".

Mining Operations

Open pit mining commenced in November 2011, and ceased in June 2014, upon depletion of the in-situ open pit Mineral Reserve. While the mining of the open pit has ceased, a sizeable stockpile of open pit ore was used to augment underground production until the end of 2019, but has been substantially depleted. Over the life of the open pit, approximately 20.9 Mt of waste rock was generated by the open pit and placed in the waste dump to the north of the pit. Commercial production was declared for the Young-Davidson open pit mine and mill effective September 1, 2012.

In October 2013, the Company commissioned the mid-shaft loading pocket and shaft hoisting infrastructure and began hoisting underground ore to surface via the Northgate shaft. Prior to October 2013, ore was being trucked to surface through the exploration ramp. On October 31, 2013, commercial production at the Young-Davidson underground mine was achieved.

The underground deposit is located approximately 210 m to 1,500 m below surface. During 2013, AuRico completed the sinking of the Northgate shaft down to the mid-shaft loading pocket, which accesses the first eight years of mine production. The Company has completed vertical access in the underground mine below that of the mid-shaft loading pocket, to the ultimate depth of 1,500 m. In 2017 raise boring of the Northgate shaft was completed to the ultimate depth of 1,500 m and ground supporting of the shaft was completed in 2018. Completion of the lower mine development and the tying in of the Northgate shaft extension is expected to be completed by mid-2020. In 2015 the existing MCM #3 shaft was extended to a depth of 1,500 m to provide for the hoisting of personnel, materials, and ore and waste. Commissioning of the MCM #3 shaft was completed in the first half of 2016. The mine is also accessed by a ramp, which is being extended to the bottom of the mine from the existing exploration ramp, and is expected to be completed in the first half of 2020. The mine design has taken into consideration the existing MCM #3 and the Northgate shafts and other existing openings for ventilation. Additional ventilation raises to surface have been established and the underground ventilation circuit continues to be upgraded as the mine deepens.

The underground mine has been designed for low operating costs using large modern equipment, gravity movement of ore and waste through raises, shaft hoisting, minimal ore and waste re- handling, high productivity bulk mining methods and paste backfill. The mining method employed is a combination of transverse and longitudinal stoping, followed by paste backfill, on 30 m sub-levels. Below the 9,400 m level sub-levels are being developed on 35 m intervals. Given the significant orebody widths it is expected that approximately 90% of the remaining Mineral Reserves will be transversely mined. The mine operates scoop trams to load, haul and transfer stope production to the ore pass system from where it is hoisted to the surface via two 17.5 tonne skips in the Northgate shaft. Upon commissioning of the lower mine in June 2020, 24.5 tonne skips will be employed.

In the first half of 2020, the mine will be operated at reduced capacity of 2,500 tpd for approximately three months. During this period of time, the conversion of the Northgate shaft to hoisting from mid-shaft location to hoisting from the lower mine will be undertaken. This entails the:

- removal of the hoist, tail, and guide ropes;
- removal of the shaft steel at the mid-shaft location;
- removal of the pentice between the upper and lower portions of the shaft, and the installation of ground support;
- installation of new hoist, tail, and guide ropes; and
- commissioning of hoisting from the lower mine.

Upon commissioning of the lower mine, the Northgate shaft hoisting capacity will be approximately 10,500 tpd of ore and waste.

At the current design production rates of 2.92 million tonnes per year (8,000 tonnes per day) at full production (post 2020), the underground will have a mine life of approximately 13 years based on the current Mineral Reserve.

Lateral development of the underground mine will average approximately 12,000 m per year including capital, operating and ore categories for the first eight years of the underground mine operation. In the last five years of the underground mine life, the development requirements drop off sharply as the mine is close to being fully developed.

The average underground hourly mining personnel requirements at 8,000 tonnes per day are estimated to be approximately 350 persons. The mine operates seven days a week with two 10.5 hour shifts per day working five days on and four days off followed by four days on and five days off schedule. Once at full capacity, the mine will be fully owner operated with only diamond drilling and raising being contracted.

Milling Operations

The metallurgical test programs supported the selection of single stage semi-autogenous grinding circuit followed by flotation. The flotation concentrate is further ground and leached in a conventional carbon-in-leach. The flotation tailings are also leached in a carbon-in-leach circuit. The gold is recovered from the carbon followed by electro-winning and pouring doré bars.

The combined leach tailings were used for the cyanide destruction test work. The Young-Davidson carbon-in-leach tailings are treated with the SO2/Air cyanide destruction method.

In January 2014 a paste backfill plant was commissioned and is capable of supplying paste fill to the underground voids at a rate in excess of 8,000 tonnes per day.

A pebble crusher was added to the mill circuit in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

Existing infrastructure at the Young-Davidson Mine includes the Northgate and MCM shafts and headframes, the access ramp portal, surface ventilation equipment, an 8,000 tonne per day conventional CIL mill, an 8,000 tpd paste backfill plant, a tailings dam, various office and workshop buildings, and two power lines connected to the provincial grid. Paved highway access exists to the mine site.

The Young-Davidson mine is currently constructing a new tailings impoundment facility, TIA1. Preparatory works including clearing, grouting and diversion channel construction were undertaken in 2019. In 2020 embankment construction will begin and completion is expected by the end of 2021. TIA1 is being constructed using the modified centerline method. This new facility, with follow-on lifts, is expected to be able to contain all of the current Young-Davidson Mineral Reserves and Resources.

The Young-Davidson Mine requires no additional permits for continued operation and the mine is in compliance with all regulatory requirements. The Company has recorded an asset retirement obligation liability of $8.0 million which it expects to settle during mining and on closure.

The Company entered into Impact Benefit Agreements with the Matachewan First Nation on July 2, 2009 and with the Temagami First Nation / Teme Augama Anishnabai on July 14, 2012, as the Young-Davidson Mine is situated within the traditional territory of these two First Nations. The Company entered into an Amended Impact Benefit Agreement with the Matachewan First Nation on December 18, 2017.

Capital and Operating Costs

Actual results for 2018 and 2019 and guidance for 2020 production, operating costs and capital are depicted below.

		2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Guidance
Gold Production	(ounces)	180,000	188,000	145,000-160,000
Cost of sales, including amortization	($/ounce)	1,266	1,224	1,360
Total Cash Costs[(1)]	($/ounce)	822	800	910-950
Mine Site All-in Sustaining Costs[(1)]	($/ounce)	1,017	1,047	1,110-1,150
Capital	($ millions)	87	100	75-85

[(1)] Refer Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures on page 6. Detailed reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures to measures under IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 can be found in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019 as available on www.sedar.com.

2020 Outlook

Gold production is expected to decrease at Young-Davidson in 2020 and costs increase reflecting the previously guided temporary downtime of the Northgate shaft during the first half of the year. The tie-in of the lower mine is expected to begin in March 2020 and be completed in June 2020. During this downtime, ore will be trucked to surface from the upper mine at a rate of approximately 2,500 tonnes per day (tpd). Given the lower production rate and a full workforce to support ongoing development during this period, total cash costs and mine-site AISC are expected to increase significantly in the first half of the year.

Following completion of the tie-in in June, underground mining rates are expected to increase from approximately 6,500 tpd to a rate of 7,500 tpd by the end of 2020. This is expected to drive production higher and costs significantly lower in the second half of 2020.

Capital spending in 2020 is expected to total $75 to $85 million, down from guidance of $80 to $90 million in 2019. This is higher than previously anticipated reflecting higher capital for the construction of the new life of mine tailings facility (TIA 1). This includes additional grouting requirements and the modification of the facility from an upstream to centerline design. Construction of TIA 1 began in 2019 and represents a significant multi-year investment that will be completed in 2021, providing capacity for the remaining mine life at Young-Davidson.

Capital spending is expected to be lower during the second half of 2020 with approximately 60% of the capital budget planned for the first half of the year to complete the lower mine tie-in. Combined with higher production and lower costs, Young-Davidson is expected to generate strong free cash flow in the second half of 2020.

Higher mining rates are expected to drive annual gold production to approximately 200,000 ounces in 2021. Combined with declining costs and capital spending, Young-Davidson is expected to generate strong free cash flow growth.

ISLAND GOLD MINE

Summary

The Island Gold Mine is located approximately 83 km northeast of Wawa, in northern Ontario. Island Gold consists of an underground mine, currently mining at a rate of approximately 1,200 tonnes per day, a conventional carbon-in-pulp ("**CIP**") mill and associated infrastructure. The Company acquired Island Gold through its 2017 acquisition of Richmont. The mine has been in continuous operation since 2007.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Island Gold Mine is located within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, and is approximately 83 km northeast of Wawa, Ontario. Dubreuilville, Ontario, is approximately 10 km northwest of the Island Gold Mine. Access to the Island Gold Mine is via an all-weather road from Highway 519, situated just west of the town of Dubreuilville, approximately 35 km east of the junction between Highways 17 and 519.

The Company owns or holds 100% of the mineral rights to all the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve related claims at the Island Gold Mine. These tenures were acquired either through staking, application, or option agreements. The Company holds 100% of the title and/or interest to the Island Gold Mine and its surrounding project lands (collectively, the "**Island Gold Property**"). The Island Gold Property, which is divided into nine (9) property areas, namely: Argonaut, Edwards, Ego, Goudreau, Goudreau Lake, Island Gold, Kremzar, Lochalsh and Salo, is comprised of 831 tenures consisting of patented fee simple and/or leasehold mining rights and surface rights claims, mining licences of occupation and cell claims covering approximately 9,511 hectares, with the exception of:

(i) Part of one mining lease, for which it holds 100% below 100 m, on the Lochlash property;
(ii) Six patented fee simple claims, for which it owns 100% below 400 m, and part of one patented fee simple claim for which it owns 100% below 100 m, both situated on the Goudreau property; and,
(iii) Three patented fee simple claims, for which it owns 100% below 400 m, on the Argonaut property.

Collectively, Island Gold is subject to eleven (11) separate agreements with different obligations and royalties for each agreement. Based on the currently defined Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, the only royalties to apply are:

(i) The Lochalsh property is subject to a 3% NSR payable to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (" **Osisko**"). The Island Main and Lochalsh zones, as well as a part of the Island Gold Mineral Resources below the 400 m level, are located on this property;
(ii) The Goudreau Lake property is subject to a 2% NSR royalty payable to Osisko as to a 69% interest and to Franco-Nevada Corporation as to a 31% interest, and a 10.38% net profit interest ("**NPI**") royalty in favour of a private company; and
(iii) The Goudreau property is subject to a 2% NSR payable to Osisko and a 15% NPI royalty payable to a private company.

The Company controls sufficient surface rights to cover the sites required for all project buildings and fixed installations for the life of mine. The Company believes it has all the necessary surface rights to dispose of waste rock and tailings on additional areas of the Island Gold Property. The Company's land ownership and interest in its lands and mineral tenures are either registered or recorded with the Government of Ontario. All permits required to operate the Island Gold Mine are currently in place.

The surface rights possessed by the Company, along with the availability of sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, and potential waste disposal areas, are all sufficient for planned mining operations. Electricity is provided from a private company through a transmission line connected to the provincial grid.

The Island Gold Property is located within the Lake Superior Regional climatic zone, moderated by the influence of Lake Superior. The average daytime temperature is 2°C, ranging from -41°C to 31°C throughout the year. Annual precipitation is normally 669 mm of rain and 278 mm of snow. Winter winds are from the northwest and north, and during the summer south-westerly to westerly winds prevail. Given this climate, exploration and mining development activities can be carried out anytime throughout the year.

The Island Gold Property is within the Precambrian Shield adjacent to Lake Superior, in an area of low rolling hills that trend in an east-west direction with widespread swamps, and mixed forests of broadleafs and conifers. The property relief is low, from a high point of 488 m above sea level near the Miller and Maskinonge Lakes, to a topographic low point of 381 m above sea level near Goudreau Creek. The Island Gold Mine area has been partially logged.

History

Canamax Resources Inc. ("**Canamax**") developed and operated the Kremzar mine and mill. From 1988 to 1990, production from the Kremzar mine was 306,000 tonnes grading 4.80 g/t Au. At the end of 1990, Canamax Resources suspended all operations at both the Kremzar and Island Gold Projects. During this period a total of 96,143 m of coring was completed on various parts of the Canamax Property.

In 1983, Canamax and a private company formed a joint venture to evaluate the mineral potential of the private company's 117 patented claims covering the Goudreau iron range. In 1985, drilling by Canamax about two kilometres south of the Kremzar mine intersected a series of sub-parallel lenses containing gold mineralization within deformed rocks of the Goudreau Lake Deformation Zone ("**GLDZ**").

Patricia Mining Corp. (“**Patricia**”) acquired the project in 1996 and completed 16,862 m of diamond drilling in 49 holes on the Island deposit and Lochalsh Zone between 1996 and 2002. In 2004, Patricia started an underground exploration program and a total of 125 m of exploration drifts, 53 m of ore sill and 8,137 m of drilling were completed. Richmont acquired 100% ownership of the Island Gold property through a combination of an earn-in arrangement with Patricia between 2003 and 2005, the purchase of a private company's interest in 2006, the acquisition of Patricia in 2008, and the acquisition of the remaining 31% on four patented mining claims in 2014.

In October 2007, Island Gold began commercial production, with ore being processed in the existing Kremzar mill.

On May 9, 2012, Richmont acquired Red Pine Exploration’s remaining 25% interest in the Edwards property, bringing Richmont’s ownership to 100%, and on June 13, 2012, Richmont acquired the Salo property, which includes 3 claims located to the east of the Island Gold Mine.

In 2017, Richmont closed an agreement with Argonaut Gold Inc. (“ **Argonaut**”), whereby Richmont acquired three claims in their entirety, and the mining rights below 400 m on three additional Argonaut claims, on the adjacent Magino property. Argonaut received one claim in its entirety and surface and mining rights down to a depth of 400 m on six claims. Argonaut also received surface rights on two claims down to a depth of 100 m. As part of the transaction Richmont received CAD$2.0 million in cash from Argonaut on closing.

On August 1, 2018, Richmont and Alamos amalgamated to become Alamos.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Island Gold property is located in the Michipicoten greenstone belt, which is part of the Wawa sub-province and Superior Province of Archean age. The property is stratigraphically positioned in the upper portion of the Wawa Assemblage, composed by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks capped by pyrite-bearing iron formations.

The Island Gold property covers part of the interface between the Catfish assemblage, composed of mafic rocks, and the Wawa assemblage, which consists of felsic rocks. The pyrite-rich Goudreau iron formation lies at the contact between the Wawa and Catfish assemblages. A unit of pyroclastic rocks marks the transition between the two assemblages and hosts the gold occurrences encountered on the property. This gold mineralization is controlled by the Goudreau Lake Deformation zone (the “**GLDZ**”). The GLDZ hosts the Island, Lochalsh, Goudreau, Shore, and north shear gold zones, all located within the Island Gold property.

Within the GLDZ there are a series of parallel shear zones, up to 25 m wide by several hundred metres long, with dips ranging from -70 to -90, which host the gold mineralization. Moderate to high strain intensity is present within the shear zones containing pervasive alterations occurring in the form of iron carbonate, silica and calcite. Gold is found primarily in grey quartz stringers and veins, 1 cm to 1.5 m wide, within areas of intense sericitization and silicification with 2% to 5% pyrite. Finely disseminated gold occurs in clusters up to 3 mm in diameter. At the Island Gold deposit, many zones are defined and characterized by the presence of alteration halos ranging from 0.5 m to over 8 m in thickness, and are comprised of intense silica alteration, albite alteration and quartz-carbonate veins.

Two dominant envelopes were defined in the upper part of the mine, namely the C/D envelope and the E/E1 envelope. The mineralized Island Gold Lower C Zone corresponds to the continuation at depth of the mineralized zones that are above the -400 m level. The mineralization undergoes an inflection southward between the -400 m and -500 m levels, before returning with a high dip southward at depth. The average width of the deep C Zone Mineral Resource is approximately 4.5 m, which is above the average of 2.7 m width in mineralized zones above the -400 m level. Also, it appears that the number of gold-bearing quartz veins inside the alteration zone of the C Zone is slightly greater, with approximately 60% of the drill holes inside the first Mineral Resource containing some visible gold, which generally translates into a higher average grade. Island Gold Lower Mineral Resources also include 6 additional zones that are sub-parallel to the C Zone and the main E1E zone in the extension 2 area.

Exploration

Patricia acquired the project in 1996 and completed 16,862 m of diamond drilling in 49 holes on the Island deposit and Lochalsh Zone between 1996 and 2002. In 2004, Patricia, after driving a 1,280 m ramp, started an underground exploration program with a total of 125 m of exploration drifts, 53 m of ore sill and 8,137 m of drilling being completed.

In 2005, Richmont completed 2,111 m of underground development and 7,903 m of delimitation drilling. A total of 7,259 tonnes with a content of 6.23 g/t Au from ore development were stockpiled on the surface.

In 2006, Richmont continued the exploration program. A total of 28,149 m of underground diamond drilling was performed on the Island Zone, and 10,602 m of drilling was completed from the surface on the Lochalsh and Goudreau zones.

Between 2010 and 2012, drilling below the 400 m level was done from surface and from underground, and demonstrated the mine's Mineral Resource potential at depth (Island Gold Deep program). More specifically, the drilling resulted in a first Mineral Resource estimation for the C Zone at depth in January 2013.

Since 2013, exploration drilling has continued, from underground and from surface, with results shown in the continuous annual increase of the Mineral Reserve and Resource base.

In 2018 and 2019, the Company also expanded its focus on regional exploration over its 9,011 hectares land position. This work included the establishment of a comprehensive exploration database, relogging of drill core on a section by section basis and a property scale 2,170-line km (100 m line spacing) high resolution airborne gravity gradiometric and magnetic survey (AGG HeliFALCON®). This work, and interpretation of the gravity survey, continued in 2019 along with establishing a regional exploration team.

Drilling

Exploration, Definition, and Delineation drilling

The Company's objective is to increase the Mineral Reserves and the Mineral Resources of the Island Gold property through exploration at depth, along strike and elsewhere on the property. The Company remains confident regarding the long-term potential with a $21 million exploration budget in 2020 to continue the aggressive ongoing exploration program. From 2016 through 2019 exploration at Island has driven a 62% increase (463,000 oz) in Mineral Reserves, net 364,000 oz of mining depletion, 131% increase (1,300,000 oz) of Inferred Mineral Resources. During this period, Mineral Reserve grades have increased 13% to 10.4 g/t Au, and Inferred Mineral Resources grades have increased 30% to 13.3 g/t Au.

A total of $18 million was spent on exploration at Island in 2019, consistent with spending in 2018.

A total of 119,944 m of diamond drilling in 528 holes was completed in 2019. Drilling in 2019 included 47,608 m of surface directional exploration drilling, 24,462 m of underground exploration drilling, 10,094 m of underground definition drilling and 37,780 m of underground delineation drilling.

A total of $21 million has been budgeted in 2020 for surface and underground exploration at Island Gold, an increase from the 2019 budget of $19 million. The focus of the 2020 exploration drilling program was to continue to expand the down-plunge and lateral extensions of the Island Gold deposit with the objective of adding new near mine Mineral Resources across the two-kilometre long Island Gold Main Zone. The 2020 budget includes 46,000 m of surface directional drilling, 30,000 m of underground exploration drilling, and 900 m of underground exploration development to extend drill platforms on the 340, 620, 790, and 840 levels.

A regional exploration program which includes 10,000 m of drilling is also planned in 2020, focused on evaluating and advancing exploration targets outside the main Island Gold Mine area on the 9,750-hectare Island Gold Property.

Most of the delineation and definition drill holes are planned on vertical cross-sections, in order to intercept mineralized zones at right angles along a grid spacing of 20 m by 20 m. A 100 m "dice-five" drill pattern is used as a first phase of exploration drilling in new areas. Drilling operations are performed by a drilling contractor, under the supervision of the geological staff at the Island Gold Mine. Underground drill holes are either BQ or NQ core. Core recovery is approximately 100%. The drill core is logged in detail by experienced and highly skilled staff, following established guidelines for the Island Gold Mine. An RQD analysis was completed for most of the drill holes drilled in the 2016 program and the RQD for the zones are generally excellent (˃ 90%). RQD measurements since that time are also >90%. The interpretation and development of each section was completed after receipt of the drill hole assays and section plots. This interpretation used in the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimation process.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

The drill hole sampling approach coincides with lithological contacts. Samples have a minimum length of 0.3 m and a maximum length of one metre. The core recovery is very good and can be considered to be representative.

The panel (or chip) sampling method consists of taking horizontal representative samples of the geology (units or alteration) that is exposed either in the face or in the adjacent walls. The samples weigh an average of 1.5 kg to 2 kg for a zone of 1.5 vertical metres by 0.3 to 1.0 horizontal metre. Each face is sampled, and the number of assays varies based on the geology and the opening size.

The drill cores and chip samples are representative and the mineralization style, with the presence of quartz veins and free gold, shows a nugget effect.

During 2017, 2018, and 2019 core samples were sent mainly to Laboratoire Expert Inc. (" **LabExpert**") in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Underground muck and chip samples were sent to the Wesdome Laboratory ("**Wesdome**") in Wawa, Ontario.

In 2007, during the course of the geological confirmation program, an evaluation of the presence of quartz veins and free gold data was done to address the three main concerns of analytical determination protocols, namely: (i) contamination, (ii) accuracy, and (iii) precision, as measured by the results obtained from field and analytical blank standards, CRM's and an assortment of specific duplicate samples collected and/or prepared, in addition to the regular samples submitted to the laboratory. A CRM and blank assay were run with each sample batch. In addition, a duplicate assay was run on every 10th sample to check reproducibility of the assays. The results indicate that no significant contamination is likely to have occurred during the sampling/assaying programs completed for 2007.

In 2015, Analytical Solutions Ltd. (" **ASL**") audited the Island Gold Mine QA/QC program which consists of inserting blanks and CRM's to samples submitted to the laboratory (Wesdome, LabExpert and ActLab). Each laboratory has its own QA/QC program with the addition of analytical blank standards and CRM's to each batch of assays. Also, some core and chip sample duplicates were taken in 2015 and sent to the laboratories as part of the QA/QC program. ASL concluded that the Island Gold assay quality control program meets or exceeds industry standards and gold assays from the 2015 drill campaign are considered to be reliable for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.

The assays supporting the current Island Gold Mineral Resource estimate are based on sample preparation and analytical protocols that meet standard industry practice.

In 2012, a new core logging facility was built on the mine site. A separate room was installed for core sawing and sample packing. The core is stored outdoors in covered racks or as separate cross-piles.

A security gate and personnel control access to the mine site at all times. Individual sample bags are sealed with tape. The samples are placed in large Fabrene bags identified and sealed before being placed on pallets. Shipping of production samples is done by pick-up by Island Gold Mine staff. The core samples are delivered to Lab Expert via transport companies.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Island Gold mine has been in production since October 2007. The metallurgy is well known, and overall metallurgical gold recoveries achieved in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 were 96.5%, 96.8%, 96.2% and 97.0% respectively. Mineralogical and metallurgical characterization studies were performed in 2013 by the Unité de Recherche et de Service en Technologie Minérale ("**URSTM**"), a research unit affiliated to the Université du Quebec Abitibi-Témiscamingue ("**UQAT**"). One set of samples from four different drill cores was selected and shipped to URSTM. The average gold grade was determined for each core sample. The samples were thereafter combined in a composite that was sent for metallurgical testwork. The composite was tested for mineral content using Inductively Coupled Plasma ("**ICP**") chemical analysis, Bond Ball Mill Work Index ("**BWI**") determination, free gold evaluation, and response to cyanidation.

An ICP multi-scan was performed on the composite sample. The ICP was conducted by LabExpert. The results showed that the composite sample did not contain any elements in sufficient concentration to be problematic for gold cyanidation.

The composite sample was tested at the Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue for the BWI determination. The BWI expresses the material's resistance to ball milling. A high index value means the material is more difficult to grind. The BWI result was 12.6 kWh/t using the standard test procedure. A 12.6 kWh/t value is in the mid-range of most Canadian gold ores.

Gold leaching of the composite sample was investigated at URSTM. The tests were performed at standard cyanidation conditions with grinds varying from 36 to 101 microns being tested. The leaching performance reached 99 % for the finest grind (36 microns) and was slightly lower (down to 96.8 %) for the coarsest grind. Cyanide consumptions have been found to be low and it is typical of this kind of non-problematic gold ore.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimation

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates can be found in the section following “Other Mineral Properties”.

Mining Operations

The primary access for personnel and material at the Island Gold Mine is via a spiral ramp from the Lochalsh portal at surface. This main ramp splits in two at the 410 m level in order to access the Island Gold Lower Zones sector and the Extension 1 sector on the east side. The main ramp (accessing Island Gold Lower Zones) splits in two again at the 740 m level, where one ramp continues towards Island Gold Lower Zones and the other is progresses west at depth to enable mining of the Island Gold West Zones.

The primary extraction method is longitudinal long hole retreat mining with a maximum panel length fixed by a hydraulic radius of 6.0 m. Sublevels are fixed every 22 m to 25 m. In 2019 transverse long hole mining was introduced in areas where the orebody widths warranted it. After ore extraction, stopes are backfilled with unconsolidated waste rock fill. In 2019 the mine implemented cemented rock fill in some areas to increase the recovery of ore pillars and increase the long-term stability of certain mined-out areas. Alimak mining will be used in a small portion of the Mineral Reserve later in the mine life. The Island Gold ore is brought to the surface by haul trucks using the ramp system.

All mining, except for raise development, long hole drilling, and some waste development, is undertaken by Island Gold employees.

Processing and Recovery Operations

The Island Gold ore is hauled by truck to the Kremzar mill stockpile located approximately 0.8 km from the portal of the ramp. The ore from the stockpile is crushed by a jaw crusher followed by a secondary cone crusher. The crushed material is then sent to a ball mill operated in closed circuit and with cyclones and a regrind mill. Gold is leached in a leaching circuit and extracted in a CIP circuit. Gold is removed from the loaded carbon by elution (stripping) followed by electrowinning. The stripped carbon is regenerated in reactivation kilns before being returned to the process. Fine carbon is constantly removed and recovered from the process to avoid gold loss, while fresh carbon is continuously added to the process. The high grade electrowinning concentrate is sent to a bullion furnace for smelting of doré bars.

Gold recovery of the CIP circuit at the Kremzar mill is approximately 96.5%.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

The Island Gold Mine infrastructure includes a primary tailings pond, secondary settling pond, the Kremzar mill (CIP mill), Lochalsh ramp and portal, mine access road, and hydro-electric power lines, all of which are located on the property. An office, core logging and storage facility, and a mine dry are also located on the previously producing Kremzar mine site. When the Kremzar CIP mill was constructed in 1988, it was capable of handling 650 tpd. Since then, its milling capacity was increased to 850 tpd in 2010 and to 900 tpd in October 2015. Island Gold completed a mill expansion to 1,200 tpd in the second half of 2018. The primary tailings pond, which is located west of the Kremzar mine, is a fully permitted tailings area. The tailings and waste rock have been tested and are not acid generating. All permits for mining and milling operations have been maintained.

All permitting activities identify and address the various municipal, provincial, and federal environmental requirements and standards applicable to the Island Gold Mine. In May 2019, the Company was granted amendments to existing permits which allow mill throughput rates to increase from the previously permitted rate of 1,100 tpd to 1,200 tpd. The Island Gold Mine is currently permitted to be designed and operated at a production rate of 461,760 tonnes per year of gold bearing ore. The Company has recorded an asset retirement obligation liability of $4.1 million which it expects to settle during mining and on closure.

Capital and Operating Costs

The Island Gold Mine was acquired by the Company in late November 2017. Actual results for 2018 and 2019 and guidance for 2020 production, operating costs and capital are summarized below.

		2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Guidance
Gold Production	(ounces)	105,800	150,400	130,000-145,000
Cost of sales, including amortization	($/ounce)	1,009	864	840

Total Cash Costs[1]	($/ounce)	589	495	480-520
Mine Site All-in Sustaining Costs	($/ounce)	781	656	740-780
Capital	($ millions)	50	52	50-60
Capitalized exploration	($ millions)	16	17	19

[1] Refer to Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures on page 6. Detailed reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures to measures under IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 can be found in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019 as available on www.sedar.com.

2020 Outlook

Gold production at Island Gold is expected to be in a similar range as 2019 guidance with slightly higher throughput offsetting slightly lower grades. Underground mining rates are expected to increase to a range of 1,150 to 1,200 tpd. Grades mined and processed in 2020 are expected to average between 10 and 11 grams per tonne of gold ("g/t Au"), consistent with the Mineral Reserve grade. Grades are expected to be higher during the first half of 2020 and lower during the second half of the year reflecting mine sequencing.

Total cash costs and mine-site all-in sustaining costs are expected to increase slightly from 2019 guidance largely reflecting the lower grades expected in 2020, partially offset by a lower royalty commitment resulting from the repurchase of Host's Gold royalty in March 2020.

Capital spending at Island Gold is expected to total $50 to $60 million in 2020. This is consistent with 2019 guidance reflecting capital carried over from 2019. Additionally, the Company is undertaking a number of projects to support the growing operation and mine life. This includes an expansion of the tailings facility, and the construction of a new administration building, dry facility, and underground workshop.

Phase III Expansion Study

The Phase III expansion study of the operation beyond 1,200 tpd is expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2020. This study will incorporate the 2019 year-end Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource update for Island Gold which is expected to demonstrate further growth in Mineral Reserves and Resources given the exploration success over the past year. The Phase III expansion study is contemplating both the ultimate mining and processing rate at which the mine will be operated and the best means of long-term conveyance of ore and waste to surface.

MULATOS MINE

Summary

The Mulatos Mine is located 220 km east of Hermosillo in the state of Sonora in northwest Mexico. The Company owns 100% of the Mulatos Mine and several other prospective exploration targets throughout the district. The mine includes a number of open pit mines, two crushing facilities, a heap leaching facility, a high-grade mill, gold processing facilities and related infrastructure. The mine has been in continuous operation since 2005, producing over two million ounces in that period.

Project Description, Location and Access

The Mulatos Mine is located in the Sierra Madre Occidental mountain range in the east-central portion of the state of Sonora, Mexico. Alamos controls several large mineral concessions, which are located mostly to the west, southwest and north-northeast of the Mulatos Mine. A total of 28,973 hectares of mineral concessions, in 44 discrete concessions, are controlled by Alamos. The mineral concessions were awarded to Alamos by the Mexican Department of Economy (the "**Direccion General de Minas**"). The property is approximately 220 km by air east from the city of Hermosillo, and 300 km south of the United States border. Alamos maintains an administration office in Hermosillo, Mexico which supports the activities and operations of the Mulatos Mine.

The Mulatos group of concessions cover the Mulatos deposit and satellite gold systems known as Cerro Pelon, La Yaqui, El Carricito, El Halcon, Las Carboneras, El Jaspe, Puebla, Los Bajios, and La Dura (the "**Mulatos Group of Concessions**"). The Mulatos deposit is itself divided into a number of mineralized zones known as Estrella, Mina Vieja, El Salto, Escondida, Gap, El Victor, El Victor North, San Carlos, Puerto del Aire, Puerto del Aire Extension, and East Estrella. Mineral rights for all concessions comprising the Mulatos Group of Concessions are controlled by Minas de Oro Nacional ("**MON**"), the Mexican subsidiary of Alamos.

Surface rights in the exploitation area are held both privately and by the Mulatos Ejido. In December 2016, the Company and the Ejido Mulatos entered into a new temporary occupation agreement (the "**2016 Agreement**"). The 2016 Agreement, among other things, provided for the dismissal of several lawsuits related to both the Company's operations and prior occupation agreements; as well, replaced all prior temporary occupation agreements governing the communal land underlying the Mulatos Mine. The 2016 Agreement provides for both annual rent payments to Ejido Mulatos members (both individually and collectively); as well, additional success fee type payments, better aligning the interest of the Company and the local community.

Pursuant to a royalty agreement dated March 23, 2001 (the "**RTE Agreement**"), a 5% NSR royalty is payable until such time as the first 2,000,000 ounces of gold have been mined, processed and sold (or deemed sold) from the Mulatos Group of Concessions (the "**Placer Kennecott Royalty**" or the "**Royal Gold Royalty**"). Royal Gold, Inc. subsequently acquired the Placer Kennecott Royalty. In the first quarter of 2019 the two million ounce cap limit on this royalty was reached, and royalties are no longer being paid.

The Mulatos Group of Concessions is accessible via a combination of a paved road (Highway 16) from the city of Hermosillo, Mexico and dirt roads direct to the Mulatos Mine. The driving time from Hermosillo to the Mine is approximately 6 hours. In 2010,the Company built and permitted a new unpaved airstrip within the limits of the mine property.

The town of Mulatos is in the municipality of Sahuaripa and is located approximately 0.5 km northeast of the Estrella Pit. The population of the town of Mulatos is less than 100 people. The Company is currently engaged in a relocation program. Larger towns within 100 km of Mulatos include Yecora with a population of 10,000, located southwest of Mulatos, and Sahuaripa with a population of 7,000, located northwest of Mulatos.

From July to September, the air is humid and hot, typically around 30 degrees Celsius during the day. In this period, over half of the average annual rainfall of 0.8 m falls. The winter months (November to February) are cooler, generally between 15 and 20 degrees Celsius during the day, with occasional frost occurring at night.

History

Mulatos was known to contain gold dating back to the 1600's, with sporadic artisanal mining occurring over the years, especially in the area of Mina Vieja. Starting in the mid-1900's, several companies began to show interest in the claim areas, notably Minera Real de Angeles, Kennecott and Placer, with a substantial amount of exploration work conducted between 1993 and 1999. A preliminary feasibility study was completed on the property in 1998 by Kennecott and Placer who had entered into a joint venture agreement covering the deposit and a portion of the surrounding land.

In 2001, National Gold Corporation acquired a 100% interest in the property for cash and a sliding-scale royalty on the first two million ounces of gold production. In 2003, Alamos Minerals Ltd. acquired an option on the property, and subsequently merged with National Gold Corporation to consolidate 100% ownership.

After completion of a feasibility study in 2004, an open pit operation with crushing and conveying to a heap leach pad at a rate of approximately 10,000 tpd was constructed. The operation commenced production in April 2006. Since 2006, the Mulatos crushing facility has undergone numerous expansions and optimizations to increase capacity to a nominal 18,500 tpd.

In addition to the existing heap leach operations at the Mulatos Mine, between 2009 and 2012, Alamos developed the Escondida high-grade zone and constructed a mill to process high-grade ore from Escondida. The high grade Escondida deposit was depleted in the second quarter of 2014. Alamos commenced underground development of the San Carlos high grade underground deposit in 2015 and undertook modifications to the mill to cater to the specific metallurgy of San Carlos. Mining at San Carlos ceased in the third quarter of 2018.

In September 2017, the Company completed construction of La Yaqui Phase I. The deposit was mined until the fourth quarter of 2019.

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company received approval of the MIA and CUS permits for Cerro Pelon and commenced full scale construction. Construction of Cerro Pelon was completed at the end of 2019 and consists of an open pit and its own dedicated crushing facility which feeds the existing Mulatos heap leach facility. Cerro Pelon is expected to start contributing low cost production in 2020, driving down combined Mulatos District costs.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Mulatos mineral deposits are large epithermal, high-sulfidation, disseminated, gold deposits hosted within a mid-Tertiary dacitic dome complex. Gold mineralization is closely associated with silicic alteration within extensive areas of argillic and advanced argillic alteration. The Mulatos deposit proper is composed of the contiguous Estrella, El Salto, Mina Vieja, and Puerto del Aire Mineral Resource areas. The Escondida deposit is the faulted extension of the Mina Vieja and El Salto sub-deposits and is believed to be continuous to the northeast with the Gap, El Victor and San Carlos mineralized areas. Although zones are often bounded by post-mineral faults, together they form a trend of 2.7 km of gold mineralization starting at the north end of the Estrella pit to the San Carlos deposit.

Within the larger Mulatos Group of Concessions, and generally within 20 km from the Mulatos deposit, geologically similar high sulfidation gold deposits, occurrences, or prospects are known. The principal ones, some of which are in the process of being evaluated and/or drill-tested, are: El Carricito, El Halcon, Las Carboneras and El Jaspe.

Gold deposits of the Mulatos district are considered to be high sulphidation-state epithermal systems. Epithermal precious metal systems may be classified as high, intermediate, and low sulphidation styles. They are characterized by the sulphidation state of the hypogene sulphide mineral assemblage, and show general relations in volcano-tectonic setting, precious and base metal content, igneous rock association, proximal hypogene alteration, and sulphide abundance. Ore in all occurrences is of the type formed under epizonal conditions, that is, generally within 2 km of the paleo-surface.

Precious metal mineralization at Mulatos is associated with intense silicic alteration (mostly vuggy silica), advanced argillic alteration, and the presence of hydrothermal breccias. The original protolith (dacite porphyry flow/tuff, coarse grained volcaniclastic rocks, breccias), as indicated by surface mapping and core drilling, may have contained in the order of 2-3 percent sulphide as pyrite with various amounts of enargite and tetrahedrite. The principle gold bearing host rock is interpreted as favoured for mineralization due to relatively high primary porosity and its intense fracturing.

Gold mineralization within the Mulatos deposit occurs primarily within areas of pervasive silicic alteration of the volcanic host rocks, and to a lesser extent, within advanced argillic alteration assemblages proximal to silicic alteration. The gold-bearing advanced argillic zones are dominated by pyrophyllite or dickite alteration. Silicic rocks host approximately 80 percent of the contained gold within the deposit. There are three main mineralization assemblages. From oldest to youngest they are: 1) quartz + pyrite + pyrophyllite + gold; 2) quartz + pyrite + kaolinite + gold + enargite; 3) kaolinite + barite + gold. Free gold is commonly found in hematite-filled fractures. Gold also occurs in pyrite, as gold/silver telluride minerals, and possibly as a solid solution in some copper sulphide minerals. Supergene oxidation and perhaps remobilization and secondary enrichment of gold have been ongoing since the post-mineral volcanic cover was removed (in those specific deposits where it has been removed).

Exploration

Substantial drilling programs have been completed by Alamos since the Mulatos 2004 feasibility study. Including drilling completed in conjunction with the 2004 Feasibility Study the property has now been subject to over 864,660 m of drilling in 5,178 holes. The majority of this drilling was completed in proximity to the Mulatos deposit, although since mid-2015 through 2016-2017, Alamos exploration focused mainly on the La Yaqui deposit with 28,783 m drilled during 2017. During 2018, exploration drilling totalled 34,506 m activities across the Mulatos concessions.

Overall, a total of 7,996 m of drilling was undertaken at Mulatos in 2019, along with the ongoing program of surface mapping with the objective of producing a complete surface geology map of the mineral tenure area. Ground geophysical surveys were also completed on the Carricito concession as well over the area between Cerro Pelon and La Yaqui Grande.

Drilling

Drilling statistics for 2019 and project-to-date are presented below:

2019 Core Drilling

Zone Drilled	Drill Holes Completed (# 2019)	Total # Drill Holes on Project	Drilling 2019(m)	Total Drilling on Project (m)
La Yaqui	0	452	0	81,158
San Carlos	0	389	0	53,733
Cerro Pelon	26	206	2,140	32,002
El Refugio	0	31	0	7,831
Los Bajios	0	29	0	9,075
Halcon	0	39	0	7,948
Mulatos Deposit	23	682	5,856	99,316
All others areas	0	59	0	11,433
Total	**49**	**1,887**	**7,996**	**302,496**

2019 Reverse Circulation Drilling

Zone Drilled	Drill Holes Completed (# 2019)	Total # Drill Holes on Project	Drilling 2019 (m)	Total Drilling on Project (m)
La Yaqui	0	217	0	31,294
San Carlos	0	364	0	89,120
Cerro Pelon	0	165	0	30,490
El Refugio	0	0	0	0
Los Bajios	0	62	0	12,538
Halcon	0	36	0	5,759
Mulatos Deposit	0	2,154	0	342,360
All others areas	0	293	0	50,600
Total	**0**	**3,291**	**0**	**562,164**

Mulatos Main Zone

The Mulatos Main Zone is a continuous zone of mineralisation that comprises the La Estrella, La Escondida, Mina Vieja, El Salto, Puerto del Aire, Gap, El Victor and El Victor North deposits. This whole zone shows similar geological characteristics with comparable styles of mineralization. Dacitic and rhyodacitic rocks have undergone intense silica alteration (often vuggy) which is the key host for mineralisation. These zones are often blind, being overlain by a relatively thick sequence of ignimbrite flows. Historically these flows have been referred to as post-mineral but recently acquired data shows portions of it to host vein-style mineralisation. This has been seen at San Carlos and similar potential is currently being investigated in Gap, El Victor and Puerto del Aire. Sets of post-mineral faulting has caused some offset of the mineralisation (to varying extents) throughout this entire zone.

Mineralisation is usually stratiform with some local structural control, especially on high grades and zones of brecciation. This structural control that directly affects higher grades has been identified at La Estrella and Puerto del Aire Deposits and is also likely at Gap. Within the stratiform mineralisation higher grades are sometimes seen along the upper contact of the vuggy silica alteration. Alamos conducted exploration systematically through this zone commencing in 2006 and by the end of 2014 338,470 m had been drilled.

Limited exploration drilling was conducted in Victor, Puerto del Aire and Escondida in 2017 with only 17 holes for 4,226 m drilled adjacent to or beneath the whole zone. Drilling showed a strong structural control related with the higher grades areas.

La Yaqui & La Yaqui Grande

The La Yaqui Project is located approximately 9.5 km southwest of the Mulatos Main Zone. After successful negotiation in 2007 Alamos gained exploration access to La Yaqui for the first time since 1997. Exploration drilling commenced shortly after and continued into 2008 with 11,514 m drilled in 84 holes.

The results of drilling were incorporated into Alamos' Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource statement as of December 31, 2008. In 2009, Alamos completed engineering work and an economic evaluation and reported its first Probable Mineral Reserve in December 31, 2009.

Access once again became an issue until 2014, when Alamos executed an agreement to acquire the surface rights. On closing of this agreement Alamos commenced work towards permitting and construction on this project.

Exploration programs over the larger La Yaqui Grande area began immediately with a detailed mapping and sampling program undertaken in late 2014 and early 2015. A total of 556 rock chip samples were taken and an area of 1,950 m x 2,210 m was covered by mapping and sampling. Infill, geotechnical and metallurgical drilling was carried out concurrently with mapping and sampling while exploration drilling commenced afterwards. In 2015, a total of 17,517 m were drilled on the project in 105 holes.

This drilling intersected ore-grade mineralisation over a one kilometre strike length along the ridge-top to the northeast of in-pit Mineral Reserves. Mineralisation is associated with quartz-alunite altered dacitic rocks and usually sits below a barren massive silica cap. The drilling carried out in 2015 was widely spaced and purely exploratory in nature. Drill results received in 2015 include 1.36 g/t Au over 117.40 m (15YAQ058), 1.34 g/t Au over 64.00 m (15YAQ064) and 2.03 g/t Au over 32.00 m (15YAQ068).

Drilling in 2015 had outlined 3 potential zones of mineralization; Zones 1 - 3. Zone 1 sits at the southeast end of the northwest trending silica ridge with Zone 2 further to the northwest and Zone 3 located further northwest again. Gold mineralisation in Zone 1 is associated with a north-south trending structural corridor and as a result is more linear in morphology. Zone 2 is more stratiform in nature and dips to the northeast at approximately 35-40 degrees (sub-parallel to topography). While the main control on mineralisation in Zone 2 appears to be lithological, a higher grade section may be associated with structural intersections.

An interim Mineral Resource statement was calculated for La Yaqui Grande in September 2016. This included 27,201 m of drilling from Zones 1 and 2 only.

The main focus for exploration at La Yaqui Grande in 2017 was drilling out Zone 3 in the north of the prospect, the east area of Zone 2 as well as infill drilling in Zone 2. A complete re-logging of existing drill core followed by geological modelling of the three zones of La Yaqui Grande was also undertaken in 2017. Geological mapping and sampling was extended northwards to cover all of Zone 3 and areas farther north and a campaign of revision geological mapping was undertaken over the entire Yaqui prospect to obtain conformity between subsurface geology interpreted from drill core with surface geology. At the end of the year a geological model was compiled for La Yaqui Grande and the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates were updated in January 2018. Some of the best drill intercepts obtained during 2017 include: 36.5 m at 6.15g/t Au (17YAQ133); 35.6 m at 3.41g/t Au (17YAQ118); 23.1m at 2.81g/t Au (17YAQ065); and 10.8 m at 4.88g/t Au (17YAQ129).

2020 Exploration Outlook for Mulatos

Alamos plans to continue its exploration program in 2020 with 14,600 m of drilling budgeted. Surface mapping and sampling will continue over a number of target areas across the property. The primary focus of drilling will be Carricito geophysical targets as well as both brownfield and greenfield targets across the property. Drilling will continue to test newly recognized underground targets along the Puerto Del Aire trend.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

The drilling methods utilized at Mulatos are reverse circulation ("**RC**") using a center return bit, oriented diamond drilling using HQ and NQ diameter rods, and underground diamond drilling using NQ thin-wall core (for certain areas such as El Victor and Escondida).

Logging, sampling, and analysis procedures were historically established by previous operators and are still being used today apart from refinements and adjustments necessary to comply with current QA/QC procedures and NI 43-101 requirements. Logging and sampling methodologies and procedures are documented, routinely updated, and maintained by the Company's exploration department.

Geologists log drill core onsite at Mulatos. Core is logged on a hole by hole basis with data entered directly into the Company's Corporate Data Management System. RC holes are logged from chip trays containing representative samples collected from each 1.5 m sample interval. After completion of geological and geotechnical logging and collection of additional information such as specific gravity, geologists define and label the intervals to be sampled for assay, ranging from 0.25 m to 3 m, depending on geological characteristics.

Drill core is cut and sampled onsite at Mulatos while RC samples are collected directly at the drill site. For RC drill holes, a sub-set of the sample cuttings is bagged, inventoried, prepared and shipped to Hermosillo for analysis. For core drill holes, half-core samples are prepared using a diamond core saw. Where geological or mineralization differences are noted, drill core can be selectively sampled to a minimum length of 0.5 m. The samples are bagged, tagged, sealed and shipped in batches to the assaying laboratory. Metallurgical and geotechnical drill holes are logged at site in a similar manner to other core drill holes. Geologic logging and sample interval definition are completed by geologists; geotechnical logging including RQD, core recovery and specific gravity measurements are usually done by geological technicians. When applicable, underground channel sampling was supervised by a geologist, and consisted of 1.5 m channels approximately 12 centimetres wide and 7.5 centimetres deep.

Laboratory sample preparation and analysis is in accordance with strict and industry recognized protocols and procedures. For RC samples, an approximate 5 kilogram sub-sample is sent to the lab. After drying, a 1 kg sub-set is crushed, riffle spilt, and pulverized to a 250g sample. A one assay-ton (30 grams) sample is then collected for precious metal analysis by fire assay with atomic absorption finish ("**FA-AA**"). For sample assaying above 5 g/t Au under FA-AA, a fire assay with gravimetric finish ("**FA-GR**") is also performed. A smaller pulverized sub-sample (0.25 grams) is also taken for multi-element ICP analysis. Samples with gold assay results above 0.2 g/t are assayed by the hot-cyanide method to help assess the Au recovery potential; the results of these tests are also used for the recovery model. For core samples, the entire half of the core sample received at the lab is crushed; a 250 gram split is collected, pulverized and assayed using the methodology described above. Samples are now sent to ACME labs in Hermosillo, Mexico for sample preparation and fire assay analysis and to ACME's Vancouver lab for multi-element analysis. Other labs, including ALS Chemex, Inspectorate and others, were used in the past with documentation available in individual drill logs. Check assay work was usually performed at Skyline Labs in Tucson, Arizona.

QA/QC procedures are performed systematically the Mulatos Mine. Blind, CRM and blank samples are systematically inserted on a regular sample batch interval, generally every 25-30 samples, and are routinely evaluated when results are received. Field Core Duplicates (1/4 core) are taken every 20 samples and Preparation Duplicate samples are selected at regular intervals, with the duplicate retrieved by the assaying laboratory personnel after the sample has been crushed, basically representing a separate split. Check assays of pulverized pulps are performed by a second lab and generally represent 5-10% of the entire sample database. Comparisons and reconciliation between original and check assays are done routinely during drilling, and systematically before any Mineral Resource estimation exercise.

Sample custody is ensured on-site by continuous inventorying and monitoring of the RC cuttings and drill core. Once samples are prepared, using the methodologies described above, they are inventoried, individually bagged, tagged and sealed in larger bags for transport to the assay lab. The laboratories used for analysis are certified and follow strict, industry recognized, QA/QC protocols. Audits of the assaying labs are performed occasionally.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Mulatos deposit and surrounding deposits are amenable to cyanidation and heap leaching, as determined by lab scale testing conducted prior to project construction. The testwork indicated that mineralized material varies from pure oxide to pure sulphide, with gold recovery typically varying from 55% to 90% as material grades from sulphide to oxide. The average recovery was estimated to be between 72% and 74% for the Estrella Pit. Actual recoveries experienced early in the project life were below this as run-of-mine un-crushed material, coarse crushed material and an area of low-recovery material were stacked on the leach pad at various times since mine commissioning. The Company has completed several operational initiatives that have improved leach pad

percolation and resulted in higher gold recoveries, including conveying and stacking ore on the leach pad, implementing a drum agglomeration process and closing the crushing circuit to reduce the crusher discharge size to as close to 100% passing 3/8 of an inch as possible. As a result, recoveries have improved significantly.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates can be found in the section following “Other Mineral Properties”.

Mining Operations

Mining operations at the Mulatos Mine consists of the Mulatos open pit complex, and the Cerro Pelon open pit. Mining in the Mulatos open pit started in 2005. The open pit is a standard loader and truck operation running 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Mining is currently undertaken by a contractor and prior to 2014 mining was undertaken by Mulatos personnel. It is anticipated that the contractor will remain for the life of the open pit. The current Mulatos open pit complex consists of the main Mulatos pit and the adjacent Victor and San Carlos pits. Based on Mineral Reserves as of December 31, 2019 (including stockpiled ore) the Mulatos open pit complex has a remaining life of three years, excluding Cerro Pelon and La Yaqui Grande.

An additional open pit was started at La Yaqui in late 2017. The La Yaqui open pit has its own crushing and leaching facilities and loaded carbon is transported to the main Mulatos ADR for further processing.

Development for the San Carlos underground was initiated in early 2014 and production stoping commenced in late 2014. Mining at the San Carlos underground was completed in the third quarter of 2018.

The Company commenced full scale construction at Cerro Pelon in the fourth quarter of 2018 and completed construction in October 2019 on budget and ahead of schedule. Ore from Cerro Pelon is trucked to the Mulatos complex for processing.

Processing and Recovery Operations

The Mulatos processing facilities consist of a heap leach pad with an associated crushing plant, and a high-grade mill.

Run of mine heap leach ore from the open pit is crushed in a four stage plant to 100% passing -3/8”. A run of mine stockpile is in front of the primary crusher and additional surge capacity is situated between the secondary and tertiary crushing plants, and after the quaternary crusher. Following quaternary crushing, the ore is transported via a 1.7 kilometre overland conveyor to the leach pad. At the leach pad, cement is added via two agglomerators and the ore is then transported via grasshopper portable conveyors to a stacker where it is stacked in 7 m lifts.

Cyanide leach solution is applied to each lift for approximately 90 days. The gold bearing solution reports to one of two “pregnant” solution ponds via gravity. Inter-lift liners are installed on the leach pad every three lifts giving a height between inter-lift liners of 21 m. Pregnant solution is pumped to the ADR where gold is recovered through the carbon absorption columns, carbon stripping and electrowinning to produce doré bars of gold and silver in the refinery.

In the process of mining the current oxide and mixed ores being sent to the leach pad, the Mulatos Mine also mines significant quantities of sulphide material. This sulphide material is segregated and placed in long term stockpiles. It is planned to process this material when the open pit mine is depleted.

With the depletion of the San Carlos underground in 2018, the high grade mill has been placed on care and maintenance.

The heap leach pads and processing facilities will continue to run for approximately two to three years after the main Mulatos pit is depleted, as long-term stockpiles are processed.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

Due to its distance from large population centers the Mulatos Mine maintains a camp including accommodation, kitchen, medical and recreational facilities. The camp facility is maintained by an outside contractor. Employees are bussed to the mine site from Hermosillo and work a nominal 14 days on 7 days off rotation.

There are currently two power plants in operation at the Mulatos Mine. The first power plant is a generating plant consisting of four-1,100 kilowatt and two-2,000 kilowatt, 1,200 rpm diesel electrical generating sets which supply electrical power for all mine site usage. The second power plant was constructed for the closed crushing circuit and future expansion and consists of five-1,750 k

ilowatt generating sets and is expandable to host up to six generating sets. Total usage is approximately 70,000 kilowatt hours per day. In 2018, Mulatos began construction of a power line to bring grid power to the mine site, negating the need to operate the diesel powered power plants. It is expected that this project will be completed in late 2019.

The Company is permitted to mine its Mineral Reserves at the Mulatos pits and has obtained the required surface rights to carry on mining, processing and exploration activities at these areas. In 2014, Former Alamos completed negotiations to acquire additional land surface rights covering and surrounding the La Yaqui and Cerro Pelon satellite deposits. From time to time, the Company acquires additional permanent and temporary surface rights to explore additional targets within the Mulatos group of concessions.

The feasibility study identified the potential for acid rock drainage. Measures to prevent acid rock drainage were incorporated into construction of the Mulatos Mine. Standard mining and construction practices in Mexico and guidelines issued by the World Bank were followed in the development and construction of the Mulatos Mine.

The Company complies with all environmental obligations set out in its mining plan, including eventual reclamation of mine and exploration roads, drill set-up, dumps and the heap leach pad. The Company has recorded an asset retirement obligation liability of $44.0 million which it expects to settle during the course of mining and on closure. The Mulatos Mine undertakes ongoing reclamation of waste dumps and leach pads.

The Company is in receipt of all permits to operate its existing mines and facilities.

The nearby town of Mulatos is largely protected from noise, dust, vibration and fly rock by the Mina Vieja outcrop. The Company proactively monitors noise, dust and vibration levels to ensure that they are within acceptable limits and the Company takes every precaution to minimize the impact of its mining operations on the local community. The Company also provides medical and educational assistance to the town of Mulatos as well as employment opportunities.

Capital and Operating Costs

Actual results for 2018 and 2019, and guidance for 2020 production, operating costs and capital are depicted below.

		2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Guidance
Gold Production	(ounces)	175,500	142,000	150,000-160,000
Cost of sales, including amortization	($/ounce)	989	982	1,085
Total Cash Costs[(1)]	($/ounce)	786	784	840-880
Mine Site All-in Sustaining Costs[(1)]	($/ounce)	855	868	940-980
Capital	($ millions)	32	53	20-25
Capitalized exploration	($ millions)	3	1	—

[(1)]Refer to Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures on page 6. Detailed reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures to measures under IFRS for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 can be found in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019 as available on www.sedar.com.

2020 Outlook

Production from the Mulatos District is expected to total 150,000 to 160,000 ounces of gold in 2020, consistent with long term guidance. Ore will be mined and stacked from multiple sources in 2020, including the Mulatos, El Victor and San Carlos open pits, as well as new production coming from Cerro Pelon and the processing of surface stockpiles. Construction of Cerro Pelon is now complete, on budget and ahead of schedule. The crushing and stacking of surface stockpiles will ramp up through the year as mining activities wind down in the San Carlos and El Victor pits in the first half of 2020.

Total cash costs are expected to increase slightly from 2019 reflecting the processing of lower recovery stockpiles, which carry historical inventory costs resulting in a higher cash cost per ounce. These inventory costs have been incurred in previous years and have the impact of increasing total cash costs across all Mulatos production by approximately $25 per ounce. Mine-site all-in sustaining costs are also expected to increase due to higher sustaining capital, mainly related to waste stripping activities at Cerro Pelon.

Capital spending across all of the Mulatos District deposits is expected to total $20 to $25 million, the majority of which is sustaining capital. The Company expects to make a construction decision on the La Yaqui Grande project during the first half of 2020. La Yaqui Grande is fully permitted having received the approval of the environmental impact assessment ("MIA") during the second quarter of 2019 and the Change in Land Use permit in July 2019. The Company has completed detailed engineering and is currently finalizing the project design and economics.

OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES

Kirazlı, Ağı Dağı, and Çamyurt (Turkey)

During the first quarter of 2017, the Company reported results from the positive feasibility studies conducted on the Kirazlı and Ağı Dağı gold projects, located in the Çanakkale Province in northwestern Turkey. The studies were an update to the pre-feasibility studies completed on the projects in 2012.

Kirazlı Feasibility Study Highlights

- Declaration of an initial Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve of 26.1 million tonnes grading 0.79 g/t Au and 12.0g/t Ag, containing 0.67 million ounces of gold and 10.1 million ounces of silver;
- Average annual gold production of 104,000 ounces over five years with total life of mine production of 540,000 ounces;
- Life of mine total cash costs of $339 per ounce of gold and mine-site all-in sustaining costs of $373 per ounce;
- Initial capital estimate of $152 million and total life of mine capital, including sustaining capital and closure costs, of $180 million;
- After-tax net present value ("**NPV**") of $187 million at an 8% discount rate ($223 million at a 5% discount rate) and an after-tax internal rate of return ("**IRR**") of 44%, representing a 1.4 year payback using base case gold and silver price assumptions of $1,250 and $16.00 per ounce, respectively; and

- For complete details of the Kirazlı Feasibility Study, see the Company's news release dated February 15, 2017. The Feasibility Study was filed on SEDAR on March 31, 2017.

Ağı Dağı Feasibility Study Highlights

- Declaration of an initial Proven and Probable Pineral Reserve of 54.4 million tonnes grading 0.67 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t Ag, containing 1.17 million ounces of gold and 9.5 million ounces of silver;
- Average annual gold production of 177,600 ounces over five years with total life of mine production of 937,300 ounces;
- Life of mine total cash costs of $374 per ounce of gold and mine-site all-in sustaining costs of $411 per ounce;
- Initial capital estimate of $250 million and total life of mine capital, including sustaining capital and closure costs, of $313 million;
- After-tax NPV of $298 million at an 8% discount rate ($360 million at a 5% discount rate) and an after-tax IRR of 39%, representing a 1.9 year payback using base case gold and silver price assumptions of $1,250 and $16.00 per ounce, respectively; and
- For complete details of the Ağı Dağı Feasibility Study, see the Company's news release dated February 22, 2017. The Feasibility Study was filed on SEDAR on April 7, 2017.

The Company also reported results from a positive preliminary economic assessment (" **PEA**") completed on its Çamyurt gold project, located approximately 4 km from Ağı Dağı.

Çamyurt Preliminary Economic Assessment Highlights.

- Average annual production of 93,200 ounces of gold and 403,000 ounces of silver over four years with total life of mine production of 373,200 ounces of gold and 1,612,600 ounces of silver;
- Initial capital estimate of $10 million and total life of mine capital, including sustaining capital and closure costs, of $26 million. The low capital reflects no infrastructure requirements with ore from Çamyurt to be trucked and processed through the nearby Ağı Dağı infrastructure;
- Life of mine total cash costs of $604 per ounce of gold and mine-site all-in sustaining costs of $645 per ounce, reflecting longer haul distances to the Ağı Dağı processing facilities;
- After-tax NPV of $86 million at an 8% discount rate ($111 million at a 5% discount rate) and an after-tax IRR of 253%, representing a 1.4 year payback using base case gold and silver price assumptions of $1,250 and $16.00 per ounce, respectively;
- The PEA assumes ore from Çamyurt is sequenced after Ağı Dağı has been depleted in order to utilize the infrastructure at Ağı Dağı resulting in a combined mine life of nearly 10 years between the two projects; and
- For complete details of the Çamyurt PEA, see the Company's news release dated February 22, 2017. The PEA was filed on SEDAR on April 7, 2017.

Kirazlı Project Update

The Kirazlı Project was, until October 13, 2019, under construction.

The Company has been granted the Environmental Impact Assessment, Forestry Permits, and the GSM (Business Opening and Operation) permit for Kirazlı and on March 1, 2019 was granted the Operating Permit from the Turkish Department of Energy and Natural Resources allowing for the start of earthworks on the open pit area of the Kirazlı project.

On October 14, 2019, the Company reported that it has suspended all construction activities on its Kirazlı project pending the renewal of its Turkish operating license which expired on October 13, 2019. Although the operating license has not been revoked and can be renewed following this expiration date, no further construction activities can be completed until the operating license has been renewed.

The Company has met all the regulatory requirements and conditions for the operating license to be renewed and reasonably expected the renewal by the expiration date. The Company is working with the Turkish Department of Energy and Natural Resources on securing the renewal of the operating license which will allow for a resumption of construction activities. The renewal is required from the same government department that granted the operating permit for Kirazlı in March 2019.

Consequently, while the concessions remain outstanding, the 2020 budget for Kirazlı is focused on maintaining the other permits in good standing and care and maintenance. Development activities in 2019 included completion of power line and water reservoir, which are 95% and 99% complete respectively, at the end of 2019. The Company will provide updated guidance on the construction schedule and budget for Kirazlı following the receipt of the concession renewal and resumption of construction activities.

Lynn Lake (Manitoba, Canada)

In December 2017, the Company reported results from the positive feasibility study conducted on the Lynn Lake gold project, located in northern Manitoba, Canada. The Lynn Lake Feasibility Study was filed on SEDAR on January 25, 2018.

Lynn Lake Feasibility Study Highlights

- Declaration of an initial Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve of 26.8 million tonnes grading 1.89 g/t Au, containing 1.62 million ounces of gold;
- Average annual gold production of 170,000 ounces over the first six years with total life of mine production of 1,495,000 ounces;
- Life of mine total cash costs of $645 per ounce of gold and mine-site all-in sustaining costs of $745 per ounce;
- Initial capital estimate of $338 million, and total sustaining capital and closure costs, of $148 million; and
- After-tax NPV of $123 million at a 5% discount rate and an after-tax IRR of 12.5%, representing a 4.6 year payback using base case gold price assumption of $1,250 and a US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange ratio of $0.75.

The 2020 capital budget for Lynn Lake is $8 million, comprised of $3 million for development activities and $5 million for exploration. Development spending will be focused on baseline work in support of the Environmental Impact Study ("**EIS**") for the project that will be submitted to satisfy federal and provincial EA requirements. The permitting process is expected to take approximately two years followed by two years of construction.

The exploration budget includes 15,000 m of drilling at Lynn Lake in 2020. The key focus of the exploration program will be to test exploration targets in proximity to the Gordon and MacLellan deposits with the goal of adding to Mineral Resources. Another area of focus for 2020 is the continued evaluation and advancement of a pipeline of prospective exploration targets within the 58,500-hectare Lynn Lake Property.

December 31, 2019 Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

At December 31, 2019, Alamos' total Proven and Probable gold Mineral Reserves were 9.7 million gold ounces, with no change from 2018. Mining depletion at the operating mines was offset by additions, through exploration, at those same operations. The Company's Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates have been estimated as at December 31, 2019 in accordance with definitions adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and incorporated into NI 43-101. Readers should refer to the note to investors concerning Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates on page 5 of this AIF and the risk factors on page 11 and elsewhere.

The Company's normal data verification procedures have been employed in connection with the calculations contained herein. Sampling, analytical and test data underlying the stated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves have been verified by employees of Alamos, under the supervision of qualified persons, and/or independent qualified persons. Verification procedures include industry standard quality control practices. For details of data verification and quality control practices at each material property please see "Mineral Properties". Although the Company has carefully prepared and verified the Mineral Reserve figures presented below and elsewhere in this AIF, such figures are estimates, which are, in part, based on forward-looking information and certain assumptions, and no assurance can be given that the indicated level of mineral will be produced. Estimated Mineral Reserves may have to be recalculated based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of gold, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates and other factors, may render the present Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites. See "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Information" for additional details concerning factors and risks that could cause actual results to differ from those set out below.

The following tables set forth the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources attributable to interests held by Alamos for each of its material and non-material properties as at December 31, 2019:

PROVEN AND PROBABLE GOLD MINERAL RESERVES (as at December 31, 2019)

	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Total Proven and Probable		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Young-Davidson - Surface	100	1.31	4	0	0.00	0	100	1.31	4
Young-Davidson - Underground	18,993	2.67	1,628	18,617	2.53	1,514	37,610	2.60	3,142
Total Young-Davidson	**19,093**	**2.66**	**1,632**	**18,617**	**2.53**	**1,514**	**37,710**	**2.60**	**3,146**
Island Gold	**786**	**13.48**	**341**	**2,857**	**9.52**	**874**	**3,643**	**10.37**	**1,215**
Mulatos Main Pits	1,137	0.95	35	7,669	0.88	216	8,806	0.89	251
Stockpiles	10,531	1.25	424	0	0.00	0	10,531	1.25	424
La Yaqui	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
La Yaqui Grande	0	0.00	0	19,205	1.17	724	19,205	1.17	724
Cerro Pelon	942	2.03	61	1,688	1.89	103	2,630	1.94	164
Total Mulatos	12,610	1.28	520	28,562	1.14	1,043	41,172	1.18	1,563
MacLellan	11,604	1.89	705	11,650	1.34	500	23,254	1.61	1,206
Gordon	2,311	2.82	210	6,412	2.27	468	8,723	2.42	678
Total Lynn Lake	**13,916**	**2.05**	**915**	**18,061**	**1.67**	**968**	**31,977**	**1.83**	**1,884**
Ağı Dağı	1,450	0.76	36	52,911	0.66	1,130	54,361	0.67	1,166
Kirazlı	670	1.15	25	33,191	0.68	727	33,861	0.69	752
Total Turkey	**2,120**	**0.89**	**61**	**86,102**	**0.67**	**1,857**	**88,222**	**0.68**	**1,918**
Alamos - Total	**48,525**	**2.22**	**3,469**	**154,200**	**1.26**	**6,257**	**202,724**	**1.49**	**9,726**

MEASURED AND INDICATED GOLD MINERAL RESOURCES (as at December 31, 2019)

	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Total Measured and Indicated		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Young-Davidson - Surface	496	1.13	18	1,242	1.28	51	1,739	1.24	69
Young-Davidson - Underground	5,456	4.23	742	4,079	2.95	386	9,535	3.68	1,128
Total Young-Davidson	**5,952**	**3.97**	**760**	**5,321**	**2.56**	**438**	**11,273**	**3.30**	**1,197**
Island Gold	**25**	**4.52**	**4**	**853**	**6.57**	**180**	**879**	**6.51**	**184**
Mulatos	8,207	1.25	329	63,112	1.08	2,189	71,319	1.10	2,518
La Yaqui Grande	0	0.00	0	1,321	1.02	43	1,321	1.02	43
Cerro Pelon	60	1.65	3	183	1.29	8	243	1.41	11
Carricito	58	0.82	2	1,297	0.82	34	1,355	0.83	36
Total Mulatos	**8,325**	**1.25**	**334**	**65,913**	**1.07**	**2,274**	**74,238**	**1.09**	**2,608**
MacLellan - Open Pit	1,986	1.65	105	4,700	1.46	221	6,686	1.52	326
MacLellan - Underground	0	0.00	0	843	4.52	122	843	4.52	122
Gordon	9	1.72	0	451	1.96	28	460	1.95	29
Burnt Timber	0	0.00	0	1,021	1.40	46	1,021	1.40	46
Linkwood	0	0.00	0	984	1.16	37	984	1.17	37
Total Lynn Lake	**1,994**	**1.65**	**106**	**7,999**	**1.77**	**455**	**9,993**	**1.74**	**560**
Esperanza	**19,226**	**1.01**	**622**	**15,126**	**0.95**	**462**	**34,352**	**0.98**	**1,084**
Ağı Dağı	553	0.44	8	34,334	0.46	510	34,887	0.46	518
Kirazlı	0	0.00	0	3,056	0.42	42	3,056	0.43	42
Çamyurt	513	1.00	16	17,208	0.89	492	17,721	0.89	508
Total Turkey	**1,066**	**0.70**	**24**	**54,598**	**0.59**	**1,044**	**55,664**	**0.60**	**1,068**
Quartz Mountain	**214**	**0.95**	**7**	**11,942**	**0.87**	**333**	**12,156**	**0.87**	**339**
Alamos - Total	**36,803**	**1.57**	**1,856**	**161,752**	**1.00**	**5,185**	**198,555**	**1.10**	**7,041**

INFERRED GOLD MINERAL RESOURCES (as at December 31, 2019)

	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Young-Davidson - Surface	31	0.99	1
Young-Davidson - Underground	1,329	2.43	104
Total Young-Davidson	**1,360**	**2.40**	**105**
Island Gold	**5,392**	**13.26**	**2,298**
Mulatos	8,122	0.92	239
La Yaqui Grande	241	0.88	7
Cerro Pelon	37	0.62	1
Carricito	900	0.74	22
Total Mulatos	**9,300**	**0.90**	**269**
MacLellan - Open Pit	1,292	1.36	56
MacLellan - Underground	116	3.82	14
Gordon	615	1.30	29
Burnt Timber	23,438	1.04	781
Linkwood	21,004	1.16	783
Total Lynn Lake	**46,466**	**1.11**	**1,663**
Esperanza	**718**	**0.80**	**18**
Ağı Dağı	16,760	0.46	245
Kirazlı	7,694	0.61	152
Çamyurt	2,791	0.95	85
Total Turkey	27,245	0.55	482
Quartz Mountain	39,205	0.91	1,147
Alamos - Total	**129,686**	**1.43**	**5,982**

PROVEN AND PROBABLE SILVER MINERAL RESERVES (as at December 31, 2019)

	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Total Proven and Probable		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)
La Yaqui	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
La Yaqui Grande	0	0.00	0	19,205	15.88	9,805	19,205	15.88	9,805
Cerro Pelon	942	18.22	552	1,688	17.33	941	2,630	17.65	1,492
MacLellan	11,604	4.94	1,844	11,650	3.93	1,471	23,254	4.43	3,315
Ağı Dağı	1,450	6.22	290	52,911	5.39	9,169	54,361	5.41	9,459
Kirazlı	670	16.94	365	33,191	9.27	9,892	33,861	9.42	10,257
Alamos - Total	**14,666**	**6.47**	**3,051**	**118,645**	**8.20**	**31,278**	**133,311**	**8.01**	**34,328**

MEASURED AND INDICATED SILVER MINERAL RESOURCES (as at December 31, 2019)

	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Total Measured and Indicated		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)
La Yaqui Grande	0	0.00	0	1,321	15.88	340	1,321	15.88	340
Cerro Pelon	60	18.80	36	183	17.33	101	243	17.65	137
MacLellan - Open Pit	1,986	3.66	234	4,700	3.65	551	6,686	3.65	785
MacLellan - Underground	0	0.00	0	843	5.98	162	843	5.98	162
Esperanza	19,226	7.25	4,482	15,126	9.16	4,455	34,352	8.09	8,936
Ağı Dağı	553	1.59	28	34,334	2.19	2,417	34,887	2.18	2,445
Kirazlı	0	0.00	0	3,056	2.71	266	3,056	2.71	266
Çamyurt	513	5.63	93	17,208	6.15	3,404	17,721	6.14	3,497
Alamos - Total	**22,338**	**6.78**	**4,873**	**76,771**	**4.74**	**11,696**	**99,108**	**5.20**	**16,569**

INFERRED SILVER MINERAL RESOURCES (as at December 31, 2019)

	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Ag)	Ounces (000's)
La Yaqui Grande	241	4.03	31
Cerro Pelon	37	3.66	4
MacLellan - Open Pit	1,292	2.43	101
MacLellan - Underground	116	3.13	12
Esperanza	718	15.04	347
Ağı Dağı	16,760	2.85	1,536
Kirazlı	7,694	8.71	2,155
Çamyurt	2,791	5.77	518
Alamos - Total	**29,649**	**4.93**	**4,704**

Notes to Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates:

- The Company's Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resource as at December 31, 2019, are classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definition and Guidelines" as per NI 43-101 requirements.
- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- Mineral Reserve cut-off grade for the Mulatos Mine, the Cerro Pelon Pit, the La Yaqui Pits, the Kirazlı Pit and the Ağı Dağı Pit are determined as a net of process value of $0.10 per tonne for each model block.

- All Measured, Indicated and Inferred open pit Mineral Resources are pit constrained with the exception of those outside the Mulatos Main Pits on the Mulatos property which have no economic restrictions and are tabulated by gold cut-off grade.
- Mineral Reserve estimates assumed a gold price of $1,250 per ounce and Mineral Resource estimates assumed a gold price of $1,400 per ounce. Metal prices, cut-off grades and metallurgical recoveries are set out in the table below.

	Mineral Resources		**Mineral Reserves**		
	Gold Price	**Cutoff**	**Gold Price**	**Cutoff**	**Met Recovery**
Mulatos:					
Mulatos Main Open Pit	$1,400	0.5	$1,250	see notes	65%
Cerro Pelon	$1,400	0.3	$1,250	see notes	83%
La Yaqui	$1,400	0.3	$1,250	see notes	86%
Carricito	$1,400	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Young-Davidson - Surface	$1,400	0.5	$1,250	0.5	91%
Young-Davidson - Underground	$1,400	1.3	$1,250	1.9	91%
Island Gold	$1,400	4.0	$1,250	2.82-4.89	96.5%
Lynn Lake - MacLellan	$1,400	0.42	$1,250	0.47	91-92%
Lynn Lake - MacLellan UG	$1,400	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lynn Lake - Gordon	$1,400	0.62	$1,250	0.69	89-94%
Esperanza	$1,400	0.4	n/a	n/a	60-71%
Ağı Dağı	$1,400	0.2	$1,250	see notes	80%
Kirazli	$1,400	0.2	$1,250	see notes	82%
Çamyurt	$1,400	0.2	n/a	n/a	73%
Quartz Mountain	$1,400	0.21 Oxide, 0.6 Sulfide	n/a	n/a	65-80%

The following table presents a year-over-year reconciliation of Mineral Reserves based on contained gold (x1,000):

Project	Mineral Reserves 31-Dec-18	Processed in 2019	Increase / (Decrease)	Mineral Reserves 31-Dec-19
Young-Davidson	3,262	203	88	3,146
Island Gold	1,007	153	361	1,215
Mulatos	1,717	220	65	1,563
Lynn Lake	1,884	0	0	1,884
Turkey	1,831	0	87	1,918
Total Alamos	**9,702**	**576**	**601**	**9,726**

Qualified Person(s) Disclosure

The following tables sets forth the Qualified Persons who supervised the preparation of Alamos' December 31, 2019 Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimate. All are recognized as Qualified Persons according to the requirements of NI 43-101.

Mineral Resources QP	Company	Project
Jeffrey Volk, CPG, FAusIMM	Director - Reserves and Resource, Alamos Gold Inc.	Young-Davidson, Lynn Lake
Raynald Vincent, P.Eng., M.G.P.	Chief Geologist - Island Gold	Island Gold
Marc Jutras, P.Eng	Principal, Ginto Consulting Inc.	Mulatos Pits, Cerro Pelon, La Yaqui, Carricito, Esperanza, Ağı Dağı, Kirazlı Çamyurt, Quartz Mountain
Mineral Reserves QP	**Company**	**Project**
Chris Bostwick, FAusIMM	VP Technical Services, Alamos Gold Inc.	Young-Davidson, Lynn Lake
Nathan Bourgeault, P.Eng	Chief Engineer - Island Gold	Island Gold
Herb Welhener, SME-QP	VP, Independent Mining Consultants Inc.	Mulatos Pits, Cerro Pelon, La Yaqui, Ağı Dağı, Kirazlı

The scientific and technical information in this AIF has been reviewed and approved by Chris Bostwick, FAusIMM, Vice President, Technical Services for Alamos. Mr. Bostwick is a Qualified Person within the meaning of Canadian Securities Administrator's NI 43-101.

Global exploration programs are overseen by Christopher Rockingham, M.Sc., MBA, and P. Geol., Vice President, Exploration for Alamos. Mr. Rockingham is a Qualified Person within the meaning of Canadian Securities Administrator's NI 43-101.

Uses of Gold

The two principal uses of gold are bullion investment and product fabrication. Within the fabrication category there are a wide variety of end uses, the largest of which is the manufacture of jewelry. Other fabrication purposes include official coins, electronics, dentistry, medallions and other industrial and decorative uses.

Sales and Refining

Gold can be readily sold on numerous markets throughout the world and its market price can be readily ascertained at any time. Because there are a large number of available gold purchasers, the Company is not dependent upon the sale of gold to any one customer.

The Company's gold production is currently refined to market delivery standards by third-party refineries. The Company believes that, because of the availability of alternate refiners, the inability of the Company's refiners to process the Company's product would not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Employees

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had 54 full-time employees reporting to its Toronto corporate head office. Each of these corporate head office employees is employed under a contract for services directly with the Company.

At the Company's Young-Davidson Mine, which is based in Matachewan, Ontario, there are 635 full-time employees and 208 contractors as at December 31, 2019.

In addition, the Company's Island Gold Mine, which is based in Dubreuilville, Ontario, there are 399 full-time employees and 331 contractors as at December 31, 2019.

In addition, the Company has Mexican subsidiaries which provide labour-related services for operations at the administrative offices of Minas de Oro Nacional in Hermosillo, Mexico and the administrative offices of Minera Santa Rita, S. de R.L. de C.V.,

in Caborca, Mexico. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's Mexican subsidiaries had 593 full-time employees. The Company has sourced most of its labour pool, including skilled mining personnel, from the state of Sonora in Mexico.

In addition, the Company has 24 full-time administrative, engineering and exploration personnel in Turkey and 1 full-time personnel at the Quartz Mountain Property in Oregon, U.S.A.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had 11 full-time employees at the Lynn Lake Project in Manitoba. There are 10 contract employees at site providing geology and logging services.

The Company is committed to providing and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment at all of its operations and development projects. The Company has designed practices and policies at each location to ensure a safe and healthy work environment. The Company has invested heavily in this area, and the primary goal is to achieve zero accidents in the workplace.

The nature of the Company's business requires specialized skills and knowledge. The Company operates large mining operations in Canada and Mexico which requires technical expertise in the areas of geology, engineering, mine planning, metallurgical processing, mine operations, and environmental compliance. Despite generally good labour relations, competition for skilled workers in the resource sector results in employee turnover at the Company's operations and a need to constantly recruit and train new employees. This competition for qualified employees occasionally results in workforce shortages, which can often be supplemented with more costly contract labour.

DIVIDENDS

Alamos Gold Inc.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, Alamos paid a total of $15.6 million in dividends to its shareholders, a 100% increase from dividends paid in 2018. The Company does not have a formal dividend policy.

Dividends	Year ended Dec 31, 2019	Year ended Dec 31, 2018	Year ended Dec 31, 2017
Declared and Paid	$15,600,000	$ 7,800,000	$ 6,000,000
Weighted Average number of common shares outstanding	390,160,000	389,816,000	305,521,000
Dividend per share	$0.04	$ 0.02	$ 0.02

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company repurchased and cancelled 2,748,352 common shares at a cost of $11.4 million or $4.17 per share under the Normal Course Issuer Bid, bringing the total amount returned to shareholders to $27.0 million.

In March 2020, the Company increased its quarterly dividend by 50% to an annual rate of US$0.06 per common share. The increase in dividends is in line with the Company's long term capital allocation objective of returning capital to shareholders, and is supported by recent higher gold prices and the Company's strong free cash flow outlook with the expansion at Young-Davidson on track to be completed in June 2020.

The Company announced its implementation of a dividend reinvestment and share purchase plan ("DRIP") on March 3, 2020. This will give shareholders the option of increasing their investment in Alamos, at a discount to the prevailing market price and without incurring any transaction costs, by electing to receive common shares in place of cash dividends. Shareholders who elect to participate in the DRIP will also have the option of acquiring additional common shares in the Company (subject to limitations) at a discount to the prevailing market price, and without incurring additional transaction costs. The Company has the discretion to elect to issue such common shares at up to a 5% discount to the prevailing market price from treasury, or purchase the common shares on the open market including the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange, and will advise as such with each dividend declaration. Enrollment in the DRIP is optional. Further information on the plan, including the forms needed to enroll are available on the Company's website at http://www.alamosgold.com/investors/Dividend-Reinvestment-Plan.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Common Shares

The Company's authorized capital consists of one class of Class A common shares without par value (the " **common shares**"). The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Each common share is entitled to one vote. As at December 31, 2019 a total of 391,070,817 common shares were issued and outstanding and as at March 24, 2020, a total of 391,798,470 common shares were issued and outstanding.

All of the Company's common shares are of the same class and rank equally as to voting rights, dividends and participation in assets of the Company on wind-up or dissolution. There are no pre-emptive rights or conversion rights, and no provisions for redemption or purchase for cancellation, surrender, or sinking or purchase funds, however the Company's articles provide that the Company may, if authorized by a resolution of the directors, purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares at the price and upon the terms specified in such resolution and subject to the OBCA. Provisions as to creation, modification, amendment or variation of such rights or such provisions are contained in the OBCA.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX and NYSE under the ticker symbol "AGI".

Alamos Gold Inc. - Trading Price and Volume

The following table sets out the monthly low and high trading prices and the monthly volume of trading of the common shares of the Company on the TSX for January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019:

2019	Low (CAD$)	High (CAD$)	Volume
January	$4.88	$5.97	22,921,840
February	$5.61	$6.66	21,520,430
March	$6.16	$7.38	21,034,650
April	$6.07	$7.01	14,181,990
May	$5.63	$6.63	14,801,520
June	$6.60	$8.25	22,587,710
July	$7.65	$9.08	16,230,570
August	$8.44	$10.12	22,138,180
September	$7.64	$9.81	15,318,740
October	$6.42	$8.08	16,295,400
November	$6.86	$7.55	12,186,390
December	$6.86	$7.89	10,774,960

The following table sets out the monthly low and high trading prices and the monthly volume of trading of the common shares of the Company on the NYSE for January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019:

2019	Low (USD$)	High (USD$)	Volume
January	$3.57	$4.54	53,183,853
February	$4.23	$5.05	37,063,910
March	$4.59	$5.50	45,179,051
April	$4.52	$5.27	35,338,581

May	$4.17	$4.92	41,060,827
June	$4.90	$6.27	64,516,478
July	$5.79	$6.91	53,622,201
August	$6.37	$7.78	74,747,984
September	$5.77	$7.36	57,919,100
October	$4.91	$6.07	57,735,708
November	$5.19	$5.69	47,947,171
December	$5.21	$6.08	46,542,315

The following table sets out the monthly low and high trading prices and the monthly volume of trading of the AGI.WT.A common share purchase warrants of the Company on the TSX for January 1, 2019 to January 7, 2019:

2019	Low (CAD$)	High (CAD$)	Volume
January	$0.005	$0.01	3,134,363

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The name, province or state and country of residence, positions held within the Company and principal occupation of each director and executive officer of the Company during the five preceding years from the date of this AIF are as follows:

Name, Position Province or State and Country of Residence[1]	Principal Occupations During the Past 5 Years[1]	Term as a Director
PAUL MURPHY, B.Comm., FCPA, FCA Chairman, Director Ontario, Canada	Director of Generation Mining and Chief Financial Officer of G2 Goldfields Inc. Formerly Director of Continental Gold Ltd., Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Finance, Guyana Goldfields Inc., and Chief Financial Officer of GPM Metals Inc. Previously the Chair and a Director of Former Alamos.	Since July 2, 2015
JOHN A. McCLUSKEY President, Chief Executive Officer and Director Ontario, Canada	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of the Company. Mr. McCluskey is currently a Director of the World Gold Council and a former Director of New Pacific Metals Corp. and AuRico Metals Inc. Prior thereto, Mr. McCluskey was the founder of Former Alamos, and served as a Director and the President and Chief Executive Officer.	Since July 2, 2015
DAVID FLECK , B.A., MBA, ICD.D[2][4] Director Ontario, Canada	Partner and Senior Vice President of Delaney Capital Management. Previously a Director of Former Alamos.	Since July 2, 2015
DAVID GOWER, M.Sc., P.GEO[3][5] Director Ontario, Canada	Principal, Gower Exploration Consulting Inc., CEO and Director of Emerita Resources, and President of Brazil Potash Corp., which is a private company. Previously a Director of Former Alamos, Coastal Gold Corp., Apogee Opportunities Inc. and Aguia Resources Ltd.	Since July 2, 2015

CLAIRE KENNEDY, B.A.Sc., LL.B, P.Eng, ICD.D[3] [4] Director Ontario, Canada	Lawyer and Senior Advisor, Clients and Industries in the Toronto office of Bennett Jones LLP. Ms. Kennedy is Lead Director of the Bank of Canada, Chair of the Governing Council of the University of Toronto, Director of Neo Performance Materials Inc. and Director of Royal Canadian Geographical Society. Ms. Kennedy is also a member of the Dean's Advisory Committee at Rotman School of Management. Ms. Kennedy formerly was a Director of Neo Material Technologies Inc., Partner and subsequent Managing Partner of Bennett Jones LLP.	Since November 10, 2015
RONALD SMITH, BBA, FCPA, FCA, ICD.D [2] Director Nova Scotia, Canada	Chair of the Public Service Superannuation Plan Trustee Inc., Trustee of Pro Real Estate Investment Trust, Board Chair of IWK Health Centre, Director of Nova Scotia Business Inc., Director of Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments, and Director of Covalon Technologies Ltd. Formerly, Mr. Smith was Director of AuRico Gold Inc., Member of the Acadia University Board of Governors, and Chair of the Arthritis Society.	Since July 2, 2015
KENNETH STOWE, B.Sc., M.Sc. [2] [5] Director Ontario, Canada	Formerly a Director of Hudbay Minerals Inc, Klondex Mines Ltd., Fire River Gold Corp., Zenyatta Ventures Ltd. and Former Alamos.	Since July 2, 2015
ELAINE ELLINGHAM, MBA, M.Sc., P.Geo. [2] [5] Director Ontario, Canada	Principal of Ellingham Consulting Ltd. Director of Almaden Minerals Ltd., Prospectors' and Developers' Association of Canada and Blue Thunder Mining Corporation. She has a range of experience in mineral exploration, corporate development and investor relations for mining companies including Aurania Resources Ltd., IAMGOLD Corporation, Campbell Resources Inc., Rio Algom Exploration Inc. and St Joe Canada Inc. Ms. Ellingham is a former Director of Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd., Aurania Resources Ltd., and Richmont Mines Inc. (acquired by Alamos in 2017).	Since May 8, 2018
MONIQUE MERCIER, Ad. E. [3] [4] Director British Columbia, Canada	Director of iA Financial Corporation Inc., Innergex Renewable Energy Inc., Bank of Canada as well as the Canadian Cancer Research Society and the Thoracic Surgery Research Foundation of Montreal. She retired in December 2018 from TELUS Corporation, where she was Executive Vice-President, Corporate Affairs, Chief Legal and Governance Officer since 2014. Ms. Mercier was formerly a director of Stornoway Diamond Corporation, Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, and Legal Leaders for Diversity Trust.	Since May 2, 2019
J. ROBERT S. PRICHARD, OC, O.Ont [3] [4] Ontario, Canada	Non-executive Chairman of Torys LLP and former Chair of BMO Financial Group. Director of Onex Corporation and George Weston Ltd. and chair of the Hospital for Sick Children. He is also on the International Advisory Board of Barrick Gold Corporation and President Emeritus of the University of Toronto. Mr. Prichard served as President and CEO of Metrolinx before serving as Chair of Metrolinx from 2010-2018.	Since May 2, 2019
JAMES R. PORTER, B.A.Sc., CPA, CA, CPA (Illinois) Chief Financial Officer Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer of the Company from July 2015 to present. Previously Chief Financial Officer of Former Alamos from June 2011 to July 2015. Mr. Porter currently serves on the Canadian Advisory Board for FM Global. From 2009 to 2016, Mr. Porter was a Director of Canadian Feed the Children, a registered charity, and a Director of Carlisle Goldfields Ltd.	N/A
PETER MACPHAIL, B.A.Sc., P.Eng Chief Operating Officer Ontario, Canada	Chief Operating Officer of the Company from July 2015 to present. Prior thereto Chief Operating Officer of AuRico from 2011- July 2015. Former Director of Carlisle Goldfields Ltd.	N/A

CHRISTINE BARWELL, CHRL, CCP, GRP, MBA Vice President, Human Resources Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Human Resources of the Company from July 2015 to present. Previously Vice President, Human Resources of Former Alamos from April 2010 to July 2015.	N/A
CHRISTOPHER BOSTWICK, B.Sc. Vice President, Technical Services Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Technical Services of the Company from July 2015 to present. Previously Senior Vice President, Technical Services of AuRico from January 2009 to July 2015.	N/A
LUIS M. CHAVEZ, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. Senior Vice President, Mexico San Luis Potosi, Mexico	Senior Vice President, Mexico of the Company from July 2015 to present. Previously Senior Vice President, Mexico of AuRico from 2012 to July 2015.	N/A
ANDREW CORMIER, B. Eng. P.Eng Vice President, Development and Construction Ontario, Canada	Vice President of Development and Construction of the Company from July 2015 to present. Prior thereto Vice President of Development and Construction of Former Alamos from February 2013 to July 2015.	N/A
NILS F. ENGELSTAD, BA, LL.B, LL.M, MA Vice President, General Counsel Ontario, Canada	Vice President, General Counsel of the Company from January 2016 to present. Prior thereto General Counsel of the Company from July 2015 to January 2016 and General Counsel of Former Alamos from April 2015 to July 2015. Director of Inventus Mining Inc. Previously Mr. Engelstad served as Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary to McEwen Mining Inc. and its predecessors.	N/A
GREGORY FISHER, B.Comm, CPA, CA Vice President, Finance Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Finance of the Company from July 2015 to present. Director of Alamos Gold Holdings Cooperatief U.A. and Alamos Gold Holdings B.V. Prior thereto Vice President, Finance of Former Alamos from June 2011 to July 2015.	N/A
CHRISTOPHER ROCKINGHAM, M.Sc., MBA, P. Geol. Vice President, Exploration Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Exploration of the Company from September 2018 to present. Prior thereto Vice President, Exploration at AuRico Metals from July 2015 until July 2017, and Vice President, Exploration of AuRico Gold from 2012 until July 2015.	N/A
SCOTT PARSONS, BBA, CFA Vice President, Investor Relations Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Investor Relations of the Company from July 2015 to present. Prior thereto Vice President, Investor Relations of Former Alamos June 2015 to July 2015 and Director of Investor Relations of Former Alamos January 2014 to June 2015.	N/A
COLIN WEBSTER, B.Sc., P.Eng Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs of the Company from January 2016 to present. Prior thereto, Vice President of Sustainability at Noront Resources Ltd.	N/A
REBECCA THOMPSON, BA Vice President, Public Affairs Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Public Affairs of the Company from October 2019 to present. Prior thereto, Director of Communications, Marketing and Government Relations at Nieuport Aviation from June 2018 to October 2019, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Ontario Legislature from February 2017 to June 2018 and an Independent Consultant from March 2015 to 2017.	N/A
ADRIAN PAULSE Vice President, Information Technology Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Information Technology of the Company since February 2020 to present. Prior thereto, Director, Information Technology of the Company since 2015.	N/A

[1]The information as to province or state of residence and principal occupation, has been furnished by the respective directors and executive officers individually.
[2]Member of Audit Committee. Mr. Smith is the chair of this Committee.
[3]Member of Human Resources Committee. Mr. Gower is the chair of this Committee.
[4]Member of Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Mr. Fleck is the chair of this Committee.
[5]Member of the Technical and Sustainability Committee. Mr. Stowe is the chair of this Committee.

The term of office of each of the current directors expires at the next annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company.

As at the date of this AIF, the Company's directors and executive officers, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over a total of 1,719,874 common shares, directly or indirectly, representing approximately 0.44% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies and Penalties and Sanctions

Except as described below, no proposed director of the Company is, as at the date of this AIF or was within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that: (i) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (ii) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the proposed director ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

On January 15, 2020, Kew Media Group Inc. was subject to a cease trade order issued by the Ontario Securities Commission due to Kew's auditor's withdrawal of audit reports as a result of misrepresentations by Kew's former Chief Financial Officer. David Fleck resigned from the board of directors of Kew Media Group Inc. in late February, 2020.

Except as described below, no proposed director of the Company; (i) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (ii) has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the proposed director.

In October 2013, Fire River Gold Inc. entered into a compromise with its creditors after defaulting on its lending facility. Mr. Kenneth Stowe had ceased to be a director of that company in March of 2013.

On February 28, 2020, a receiver was appointed over the assets, undertakings and properties of Kew Media Group Inc. David Fleck resigned from the board of directors of Kew Media Group Inc. in late February, 2020.

No proposed director of the Company has been subject to: (i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable security holder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. The directors and officers of the Company are also directors of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. These associations with other public companies in the resource sector may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors and officers of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest that they may have in a contract or transaction if the contract or transaction is material to the Company, the Company has entered, or proposes to enter, into the contract or transaction, and either the director or officer has a material interest in the contract or transaction or the director or officer is a director or officer of, or has a material interest in, a corporation that has a material interest in the contract or transaction. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict is required to disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matt

er. In determining whether the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 158(1) of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario), the Company is required to have an Audit Committee. The Company must also, pursuant to the provisions of National Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**"), have a written charter that sets out the duties and responsibilities of its audit committee. The Company's audit committee charter is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of Ronald Smith (Chair), David Fleck, Elaine Ellingham and Kenneth Stowe. Each member is financially literate and all members of the Audit Committee are independent directors.

Relevant Education and Experience

Mr. Smith is a Chartered Professional Accountant with over 30 years of practical financial and management experience, primarily in the financial, telecommunications and energy sectors. Mr. Fleck has more than 30 years of capital markets experience, including as former President and Chief Executive Officer of Macquarie Capital Markets Canada and holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of Western Ontario and MBA from INSEAD School of Business. Ms. Ellingham has over 25 years financial and management experience, including serving as an audit committee member for several companies and completing financial due diligence while employed at TSX. Mr. Stowe was president and chief executive officer of a public company (Northgate Minerals) for over 10 years. Each member has a significant understanding of the mineral exploration and mining business in which the Company is engaged in and has an appreciation for the relevant accounting principles for this business. Mr. Smith and Mr. Fleck have been certified by and is a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemptions in section 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), section 3.2 (Initial Public Offerings), section 3.4 (Events Outside Control of Member), section 3.5 (Death, Disability or Resignation of Audit Committee Member) or Part 8 (Exemptions) of NI 52-110.

Reliance on the Exemption in Subsection 3.3(2) or Section 3.6

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in subsection 3.3(2) (Controlled Companies) or section 3.6 (Temporary Exemption for Limited and Exceptional Circumstances) of NI 52-110.

Reliance on Section 3.8

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on section 3.8 (Acquisition of Financial Literacy) of NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board of Directors.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee shall pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by the independent auditors and not engage the independent auditors to perform the specific non-audit services prohibited by law or regulation.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

Fiscal Year End[1]	Audit Fees[2]	Audit Related Fees[3]	Tax Fees[4]	All Other Fees[5]
2018	$706,200	$Nil	$104,200	$Nil
2019	$845,000	$23,000	$117,000	$Nil

(1) All fees in USD.
(2) Fees charged for the annual financial statement audit, quarterly reviews.
(3) Fees charged for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of an audit, and not included under "Audit Fees".
(4) Fees charged for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services.
(5) Fees for services other than disclosed in any other column.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as set forth herein and other than transactions carried out in the ordinary course of business of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, any shareholder directly or indirectly beneficially owning, or exercising control or direction over, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to the shares of the Company, nor an associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons has since January 1, 2017 (being the commencement of the Company's third most recently completed financial year) any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions that materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Company's registrar and transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, is located at 100 University Avenue, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As at March 24, 2020, there are no material legal proceedings to which the Company is a party.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than as otherwise set out in this Annual Information Form, the following is the only material contract, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business not otherwise required to be disclosed, that we have entered into within the most recently completed fiscal year or before the most recently completed fiscal year but still in effect.

In December 2013, the Company entered into a mining services agreement with Grupo Desarrollo Infraestructura S.A de C.V (" **GDI**"), expiring in December 2022, pursuant to which GDI will perform essentially all of the open-pit mining operations at the Mulatos Mine.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

KPMG LLP are the auditors of the Company and have confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations and also that they are independent accountants with respect to the Company under all relevant U.S. professional and regulatory standards.

The individuals who are qualified persons for the purposes of NI 43-101 are listed under the section of this AIF entitled "Technical information". As a group, they beneficially own, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any class of the outstanding securities of the Company and our associates and affiliates.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. Financial information relating to the Company is provided in the Company's comparative consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the most recent fiscal year.

Additional information, including director and officer remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Company's most recent information circular available on SEDAR.

SCHEDULE "A"

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Audit Committee Charter

This charter governs the operations of the Audit Committee (the "Committee") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company"). The purpose, composition, responsibilities, and authority of the Committee are set out in this Charter.

This Charter and the Articles of the Company and such other procedures, not inconsistent therewith, as the Committee may adopt from time to time, shall govern the meetings and procedures of the Committee.

1. Purpose

The Committee shall provide assistance to the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") in fulfilling their oversight responsibility to the shareholders, potential shareholders, the investment community, and others relating to:

(a) the integrity of the Company's financial statements;

(b) the financial reporting process;

(c) the systems of internal accounting and financial controls;

(d) financial risk management;

(e) the performance of the Company's internal audit function (if applicable) and independent auditors;

(f) the independent auditors' qualifications and independence;

(g) the Company's compliance with ethics policies and legal and regulatory requirements; and

(h) the system of cyber security controls.

2. Composition

The Committee shall be composed of at least three (3) directors of the Company (the "Members"), each of whom is "independent" as defined by applicable Canadian and US laws and regulations as well as the rules of relevant stock exchanges, all as set out in the Company's Director Independence Policy.

All Members shall be "financially literate" as defined in National Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees or any successor policy, meaning that the director has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present the breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

At least one member of the Committee shall be a 'financial expert' within the meaning of Applicable Laws. The financial expert should have the following competencies:

- An understanding of financial statements and accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements;
- The ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;
- Experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity comparable to the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;
- An understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and
- An understanding of audit committee functions.

Members shall be appointed by the Board and shall serve until they resign, cease to be a director, or are removed or replaced by the Board.

3. Authority

The Committee is authorized to carry out its responsibilities as set out in this Charter, and to make recommendations to the Board arising therefrom.

In discharging its oversight role, the Committee is empowered to investigate any matter brought to its attention with full access to all books, records, facilities, and personnel of the Company and the authority to engage, and to set and pay the compensation of, independent accountants, legal counsel and other advisers as it determines necessary to carry out its duties.

The Committee may also communicate directly with the auditors, legal and other advisors, management and employees of the Company to carry out its responsibilities and duties set out in this Charter.

The Company shall pay directly or reimburse the Committee for the expenses incurred by the Committee in carrying out its responsibilities.

4. Responsibilities

The primary responsibility of the Committee is to oversee the Company's financial reporting process on behalf of the Board and report the results of their activities to the Board. While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Management is responsible for the preparation, presentation, and integrity of the Company's financial statements and for the appropriateness of the accounting principles and reporting policies that are used by the Company. The independent auditors are responsible for auditing the Company's financial statements and for reviewing the Company's unaudited interim financial statements.

The Committee, in carrying out its responsibilities, believes its policies and procedures should remain flexible, in order to best react to changing conditions and circumstances. The Committee should take appropriate actions to set the overall corporate "tone" for quality financial reporting, sound business risk practices, and ethical behaviour. The following shall be the principal direct responsibilities of the Committee:

(a) Appointment and termination (subject, if applicable, to shareholder ratification), compensation, and oversight of the work of the independent auditors, including resolution of disagreements between management and the auditors regarding financial reporting. The Committee shall arrange for the independent auditors to report directly to the Committee.

(b) Pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by the independent auditors and not engage the independent auditors to perform the specific non-audit services prohibited by law or regulation. The Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to a member of the Committee. The decisions of any Committee member to whom pre-approval authority is delegated must be presented to the full Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

(c) At least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditors describing:

  (i) The firm's internal control procedures.

  (ii) Any material issues raised by the most recent internal control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues.

  (iii) All relationships between the independent auditor and the Company (to assess the auditor's independence).

(d) Establish clear hiring policies for employees, partners, former employees and former partners of the current and former independent auditors of the Company that meet the requirements of applicable securities laws and stock exchange rules.

(e) Discuss with the auditors, the overall scope and plans for audits of the Company's financial statements, including the adequacy of staffing and compensation. Ensure there is rotation of the audit partner having primary responsibility for the independent audit of the Company at such intervals as may be required.

(f) Discuss with management and the auditors the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls, including the Company's policies and procedures to assess, monitor, and manage business risk, and legal and ethical compliance programs (e.g. Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics).

(g) Periodically meet separately with management and the auditors to discuss issues and concerns warranting Committee attention. The Committee shall provide sufficient opportunity for the auditors to meet privately with the members of the Committee, which shall at minimum include an in camera meeting following each quarterly meeting. The Committee shall review with the auditor any audit problems or difficulties and management's response.

The processes set forth represent a guide with the understanding that the Committee may supplement them as appropriate.

5. Chair Responsibilities

The Chair of the Committee shall provide leadership to the Committee to enhance the Committee's effectiveness and ensure adherence to this Charter:

(a) Convene and preside over Committee meetings and ensure they are conducted in an efficient, effective and focused manner that promotes meaningful discussion;

(b) Assist management with the preparation of an agenda and ensure that meeting materials are prepared and disseminated in a timely manner and is appropriate in terms of relevance, efficient format and detail; and

(c) Adopting procedures to ensure that the Committee can conduct its work effectively and efficiently, including committee structure and composition and management of meetings;

(d) Ensure that the Committee has sufficient time and information to make informed decisions; and

(e) Provide leadership to the Committee and management with respect to matters covered by this mandate.

The Committee shall designate one of its Members as chair of the Committee (the "Chair").

The Corporate Secretary of the Company, or the individual designated as fulfilling the function of Secretary of the Company, will be the secretary of all meetings and will maintain minutes of all meetings and deliberations of the Committee. In the absence of the Corporate Secretary at any meeting, the Committee will appoint another person who may, but need not, be a Member to be the secretary of that meeting.

6. Specifically Delegated Duties

For purposes of this Charter, specific accounting, financial and treasury related duties delegated to the Committee by the Company's Board of Directors include:

Accounting and Financial

(a) Receive regular reports from the independent auditor on the critical policies and practices of the Company, and all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management.

(b) Where applicable, review management's assertion on its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls as of the end of the most recent fiscal year and the independent auditor's report on management's assertion.

(c) Review and discuss annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information.

(d) Review and approve the interim quarterly unaudited financial statements and disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations with management and, where applicable, the independent auditors prior to the filing of the Company's Quarterly Report or their inclusion in any filing with regulatory authorities. Also, the Committee shall discuss the results of the quarterly review, if any, and any other matters required to be communicated to the Committee by the independent auditors under generally accepted auditing standards.

(e) Review with management and the independent auditors the financial statements and disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations to be included in the Company's Annual Report to shareholders and any other filing with regulatory authorities, including their judgment about the quality, not just the acceptability of accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments, and the clarity of the disclosures in the financial statements.

(f) The Committee shall discuss any matters required to be communicated to the Committee by the independent auditors under generally accepted auditing standards and shall specifically review with the independent auditors, upon completion of their audit:

(i) the contents of their report;

(ii) the scope and quality of the audit work performed;

(iii) the adequacy of the Company's financial and auditing personnel;

(iv) co-operation received from the Company's personnel during the audit;

(v) significant transactions outside of the normal business of the Company; and

(vi) significant proposed adjustments and recommendations for improving internal accounting controls, accounting principles or management systems.

(g) Establish procedures for the review of the public disclosure of financial information extracted from the financial statements of the Company.

(h) Establish procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Treasury Related

(a) Monitor and review risk management strategies as they pertain to the Company's general insurance programs, and foreign exchange and commodity hedging programs, and make recommendations to the Board with respect to such strategies.

(b) Approve investment policies and appoint investment managers, where appropriate, for the Company's retirement and other funded benefit plans.

(c) Perform such other duties in respect of financial matters as, in the opinion of the Board, should be performed by the Committee.

7. Meetings and Proceedings

The Committee shall meet as frequently as required, but not less than four times each year. Any Member or the independent auditors of the Company may call a meeting of the Committee.

The agenda of each meeting of the Committee will include input from the independent auditors, directors, officers and employees of the Company as appropriate. Meetings will include presentations by management, or professional advisers and consultants when appropriate, and will allow sufficient time to permit a full and open discussion of agenda items.

Forty-eight (48) hours advance notice of each meeting will be given to each Member verbally, by telephone or email, unless all Members are present and waive notice, or if those absent waive notice before or after a meeting. Members may attend all meetings either in person or by conference call. Any Member may call a meeting of the Committee.

The independent auditors of the Company are entitled to attend and be heard at meetings of the Committee where there is approval of the financial statements and disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations to be included in the Company's Annual Report to shareholders and any other filing with regulatory authorities. For certainty, the independent auditors of the Company may still be requested by the Committee to attend other meetings of the Committee, from time to time.

The quorum for each meeting of the Committee is a majority of the Members. The Chair of the Committee shall chair each meeting. In the absence of the Chair, the other Members may appoint one of their number as chair of a meeting. The chair of a meeting shall not have a second or casting vote.

The Chair of the Committee or his delegate shall report to the Board following each meeting of the Committee.

The Secretary or his delegate shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Committee, including all resolutions passed by the Committee. Minutes of meetings shall be distributed to the Members and the other directors of the Company after preliminary approval thereof by the Chair of the Committee.

The Committee shall meet regularly, at a minimum quarterly, alone to facilitate full communication.

8. Self-Assessment

The Committee and the Board shall annually assess the effectiveness of the Committee with a view to ensuring that the performance of the Committee accords with best practices.

The Committee shall review and reassess this Charter at least annually and obtain the approval of the Company's Board for any changes.

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

(in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements 49

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated February 19, 2020, relates to the financial condition and results of the consolidated operations of Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos" or the "Company"), and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and notes thereto. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS" or "GAAP"). All results are presented in United States dollars ("US dollars" or "$"), unless otherwise stated.

Statements are subject to the risks and uncertainties identified in the Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements section of this document. United States investors are also advised to refer to the section entitled Cautionary Note to United States Investors on page 48.

Overview of the Business

Alamos is a Canadian-based intermediate gold producer with diversified North American production from the Young-Davidson and the Island Gold mines in northern Ontario, Canada and the Mulatos mine in Sonora State, Mexico. In addition, Alamos has a significant portfolio of development stage projects in Canada, Mexico, Turkey, and the United States. Alamos employs more than 1,800 people and is committed to the highest standards of sustainable development and ethical business practices.

The Company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: AGI) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AGI). Further information about Alamos can be found in the Company's regulatory filings, including the Company's Annual Information Form, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, on EDGAR at www.sec.gov, and on the Company's website at www.alamosgold.com.

Highlight Summary

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Financial Results (in millions)				
Operating revenues	$186.0	$163.1	$683.1	$651.8
Cost of sales [1]	$136.0	$207.1	$521.4	$639.4
Earnings (loss) from operations	$41.6	($51.3)	$126.0	($22.6)
Net earnings (loss)	$38.0	($71.5)	$96.1	($72.6)
Adjusted net earnings [2]	$32.1	$4.3	$83.5	$19.6
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization [2]	$88.4	$43.0	$296.4	$195.2
Cash provided by operations before working capital and cash taxes [2]	$85.7	$52.8	$296.9	$212.7
Cash provided by operating activities	$77.8	$47.4	$260.4	$213.9
Capital expenditures (sustaining) [2]	$23.3	$21.4	$76.8	$63.8
Capital expenditures (growth) [2]	$43.6	$36.4	$169.1	$139.2
Capital expenditures (capitalized exploration) [3]	$6.0	$3.7	$17.7	$18.5
Operating Results				
Gold production (ounces)	122,100	125,600	494,500	505,000
Gold sales (ounces)	127,148	131,161	494,702	509,879
Per Ounce Data				
Average realized gold price	$1,463	$1,244	$1,381	$1,278
Average spot gold price (London PM Fix)	$1,481	$1,227	$1,393	$1,268
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (includes amortization) [1]	$1,070	$1,579	$1,054	$1,254
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$722	$770	$720	$802
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$972	$983	$951	$989
Share Data				
Earnings per share, basic and diluted	$0.10	($0.18)	$0.25	($0.19)
Adjusted earnings per share, basic and diluted[2]	$0.08	$0.01	$0.21	$0.05
Weighted average common shares outstanding (basic) (000's)	391,076	390,540	390,160	389,816
Financial Position (in millions)				
Cash and cash equivalents			$182.8	$206.0

(1) Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties, and amortization expense.
(2) Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.
(3) Includes capitalized exploration at Mulatos and Island Gold.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gold production (ounces)				
Young-Davidson	48,000	50,900	188,000	180,000
Mulatos	34,100	35,600	142,000	175,500
Island Gold	38,600	29,000	150,400	105,800
El Chanate [1]	1,400	10,100	14,100	43,700
Gold sales (ounces)				
Young-Davidson	51,694	51,944	188,785	185,593
Mulatos	34,127	38,819	141,496	175,104
Island Gold	39,652	30,199	149,746	105,520
El Chanate [1]	1,675	10,199	14,675	43,662
Cost of sales (in millions)[2]				
Young-Davidson	$59.4	$61.5	$231.1	$235.0
Mulatos	$35.8	$38.4	$138.9	$173.1
Island Gold	$36.4	$28.7	$129.4	$106.5
El Chanate	$4.4	$78.5	$22.0	$124.8
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold (includes amortization)				
Young-Davidson	$1,149	$1,184	$1,224	$1,266
Mulatos	$1,049	$989	$982	$989
Island Gold	$918	$950	$864	$1,009
El Chanate	$2,627	$7,697	$1,499	$2,858
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [3]				
Young-Davidson	$766	$764	$800	$822
Mulatos	$820	$793	$784	$786
Island Gold	$507	$570	$495	$589
El Chanate	$2,448	$1,304	$1,390	$1,289
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [3],[4]				
Young-Davidson	$1,083	$974	$1,047	$1,017
Mulatos	$891	$881	$868	$855
Island Gold	$653	$834	$656	$781
El Chanate	$2,448	$1,333	$1,411	$1,317
Capital expenditures (sustaining, growth and capitalized exploration) (in millions)[3]				
Young-Davidson	$27.0	$23.1	$99.9	$86.6
Mulatos[5]	$9.5	$11.8	$54.2	$35.3
Island Gold [6]	$24.7	$16.8	$68.9	$66.1
El Chanate	$—	$0.1	$—	$0.6
Other	$11.7	$9.7	$40.6	$32.9

(1) El Chanate ceased mining activities in October 2018 and transitioned to residual leaching.
(2) Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization. For the three months and year ended December 31, 2018, cost of sales includes a $64.0 million non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate.
(3) Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.
(4) For the purposes of calculating mine-site all-in sustaining costs, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative and share based compensation expenses.
(5) Includes capitalized exploration at Mulatos of $1.3 for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 ($0.6 million and $2.9 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2018).
(6) Includes capitalized exploration at Island Gold of $4.7 million and $16.4 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2019 ($3.1 million and $15.6 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2018)

2019 Highlights

Fourth Quarter 2019

- Produced 122,100 ounces of gold, consistent with guidance, driven by strong performances at Young-Davidson and Island Gold
- Island Gold produced 38,600 ounces of gold and generated mine-site free cash flow[1] of $9.4 million
- Young-Davidson produced 48,000 ounces of gold and achieved underground mining rates of 7,000 tonnes per day ("tpd"), exceeding budgeted mining rates for the fourth consecutive quarter and marking the second highest quarterly mining rate ever. Construction of the lower mine expansion remains on schedule with the tie-in of the upper and lower mines on track for completion in June 2020
- Sold 127,148 ounces of gold at an average realized price of $1,463 per ounce for record revenues of $186.0 million
- Record cash flow from operating activities of $77.8 million (and a record $85.7 million, or $0.22 per share, before changes in working capital[1]), reflecting higher gold prices and operating margins
- Consolidated total cash costs[1] of $722 per ounce were in line with annual guidance and 6% lower than the fourth quarter of 2018, driven by low cost production growth at Island Gold
- All-in sustaining costs ("AISC")[1] decreased slightly from the fourth quarter of 2018 to $972 per ounce, reflecting the timing of capital spending. Full year AISC of $951 per ounce were in line with guidance
- Reported adjusted net earnings[1] of $32.1 million, or $0.08 per share[1], include adjustments for unrealized foreign exchange gains recorded within deferred taxes of $8.6 million, partially offset by other one-time losses and tax adjustments totaling $2.7 million
- Realized net earnings of $38.0 million, or $0.10 per share
- Ended the quarter with no debt, cash and cash equivalents of $182.8 million, and equity securities of $22.8 million
- Completed construction of the Cerro Pelon mine ahead of schedule and achieved initial production in the fourth quarter
- Announced a 50% increase to the quarterly dividend, commencing in the first quarter of 2020

Full Year 2019

- Produced 494,500 ounces of gold, meeting production guidance for the fifth consecutive year
- Island Gold exceeded guidance with record production of 150,400 ounces, driving record mine-site free cash flow[1] of $64.5 million
- Sold 494,702 ounces of gold at an average realized price of $1,381 per ounce for record revenues of $683.1 million
- Total cash costs[1] of $720 per ounce and AISC[1] of $951 per ounce were both in line with guidance. Cost of sales of $1,054 per ounce were 2% below guidance reflecting lower amortization charges
- Realized adjusted net earnings[1] of $83.5 million, or $0.21 per share[1], a 326% increase compared to 2018. Adjusted net earnings include adjustments for unrealized foreign exchange gains recorded within both deferred taxes and foreign exchange of $13.5 million, partially offset by other items totaling $0.9 million
- Reported net earnings of $96.1 million, or $0.25 per share
- Record cash flow from operating activities of $260.4 million ($296.9 million, or $0.76 per share, before changes in working capital[1], a 40% increase from 2018)
- Generated total mine-site free cash flow of $61.7 million[1] with strong cash flow more than funding the lower mine expansion at Young-Davidson, exploration activities at Island Gold, and construction of Cerro Pelon
- Reported year end 2019 Mineral Reserves of 9.7 million ounces, a slight increase over 2018 with additions at Island Gold, La Yaqui Grande and Kirazlı more than offsetting mining depletion
- Ongoing exploration success at Island Gold drove a 21% increase in Mineral Reserves and 46% increase in Inferred Mineral Resources from the end of 2018 for a combined increase of nearly one million ounces
- Received permit approval for the Phase II expansion of Island Gold to 1,200 tpd in May 2019
- Completed permitting of the La Yaqui Grande project in Mexico in July 2019
- Announced the suspension of construction activities at the Kirazlı project in Turkey pending the renewal of the Company's mining concessions which expired on October 13, 2019
- Received the "Best Corporate Social Responsibility Practice 2019" award from the Mexican Center for Philanthropy (Cemefi) and the Alliance for Corporate Social Responsibility in Mexico (AliaRSE) for the Company's voluntary relocation program of residents from Mulatos to Matarachi in Mexico
- Repurchased 2.7 million shares at a cost of $11.4 million, or $4.17 per share under the Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB")
- Paid $15.6 million in dividends, double the amount paid in 2018
- Sold non-core royalties to Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. ("Metalla") for 2.1 million shares of Metalla, currently valued at $12.4 million

(1) Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.

2019 Business Developments

2019 Year-End Mineral Reserve and Resource Update

On February 19, 2020, the Company reported its updated Mineral Reserves and Resources as of December 31, 2019. Highlights include the following:

Island Gold's Mineral Reserves and Resources increased by nearly one million ounces, including:

- 21% increase in Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves to 1.22 million ounces (3.6 million tonnes ("mt") grading 10.37 grams per tonne of gold ("g/t Au")), net of mining depletion
- 46% increase in Inferred Mineral Resources to 2.30 million ounces (5.4 mt grading 13.26 g/t Au) with grades also increasing 13% reflecting the significantly higher grade additions in the Main Zone - East
- Combined Mineral Reserves and Resources now total 3.70 million ounces, more than double the 1.84 million ounces at time of acquisition in 2017, net of 364,000 ounces of mining depletion

Global Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 9.73 million ounces of gold, (203 mt grading 1.49 g/t Au), up slightly from 9.70 million ounces at the end of 2018 with increases at Island Gold, La Yaqui Grande and Kirazlı offsetting mining depletion

Global Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 7.04 million ounces of gold, (199 mt grading 1.10 g/t Au) down 3% reflecting the conversion to Mineral Reserves at Young-Davidson and Kirazlı

Global Inferred Mineral Resources increased 10% to 5.98 million ounces of gold, (130 mt grading 1.43 g/t Au) with grades also increasing 10% driven by the 725,000 ounce increase at Island Gold

Renewal of Normal Course Issuer Bid

On December 18, 2019, the Company announced the renewal of its NCIB permitting it to purchase for cancellation up to 28,734,677 common shares, representing 10% of the Company's public float. The NCIB provides that the Company may purchase Common Shares over the twelve-month period from December 24, 2019 and ending December 23, 2020. During 2019, the Company purchased and cancelled 2,748,307 common shares at a cost of $11.4 million, or $4.17 per share.

Credit Facility Increase

On December 17, 2019, the Company secured amendments to its existing undrawn revolving credit facility (the "Facility"), including an increase in the size of the Facility from $400 million to $500 million, expiring on December 17, 2023. The terms under the amended Facility include interest at a rate of Libor plus 1.875% on drawn amounts and stand-by fees of0.42% on undrawn amounts, based on the Company's net leverage ratio as at December 31, 2019. These peer leading terms are indicative of the Company's track record of financial strength and stability.

Kirazlı Project Mining Concessions

On October, 14, 2019, the Company suspended all construction activities on its Kirazlı project pending the renewal of its Turkish mining concessions which expired on October 13, 2019. Although the mining concessions have not been revoked and can be renewed following this expiration date, no further construction activities can be completed until the concessions have been renewed.

There has been false information about the project circulated through social media, which resulted in project opposition and related protests. The Company continues to share correct information about the project and dispel this misinformation.

The Company has met all the regulatory requirements and conditions for the concessions to be renewed and reasonably expected the renewal by the expiration date. The communities local to the Kirazlı project remain supportive. As such, the Company is working with the Turkish Department of Energy and Natural Resources on securing the renewal of the mining concessions which will allow for a resumption of construction activities.

2020 Dividend Program

On December 11, 2019, the Company announced an increase to its quarterly dividend to an annual rate of US$0.06 per common share in 2020, representing a 50% increase compared to the prior year and a 200% increase since 2018. The higher dividend reflects the Company's strong free cash flow outlook.

Outlook and Strategy

2020 Guidance					
	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	Other [2]	Total
Gold production *(000's ounces)*	145-160	130-145	150-160		**425-465**
Cost of sales, including amortization *(in millions)*[4]	$207	$120	$168	—	**$495**
Cost of sales, including amortization *($ per ounce)*[4]	$1,360	$880	$1,085	—	**$1,130**
Total cash costs *($ per ounce)*[1]	$910-950	$520-560	$840-880	—	**$770-810**
All-in sustaining costs *($ per ounce)*[1]					**$1,020-1,060**
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs *($ per ounce)*[1],[3]	$1,110-1,150	$780-820	$940-980	—	—
Amortization costs *($ per ounce)*[1]	$430	$340	$225	—	**$340**
Capital expenditures *(in millions)*					
Sustaining capital[1]	$30-35	$35-40	$15-20	—	**$80-95**
Growth capital[1]	$45-50	$15-20	$5	$10	**$75-85**
Capitalized exploration[1]	$1	$19	—	$5	**$25**
Total capital expenditures and capitalized exploration[1]	$76-86	$69-79	$20-25	$15	**$180-205**

(1) Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description of these measures.
(2) Includes growth capital and capitalized exploration at the Company's development projects (Turkey, Lynn Lake, Esperanza and Quartz Mountain).
(3) For the purposes of calculating mine-site all-in sustaining costs at individual mine sites, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative and share based compensation expenses to the mine sites.
(4) Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties, and amortization expense, and is calculated based on the mid-point of guidance.

The Company's long-term strategic objective is to generate increasing returns for its shareholders through low-cost production and free cash flow growth from its existing operations and portfolio of development projects. The Company was successful in achieving these objectives in 2019, with production of 494,500 ounces of gold and a 10% reduction in total cash costs driving record operating cash flow. In addition, the Company made substantial progress on its growth initiatives having completed construction of the low-cost Cerro Pelon mine in Mexico, and advancing construction of the lower mine expansion at Young-Davidson.

With several significant near term positive catalysts, 2020 is expected to be a transformational year for Alamos. These include the recently announced substantial increase in high-grade Mineral Reserves and Resources at Island Gold; the Phase III expansion study of Island Gold which is expected to be competed in June and demonstrate a larger, very profitable, long-life operation; the completion of the lower mine expansion at Young-Davidson which remains on track for June; and the transition to strong company-wide free cash flow starting in the second half of 2020.

Production is expected to temporarily decrease in 2020 to between 425,000 and 465,000 ounces of gold. This reflects the previously guided lower production from Young-Davidson during the first half of 2020 while completing the tie-in of the upper and lower mines, as well as the end of production at El Chanate. Total cash cost guidance of $770 to $810 per ounce and AISC guidance of $1,020 to $1,060 per ounce are temporarily higher reflecting lower gold production at Young-Davidson during the tie-in period in the first half of 2020. Gold production in the first quarter of 2020 is expected to be within a range of 105,000 to 110,000 ounces, consistent with annual guidance. Costs are expected to be higher in the first half of 2020 and decrease in the second half with the completion of the lower mine tie-in at Young-Davidson. In 2021, production is expected to increase to approximately 500,000 ounces at lower costs driven by higher mining and production rates at Young-Davidson.

The construction of the lower mine infrastructure at Young-Davidson is in the final stages. The tie-in of the lower mine recently commenced and remains on schedule to be completed in June 2020. During this previously guided downtime of the Northgate shaft, ore will be trucked to surface from the upper mine at a rate of approximately 2,500 tpd. Given the lower production rate and a full workforce to support ongoing development during this period, total cash costs and mine-site AISC are expected to increase significantly in the first half of the year. Following completion of the tie-in, underground mining rates are anticipated to increase from approximately 6,500 tpd to a rate of 7,500 tpd by the end of 2020. This is expected to drive Young-Davidson production higher and costs significantly lower in the second half of 2020.

Capital spending at Young-Davidson in 2020 is expected to be between $75 and $85 million, down from 2019 levels. Capital spending is expected to be lower during the second half of 2020 with approximately 60% of the capital budget planned for the first half of the year to complete the lower mine expansion. Combined with higher production and lower costs, Young-Davidson is expected to generate strong free cash flow in the second half of 2020. Higher mining rates are expected to drive annual gold production to approximately 200,000 ounces at lower costs in 2021.

Gold production at Island Gold in 2020 is expected to be marginally lower than 2019, with higher throughput offset by lower grades. Mined grades are expected to be higher during the first half of 2020 and lower during the second half of the year reflecting mine sequencing. Total cash costs and mine-site all-in sustaining costs are expected to increase slightly from 2019.

Capital spending at Island Gold is expected to be between $50 and $60 million in 2020, excluding capitalized exploration. The Company is undertaking a number of projects to support the growing operation and mine life. This includes an expansion of the tailings facility and the construction of a new administration building, dry facility, and underground workshop.

The Company is currently conducting a Phase III expansion study at Island Gold beyond 1,200 tpd, which is expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2020. This study will incorporate the recently released 2019 year end Mineral Reserve and Resource update for Island Gold which included substantial growth in Mineral Reserves and Resources. The Company expects this study will demonstrate Island Gold as a larger, more profitable, long-life operation.

A total of $21 million has been budgeted in 2020 for surface and underground exploration at Island Gold to follow up on ongoing exploration success. The 2020 program will be focused on continuing to define new near mine Mineral Resources across the two-kilometre long Island Gold Main Zone which remains open laterally and down-plunge across multiple areas of focus.

Production from the Mulatos District in 2020 is expected to be consistent with long term guidance of 150,000 to 160,000 ounces of gold. Ore will be mined and stacked from multiple sources in 2020, including the Mulatos, El Victor and San Carlos open pits, as well as the newly constructed Cerro Pelon mine. In addition, the crushing and stacking of surface stockpiles will ramp up through the year as mining activities wind down in the San Carlos and El Victor pits in the first half of 2020.

Total cash costs are expected to increase slightly from 2019 reflecting the processing of lower recovery stockpiles, which carry non-cash historical inventory costs resulting in a higher reported cash cost per ounce. Mine-site all-in sustaining costs are also expected to increase due to higher sustaining capital, mainly related to waste stripping activities at Cerro Pelon.

Capital spending across the Mulatos District is expected to total $20 to $25 million, the majority of which is sustaining capital. The Company expects to make a construction decision on the La Yaqui Grande project during the second quarter of 2020. La Yaqui Grande is fully permitted having received the approval of the environmental impact assessment during the second quarter of 2019 and the Change in Land Use permit in July 2019.

Capital spending on the Company's development projects and capitalized exploration at existing operations is expected to total $35 million in 2020. The majority of this spending will be focused on exploration at Island Gold and exploration, permitting and development activities at Lynn Lake.

With $183 million of cash and cash equivalents, no debt, and growing cash flow from its operations, the Company is well positioned to fund its internal growth initiatives, and expects to transition to strong free cash flow generation in the second half of 2020.

Young-Davidson

The Young-Davidson mine is located near the town of Matachewan in Northern Ontario, Canada. The property consists of contiguous mineral leases and claims totaling 5,587 hectares and is situated on the site of two past producing mines that produced over one million ounces of gold between 1934 and 1957. The Young-Davidson mine declared commercial production in 2013.

Young-Davidson Financial and Operational Review

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gold production (ounces)	48,000	50,900	188,000	180,000
Gold sales (ounces)	51,694	51,944	188,785	185,593
Financial Review (in millions)				
Operating Revenues	$75.9	$64.4	$262.1	$236.3
Cost of sales [1]	$59.4	$61.5	$231.1	$235.0
Earnings from operations	$16.5	$2.9	$31.0	$1.3
Cash provided by operating activities	$38.9	$23.6	$112.7	$97.5
Capital expenditures (sustaining) [2]	$16.4	$10.8	$46.2	$35.8
Capital expenditures (growth) [2]	$10.6	$12.3	$53.7	$50.8
Mine-site free cash flow [2]	$11.9	$0.5	$12.8	$10.9
Cost of sales, including amortization per ounce of gold sold [1]	$1,149	$1,184	$1,224	$1,266
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$766	$764	$800	$822
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [2],[3]	$1,083	$974	$1,047	$1,017
Underground Operations				
Tonnes of ore mined	644,010	588,956	2,452,623	2,280,399
Tonnes of ore mined per day ("tpd")	7,000	6,402	6,720	6,248
Average grade of gold [4]	2.65	2.71	2.56	2.51
Metres developed	2,925	2,975	11,519	12,009
Mill Operations				
Tonnes of ore processed	622,002	745,567	2,571,319	2,683,692
Tonnes of ore processed per day	6,761	8,104	7,045	7,353
Average grade of gold [4]	2.65	2.39	2.46	2.31
Contained ounces milled	53,043	57,192	203,452	190,701
Average recovery rate	92%	92%	91%	92%

[1] Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization.
[2] Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.
[3] For the purposes of calculating mine-site all-in sustaining costs, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative and share based compensation expenses.
[4] Grams per tonne of gold ("g/t Au").

Young-Davidson produced 48,000 ounces of gold in the fourth quarter of 2019, 6% below the same period of 2018 due to lower tonnes processed as a result of depleting low grade stockpiles in the third quarter of 2019. For the full year, Young-Davidson met the high end of guidance with production of 188,000 ounces.

Underground mining rates averaged 7,000 tpd in the fourth quarter, exceeding guidance and marking a 9% increase from the prior year. Mining rates exceeded full year guidance of 6,500 tpd in every quarter this year, with the fourth quarter being the highest quarter since 2017 and second highest quarterly mining rate ever. Mining rates averaged 6,720 tpd for the year, an 8% increase compared to 2018 due to improved operating performance from the mid-mine infrastructure. Underground grades mined in the fourth quarter of 2.65 g/t Au were consistent with annual guidance. For the full year, underground grades mined of 2.56 g/t Au were slightly below annual guidance, reflecting lower grades mined during the first half of the year.

Mill throughput of 6,761 tpd was lower than the prior year period as only underground ore was processed in the fourth quarter with low-grade surface stockpiles having been largely depleted. For the full year, mill throughput was relatively consistent with 2018, with more underground ore processed in 2019 offset by a reduction in the processing of surface stockpiles. Mill recoveries of 92% in the quarter and 91% for the year were in line with guidance and the prior year.

Lower Mine Construction and Tie-In

Substantial progress on the lower mine expansion was made in the fourth quarter of 2019, including completion of the ore passes from the upper mine (9590 level) feeding the lower mine coarse ore bin (9025 level) above the crusher. Installation of the grizzlies and rock breaker have commenced and are expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2020.

In addition, the three fine ore bins have been excavated with the two ore bins at the Northgate shaft now commissioned and the feeder from the ore bin on the 8930 level below the crusher currently being installed. Installation and commissioning of the crusher will be completed in February. The shaft bottom steel, ore and waste bins at the Northgate shaft, and the 8940 level loading pocket have been completed, with the shaft ready to be roped up following removal of the pentice. Installation of the hangers and trays for the main conveyor (CV21) from the crusher loadout level to the top of the shaft bins has progressed and is awaiting completion of the 8930 loadout.

The Northgate shaft was shutdown in mid-February 2020 and removal of the ropes has commenced. All supplies and equipment required to complete the tie-in are now on site. During the shutdown, the shaft steel at the mid-shaft location will be removed, the pentice will be excavated, and the new head, tail and guide ropes will be installed. Hoisting from the lower mine (8940 level) is expected to commence in June 2020.

Lower mine loadout

Lower mine crusher installation



Lower mine conveyor



Financial Review

Fourth quarter revenues of $75.9 million were 18% above the prior year quarter, reflecting higher realized gold prices. For the year ended December 31, 2019, revenues of $262.1 million were $25.8 million higher than the prior year, attributable to a 2% increase in ounces sold, as well as higher realized prices.

Cost of sales (which includes mining and processing costs, royalties, and amortization expense) of $59.4 million in the fourth quarter were consistent with the comparative quarter of 2018, as were underground mining costs of CAD$51 per tonne. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2019 were $231.1 million, slightly lower than the prior year period due to lower mining costs per tonne and lower tonnes processed.

Total cash costs of $766 per ounce in the fourth quarter were consistent with the comparative period and in line with annual guidance. Total cash costs improved significantly in the fourth quarter compared to the first half of the year, as a result of higher grades mined, and lower mining and milling costs. For the year ended December 31, 2019, total cash costs of $800 per ounce were 3% lower than the prior year period, and slightly above guidance. Total cash costs are expected to be higher in the first half of 2020, due to lower production during the lower mine tie-in, decreasing significantly in the second half of the year.

Mine-site AISC of $1,083 per ounce in the fourth quarter were higher than the comparative quarter of 2019 and higher than annual guidance, reflecting the timing of sustaining capital expenditures. Mine-site AISC for the year were $1,047 per ounce, above guidance as a result of higher sustaining capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures were $27.0 million in the fourth quarter. This included $16.4 million of sustaining capital and $10.6 million of growth capital. Growth capital spending was focused on construction of the new TIA1 tailings facility and continued lower mine construction. For the full year, capital expenditures of $99.9 million were focused on lower mine construction, lateral development in the upper and lower mines, and construction of the new TIA1 tailings facility. Capital spending was above guidance due to additional grouting requirements and a change in scope of the new tailings facility from an upstream to a centreline design.

Young-Davidson generated $11.9 million of mine-site free cash flow in the fourth quarter, significantly higher than the same period of 2018 due to a higher gold price, and improved operating costs. For the full year, mine-site free cash flow was $12.8 million, generating a return after self financing the lower mine expansion. Since the acquisition of Young-Davidson in 2015, the mine has generated operating cash flow of $467.4 million and invested $420.0 million in capital expenditures, the majority of which has been focused on the lower mine expansion. With declining capital spending following the completion of the lower mine expansion in June 2020, and a corresponding increase in gold production and lower operating costs, Young-Davidson is expected to generate strong free cash flow starting in the second half of 2020.

Island Gold

The Island Gold mine is a high grade, low cost underground mining operation located 83 kilometres northeast of Wawa, Ontario, Canada. The mine comprises 217 patented, leased and staked claims covering 7,926 hectares. The mine began production in October 2007.

Island Gold Financial and Operational Review

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gold production (ounces)	38,600	29,000	150,400	105,800
Gold sales (ounces)	39,652	30,199	149,746	105,520
Financial Review (in millions)				
Operating Revenues	$58.2	$37.5	$207.3	$135.1
Cost of sales [1]	$36.4	$28.7	$129.4	$106.5
Earnings from operations	$21.5	$7.8	$76.8	$27.2
Cash provided by operating activities	$34.1	$16.3	$133.4	$75.9
Capital expenditures (sustaining) [2]	$5.7	$8.0	$24.1	$20.2
Capital expenditures (growth) [2]	$14.3	$5.7	$28.4	$30.3
Capital expenditures (capitalized exploration) [2]	$4.7	$3.1	$16.4	$15.6
Mine-site free cash flow [2]	$9.4	($0.5)	$64.5	$9.8
Cost of sales, including amortization per ounce of gold sold [1]	$918	$950	$864	$1,009
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$507	$570	$495	$589
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [2],[3]	$653	$834	$656	$781
Underground Operations				
Tonnes of ore mined	102,652	102,692	380,266	344,336
Tonnes of ore mined per day ("tpd")	1,116	1,116	1,042	943
Average grade of gold [4]	12.44	8.95	12.28	9.07
Metres developed	1,831	1,560	6,031	6,477
Mill Operations				
Tonnes of ore processed	93,912	105,432	401,276	369,767
Tonnes of ore processed per day	1,021	1,146	1,099	1,013
Average grade of gold [4]	13.03	9.02	11.85	9.20
Contained ounces milled	39,345	30,621	152,905	109,414
Average recovery rate	97%	96%	97%	96%

[1] Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization.
[2] Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.
[3] For the purposes of calculating mine-site all-in sustaining costs, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative and share based compensation expenses.
[4] Grams per tonne of gold ("g/t Au").

Island Gold produced 38,600 ounces in the fourth quarter, marking a 33% increase from the fourth quarter of 2018 driven by higher grades mined and milled. For the full year, Island Gold produced a record 150,400 ounces, 4% above the high end of guidance, and 42% higher than 2018 reflecting higher grades mined and milled. The operation generated mine-site free cash flow of $9.4 million in the fourth quarter, bringing the 2019 total to a record $64.5 million.

Underground mining rates were 1,116 tpd in the fourth quarter, consistent with the prior year period. For the full year, underground mining rates increased 10% to average 1,042 tpd. Underground grades mined averaged 12.44 g/t Au in the fourth quarter, higher than annual guidance and 39% higher than the fourth quarter of 2018 due to mine sequencing. Full year grades mined of 12.28 g/t Au were above guided levels due to a combination of positive grade reconciliation and mine sequencing.

Mill throughput of 1,021 tpd in the fourth quarter was down from the prior year period; however, throughput of 1,099 tpd for the full year was in line with annual guidance. Mill recoveries were 97% in the fourth quarter, in line with the prior year quarter and guidance.

Financial Review

Island Gold generated record revenues of $58.2 million in the fourth quarter, an increase of 55% compared to the prior year period, reflecting significantly more ounces sold and a higher realized gold price. For the full year, revenues of $207.3 million were also a record and $72.2 million, or 53% higher than the prior year, primarily attributable to more ounces sold.

Cost of sales (includes mining and processing costs, royalties, and amortization expense) of $36.4 million in the fourth quarter were 27% higher than the comparative period, reflecting more ounces sold and higher unit mining costs. However, on a per ounce basis, cost of sales decreased 3%, driven by higher grades mined and lower amortization charges. Cost of sales for the full year of $129.4 million increased 22% from the prior year period due to higher mining and processing rates.

Total cash costs were $507 per ounce in the fourth quarter, an 11% improvement from the comparative quarter, driven by higher grades mined partially offset by higher mining costs. Unit mining costs were CAD$165 per tonne in the quarter due to higher contractor and maintenance costs. For the full year, total cash costs of $495 per ounce were 16% lower than the prior year due to higher grades mined, and in line with annual guidance.

Mine-site AISC of $653 per ounce in the fourth quarter were below the full year guidance range of $730 to $770 per ounce, reflecting lower sustaining capital spending. Mine-site AISC for the full year of $656 per ounce were 16% lower than the prior year and below guidance due to the deferral of certain sustaining capital spending to 2020.

Total capital expenditures were $24.7 million in the fourth quarter, with spending focused on lateral development, tailings construction, mining equipment, and capitalized exploration. This included $5.7 million of sustaining capital and $19.0 million of growth capital (inclusive of $4.7 million of capitalized exploration). For the full year, total capital expenditures, including capitalized exploration, were $68.9 million, consistent with the prior year.

Island Gold generated mine-site free cash flow of $9.4 million during the fourth quarter driven by strong gold production and operating margins. For the full year, Island Gold generated a record $64.5 million of mine-site free cash flow, net of all investment in capital and exploration. Since the acquisition of Island Gold in November 2017, the mine has generated $81 million of free cash flow, while funding an expansion of the operation from 900 tpd to 1,200 tpd, and more than doubling Mineral Reserves and Resources.

Mulatos

The Mulatos mine is located within the Salamandra Concessions in the Sierra Madre Occidental mountain range in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The Company controls a total of 28,972 hectares of mineral concessions in close proximity to the Mulatos mine. The mine achieved commercial production in 2006. Having produced its two millionth ounce of gold in March 2019, the Mulatos mine is no longer subject to a third party royalty on production.

Mulatos Financial and Operational Review

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gold production (ounces)	34,100	35,600	142,000	175,500
Gold sales (ounces)	34,127	38,819	141,496	175,104
Financial Review *(in millions)*				
Operating Revenues	$49.7	$48.1	$194.4	$223.3
Cost of sales [1]	$35.8	$38.4	$138.9	$173.1
Earnings from operations	$13.0	$8.8	$51.9	$42.7
Cash provided by operating activities	$10.5	$14.7	$41.5	$71.0
Capital expenditures (sustaining) [2]	$1.2	$2.5	$6.5	$7.2
Capital expenditures (growth) [2]	$7.0	$8.7	$46.4	$25.2
Capital expenditures (capitalized exploration) [2]	$1.3	$0.6	$1.3	$2.9
Mine-site free cash flow [2]	$1.0	$2.9	($12.7)	$35.7
Cost of sales, including amortization per ounce of gold sold [1]	$1,049	$989	$982	$989
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$820	$793	$784	$786
Mine site all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [2],[3]	$891	$881	$868	$855
Open Pit & Underground Operations				
Tonnes of ore mined - open pit [4]	1,558,458	2,118,300	7,166,679	8,479,211
Total waste mined - open pit [6]	2,058,732	2,151,749	7,095,650	8,788,488
Total tonnes mined - open pit	3,617,190	4,270,049	14,262,329	17,267,699
Waste-to-ore ratio (operating)	0.98	0.51	0.73	0.71
Tonnes of ore mined - underground	—	—	—	48,772
Crushing and Heap Leach Operations				
Tonnes of ore stacked	1,823,418	1,776,719	7,289,811	6,795,175
Average grade of gold processed [5]	0.99	0.92	0.94	0.90
Contained ounces stacked	58,205	52,296	219,655	195,606
Mill Operations				
Tonnes of high-grade ore milled	—	—	—	91,680
Average grade of gold processed [5]	—	—	—	6.70
Contained ounces milled	—	—	—	19,744
Total contained ounces stacked and milled	58,205	52,296	219,655	215,350
Average recovery rate	59%	68%	65%	81%
Ore crushed per day (tonnes) - combined	19,800	19,300	20,000	18,900

[1] Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization.
[2] Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.
[3] For the purposes of calculating mine-site all-in sustaining costs, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative and share based compensation expenses.
[4] Includes ore stockpiled during the quarter.
[5] Grams per tonne of gold ("g/t Au").
[6] Total waste mined includes operating waste and capitalized stripping.

Mulatos produced 34,100 ounces in the fourth quarter of 2019, including initial production from Cerro Pelon which commenced stacking ore in the quarter ahead of schedule. For the year, Mulatos produced 142,000 ounces, down 19% from 2018 due to lower recoveries, as well as the completion of mining from the San Carlos underground deposit in 2018 and La Yaqui Phase I deposit in the third quarter of 2019.

The Company is currently mining from the Mulatos, Victor, San Carlos, and Cerro Pelon open pits. Mining and stacking rates were impacted by abnormally high rainfall in September over a short period of time which temporarily restricted mining activities in the

main Mulatos pit early in the quarter, as well as the wind-down of mining activities at La Yaqui Phase I, partially offset by the start up of mining at Cerro Pelon.

Total crusher throughput averaged 19,800 tpd for a total of 1,823,418 tonnes stacked in the fourth quarter at a grade of 0.99 g/t Au. Grades stacked for the full year were in line with guidance at 0.94 g/t Au, including mining from La Yaqui Phase I and Cerro Pelon. The recovery rate of 59% in the fourth quarter was mainly impacted by the timing of stacking higher grade ore from Cerro Pelon later in the quarter, with those ounces expected to be recovered in 2020. For the full year, the recovery rate of 65% was slightly below guidance due to stacking of higher grade, lower recovery SAS ore during the year.

Financial Review

Fourth quarter revenues of $49.7 million were in line with the prior year quarter. For the full year of 2019, revenues of $194.4 million were $28.9 million lower than the prior year, primarily due to less ounces sold.

Cost of sales (includes mining and processing costs, royalties, and amortization expense) were $35.8 million in the fourth quarter, lower than the prior year period due to a lower number of tonnes mined and lower ounces sold. On a per ounce basis, cost of sales were slightly higher in the fourth quarter of 2019 driven by higher mining costs and a higher waste to ore ratio. Cost of sales for the full year were $138.9 million, 20% lower due to fewer tonnes mined and the completion of underground mining operations at San Carlos in the prior year.

Total cash costs of $820 per ounce in the fourth quarter were higher than the prior year quarter, due to a higher waste-to-ore ratio, partially offset by higher grades processed. For the full year, total cash costs of $784 per ounce were consistent with the prior year period, and below annual guidance, as the Company benefited from higher grades and the sale of concentrate ounces early in the year that had not been budgeted.

Mine-site AISC of $891 per ounce in the fourth quarter were higher than the prior year quarter as a result of higher total cash costs. Mine-site AISC of $868 per ounce for the full year were in line with the prior year and the low end of guidance.

Capital spending in the fourth quarter was focused on completion of construction at Cerro Pelon, including stripping of the open pit and commissioning of the crusher. Total capital spending for the quarter was $9.5 million, of which $1.2 million was sustaining capital. For the full year, capital expenditures of $54.2 million were $18.9 million higher than the prior year reflecting $21.8 million spent in 2019 to construct the Cerro Pelon mine.

Mulatos generated mine-site free cash-flow of $1.0 million in the fourth quarter as capital spending decreased with the completion of Cerro Pelon development in October. For the full year, mine-site free-cash flow was negative $12.7 million reflecting the construction costs of Cerro Pelon. With the construction of Cerro Pelon now complete, Mulatos is expected to generate strong free cash flow growth in 2020.

El Chanate

The El Chanate mine is located northeast of the town of Caborca in the state of Sonora, Mexico. El Chanate ceased mining activities in October 2018 and transitioned to reclamation activities at the end of 2019.

El Chanate Financial and Operational Review

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gold production (ounces)	1,400	10,100	14,100	43,700
Gold sales (ounces)	1,675	10,199	14,675	43,662
Financial Review *(in millions)*				
Operating Revenues	$2.2	$13.1	$19.3	$57.1
Cost of sales [1]	$4.4	$78.5	$22.0	$124.8
Loss from operations	($2.2)	($65.4)	($2.7)	($67.7)
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	($4.1)	$2.4	($2.9)	$0.6
Capital expenditures	$—	$0.1	$—	$0.6
Mine-site free cash flow [2]	($4.1)	$2.3	($2.9)	$—
Cost of sales, including amortization per ounce of gold sold [1]	$2,627	$7,697	$1,499	$2,858
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$2,448	$1,304	$1,390	$1,289
Mine site all-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [2],[3]	$2,448	$1,333	$1,411	$1,317

[1] Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization.
[2] Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.
[3] For the purposes of calculating mine-site all-in sustaining costs, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative and share based compensation expenses.

El Chanate produced 1,400 ounces of gold in the fourth quarter, and 14,100 ounces for the full year. The operation concluded residual leaching in October 2019, and has now transitioned to reclamation activities with rinsing of the leach pad in the fourth quarter.

Financial Review

Fourth quarter revenues of $2.2 million were lower than the prior year quarter due to fewer ounces sold, as mining activities and ore stacking ceased in 2018. Total cash costs and mine-site AISC were both $2,448 per ounce in the fourth quarter, increasing from the prior year period due to higher fixed costs.

El Chanate generated negative mine-site free cash flow of$4.1 million in the quarter and $2.9 million for the full year. Margins generated from residual leaching throughout the year funded reclamation spend of approximately $2.0 million in the year.

Fourth Quarter 2019 Development Activities

Kirazlı (Çanakkale, Turkey)

On October, 14, 2019, the Company suspended all construction activities on its Kirazlı project pending the renewal of its Turkish mining concessions which expired on October 13, 2019. Although the mining concessions have not been revoked and can be renewed following this expiration date, no further construction activities can be completed until the concessions have been renewed.

There has been false information about the project circulated through social media, which resulted in project opposition and related protests. The Company continues to share correct information about the project and dispel this misinformation.

The Company has met all the regulatory requirements and conditions for the concessions to be renewed and reasonably expected the renewal by the expiration date. The communities local to the Kirazlı project remain supportive. As such, the Company is working with the Turkish Department of Energy and Natural Resources on securing the renewal of the mining concessions which will allow for a resumption of construction activities. The renewal is required from the same government department that granted the Operating Permit for Kirazlı in March 2019.

The Company will provide updated guidance on the construction schedule and budget for Kirazlı following the receipt of the concession renewal and resumption of construction activities.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company spent $8.2 million at Kirazlı, including completing construction of the reservoir and annual forestry fee, bringing year-to-date spending to $28.1 million.

Mulatos District (Sonora, Mexico)

Cerro Pelon

During the fourth quarter, the Company completed construction of the Cerro Pelon mine, including commissioning of the crushing circuit and conveyor. The Company commenced stacking ore from Cerro Pelon in the fourth quarter and declared commercial production. Cerro Pelon is expected to be a significant contributor to production at Mulatos in 2020.

The Company spent $4.0 million at Cerro Pelon in the fourth quarter, bringing total construction costs to $25.2 million (of which $21.8 million was spent in 2019). Spending in the fourth quarter was focused on installation and testing of the crushing and conveying system, and final pre-stripping of the open pit.

La Yaqui Grande

The Company received approval of the environmental impact assessment ("MIA") for La Yaqui Grande during the second quarter of 2019 and the Change in Land Use permit in the third quarter of 2019. The Company is currently finalizing project design and plans to finalize the project economics and announce a construction decision in the second quarter of 2020.

During the fourth quarter, the Company spent $0.7 million, bringing 2019 spending to $4.9 million, focused on detailed engineering and project design.

Lynn Lake (Manitoba, Canada)

The Company released a positive Feasibility Study on the Lynn Lake project in December 2017 outlining average annual production of 143,000 ounces over a 10 year mine life at average mine-site all-in sustaining costs of $745 per ounce.

The project economics detailed in the 2017 Feasibility Study outlined a 12.5% IRR at a $1,250 per ounce gold price (21.5% IRR and NPV of $290 million at a $1,500 per ounce gold price). Since the release of the 2017 Feasibility Study, the Company has undertaken several initiatives designed to improve the project economics. These include a detailed review of construction capital, the evaluation of various production scenarios and the inclusion of the results of more detailed engineering.

Development spending (excluding exploration) in the fourth quarter of 2019 of $0.9 million and $3.4 million for the year related to project optimization activities, as well as supporting drafting of the Environmental Impact Study ("EIS") for the project that will be submitted to satisfy Federal and Provincial environmental assessment requirements . The EIS is expected to be submitted in the second quarter of 2020. The permitting process is expected to take approximately two years followed by two years of construction.

Fourth Quarter 2019 Exploration Activities

Island Gold (Ontario, Canada)

The 2019 exploration drilling program was focused on further expanding the down-plunge and lateral extensions of the Island Gold deposit with the objective of adding new near mine Mineral Resources across the two-kilometre long Island Gold Main Zone. The program was successful in extending high grade gold mineralization across all three areas of focus, most notably in the Main and Eastern Extensions. This resulted in 21% increase in Mineral Reserves to 1.2 million ounces (3.6 mt grading 10.37 g/t Au), net of mining depletion, and a 46% increase in Inferred Mineral Resources to 2.3 million ounces (5.4 mt grading 13.26 g/t Au) as outlined in the 2019 Mineral Reserve and Resource statement issued on February 18, 2020.

A total of 47,608 m of surface directional drilling, 24,462 m of underground exploration drilling, and 993 m of underground exploration drift development was completed in 2019. The Company issued four press releases during the year highlighting the results from the exploration program in 2019.

Surface exploration drilling

A total of 17 holes (13,682 m) were completed in the fourth quarter as part of the directional exploration drilling program. Directional drilling targeted areas peripheral to the Inferred Mineral Resource blocks below the 1,000 m level, with drill hole spacing ranging from 75 m to 100 m. The area that was targeted by the surface directional drill program extends approximately 2,000 m in strike length between the 1,000 m and 1,500 m elevation below surface.

Underground exploration drilling

During the fourth quarter of 2019, a total of 2,689 m of underground exploration drilling was completed in 11 holes from the 190, 340, 620 and 840 levels. The objective of the underground drilling is to identify new Mineral Resources close to existing Mineral Resource or Reserve blocks. A total of 267 m of underground exploration drift development was completed on the 620 and 840 levels during the fourth quarter of 2019.

As outlined in a press release issued on January 15, 2020, highlights from drilling in the fourth quarter included the following:

Main Extension Down-Plunge - fourth quarter previously released highlights included:

- 121.32 g/t Au (96.47 g/t cut) over 3.81 m (MH20-01);
- 108.17 g/t Au (94.56 g/t cut) over 2.57 m (MH17-11); and
- 36.45 g/t Au (13.23 g/t cut) over 8.04 m (MH17-12)

Eastern Extension - fourth quarter previously released highlights included:

- 32.19 g/t Au (25.48 g/t cut) over 4.68 m (620-610-01); and
- 20.18 g/t Au (20.18 g/t cut) over 3.24 m (620-610-07)

Gap between Main and Eastern Extensions - fourth quarter previously released highlights include:

- 21.28 g/t Au (21.28 g/t cut) over 9.01 m (MH18-09); and
- 28.50 g/t Au (23.13 g/t cut) over 4.38 m (MH18-10)

Total exploration expenditures during the fourth quarter were $5.0 million, of which $4.7 million was capitalized. For the full year, $17.4 million was spent, of which $16.4 million was capitalized.

Mulatos District (Sonora, Mexico)

The Company has a large exploration package covering 28,972 hectares with the majority of past exploration efforts focused around the Mulatos mine. Over the last three years, exploration has moved beyond the main Mulatos pit area and is focused on earlier stage prospects throughout the wider district.

In the fourth quarter, the Company invested $0.9 million in exploration activities within the Mulatos District, and $5.0 million for the full year, of which $1.3 million was capitalized. Spending in the quarter primarily related to drilling on early stage projects, ground geophysical surveys, and administrative costs.

Lynn Lake (Manitoba, Canada)

In the fourth quarter of 2019, 1,553 m of drilling was completed in 6 holes focused on testing exploration targets in proximity to the Gordon Deposit. Interpretation of data collected during the 2019 field program continued through the fourth quarter with the focus on developing a pipeline of prospective regional exploration targets for further evaluation in 2020. Spending in the fourth quarter totaled $0.6 million, bringing the full year spend to $4.3 million.

Key External Performance Drivers

Gold Price

The Company's financial performance is largely dependent on the price of gold, which directly affects the Company's profitability and cash flow. The price of gold is subject to volatile price movements and is affected by numerous factors, such as the strength of the US dollar, supply and demand, interest rates, and inflation rates, all of which are beyond the Company's control. During the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company realized an average gold price of $1,463 per ounce, below the average London PM Fix price of $1,481 per ounce.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company has hedged 70,050 ounces for settlement in 2020 ensuring an average minimum gold price of $1,420 per ounce and participation up to an average gold price of $1,658 per ounce.

Foreign Exchange Rates

At the Company's mine sites, a significant portion of operating costs and capital expenditures are denominated in foreign currencies, including Mexican pesos and Canadian dollars. Fluctuations in the value of these foreign currencies compared to the US dollar can significantly impact the Company's costs and cash flow. In the fourth quarter of 2019, the Canadian dollar averaged approximately $1.32 CAD to $1 US dollar, the same as the third quarter of 2019. The Mexican peso ("MXN") averaged 19.22 MXN to $1 US dollar in the fourth quarter of 2019 compared to 19.42 MXN to $1 US dollar in the third quarter of 2019.

The Company recorded $nil foreign exchange gain or loss in the fourth quarter related to translation of the Company's net monetary assets resulting from changes in period-end foreign exchange rates. During the fourth quarter, the Canadian dollar period end spot price strengthened 2% relative to the US dollar, increasing to $1.30 CAD to $1 US dollar at December 31, 2019 compared to $1.32 CAD to $1 USD at September 30, 2019. Similarly, the Mexican peso ("MXN") period end spot price strengthened 4% during the fourth quarter to 18.91 MXN to $1 US dollar from 19.71 MXN to $1 US dollar at September 30, 2019.

During the quarter, the movement of the CAD and MXN rates generated a foreign exchange gain of $8.6 million ($13.2 million for the year) on the revaluation of monetary tax and deferred tax balances, which is recorded within deferred tax expense.

The Company actively manages its currency exposure through a hedging program, which resulted in a realized foreign exchange gain of $0.6 million and $1.5 million for the three and twelve months respectively. The Company applies hedge accounting; accordingly, these realized gains have been applied to benefit operating and capital costs at the operating mines, which has improved mine-site all-in sustaining costs for the period.

Summarized Financial and Operating Results

(in millions, except ounces, per share amounts, average realized prices, AISC and total cash costs)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2017
Gold production (ounces)	122,100	125,600	494,500	505,000	429,400
Gold sales (ounces)	127,148	131,161	494,702	509,879	430,115
Operating Revenues	$186.0	$163.1	$683.1	$651.8	$542.8
Cost of sales[1]	$136.0	$207.1	$521.4	$639.4	$456.8
Earnings (loss) from operations	$41.6	($51.3)	$126.0	($22.6)	$56.0
Net earnings (loss)	$38.0	($71.5)	$96.1	($72.6)	$26.6
Adjusted net earnings [2]	$32.1	$4.3	$83.5	$19.6	$38.9
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	$0.10	($0.18)	$0.25	($0.19)	$0.09
Adjusted earnings per share [2]	$0.08	$0.01	$0.21	$0.05	$0.13
Total assets			$3,396.5	$3,272.2	$3,220.3
Total non-current liabilities			573.9	538.0	525.9
Cash flow from operations	$77.8	$47.4	$260.4	$213.9	$163.5
Dividends per share, declared and paid	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02
Average realized gold price per ounce	$1,463	$1,244	$1,381	$1,278	$1,262
Cost of sales per ounce of gold sold, including amortization [1]	$1,070	$1,579	$1,054	$1,254	$1,062
Total cash costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$722	$770	$720	$802	$770
All-in sustaining costs per ounce of gold sold [2]	$972	$983	$951	$989	$933

[1] Cost of sales includes mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization.
[2] Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.

Review of Fourth Quarter Financial Results

Operating Revenue

During the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company sold 127,148 ounces of gold for record quarterly revenue of $186.0 million, a 14% increase from the prior year period due to an increase in realized gold prices. The average realized gold price in the quarter was $1,463 per ounce compared to $1,244 per ounce in the prior year period.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales were $136.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2019, a 34% decrease compared to the prior year period, primarily due to the prior year including a $64.0 million non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate.

Mining and Processing

Mining and processing costs were $87.4 million compared to $96.2 million in the prior year period. This decline was attributable to lower operating costs at Island Gold and Young-Davidson, and the completion of mining activities at El Chanate in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Consolidated total cash costs for the quarter were $722 per ounce compared to $770 per ounce in the prior year period, a 6% decrease driven by low cost production growth at Island Gold.

AISC were $972 per ounce in the quarter, $11 per ounce lower than the prior year period driven by lower total cash costs, partially offset by higher sustaining capital spending.

Royalties

Royalty expense was $4.4 million in the quarter, lower than the prior year period of $4.8 million, as the 5% Mulatos royalty commitment ceased in the first quarter of 2019, partially offset by a higher number of ounces sold at Island Gold and higher realized gold prices.

Amortization

Amortization of $44.2 million in the quarter was consistent with the prior year period expense of $42.1 million. Amortization of $348 per ounce was in line with guidance.

Earnings from Operations

The Company recognized earnings from operations of $41.6 million in the quarter, higher than the prior year period due to higher realized gold prices combined with lower mining and processing expense, driving stronger margins. Further, the prior year period included a $64.0 million non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate which impacted earnings in 2018.

Net Earnings

The Company reported net earnings of $38.0 million in the quarter, compared to net loss of $71.5 million in the same period of 2018. The increase in earnings is due to stronger operating margins, the benefit of foreign exchange gains recorded within deferred taxes, as well as the prior year period impacted by the non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate. On an adjusted basis, earnings of $32.1 million or $0.08 per share increased compared to the prior year driven by higher realized gold prices and improved costs. Adjusted earnings reflect adjustments for one-time gains and losses, as well as foreign exchange movements related to the Canadian dollar and Mexican Peso, which generated a foreign exchange gain of $8.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2019 recorded within both foreign exchange and deferred income taxes.

Review of 2019 Financial Results

Operating Revenue

For the full year of 2019, the Company sold 494,702 ounces of gold for record revenue of $683.1 million, a 5% increase compared to 2018. This was primarily driven by higher realized gold prices and record production at Island gold, partially offset by less ounces sold at Mulatos and El Chanate which transitioned to residual leaching at the end of 2018. Revenue benefited from a higher realized gold price of $1,381 per ounce compared to $1,278 per ounce in 2018, a $52.5 million impact.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales were $521.4 million in 2019 compared to $639.4 million in 2018, as the prior year included a $64.0 million non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate. Cost of sales was also driven lower by lower mining and processing costs, royalties and amortization charges.

Mining and Processing

Mining and processing costs decreased to $339.0 million in 2019 from $387.2 million in the prior year, primarily due to lower operating costs at Young-Davidson and Mulatos which drove down total cash costs. In addition, mining and processing costs decreased significantly at El Chanate as mining activities ceased in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Consolidated total cash costs per ounce decreased 10% in 2019 to $720 per ounce compared to $802 per ounce in the prior year. The decline in total cash costs was driven by low cost production growth at Island Gold, and lower operating costs and higher grades mined at both Young-Davidson and Mulatos.

AISC decreased to $951 per ounce in 2019 from $989 per ounce in the prior year. The decrease was primarily driven by the reduction in total cash costs, partially offset by higher sustaining capital spending at Young-Davidson.

Royalties

Royalty expense was $17.4 million in 2019, a 19% decrease compared to $21.6 million in 2018, primarily due to a lower royalty obligation at Mulatos with the completion of the third-party royalty commitment in the first quarter of 2019.

Amortization

Amortization of $165.0 million in 2019 was lower than the prior year due to fewer ounces sold. On a per ounce basis, amortization was $334 per ounce, in line with guidance and slightly higher than the prior year due to a higher proportion of sales coming from Island Gold and Young-Davidson, which include higher amortization charges.

Earnings from Operations

The Company recognized earnings from operations of $126.0 million in 2019, compared to loss of $22.6 million in 2018. The substantial increase in earnings from operations was driven by higher gold prices, and increased production from Island Gold which generates stronger margins. Further, the prior year included a $64.0 million non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate.

Net Earnings

The Company reported net earnings of $96.1 million in 2019 compared to a net loss of $72.6 million in 2018, driven by improved margins, and the 2018 inventory impairment charge at El Chanate. On an adjusted basis, earnings of $83.5 million or $0.21 per share for the year were 326% higher than in the prior year. Adjusted net earnings reflect adjustments for other gains, as well as foreign exchange movements related to the Canadian dollar and Mexican Peso, which generated a foreign exchange gain of $13.5 million in 2019 recorded within both foreign exchange gain and deferred income taxes.

Consolidated Expenses and Other

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Exploration expense	($1.7)	($2.5)	($6.7)	($11.0)
Corporate and administrative expense	(5.2)	(3.5)	(19.8)	(17.4)
Share-based compensation expense	(1.5)	(1.3)	(9.2)	(6.6)
Finance expense	(0.4)	(0.2)	(2.5)	(3.0)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	—	(1.7)	0.3	(4.4)
Other gain (loss)	2.6	(10.1)	5.1	(8.4)

Exploration

Exploration expense mainly relates to expenditures on early-stage exploration projects and corporate exploration support. Exploration expense incurred in the fourth quarter of 2019 related to exploration activities at Mulatos and corporate support, as the majority of spending at Island Gold was capitalized in the quarter. For 2019, exploration expense of $6.7 million related to spending on regional exploration programs at Island Gold and Mulatos, as well as corporate exploration support.

Corporate and administrative

Corporate and administrative costs include expenses relating to the overall management of the business that are not part of direct mine operating costs. These costs are incurred at the corporate office located in Canada. Corporate and administrative costs were were in line with guidance of $20 million, but higher than the prior year due to increased head count, regulatory fees and travel related expenses.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation expense was $1.5 million in the fourth quarter and was consistent with the prior year period. For 2019, share-based compensation of $9.2 million was higher than the prior year due to the impact of an increasing share price on the mark-to-market revaluation of outstanding long-term incentives.

Finance expense

Finance expense was consistent with the prior year.

Foreign exchange gain

During the quarter, a foreign exchange gain of $nil was recorded, as there was minimal impact of the Canadian dollar and Mexican peso relative to the US dollar on foreign denominated net monetary assets and liabilities. On a year-to-date basis, the Company recorded a $0.3 million foreign exchange gain.

The Company applies hedge accounting to its Canadian and Mexican foreign currency option and forward contracts, which reduces the impact of unrealized foreign exchange movements on net earnings. During the fourth quarter, the Company realized a gain of $0.6 million on settled contracts, which was applied against mining and processing costs and capital expenditures. In addition, a mark-to-market gain of $2.4 million on the outstanding hedge position, net of tax, was recorded within other comprehensive income.

The Company will continue to experience non-cash foreign currency gains or losses on monetary assets and liabilities, primarily as a result of fluctuations between the US dollar and both the Canadian dollar and Mexican peso.

Other gains

During the fourth quarter, the Company recorded other gains of $2.6 million compared to a loss of $10.1 million in the prior year period. The gain in the current period is primarily related to an unrealized gain on gold option contracts. For 2019, the gain of $5.1 million was driven by the sale of non-core royalties to Metalla for $8.0 million, partially offset by the unrealized mark-to-market losses on gold option contracts and other one-time charges.

Consolidated Income Tax Expense

The Company is subject to tax in various jurisdictions, including Mexico and Canada. There are a number of factors that can significantly impact the Company's effective tax rate including the geographic distribution of income, varying rates in different jurisdictions, the non-recognition of tax assets, mining allowances, foreign currency exchange rate movements, changes in tax laws and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. Due to the number of factors that can potentially impact the effective tax rate and the sensitivity of the tax provision to these factors, it is expected that the Company's effective tax rate will fluctuate in future periods.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recognized a current tax expense of $12.7 million and a deferred tax expense of $20.1 million, compared to a current tax expense of $17.3 million and deferred tax expense of $16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. Current income tax expense in 2019 was primarily related to income tax and mining taxes in Mexico. The deferred tax expense was primarily driven by the increased use of tax pools compared to accounting depreciation, offset by foreign exchange gains recognized in deferred taxes during the year.

The Company's Mulatos and El Chanate mines in Mexico, as well as the Young-Davidson and Island Gold mines in Canada, pay income taxes based on their tax functional currency which is the Mexican peso and Canadian dollar, respectively. The legal entity financial statements for Mulatos, El Chanate, Young-Davidson and Island Gold include foreign exchange and other income items that differ from the US dollar functional currency financial statements. The total foreign exchange impact recorded within taxes in 2019 was a $13.2 million recovery (2018 - $28.8 million expense).

The total tax expense in 2019 was $32.8 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 25.5%. The income tax rate reconciliation is disclosed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements; significant rate reconciling items include the foreign exchange gain recorded in deferred taxes primarily driven by the impact of the strengthening Canadian dollar on tax pools, the Ontario and Mexican mining tax expense recognized in the year, as well as the derecognition of a deferred tax asset at El Chanate in Mexico.

Financial Condition

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	
Current assets	$394.3	$387.0	Overall, current assets have remained consistent compared to the prior year. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents is mainly attributable to the repurchase and cancellation of $11.4 million of common shares and payment of $15.6 million in dividends during the year. This was partially offset by increased ore inventory and an increase in equity securities
Long-term assets	3,002.2	2,885.2	Long-term assets have increased from the prior year primarily as investments in capital expenditures were partially offset by amortization charges during the period.
Total assets	$3,396.5	$3,272.2	
Current liabilities	$127.3	$131.9	Current liabilities are consistent with the prior period.
Non-current liabilities	573.9	538.0	Non-current financial liabilities are higher than the prior year, primarily due to changes in the deferred income tax liability and an increase in the decommissioning liability.
Total liabilities	$701.2	$669.9	
Shareholders' equity	$2,695.3	$2,602.3	Shareholders' equity for the period increased as a result of net earnings generated in the period, partially offset by dividends paid and the repurchase and cancellation of common shares.
Total liabilities and equity	$3,396.5	$3,272.2	

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's strategy is based on achieving positive cash flow from operations to internally fund operating, capital and project development requirements, and generate returns for its shareholders. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity and capital resources will be substantially determined by the success or failure of the Company's operations, exploration, and development programs, the ability to obtain equity or other sources of financing, the price of gold, and currency exchange rates.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $82.8 million and $22.8 million in equity securities compared to $206.0 million and $7.8 million, respectively, at December 31, 2018. In addition, the Company amended its credit facility in December 2019, and has access to an additional $500 million in liquidity through that facility. In the opinion of management, the Company's liquidity position of $705.6 million at December 31, 2019 comprised of cash and cash equivalents, equity securities and availability under the credit facility, together with cash flows from operations, is sufficient to support the Company's normal operating requirements and capital commitments on an ongoing basis.

Cash Flow

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash flow provided by operating activities	$77.8	$47.4	$260.4	$213.9
Cash flow used in investing activities	(75.3)	(61.5)	(267.6)	(196.6)
Cash flow used in financing activities	(5.8)	(2.6)	(17.0)	(8.8)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	0.5	(2.1)	1.0	(3.3)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(2.8)	(18.8)	(23.2)	5.2
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	185.6	224.8	206.0	200.8
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$182.8	$206.0	$182.8	$206.0

Cash flow provided by operating activities

In the fourth quarter of 2019, operating activities generated cash flow of $77.8 million compared to $47.4 million in the same period in 2018, a 64% increase resulting from improved margins at the Company's operating sites. Cash flow provided by operations before working capital and taxes paid was a record $85.7 million in the fourth quarter, compared to $52.8 million in the prior year period. For the year, operating activities generated $260.4 million compared to $213.9 million in 2018 as a result of higher realized gold prices and lower operating costs, partially offset by a lower number of ounces sold.

Cash flow used in investing activities

For the fourth quarter of 2019, capital expenditures of $72.9 million were higher than expenditures of $61.5 million incurred in the same period in 2018. Capital expenditures were higher at Young-Davidson, focused on the lower mine expansion and the new life-of-mine tailings facility. In addition, Island Gold capital spending increased, as the operation caught up on capital spending from earlier in the year. The Company also invested $2.4 million in equity securities of exploration companies during the fourth quarter. In 2019, the Company invested $263.6 million in capital expenditures compared to $221.5 million in the prior year period, driven by higher capital spending at Young-Davidson and Island Gold.

Cash flow used in financing activities

In the first quarter of 2019, the Company increased its dividend to $0.01 per share, paid quarterly. For the fourth quarter, and for the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company paid $3.9 million and $15.6 million, respectively, a 100% increase compared to dividends paid in 2018.

In the second quarter of 2019, the Company completed a Canadian Development Expense ("CDE") and Canadian Exploration Expense ("CEE") flow-through financing for gross proceeds of $7.5 million. In addition, during the year the Company repurchased and cancelled 2,748,352 common shares under the NCIB at a cost of $11.4 million or $4.17 per share.

Offsetting these outflows, the Company received $7.0 million in proceeds on the exercise of stock option and warrants throughout the year.

Credit Facility

On December 17, 2019, the Company secured amendments to its existing undrawn revolving credit facility (the "Facility"), including an increase in the size of the Facility from $400.0 million to $500.0 million, and extended maturity to December 17, 2023. The Facility bears interest at a rate of Libor plus 1.875% on drawn amounts and stand-by fees of 0.42% on undrawn amounts, based on the Company's net leverage ratio as at December 31, 2019, as defined in the agreement.

The Facility is secured against all of the material present and future assets, property and undertakings of the Company. The Facility contains various covenants customary for a loan facility of this nature, including limits on indebtedness, asset sales and liens. It contains financial covenant tests that include (a) a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.0:1.0 and (b) a maximum net leverage ratio of 3.5:1.0, both as defined in the agreement. As at December 31, 2019, the Company is in compliance with the covenants and the Facility is fully undrawn.

The Company incurred costs of $1.2 million in 2019 to extend the Facility. These costs will be amortized into net earnings over the term of the Facility.

Contractual Obligations	Less than 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Operating and financing leases	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	127.3	—	—	—	127.3
Decommissioning liability	2.0	2.1	—	62.0	66.1
Contract mining	24.8	50.6	3.5	—	78.9
Capital commitments	44.0	—	—	—	44.0
	$199.3	$53.4	$4.2	$62.6	$319.5

Outstanding Share Data

	February 19, 2020
Common shares	391,080,237
Stock options	5,012,196
Deferred share units	689,339
Performance share units	1,082,153
Restricted share units	1,668,824
	399,532,749

Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions during the year other than those disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Financial Instruments

The Company seeks to manage its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates by entering into derivative financial instruments from time to time.

Commodity option and forward contracts

As at December 31, 2019, the Company held option contracts to protect against the risk of a decrease in the value of the gold price on a portion of gold sales. These option contracts ensure a minimum average realized gold price of $1,420 per ounce and a maximum average realized gold price of$1,658 per ounce, regardless of the movement in gold prices during 2020.

The following gold collar contracts are outstanding as of December 31, 2019:

Period Covered	Ounces subject to contract	Average purchase put option	Average sold call option
2020	70,050	$1,420	$1,658

The fair value of these contracts was a liability of$0.7 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - liability of $0.1 million). The options mature throughout 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company realized a loss of$5.9 million related to the settlement of option contracts which are recognized in operating revenues on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (2018 - realized gain of $3.9 million). Total unrealized losses for the year ended December 31, 2019 was $6.5 million (2018 - unrealized losses of$0.6 million). The Company has elected to not apply hedge accounting to the gold option contracts, with changes in fair value recorded in net earnings.

Foreign currency contracts

As at December 31, 2019, the Company held option contracts to protect against the risk of an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar and Mexican peso versus the US dollar. These option contracts are for the purchase of local currencies and the sale of US dollars, which settle on a monthly basis, and are summarized as follows:

Canadian dollar contracts

Period Covered	Contract type	Contracts (CAD$ Millions)	Average minimum rate (USD/CAD)	Average maximum rate (USD/CAD)
2020	Collars	177.0	1.31	1.35

Mexican Peso contracts

Period Covered	Contract type	Contracts (MXN Millions)	Average minimum rate (MXN/USD)	Average maximum rate (MXN/USD)
2020	Collars	1,005.0	19.57	22.12

The fair value of these contracts was an asset of $3.3 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - liability of $4.7 million). For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company realized gains of $1.5 million on the foreign currency contracts (for the year ended December 31, 2018 - realized gains of $3.9 million).

Fuel contracts

The Company enters into option contracts to economically hedge against the risk of an increase in the price of diesel fuel. These option contracts are for the purchase of New York Harbour Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel ("ULSD") contracts, which settle on a monthly basis. The Company believes this is an appropriate manner to manage price risk.

As at December 31, 2019, there were no outstanding diesel fuel contracts.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company has an unrealized gain of $0.5 million recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the fuel hedges. The Company did not recognize any ineffectiveness on the hedging instruments.

Summary of Quarterly Financial and Operating Results

	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Gold ounces produced	122,100	121,900	125,200	125,300	125,600	124,000	126,500	128,900
Gold ounces sold	127,148	119,392	128,457	119,705	131,161	119,401	129,272	130,045
Operating Revenues	$186.0	$172.9	$168.1	$156.1	$163.1	$146.7	$168.9	$173.1
Earnings (loss) from operations	$41.6	$37.5	$28.2	$18.7	($51.3)	$0.6	$9.6	$18.5
Net earnings (loss)	$38.0	$17.7	$23.6	$16.8	($71.5)	$7.2	($8.9)	$0.6
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	$0.10	$0.05	$0.06	$0.04	($0.18)	$0.02	($0.02)	$0.00
Adjusted net earnings (1)	$32.1	$23.4	$17.7	$10.3	$4.3	($1.9)	$4.9	$12.3
Adjusted earnings per share, basic (1)	$0.08	$0.06	$0.05	$0.03	$0.01	$—	$0.01	$0.03
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (1)	$88.4	$78.4	$69.1	$60.5	$43.0	$41.7	$51.9	$58.6
Cash provided by operating activities	$77.8	$67.9	$72.3	$42.4	$47.4	$45.2	$62.5	$58.8
Average realized gold price	$1,463	$1,448	$1,309	$1,304	$1,244	$1,229	$1,307	$1,331

(1) Refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures" disclosure at the end of this MD&A for a description and calculation of these measures.

Since the acquisition of Island Gold in the fourth quarter of 2017, quarterly production and gold ounces sold have been relatively consistent. As a result, revenues have also been consistent, with fluctuations resulting from changes in the gold price for the period, which has trended higher over the past three quarters of 2019 resulting in record revenue in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Earnings from operations and cash flow from operating activities have improved since Q1 2018 as a result of a higher gold price and lower operating costs, resulting in higher margins on ounces produced and record cash flow from operations in the fourth quarter of 2019. Earnings from operations and net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 were significantly lower as it was impacted by one-time, non-cash items, including a non-cash inventory impairment charge at El Chanate.

Non-GAAP Measures and Additional GAAP Measures

The Company has included certain non-GAAP financial measures to supplement its Consolidated Financial Statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS, including the following:

- adjusted net earnings and adjusted earnings per share;
- cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital and taxes received;
- Company-wide free cash flow;
- total mine-site free cash flow;
- mine-site free cash flow;
- total cash cost per ounce of gold sold;
- all-in sustaining cost ("AISC") per ounce of gold sold;
- mine-site all-in sustaining cost ("Mine-site AISC") per ounce of gold sold;
- sustaining and non-sustaining capital expenditures; and
- earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization

The Company believes that these measures, together with measures determined in accordance with IFRS, provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management's determination of the components of non-GAAP and additional measures are evaluated on a periodic basis influenced by new items and transactions, a review of investor uses and new regulations as applicable. Any changes in to the measures are dully noted and retrospectively applied as applicable.

Adjusted Net Earnings and Adjusted Earnings per Share

“Adjusted net earnings” and “adjusted earnings per share” are non-GAAP financial measures with no standard meaning under IFRS which exclude the following from net earnings:

- Foreign exchange gain (loss)
- Items included in other gain (loss)
- Certain non-reoccurring items
- Foreign exchange gain (loss) recorded in deferred tax expense

Net earnings have been adjusted, including the associated tax impact, for the group of costs in “Other loss” on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Transactions within this grouping are: the fair value changes on non-hedged derivatives; the renunciation of flow-through exploration expenditures; and loss on disposal of assets. The adjusted entries are also impacted for tax to the extent that the underlying entries are impacted for tax in the unadjusted net earnings.

The Company uses adjusted net earnings for its own internal purposes. Management’s internal budgets and forecasts and public guidance do not reflect the items which have been excluded from the determination of adjusted net earnings. Consequently, the presentation of adjusted net earnings enables shareholders to better understand the underlying operating performance of the core mining business through the eyes of management. Management periodically evaluates the components of adjusted net earnings based on an internal assessment of performance measures that are useful for evaluating the operating performance of our business and a review of the non-GAAP measures used by mining industry analysts and other mining companies.

Adjusted net earnings is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. It should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flows from operations as determined under IFRS. The following table reconciles this non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2017
Net earnings (loss)	$38.0	($71.5)	$96.1	($72.6)	$26.6
Adjustments:					
Impairment of El Chanate inventory	—	64.0	—	64.0	—
Tax impact on Impairment of El Chanate inventory	—	(14.1)	—	(14.1)	—
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	—	1.7	(0.3)	4.4	5.0
Other gain	(2.6)	10.1	(5.1)	8.4	3.1
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) recorded in deferred tax expense	(8.6)	14.1	(13.2)	28.8	(22.5)
Transaction costs related to the Richmont acquisition	—	—	—	—	3.8
Acquisition fair value adjustment on Richmont acquisition	—	—	—	—	1.3
Loss on redemption of senior secured notes	—	—	—	—	29.1
Other income tax and mining tax adjustments	5.3	—	6.0	0.7	(7.5)
Adjusted net earnings	$32.1	$4.3	$83.5	$19.6	$38.9
Adjusted earnings per share - basic and diluted	$0.08	$0.01	$0.21	$0.05	$0.13

Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Changes in Working Capital and Cash Taxes

"Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital and cash taxes" is a non-GAAP performance measure that could provide an indication of the Company's ability to generate cash flows from operations, and is calculated by adding back the change in working capital and taxes received to "Cash provided by (used in) operating activities" as presented on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. "Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital" is a non-GAAP financial measure with no standard meaning under IFRS.

The following table reconciles the non-GAAP measure to the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities	$77.8	$47.4	$260.4	$213.9
Add (less): Changes in working capital and cash taxes	7.9	5.4	36.5	(1.2)
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital and cash taxes	**$85.7**	**$52.8**	**$296.9**	**$212.7**

Company-wide Free Cash Flow

"Company-wide free cash flow" is a non-GAAP performance measure calculated from the consolidated operating cash flow, less consolidated mineral property, plant and equipment expenditures. The Company believes this to be a useful indicator of our ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash company-wide. Company-wide free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other mining companies. Company-wide free cash flow should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities	$77.8	$47.4	$260.4	$213.9
Less: mineral property, plant and equipment expenditures	(72.9)	(61.5)	(263.6)	(221.5)
Company-wide free cash flow	**$4.9**	**($14.1)**	**($3.2)**	**($7.6)**

Mine-site Free Cash Flow

"Mine-site free cash flow" is a non-GAAP financial performance measure calculated as cash flow from mine-site operating activities, less mineral property, plant and equipment expenditures. The Company believes this to be a useful indicator of our ability to operate without reliance on additional borrowing or usage of existing cash. Mine-site free cash flow is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures of performance presented by other mining companies. Mine-site free cash flow should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Total Mine-Site Free Cash Flow

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
(in millions)				
Cash flow from operating activities	$77.8	$47.4	$260.4	$213.9
Add: operating cash flow used by non-mine site activity	1.6	9.6	24.3	31.1
Cash flow from operating mine-sites	**$79.4**	**$57.0**	**$284.7**	**$245.0**
Mineral property, plant and equipment expenditure	$72.9	$61.5	$263.6	$221.5
Less: capital expenditures from development projects, and corporate	(11.7)	(9.7)	(40.6)	(32.9)
Capital expenditure from mine-sites	**$61.2**	**$51.8**	**$223.0**	**$188.6**
Total mine-site free cash flow	**$18.2**	**$5.2**	**$61.7**	**$56.4**

Young-Davidson Mine-Site Free Cash Flow

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
(in millions)				
Cash flow from operating activities	$38.9	$23.6	$112.7	$97.5
Mineral property, plant and equipment expenditure	(27.0)	(23.1)	(99.9)	(86.6)
Mine-site free cash flow	**$11.9**	**$0.5**	**$12.8**	**$10.9**

Mulatos Mine-Site Free Cash Flow

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
(in millions)				
Cash flow from operating activities	$10.5	$14.7	$41.5	$71.0
Mineral property, plant and equipment expenditure	(9.5)	(11.8)	(54.2)	(35.3)
Mine-site free cash flow	**$1.0**	**$2.9**	**($12.7)**	**$35.7**

Island Gold Mine-Site Free Cash Flow

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
(in millions)				
Cash flow from operating activities	$34.1	$16.3	$133.4	$75.9
Mineral property, plant and equipment expenditure	(24.7)	(16.8)	(68.9)	(66.1)
Mine-site free cash flow	**$9.4**	**($0.5)**	**$64.5**	**$9.8**

El Chanate Mine-Site Free Cash Flow				
	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(in millions)				
Cash flow from operating activities	($4.1)	$2.4	($2.9)	$0.6
Mineral property, plant and equipment expenditure	—	(0.1)	—	(0.6)
Mine-site free cash flow	**($4.1)**	**$2.3**	**($2.9)**	**$—**

Total Cash Costs per ounce

Total cash costs per ounce is a non-GAAP term typically used by gold mining companies to assess the level of gross margin available to the Company by subtracting these costs from the unit price realized during the period. This non-GAAP term is also used to assess the ability of a mining company to generate cash flow from operations. Total cash costs per ounce includes mining and processing costs plus applicable royalties, and net of by-product revenue and net realizable value adjustments. Total cash costs per ounce is exclusive of exploration costs.

Total cash costs per ounce is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other mining companies. It should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. The measure is not necessarily indicative of cash flow from operations under IFRS or operating costs presented under IFRS.

All-in Sustaining Costs per ounce and Mine-site All-in Sustaining Costs

The Company adopted an "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" non-GAAP performance measure in accordance with the World Gold Council published in June 2013. The Company believes the measure more fully defines the total costs associated with producing gold; however, this performance measure has no standardized meaning. Accordingly, there may be some variation in the method of computation of "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" as determined by the Company compared with other mining companies. In this context, "all-in sustaining costs per ounce" for the consolidated Company reflects total mining and processing costs, corporate and administrative costs, share-based compensation, exploration costs, sustaining capital, and other operating costs.

For the purposes of calculating "mine-site all-in sustaining costs" at the individual mine-sites, the Company does not include an allocation of corporate and administrative costs and share-based compensation, as detailed in the reconciliations below.

Sustaining capital expenditures are expenditures that do not increase annual gold ounce production at a mine site and excludes all expenditures at the Company's development projects as well as certain expenditures at the Company's operating sites that are deemed expansionary in nature. For each mine-site reconciliation, corporate and administrative costs, and non-site specific costs are not included in the all-in sustaining cost per ounce calculation.

All-in sustaining costs per gold ounce is intended to provide additional information only and does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other mining companies. It should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The measure is not necessarily indicative of cash flow from operations under IFRS or operating costs presented under IFRS.

Total Cash Costs and All-in Sustaining Costs per Ounce Reconciliation Tables

The following tables reconciles these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measures on a Company-wide and individual mine-site basis.

Total Cash Costs and AISC Reconciliation - Company-wide	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2017
(in millions, except ounces and per ounce figures)					
Mining and processing	$87.4	$96.2	$339.0	$387.2	$315.6
Royalties	4.4	4.8	17.4	21.6	15.6
Total cash costs	$91.8	$101.0	$356.4	$408.8	$331.2
Gold ounces sold	127,148	131,161	494,702	509,879	430,115
Total cash costs per ounce	**$722**	**$770**	**$720**	**$802**	**$770**
Total cash costs	$91.8	$101.0	$356.4	$408.8	$331.2
Corporate and administrative[1]	5.2	3.5	19.8	17.4	15.5
Sustaining capital expenditures[2]	23.3	21.4	76.8	63.8	42.7
Share-based compensation	1.5	1.3	9.2	6.6	6.2
Sustaining exploration	1.2	0.9	5.4	4.8	3.9
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	0.6	0.8	2.8	3.0	2.7
Realized gains on FX options	—	—	—	—	(0.8)
Total all-in sustaining costs	$123.6	$128.9	$470.4	$504.4	$401.4
Gold ounces sold	127,148	131,161	494,702	509,879	430,115
All-in sustaining costs per ounce	**$972**	**$983**	**$951**	**$989**	**$933**

(1) Corporate and administrative expenses exclude expenses incurred at development properties.
(2) Sustaining capital expenditures are defined as those expenditures which do not increase annual gold ounce production at a mine site and exclude all expenditures at growth projects and certain expenditures at operating sites which are deemed expansionary in nature. Total sustaining capital for the period is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2017
(in millions)					
Capital expenditures per cash flow statement	$72.9	$61.5	$263.6	$221.5	$162.5
Less: non-sustaining capital expenditures at:					
Young-Davidson	(10.6)	(12.3)	(53.7)	(50.8)	(46.2)
Mulatos	(8.3)	(9.3)	(47.7)	(28.1)	(38.4)
Island Gold	(19.0)	(8.8)	(44.8)	(45.9)	(3.1)
Corporate and other	(11.7)	(9.7)	(40.6)	(32.9)	(32.1)
Sustaining capital expenditures	$23.3	$21.4	$76.8	$63.8	$42.7

Young-Davidson Total Cash Costs and Mine-site AISC Reconciliation	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(in millions, except ounces and per ounce figures)				
Mining and processing	$38.1	$38.7	$146.6	$149.0
Royalties	1.5	1.0	4.4	3.6
Total cash costs	$39.6	$39.7	$151.0	$152.6
Gold ounces sold	51,694	51,944	188,785	185,593
Total cash costs per ounce	**$766**	**$764**	**$800**	**$822**
Total cash costs	$39.6	$39.7	$151.0	$152.6
Sustaining capital expenditures	16.4	10.8	46.2	35.8
Sustaining exploration	—	0.1	0.3	0.2
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	—	—	0.1	0.2
Total all-in sustaining costs	$56.0	$50.6	$197.6	$188.8
Gold ounces sold	51,694	51,944	188,785	185,593
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce	**$1,083**	**$974**	**$1,047**	**$1,017**

Mulatos Total Cash Costs and Mine-site AISC Reconciliation	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(in millions, except ounces and per ounce figures)				
Mining and processing	$27.8	$28.7	$107.8	$125.9
Royalties	0.2	2.1	3.1	11.8
Total cash costs	$28.0	$30.8	$110.9	$137.7
Gold ounces sold	34,127	38,819	141,496	175,104
Total cash costs per ounce	**$820**	**$793**	**$784**	**$786**
Total cash costs	$28.0	$30.8	$110.9	$137.7
Sustaining capital expenditures	1.2	2.5	6.5	7.2
Sustaining exploration	0.7	0.3	3.1	2.6
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.2
Total all-in sustaining costs	$30.4	$34.2	$122.8	$149.7
Gold ounces sold	34,127	38,819	141,496	175,104
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce	**$891**	**$881**	**$868**	**$855**

Island Gold Total Cash Costs and Mine-site AISC Reconciliation	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(in millions, except ounces and per ounce figures)				
Mining and processing	$17.4	$15.5	$64.2	$56.0
Royalties	2.7	1.7	9.9	6.2
Total cash costs	$20.1	$17.2	$74.1	$62.2
Gold ounces sold	39,652	30,199	149,746	105,520
Total cash costs per ounce	**$507**	**$570**	**$495**	**$589**
Total cash costs	$20.1	$17.2	$74.1	$62.2
Sustaining capital expenditures	5.7	8.0	24.1	20.2
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	0.1	—	0.1	—
Total all-in sustaining costs	$25.9	$25.2	$98.3	$82.4
Gold ounces sold	39,652	30,199	149,746	105,520
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce	**$653**	**$834**	**$656**	**$781**

El Chanate Total Cash Costs and Mine-site AISC Reconciliation	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(in millions, except ounces and per ounce figures)				
Mining and processing	$4.1	$13.3	$20.4	$56.3
Total cash costs	$4.1	$13.3	$20.4	$56.3
Gold ounces sold	1,675	10,199	14,675	43,662
Total cash costs per ounce	**$2,448**	**$1,304**	**$1,390**	**$1,289**
Total cash costs	$4.1	$13.3	$20.4	$56.3
Sustaining capital expenditures	—	0.1	—	0.6
Accretion of decommissioning liabilities	—	0.2	0.3	0.6
Total all-in sustaining costs	$4.1	$13.6	$20.7	$57.5
Gold ounces sold	1,675	10,199	14,675	43,662
Mine-site all-in sustaining costs per ounce	**$2,448**	**$1,333**	**$1,411**	**$1,317**

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization ("EBITDA")

EBITDA represents net earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. EBITDA is an indicator of the Company's ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations, and fund capital expenditures.

EBITDA does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other mining companies. It should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA to the consolidated financial statements:

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Net earnings (loss)	$38.0	($71.5)	$96.1	($72.6)
Add back:				
Finance expense	0.4	0.2	2.5	3.0
Amortization	44.2	42.1	165.0	166.6
Impairment of El Chanate inventory	—	64.0	—	64.0
Loss on redemption of senior secured notes	—	—	—	—
Deferred income tax expense	11.6	8.8	20.1	16.9
Current income tax (recovery) expense	(5.8)	(0.6)	12.7	17.3
EBITDA	**$88.4**	**$43.0**	**$296.4**	**$195.2**

Additional GAAP Measures

Additional GAAP measures are presented on the face of the Company's consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) and are not meant to be a substitute for other subtotals or totals presented in accordance with IFRS, but rather should be evaluated in conjunction with such IFRS measures. The following additional GAAP measures are used and are intended to provide an indication of the Company's mine and operating performance:

- *Earnings from operations* -represents the amount of earnings before net finance income/expense, foreign exchange gain/loss, other income/loss, loss on redemption of senior secured notes and income tax expense

Accounting Estimates, Policies and Changes

Many of the amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position require management to make estimates and judgements. Accounting estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Critical accounting estimates

The following is a list of the accounting estimates that the Company believes are critical, due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates or assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liabilities, revenue or expense being reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

- The Company accounts for its ore stockpiles and in-process precious metals inventory using a process flow for applicable costs appropriate to the physical transformation of ore through the mining, crushing, leaching from heap leach operations, milling and gold recovery process. The Company estimates the expected ultimate recovery based on laboratory tests and ongoing analysis of leach pad kinetics in order to estimate the recoverable metals at the end of each accounting period. If the Company determines at any time that the ultimate recovery should be adjusted downward, then the Company will adjust the average carrying value of a unit of metal content in the in-process inventory and adjust upward on a prospective basis the unit cost of subsequent production. Should an upward adjustment in the average carrying value of a unit of metal result in the carrying value exceeding the realizable value of the metal, the Company would write down the carrying value to the realizable value.

- The Company values inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable value relies on forecasted gold prices, estimated grades of ore on stockpiles and heap leach pads, forecasted exchange rates, and estimated costs to complete the processing of ore inventory.

- The Company makes estimates of the quantities of proven and probable mineral reserves of its mines and the portion of mineral resources expected to be ultimately converted to mineral reserves. The estimation of quantities of mineral reserves and mineral

resources is complex, requiring significant subjective assumptions that arise from the evaluation of geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for a given ore body. This data could change over time as a result of numerous factors, including new information gained from development activities, evolving production history and a reassessment of the viability of production under different economic conditions. Mineral reserve estimates are used in the calculation of depletion expense and to calculate the recoverable amount of a CGU, and to forecast the expected life of a mine.

- The Company forecasts prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs, discount rates, and recovery rates. These estimates may change the economic status of mineral reserves and may result in mineral reserves and mineral resources being revised. In addition, these estimates are used to calculate the recoverable amount of a CGU for the purpose of impairment testing.

- The Company amortizes its property, plant and equipment, net of residual value, over the estimated useful life of each asset, not to exceed the life of the mine at which the asset is utilized. The Company uses estimated proven and probable mineral reserves, and an estimate of mineral resources as the basis for amortizing certain mineral property, plant and equipment. The physical life of these assets, and related components, may differ from the Company's estimate, which would impact amortization and depletion expense.

- The Company makes estimates of the likelihood of whether or not all or some portion of each deferred income tax asset and investment tax credits will be realized, which is impacted by interpretation of tax laws and regulations, historic and future expected levels of taxable income, timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences, and tax planning initiatives. Levels of future taxable income are affected by, among other things, market gold prices, production costs, quantities of proven and probable gold reserves, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates.

- The Company makes estimates of the timing and amount of expenditures required to settle the Company's decommissioning liabilities. The principal factors that can cause expected future expenditures to change are: the construction of new processing facilities; changes in the quantities of material in reserves and a corresponding change in the life of mine plan; changing ore characteristics that ultimately impact the environment; changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required; and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, as the end of the mine life nears, the reliability of expected cash flows increases, but earlier in the mine life, the estimation of a decommissioning liability is inherently more subjective.

Critical accounting judgements

The following are critical judgements that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies that may have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

- The Company makes judgements about whether or not indicators of impairment, or indicators of a reversal of impairment, exist at each reporting period. This determination impacts whether or not a detailed impairment assessment is performed at the reporting date. These judgements did not impact CGUs at December 31, 2019, or for December 31, 2018.

Accounting Policies and Changes

The Company adopted the following accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards, effective January 1, 2019:

The Company adopted IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") on January 1, 2019. The objective of IFRS 16 is to recognize substantially all leases on balance sheet for lessees. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a "right-of-use" asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach which does not require restatement of comparative periods. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17"), and IFRIC 4, Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease ("IFRIC 4").

Refer to note 3 of the the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, for detail on the IFRS 16 accounting policy and transitional disclosure.

The Company adopted IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC 23") on January 1, 2019 with retrospective application. IFRIC 23 clarifies the recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The effect of uncertain tax treatments are recognized at the most likely amount or expected value. The adoption of IFRIC 23 had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019. In making the assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on a review of internal control procedures at the end of the period covered by this MD&A, management determined internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2019.

KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and has expressed their opinion in their report included with our annual consolidated financial statements filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting with exception of the implementation of a new ERP system at the Company's Young-Davidson Mine and Island Gold Mine. The Company implemented the ERP system to improve standardization and automation, and not in response to a deficiency in its internal control over financial reporting. The Company believes that the implementation of the ERP system and related changes to internal controls will enhance its internal controls over financial reporting while providing the ability to scale its business in the future. Management employed appropriate procedures to ensure internal controls were in place during and after the conversion.

Disclosure Controls

Management is also responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have each evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2019 and have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were appropriately designed and operating effectively as at December 31, 2019.

Risk Factors and Uncertainties

Risk Factors

The following is a discussion of risk factors relevant to the Company's operations and future financial performance. Additional risks not currently known by the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company's operations. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below as well as the other information contained and incorporated by reference in this MD&A.

The financing, exploration, development and mining of any of the Company's properties is subject to a number of risk factors, including, among other things, the price of gold, laws and regulations, political conditions, currency fluctuations, and the ability to hire qualified people and to obtain necessary services in jurisdictions where the Company operates. Before deciding to invest in securities of the Company, investors should consider carefully such risks and uncertainties.

Commodity and Currency Risk

In recent years financial conditions have been characterized by volatility, which in turn has resulted in volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, tightening of the credit market, increased counterparty risk, and volatility in the prices of publicly traded entities. The volatility in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates directly impacts the Company's revenues, earnings and cash flow.

The volatility of the price of gold and the price of other metals could have a negative impact on the Company's future operations.

The value of the Company's mineral resources and future operating profit and loss is significantly impacted by fluctuations in gold prices, over which the Company has no control. A reduction in the price of gold may prevent the Company's properties from being economically mined or result in the write-off of assets whose value is impaired as a result of low gold prices. The price of gold may also have a significant influence on the market price of the Company's common shares. The price of gold is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as the level of inflation, fluctuation of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional demand, sale of gold by central banks and the political and economic conditions of major gold producing countries throughout the world.

In addition to adversely affecting the Company's reserve and resource estimates and financial condition, declining metal prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project, and the Company may determine that it is not feasible to continue commercial production at some or all of its current projects. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays and/or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed, which may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time the Company may engage in commodity hedging transactions intended to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in commodity prices, but there is no assurance that any such commodity-hedging transactions designed to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in metal prices will be successful. Hedging may not protect adequately against declines in the price of the hedged metal. Furthermore, although hedging may protect the Company from a decline in the price of the metal being hedged, it may also prevent it from benefiting from price increases.

The Company is subject to currency fluctuations that may adversely affect the financial position of the Company.

The Company is subject to currency risks. The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, which is exposed to fluctuations against other currencies. The Company's mining operations are located in Canada and Mexico, with additional development stage assets in Canada, the United States, Mexico and Turkey, and as such many of its expenditures and obligations are denominated in Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos, Turkish lira and Euros. The Company maintains its principal office in Toronto (Canada), maintains cash accounts in U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos and Turkish lira and has monetary assets and liabilities in U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos and Turkish lira.

The Company's operating results and cash flow are significantly affected by changes in the U.S./Canadian dollar and U.S./Mexican peso exchange rates. Revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, while most expenses are currently denominated in Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos. Exchange rate movements can therefore have a significant impact on most of the Company's costs. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies against the U.S. dollar can increase the costs of production at Alamos' mines, making these mines less profitable.

From time to time the Company may engage in foreign exchange hedging transactions intended to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, but there is no assurance that any such hedging transactions designed to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in exchange rates will be successful and as such, operating costs and capital expenditures may be adversely impacted.

Financial, Finance and Tax Risks

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company may use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. The Company does not purchase derivative financial instruments for speculative investment purposes.

The Company's revolving credit facility contains a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on the Company and may limit its ability to engage in acts that may be in the Company's long-term best interest.

If utilized, the Company's failure to comply with covenants in its revolving credit facility could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of such debt. The restrictions include, without limitation, restrictions on its ability to:

- Incur additional indebtedness;
- Pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem its capital stock;
- Prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt;
- Make loans and investments;
- Sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of assets;
- Incur or permit to exist certain liens;
- Enter into certain transactions with affiliates;
- Enter into agreements restricting its subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; and
- Consolidate, amalgamate, merge or sell all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations due over available financial assets at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available cash reserves and credit in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The total cost and planned timing of acquisitions and/or other development or construction projects is not currently determinable and it is not currently known whether the Company will require external financing in future periods.

In order to finance future operations, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into shares.

The Company cannot predict the potential need or size of future issuances of common shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into shares or the effect, if any, that this would have on the market price of the Company's common shares. Any transaction involving the issuance of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective security holders.

The Company is subject to taxation in multiple jurisdictions and adverse changes to the taxation laws of such jurisdictions could have a material adverse effect on its profitability.

The Company has operations and conducts business in multiple jurisdictions and it is subject to the taxation laws of each such jurisdiction. These taxation laws are complicated and subject to change. The Company may also be subject to review, audit and assessment in the ordinary course. Any such changes in taxation law or reviews and assessments could result in higher taxes being payable or require payment of taxes due from previous years, which could adversely affect the Company's profitability. Taxes may also adversely affect the Company's ability to repatriate earnings and otherwise deploy its assets.

The Company may not be able to obtain the external financing necessary to continue its exploration and development activities on its mineral properties.

The ability of the Company to continue the exploration and development of its property interests will be dependent upon its ability to increase revenues from its existing production and planned expansions, and potentially raise significant additional financing thereafter. The sources of external financing that the Company may use for these purposes may include project debt, corporate debt or equity offerings. There is no assurance that the financing alternative chosen by the Company will be available to the Company, on favourable terms or at all. Depending on the alternative chosen, the Company may have less control over the management of its projects. There is no assurance that the Company will successfully increase revenues from existing and expanded production. Should the Company not be able to obtain such financing and increase its revenues, it may become unable to acquire and retain its exploration properties and carry out exploration and development on such properties, and its title interests in such properties may be adversely affected or lost entirely.

Production, Mining and Operating Risks

The Company is, and expects to continue to be, dependent on three mines for all of its commercial production.

The Young-Davidson, Island Gold and Mulatos Mines account for all of the Company's current commercial production and are expected to continue to account for all of its commercial production in the near term. Any adverse condition affecting mining, processing conditions, expansion plans or ongoing permitting at Young-Davidson, Island Gold or Mulatos could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and results of operations.

Forecasts of future production are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and actual production may be less than estimated.

The Company prepares estimates of future production for its operating mines. The Company cannot give any assurance that it will achieve its production estimates. The failure of the Company to achieve its production estimates could have a material and adverse effect on future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition. These production estimates are dependent on, among other things, the accuracy of mineral reserve estimates, leach pad inventory, assumptions with respect to development and expansion activities, the accuracy of assumptions regarding ore grades and recovery rates, ground conditions, physical characteristics of ores, such as hardness and the presence or absence of particular metallurgical characteristics and the accuracy of estimated rates and costs of mining and processing.

The Company's actual production may vary from its estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different ore grades from those planned; mine failures, slope failures or equipment failures; industrial accidents; natural phenomena (including consequences of climate change) such as inclement weather conditions, floods, droughts, rock slides and earthquakes; encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions; changes in power costs and potential power shortages; shortages of principal supplies needed for operation, including explosives, fuels, chemical reagents, water, equipment parts and lubricants; labour shortages or strikes; civil disobedience and protests; and restrictions or regulations imposed by government agencies or other changes in the regulatory environments. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties, interruptions in production, injury or death to persons, damage to property of the Company or others, monetary losses and legal liabilities. These factors may cause a mineral deposit that has been mined profitably in the past to become unprofitable, forcing the Company to cease production. It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase. Depending on the price of gold or other minerals, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or, if commenced, to continue commercial production at a particular site.

Mining operations and facilities are intensive users of electricity and carbon-based fuels. Energy prices can be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including global and regional supply and demand, political and economic conditions, and applicable regulatory regimes. The prices of various sources of energy may increase significantly from current levels. An increase

in energy prices for which the Company is not hedged could materially adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's production costs are also affected by the prices of commodities consumed or used in operations, such as lime, cyanide and explosives. The prices of such commodities are influenced by supply and demand trends affecting the mining industry in general and other factors outside the Company's control. Increases in the price for materials consumed in mining and production activities could materially adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Risks and costs relating to development, ongoing construction and changes to existing mining operations and development projects.

The Company's ability to meet development and production schedules and cost estimates for its development and expansion projects cannot be assured. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Company is in the process of completing a ramp-up and expansion at both the Young-Davidson and Island Gold Mines, including specifically the tie-in of the upper and lower mines at Young-Davidson Mine, the development of its La Yaqui Grande deposit near the Mulatos Mine in Mexico and the construction (suspended) of its Kirazli Mine in Turkey. Technical considerations, delays in obtaining governmental approvals, inability to obtain financing or other factors - including specifically to the foregoing - could cause delays in current mining operations or in developing properties. Such delays could materially affect the financial performance of the Company.

The Company prepares estimates of operating costs and/or capital costs for each operation and project. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Development projects are uncertain and it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those estimated for a project prior to production.

Alamos has a number of development stage projects in Canada, Mexico, the United States and Turkey. Mine development projects require significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible. Development projects are subject to the completion of successful feasibility studies and environmental assessments, issuance of necessary governmental permits and availability of adequate financing. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as: estimation of mineral reserves, anticipated metallurgical recoveries, environmental considerations and permitting, future gold prices, and anticipated capital and operating costs of these projects. Our development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future production and cash operating costs. Particularly for development projects, estimates of proven and probable mineral reserves and cash operating costs are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques, and feasibility studies that derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of gold from the ore, estimated operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. As a result, it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those currently estimated for a project prior to production.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of a project: unanticipated changes in grade and tonnes of ore to be mined and processed, unanticipated adverse geological conditions, unanticipated metallurgical recovery problems, incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made, availability of labour, costs of processing and refining facilities, availability of economic sources of power, adequacy of water supply, availability of surface on which to locate processing and refining facilities, adequate access to the site, unanticipated transportation costs, government regulations (including regulations with respect to the environment, prices, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation of minerals, environmental), fluctuations in gold prices, and accidents, labour actions and force majeure events.

It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, and delays can often occur at the start of production. It is likely that actual results for our projects will differ from current estimates and assumptions, and these differences may be material. In addition, experience from actual mining or processing operations may identify new or unexpected conditions that could reduce production below, or increase capital or operating costs above, current estimates. If actual results are less favourable than currently estimated, our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

The figures for the Company's reserves and resources are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and may yield less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated.

The Company must continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. Reserves can be replaced by expanding known orebodies, locating new deposits or making acquisitions. Exploration is highly speculative in nature. Alamos' exploration projects involve many risks and are frequently unsuccessful. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change.

The Company's mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of gold or other minerals from mineral resources or mineral reserves will in fact be realized. There can also be no assurance that an identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be economically exploited. Additionally, no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that

the indicated level of recovery will be realized. These estimates may require adjustments or downward revisions based upon further exploration or development work or actual production experience.

Estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ dramatically from that indicated by results of drilling, sampling and other similar examinations. Short term factors relating to mineral resources and mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations.

Material changes in mineral resources and mineral reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. There is a risk that depletion of reserves will not be offset by discoveries, acquisitions or the conversion of mineral resources into mineral reserves. The mineral base of Alamos' mines may decline if reserves are mined without adequate replacement and the Company may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine lives, based on current production rates.

Mineral resources and mineral reserves are reported as general indicators of mine life. Mineral resources and mineral reserves should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation and estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. Until ore is actually mined and processed, mineral reserves and grades must be considered as estimates only.

In addition, the quantity of mineral resources and mineral reserves may vary depending on mineral prices. Extended declines in market prices for gold, silver and copper may render portions of the Company's mineralization uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization. Any material change in mineral resources and mineral reserves, grades or stripping ratios may affect the economic viability of the Company's projects.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates for properties that have not commenced production are based, in many instances, on limited and widely spaced drill hole information, which is not necessarily indicative of the conditions between and around drill holes. Accordingly, such mineral resource estimates may require revision as more drilling information becomes available or as actual production experience is gained. No assurance can be given that any part or all of mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves.

Legal, Permitting, Regulatory, Title and Political Risk

The Company's operating and development properties are located in jurisdictions that are subject to changes in economic and political conditions and regulations in those countries.

The economics of the mining and extraction of precious metals are affected by many factors, including the costs of mining and processing operations, variations of grade of ore discovered or mined, fluctuations in metal prices, foreign exchange rates and the prices of goods and services, applicable laws and regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting goods and services. Depending on the price of minerals, the Company may determine that it is neither profitable nor advisable to acquire or develop properties, or to continue mining activities.

The Company's mineral properties are located in Canada, Mexico, Turkey and the USA. Economic and political conditions in these countries could adversely affect the business activities of the Company. These conditions are beyond the Company's control, and there can be no assurances that any mitigating actions by the Company will be effective.

Changing laws and regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions may increase the costs related to the Company's activities including the cost of maintaining its properties. Operations may also be affected to varying degrees by changes in government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, royalties, expropriation of property, environmental legislation (including specifically legislation enacted to address climate change) and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Economic instability could result from current global economic conditions and could contribute to currency volatility and potential increases to income tax rates, both of which could significantly impact the Company's profitability.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. Regulators have broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with regulations or standards.

Risk factors specific to certain jurisdictions are described throughout, including specifically: "Risks related to development stage assets in Turkey", "Water Management at the Company's Mining operations", "Security in Mexico" and "The Company will be unable to undertake its required drilling and other development work on its properties if all necessary permits and licenses are not granted." The occurrence of the various factors and uncertainties related to economic and political risks of operating in the Company's jurisdictions cannot be accurately predicted and could have a material adverse effect on our operations or profitability.

Risk related to development stage assets in Turkey

The Company has development stage mineral properties located in Turkey. Economic and political conditions in Turkey could adversely affect the business activities of the Company.

On October 14, 2019, the Company reported that it had suspended all construction activities at itsKirazlý Project in Turkey pending the renewal of its mining concessions which expired on October 13, 2019. Although the Company has received assurances from the Turkish government that it has complied with all the regulatory requirements, it has not received the renewal of its mining concession. The consequence of non-renewal is that no further work can take place at the Kirazli Project. Consequently, the Company cannot provide assurance it will be able to maintain its existing permits and/or obtain all additional permits or concessions that it requires for its proposed mining activities. There can be no certainty with respect to permitting timelines or the receipt of concession renewal. These conditions are beyond the Company's control, and there can be no assurances that any mitigating actions by the Company will be effective. Turkey has recently experienced significant political, social, legal and regulatory instability. The impact of the change in political climate in Turkey in recent years is yet largely unknown, but will in instances likely include heightened control of the judiciary, bureaucracy, media and the private business sector. Changes to existing governmental regulations may affect the Company's ability to conduct business, mineral exploration and mining activities more broadly and the Company's ability to generate cash flow and profits from operations. Associated risks include, but are not limited to, resource nationalism, terrorism, corruption, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation.

Changing laws and regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions may increase the costs related to the Company's activities including the cost of maintaining its properties. Operations may also be affected to varying degrees by changes in government regulations with respect to requirements that certain contracts be denominated in Turkish Lira, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, royalties, expropriation of property, environmental legislation (including specifically legislation enacted to address climate change) and mine safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Economic instability could result from current economic conditions and could contribute to currency volatility and potential increases to income tax rates, both of which could significantly impact the Company's profitability.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development, protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. Regulators have broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with regulations or standards.

The Company will be unable to undertake its required drilling and other development work on its properties if all necessary permits and licenses are not granted.

In addition to the specific challenges the Company is facing with respect to itsKirazlý Project, a number of approvals, licenses and permits are also required for various aspects of exploration, development and expansion projects at the Company's projects. The Company is uncertain if all necessary permits will be maintained or obtained on acceptable terms or in a timely manner. Future changes in applicable laws and regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could negatively impact current or planned exploration and development activities or any other projects with which the Company becomes involved. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or failure to obtain or maintain permits, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption of production, exploration or development, or material fines, penalties or other liabilities. It remains uncertain if the Company's existing permits may be affected in the future or if the Company will have difficulties in obtaining all necessary permits that it requires for its proposed or existing mining activities.

In order to maintain mining concessions in good standing, concession holders must advance their projects efficiently, including by obtaining the necessary permits prior to stipulated deadlines. The Company has implemented plans to obtain all necessary permits prior to the relevant deadlines. While the Company is confident in its ability to meet all required deadlines or milestones so as to maintain its concessions in good standing, there is risk, as in the case with the Kirazli Project in Turkey, that the relevant permitting and licensing authorities will not respond in a timely manner. If these deadlines are not met, the Company believes that extensions to deadlines for obtaining the required approvals and permits could be negotiated so that the concessions would remain in good standing. However, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain the approvals and permits as planned or, if unable to meet such deadlines, that negotiations for an extension will be successful in order to maintain its concessions in good standing. If the concessions were to expire, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its ability to control and develop its Turkish projects.

Security in Mexico

In recent years, criminal activity and violence have increased and continue to increase in parts of Mexico. The mining sector has not been immune to the impact of criminal activity and violence, including in the form of kidnapping for ransom and extortion by organized crime, direct armed robberies of mining operations and the theft and robbery of supply convoys, including specifically for diesel. The Company takes measures to protect employees, property and production facilities from these and other security risks. There can be no assurance, however, that security incidents, in the future, will not have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Litigation could be brought against the Company and the resolution of current or future legal proceedings or disputes may have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, results of operations or financial condition.

The Company could be subject to legal claims and/or complaints and disputes that result in litigation, including unexpected environmental remediation costs, arising out of the normal course of business. The results of ongoing litigation cannot be predicted with certainty. The costs of defending and settling litigation can be significant, even for claims that Alamos believes has no merit. There is a risk that if such claims are determined adversely to the Company, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations.

Some of the Company's mineral assets are located outside of Canada and are held indirectly through foreign affiliates.

It may be difficult if not impossible to enforce judgments obtained in Canadian courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of certain provinces against the Company's assets that are located outside of Canada.

Failure of the Company to comply with laws and regulations could negatively impact current or planned mining activities and exploration and developmental activities.

The Company's mining, exploration and development activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations concerning the environment, worker health and safety, employment standards, waste disposal, mine development, mine operation, mine closure and reclamation and other matters. The Company requires permits and approvals from various regulatory authorities for many aspects of mine development, operation, closure and reclamation. In addition to meeting the requirements necessary to obtain such permits and approvals, they may be invalidated if the applicable regulatory authority is legally challenged that it did not lawfully issue such permits and approvals. The ability of the Company to obtain and maintain permits and approvals and to successfully develop and operate mines may be adversely affected by real or perceived impacts associated with its activities that affect the environment and human health and safety at its development projects and operations and in the surrounding communities. The real or perceived impacts of the activities of other mining companies may also adversely affect our ability to obtain and maintain permits and approvals. The Company is uncertain as to whether all necessary permits will be maintained on acceptable terms or in a timely manner. Future changes in applicable laws and regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could negatively affect current or planned mining, exploration and developmental activities on the projects in which the Company is or may become involved. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or to obtain or maintain permits, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption of mining, exploration and developmental operations or in material fines, penalties, clean-up costs, damages and the loss of key permits or approvals. While the Company has taken great care to ensure full compliance with its legal obligations, there can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be in full compliance with all of these laws and regulations, or with all permits and approvals that it is required to have. Environmental and regulatory review has also become a long, complex and uncertain process that can cause potentially significant delays.

The Company cannot guarantee that title to its properties will not be challenged.

The validity of the Company's mining claims and access rights can be uncertain and may be contested. Although the Company is satisfied it has taken reasonable measures to acquire the rights needed to undertake its operations and activities as currently conducted, some risk exists that some titles and access rights may be defective. No assurance can be given that such claims are not subject to prior unregistered agreements or interests or to undetected or other claims or interests which could be materially adverse to the Company. While the Company has used its best efforts to ensure title to all its properties and secured access to surface rights, these titles or rights may be disputed, which could result in costly litigation or disruption of operations. From time to time, a land possessor may dispute the Company's surface access rights, and as a result the Company may be barred from its legal occupation rights. Surface access issues have the potential to result in the delay of planned exploration programs, and these delays may be significant. The Company expects that it will be able to resolve these issues, however, there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

Additional future property acquisitions, relocation benefits, legal and related costs may be material. The Company may need to enter into negotiations with landowners and other groups in the host communities where our projects are located in order to conduct future exploration and development work. The Company cannot currently determine the expected timing, outcome of such negotiations or costs associated with the relocation of property owners and possessors and potential land acquisitions. There is no assurance that future discussions and negotiations will result in agreements with landowners or other local community groups so as to enable the Company to conduct exploration and development work on these projects.

The Company provides significant economic and social benefits to our host communities and countries, which facilitates broad stakeholder support for our operations and projects. There is no guarantee however that local residents will support our operations or projects.

Relationships with Key Stakeholders

Indigenous title claims, rights to consultation/accommodation, and the Company's relationship with local communities may affect the Company's existing operations and development projects.

Governments in many jurisdictions must consult with indigenous peoples and nations with respect to grants of mineral rights and the issuance or amendment of project authorizations. Consultation and other rights of indigenous peoples and nations may require accommodations, including undertakings regarding employment, royalty payments and other matters. This may affect the Company's

ability to acquire, within a reasonable time frame, effective mineral titles in these jurisdictions, including in some parts of Canada, in which indigenous title is claimed, and may affect the timetable and costs of development of mineral properties in these jurisdictions. The risk of unforeseen indigenous title claims also could affect existing operations as well as development projects. These legal requirements may also affect the Company's ability to expand or transfer existing operations or to develop new projects.

The Company's relationship with the communities in which it operates are critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the construction and development of its projects. There is an increasing level of public concern relating to the perceived effect of mining activities on the environment and on communities impacted by such activities. Adverse publicity relating to the mining industry generated by non-governmental organizations and others could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation or financial condition and may impact its relationship with the communities in which it operates. While the Company is committed to operating in a socially responsible manner, there is no guarantee that the Company's efforts in this regard will mitigate this potential risk.

The inability of the Company to maintain positive relationships with local communities may result in additional obstacles to permitting, increased legal challenges, or other disruptive operational issues at any of our operating mines, and could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's ability to generate cash flow, with a corresponding adverse impact to the Company's share price and financial condition.

The Company's directors and officers may have interests that conflict with the Company's interests.

Certain of the Company's directors and officers serve as directors or officers of other public companies and as such it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as the Company's directors or officers and their duties as directors or officers of these other companies.

Exploration, development and production at the Company's mining operations are dependent upon the efforts of its key personnel and its relations with its employees and any labor unions that represent employees.

The Company's success is heavily dependent on its key personnel and on the ability to motivate, retain and attract highly skilled employees.

Relations between the Company and its employees may be affected by changes in the scheme of labour relations that may be introduced by Mexican or Canadian governmental authorities in whose jurisdictions the Company carries on operations. Changes in such legislation or in the relationship between the Company and its employees may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the Company anticipates that as it expands its existing production and brings additional properties into production, and as the Company acquires additional mineral rights, the Company may experience significant growth in its operations. This growth may create new positions and responsibilities for management personnel and increase demands on its operating and financial systems, as well as require the hiring of a significant number of additional operations personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will successfully meet these demands and effectively attract and retain any such additional qualified personnel. The failure to attract and retain such qualified personnel to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Companies today are at much greater risk of losing control over how they are perceived as a result of social media and other web-based applications.

Damage to the Company's reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. Although the Company places a great emphasis on protecting its image and reputation, it does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others. Reputation loss, including specifically as a result of social media misinformation campaigns targeting the Company's Kirazlý Project in Turkey, may lead to increased and continued challenges in developing and maintaining community relations, decreased investor confidence and act as an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, thereby having a material adverse impact on financial performance, cash flows and growth prospects.

Environmental Risks

The Company's activities are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may increase its costs of doing business and restrict its operations.

The Company's exploration and production activities are subject to regulation by governmental agencies under various environmental laws. These laws address noise, emissions, water discharges, waste management, management of hazardous substances, management of tailings facilities, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. Environmental legislation in many countries is evolving and the trend has been towards stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines, penalties and potential for facilities to be shut-down for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and increasing responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays on behalf of the Company and may cause material changes or delays in the Company's intended activities. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulations will not adversely affect the Company's business, and it is possible that future changes in these laws

or regulations could have a significant adverse impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing the Company to re-evaluate those activities at that time.

Failure to comply with such laws and regulations can have serious consequences, including damage to the Company's reputation, stopping the Company from proceeding with the development of a project, negatively impacting the operation or further development of a mine, increasing the cost of development or production and litigation and regulatory actions against the Company. The Company cannot give any assurance that, notwithstanding its precautions, breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and its results from operations. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company may also acquire properties with known or undiscovered environmental risks. Any indemnification from the entity from which the Company has acquired such properties may not be adequate to pay all the fines, penalties and costs (such as clean-up and restoration costs) incurred related to such properties. Some of the Company's properties also have been used for mining and related operations for many years before acquisition and were acquired as is or with assumed environmental liabilities from previous owners or operators.

The Company's failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its operations and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Production at certain of the Company's mines involves the use of various chemicals, including cyanide, which is a toxic material. Should cyanide or other toxic chemicals leak or otherwise be discharged from the containment system, the Company may become subject to liability for cleanup work that may not be insured. While appropriate steps will be taken to prevent discharges of pollutants into the ground water and the environment, the Company may become subject to liability for hazards that it may not be insured against and such liability could be material.

Actual costs of reclamation are uncertain, and higher than expected costs could negatively impact the results of operations and financial position.

Land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies (as well as companies with mining operations) in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance, and the Company is subject to such requirements at its mineral properties. Decommissioning liabilities include requirements to control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents; and, reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation.

In order to carry out reclamation obligations arising from exploration and potential development activities, the Company must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration and development programs. Reclamation costs are uncertain and planned expenditures may differ from the actual expenditures required. If the Company is required to carry out unanticipated reclamation work, its financial position could be adversely affected.

Water management at the Company's mining operations

The water collection, treatment and disposal operations at the Company's mines are subject to substantial regulation and involve significant environmental risks. If collection or management systems fail, overflow or do not operate properly, untreated water or other contaminants could spill onto nearby properties or into nearby streams and rivers, causing damage to persons or property, injury to aquatic life and economic damages.

Environmental and regulatory authorities in Mexico and Canada conduct periodic or annual inspections of the Young-Davidson, Island Gold and Mulatos mines. As a result of these inspections, the Company is from time to time required to modify its water management program, complete additional monitoring work or take remedial actions with respect to the Company's operations as it pertains to water management.

Liabilities resulting from damage, regulatory orders or demands, or similar, could adversely and materially affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, in the event that the Company is deemed liable for any damage caused by overflow, the Company's losses or consequences of regulatory action might not be covered by insurance policies.

Problems with water sources could have a negative impact on the Company's exploration programs and future operations.

The Company may not be able to secure the water necessary to conduct its activities as planned. The Company will strive to ensure that its activities do not adversely impact community water sources. Future operations and activities may require that alternate water sources be provided to potentially affected communities at the Company's expense.

Climate Change Risks

The Company's mining and processing operations are energy intensive, resulting in a significant carbon footprint. The Company acknowledges climate change as an international and community concern. A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change. Where legislation already exists, regulation relating to emission levels and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. Some of the costs associated with

reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation. We expect that in the long term this may result in increased costs at our Canadian and Mexican operations. While the Company has taken measures to manage the use of energy, the inability to achieve required energy efficiencies could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to achieve cost guidance.

In addition, the physical risks of climate change may also have an adverse effect on our operations. These may include extreme weather events, changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, and changing temperatures. In particular, the Company's producing assets are located in northwest Mexico and Canada. Extended periods of high rainfall or drought conditions are typical in this part of Mexico. In Canada, cold temperatures and heavy snowfall may impact the Company's ability to achieve production forecasts, including anticipated recoveries. While the Company has taken measures to mitigate the impact of weather on its operations, severe rainfall or drought conditions could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to achieve production forecasts.

Insurance and Compliance Risks

The Company may not have sufficient insurance coverage.

The mining industry is subject to significant risks that could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company's policies of insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks. The Company's insurance does not cover all risks that may result in loss or damages and may not be adequate to reimburse the Company for all losses sustained. In particular, the Company does not have coverage for certain environmental losses or certain types of earthquake damage. The occurrence of losses or damage not covered by insurance could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, results of operation and financial condition.

The Company's business involves uninsurable risks.

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks and, in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

The Company may fail to maintain the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting as per the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX").

The Company has documented and tested, during its most recent fiscal year, its internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX. Both SOX and Canadian legislation require an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company may fail to maintain the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, and the Company may not be able to ensure that it can conclude on an ongoing basis that it has effective internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX and equivalent Canadian legislation on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price of the Company's common shares or market value of its other securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

The Company may be impacted by Anti-Bribery laws.

The Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions where we do business, prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business or other commercial advantage. The Company's policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws, which often carry substantial penalties. The Company operates in jurisdictions that have experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree, and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with certain local customs and practices. There can be no assurances that the Company's internal control policies and procedures will always protect it from reckless or other inappropriate acts committed by the Company's affiliates, employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position and results of operations.

Alamos' critical operating systems may be compromised.

Cyber threats, including fraud resulting from cyber threats, have evolved in severity, frequency and sophistication in recent years, and target entities are no longer primarily from the financial or retail sectors. Individuals engaging in cybercrime may target corruption of systems or data, or theft of sensitive data. While we invest in robust security systems to detect and block inappropriate or illegal access to our key systems, including supervisory control and data acquisition operating systems at our operations, and regularly review policies, procedures and protocols to ensure data and system integrity, there can be no assurance that critical systems will

not be not inadvertently or intentionally breached and compromised. This may result in business interruption losses, equipment damage, or loss of critical or sensitive information.

Mining Industry Risks

The Company is in competition with other mining companies that have greater resources and experience.

The Company competes with other mining companies, many of which have greater resources and experience. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for: mineral rich properties which can be developed and produced economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and produce such properties; the labour to operate the properties; and the capital for the purpose of financing development of such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious metals, but conduct refining and marketing operations on a world-wide basis and some of these companies have much greater financial and technical resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees or acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The Company's inability to successfully compete with other mining companies for these mineral deposits could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

The Company may be unable to identify opportunities to grow its business or replace depleted reserves, and it may be unsuccessful in integrating new businesses and assets that it may acquire in the future.

As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new operating, development and exploration opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable arrangements, including arrangements to finance acquisitions or integrate the acquired businesses into its business. The Company cannot provide assurance that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favorable terms, if at all, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit its business. Further, any acquisition the Company makes will require a significant amount of time and attention of its management, as well as resources that otherwise could be spent on the operation and development of its existing business.

Any future acquisitions would be accompanied by risks, such as a significant decline in the relevant metal price after the Company commits to complete an acquisition on certain terms; the quality of the mineral deposit acquired proving to be lower than expected; the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies; the potential disruption of its ongoing business; the inability of management to realize anticipated synergies and maximize its financial and strategic position; the failure to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; and the potential for unknown or unanticipated liabilities associated with acquired assets and businesses, including tax, environmental or other liabilities. There can be no assurance that any business or assets acquired in the future will prove to be profitable, that the Company will be able to integrate the acquired businesses or assets successfully or that the Company will identify all potential liabilities during the course of due diligence. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on its business, expansion, results of operations and financial condition.

Mining is inherently dangerous and subject to conditions or events beyond the Company's control, which could have a material adverse effect on its business and which conditions and events may not be insurable.

Mining involves various types of risks and hazards, including, but not limited to:

- Environmental hazards;
- Industrial accidents;
- Metallurgical and other processing problems;
- Unusual or unexpected rock formations;
- Rock falls, pit wall failures and cave-ins;
- Seismic activity;
- Flooding;
- Fires;
- Periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions;
- Variations in grade, deposit size, continuity and other geological problems;
- Mechanical equipment performance problems;
- Unavailability of materials and equipment;
- Theft of equipment, supplies and bullion;
- Labour force disruptions;
- Civil strife; and
- Unanticipated or significant changes in the costs of supplies.

Most of these risks are beyond the Company's control and could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, production facilities or other properties, personal injury or death, loss of key employees, environmental damage, delays in mining, increased production costs, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk, as few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The Company is engaged in exploration, mine development and the mining and production of precious metals, primarily gold, and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other companies in the same business. Unusual or unexpected ground movements, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable adequate machinery, equipment or labour are risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company has relied on and may continue to rely upon consultants and others for mine operating and exploration expertise. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, the Company may not be able to raise sufficient funds for development. The economics of developing mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, costs of mining and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Where expenditures on a property have not led to the discovery of mineral reserves, spent costs will not usually be recoverable.

The trading price of the Company's common shares may be subject to large fluctuations and may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors.

These factors may include:

- The price of gold and other metals;
- The Company's operating performance and the performance of competitors and other similar companies;
- The public's reaction to the Company's press releases, other public announcements and the Company's filings with the various securities regulatory authorities;
- Changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by research analysts who track the Company's common shares or the shares of other companies in the resource sector;
- Changes in general economic conditions;
- The arrival or departure of key personnel; and
- Acquisitions, strategic alliances or joint ventures involving the Company or its competitors.

In addition, the market price of the Company's shares are affected by many variables not directly related to the Company's success and are therefore not within the Company's control, including other developments that affect the market for all resource sector shares, the breadth of the public market for the Company's shares, and the attractiveness of alternative investments. In addition, securities markets have recently experienced an extreme level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies has experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares on the exchanges in which the Company trades has historically made the Company's share price volatile and suggests that the Company's share price will continue to be volatile in the future.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be properly designed and effective can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors

Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources: The Company is required to prepare its resource estimates in accordance with standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum referred to in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). These standards are materially different from the standards generally permitted in reports filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. This MD&A uses the terms "measured", "indicated" or "inferred" resources which are not recognized by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of measured resources and indicated resources involve greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into economically or legally mineable proven or probable reserves. The estimation of inferred resources may not form the basis of a feasibility or other economic studies and involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources.

International Financial Reporting Standards: The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (see notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements for year ended December 31, 2019). These accounting principles differ in certain material respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Company's reporting currency is the United States dollar unless otherwise noted.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains or incorporates by reference "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" as defined under applicable Canadian and U.S. securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, which address events, results, outcomes or developments that the Company expects to occur are, or may be deemed, to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are generally, but not always, identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "expect", "believe", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "forecast", "budget", "target", "outlook", "continue", "plan" or variations of such words and phrases and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Such statements include information as to strategy, plans or future financial or operating performance, such as the Company's expansion plans, project timelines, production plans and expected sustainable productivity increases, expected increases in mining activities and corresponding cost efficiencies, expected drilling targets, expected sustaining costs, expected improvements in cash flows and margins, expectations of changes in capital expenditures, forecasted cash shortfalls and the Company's ability to fund them, cost estimates, projected exploration results, reserve and resource estimates, expected production rates and use of the stockpile inventory, expected recoveries, sufficiency of working capital for future commitments and other statements that express management's expectations or estimates of future performance.

Alamos cautions that forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company at the time of making such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, legal, political and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Such factors and assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to: changes to current estimates of mineral reserves and resources; changes to production estimates (which assume accuracy of projected ore grade, mining rates, recovery timing and recovery rate estimates and may be impacted by unscheduled maintenance; labour and contractor availability and other operating or technical difficulties); fluctuations in the price of gold; changes in foreign exchange rates (particularly the Canadian dollar, Mexican peso, Turkish Lira and U.S. dollar); the impact of inflation; changes in our credit rating; any decision to declare a quarterly dividend; employee and community relations (including maintaining social license to operate in Turkey); litigation and administrative proceedings; disruptions affecting operations; availability of and increased costs associated with mining inputs and labour; development delays at the Kirazlı project or the Young-Davidson mine; inherent risks associated with mining and mineral processing; the risk that the Company's mines may not perform as planned; uncertainty with the Company's ability to secure additional capital to execute its business plans; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining and maintaining necessary licenses and permits, including the necessary licenses, permits, authorizations and/or approvals from the appropriate regulatory authorities for the Company's development stage and operating assets, including the renewal of the Company's mining concessions in Turkey; the timely resumption of construction and development at the Kirazlı project; labour and contractor availability (and being able to secure the same on favourable terms);; contests over title to properties; expropriation or nationalization of property; inherent risks and hazards associated with mining including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures and cave-ins; changes in national and local government legislation (including tax legislation), controls or regulations in Canada, Mexico, Turkey, the United States and other jurisdictions in which the Company does or may carry on business in the future; risk of loss due to sabotage, protests and other civil disturbances; the impact of global liquidity and credit availability and the values of assets and liabilities based on projected future cash flows; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; and business opportunities that may be pursued by the Company.

Additional risk factors and details with respect to risk factors affecting the Company's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are set out in the Company's 40-F/Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2019 under the heading "Risk Factors", which is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com or on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. The foregoing should be reviewed in conjunction with the information found in this MD&A.

The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Qualified Persons

Chris Bostwick, FAusIMM, Alamos' Vice President, Technical Services, who is a qualified person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 ("Qualified Person"), has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

2019 FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and stated in millions of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") and the information in these annual financial statements are the responsibility of management and have been reviewed and approved by the Company's board of directors (the "Board of Directors"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, estimates are sometimes necessary when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods. Management believes that such estimates, which have been properly reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, are based on the best estimates and judgements of management. Management has prepared the financial information presented elsewhere in the annual financial statements and has ensured that it is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

To discharge its responsibilities for financial reporting and safeguarding of assets, management depends on the Company's systems of internal control over financial reporting. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for the timely and accurate preparation of financial statements. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have assessed and concluded on the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements primarily through the activities of its Audit Committee, which is composed solely of directors who are neither officers nor employees of the Company. This Committee meets with management and the Company's independent auditors, KPMG LLP, to ensure that management properly fulfill its financial reporting responsibilities, review the consolidated financial statements, and recommend approval by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee provides full and unrestricted access to the independent auditors and also meets with the independent auditors, without the presence of management, to discuss the scope and results of their audit, the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting, and the quality of financial reporting.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

"John A. McCluskey"
John A. McCluskey
President and Chief Executive Officer

"James R. Porter"
James R. Porter, CPA, CA, CPA (Illinois)
Chief Financial Officer

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Alamos Gold Inc.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Alamos Gold Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 19, 2020, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation of the carrying value of mineral property, plant and equipment of the Young-Davidson cash generating unit

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of mineral property, plant and equipment for impairment or possible reversal of any previous impairment at each reporting date or whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable or indicate that a previous impairment may have reversed. If such indicators are identified, a review is undertaken to compare the recoverable amount to the carrying amount of the cash generating unit. At December 31, 2019, the mineral property, plant and equipment balance was $2,933 million, of which $1,467 million related to the Young-Davidson cash generating unit.

We identified the evaluation of the carrying value of mineral property, plant and equipment of the Young-Davidson cash generating unit as a critical audit matter. A previous impairment had been recognized, and as a result a higher degree of auditor judgment was required to assess expected future production costs as well as expected future market conditions, including the estimated short-term and long-term gold price, the future foreign exchange rate and the discount rate used to evaluate the carrying value of the mineral property, plant and equipment of the Young-Davidson cash generating unit. In addition, auditor judgment was required to evaluate the Company’s estimates of mineral reserves and resources.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's carrying value assessment process including controls over the determination of future production costs, short-term and long-term gold prices, the future foreign exchange rate and the discount rate as well as estimated mineral reserves and resources. We compared the Company's assessment of the short-term and long-term gold price to analyst and industry reports. We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Company's personnel who prepared the estimates of mineral reserves and resources. We assessed the methodology used by the Company to estimate the mineral reserves and resources for consistency with industry and regulatory standards. We evaluated the Company's estimate of mineral reserves and resources by comparing the Company's historical estimates to actual results. We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge who assisted in evaluating the Company's estimates of short-term and long-term gold prices, the future foreign exchange rate and the discount rate by comparing them to publicly available market information.

"KPMG LLP"
Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
We have served as the Company's auditor since 2005.
Toronto, Canada
February 19, 2020

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Alamos Gold Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Alamos Gold Inc.'s ("the Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 19, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, appearing under the heading Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2019. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

"KPMG LLP"
Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Canada
February 19, 2020

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Stated in millions of United States dollars)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
A S S E T S		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$182.8	$206.0
Equity securities (note 15)	22.8	7.8
Amounts receivable (note 5)	37.4	39.5
Income taxes receivable	4.6	8.0
Inventory (note 6)	126.9	110.2
Other current assets	19.8	15.5
Total Current Assets	394.3	387.0
Non-Current Assets		
Long-term inventory (note 6)	25.7	30.0
Mineral property, plant and equipment (note 7)	2,933.4	2,813.3
Other non-current assets	43.1	41.9
Total Assets	**$3,396.5**	**$3,272.2**
L I A B I L I T I E S		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	$127.3	$131.9
Total Current Liabilities	127.3	131.9
Non-Current Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes (note 10)	513.7	491.5
Decommissioning liabilities (note 9)	57.1	44.9
Other non-current liabilities	3.1	1.6
Total Liabilities	701.2	669.9
E Q U I T Y		
Share capital (note 11)	$3,693.3	$3,705.2
Contributed surplus	90.7	87.3
Warrants	—	3.9
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(0.2)	(9.2)
Deficit	(1,088.5)	(1,184.9)
Total Equity	2,695.3	2,602.3
Total Liabilities and Equity	**$3,396.5**	**$3,272.2**

Commitments (note 19)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

"John A. McCluskey" *"Paul J. Murphy"*
John A. McCluskey Paul J. Murphy
President and Chief Executive Officer Chairman

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in millions of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
OPERATING REVENUES	$683.1	$651.8
COST OF SALES		
Mining and processing	339.0	387.2
Impairment of El Chanate inventory (note 6)	—	64.0
Royalties (note 19)	17.4	21.6
Amortization	165.0	166.6
	521.4	639.4
EXPENSES		
Exploration	6.7	11.0
Corporate and administrative	19.8	17.4
Share-based compensation (note 11)	9.2	6.6
	557.1	674.4
EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	**126.0**	**(22.6)**
OTHER EXPENSES		
Finance expense	(2.5)	(3.0)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	0.3	(4.4)
Other gain (loss) (note 12)	5.1	(8.4)
EARNINGS (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	**$128.9**	**($38.4)**
INCOME TAXES (note 10)		
Current income tax expense	(12.7)	(17.3)
Deferred income tax expense	(20.1)	(16.9)
NET EARNINGS (LOSS)	**$96.1**	**($72.6)**
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net earnings:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on currency hedging instruments, net of taxes	6.0	(7.4)
Unrealized gain (loss) on fuel hedging instruments, net of taxes	0.5	(0.5)
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on equity securities, net of taxes	2.5	(1.8)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**$9.0**	**($9.7)**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**$105.1**	**($82.3)**
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (note 11)		
– basic	**$0.25**	**($0.19)**
– diluted	**$0.24**	**($0.19)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (000's)		
– basic	390,160	389,816
– diluted	393,427	389,816

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in millions of United States dollars)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
SHARE CAPITAL (note 11)		
Balance, beginning of the year	$3,705.2	$3,691.7
Repurchase and cancellation of common shares (note 11)	(26.1)	—
Issuance of shares related to share-based compensation	7.0	3.5
Issuance of shares related to exercise of warrants	—	0.6
Issuance of shares through flow-through share agreements	5.9	—
Transfer from contributed surplus of share-based compensation redeemed	2.5	9.4
Cancellation of unexchanged post-amalgamation shares	(1.2)	—
Balance, end of year	**$3,693.3**	**$3,705.2**
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS		
Balance, beginning of the year	$87.3	$89.5
Share-based compensation	5.8	7.2
Transfer of share capital of share-based compensation redeemed	(2.5)	(9.4)
Distribution of share-based compensation	(3.8)	—
Reclassification of expiration of warrants (note 11 (g))	3.9	—
Balance, end of year	**$90.7**	**$87.3**
WARRANTS		
Balance, beginning of the year	$3.9	$4.0
Exercise of warrants	—	(0.2)
Issuance of warrants	—	0.1
Expiration of warrants (note 11 (g))	(3.9)	—
Balance, end of year	**$0.0**	**$3.9**
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Balance, beginning of the year on equity securities	($7.3)	$7.0
Realized gain on sale of equity securities, reclassified to deficit, net of tax	—	(12.5)
Unrealized gain (loss) - equity securities, net of taxes	2.5	(1.8)
	($4.8)	($7.3)
Balance, beginning of the year on currency hedging instruments	($1.4)	6.0
Unrealized gain (loss) on currency hedging instruments, net of taxes	6.0	(7.4)
	$4.6	($1.4)
Balance, beginning of the year on fuel hedging instruments	(0.5)	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on fuel hedging instruments, net of taxes	0.5	(0.5)
	$0.0	($0.5)
Balance, end of year	**($0.2)**	**($9.2)**
DEFICIT		
Balance, beginning of the year	($1,184.9)	($1,117.0)
Dividends (note 11(f))	(15.6)	(7.8)
Repurchase and cancellation of common shares (note 11)	14.7	—
Cancellation of unexchanged post-amalgamation shares	1.2	—
Reclassification of realized gain on sale of equity securities, net of tax	—	12.5
Net earnings (loss)	96.1	(72.6)
Balance, end of year	**($1,088.5)**	**($1,184.9)**
TOTAL EQUITY	**$2,695.3**	**$2,602.3**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALAMOS GOLD INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in millions of United States dollars)

	2019	2018
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings (loss) for the period	$96.1	($72.6)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Amortization	165.0	166.6
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(0.3)	4.4
Current income tax expense	12.7	17.3
Deferred income tax expense	20.1	16.9
Share-based compensation	9.2	6.6
Finance expense	2.5	3.0
Impairment of El Chanate inventory (note 6)	–	64.0
Other items (note 13)	(8.4)	6.5
Changes in working capital and taxes paid (note 13)	(36.5)	1.2
	260.4	**213.9**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Mineral property, plant and equipment	(263.6)	(221.5)
Proceeds from sale of equity securities	–	24.9
Other	(4.0)	–
	(267.6)	**(196.6)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of debt and equipment financing obligations	(3.3)	(4.1)
Credit facility transaction fees	(1.2)	(0.8)
Proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants	7.0	3.9
Dividends paid	(15.6)	(7.8)
Purchase and cancellation of common shares (note 11)	(11.4)	–
Proceeds from issuance of flow-through shares (note 11)	7.5	–
	(17.0)	**(8.8)**
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	1.0	(3.3)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(23.2)**	**5.2**
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	206.0	200.8
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	**$182.8**	**$206.0**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ALAMOS GOLD INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018
(In United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated, tables stated in millions of United States dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos"), a company incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (Ontario), and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively the "Company") are engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and extraction of precious metals. The Company owns and operates the Young-Davidson and Island Gold mines in Canada, as well as the Mulatos and El Chanate mines in Mexico. In addition, the Company owns the Kirazlı, Ağı Dağı and Çamyurt gold development projects in Turkey, the Lynn Lake gold project in Canada, the Esperanza gold project in Mexico, as well as an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Quartz Mountain gold project in Oregon, USA.

Alamos is a publicly traded company with common shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: AGI) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AGI).

The Company's registered office is located at 181 Bay St, Suite 3910, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2T3.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, other than for leases, which are measured in accordance with the policy disclosed in note 3.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 19, 2020.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

Company	Principal activity	Country of incorporation
AuRico Gold Chihuahua, S.A. de C.V., SOFOM E.N.R.	Administrative services	Mexico
AuRico Gold Holdings Inc.	Holding company	Canada
AuRico Gold (USA), Inc.	Administrative services	United States of America
Capital Gold Corporation	Holding company	United States of America
Leadville Mining & Milling Holding Corporation	Holding company	United States of America
Minera Santa Rita, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Gold and silver mining	Mexico
Nayarit Gold Inc.	Holding company	Canada
Oro de Altar, S.A. de C.V.	Holding company	Mexico
0975828 B.C. LTD.	Holding company	Canada
Orsa Ventures Corp.	Holding company	Canada
Minas de Oro Nacional, S.A. de C.V.	Gold and silver mining	Mexico
Operason S.A. de C.V.	Administrative services	Mexico
Sonora Gerencial S.A. de C.V.	Administrative services	Mexico
Esperanza Silver de Mexico SA de CV	Gold and silver mining	Mexico
Servicios Mineros Tetlama S.A. de C.V.	Administrative services	Mexico
Esperanza Silver Peru SAC	Gold and silver mining	Peru
Dogu Biga Madencilik Sanayi Ticaret AS	Gold and silver mining	Turkey
Quartz Mountain Gold Ltd.	Gold and silver mining	United States of America
Carlisle Goldfields Ltd.	Holding company	Canada
Patricia Mining Corp.	Holding company	Canada
Alamos Gold Holdings Inc.	Holding company	Canada
Alamos Gold Holdings Coöperatief U.A.	Holding company	Netherlands
Alamos Gold Holdings B.V.	Holding company	Netherlands

These subsidiaries are controlled by the Company, and are wholly-owned. Control exists when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(b) Investments in associates and joint ventures

The Company accounts for investments in associates and joint ventures using the equity method of accounting. The carrying value of the Company's investments in associates and joint ventures represents the cost of the investment, including the Company's share of retained earnings and losses subsequent to formation. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses its investments for any indicators of impairment.

(c) Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US dollars"), which is the functional currency of the Company and all its subsidiaries.

Translation of transactions and balances into the functional currency

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's or a subsidiary's functional currency ("foreign currencies") are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities

denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign currency non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognized in net earnings (loss) in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences on deferred foreign tax assets and liabilities are presented as deferred income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of gold, including refined metal, dore and gold concentrate, is recognized when control over the metal is transferred to the customer. Transfer of control generally occurs when the refined metal, dore, or gold concentrate has been accepted by the customer. Once the customer has accepted the metals, control has typically been transferred and the customer is able to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the metals. On transfer of control, revenue and related costs can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company as payment is received on the date of or within a few days of transfer of control.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers deposits in banks, certificates of deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date as cash and cash equivalents.

(f) Inventories

Parts and supplies inventory

Supplies inventory consists of mining supplies and consumables used in the operation of the mines, and is valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value. Provisions are recorded to reflect present intentions for the use of slow moving and obsolete parts and supplies inventory.

Stockpile inventory

Stockpiles represent ore that has been mined and is available for further processing. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces (based on assay data) and the estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Stockpile ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys. Costs are allocated to stockpiles based on the current mining cost per tonne incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore, including applicable overhead, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations, to the extent determined recoverable, and are removed at the average cost per tonne. Stockpile inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

In-process inventory

The recovery of gold is achieved through milling and heap leaching processes. Costs are added to ore on leach pads and in the mill based on the current stockpiled mining cost and current processing cost, including applicable overhead, depletion and amortization relating to mining and processing operations. Costs are removed from ore on leach pads and in the mill as ounces are recovered, based on the average cost per recoverable ounce of gold in-process inventory. In-process inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Finished goods inventory

Finished goods inventory consists of dore bars and gold concentrate containing predominantly gold by value which are generally refined off-site to return saleable metals. Dore and gold concentrate inventory is valued at the lower of cost to produce and net realizable value.

For all classes of gold inventory, net realizable value is calculated as the difference between the estimated future metal revenue based on prevailing and/or long-term metal prices as appropriate, and estimated costs to complete production into a saleable form.

(g) Long-lived assets

Mineral property, plant and equipment

Mineral property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset is comprised of its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of any reclamation obligation, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the fair value of consideration given to acquire the asset. The value of the right-of-use assets are also included within property, plant and equipment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company, and the costs can be measured reliably. This would include

costs related to the refurbishment or replacement of major components of an asset, when the refurbishment results in a significant extension in the physical life of the component. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net earnings (loss) as incurred.

The cost of property, plant and equipment, less any applicable residual value, is allocated over the estimated useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis, or on a unit-of-production basis if that method is more reflective of the allocation of benefits among periods. Amortization commences on an asset when it has been fully commissioned and is available for use. Amortization rates applicable to each category of property, plant and equipment, with the exception of land, are as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	3 years
Mobile equipment	2-10 years
Other equipment	2-20 years
Processing plant	Unit-of-production
Shaft, underground infrastructure and mineral properties	Unit-of-production
Vehicles	3-7 years
Buildings	7-20 years
Office equipment	2-8 years

When components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives than those noted above, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment. Each asset or component's estimated useful life is determined considering its physical life limitations; however, this physical life cannot exceed the remaining life of the mine at which the asset is utilized. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Any changes in estimates of useful lives are accounted for prospectively from the date of the change.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Expenditures incurred prior to the Company obtaining the right to explore are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include costs such as exploratory drilling, sample testing, costs of pre-feasibility studies, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. Subsequent to obtaining the legal right to explore, these costs are capitalized pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project. All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment, to ensure that exploration activities related to the property are continuing and/or planned for the future. If an exploration property does not prove viable, an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings (loss) as the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount (refer to note 3 (j) for definition of recoverable amount) in the period in which that determination is made.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are initially capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets and are subsequently reclassified to mine development costs upon determining that the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. The demonstration of the technical feasibility and commercial viability is the point at which management determines that it will develop the project. This typically includes, but is not limited to, the completion of an economic feasibility study; the establishment of mineral reserves; and the receipt of the applicable construction and operating permits for the project. Upon demonstrating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of establishing a mineral reserve, the Company performs an impairment test, based on the recoverable amount, prior to reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets to mine development costs in accordance with IFRS 6, *Exploration for and evaluation of Mineral Resources* . In addition, the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed periodically, when impairment indicators exist, for possible impairment, based on the recoverable amount.

Mining interests and mine development costs

The Company may hold interests in mineral properties in various forms, including prospecting licenses, exploration and exploitation concessions, mineral leases and surface rights. The Company capitalizes payments made in the process of acquiring legal title to these properties.

Property acquisition and mine development costs are recorded at cost. Mine development costs incurred to expand operating capacity, develop new ore bodies or develop mine areas in advance of current production are capitalized. Mine development costs related to current period production are recorded in inventory. Pre-production expenditures incurred prior to the mine being capable of operating in the manner intended by management are capitalized. Borrowing costs for qualifying assets are capitalized to mine development costs while construction and development activities at the property are in progress. Any proceeds from the sale of

metals during the development and commissioning phase of a project are netted against the expenditures being capitalized. The development and commissioning phase ceases upon the commencement of commercial production.

Subsequent to the commencement of commercial production, further development expenditures incurred with respect to a mining interest are capitalized as part of the mining interest, when it is probable that additional future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Otherwise, such expenditures are classified as mining and processing costs.

Upon commencement of commercial production, mining interests are depleted over the life of the mine using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proven and probable mineral reserves of the mine and the portion of mineralization from measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources expected to be classified as mineral reserves, in applicable mines. The Company determines the portion of mineralization expected to be classified as mineral reserves by considering the degree of confidence in the economic extraction of the resource, which is affected by long-term metal price assumptions, cut-off grade assumptions, and drilling results. These assessments are made on a mine-by-mine basis.

The expected useful lives used in depletion calculations are determined based on the facts and circumstances associated with the mining interest. Any changes in estimates of useful lives are accounted for prospectively from the date of the change.

Commercial production

Commercial production is reached when an open pit or underground mine is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The Company considers a range of factors when determining whether commercial production has been reached, which may include the completion of all required major capital expenditures, the demonstration of continuous production near the level required by the design capacity of the processing facilities, and the demonstration of continuous throughput levels at or above a target percentage of the design capacity. The Company assesses the ability to sustain production and throughput over a certain period, depending on the complexity of the operation, prior to declaring that commercial production has been reached.

Capitalized stripping costs

Pre-production stripping costs are capitalized as part of the cost of constructing a mine.

Mining costs associated with stripping activities during the production phase of a mine are capitalized only if the Company can identify the component of the ore body for which access is obtained, the costs associated with the related stripping activities can be measured reliably, and the activities represent a future benefit to the mining interest, in that access is gained to sources of mineral reserves and resources that will be produced in future periods that would otherwise not have been accessible. Production stripping costs are allocated between inventory and capital based on the expected volume of waste extracted for a given volume of ore production. The expected volume of waste to be allocated to inventory is determined with reference to the life of mine stripping ratio of a particular mine or deposit, with the remaining amount allocated to capital. The amount of waste capitalized is calculated by multiplying the stripping tonnes mined during the period by the current mining cost per tonne in the open pit.

Capitalized stripping costs are depleted over the expected mineral reserves and resources benefiting from the stripping activity using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proven and probable mineral reserves, and the portion of mineralization expected to be classified as mineral reserves.

Investment tax credits

Investment tax credits are earned as a result of incurring eligible exploration and development expenses prior to commercial production. Investment tax credits are accounted for as a reduction to property, plant and equipment or mining interests.

Investment tax credits also arise as a result of incurring eligible research and development expenses and these credits are recorded as a reduction to the related expenses.

Derecognition

Upon replacement of a major component, or upon disposal or abandonment of a long-lived asset, the carrying amounts of the assets are derecognized with any associated gains or losses recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(h) Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Identifiable intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life, unless another method represents a more accurate allocation of the expense over their useful life. Amortization expense resulting from intangible assets, is included in amortization expense in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the consideration transferred in a business combination and the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, and is not amortized. Goodwill, if identified upon acquisition, is allocated to the cash-generating unit ("CGU") or group of CGUs expected to benefit from the related business combination for the purposes of impairment testing. A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, excluding inventories and deferred income tax assets, are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, a review is undertaken to determine whether the carrying amounts are in excess of their recoverable amounts. Reviews are undertaken on an asset-by-asset basis, except where the recoverable amount for an individual asset cannot be determined, in which case the review is undertaken at the CGU level.

If applicable, on an annual basis, the Company evaluates the carrying amount of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated to determine whether such carrying amount may be impaired. To accomplish this, the Company compares the recoverable amount of a CGU to its carrying amount. This evaluation is performed more frequently if there is an indication that a CGU may be impaired.

If the carrying amount of a CGU or non-financial asset exceeds the recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, an impairment loss is recognized in net loss as the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount. With respect to CGUs, impairment losses are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where the recoverable amount is assessed using discounted cash flow techniques, the estimates are based on detailed mine or production plans. The mine plan is the basis for forecasting production output in each future year and for forecasting production costs. For value-in-use calculations, production costs and output in the mine plan may be revised to reflect the continued use of the asset in its present form.

Non-financial assets that have previously been impaired are tested for a possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed, or may have partially reversed. In these instances, the impairment loss is reversed to the recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount, net of amortization, that would have arisen if the prior impairment loss had not been recognized. Goodwill impairments are not reversed.

(k) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the impairment model under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"), reflects expected credit losses. The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses. At each reporting date, financial assets carried at amortized cost are assessed to determine whether they are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(l) Flow-through shares

The Company may issue flow-through common shares to finance its Canadian exploration program or qualifying Canadian underground development. Pursuant to the Canadian Income Tax Act and the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. Proceeds received from flow-through share agreements are separated into a liability and share capital. The liability, which represents the obligation to renounce flow-through exploration and/or development expenditures, is calculated as the excess of cash consideration received over the market price of the Company's shares on the agreement's closing date. Upon qualifying exploration and/or development expenditures being

incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes it as other income. The related deferred tax expense is also recognized at the time the expenditures are incurred.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced, in accordance with the Canadian Income Tax Act flow-through regulations. When applicable, the estimated tax payable is accrued until paid.

(m) Uncertain tax positions

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective subsidiary's country of domicile.

(n) Provisions

Decommissioning liabilities

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are continually changing, and the Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. The timing of these expenditures is dependent upon a number of factors including the life of the mine, the operating licence conditions, and the laws, regulations, and environment in which the mine operates.

Decommissioning liabilities are recognized at the time an environmental disturbance occurs and are measured at the Company's best estimate of the expected future cash flows required to reclaim the disturbance for each mine operation, which are adjusted to reflect inflation, and discounted to their present value. The inflation rate used is determined based on external forecasts for inflation in the country in which the related mine operates. Expected future cash flows reflect the risks and probabilities that alternative estimates of cash flows could be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money specific to the currency in which the cash flows are expected to be paid. The discount rate does not reflect risks for which the cash flows have been adjusted. Significant estimates are involved in forming expectations of future activities and the amount and timing of the associated cash flows. Those expectations are based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements or, if more stringent, Company policies that give rise to a constructive obligation.

Upon initial recognition of a decommissioning liability, the corresponding cost is capitalized as an asset, representing part of the cost of acquiring the future economic benefits of the operation. The capitalized cost is recognized in mineral property and amortized in accordance with the Company's policy for the related asset.

The provision is progressively increased over the life of the operation as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense included in finance expense on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Decommissioning liabilities are adjusted for changes in estimates. Such adjustments, which are not the result of the current production of inventory, are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in the provision is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets. In instances where the capitalized cost of the related assets is nil, or will be reduced to nil, the remaining adjustment is recognized in earnings or loss. If reclamation and restoration costs are incurred as a consequence of the production of inventory, the costs are recognized as a cost of that inventory. Factors influencing such changes in estimates include revisions to estimated reserves, resources and lives of mines; developments in technologies; regulatory requirements and environmental management strategies; changes in estimated costs of anticipated activities, including the effects of inflation; and movements in interest rates affecting the discount rate applied.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

(o) Share-based compensation

The Company measures all equity-settled share-based awards made to employees and others providing similar services (collectively, “employees”) based on the fair value of the options or units on the date of grant.

The grant date fair value of options is estimated using an option pricing model and is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period, based on the number of options that are expected to vest. A corresponding increase is recognized in equity. The grant date fair values of the Company’s equity-settled deferred share units, performance share units, and restricted share units are determined using an option pricing model and is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period.

The Company awards cash-settled share-based compensation to certain employees and directors in the form of deferred share units, and restricted share units. In accounting for these awards, the Company recognizes the fair value of the amount payable to employees, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model for certain units, as they are earned based on the estimated number of units that are expected to vest. Based on the plan, some units are initially measured at fair value and recognized as an obligation at the grant date using the Company's share price. The corresponding liability is re-measured at fair value on each reporting date and upon settlement, with changes in fair value recognized in Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period. The fair value of deferred share units and restricted share units is determined by reference to the Company’s share price when the units are awarded or re-measured.

The Company also maintains an employee share purchase plan. Under this plan, contributions by the Company’s employees are matched to a specific percentage by the Company and are recognized as an expense when the Company’s obligation to contribute arises.

(p) Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income tax. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in earnings or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Current income taxes

Current income tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with respect to previous years.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, not arising in a business combination, that does not affect accounting or taxable profit;
- taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings or loss in the period that substantive enactment occurs except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and when they relate to the same taxable entity and income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(q) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury method, except when assessing the dilution impact equity-settled restricted share units, deferred share units and performance shares units, where the if converted method is used. The treasury method assumes that outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants with an average exercise price below the market price of the underlying shares, are exercised and the assumed proceeds are used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price of the common shares for the period. The if converted method assumes that all restricted share units, deferred share units and performance share units have been converted in determining fully diluted loss per share if they are in-the-money, except where such conversion would be antidilutive.

(r) Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments are classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Asset / Liability	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Equity securities	Fair value through OCI
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Debt and financing obligations	Amortized cost
Non-hedged derivatives	Fair value through profit or loss
Hedging Derivatives	Fair value through OCI

The Company's accounting policy for financial instruments is as follows:

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in net earnings or loss.

ii. Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not classified or designated as at fair value through profit and loss: 1) the Company's objective for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest'. The Company's amounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost as they meet the required criteria.

iii. Fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI")

For equity securities that are not held for trading, the Company can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to classify the instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), with all subsequent changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income. This election is available for each separate investment. Under this FVOCI category, fair value changes are recognized in OCI while dividends are recognized in profit or loss. On disposal of the investment the cumulative change in fair value is not recycled to profit or loss, rather transfered to deficit. The Company has elected to account for equity securities within this manner.

iv. Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including accounts payable and accrued liabilities, as well as debt and financing obligations are accounted for at amortized cost.

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at fair value through profit or loss, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability. The amortization of debt issue costs is calculated using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company may hold derivative financial instruments to hedge its risk exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, including the Company's final product, consumables and other currencies against the US Dollars. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value at each reporting period.

Non-hedged derivative financial instruments

All derivative instruments not designated in a hedge relationship that qualify for hedge accounting are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value of non-hedging derivative financial instruments are included in net earnings or loss as non-hedging derivative gains or losses.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(s) Hedges

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivative hedging instruments to forecasted transactions. Hedge effectiveness is assessed based on the degree to which the cash flows from the derivative contracts are expected to offset the cash flows of the underlying transaction being hedged.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. For hedged items other than the purchase of non-financial assets, the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income when the underlying hedged transaction, identified at contract inception, affects profit or loss. When hedging a forecasted transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are removed and added to the carrying amount of the non-financial asset.

Any ineffective portion of a hedge relationship is recognized immediately in net earnings or loss. When derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges are terminated, expired, sold or no longer qualify for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any amounts recorded in other comprehensive income up until the time the contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting remain in other comprehensive income.

Gains or losses arising subsequent to the derivative contracts not qualifying for hedge accounting are recognized in the period incurred and are recorded in net earnings or loss. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to net earnings or loss immediately.

(t) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer. The Company's operating segments, before aggregation, have been identified as the Company's individual operating mines. Aggregation of one or more operating segment into a single operating

segment is permitted if aggregation is consistent with the core principle of the standard, the operating segments have similar economic characteristics, and the operating segments have a number of other similarities, including similarities in the nature of their products, production processes, and regulatory environment. The Company's reportable segments are consistent with the identified operating segments.

(u) Leases

Leasing Arrangements effective January 1, 2019

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract contains the right to control the use of the identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is included in mineral property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- exercise prices of purchase options if the Company are reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in our estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to net earnings.

The Company will elect not to recognize assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments associated with these leases will be recognized as an expense over the lease term. The Company will elect to apply the practical expedient to account for each lease component and any non-lease components as a single lease component.

Lease Arrangements effective 2018

Prior to January 1, 2019, the Company accounted for lease arrangements in accordance with IAS 17, Leases. Accordingly, the Company classified any lease that substantially transferred the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company as a finance lease. Any lease not deemed a finance lease was designated as an operating lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, including whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use an asset.

Finance leases are recognized as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments at lease inception date. Finance lease assets are shown as part of mineral property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statements of financial position. Amortization of finance lease assets are included within amortization costs on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). Lease payments on Finance lease liabilities are allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. The finance cost, or amortization of the discount, on the lease liability is charged to the Consolidated Statements of Profit and Comprehensive Profit using the effective interest method to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability for each period.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating cost in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term

(v) New Standards issued and adopted

The Company adopted the following accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards, effective January 1, 2019:

The Company adopted IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") on January 1, 2019. The objective of IFRS 16 is to recognize substantially all leases on balance sheet for lessees. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a "right-of-use" asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach which does not require restatement of comparative periods. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17, Leases (“IAS 17”), and IFRIC 4, Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease (“IFRIC 4”). The details of accounting policies under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under IFRS 16.

Where reasonable, the Company has applied to practical expedients when applying IFRS 16.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized a right-of-use asset of $2.4 million, measured at the amount equal to the lease liability and discounted to January 1, 2019. As well, the Company recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as ‘operating leases’ under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019. The Company's weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on January 1, 2019 was 4.5%.

Contract commitments at December 31, 2018	35.0
Operating lease commitments, exempt from IFRS 16	(31.9)
Operating lease commitments, identified per IFRS 16	3.1
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019	2.4
Financing lease commitments recorded at December 31, 2018	3.0
Total lease liability at January 1, 2019	5.5
Less: current portion of lease liabilities at January 1, 2019	(2.8)
Long term lease liabilities at January 1, 2019	2.7

The adoption of IFRS 16 did not have a significant impact to the balance sheet, however did result in the recognition of additional right of use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet, and a corresponding increase in depreciation and interest expense. The Company also expects cash flows from operating activities to increase under IFRS 16 as lease payments for substantially all leases will be recorded as financing outflows in the consolidated statement of cash flows as opposed to operating cash flows.

The Company adopted IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (“IFRIC 23”) on January 1, 2019, with retrospective application. IFRIC 23 clarifies the recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The effect of uncertain tax treatments are recognized at the most likely amount or expected value. The adoption of IFRIC 23 had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(w) Standards issued but not yet adopted

Standards issued, but not yet adopted include:

On October 22, 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, that seek to clarify whether a transaction results in an asset or a business acquisition. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. This is a simplified assessment that results in an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. If a preparer chooses not to apply the concentration test, or the test is failed, then the assessment focuses on the existence of a substantive process. The amendments apply to businesses acquired in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The Company will apply the requirements of the amendments to transactions entered into after January 1, 2020.

On September 26, 2019, the IASB issued amendments for some of its requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, as well as the related Standard on disclosures, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* in relation to Phase 1 of IBOR Reform and its Effects on Financial Reporting project.
The amendments are designed to support the provision of useful financial information by companies during the period of uncertainty arising from the phasing out of interest-rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs). The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments are effective from January 1, 2020, and the Company does not anticipate any impact related to the amendments.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Many of the amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position require management to make estimates and judgements. Accounting estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Critical accounting estimates

The following is a list of the accounting estimates that the Company believes are critical, due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates or assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liabilities, revenue or expense being reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

- The Company accounts for its ore stockpiles and in-process precious metals inventory using a process flow for applicable costs appropriate to the physical transformation of ore through the mining, crushing, leaching from heap leach operations, milling and gold recovery process. The Company estimates the expected ultimate recovery based on laboratory tests and ongoing analysis of leach pad kinetics in order to estimate the recoverable metals at the end of each accounting period. If the Company determines at any time that the ultimate recovery should be adjusted downward, then the Company will adjust the average carrying value of a unit of metal content in the in-process inventory and adjust upward on a prospective basis the unit cost of subsequent production. Should an upward adjustment in the average carrying value of a unit of metal result in the carrying value exceeding the realizable value of the metal, the Company would write down the carrying value to the realizable value.

- The Company values inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable value relies on forecasted gold prices, estimated grades of ore on stockpiles and heap leach pads, forecasted exchange rates, and estimated costs to complete the processing of ore inventory.

- The Company makes estimates of the quantities of proven and probable mineral reserves of its mines and the portion of mineral resources expected to be ultimately converted to mineral reserves. The estimation of quantities of mineral reserves and mineral resources is complex, requiring significant subjective assumptions that arise from the evaluation of geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for a given ore body. This data could change over time as a result of numerous factors, including new information gained from development activities, evolving production history and a reassessment of the viability of production under different economic conditions. Mineral reserve estimates are used in the calculation of depletion expense and to calculate the recoverable amount of a CGU, and to forecast the expected life of a mine.

- The Company forecasts prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs, discount rates, and recovery rates. These estimates may change the economic status of mineral reserves and may result in mineral reserves and mineral resources being

revised. In addition, these estimates are used to calculate the recoverable amount of a CGU for the purpose of impairment testing.

- The Company amortizes its property, plant and equipment, net of residual value, over the estimated useful life of each asset, not to exceed the life of the mine at which the asset is utilized. The Company uses estimated proven and probable mineral reserves, and an estimate of mineral resources as the basis for amortizing certain mineral property, plant and equipment. The physical life of these assets, and related components, may differ from the Company's estimate, which would impact amortization and depletion expense.

- The Company makes estimates of the likelihood of whether or not all or some portion of each deferred income tax asset and investment tax credits will be realized, which is impacted by interpretation of tax laws and regulations, historic and future expected levels of taxable income, timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences, and tax planning initiatives. Levels of future taxable income are affected by, among other things, market gold prices, production costs, quantities of proven and probable gold reserves, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates.

- The Company makes estimates of the timing and amount of expenditures required to settle the Company's decommissioning liabilities. The principal factors that can cause expected future expenditures to change are: the construction of new processing facilities; changes in the quantities of material in reserves and a corresponding change in the life of mine plan; changing ore characteristics that ultimately impact the environment; changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required; and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, as the end of the mine life nears, the reliability of expected cash flows increases, but earlier in the mine life, the estimation of a decommissioning liability is inherently more subjective.

Critical accounting judgements

The following are critical judgements that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies that may have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

- The Company makes judgements about whether or not indicators of impairment, or indicators of a reversal of impairment, exist at each reporting period. This determination impacts whether or not a detailed impairment assessment is performed at the reporting date. These judgements did not impact CGUs at December 31, 2019, or for December 31, 2018.

5. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Sales tax receivables		
Canada	$8.9	$10.6
Mexico	18.1	17.5
Other	5.7	3.4
Concentrate receivable	—	2.3
Other receivables	4.7	5.7
	$37.4	**$39.5**

Sales tax receivables are mainly related to value-added taxes at the Company's Mexican and Canadian operations. The Company expects that these receivables will be collected within the next year.

6. INVENTORY

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
In-process precious metals	$59.0	$53.6
Ore in stockpiles	33.4	35.4
Parts and supplies	49.2	45.7
Dore, refined precious metals and gold in concentrate	11.0	5.5
	152.6	**140.2**
Less: Long-term inventory	(25.7)	(30.0)
	$126.9	**$110.2**

Long term inventory consists of heap leach and long-term stockpiles which are expected to be recovered after one year.

The amount of inventories recognized in mining and processing costs for the year ended December 31, 2019, was $345.4 million (December 31, 2018- $393.1 million). The amount of inventories recognized in amortization costs for the year ended December 31, 2019, was $165.0 million (December 31, 2018- $166.6 million).

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company wrote down $64.0 million of heap leach inventory at El Chanate, of which $62.5 million related to mining and processing costs and $1.5 million related to amortization. The Company ceased mining activities at El Chanate during 2018 and has been residual leaching the heap leach pad. An analysis of the recoverability of the ounces in inventory on the heap leach pad was conducted as of December 31, 2018, resulting in an impairment charge of $64.0 million ($49.9 million after-tax).

7. MINERAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Mineral property			
	Plant and equipment	Depletable	Non-depletable	Exploration and evaluation	**Total**
Cost					
At December 31, 2017	$1,103.0	$2,118.3	$80.5	$326.9	$3,628.7
Additions	105.9	90.7	15.3	14.6	226.5
Transfer (i)	–	90.7	–	(90.7)	–
Disposals	(8.8)	–	–	–	(8.8)
At December 31, 2018	$1,200.1	$2,299.7	$95.8	$250.8	$3,846.4
Additions	126.9	130.2	9.1	11.6	277.8
Revisions to decommissioning liabilities	–	13.3	–	—	13.3
Right-of-use assets (note 16)	2.4	–	–	–	2.4
Disposals	(1.9)	–	–	–	(1.9)
At December 31, 2019	**$1,327.5**	**$2,443.2**	**$104.9**	**$262.4**	**$4,138.0**
Accumulated amortization and impairment charges					
At December 31, 2017	$333.9	$530.0	$5.1	$6.3	$875.3
Amortization	72.4	88.1	–	–	160.5
Disposals	(2.7)	–	–	–	(2.7)
At December 31, 2018	$403.6	$618.1	$5.1	$6.3	$1,033.1
Amortization	68.3	104.4	–	–	172.7
Disposals	(1.2)	–	–	–	(1.2)
At December 31, 2019	**$470.7**	**$722.5**	**$5.1**	**$6.3**	**$1,204.6**
Net carrying value					
At December 31, 2018	$796.5	$1,681.6	$90.7	$244.5	$2,813.3
At December 31, 2019	**$856.8**	**$1,720.7**	**$99.8**	**$256.1**	**$2,933.4**

The net carrying values by segment (note 14) are as follows:

		Mineral property			
	Plant and equipment	Depletable	Non-depletable	Exploration and evaluation	**Total**
Young-Davidson	$658.0	$709.6	$99.8	–	$1,467.4
Mulatos	82.6	161.4	–	–	244.0
Island Gold	108.9	715.4	–	–	824.3
El Chanate	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Kirazlı	0.3	134.3	–	–	134.6
Corporate and other	6.8	–	–	256.1	262.9
At December 31, 2019	**$856.8**	**$1,720.7**	**$99.8**	**$256.1**	**$2,933.4**
Young-Davidson	$608.9	$744.7	$90.7	–	$1,444.3
Mulatos	101.0	108.4	–	–	209.4
Island Gold	79.5	720.6	–	–	800.1
El Chanate	1.5	0.8	–	–	2.3
Kirazlı	0.3	107.1	–	–	107.4
Corporate and other	5.3	–	–	244.5	249.8
At December 31, 2018	**$796.5**	**$1,681.6**	**$90.7**	**$244.5**	**$2,813.3**

Construction in Progress

The carrying value of construction in progress at December 31, 2019 was $203.7 million (December 31, 2018 - $120.7 million).

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$118.3	$117.6
Royalties payable	4.4	4.8
Share-based compensation liability	3.8	1.6
Current portion of equipment financing obligations	0.8	2.6
Derivative liabilities (note 15)	—	5.3
	$127.3	**$131.9**

9. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES

A decommissioning liability is recognized in the period in which it is incurred, on a discounted cash flow basis, if a reasonable estimate can be made. The liability accretes to its full value over time through charges to earnings or loss. In addition, the discounted value is added to the carrying amount of mineral property, plant and equipment, and is amortized on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine. A continuity of the decommissioning liability is as follows:

	Total
Balance – December 31, 2017	$44.6
Reclamation expenditures	(0.9)
Accretion expense	3.0
Revisions to expected discounted cash flows	(1.8)
Balance – December 31, 2018	**$44.9**
Reclamation expenditures	(2.0)
Accretion expense	2.8
Revisions to expected discounted cash flows	13.3
Balance – December 31, 2019	**$59.0**
Less: Current portion of decommissioning liability	(1.9)
	$57.1

The majority of the expenditures are expected to occur between 2021 and 2036. The discount rates used in discounting the estimated reclamation and closure cost obligations were between 1.8% and 10.5% for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 – 2.3% and 8.4%), and the inflation rate used was between 1.4% and 9.5% for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 – 2.0% and 4.2%).

The total undiscounted value of the decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2019 was $66.1 million (2018 - $53.4 million).

10. INCOME TAXES

The following table represents the major components of income tax expense recognized in net earnings (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current income tax expense	$12.7	$17.3
Deferred income tax expense	20.1	16.9
Income tax expense recognized in net earnings (loss)	**$32.8**	**$34.2**

The statutory tax rate for 2019 was 25.0% (2018 – 25.0%). The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at the Canadian combined statutory income tax rate to the amounts recognized in net earnings (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	$128.9	($38.4)
Statutory tax rate	25.0%	25.0%
Expected income tax expense (recovery) based on above rates	$32.2	($9.6)
Effect of higher tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	1.0	(2.4)
Non-deductible expenses	(1.4)	4.4
Impact of local mining taxes	7.2	6.0
Impact of foreign exchange	(13.2)	28.8
Impact of renouncement of flow through share expenditures	0.8	0.3
Withholding tax	1.2	1.2
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	4.6	5.2
Other	0.4	0.3
Income tax expense	**$32.8**	**$34.2**

The following table reflects the change in deferred income tax liability at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Balance, beginning of year	$491.5	$477.0
Deferred income tax expense recognized in net earnings (loss)	20.1	16.9
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) recognized in OCI	2.1	(2.4)
Balance, end of year	**$513.7**	**$491.5**

The following reflects the deferred income tax liability at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounting value of mineral property, plant and equipment in excess of tax value	$557.0	$446.8
Accounting value of inventories in excess of tax value	7.9	13.8
Other taxable temporary differences	(19.8)	64.3
Non-capital losses carried forward	(31.4)	(33.4)
Deferred income tax liability	**$513.7**	**$491.5**

The Company has Canadian tax losses of $113.3 million expiring between 2024 and 2039, Mexican tax losses of $22.8 million expiring between 2020 and 2029, United States tax losses of $19.4 million expiring between 2028 and 2037, as well as Turkish tax losses of $4.3 million expiring between 2020 and 2024.

The Company has unrecognized deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2019 in respect of aggregate loss carryforwards, deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits. The unrecognized loss carryforwards, deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits are $96.8 million (December 31, 2018 -$81.9 million).

At December 31, 2019, the Company has unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences of $17.8 million (December 31, 2018 - $13.4 million) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries of the Company.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of fully paid Class A common shares without par value.

	Number of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	**389,101,550**	**$3,691.7**
Shares issued through:		
Share-based compensation plans	1,984,698	12.9
Exercise of warrants	163,955	0.6
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	**391,250,203**	**$3,705.2**
Shares issued through:		
Share-based compensation plans	1,555,989	9.5
Shares repurchased and cancelled (i)	(2,748,352)	(26.1)
Exercise of warrants	45	—
Flow-through share financing (ii)	1,132,169	5.9
Cancellation of unexchanged post-amalgamation shares	(119,237)	(1.2)
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	**391,070,817**	**$3,693.3**

(i) Normal Course Issuer Bid

On December 24, 2018, a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") was initiated permitting the Company to purchase for cancellation up to 25,513,043 Class A Common Shares (“Common Shares”), representing 10% of the Company’s public float of the Common Shares. The Company renewed the NCIB on December 18, 2019 (expires on December 23, 2020).

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company repurchased and cancelled 2,748,352 common shares at a cost of $11.4 million or $4.17 per share. The Company recognized a $26.1 million reduction in share capital, and a gain of $14.7 million recognized in deficit.

(ii) Flow-through share financing

During the second quarter of 2019, the Company completed a Canadian Development Expense ("CDE") and Canadian Exploration Expense ("CEE") flow-through financing. The Company issued 1,132,169 Common Shares for gross proceeds of $7.5 million.

b) Employee long-term incentive plan and share purchase plan

The Company has a long-term incentive plan under which share-based compensation, including stock options, deferred share units ("DSUs"), performance share units ("PSUs"), and restricted share units ("RSUs") may be granted to directors, officers, and employees of the Company. The incentive plan was approved by shareholders in 2019. The Company also has an Employee Share Purchase Plan which enables employees to purchase Class A common shares through payroll deduction. Employees can contribute up to 10% of their annual base salary, and the Company will match 50% of the employees' contributions. The Class A common shares can be issued from treasury based on the volume weighted average closing price of the last five days prior to the end of the quarter. At the option of the Company, the shares may be purchased for plan participants in the open market. The maximum number of Class A common shares that may be reserved and set aside for issuance under the long-term incentive plan is 5.0% of the Class A common shares outstanding at the time of granting the award (on a non-diluted basis) inclusive of 0.8% of the issued and outstanding shares (on a non-diluted basis) specifically allocated to the employee share purchase plan.

c) Stock options

The following is a continuity of the changes in the number of stock options outstanding:

	Number	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	**10,429,345**	**$7.94**
Granted	1,009,100	6.56
Exercised	(1,984,698)	2.40
Expired	(2,798,292)	12.70
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	**6,655,455**	**$7.38**
Granted	965,876	6.59
Exercised	(1,555,989)	5.93
Expired	(1,600,080)	10.52
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	**4,465,262**	**$6.59**

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised was CAD $9.66 per share (for the year ended December 31, 2018 CAD $5.89 per share).

(i) Stock options granted

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company granted 965,876 stock options (year ended December 31, 2018 - 1,009,100). The following table presents the weighted average fair value assumptions used in the Black-Scholes valuation:

For options granted in the year ended:	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Weighted average share price at grant date (CAD$)	$6.59	$6.56
Risk-free rate	1.32% - 1.68%	1.88% - 2.06%
Expected dividend yield	0.84%	0.70%
Expected stock price volatility (based on historical volatility)	54%	57%
Expected life of option (months)	42 - 84	42 - 84
Weighted average per share fair value of stock options granted (CAD$)	$2.95	$3.11

Stock options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2019:

Range of exercise prices (CAD$)	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)
$3.01 - $7.00	3,069,246	5.57	4.70	1,446,515	4.44
$7.01 - $11.00	1,295,096	8.32	2.04	1,086,395	8.11
$11.01 - $19.00	100,920	15.47	0.06	100,920	15.47
	4,465,262	**$6.59**	3.82	**2,633,830**	**$6.38**

d) Other employee long-term incentives

The following is a continuity of the changes in the number of other long-term incentive plans ("LTI") outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Restricted share units ("RSU")	Stock appreciation rights ("SAR")	Deferred share units ("DSU")	Performance share units ("PSU")
Outstanding units, December 31, 2017	**1,500,934**	**1,055,525**	**480,605**	**599,705**
Granted	611,717	—	164,808	440,420
Forfeited	(99,939)	(482,533)	—	(56,684)
Settled	(445,016)	(63,800)	—	—
Outstanding units, December 31, 2018	**1,567,696**	**509,192**	**645,413**	**983,441**
Granted	832,366	—	208,882	423,628
Forfeited	(305,300)	(309,566)	—	—
Settled	(427,937)	(108,319)	(165,868)	(324,916)
Outstanding units, December 31, 2019	**1,666,825**	**91,307**	**688,427**	**1,082,153**

The settlement of LTI is either cash or equity based on the feature of the LTI. The settlement of SARs is in cash, and RSUs, DSUs and PSUs are either cash or equity settled at the option of the Company.

e) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings or loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing earnings or loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including the effects of dilutive common share equivalents.

	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Net earnings (loss)	**$96.1**	**($72.6)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	390,160	389,816
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$0.25**	**($0.19)**
Dilutive effect of potential common share equivalents (in thousands)	3,267	—
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	393,427	389,816
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$0.24**	**($0.19)**

The following table lists the equity securities excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share. The securities were excluded as the exercise price relating to the particular security exceeded the average market price of the Company's common shares of CAD $7.18 for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 - CAD $6.44), or the inclusion of the equity securities had an anti-dilutive effect on net loss. For the periods in which the Company records a loss, diluted loss per share is calculated using the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding, as using the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding in the calculation would be anti-dilutive.

	For the years ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2019**	**2018**
Stock options	1,420	6,655
Warrants	—	5,215
	1,420	**11,870**

(f) Dividends

On February 19, 2019, the Company announced the doubling of its annual dividend from $0.01 paid semi-annually, to $0.01 paid quarterly. During the year ended December 31, 2019 , the Company declared and paid dividends totaling $15.6 million.

(g) Share purchase warrants

On January 7, 2019, 5,215,000 warrants with the ticker AGI.WT.A expired unexercised. The Company transferred $3.9 million from warrants to contributed surplus. As at December 31, 2019, the Company has no share purchase warrants outstanding.

12. OTHER GAIN (LOSS)

Other gain (loss) recorded in net earnings (loss) for the years ended:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Reduction of obligation to renounce flow-through exploration expenditures	$0.6	$0.6
Unrealized loss on non-hedging derivatives	(0.6)	(0.4)
Loss on disposal of assets	(0.7)	(6.1)
Gain on Sale of non-core royalties (i)	8.0	—
Other	(2.2)	(2.5)
	$5.1	**($8.4)**

(i) Sale of non-core royalties

On April 1, 2019, the Company completed an agreement for the sale of a portfolio of non-core royalties to Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd. ("Metalla") for proceeds of 8,239,698 Metalla common shares valued at $8.0 million. The Company recorded a gain of $8.0 million.

13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in working capital and income taxes received or paid:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Amounts receivable	($0.4)	($10.7)
Inventory	(11.4)	13.9
Advances and prepaid expenses	(2.8)	(7.2)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(17.8)	9.4
Income taxes paid	(4.1)	(4.2)
	($36.5)	**$1.2**

Interest received	$3.4	$2.8

Other items:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Unrealized loss on non-hedging derivatives	$0.6	$0.4
Payment for reclamation activities	(2.0)	(0.9)
Interest received	3.4	2.8
Credit facility standby fees	(1.8)	(1.8)
Reduction of obligation to renounce flow-through exploration expenditures	(0.6)	(0.6)
Loss on disposal of assets	0.7	6.1
Gain on sale of non-core royalties	(8.0)	—
Other non-cash items	(0.7)	0.5
	($8.4)	**$6.5**

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

(a) Segment revenues and results

The Company manages its reportable operating segments by operating mines and significant development projects. The Company operates in two principal geographical areas - Canada (country of domicile), and Mexico. The Young-Davidson and Island Gold mines operate in Canada, and the Mulatos and El Chanate mines operate in Sonora, Mexico. The Company identifies the Kirazlı gold development project in Turkey as a separate segment due to it being in the construction phase. The results from operations for these reportable operating segments are summarized in the following tables:

Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Young-Davidson	Mulatos	Island Gold	El Chanate	Corporate /other[1]	Total
Operating revenues	$262.1	$194.4	$207.3	$19.3	—	**$683.1**
Cost of sales						
Mining and processing	146.6	107.8	64.2	20.4	—	**339.0**
Royalties	4.4	3.1	9.9	—	—	**17.4**
Amortization	80.1	28.0	55.3	1.6	—	**165.0**
	231.1	138.9	129.4	22.0	—	**521.4**
Expenses						
Exploration	—	3.6	1.1	—	2.0	**6.7**
Corporate and administrative	—	—	—	—	19.8	**19.8**
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	9.2	**9.2**
Earnings (loss) from operations	$31.0	$51.9	$76.8	($2.7)	($31.0)	**$126.0**
Finance expense						**(2.5)**
Foreign exchange gain						**0.3**
Other gain						**5.1**
Earnings before income taxes						**$128.9**

1. Corporate and other consists of corporate balances and exploration and development projects.

Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Young-Davidson	Mulatos	Island Gold	El Chanate	Corporate/other[1]	Total
Operating revenues	$236.3	$223.3	$135.1	$57.1	—	**$651.8**
Cost of sales						
Mining and processing	149.0	125.9	56.0	56.3	—	**387.2**
Impairment of El Chanate inventory	—	—	—	64.0	—	**64.0**
Royalties	3.6	11.8	6.2	—	—	**21.6**
Amortization	82.4	35.4	44.3	4.5	—	**166.6**
	235.0	173.1	106.5	124.8	—	**639.4**
Expenses						
Exploration	—	7.5	1.4	—	2.1	**11.0**
Corporate and administrative	—	—		—	17.4	**17.4**
Share-based compensation	—	—		—	6.6	**6.6**
Earnings (loss) from operations	$1.3	$42.7	$27.2	($67.7)	($26.1)	**($22.6)**
Finance expense						**(3.0)**
Foreign exchange loss						**(4.4)**
Other loss						**(8.4)**
Loss before income taxes						**($38.4)**

1. Corporate and other consists of corporate balances and exploration and development projects.

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

The following table presents the segment assets and liabilities:

	Total Assets		Total liabilities	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Young-Davidson	$1,595.8	$1,569.4	$264.6	$272.3
Mulatos	411.3	373.9	102.6	102.4
Island Gold	921.4	876.2	269.4	236.3
El Chanate	13.4	35.9	4.2	5.9
Kirazlı	147.5	120.9	14.9	10.1
Corporate/other	307.1	295.9	45.5	42.9
Total assets and liabilities	**$3,396.5**	**$3,272.2**	**$701.2**	**$669.9**

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair values of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The Company does not have any non-recurring fair value measurements as at December 31, 2019. Levels 1 to 3 of the fair value hierarchy are defined based on the degree to which fair value inputs are observable or unobservable, as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the net asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets (liabilities)				
Fair value through profit or loss				
Gold options	—	(0.7)	—	(0.1)
Fair value through OCI				
Equity securities	22.8	—	7.8	—
Currency hedging derivative instruments	—	3.3	—	(4.7)
Fuel options	—	—	—	(0.5)
	$22.8	$2.6	$7.8	($5.3)

The methods of measuring financial assets and liabilities have not changed during the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value based on unobservable inputs (Level 3).

The fair value of option and forwards (gold and currency) contracts are determined using a market approach with reference to observable market prices for identical assets traded in an active market. These are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The use of reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not significantly affect the Company's results.

Equity Securities

As at December 31, 2019, the Company held shares in the following companies:

Company	Fair Value
Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.	$10.9
Monarch Gold Corp.	$7.1
Red Pine Exploration Inc.	2.0
Manitou Gold Inc.	1.3
Other investments	1.5
	$22.8

As at December 31, 2018, the Company held shares in various companies with a cumulative fair value of $7.8 million.

Revolving Credit Facility

On December 17, 2019, the Company secured amendments to its existing undrawn revolving credit facility (the "Facility"), including an increase in the size of the Facility from $400.0 million to $500.0 million, expiring on December 17, 2023. The Facility bears interest at a rate of Libor plus 1.875% on drawn amounts and stand-by fees of 0.42% on undrawn amounts, based on the Company's net leverage ratio as at December 31, 2019, as defined in the agreement.

The Facility is secured against all of the material present and future assets, property and undertakings of the Company. The Facility contains various covenants customary for a loan facility of this nature, including limits on indebtedness, asset sales and liens. It contains financial covenant tests that include (a) a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.0:1.0 and (b) a maximum net leverage ratio of 3.5:1.0, both as defined in the agreement. As at December 31, 2019, the Company is in compliance with the covenants and the Facility is fully undrawn.

The Company incurred costs of $1.2 million in 2019 to extend the Facility. These costs will be amortized into net earnings over the term of the Facility.

Derivative Instruments

The fair value of derivative instruments is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Currency hedging derivative instruments	$3.3	($4.7)
Fuel options	—	(0.5)
	$3.3	($5.2)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Gold options	($0.7)	($0.1)

Currency derivative instruments

The Company enters into option and forward contracts to hedge against the risk of an increase in the value of the Canadian dollar and Mexican peso versus the US dollar. These option and forward contracts are for the purchase of local currencies and the sale of US dollars, which settle on a monthly basis, and the Company believes this is an appropriate manner of managing currency risk. The Company has designated options and forwards as cash flow hedges for the highly probable Canadian dollar and Mexican peso purchases. These derivatives meet the hedge effectiveness criteria and are designated in a hedge accounting relationship as a result of the following factors:

- An economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, as notional amounts match and both the hedged item and hedging instrument fair values move in response to the same risk (foreign exchange rates). Cash flows in relation to the designated hedged item and hedging instrument are matched since the foreign currency option and forward

contracts (hedging instrument) matures during the same month as the operational cash flows (hedged item) are expected to be incurred. The correlation between the foreign exchange rate of the hedged item and the hedging instrument is highly correlated and closely aligned as the maturity and the notional amount are the same.

- The hedge ratio is one to one for this hedging relationship, as the hedged item is foreign currency risk that is hedged with a foreign currency hedging instrument using one unit of both the hedged and hedging item respectively.

- Credit risk is not material in the fair value of the hedging relationship.

The Company has identified two sources of potential ineffectiveness: 1) the timing of cash flow differences between the expenditure and the related derivative and 2) the inclusion of credit risk in the fair value of the derivative not replicated in the hedged item. The Company expects the impact of these sources of hedge ineffectiveness to be minimal. The timing of hedge settlements and incurred expenditures are closely aligned, as they are expected to occur within 30 days of each other. As noted above, credit risk is not a material component of the fair value of the Company's hedging instruments, as all counterparties are reputable Canadian banking institutions and are highly rated.

The effective portion of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income is:

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Balance, beginning of the period	($1.4)	$6.0
Unrealized gain (loss) on currency instruments	9.6	(5.9)
Less: realized gain on CAD currency instruments	—	(3.9)
Less: realized gain on MXN currency instruments	(1.5)	—
Deferred income tax related to hedging instrument	(2.1)	2.4
	$4.6	**($1.4)**

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company did not recognize any ineffectiveness on the hedging instruments.

The open contracts, which settle on a monthly basis, are summarized as at December 31, 2019:

Canadian dollar contracts

Period Covered	Contract type	Contracts (CAD$ Millions)	Average minimum rate (USD/CAD)	Average maximum rate (USD/CAD)
2020	Collars	177.0	1.31	1.35

Mexican Peso contracts

Period Covered	Contract type	Contracts (MXN Millions)	Average minimum rate (MXN/USD)	Average maximum rate (MXN/USD)
2020	Collars	1,005.0	19.57	22.12

The fair value of these contracts was an asset of $3.3 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - liability of $4.7 million). For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company realized gains of $1.5 million on the foreign currency contracts (for the year ended December 31, 2018 - realized gains of $3.9 million).

Gold option contracts

As at December 31, 2019, the Company held option contracts to protect against the risk of a decrease in the value of the gold price on a portion of gold sales. These option contracts ensure a minimum average realized gold price of $1,420 per ounce and a maximum average realized gold price of $1,658 per ounce, regardless of the movement in gold prices during 2020.

The following gold collar contracts are outstanding as of December 31, 2019:

Period Covered	Ounces subject to contract	Average purchase put option	Average sold call option
2020	70,050	$1,420	$1,658

The fair value of these contracts was a liability of $0.7 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 - liability of $0.1 million). The options mature throughout 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company realized a loss of $5.9 million related to the settlement of option contracts (2018 - realized gain of $3.9 million). Total unrealized losses for the year ended December 31, 2019 was $6.5 million (2018 - unrealized losses of $0.6 million). The Company has elected to not apply hedge accounting to the gold option contracts, with changes in fair value recorded in net earnings.

Fuel option contracts

The Company enters into option contracts to hedge against the risk of an increase in the price of diesel fuel. These option contracts are for the purchase of New York Harbour Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel ("ULSD") contracts, which settle on a monthly basis, and the Company believes this is an appropriate manner of managing price risk. The Company has designated options as cash flow hedges for the highly probable consumption of diesel. These derivatives meet the hedge effectiveness criteria and are designated in a hedge accounting relationship as a result of the following factors:

- An economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. In order to assess the economic relationship between rack ULSD price and the NY Harbour ULSD benchmark, the Company considered both qualitative and quantitative factors. Cash flows in relation to the designated hedged item and hedging instrument are matched since the NY Harbour ULSD option contracts (hedging instrument) expires during the same month as the operational cash flows (hedged item) are expected to be incurred. The correlation between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is highly correlated and closely aligned as the maturity and the notional amount are the same.

- The hedge ratio is one to one for this hedging relationship, as the hedged item is the diesel price risk that is hedged with a NY Harbour ULSD hedging instrument using one unit of both the hedged and hedging item respectively.

- Credit risk is not material in the fair value of the hedging relationship.

The Company has identified two sources of potential ineffectiveness: 1) the timing of cash flow differences between the expenditure and the related derivative and 2) the inclusion of credit risk in the fair value of the derivative not replicated in the hedged item. The Company expects the impact of these sources of hedge ineffectiveness to be minimal. The timing of hedge settlements and incurred expenditures is closely aligned, as they are expected to occur within 30 days of each other. As noted above, credit risk is not a material component of the fair value of the Company's hedging instruments, as all counterparties are reputable Canadian banking institutions and are highly rated.

As at December 31, 2019, there are no outstanding diesel fuel contracts.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company has an unrealized gain of $0.5 million recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the fuel hedges. The Company did not recognize any ineffectiveness on the hedging instruments.

Risks

In the normal course of operations, the Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and the following market risks: commodity price, market price, interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate. The Company has developed a risk management process to identify, analyze and assess these and other risks, and has formed a Risk Committee to monitor all significant risks to the Company. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Company's risk management framework, and receives regular reports from the Risk Committee.

Commodity price risk

The profitability of the Company's mining operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price for gold. Gold prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. The supply and demand for gold, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, investment decisions by large holders of gold, including governmental reserves, and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in gold prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems, and political developments. From time to time, the Company will enter into collars, options or other financial instruments to manage short term commodity price fluctuations.

Market price risk

The Company's earnings or loss, cash flows and financial condition are subject to price risk due to fluctuations in the market price of gold and silver. Gold prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's revenues and cash flows were impacted by gold prices in the range of $1,270 to $1,546 per ounce. Metal price declines could cause the continued development of, and production from, the Company's properties to be uneconomic. A 10% change in the gold price would impact the Company's net loss before tax for the year ended December 31, 2019 by $66.6 million (2018 - $63.0 million).

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the fair value of investments made in equity securities. A 10% increase or reduction in each company's share price at December 31, 2019 would have increased or reduced other comprehensive income (loss) by $2.1 million (2018 - $0.8 million).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. All of the Company's outstanding debt obligations bear interest at fixed rates and are therefore not exposed to changes in future cash flows attributable to changes in market interest rates. The interest rate on the Facility is variable, however, the Facility was undrawn as at December 31, 2019.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents. The cash and cash equivalent interest earned is based on bank account interest rates which may fluctuate. A 1.0% change in the interest rate would result in an increase or decrease of approximately $ 1.8 million in interest earned by the Company. The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Metal sales revenues for the Company are denominated in US dollars. The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations relative to the US dollar on expenditures that are denominated in Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos. These potential currency fluctuations could have a significant impact on production costs and thereby, the profitability of the Company. The Company is also exposed to the impact of currency fluctuations on its monetary assets and liabilities.

A 10% strengthening or deterioration of these currencies against the US dollar at each balance sheet date would have resulted in a gain recorded in net loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Impact of a 10% change in foreign exchange rates		
Canadian dollar	$1.2	$1.4
Mexican peso	1.7	2.1

The currencies of the Company's financial instruments and other foreign currency denominated liabilities based on notional amounts, denominated in U.S dollar equivalents were as follows:

	Canadian Dollars		Mexican Peso	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	$22.5	$26.8	$9.0	$10.8
Equity securities	22.8	7.8	—	—
Amounts receivable	10.3	11.9	20.9	21.4
Other monetary assets (liabilities)	33.0	33.0	3.7	5.9
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(76.9)	(69.1)	(18.0)	(16.8)
Total exposure to currency risk	11.7	10.4	15.6	21.3

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to receivables and other contracts, and arises from the possibility that any counterparty to an instrument fails to perform. For cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and receivables, the Company's credit risk is limited to the carrying amount on the balance sheet. The Company manages credit risk by transacting with highly-rated counterparties and establishing a limit on contingent exposure for each counterparty based on the counterparty's credit rating. Exposure on receivables is limited as the Company sells its products to a small number of organizations, on which the historical level of defaults is minimal.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	$182.8	$206.0
Concentrate receivable	—	2.3
Trade receivables	4.7	5.7
Total financial instrument exposure to credit risk	**$187.5**	**$214.0**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages this risk through regular monitoring of its cash flow requirements to support ongoing operations and expansionary plans. The Company ensures that there are sufficient committed loan facilities to meet its business requirements, taking into account anticipated cash flows from operations and holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

(a) Contractual commitments

The following table shows the contractual maturities of debt commitments. The amount presented represents the future undiscounted principal and interest cash flows, and therefore, do not equate to the carrying amounts on the consolidated statements of financial position.

	Less than 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Operating and financing leases	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	127.3	—	—	—	127.3
Decommissioning liability	2.0	2.1	—	62.0	66.1
Contract mining	24.8	50.6	3.5	—	78.9
Capital commitments	44.0	—	—	—	44.0
	$199.3	**$53.4**	**$4.2**	**$62.6**	**$319.5**

Contractual obligations exist with respect to royalties (note 19); however gold production subject to royalty cannot be ascertained with certainty and the royalty rate varies with the gold price.

The obligations related to contract mining are based on current mine plans, and are subject to change.

The Company's future operating cash flow and cash position are highly dependent on gold prices, as well as other factors. Taking into consideration the Company's current cash position, volatile equity markets, and global uncertainty in the capital markets, the Company is continually reviewing expenditures and assessing business opportunities to enhance liquidity in order to ensure adequate liquidity and flexibility to support its growth strategy, including the development of its projects, while continuing production at its current operations. A period of continuously low gold prices may necessitate the deferral of capital expenditures which may impact the timing of development work and project completion, as well as production from mining operations. In addition, in such a price environment, the Company may be required to adopt one or more alternatives to increase liquidity.

16. LEASES

The Company adopted IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") on January 1, 2019. The objective of IFRS 16 is to recognize substantially all leases on balance sheet for lessees. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a "right-of-use" asset and a lease liability calculated using a prescribed methodology. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach which does not require restatement of comparative periods. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17"), and IFRIC 4, Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease ("IFRIC 4"). The details of accounting policies under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under IFRS 16.

Right-of-use assets

The Company classifies right-of-use ("ROU") assets as an asset either explicitly specified in the contract or implicitly specified at the time it is made available for use by the Company. In conjunction, the Company controls either directly or indirectly the operation of that asset, as well, derives substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset.

The following ROU assets have been included within in the mineral property, plant and equipment section of the consolidated financial statements (note 7), and separately disclosed here.

	Total
Cost	
Opening balance - December 31, 2018	7.9
ROU asset additions	2.4
At December 31, 2019	**10.3**
Accumulated amortization	
Opening balance - December 31, 2018	3.6
Amortization	1.1
At December 31, 2019	**4.7**
Net carrying value	
At December 31, 2019	**5.6**

Amounts recognized in net earnings

The following amounts were recognized in net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019, related to contracts that the Company applied the practical expedients of the standard:

	December 31, 2019
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.3
Expense relating to short-term leases	2.7
Expense relating to low value assets	0.1
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	98.1
	101.2

The Company has a number of contracts that are based on variable measures, and not fixed payments. These contracts include measures such as tonnes mined, or metres developed, which exempt the contracts from recognizing the ROU asset or lease liability.

Total cash outflow for leases amount to $103.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

17. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders equity as well as debt and financing obligations. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. At December 31, 2019, total managed capital was $2,695.3 million (2018 - $2,602.3 million).

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Shareholder's equity	$2,695.3	$2,602.3

The Company's capital structure reflects the requirements of an entity focused on sustaining strong cash flows from its current mining operations and financing both internal and external growth opportunities and development projects. The Company faces lengthy development lead times as well as risks associated with increasing capital costs and project completion timing due to the availability of resources, permits and other factors beyond the Company's control. The Company's operations are also significantly affected by the volatility of the market price of gold.

The Company continually assesses its capital structure and makes adjustments to it with reference to changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics associated with its underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, pay dividends, sell assets or enter into new debt arrangements.

The Company manages its capital structure by performing the following:

- Maintaining sufficient liquidity in order to address any potential operational disruptions or industry downturns;
- Preparing detailed budgets and cash flow forecasts for each mining operation, exploration project, development project and corporate activities that are approved by the Board of Directors;
- Regular internal reporting and Board of Directors' meetings to review actual versus budgeted spending and cash flows; and
- Detailed project financial analysis to assess or determine new funding requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to managing capital during the year.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of key management (includes the Company's directors and executive team) for the years ended:

Expense by nature:	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Short-term employee benefits	6.7	6.1
Share-based payments	5.2	4.9
	$11.9	**$11.0**

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and all of the transactions are measured at the exchange amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

19. COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has $44.0 million in committed capital purchases (December 31, 2018 - $24.5 million).

Royalties

During the first quarter of 2019, the Company reached two million ounces of cumulative production at the Mulatos Mine, thus completing the third party royalty commitment. The Company incurred royalty expense of $2.1 million in 2019 (2018 - $10.6 million). The only royalty obligation remaining in Mexico is the 0.5% Extraordinary Mining Duty, which totaled $1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, payable to the Mexican government (2018 - $1.2 million).

The Company pays a 1.5% net smelter royalty on production from the Young-Davidson mine. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded a royalty expense of $4.0 million (2018 - $3.5 million). In addition, other royalties related to production totaled $0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 - $0.1 million).

At the Island Gold mine, the Company pays a 3% net smelter royalty on production from the Lochalsh claims, a 2% net smelter return royalty in addition to a 15% net profit interest royalty per ounce produced from the Goudreau claims, as well, a 4.38% net smelter return royalty and a 10.38% net profit interest royalty per ounce produced from Goudreau Lake claims. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded a royalty expense of $9.9 million at Island Gold (2018 - $6.2 million).

In addition, a third party has a 2% net smelter return royalty on production from a portion of the Company's Turkish projects. The Company is also subject to a state royalty on production in Turkey, subject to certain deductions. No payments have been made, as the projects are not in production.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, John A. McCluskey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Alamos Gold Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the Audit Committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 27, 2020

/s/ John A. McCluskey

John A. McCluskey
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, James Porter, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Alamos Gold Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the Audit Committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 27, 2020

/s/ James Porter

James Porter
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John A. McCluskey, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: */s/ John A. McCluskey*

John A. McCluskey

President and Chief Executive Officer

March 27, 2020

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, James Porter, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: */s/ James Porter*

James Porter

Chief Financial Officer

March 27, 2020

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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors of Alamos Gold Inc.

We consent to the use in this Annual Report on Form 40-F of:

- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, dated February 19, 2020 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") comprising the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and related notes; and

- our Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated February 19, 2020 on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019,

each of which is included in this Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference of such reports in the Registration Statement No. 333-206182 on Form S-8 and the Registration Statement No. 333-236697 on Form F-3 of the Company.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
March 27, 2020
Toronto, Canada

KPMG LLP is a Canadian limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Jeffrey Volk, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Jeffrey Volk*

Name: Jeffrey Volk

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Christopher Bostwick, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Christopher Bostwick*
Name: Christopher Bostwick

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Marc Jutras, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Marc Jutras*
Name: Marc Jutras

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Herbert Welhener, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Herbert Welhener*
Name: Herbert Welhener

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Christopher Rockingham, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Christopher Rockingham*
Name: Christopher Rockingham

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Raynald Vincent, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Raynald Vincent*
Name: Raynald Vincent

CONSENT OF EXPERT

I, Nathan Bourgeault, do hereby consent to the filing of the resources information in the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") of Alamos Gold Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the use of my name in the Annual Information Form and Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and any amendments thereto, and the incorporation by reference into any Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-206182) of the Company filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, of the Company's AIF and Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Dated: March 27, 2020

By: */s/ Nathan Bourgeault*
Name: Nathan Bourgeault