OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Our objective is to minimize the environmental impacts of our operations, and to offset any impacts that cannot be fully mitigated or rehabilitated.

In 2019, our mines operated in compliance with applicable environmental regulations, with the exception of three minor spills.

At Island Gold, one hydraulic oil spill (100 litres) and one coagulant spill (600 litres) were contained, cleaned and reported to authorities. At Young-Davidson, one reportable spill of hydraulic oil (205 litres) also occurred. Both were reported to the relevant authorities and First Nations, and cleaned up immediately with no lasting impacts.

No fines, penalties or sanctions were incurred for non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations in 2019 across any Alamos operations.

TABLE 18 ▸ MATERIAL USE AND WASTE ROCK BY WEIGHT (TONNES)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total
Total Ore mined	2,452,623	380,266	7,166,679	-	**9,999,568**
Total Ore milled	2,571,319	401,276	-	-	**2,972,595**
Total Ore placed	-	-	7,289,811	-	**7,289,811**
Total Overburden removed	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Sodium Cyanide used	2,274	253	5,786	-	**8,313**
Total Blasting Agents used e.g. ANFO	1,896	416	3,727	-	**6,038**
Total Ore treated	**2,571,319**	**401,276**	**7,289,811**	**-**	**10,262,406**
Potentially acid-generating waste rock	-	-	5,329,768	-	**5,329,768**
Non-potentially acid-generating waste rock	565,730	309,241	569,629	-	**1,444,600**
Total Waste Rock Generated	**565,730**	**309,241**	**5,899,397**	**-**	**6,774,368**

CYANIDE USE

Alamos has been safely using cyanide to recover gold at our operations since 2005. Cyanide is used in the processing stage, most notably at our Mulatos heap leach operation in Mexico, where a cyanide solution is trickled over crushed ore that sits atop large collection pads. The cyanide solution dissolves gold elements within the rock and eventually passes down to an impermeable liner at the bottom of the leach pad. From there it is pumped to the gold recovery unit for stripping and recovery.

The circuit is "closed", with a secondary liner and a leak detection system to ensure no cyanide can escape. The cyanide is recycled and re-used, and all cyanide processing is managed under the supervision of the relevant government authorities.

In 2020 Alamos began an exercise to review all operations using cyanide in accordance with the "International Cyanide Management Code For the Manufacture, Transport, and Use of Cyanide In the Production of Gold" (Cyanide Code).

TABLE 19 ▸ CYANIDE INCIDENTS (NACN) IN 2019 (#)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total
Cyanide releases off-site requiring response or remediation	-	-	-	-	-
Adverse effects to health attributable to Cyanide	-	-	-	-	-
Adverse effects to the environment attributable to Cyanide	-	-	-	-	-
Required reporting under applicable regulations	-	-	-	-	-
Exceedances of applicable limits per mine license and permits	-	-	-	-	-

WASTE MANAGEMENT

At all Alamos sites, waste management programs are in place. Our employees are trained in the proper storage and handling of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are separated and managed, including domestic wastes. Wastes that are stored on site are done in accordance with leading industry practices and the minimum applicable legislative requirements. The transportation and offsite disposal of wastes are carried out by licensed contractors in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

TABLE 20 ▸ WASTE BY TYPE AND DISPOSAL METHOD (TONNES)					
	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total
Total Hazardous Waste	**94**	**74**	**590**	**22**	**780**
Used oil (off-site treatment or used on-site as fuel)	63	13	269	3	**348**
Contaminated soil (off-site or on-site disposal)	3	16	68	3	**89**
Other hazardous waste including rags, batteries, oil filters, etc. (off-site disposal)	28	45	254	16	**343**
Hazardous waste recycled or reused (%)	67%	18%	46%	12%	**45%**
Total Non-Hazardous Waste	**1,342**	**1,974**	**1,277**	**74**	**4,668**
Sent for Disposal:	629	1,420	807	15	**2,871**
Domestic waste (garbage) sent to an on-site landfill	-	-	807	15	**822**
Domestic waste (garbage) sent to an on-site incinerator	-	-	-	-	**-**
Domestic waste (garbage) sent to an off-site landfill	629	1,420	-	-	**2,049**
Sent for Recycling:	713	554	471	59	**1,797**
Paper and cardboard	28	-	29	4	**61**
Plastics	17	15	0	20	**52**
Metals	401	453	441	28	**1,323**
Wood	267	-	-	3	**270**
Tires	-	87	-	4	**91**
Other non-hazardous waste	-		-	-	**-**
Non-hazardous waste recycled or reused (%)	**53%**	**28%**	**37%**	**80%**	**38%**

TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

Both the Young-Davidson and Island Gold mines produce tailings – a by-product of the mineral recovery process – which is a liquid slurry of finely crushed rock, water, and additives. After ore is processed, tailings are pumped to tailings storage facilities.

All Alamos tailings facilities are designed, constructed, and operated in compliance with stringent regulatory requirements. When designing our tailing facilities we work with independent experts to assess the environment and potential risks of operational constraints and natural phenomena such as seismic events and flooding. We locate the facilities with consideration to local communities and environmentally sensitive areas.

All Alamos tailings facilities completed annual independent dam safety inspections between 2018 and 2019. At the time of this Report's publication, inspection findings and recommendations are currently being implemented and/or addressed.

For more on our rigorous tailings design and management practices, see the Tailings Management subsection of our website: https://www.alamosgold.com/sustainability/

TABLE 21 ▸ TAILINGS GENERATED IN 2019 (TONNES)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Total
Quantity of Tailings sent to surface	1,132,763	401,272	**1,534,035**
Quantity of In-pit tailings	-	-	**-**
Quantity of Sub-surface tailings	1,438,555	-	**1,438,555**
Quantity of Sub-sea tailings	-	-	**-**
Total Tailings Generated in the year	**2,571,318**	**401,272**	**2,972,590**
Total Acid Generating Tailings Generated in the year	-	-	**-**
Acid Generating Tailings (%)	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Number of Reportable Tailings-Related Incidents (#)	-	-	**-**

ENERGY USE

Fuel and energy use across Alamos represents a significant proportion of our operating costs and is responsible for impacts to air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We consume energy primarily through fossil fuel combustion (diesel, liquefied petroleum gas, gasoline and natural gas) and electricity use.

Our heavy vehicle fleet, portable light towers and emergency back-up generators operate on diesel fuel. Our light-vehicle fleet uses LPG and gasoline. Propane gas is primarily used in Canada to heat our buildings and underground mines in winter. Electricity is primarily used by mining and milling operations and is sourced from national grids, though the Mulatos mine will continue to use diesel generators for electricity production until the construction of an electrical transmission line is completed later in 2020. At the Young-Davidson and Island Gold mines, our diesel generators switched to renewable biodiesel fuel.

TABLE 22 ▸ DIRECT ENERGY USE IN 2019 (GJ)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019	Total 2018
Diesel fuel - electricity generation	1,303	-	511,701	-	**513,004**	**568,946**
Diesel fuel - heavy duty vehicles	221,291	115,438	309,765	6,328	**652,822**	**1,296,869**
Diesel fuel - other	-	-	497,040	-	**497,040**	**-**
Gasoline fuel - light duty vehicles	6,528	4,854	24,098	5,982	**41,462**	**45,893**
Propane gas	230,029	68,467	-	14,002	**312,499**	**323,394**
Liquid petroleum gas	-	-	50,720	-	**50,720**	**0**
Total	**459,152**	**188,760**	**1,393,323**	**26,311**	**2,067,546**	**2,235,102**
Data Source	Warehouse reports and internal records					

TABLE 23 ▸ INDIRECT ENERGY USE IN 2019 (GJ)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019	Total 2018
Electricity purchased (renewable sources)	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Electricity purchased (non-renewable sources)	868,662	305,288	747	89,273	**1,263,970**	**1,196,625**
Electricity generated on-site	-	-	156,452	-	**156,452**	**162,205**
Total	**868,662**	**305,288**	**157,199**	**89,273**	**1,420,422**	**1,358,830**
Data Source	Invoices and internal metering					

FIGURE 16 ▸ TOTAL ENERGY USE BY SOURCE

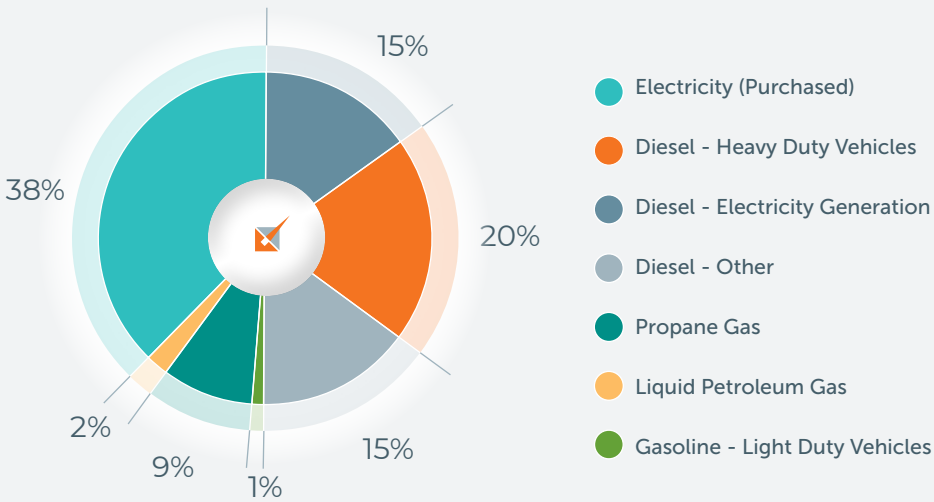
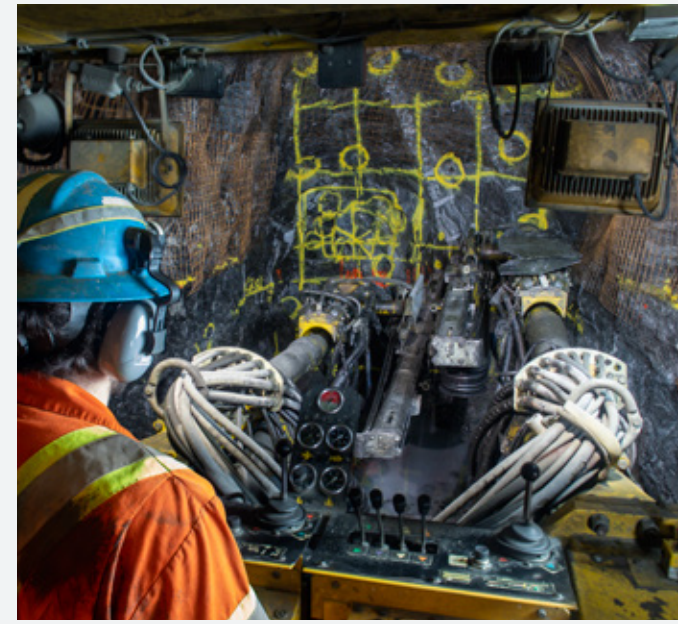


TABLE 24 ▸ ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019	Total 2018
Energy per tonne of ore mined	0.54	1.30	0.19	N/A	**0.33**	**0.24**
Energy per tonne of ore treated	0.52	1.23	0.19	N/A	**0.32**	**0.26**
Energy per ounce of gold production	7.06	3.28	9.82	8.20	**6.74**	**6.81**

Company-wide direct energy use fell 7% in 2019 while indirect energy use increased by 5%. These shifts are attributable to the El Chanate mine moving into closure (only residual leaching occurred in 2019), while production at the Island Gold mine increased. No mining at Chanate meant a significant drop in company-wide diesel fuel use as heavy vehicles were no longer in use at the open pit. This drop more than offset the corresponding increase in diesel use at the Island Gold underground mine. Imported electricity use increased in 2019 as the Island Gold milling circuit operated for the full year, and the pumping circuit at Chanate continued to operate. Year-on-year fuel use remained consistent at Young-Davidson and Mulatos.



AIR EMISSIONS

At all Alamos operations, air emissions are regularly monitored and reported to local government authorities. Our monitoring programs include sampling of emissions from stationary sources such as power generators, boilers, and furnaces, and continual air sampling in the areas surrounding our mines, to manage and mitigate effects on surrounding communities.

100% of air emissions at Alamos mines fall under emissions-limiting regulations. In Canada, both Young-Davidson and Island Gold report air emissions in accordance with provincial authorities and the Federal Government's Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS). In Mexico, Emissions are reported under the Registro Nacional de Emisiones (RENE) program, with the Mulatos mine participating in the Emission Trading System pilot led by the Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). With El Chanate transitioning to closure, the mine will eventually transition out of reporting under RENE.

TABLE 25 ▸ TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)

	2019	2018	Variance
Direct emissions (Scope 1)	154,444	169,534	-9%
Indirect emissions (Scope 2)	22,737	20,592	10%
Total emissions (Scope 1 & 2)	**177,181**	**190,126**	**-7%**

FIGURE 17 ▸ DIRECT AND INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SITE (tCO_2e)

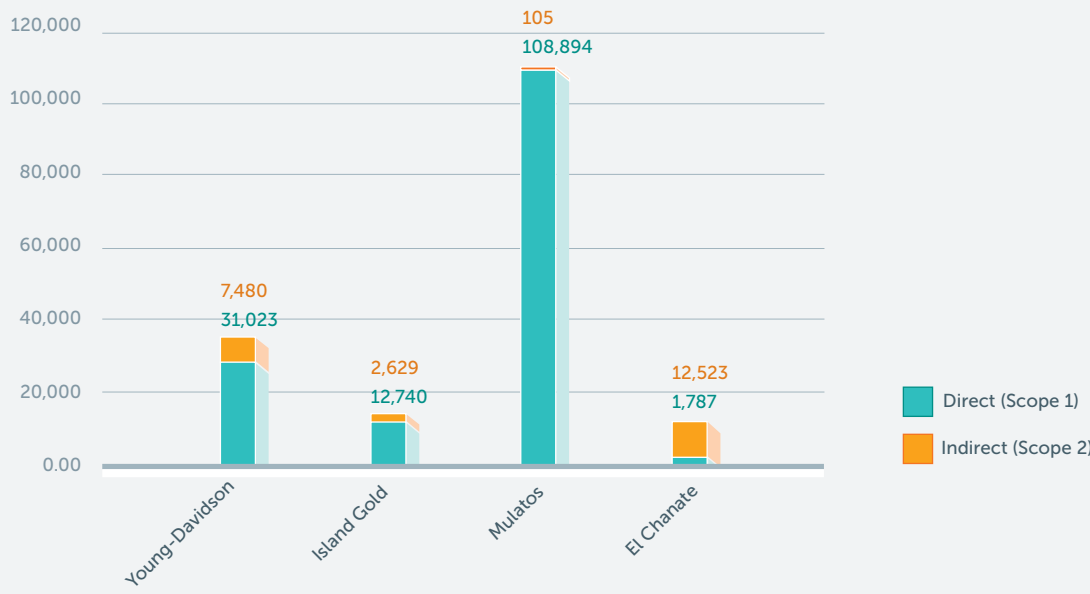


TABLE 26 ▸ GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (tCO_2e)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019	Total 2018
GHG per tonne of ore mined	0.016	0.040	0.015	N/A	**0.018**	0.013
GHG per tonne of ore treated	0.015	0.038	0.015	N/A	**0.017**	0.015
GHG per ounce of gold production	0.205	0.102	0.768	1.015	**0.358**	0.376

Alamos is currently in the process of reviewing long-term corporate sustainability objectives and targets. We anticipate setting reduction targets associated with our greenhouse gas emission intensity and will communicate these as they are finalized.

Mulatos is one mine with significant opportunity for emission savings, and construction of a powerline to Mulatos is currently underway that will reduce net GHG emissions attributable to electricity use by up to 15,000 tCO_2e per year.

TABLE 27 ▸ NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x), SULFUR OXIDES (SO_x), AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS (TONNES)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019
Estimated NO_x emissions from fuel	34	245	3,443	8	**3,730**
Estimated SO_x emissions from fuel	2	1	13	N/A	**15**
Estimated Particulate Matter (PM10 or less) emissions from fuel	24	3	907	N/A	**935**

WATER MANAGEMENT AND USE

We have comprehensive surface and ground water monitoring programs at all of our operating sites, where we conduct sampling and analysis using externally qualified and independent laboratories. All our water withdrawals, use and discharge fall under rigorous environmental monitoring requirements, both internally by our Environment Team members and externally by independent auditors and government inspectors.

The Young-Davidson mine sources its water from the local Montreal River. Island Gold's water is from the Maskinonge Lake. Water used by the Mulatos mine comes from the Mulatos River and the Yecora aquifer, and El Chanate's water is sourced from the Arroyo Seco Aquifer in the Rio Magdalena basin. None of our mine water sources are proclaimed conservation areas, though the Mulatos River is recognized as a priority hydrological region. All water sources are self-replenishing, and our water draw is fully permitted by the relevant regulatory authorities. In no case does our water draw account for an average of 5 percent or more of the annual average volume of the source water body. In 2019, there were no significant detrimental impacts on any water source or related downstream habitat due to the extraction of water.

At Young-Davidson, Island Gold and Mulatos, water treatment facilities ensure that water is treated prior to final discharge, to mitigate downstream impacts on local ecosystems. At El Chanate, waste water is treated prior to discharge, using biodigestion and microorganisms to break down any biodegradable material in the water. In 2016, a comprehensive review of site water balances and water management facilities was conducted at both Mulatos and Young-Davidson to develop long-term water management strategies. Measures to contain and treat mine contact water were implemented at Mulatos and have been very successful in mitigating off-site migration. At the Young-Davidson mine, we pioneered a new approach for mine water treatment, adopting Submerged Attached Growth Reactor (SAGR) technology to reduce ammonia levels from water discharge, and the project has been a success.

Our Turkish and Lynn Lake projects have been designed to minimize water use during construction and operation. Water management and treatment are incorporated into project designs in order to minimize the use of fresh water, develop appropriate diversion strategies and drainage systems that will allow the separate collection and management of contact and non-contact water. Any contact water that exceeds processing requirements will be treated at an on-site facility, and only be discharged once it complies with regulations. At the Kirazlı Project, we constructed an independent water reservoir that will provide water for the operation as well as clean drinking water for nearby communities. No water will be sourced from or discharged to the nearby Atikhisar reservoir or watershed to ensure we have no impacts on what is a valuable local water source.

FIGURE 18 ▸ WATER INTERACTIONS BY YEAR (m^3)

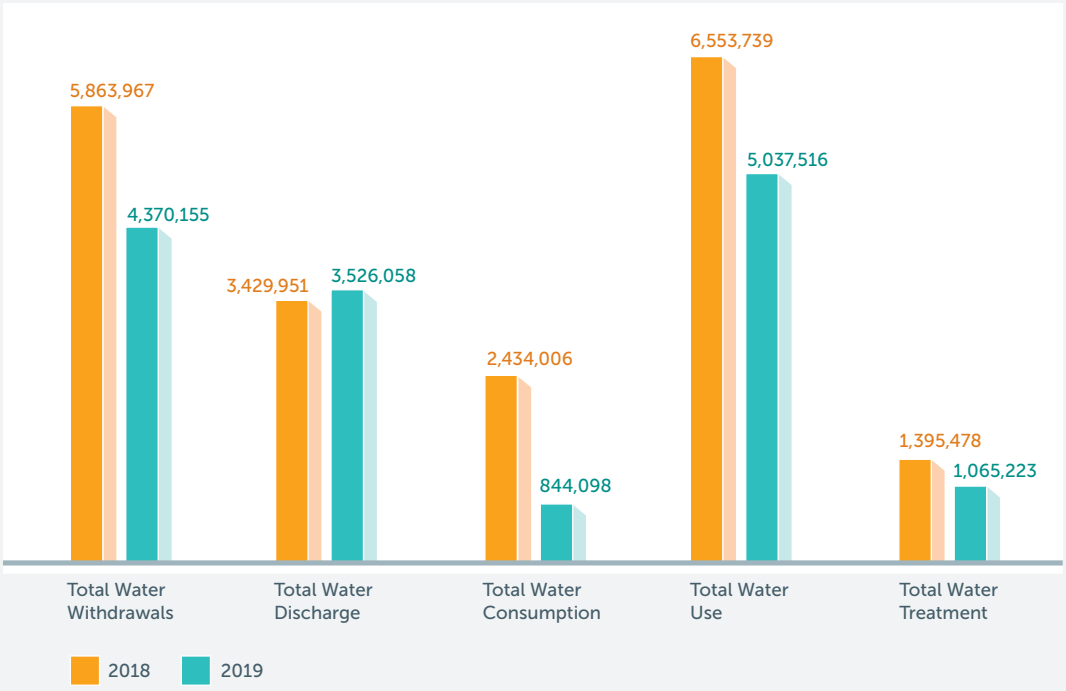


TABLE 28 ▸ TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWALS BY SITE (m^3)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019
Surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.)	323,935	615,730	792,273	-	**1,731,938**
Ground water (renewable)	909,637	591,602	41,858	963,761	**2,506,858**
Ground water (non-renewable)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Rain and snow melt	-	130,284	1,076	-	**131,360**
Brackish surface water / seawater	-	-	-	-	**-**
Municipal water	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total freshwater withdrawals from all areas	**1,233,572**	**1,337,616**	**835,207**	**963,761**	**4,370,155**

Water source(s)	Montreal River	Maskinonge Lake	Mulatos River and Yecora Aquifer	Arroyo Seco Aquifer in the Rio Magdalena basin
Designated protected status	✗	✗	✓	✗
Ramsar listed wetland or conservation area	✗	✗	✗	✗
High biodiversity value	✓	✗	✗	✗
Protected species (#)	-	-	9	-
High importance to Indigenous people	✓	✗	✗	✗
Withdrawals greater than 5% of the annual average volume of the water body	✗	✗	✗	✗
Is the water source(s) significantly affected by mine water withdrawals?	✗	✗	✗	✗

TABLE 29 ▸ TOTAL WATER DISCHARGE BY SITE (m^3)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019
Surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.)	1,355,750	2,139,339	25,625	-	**3,520,714**
Ground water	-	-	-	5,344	**5,344**
Brackish surface water / seawater	-	-	-	-	**-**
Municipal water	-	-	-	-	**-**
Wastewater for another organization	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total effluent discharges	**1,355,750**	**2,139,339**	**25,625**	**5,344**	**3,526,058**

Effluent treatment method	Biological Nitrofication Systems	Coagulation / Flocculation	Sludge activated	Sedimentation with biological treatment (used Bacteria)
Receiving water body	Montreal River	Goudreau Lake	Arroyo El Ranchito	Rio Magdalena
Designated protected status	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ramsar listed wetland or conservation area	✗	✗	✗	✗
High biodiversity value	✓	✗	✗	✗
Protected species (#)	-	-	-	-
High importance to Indigenous people	✓	✗	✗	✗
Withdrawals greater than 5% of the annual average volume of the water body	✗	✗	✗	✗
Is the water source(s) significantly affected by mine water withdrawals?	No	No	No	No

TABLE 30 ▸ WATER CONSUMPTION, RECYCLING AND TREATMENT BY SITE (m^3)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019
Total Water Consumption (water withdrawals - water discharges)	(122,178)	(801,723)	809,582	958,417	**844,098**
Total Water Recycled and Reused	3,657,583	481,655	48,836	5,344	**4,193,418**
Total Water Use (consumed + recycled)	3,535,405	(320,068)	858,418	963,761	**5,037,516**
Water Recycled (%) (total water recycled / total water use)	103.5%	(150.5%)	5.7%	0.6%	**83.2%**
Water Treated by Company Water Treatment Plants	982,202	3,216	74,461	5,344	**1,065,223**
Water Consumed per Tonne of Ore Treated (m^3/t)	(0.05)	(2.00)	0.11	N/A	**0.08**

RECLAMATION

Since every mine will eventually close, reclamation planning is an integral part of mining and funds are set aside for each mine's eventual reclamation. Mine closure budgets and plans are reviewed annually, and budgets are independently examined. These budgets are part of our Asset Retirement Obligation; a legal obligation to account and put money aside for the decommissioning, reclamation and environmental remediation activities at every mine we operate. We frequently update our closure and reclamation plans in accordance with legislated requirements and industry best practices.

As an organization that is committed to returning our properties to thriving, healthy ecosystems, we practice progressive reclamation. We begin to restore disturbed lands, including areas of the leach pad and waste dumps, as soon as they are no longer required. Our parallel reclamation efforts include reforestation, treatment of runoff

water, and re-contouring slopes with topsoil and vegetation. Our intent is to complete a significant portion of the reclamation work years before the mine's expected closure, which has positive effects on our host communities and our employees.

None of our mines are located in protected or high-biodiversity areas, and none have been determined to have a significant direct or indirect impact on biodiversity. As such, none of our sites are required to have biodiversity management plans. However, the Young-Davidson mine is adjacent to the West Montreal River Provincial Park and very biodiverse water systems, and minimizing any impacts to biodiversity remains paramount to how we operate. At Young-Davidson we took responsibility for covering and seeding portions of historic tailings (prior to Alamos' ownership) and the main mine site.

Our Mexican mines run their own nurseries to provide trees for their reforestation programs. As El Chanate reached the end of active mining, we increased our progressive reclamation activities. In 2019 we invested $200,000 into natural habitat protection, restoration and enhancement at El Chanate and reforested over 57 hectares over the year, bringing the total reforested area to approximately 280 hectares. Reclamation will continue, as it does at all our sites.

100%

OF ALAMOS OPERATIONS HAVE CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION PLANS DOCUMENTED AND BUDGETED

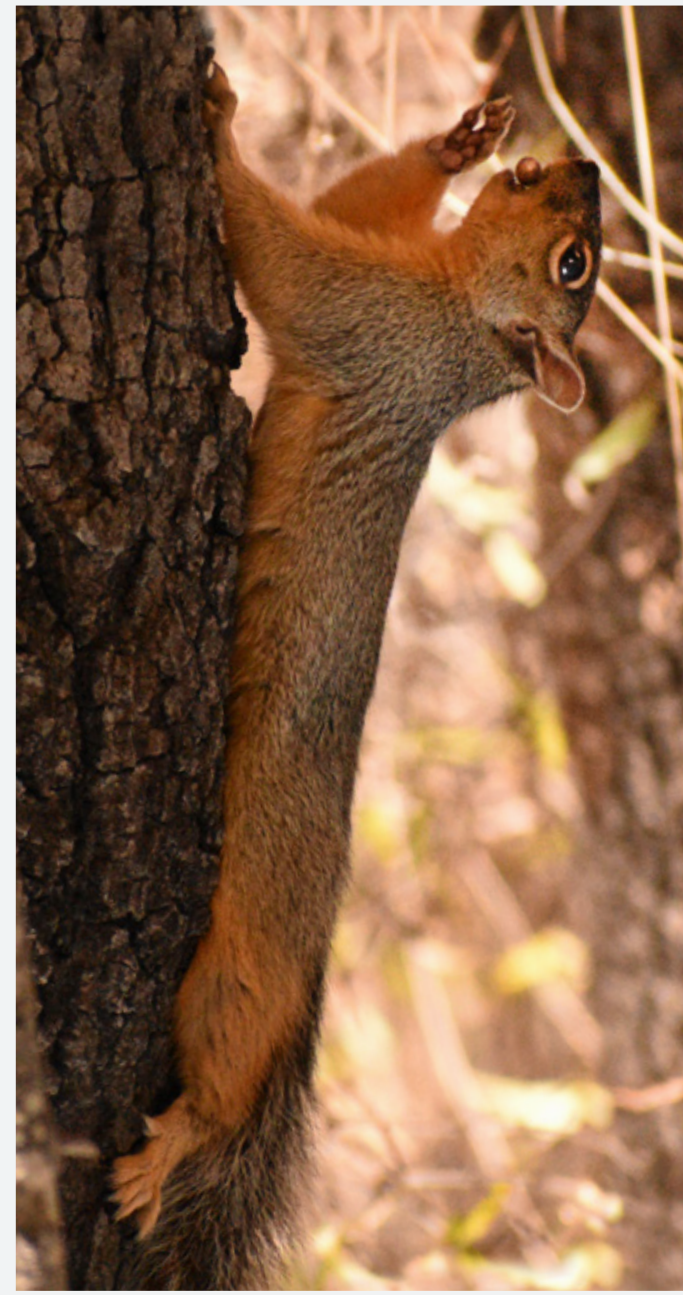
In Turkey, reclamation planning has been ongoing at our Kirazlı project and is a significant aspect of the project, despite false allegations. An overview of the project reclamation plan is available on our Doğu Biga subsidiary website.

TABLE 31 ▸ HABITATS PROTECTED AND RESTORED (HECTARES)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	Total 2019
Total mine land area owned or leased	5,039	7,772	22,678	2,806	**38,295**
Total land area disturbed by mine activity and not yet rehabilitated (Opening Balance)	334	355	676	118	**1,483**
Land newly disturbed in the year	98	6	50	-	**154**
Land rehabilitated in the year to agreed-upon end use	-	-	-	57	**57**
Total disturbed land that has not been rehabilitated (Closing Balance)	432	361	726	61	**1,580**
Total disturbed land reclaimed over the life of the mine	-	-	30	280	**310**

BIODIVERSITY

By its very nature, mining can have a profound impact on the local environment and biodiversity. However, when budgeted and planned for, impacts can be effectively managed, mitigated and reversed over the long-term. Working closely with environmental professionals and local authorities, we apply the Mitigation Hierarchy principles in seeking to avoid, minimize, restore/rehabilitate or offset our impacts wherever possible.



At our mines in Canada, impacts on biodiversity as a consequence of our mining activity are relatively limited due to the smaller surface footprint and scale of our underground mines. However in Mexico, where the mineral lease area and our open pit mines have a larger footprint and more surface activity, the potential impacts on biodiversity can be more profound. At Mulatos and El Chanate several IUCN Red List and national conservation list species have habitats in areas potentially affected by our operations. Site Environment teams conduct wildlife monitoring, biodiversity surveys, and use camera-traps to detect and track the presence of various species around our sites in order to limit biodiversity losses.

In Turkey, an endemic species study was conducted at the Kirazlı project to identify local flora and fauna within the project area. Future reclamation activities will prioritize the cultivation and planting of endemic species identified during the study.

TABLE 32 ▸ IUCN RED LIST SPECIES AND NATIONAL CONSERVATION LIST SPECIES (#)

	Young-Davidson	Island Gold	Mulatos	El Chanate	**Total 2019**
i) Critically endangered	-	-	-	-	**-**
ii) Endangered	-	-	-	4	**4**
iii) Vulnerable	-	-	1	-	**1**
iv) Near threatened	-	-	3	-	**3**
v) Least concern	-	-	144	10	**154**

Impacts on biodiversity can range from direct habitat decline due to tree clearing and land use, impacts on vegetation and changes in plant organisms present in the mine area, to impacts to water quality. Impacts on biodiversity can also be positive. Water discharged from our sites often exceed the quality parameters of water found around our mines. At Young-Davidson, historic mine tailings located within the property have since been covered and seeded to reintroduce vegetation to what was previously unusable land. At the end of mine life, our objective is to rehabilitate and reintroduce biodiversity to its original state before mining and we only look to make impacts if they are reversible.

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Chairman

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President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

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Monique Mercier Ad.E.
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Ronald E. Smith BBA, FCPA, ICD.D
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Ken Stowe B.Sc., M.Sc. (Mining Engineering)
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President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

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Chief Financial Officer

Peter MacPhail B.A.Sc., P.Eng. (Mineral Engineering)
Chief Operating Officer

Christine Barwell CHRP, CCP, GRP, MBA
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Chris Bostwick B.Sc., FAusIMM (Mining Engineering)
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Christopher Rockingham B.Sc., MBA
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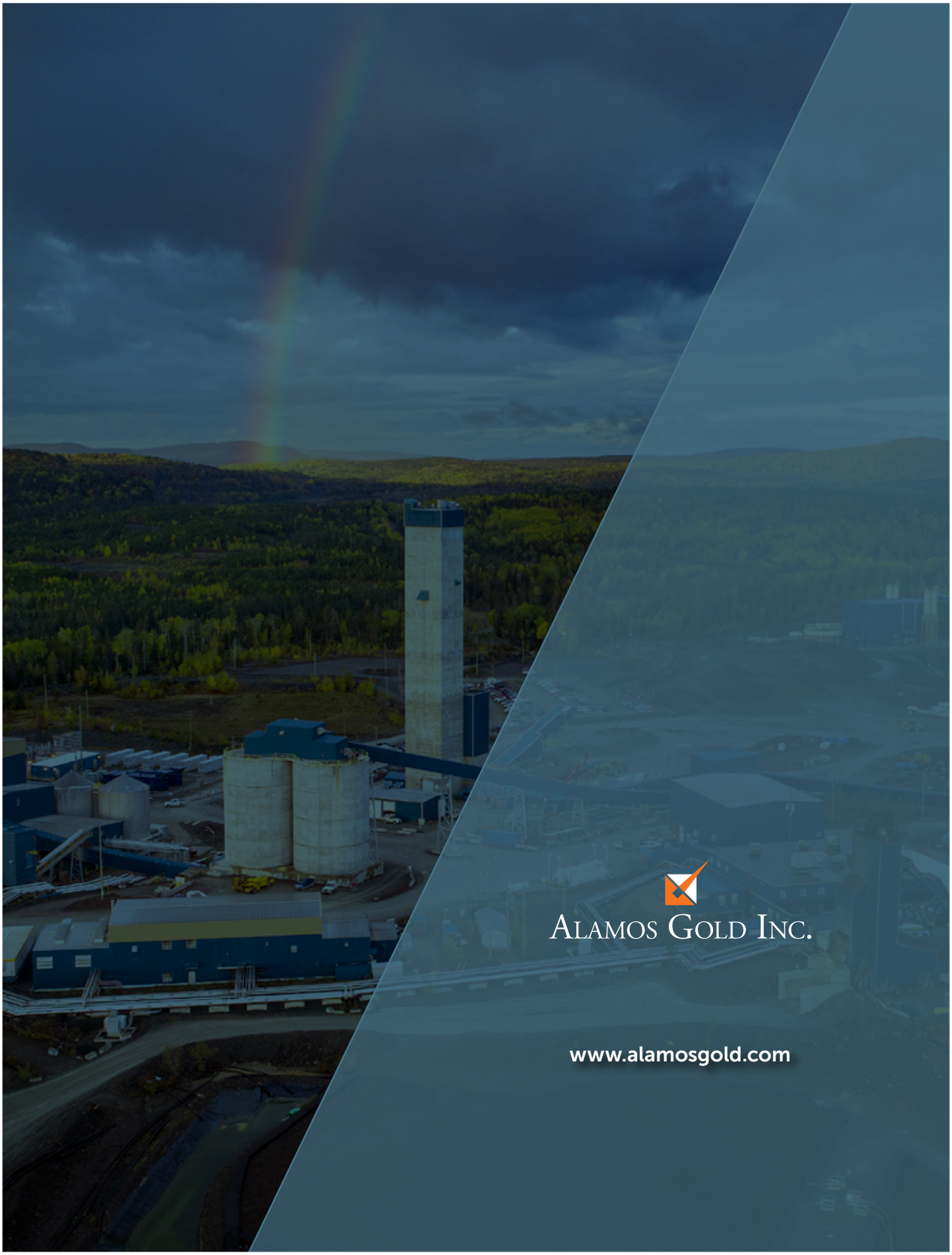

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