UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

[_] **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, 2024

Commission file number: 001-32482

WHEATON PRECIOUS METALS CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its charter)

Ontario, Canada	1041	98-0459455
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3500 – 1021 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 0C3
(604) 684-9648
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Puglisi & Associates
850 Library Avenue, Suite 204
Newark, DE 19711
Telephone: (302) 738-6680

(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(s):	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Shares, no par value	**WPM**	**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: 453,677,299

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.

[X] Yes [_] No

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).

[X] Yes [_] No

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 [ ]

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. [ ]

† The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its

Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

[**X**]

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).
[ ]

This annual report on Form 40-F shall be incorporated by reference into the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-128128), on Form F-10 (File No. 333-271239) and on Form F-3D (File No. 333-194702) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (the "***Company***", "***Wheaton***" or the "***Registrant***") is a Canadian issuer eligible to file its annual report pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "***Exchange Act***") on Form 40-F pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system of the Exchange Act. The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act. The common shares of the Company (the "***Common Shares***") are accordingly exempt from Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), 14(f) and 16 of the Exchange Act pursuant to Rule 3a12-3 thereunder.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 40-F and the exhibits attached hereto contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements, which are all statements other than statements of historical fact, include, but are not limited to statements with respect to:

- the future price of commodities;
- the estimation of future production from Mining Operations (including in the estimation of production, mill throughput, grades, recoveries and exploration potential) (as defined in the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF"));
- the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources (including the estimation of reserve conversion rates and the realization of such estimations);
- the commencement, timing and achievement of construction, expansion or improvement projects by Wheaton's PMPA (as defined in the Company's AIF) counterparties at Mining Operations;
- the payment of upfront cash consideration to counterparties under PMPAs, the satisfaction of each party's obligations in accordance with PMPAs and the receipt by the Company of precious metals and cobalt production or other payments in respect of the applicable Mining Operations under PMPAs;
- the ability of Wheaton's PMPA (as defined in the Company's AIF) counterparties to comply with the terms of a PMPA (including as a result of the business, mining operations and performance of Wheaton's PMPA counterparties) and the potential impacts of such on Wheaton;
- future payments by the Company in accordance with PMPAs, including any acceleration of payments;
- the costs of future production;
- the estimation of produced but not yet delivered ounces;
- continued listing of the Common Shares on the LSE, NYSE and TSX;
- any statements as to future dividends;
- the ability to fund outstanding commitments and the ability to continue to acquire accretive PMPAs;
- projected increases to Wheaton's production and cash flow profile;
- projected changes to Wheaton's production mix;
- the ability of Wheaton's PMPA counterparties to comply with the terms of any other obligations under agreements with the Company;
- the ability to sell precious metals and cobalt production;
- confidence in the Company's business structure;
- the Company's assessment of taxes payable, including the implementation of a 15% global minimum tax, and the impact of the CRA Settlement (as defined in the Company's AIF);
- possible CRA domestic audits for taxation years subsequent to 2017 and international audits;
- the Company's assessment of the impact of any tax reassessments;
- the Company's intention to file future tax returns in a manner consistent with the CRA Settlement;
- the Company's climate change and environmental commitments; and
- assessments of the impact and resolution of various legal and tax matters, including but not limited to audits.

Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “projects”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, “potential”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Wheaton to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to:

- risks associated with fluctuations in the price of commodities (including Wheaton’s ability to sell its precious metals or cobalt production at acceptable prices or at all);
- risks related to the Mining Operations (including fluctuations in the price of the primary or other commodities mined at such operations, regulatory, political and other risks of the jurisdictions in which the Mining Operations are located, actual results of mining, risks associated with exploration, development, operating, expansion and improvement at the Mining Operations, environmental and economic risks of the Mining Operations, and changes in project parameters as Mining Operations plans continue to be refined);
- absence of control over the Mining Operations and having to rely on the accuracy of the public disclosure and other information Wheaton receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations as the basis for its analyses, forecasts and assessments relating to its own business;
- risks related to the uncertainty in the accuracy of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimation;
- risks related to the satisfaction of each party’s obligations in accordance with the terms of the Company’s PMPAs (as defined in the Company’s AIF), including the ability of the companies with which the Company has PMPAs to perform their obligations under those PMPAs in the event of a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition, cash flows or business of such companies, any acceleration of payments, estimated throughput and exploration potential;
- risks relating to production estimates from Mining Operations, including anticipated timing of the commencement of production by certain Mining Operations;
- Wheaton’s interpretation of, or compliance with, or application of, tax laws and regulations or accounting policies and rules, being found to be incorrect or the tax impact to the Company’s business operations being materially different than currently contemplated;
- any challenge or reassessment by the CRA of the Company’s tax filings being successful and the potential negative impact to the Company’s previous and future tax filings;
- risks in assessing the impact of the CRA Settlement (including whether there will be any material change in the Company’s facts or change in law or jurisprudence);
- risks related to any potential amendments to Canada’s transfer pricing rules under the Income Tax Act (Canada) that may result from the Department of Finance’s consultation paper released June 6, 2023;
- risks relating to Wheaton’s interpretation of, compliance with, or application of the GMT, including Canada’s GMTA, and the legislation enacted in Luxembourg, that applies to the income of the Company’s subsidiaries for fiscal years beginning on or after December 31, 2023;
- counterparty credit and liquidity risks;
- mine operator and counterparty concentration risks;
- indebtedness and guarantees risks;
- hedging risk;
- competition in the streaming industry risk;
- risks relating to security over underlying assets;
- risks relating to third-party PMPAs;
- risks relating to revenue from royalty interests;
- risks related to Wheaton’s acquisition strategy;
- risks relating to third-party rights under PMPAs;

- risks relating to future financings and security issuances;
- risks relating to unknown defects and impairments;
- risks related to governmental regulations;
- risks related to international operations of Wheaton and the Mining Operations;
- risks relating to exploration, development, operating, expansions and improvements at the Mining Operations;
- risks related to environmental regulations;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to obtain and maintain necessary licenses, permits, approvals and rulings;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements;
- lack of suitable supplies, infrastructure and employees to support the Mining Operations;
- risks related to underinsured Mining Operations;
- inability to replace and expand mineral reserves, including anticipated timing of the commencement of production by certain Mining Operations (including increases in production, estimated grades and recoveries);
- uncertainties related to title and indigenous rights with respect to the mineral properties of the Mining Operations;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to obtain adequate financing;
- the ability of the Mining Operations to complete permitting, construction, development and expansion;
- challenges related to global financial conditions;
- risks associated with environmental, social and governance matters;
- risks related to fluctuations in commodity prices of metals produced from the Mining Operations other than precious metals or cobalt;
- risks related to claims and legal proceedings against Wheaton or the Mining Operations;
- risks related to the market price of the Common Shares of Wheaton;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to retain key management employees or procure the services of skilled and experienced personnel;
- risks related to interest rates;
- risks related to the declaration, timing and payment of dividends;
- risks related to access to confidential information regarding Mining Operations;
- risks associated with multiple listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, NYSE and TSX;
- risks associated with a possible suspension of trading of Common Shares;
- equity price risks related to Wheaton's holding of long-term investments in other companies;
- risks relating to activist shareholders;
- risks relating to reputational damage;
- risks relating to expression of views by industry analysts;
- risks related to the impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy;
- risks associated with the ability to achieve climate change and environmental commitments at Wheaton and at the Mining Operations;
- risks related to ensuring the security and safety of information systems, including cyber security risks;
- risks relating to generative artificial intelligence;
- risks relating to compliance with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws;
- risks relating to corporate governance and public disclosure compliance;
- risks of significant impacts on Wheaton or the Mining Operations as a result of an epidemic or pandemic;
- risks related to the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting; and
- other risks disclosed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's AIF.

Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions management currently believes to be reasonable including, but not limited to:

- that there will be no material adverse change in the market price of commodities;
- that the Mining Operations will continue to operate and the mining projects will be completed in accordance with public statements and achieve their stated production estimates;
- that the mineral reserves and mineral resource estimates from Mining Operations (including reserve conversion rates) are accurate;
- that public disclosure and other information Wheaton receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations is accurate and complete;
- that the production estimates from Mining Operations are accurate;
- that each party will satisfy their obligations in accordance with the PMPAs;
- that Wheaton will continue to be able to fund or obtain funding for outstanding commitments;
- that Wheaton will be able to source and obtain accretive PMPAs;
- that the terms and conditions of a PMPA are sufficient to recover liabilities owed to the Company;
- that Wheaton has fully considered the value and impact of any third-party interests in PMPAs;
- that expectations regarding the resolution of legal and tax matters will be achieved (including CRA audits involving the Company);
- that Wheaton has properly considered the application of Canadian tax laws to its structure and operations;
- that Wheaton has filed its tax returns and paid applicable taxes in compliance with Canadian tax laws;
- that Wheaton's application of the CRA Settlement is accurate (including the Company's assessment that there has been no material change in the Company's facts or change in law or jurisprudence);
- that Wheaton's assessment of the tax exposure and impact on the Company and its subsidiaries of the implementation of a 15% global minimum tax is accurate;
- that the trading of the Common Shares will not be adversely affected by the differences in liquidity, settlement and clearing systems as a result of multiple listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX and the NYSE;
- that the trading of the Company's Common Shares will not be suspended;
- the estimate of the recoverable amount for any PMPA with an indicator of impairment;
- that neither Wheaton nor the Mining Operations will suffer significant impacts as a result of an epidemic or pandemic; and
- such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Although Wheaton has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results, level of activity, performance or achievements not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward- looking statements will prove to be accurate and even if events or results described in the forward-looking statements are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, Wheaton. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and are cautioned that actual outcomes may vary. The forward-looking statements included herein are for the purpose of providing investors with information to assist them in understanding Wheaton's expected financial and operational performance and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Wheaton does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are included or incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this annual report on Form 40-F are in United States dollars. Based on the Bank of Canada daily average exchange rate, the exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on March 28, 2025, was CDN$1.00 = USD$0.6990.

NOTE TO UNITED STATES READERS- DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

The Company's audited annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (the " ***Audited Financial Statements***") have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("***IFRS Accounting Standsrds***"), which differs from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles utilized by U.S. companies.

Wheaton believes that there are no significant differences between its corporate governance practices and those required to be followed by United States domestic issuers under the NYSE listing standards. This confirmation is located on the Wheaton website at http://www.wheatonpm.com.

The AIF, MD&A (as defined below) and the Audited Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. The Company reports information regarding mineral properties, mineralization and estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources in accordance with Canadian reporting requirements which are governed by, and utilize definitions required by, Canadian 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 Definition Standards***"). These definitions differ from the definitions adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("***SEC***") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") which are applicable to U.S. companies. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards adopted by the SEC.

Information contained in this annual report on Form 40-F and the documents incorporated by reference herein containing descriptions of the Company's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the Company's AIF, see Exhibit 99.1 filed as part of this annual report on Form 40-F.

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Company's management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the Company's "***MD&A***"), see Exhibit 99.2 filed as part of this annual report on Form 40-F.

Audited Annual Financial Statements

For the Company's Audited Annual Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, including the reports of the independent registered public accounting firm with respect thereto, see Exhibit 99.3 filed as part of this annual report on Form 40-F.

CERTIFICATIONS

See Exhibits 99.4, 99.5, 99.6 and 99.7 to this annual report on Form 40-F.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

At the end of the period covered by this annual report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("***CEO***") and Chief Financial Officer (" ***CFO***"), of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a – 15(e) and Rule 15d – 15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits to the SEC under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this annual report on Form 40-F, no change occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. It includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions related to the Company's assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and the Company receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the Company's directors; and
- 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 Company's financial statements.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, as stated in their report.

ATTESTATION REPORT OF THE REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 that accompanies the Company's Audited Financial Statements, which is incorporated by reference herein.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

There were no notices required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR that the Registrant sent during the year ended December 31, 2024 concerning any equity security subject to a blackout period under Rule 101 of Regulation BTR.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company's Board of Directors has a separately designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the Company's Audit Committee are identified on page 111 of the AIF, which is incorporated herein by reference. In the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors, all members of the Audit Committee are independent (as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange) and are financially literate.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Marilyn Schonberner is an "audit committee financial expert" (as such term is defined in Form 40-F), in that she has an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements; is able to assess the general application of accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; has experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities; has an understanding of internal control over financial reporting and procedures for financial reporting; and has an understanding of audit committee functions, acquired through certain education or experience as required by paragraph (c) of General Instruction B.(8) to Form 40-F. In addition, Ms. Schonberner is "independent" as that term is defined in the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board of Directors has adopted a written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the " ***Code***") which applies to all of the Company's officers, directors and employees, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, and persons performing similar functions. In addition, the Board of Directors, through its meetings with management and other informal discussions with management, encourages a culture of ethical business conduct and believes the Company's high caliber management team promotes a culture of ethical business conduct throughout the Company's operations and is expected to monitor the activities of the Company's employees, consultants and agents in that regard. The Board of Directors encourages any concerns regarding ethical conduct in respect of the Company's operations to be raised by employees to their immediate supervisor and to the Company's Chief Compliance Officer and by officers and directors to the Chairman and to the Company's Chief Compliance Officer.

It is a requirement of applicable corporate law that directors and officers who are party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the Company, or who are directors or officers of, or have a material interest in, any person who is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the Company, must disclose in writing to the Company or request to have entered in the minutes of meetings of directors the nature and extent of his or her interest and, in the case of directors, they must not attend any part of a meeting of directors during which the contract or transaction is discussed and must not vote on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction, subject to certain exceptions. These requirements are also contained in the Company's bylaws, which are made available to the directors and officers of the Company.

During 2024, Wheaton's Code was amended to expand the definition of "diversity" and expand the prohibitions around political activities and contributions. All amendments to the Code, and all waivers of the Code, including an implicit waiver, with respect to any of the employees, officers and directors covered by it, have been and will be posted on the Company's website within five business days of the amendment or waiver and provided in print to any shareholder who requests them. The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is located on its website at www.wheatonpm.com. Information on or accessible through the Company's website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 40-F.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES-INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte LLP (Vancouver, Canada, PCAOB ID No. 1208) was the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the financial years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The required disclosure is included on page 120 of the AIF, which is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F, for the total amount billed to the Company by Deloitte LLP for services performed in the last two financial years by category of service (for audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees) in Canadian dollars, and is incorporated by reference herein.

PRE-APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES PROVIDED BY INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The required disclosure is included on page 119 of the AIF filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F and is incorporated by reference herein.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The required disclosure is included under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis — Contractual Obligations and Contingencies" on page 36 of the MD&A in Exhibit 99.2 to this annual report on Form 40-F and is incorporated by reference herein.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

UNDERTAKING

The Company 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.

CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

The Company has previously filed an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this annual report on Form 40-F arises.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process of the Company shall be communicated promptly to the SEC by an amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the Company.

EXHIBITS

97	Executive Compensation Clawback Policy
99.1	Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024
99.2	Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 – Management's Discussion & Analysis
99.3	Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 – Annual Financial Statements
99.4	CEO Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	CFO Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	CEO Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	CFO Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Consent of Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99.9	Consent of N. Burns
99.10	Consent of R. Ulansky
101	Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL)
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, 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.

WHEATON PRECIOUS METALS CORP.

By: /s/ Randy V. J. Smallwood
Name: Randy V. J. Smallwood
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 31, 2025

Exhibit 97

[ATTACHED]

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION CLAWBACK POLICY

I. PURPOSE

This Policy sets out guidelines for the potential recovery of excess incentive-based compensation paid to executives in the event the financial statements of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("**Wheaton**") are restated. This Policy is intended to comply with the listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange ("**NYSE**") regarding clawback of incentive-based compensation pursuant to Rule 10D-1 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and will be interpreted in accordance therewith.

II. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Policy, in addition to the terms defined elsewhere in this Policy, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below:

"**Actual Compensation**" means the amount of Incentive Compensation awarded or paid by Wheaton (or its affiliates as applicable) to an Executive in respect of a financial results period.

"**Committee**" means the Human Resources Committee, provided that where the Human Resources Committee is not composed of independent members, then "**Committee**" means a majority of the independent members of the Board of Directors.

"**Executive**" or "**Executives**" means in respect of Wheaton a current or former:

(i) President and Chief Executive Officer;

(ii) Chief Financial Officer;

(iii) Vice President, Controller;

(iv) Senior Vice President;

(v) Vice-President in charge of a principal business unit, division or function of Wheaton; and

(vi) officer who performs a significant policy-making function for Wheaton, or person who performs similar significant policy-making functions for Wheaton; and

in respect of any subsidiary of Wheaton a current or former:

(vii) President; and

(viii) Vice President who performs a significant policy-making function for Wheaton.

"**Excess Compensation**" means the pre-tax amount of Actual Compensation awarded or paid by Wheaton to an Executive that exceeds the pre-tax amount of Revised Compensation.

"**Financial Achievements**" means those achievements that are determined based, in whole or in part, upon financial results calculated and disclosed in accordance with Wheaton's financial reporting policies and procedures, or stock price or total shareholder return (TSR).

"**Incentive Compensation**" means: (i) cash bonuses or other cash amounts paid to an Executive calculated based on, or contingent on, Financial Achievements; and (ii) Share-Based Compensation paid to an Executive. For greater certainty, Incentive Compensation does not include: (i) salaries that are not based on the attainment of a Financial Achievement; (ii) bonuses that are based solely on satisfying subjective standards; (iii) non-equity based compensation earned solely upon satisfying strategic or operational measures; or (iv) Share-Based Compensation that is not contingent upon achieving a Financial Achievement goal and vesting is contingent only on the achievement of non-Financial Achievement measures, such as remaining employed with Wheaton. For greater certainty, Incentive Compensation is deemed received in the fiscal period during which the applicable Financial Achievement is attained, even if the payment or grant occurs after the end of that fiscal period.

"**Revised Compensation**" means the amount of Incentive Compensation that would have been awarded or paid by Wheaton to an Executive in respect of a period based on the Material Restatement.

"**Share-Based Compensation**" means stock options, restricted share units, performance share units and any other share-based compensation awarded to an Executive under one or more of Wheaton's incentive compensation plans in effect from time to time, which are awarded, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of any Financial Achievement.

III. RECOVERY OF EXCESS COMPENSATION

A. In the event that:

(i) there is an accounting restatement due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement, including a restatement of Wheaton's previously issued financial results to:

(1) correct an error in previously issued financial results that is material to those financial results; or

(2) correct in the current period an error in previously issued financial results that, while not material to the previously issued financial results, would result in a material misstatement if:

- the error was corrected in the current period; or
- left uncorrected in the current period,

(a "**Material Restatement**"); and

(ii) the Executive has been awarded or paid Excess Compensation,

then the Board of Directors will seek to recover such Excess Compensation in accordance with this Policy.

B. The obligation to recover Excess Compensation under this Policy will arise:

(i) when Wheaton is required to prepare a Material Restatement;

(ii) regardless of whether there was misconduct or omission on the part of any Executive;

(iii) in respect of Incentive Compensation received during the three completed fiscal years preceding the earlier of (a) the date the Board of Directors or Audit Committee concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that Wheaton is required to prepare a Material Restatement, or (b) the date that a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs Wheaton to prepare a Material Restatement (the "**Lookback Period**"). The Lookback Period includes any transition period resulting from a change in the fiscal year-end within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years. However, if such transition period is of 9 to 12 months it will be deemed a completed fiscal year; and

(iv) only in respect of Incentive Compensation received on or after October 2, 2023 by an individual after they became an Executive (including compensation derived from an award authorized before the individual is newly hired as an Executive, e.g. inducement grants) and served as an Executive at any time during the Financial Achievement period for that Incentive Compensation.

C. The Board of Directors may exercise discretion in how it seeks to recover Excess Compensation, depending upon the facts and circumstances, and as long as it is done reasonably promptly.

D. The Board of Directors may, in its sole discretion, elect not to recover Excess Compensation from an Executive if the Committee determines that:

(i) recovery would be impracticable because the expense would exceed the Excess Compensation and Wheaton has made a reasonable and documented attempt to recover, based upon a review and recommendation of the Committee; or

(ii) recovery will violate the laws adopted applicable to Wheaton in its home jurisdiction as contemplated under the NYSE requirements, based upon a legal opinion of counsel from that jurisdiction.

E. To the extent that the Excess Compensation relates to Share-Based Compensation and the Share-Based Compensation initially awarded has not been exercised (e.g.

in the case of stock options) or vested (e.g. in the case of restricted share units or performance share units), the Board of Directors may cancel or adjust the number of options, restricted share units, performance share units or other Share-Based Compensation awarded in the year to which the Material Restatement pertains or in any subsequent year to address such difference.

F. To the extent that subsections A through E would provide for recovery of Excess Compensation by Wheaton that would also be recoverable by Wheaton pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Clawback Requirements and/or any other recovery obligations (including pursuant to employment agreements, or plan awards), the amount such Executive has already reimbursed Wheaton shall be credited to the required recovery of Excess Compensation. Recovery of Excess Compensation does not preclude recovery under the Sarbanes-Oxley Clawback Requirements, to the extent any applicable amounts have not been already reimbursed to Wheaton.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. In the event of a Material Restatement:

(i) management will provide to the Committee a report (the **Report**") identifying the following using reasonable commercial estimates:

(1) the amount of Actual Compensation awarded or paid to Executives based upon a Financial Achievement during the Lookback Period;

(2) the estimated amount of Revised Compensation awardable or payable to the Executives during the Lookback Period on the basis of the Financial Achievement derived from the Material Restatement; and

(3) the estimated amount of Excess Compensation;

(ii) the Board of Directors will determine, based upon the Report, and such other information, evidence, advice and further considerations as it considers relevant, the amount of the Excess Compensation; and

(iii) absent manifest error, the determination of the amount of Excess Compensation by the Board of Directors will be conclusive and binding upon Wheaton and any impacted Executives.

B. The Board of Directors, any Board committees and the Committee will have the authority, in each of their sole discretion, to engage, compensate and rely upon advisors to: (i) perform any act or computation, (ii) review and verify the acts, reports and computations of management or others, and (iii) otherwise advise it with respect to this Policy.

V. OTHER

A. As a condition to the award or payment of Incentive Compensation, Wheaton will require Executives to execute an acknowledgement that such award or payment is subject to this Policy. Any Executive that fails to sign such acknowledgement will nonetheless be subject to all of the terms and conditions of this Policy.

B. Wheaton will not indemnify an Executive for any Excess Compensation that is recovered under this Policy.

C. In the event of a Material Restatement, Wheaton will disclose, in accordance with securities laws:

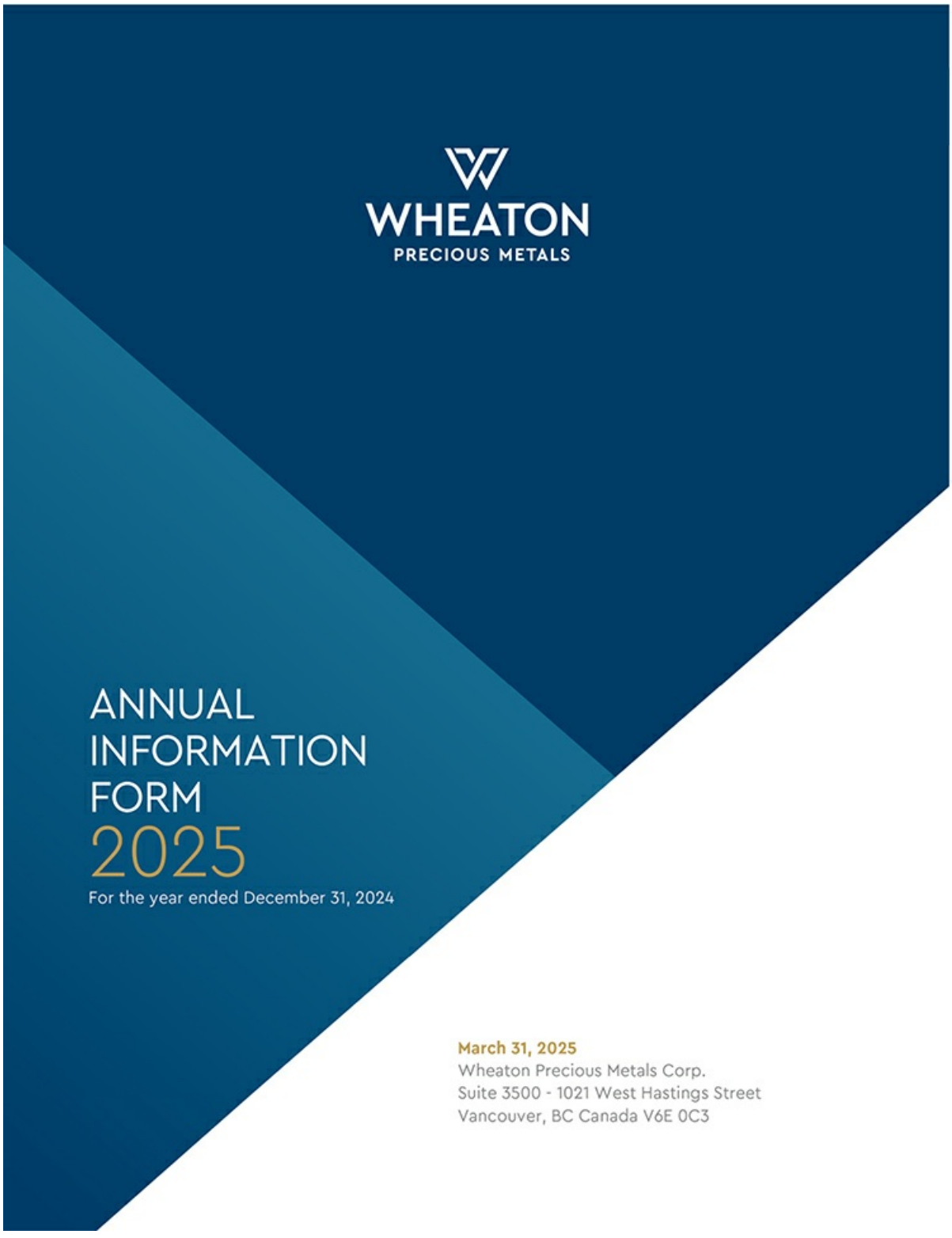
(i) the application of the Policy to Executives and the amount of any recovery of Excess Compensation; and

(ii) where a determination is made not to recover Excess Compensation from an Executive, such determination and the reasons for such determination.

D. This Policy is in addition to (and not in lieu of) any right of repayment, forfeiture or right of offset against any Executive that is required pursuant to any other statutory repayment requirement, including, but not limited to, in accordance with Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

E. Executives who have questions about the interpretation of this Policy should contact the Senior Vice President, Legal and Corporate Secretary.

Exhibit 99.1



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM 2025

For the year ended December 31, 2024

March 31, 2025

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.
Suite 3500 - 1021 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 0C3

WHEATON PRECIOUS METALS CORP.
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
CORPORATE STRUCTURE	**3**
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS	**4**
Three Year History	**4**
DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	**5**
Acquisition & Production History	**5**
Principal Product	**6**
Competitive Conditions	**37**
Operations	**37**
Long-Term Investments	**42**
Risk Factors	**46**
TECHNICAL INFORMATION	**73**
FURTHER DISCLOSURE REGARDING MINERAL PROJECTS ON MATERIAL PROPERTIES	**82**
PEÑASQUITO MINE, MEXICO	**82**
SALOBO MINE, BRAZIL	**92**
ANTAMINA MINE, PERU	**104**
DIVIDENDS	**109**
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE	**109**
TRADING PRICE AND VOLUME	**111**
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS	**111**
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS	**117**
INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS	**118**
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	**118**
MATERIAL CONTRACTS	**118**
INTERESTS OF EXPERTS	**118**
AUDIT COMMITTEE	**119**
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	**120**
IMPORTANT NOTES	**121**

Information in this annual information form is as of March 28, 2025, unless otherwise indicated.

Wheaton is a trademark of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. in Canada, the United States and certain other jurisdictions.

This annual information form contains forward-looking statements and information. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" on page 121 for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.

This annual information form contains references to United States dollars and Canadian dollars. All dollar amounts referenced, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in United States dollars. Canadian dollars are referred to herein as "Canadian dollars" or "C$". See page 125 for details on currency presentation and exchange rate information.

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. provides certain links to websites in this annual information form. No such websites are incorporated by reference herein. Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. also produces other materials that may be of assistance when reviewing (but which do not form part of, nor are incorporated by reference into) this annual information form, including Company's financial statements and management's discussions and analysis ("MD&A"), as well as the most recent Guidebook, Sustainability Report and Climate Change Report.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton" or the "Company") is a corporation that, pursuant to Articles of Continuance dated December 17, 2004, is governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the "Act").

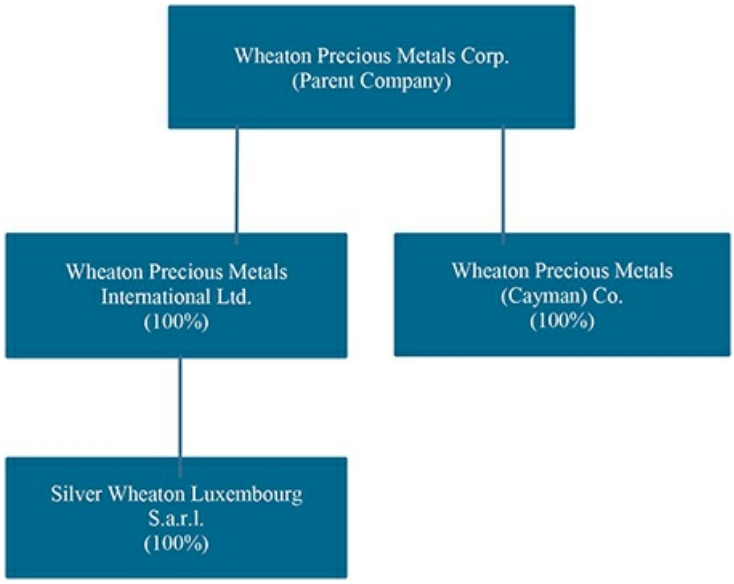
Wheaton's head office is located at 3500 – 1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C3 and its registered office is located at 40 Temperance Street, Suite 3200, Bay Adelaide Centre – North Tower, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 0B4.

The Company's active subsidiaries are Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd. ("Wheaton International") (formerly Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd.) and Wheaton Precious Metals (Cayman) Co. ("Wheaton Cayman"), each of which is wholly owned by the Company and is governed by the laws of the Cayman Islands, and Silver Wheaton Luxembourg S.a.r.l. ("Silver Wheaton Luxembourg") which is wholly owned by Wheaton International and is governed by the laws of Luxembourg. As used in this annual information form, except as otherwise required by the context, reference to "Wheaton" or the "Company" means Wheaton Precious Metals Corp., Wheaton International, Silver Wheaton Luxembourg and Wheaton Cayman.

On May 21, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding common shares of Silverstone Resources Corp. ("Silverstone") by way of a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Silverstone Acquisition"). During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company wound up Silverstone (Barbados) Corp., an inactive and non-material subsidiary that was acquired through the Silverstone Acquisition.

On May 10, 2017, the Company changed its name from "Silver Wheaton Corp." to "Wheaton Precious Metals Corp." and changed its Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") ticker symbol from "SLW" to "WPM." Concurrent with the name change, the Company's web domain changed to www.wheatonpm.com. Information contained on Wheaton's website should not be deemed to be a part of this annual information form or incorporated by reference herein. On October 28, 2020, the common shares of the Company ("Common Shares") commenced trading on the London Stock Exchange ("LSE"). The Common Shares are currently listed and posted for trading on the LSE (symbol: WPM), the NYSE (symbol: WPM) and the TSX (symbol: WPM).

WHEATON AND ITS PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS
Three Year History

The following is a summary of the three-year history of the Company. Further details concerning these and other transactions can be found under “Description of the Business”.

2022

January
Entered into new mineral stream on El Domo project with Adventus Mining Corporation (“Adventus”)

Entered into new mineral stream on Marathon project with Generation Mining Limited (“Gen Mining”)

February
Entered into new mineral stream on Goose project with Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (“Sabina”)

March
Amended existing mineral stream on Marmato project with Aris Mining Corporation (formerly Aris Gold Corporation) (“Aris Mining”) to increase size of gold stream

May
Ms. Jaimie Donovan joined Board of Directors; Mr. George Brack became Chair of Company

July
Extension of maturity date of revolving credit facility (“Revolving Facility”) by one year and addition of sustainability-linked element

September
Termination of the Keno Hill mineral stream in exchange for $135 million Hecla Mining Company (“Hecla”) shares

December
Termination of the Yauliyacu stream in exchange for $150 million, less deliveries made in 2022

2023

March
Amended existing mineral stream on Salobo mine with Vale S.A (“Vale”) to adjust expansion payment terms

April
Exercise of option to buy back 1/3 of existing mineral stream on Goose project

May
Entered into new mineral stream on Cangrejos project with Lumina Gold Corp. (“Lumina”)

Ms. Jeane Hull joined Board of Directors; retirement of Mr. Eduardo Luna; passing of Mr. John Brough

June
First Climate Report Published

Extension of maturity date of Revolving Facility by one year

Amended existing mineral stream with Artemis Gold Inc. (“Artemis”) on Blackwater project to increase percentage of gold production

September
Acquired net smelter royalty on Black Pine project with Liberty Gold Corp. (“Liberty Gold”)

October
Entered into new mineral stream on Mineral Park mine with Waterton Copper Corp. (“Waterton Copper”)

November
Entered into acquisition agreement for existing mineral streams on Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah projects from entities advised by Orion Resource Partners (“Orion”)

Entered into new mineral stream on Curraghinalt project with Dalradian Gold (“Dalradian”)

December
Acquired gross revenue royalty on Mt Todd project with Vista Gold Corp. (“Vista”)

Achievement of completion of first phase of Salobo III expansion at Salobo mine

2024

January
Amended existing mineral stream on Curraghinalt project with Dalradian to update certain provisions

February
Acquired gross revenue royalty on DeLamar project with Integra Resources Inc. (“Integra”)

March
Amended existing mineral stream on Marathon project with Gen Mining to adjust the due date for certain delay ounces

April
Amended existing mineral stream on Peñasquito mine with Newmont Corporation (“Newmont”) to update certain provisions

May
Amended existing mineral stream on Cozamin mine with Capstone Copper Corp. (formerly Capstone Mining Corp.) (“Capstone”) to extend the target completion date

Mr. Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan joined Board of Directors

Amended existing mineral stream on Cangrejos project with Lumina to adjust certain early deposit payment conditions

June
Extension of maturity date of Revolving Facility by one year

August
Amended existing mineral stream on Stillwater to extend certain completion test dates

October
Entered into new mineral stream on Koné project with Montage Gold Corp. (“Montage”) and provided debt facility

Amended existing mineral stream on Fenix project with Rio2 Limited (“Rio2”) to increase stream and provide debt facility

December
Entered into new mineral stream on Kurmuk project with Allied Gold Corporation (“Allied”)

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Acquisition & Production History

Wheaton is a streaming company which generates its revenue primarily from the sale of precious metals and cobalt. Wheaton enters into (i) precious metal purchase agreements to purchase all or a portion of the precious metals or cobalt production from mines located around the globe for an upfront payment and an additional payment upon the delivery of the precious metal or cobalt, and (ii) royalty agreements (together, "PMPAs").

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has entered into 40 PMPAs (32 of which are precious metal purchase agreements, three of which are early deposit agreements, and five of which are royalty agreements), with 33 different mining companies, for the purchase of precious metals and cobalt relating to 18 mining assets which are currently operating, 28 which are at various stages of development and three of which have been placed in care and maintenance or have been closed, located in 18 countries. Pursuant to the precious metal purchase agreements, Wheaton acquires metal production from the counterparties for an initial upfront payment plus an additional cash payment for each ounce or pound delivered which is fixed by contract, generally at or below the prevailing market price. Attributable metal production as referred to in this annual information form is the metal production to which Wheaton is entitled pursuant to the various precious metal purchase agreements. The primary drivers of the Company's financial results are the volume of metal production at the various mining assets to which the precious metal purchase agreements relate and the price realized by Wheaton upon sale of the metals received. The production and sales volume of gold, silver and palladium are reported in ounces, while cobalt is reported in pounds.

The Company is actively pursuing future growth opportunities, primarily by way of entering into additional precious metal purchase agreements. There is no assurance, however, that any potential transaction will be successfully completed. The following map illustrates the geographic location of the Company's PMPAs relating to the 18 operating mines, 28 development projects and its five royalties.



Principal Product

The Company's principal products are precious metals and cobalt that it has agreed to purchase pursuant to PMPAs. The following tables summarize the mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests owned by the Company (collectively, the "Mining Operations") as of December 31, 2024. Note that statements made in this section contain forward-looking information. Please see "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information. Following these tables, a description of the Company's PMPAs is included in reverse-chronological order of acquisition. The following table summarizes the mineral stream interests currently owned by the Company:

Mineral Stream Interests	Mine Owner [1]	Location [1]	Attributable Production	Production Payment Per Unit [2,3]	Total Upfront Consideration			Cash Flow Generated to Date [3]	Units Received & Sold to Date [3]	Q4-2024 PBND [3, 4]	Term [1]
					Paid to Dec 31, 2024 [3]	To be Paid [1, 2]	Total [3]				
Gold											
Salobo	Vale	BRA	75%	$429	$ 3,429,360	$ 144,000	$ 3,573,360	$ 2,608,381	2,194,349	96,626	LOM
Sudbury [5]	Vale	CAN	70%	$400	623,572	-	623,572	321,670	294,822	9,312	20 years [5]
Constancia	Hudbay	PER	50%	$425	135,000	-	135,000	318,029	227,626	5,819	LOM
San Dimas	FM	MEX	variable [6]	$637	220,000	-	220,000	306,707	266,008	2,583	LOM
Stillwater [7]	Sibanye	USA	100%	18%	237,880	-	237,880	100,110	68,785	4,968	LOM
Other											
Copper World	Hudbay	USA	100%	$450	-	39,296	39,296	-	-	-	LOM
Marmato [8]	Aris	CO	10.5% [8]	18%	85,416	77,584	163,000	15,915	9,746	138	LOM
Santo Domingo	Capstone	CHL	100% [9]	18%	28,434	260,000	288,434	1,944	759	-	LOM
Fenix	Rio2	CHL	22% [10]	18%	25,000	125,000	150,000	-	-	-	LOM
Blackwater	Artemis	CAN	8% [11]	35%	340,000	-	340,000	-	-	-	LOM
El Domo [3]	Silvercorp	ECU	50% [12]	18%	(268)	128,904	128,636	1,203	467	-	LOM
Marathon	Gen Mining	CAN	100% [13]	18%	21,857	97,297	119,154	-	-	-	LOM
Goose	B2Gold	CAN	2.78% [14]	18%	83,750	-	83,750	-	-	-	LOM
Cangrejos	Lumina	ECU	6.6% [15]	18%	44,900	255,100	300,000	-	-	-	LOM
Platreef	Ivanhoe	SA	62.5% [16]	$100	275,300	-	275,300	-	-	-	LOM [16]
Curraghinalt	Dalradian	UK	3.05% [17]	18%	20,000	55,000	75,000	-	-	-	LOM
Kudz Ze Kayah	BMC	CAN	6.875% [18]	20%	13,860	1,800	15,660	-	-	-	LOM
Koné	Montage	CIV	19.5% [19]	20%	-	625,000	625,000	-	-	-	LOM
Kurmuk	Allied	ETH	6.7% [20]	15%	43,750	131,250	175,000	-	-	-	LOM
					$ 5,584,061	$ 1,808,981	$ 7,393,042	$ 3,673,959	3,062,562	119,446	
Silver											
Peñasquito	Newmont	MEX	25%	$4.56	$ 485,000	$ -	$ 485,000	$ 1,552,036	86,927	1,750	LOM
Antamina	Glencore	PER	33.75% [21]	20%	900,000	-	900,000	766,280	47,750	673	LOM
Constancia	Hudbay	PER	100%	$6.26	294,900	-	294,900	276,804	19,520	334	LOM
Other											
Los Filos	Equinox	MEX	100%	$4.74	4,463	-	4,463	43,304	2,307	51	25 years [22]
Zinkgruvan	Lundin	SWE	100%	$4.75	77,866	-	77,866	541,367	35,098	236	LOM
Stratoni	Eldorado	GRC	100%	$11.54	57,500	-	57,500	155,868	10,378	-	LOM
Neves-Corvo	Lundin	PRT	100%	$4.50	35,350	-	35,350	181,734	10,386	77	50 years [23]
Aljustrel	Almina	PRT	100% [24]	50%	2,451	-	2,451	48,811	4,274	-	50 years [23]
Pascua-Lama	Barrick	CHL/ARG	25%	$3.90	625,000	-	625,000	372,767	19,775	-	LOM
Copper World	Hudbay	USA	100%	$3.90	-	191,855	191,855	-	-	-	LOM
Navidad	PAAS	ARG	12.5%	$4.00	10,788	32,400	43,188	-	-	-	LOM
Marmato [8]	Aris	CO	100% [8]	18%	7,600	4,400	12,000	3,068	150	4	LOM
Cozamin	Capstone	MEX	50% [25]	10%	150,000	-	150,000	55,322	2,474	135	LOM
Blackwater	Artemis	CAN	50% [11]	18%	140,800	-	140,800	-	-	-	LOM
El Domo [3]	Silvercorp	ECU	75% [12]	18%	(96)	46,596	46,500	-	-	-	LOM
Mineral Park	Waterton	US	100%	18%	75,000	40,000	115,000	-	2,149	-	LOM
Kudz Ze Kayah	BMC	CAN	6.875% [18]	20%	24,640	3,200	27,840	-	-	-	LOM
					$ 2,891,262	$ 318,451	$ 3,209,713	$ 3,997,361	241,188	3,260	
Palladium											
Stillwater [7]	Sibanye	USA	4.5% [26]	18%	$ 262,120	$ -	$ 262,120	$ 162,751	115,058	4,439	LOM
Platreef	Ivanhoe	SA	5.25% [16]	30%	78,700	-	78,700	-	-	-	LOM [16]
					$ 340,820	$ -	$ 340,820	$ 162,751	115,058	4,439	

Mineral Stream Interests	Mine Owner [1]	Location [1]	Attributable Production	Production Payment Per Unit [2,3]	Total Upfront Consideration			Cash Flow Generated to Date [3]	Units Received & Sold to Date [3]	Q4-2024 PBND [3, 4]	Term [1]
					Paid to Dec 31, 2024 [3]	To be Paid [1, 2]	Total [3]				
Platinum											
Marathon	Gen Mining	CAN	22% [13]	18%	$ 9,367	$ 41,699	$ 51,066	$ -	-	-	LOM
Platreef	Ivanhoe	SA	5.25% [16]	30%	57,500	-	57,500	-	-	-	LOM [16]
					$ 66,867	$ 41,699	$ 108,566	$ -	-	-	
Cobalt											
Voisey's Bay	Vale	CAN	42.4% [27]	18%	$ 390,000	$ -	$ 390,000	$ 60,961	3,968	678	LOM
Total PMPAs Currently Owned					$ 9,136,810	$ 2,169,131	$11,305,941	$ 7,895,032			
Terminated / Matured PMPAs					1,358,502	-	$ 1,358,502	3,376,971			
Total					$ 10,495,312	$ 2,169,131	$12,664,443	$ 11,272,003			

1) Abbreviations as follows: FM = First Majestic Silver Corp; MNTO = Minto Metals Corp.; PAAS = Pan American Silver Corp; ARG = Argentina; BRA = Brazil; CAN = Canada; CHL = Chile; CIV = Côte d'Ivoire, CO = Colombia; ECU = Ecuador; ETH = Ethiopia, GRC = Greece; MEX = Mexico; PER = Peru; PRT = Portugal; SA = South Africa; SWE = Sweden; USA = United States; UK = United Kingdom; and LOM = Life of Mine.
2) Please refer to the section entitled "Contractual Obligations and Contingencies – Mineral Stream Interests" on page 36 of Wheaton's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2024 for more information.
3) All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces and per ounce amounts. The total upfront consideration paid to date excludes closing costs and capitalized interest, where applicable. Please refer to the section entitled "Other Contractual Obligations and Contingencies" on page 38 of Wheaton's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2024 for details of when the remaining upfront consideration is forecasted to be paid. Certain contracts, including Santo Domingo and El Domo (previously referred to as Curipamba in the MD&A), contain delay ounce provisions whereby should construction of the mine not be completed by an agreed to date, the mine operator must compensate the Company for the delay until certain conditions are satisfied by delivering additional ounces. The value of these ounces on the date first due, net of amounts owed to the mine operator, is treated as a reduction to the upfront consideration paid. Sale of the resulting ounces received is treated as revenue, with the associated cost of sales being equal to the fair value of the ounces on the date received.
4) Payable gold, silver, palladium and cobalt PBND are based on management estimates. These figures may be updated in the future as additional information is received. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.
5) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests as well as the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has received approximately $322 million of operating cash flows from the Sudbury stream. Should the market value of gold delivered to Wheaton through the 20-year term of the contract, net of the per ounce cash payment, be lower than the initial $670 million refundable deposit, the Company will be entitled to a refund of the difference at the conclusion of the term. The term of the Sudbury PMPA ends on May 11, 2033.
6) The original San Dimas SPA, entered into on October 15, 2004, was terminated on May 10, 2018 and concurrently the Company entered into the new San Dimas PMPA. Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1 from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the "70" shall be revised to "50" or "90", as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the "70" shall be reinstated. The current ratio is 70:1.
7) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
8) Once the Company has received 310,000 ounces of gold and 2.15 million ounces of silver under the Marmato PMPA, the attributable gold and silver production will be reduced to 5.25% and 50%, respectively.
9) Once the Company has received 285,000 ounces of gold under the Santo Domingo PMPA, the Company's attributable gold production will be reduced to 67%. The units sold under Santo Domingo relate to ounces received due to the delay ounce provision (see footnote 3, above).
10) On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA. Under the original agreement, the Company was to acquire an amount of gold equal to 6% of the gold production until 90,000 ounces have been delivered, 4% of the gold production until the delivery of a further 140,000 ounces and 3.5% gold production thereafter for the life of mine. Under the revised agreement, the Company is entitled to purchase an additional 16% of payable gold production (22% in total) (subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule). Once Rio2 delivers the incremental 95,000 ounces (as adjusted), the stream reverts to the percentages and thresholds under the original Fenix PMPA (as described). Rio2 has a one-time option to terminate the requirement to deliver the incremental gold production from the end of 2027 until the end of 2029 by delivering 95,000 ounces (as adjusted) less previously delivered gold ounces, excluding those gold ounces which would have been delivered under the original Fenix PMPA.
11) Once the Company has received 464,000 ounces of gold under the amended Blackwater Gold PMPA, the attributable gold production will be reduced to 4%. Once the Company has received 17.8 million ounces of silver under the Blackwater Silver PMPA, the attributable silver production will be reduced to 33%.
12) Once the Company has received 145,000 ounces of gold under the El Domo PMPA, the attributable gold production will be reduced to 33%, and once the Company has received 4.6 million ounces of silver, the attributable silver production will be reduced to 50%. The units sold under El Domo relate to ounces received due to the delay ounce provision (see footnote 3, above).
13) Once the Company has received 150,000 ounces of gold and 120,000 ounces of platinum under the Marathon PMPA, the attributable gold and platinum production will be reduced to 67% and 15%.
14) Once the Company has received 87,100 ounces of gold under the Goose PMPA, the Company's attributable gold production will be 1.44%, and once the Company has received 134,000 ounces of gold under the agreement, the Company's attributable gold production will be reduced to 1.0%.
15) Once Wheaton has received 700,000 ounces of gold under the Cangrejos PMPA, the Company's attributable gold production will be reduced to 4.4%.
16) Once the Company has received 218,750 ounces of gold under the Platreef Gold PMPA, the attributable gold production will reduce to 50% until 428,300 ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 3.125%. Under the Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA, once the Company has received 350,000 ounces of combined palladium and platinum, the attributable palladium and platinum production will reduce to 3% until 485,115 ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 0.1% of the payable palladium and platinum production. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 million tonnes per annum ("Mtpa"), the 3.125% residual gold stream and the 0.1% residual palladium and platinum stream will terminate. Under the Platreef Gold PMPA, Sandstorm Gold Ltd. (which acquired Nomad Royalty Ltd. on August 15, 2022) ("Sandstorm") is entitled to purchase 37.5% of payable gold. The decrease in the percentage of payable metal that Wheaton will be entitled to purchase is conditional on delivery of the total amount of payable gold to all purchasers (Wheaton and Sandstorm combined). The values set out herein pertain only to Wheaton's share of the payable gold.
17) Once the Company has received 125,000 ounces of gold under the Curraghinalt PMPA, the Company's attributable gold production will be reduced to 1.5%.
18) Under the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA, the Company will be entitled to purchase staged percentages of produced gold and produced silver ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% until 330,000 ounces of gold and 43.30 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, thereafter reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 59,800 ounces of gold and 7.96 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, further reducing to a range of 5% to 5.5% until a further 270,200 ounces of gold and 35.34 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered for a total of 660,000 ounces of gold and 86.6 million ounces of silver and thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%.
19) Once the Company has received 400,000 ounces of gold under the Koné PMPA, subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule, the attributable gold production will reduce to 10.8% until an additional 130,000 ounces of gold has been delivered, after which the stream drops to 5.4%.
20) Once the Company has received 220,000 ounces of gold under the Kurmuk PMPA, the Company's attributable gold production will be reduced to 4.8%. During any period in which debt exceeding $150 million ranks ahead of the gold stream, the stream percentage increases to 7.15% and decreases to 5.25% once the drop-down threshold is reached.
21) Once Wheaton has received 140 million ounces of silver under the Antamina PMPA, the Company's attributable silver production will be reduced to 22.5%.
22) The term of the Los Filos PMPA ends on October 15, 2029.
23) The term of the Neves-Corvo and Aljustrel PMPAs ends on June 5, 2057.
24) Wheaton only has the rights to silver contained in concentrate containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of the zinc and lead concentrates at the Aljustrel mine will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
25) Once Wheaton has received 10 million ounces of silver under the Cozamin PMPA, the Company's attributable silver production will be reduced to 33%.
26) Once the Company has received 375,000 ounces of palladium under the Stillwater PMPA, the Company's attributable palladium production will be reduced to 2.25%, and once the Company has received 550,000 ounces of palladium under the agreement, the Company's attributable palladium production will be reduced to 1%.

27) Once the Company has received 31 million pounds of cobalt under the Voisey's Bay PMPA, the Company's attributable cobalt production will be reduced to 21.2%.

The following table summarizes the early deposit mineral stream interests currently owned by the Company:

Early Deposit Mineral Stream Interests	Mine Owner	Location of Mine	Upfront Consideration Paid to Date [1]	Upfront Consideration to be Paid [1, 2]	Total Upfront Consideration[1]	Attributable Production to be Purchased		Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
						Gold	Silver		
Toroparu	Aris Mining	Guyana	$ 15,500	$ 138,000	$ 153,500	10%	50%	Life of Mine	11-Nov-13
Cotabambas	Panoro	Peru	14,000	126,000	140,000	25% [3]	100% [3]	Life of Mine	21-Mar-16
Kutcho	Kutcho	Canada	16,852	58,000	74,852	100%	100%	Life of Mine	14-Dec-17
			$ 46,352	$ 322,000	$ 368,352				

1) Expressed in thousands; excludes closing costs and capitalized interest, where applicable.
2) Please refer to the section entitled "Other Contractual Obligations and Contingencies" on page 38 of Wheaton's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2024 for details of when the remaining upfront consideration is forecast to be paid.
3) Once 90 million silver equivalent ounces attributable to Wheaton have been produced, the attributable production will decrease to 16.67% of gold production and 66.67% of silver production for the life of mine.

The following table summarizes the mineral royalty interests currently owned by the Company:

Royalty Interests	Mine Owner	Location of Mine	Royalty [1]	Total Upfront Consideration [2]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Metates	Chesapeake	Mexico	0.5% NSR	$ 3,000	Life of Mine	07-Aug-2014
Brewery Creek [3]	Victoria Gold	Canada	2.0% NSR	3,529	Life of Mine	04-Jan-2021
Black Pine [4]	Liberty Gold	USA	0.5% NSR	3,600	Life of Mine	10-Sep-2023
Mt Todd [5]	Vista	Australia	1.0% GR	20,000	Life of Mine	13-Dec-2023
DeLamar [6]	Integra	USA	1.5% NSR	9,750	Life of Mine	20-Feb-2024
				$ 39,879		

1) Abbreviation as follows: NSR = Net Smelter Return Royalty; and GR = Gross Royalty.
2) Expressed in thousands; excludes closing costs.
3) The Company paid $3 million for an existing 2.0% net smelter return royalty interests on the first 600,000 ounces of gold mined and a 2.75% net smelter returns royalty interest thereafter. The Brewery Creek Royalty agreement provides, among other things, that Golden Predator Mining Corp., (subsidiary of Victoria Gold) may reduce the 2.75% net smelter royalty interest to 2.125% on payment of the sum of Cdn$2 million to the Company.
4) Liberty Gold has been granted an option to repurchase 50% of the NSR for $4 million at any point in time up to the earlier of commercial production at Black Pine or January 1, 2030.
5) The Mt Todd royalty is at a rate of 1% of gross revenue with such rate being subject to increase to a maximum rate of 2%, depending on the timing associated with the achievement of certain operational milestones.
6) Under the DeLamar royalty, if completion is not achieved by January 1, 2029, the DeLamar Royalty will increase annually by 0.15% of net smelter returns to a maximum of 2.7% of net smelter returns.

Further details regarding the PMPAs entered into by the Company in respect of mineral stream interests can be found below, listed in reverse-chronological order:

Kurmuk Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Kurmuk
Operator:	Allied
Location:	Ethiopia
Stream:	6.7% gold until 220,000 ounces, then 4.8%, adjustable as described
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On December 5, 2024, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Allied (the "Kurmuk PMPA") in respect of gold production from the Kurmuk project located in Ethiopia (the "Kurmuk project"). Under the terms of the Kurmuk PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 6.7% of the gold production until 220,000 gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 4.8% of the gold production for the life of mine. During any period in which debt exceeding US$150 million ranks ahead of the Kurmuk PMPA, the stream percentage increases to 7.15% and decreases to 5.25% once the drop-down threshold is reached. Under the Kurmuk PMPA, Allied and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and certain other security. Other Allied subsidiaries will provide guarantees and security in respect of the Sadiola mine pending the delivery of certain Kurmuk project related security.

Under the Kurmuk PMPA, Wheaton International is committed to pay Allied total cash consideration of $175 million, payable in staged equal installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. As of December 31, 2024, $43.75 million had been advanced to Allied. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for the gold ounces delivered equal to 15% of the spot price. Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement, prepay agreement or similar transaction entered into by Allied or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metals from the Kurmuk project. Until the earlier of January 1, 2027 and completion, Allied has a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton International. The Kurmuk PMPA will cover the existing mining license for the Kurmuk project and until 255,000 ounces of payable gold are delivered to Wheaton International, an additional 50 km radius around the mining license.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, Wheaton subscribed for 20,150,000 Allied common shares. Wheaton holds less than 10% of Allied's issued and outstanding common shares.

As noted by Allied in their press release dated December 5, 2024, the Kurmuk project is fully permitted and currently in construction. On February 20, 2025, Allied reported Kurmuk is expected to start production by mid-2026. On February 25, 2025, Allied announced that it had agreed to sell 50% of its interest in Mali-based operations including the Sadiola mine.

Koné Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Koné
Operator:	Montage
Location:	Côte d'Ivoire
Stream:	19.5% gold until 400,000 ounces, 10.8% until additional 130,000 ounces, then 5.4%, adjustable as described
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On October 23, 2024, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Montage (the "Koné PMPA") in respect of gold production from its 90% owned Koné project located in Côte d'Ivoire (the "Koné project"). Under the terms of the Koné PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 19.5% of the gold production until 400,000 gold ounces have been delivered ("First Dropdown Threshold"), after which the stream drops to 10.8% of the gold production until an additional 130,000 gold ounces have been delivered ("Second Dropdown Threshold"), after which the stream drops to 5.4% for the life of mine. Under the Koné PMPA, Montage and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and other security over their assets.

Under the Koné PMPA, Wheaton International is committed to pay Montage total cash consideration of $625 million, payable in four equal installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for the gold ounces delivered equal to 20% of the spot price. For the first five years after October 23, 2024, there will be a price adjustment mechanism in place if the spot price of gold is less than $2,100/oz or greater than $2,700/oz. For example, if spot gold is $3,200 per ounce, Wheaton International's production payment would be $675 per ounce, equating to 21% of the spot price. This price adjustment mechanism expires on the fifth anniversary of the Koné PMPA, after which the production payment will be equal to 20% of the spot price going forward.

Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement, prepay agreement or similar transaction entered into by Montage or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metals from the Koné project. Until the earlier of December 31, 2026 and completion, Montage has a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton International.

The Koné PMPA will apply to a Core Area of Interest inclusive of the Koné and Gbongogo deposits (the "Core Area of Interest"). Ore from within a 100km Expanded Area of Interest ("Expanded Area of Interest") will be subject to the Koné PMPA if that ore is processed at the Koné mineral processing facility, until such time following the Second Dropdown Threshold that ounces received under the stream from the Expanded Area of Interest is equal to the remaining ounces from the Core Area of Interest, at which point the stream percentage will be reduced to nil. If at any point after that the remaining ounces from the Core Area of Interest exceed the ounces received from the Expanded Area of Interest, the Company will continue receiving 5.4% of payable gold from the Core Area of Interest, for the remaining life of mine.

Wheaton International has also entered into a loan agreement to provide a secured debt facility of up to $75 million to Montage to be allocated to project costs, including cost overruns, prior to completion and once the full upfront consideration under the Koné PMPA has been paid.

On December 18, 2024, Montage announced that it has launched the construction of the Koné project, with first gold production scheduled for the second quarter of 2027. The Koné project is fully permitted.

Platreef Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Platreef
Operator:	Ivanhoe Mines
Location:	South Africa
Stream:	62.5% gold until 218,750 ounces, 50% until 428,300 ounces, then 3.125%
Term:	Continues until achievement of certain thresholds, as described
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On November 15, 2023 Wheaton International entered into a purchase agreement with certain entities advised by Orion to acquire three existing streams (the "Orion Purchase Agreement"), including the existing gold purchase agreement between Orion and Ivanhoe Mines SA (Pty) Ltd., a subsidiary of Ivanplats (Pty) Ltd. ("Ivanhoe Mines") (the "Platreef Gold PMPA") in respect of gold production from the Platreef project, located in the Limpopo province of South Africa (the "Platreef project"). On closing of the Orion Purchase Agreement on February 27, 2024, Wheaton and Wheaton International paid an aggregate of $450 million to Orion for all three existing streams.

Under the terms of the Platreef Gold PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 62.5% of the payable gold production until 218,750 gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 50% of the payable gold production until 428,300 gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 3.125% of the payable gold production.[1] If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 Mtpa, the 3.125% residual gold stream will terminate. In connection with the Platreef Gold PMPA, certain limited corporate guarantees and other subordinated security over the Platreef project are provided, to be released upon certain conditions being met, including when the value of gold delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to $125 million, and with limited claims for damages in certain circumstances.

Under the Platreef Gold PMPA, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for the gold ounces delivered equal to $100 per ounce of gold until a total of 428,300 ounces of gold have been delivered, increasing to 80% of the spot price of gold thereafter.

The Platreef project is fully permitted and currently under construction. On October 30, 2024, Ivanhoe Mines reported that construction of the Phase 1 concentrator was completed on schedule early in the third quarter of 2024. First ore is scheduled for the second half of 2025, while underground development prioritizes development to accelerate Phase 2. Ivanhoe also stated that work continues on the updated feasibility study to accelerate the startup of Phase 2, as well as the preliminary economic assessment of the previously announced Phase 3 expansion to 10 Mtpa processing capacity. On February 18, 2025, Ivanhoe reported positive results from the two independent technical studies completed on the Phase 2 and Phase 3 expansions. The study outlines Phase 1 production from the fourth quarter of 2025, followed by the Phase 2 expansion two years later in the fourth quarter of 2027. Ivanhoe noted that the Phase 3 expansion is expected to rank Platreef as one of the largest primary PGM producers on a platinum equivalent basis.

[1] Under the Platreef Gold PMPA, Sandstorm (which acquired Nomad Royalty Ltd. on August 15, 2022) is entitled to purchase 37.5% of payable gold. The decrease in the percentage of payable gold that Wheaton International will be entitled to purchase is conditional on delivery of the total amount of payable gold to all purchasers (Wheaton International and Sandstorm combined). The values set out herein pertain only to Wheaton International's share of the payable gold.

Platreef Project (Palladium & Platinum)

Mine Name:	Platreef
Operator:	Ivanhoe Mines
Location:	South Africa
Stream:	5.25% of palladium and platinum until combined 350,000 ounces, 3.0% until 485,115 ounces, then 0.1%
Term:	Continues until achievement of certain thresholds, as described
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

Under the Orion Purchase Agreement, Wheaton International agreed to acquire the existing palladium and platinum purchase agreement between Orion and Ivanhoe Mines (the "Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA") in respect of palladium and platinum production from the Platreef project. On closing of the Orion Purchase Agreement on February 27, 2024, Wheaton and Wheaton International paid an aggregate of $450 million to Orion for all three existing streams.

Under the terms of the Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of palladium and platinum equal to 5.25% of payable palladium and platinum production until a total of 350,000 ounces of combined palladium and platinum have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 3.0% of the payable palladium and platinum production until 485,115 ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 0.1% of the payable palladium and platinum production. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 Mtpa, the 0.1% residual palladium and platinum stream will terminate. In connection with the Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA, certain limited corporate guarantees and other subordinated security over the Platreef project are provided, to be released upon certain conditions being met, including when the value of palladium and platinum delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to $100 million, and with limited claims for damages in certain circumstances.

Under the Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for the palladium and platinum ounces delivered equal to 30% of the respective spot prices until 485,115 combined ounces have been delivered, increasing to 80% of the spot price of palladium and platinum thereafter.

Kudz Ze Kayah Project (Gold and Silver)

Mine Name:	Kudz Ze Kayah
Operator:	BMC Minerals
Location:	Canada
Stream:	Staged percentages of gold and silver depending on timing, as described
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Development

Under the Orion Purchase Agreement, Wheaton agreed to acquire the existing gold and silver purchase agreement between Orion and BMC Minerals Ltd. ("BMC Minerals") (the "KZK PMPA") in respect of gold and silver production from the Kudz Ze Kayah project located in central Yukon, Canada (the "Kudz Ze Kayah project" or the "KZK project"). On closing of the Orion Purchase Agreement on February 27, 2024, Wheaton and Wheaton International paid an aggregate of $450 million to Orion for all three existing streams. In addition, Wheaton may be required to pay an additional $5 million contingency payment to Orion if the KZK project achieves certain milestones before December 31, 2025.

Under the KZK PMPA, Wheaton is entitled to acquire from BMC Minerals staged percentages of produced gold and produced silver ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% depending on the timing of deliveries until 330,000 oz of gold and 43,300,000 oz of silver are produced (on 100% basis), reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 59,800 oz of gold and 7,958,000 oz of silver are produced (on 100% basis), further reducing to a range of 5.000% to 5.500% until a further 270,200 oz of gold and 35,342,000 oz of silver are produced (on 100% basis) (for a total of 660,000 oz of gold and 86,600,000 oz of silver), and thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%. Under the KZK PMPA, Wheaton will make ongoing payments for the gold and silver delivered equal to 20% of the respective spot prices.

In connection with the KZK PMPA, BMC Minerals and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton with corporate guarantees and certain other security over the KZK project, to be released upon certain conditions being met. In addition, BMC Minerals has a buyback option to repurchase 50% of the gold and silver streams for a period of 30 days after June 22, 2026, for $36 million.

On July 11, 2024, BMC Minerals announced that it had commenced a 10,000-metre drilling program at the Kudz Ze Kayah project.

Curraghinalt Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Curraghinalt
Operator:	Dalradian
Location:	Northern Ireland
Stream:	3.05% gold until 125,000 ounces, then 1.5%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On November 15, 2023, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Dalradian (the "Curraghinalt PMPA") in respect of gold production from the Curraghinalt project located in Northern Ireland, United Kingdom (the "Curraghinalt project"). Under the terms of the Curraghinalt PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 3.05% of the gold production until 125,000 refined gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 1.5% of the gold production for the life of mine. Under the Curraghinalt PMPA, Dalradian and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and other security over their assets, including over the Curraghinalt project.

Under the Curraghinalt PMPA, Wheaton International is required to pay Dalradian total cash consideration of $75 million, $20 million of which was paid as an early deposit on December 21, 2023. The remainder will be payable in staged equal installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for the gold ounces delivered equal to 18% of the spot price until the value of gold delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to the upfront consideration of $75 million, at which point the production payment will increase to 22% of the spot price.

Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement, prepay agreement or similar transaction entered into by Dalradian or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metals from the Curraghinalt project. Until the earlier of January 1, 2027 and first production, Dalradian has a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton International. Once the complete financing package for the Curraghinalt project has been finalized, the stream percentages will be subject to increases in the event that Wheaton International's gold stream is subordinated to debt.

On January 18, 2024, the Curraghinalt PMPA was amended to update the mining properties subject to the stream. On May 3, 2024, the Planning Appeals Commission & Water Appeals Commission in Northern Ireland concluded that the water abstraction and impoundment licenses relative to the Curraghinalt project have been rescinded and that license applications would need to be resubmitted and subsequent public inquiry referrals held. Dalradian re-submitted two new applications for the abstraction licenses on September 5, 2024. The commission set new dates to resume the public inquiry process beginning on January 13, 2025, however on January 15, 2025, the public inquiry hearing was adjourned until March 26, 2025.

Mineral Park Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Mineral Park
Operator:	Waterton Copper
Location:	United States
Stream:	100% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Construction

On October 24, 2023, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Waterton Copper (the "Mineral Park PMPA") in respect of silver production from the Mineral Park mine located in Arizona, United States (the "Mineral Park mine").[2] Under the terms of the Mineral Park PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of silver equal to 100% of the silver production for the life of mine. In addition, Waterton Copper and Origin Mining Company, LLC (the direct owner of the Mineral Park mine) provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and other security over their assets, including over the Mineral Park mine.

[2] Wheaton International previously entered into a silver purchase agreement with Mercator Minerals Ltd. ("Mercator") in respect of the Mineral Park mine. In 2014, Mercator was deemed to have filed an assignment in bankruptcy in Canada and certain Mercator's subsidiaries (including Mineral Park Inc. the owner of the Mineral Park mine) filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions in the United States. Under the settlement agreement for the United States bankruptcy process, a portion of the sale proceeds from the sale of the Mineral Park mine and assets was paid to Wheaton International and Wheaton International retained the right to proceed against Mercator. In return for these agreements, the settlement provided for the termination of any claim Wheaton International may have against the Mineral Park mine.

Under the Mineral Park PMPA, Wheaton International is required to pay Waterton Copper total cash consideration of $115 million in four installments during construction (three installments of $25 million and a final installment of $40 million), subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. As of December 31, 2024, $75 million had been advanced to Waterton Copper. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for the silver ounces delivered equal to 18% of the spot price until the value of silver delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to the upfront consideration of $115 million, at which point the production payment will increase to 22% of the spot price. Under the Mineral Park PMPA, a fixed payable factor of 90% will be applied to payable silver.

Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement, prepay agreement or similar transaction entered into by Waterton Copper or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metals from the Mineral Park mine. Wheaton International has also entered into a loan agreement to provide a secured debt facility of up to $25 million to the Mineral Park owner, an affiliate of Waterton Copper, once the full upfront consideration has been paid.

Cangrejos Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Cangrejos
Operator:	Lumina
Location:	Ecuador
Stream:	6.6% gold until 700,000 ounces, then 4.4%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On May 16, 2023, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Lumina (the "Cangrejos PMPA") in respect of gold production from the Cangrejos project located in Ecuador (the "Cangrejos project"). Under the terms of the Cangrejos PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 6.6% of the gold production until 700,000 refined gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 4.4% of the gold production for the life of mine. Under the Cangrejos PMPA, Lumina and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and other security over their assets, including over the Cangrejos project.

Under the Cangrejos PMPA, Wheaton International is required to pay Lumina total cash consideration of $300 million, $48 million of which is available pre-construction as an early deposit. The early deposit will be paid in four components, of which $44.9 million has been advanced as of December 31, 2024. The remainder will be payable in staged equal installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. In addition, Wheaton will make ongoing payments for the gold ounces delivered equal to 18% of the spot prices until the value of gold delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to the upfront consideration of $300 million, at which point the production payment will increase to 22% of the spot price.

Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction entered into by Lumina or any of its affiliates relating to production of any gold or silver from the Cangrejos project. Until the earlier of January 1, 2030 and 12 months after first production, Lumina has a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton International. On May 31, 2024, the Cangrejos PMPA was amended to delay the payment of US$6 million of the upfront cash consideration until Lumina finalizes the terms of the exploitation contract with the Government of Ecuador.

On January 28, 2025, Lumina announced significant progress regarding power infrastructure required for the Cangrejos project as it received approval of the definitive feasibility level designs for connection the national grid for the future energy demand of the project from Corporación Eléctrica del Ecuador. Lumina noted that the lead engineering contractor for the feasibility study has completed 92% of the estimated work and the feasibility study remains on schedule for completion during Q2 2025. Lumina noted also that work for the Environmental Impact Study is progressing on schedule which will allow for its submission to the Government of Ecuador in mid-2025. Lumina is targeting receiving its environmental license by early 2026.

Goose Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Goose
Operator:	B2Gold/Sabina
Location:	Canada
Stream:	2.78% gold until 87,100 ounces, 1.44% until 134,000 ounces then 1.0%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Construction

On February 7, 2022, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Goose PMPA") in respect of gold production from the Goose project, part of Sabina's 100% owned Back River Gold District located in Nunavut, Canada (the "Goose project"). Under the Goose PMPA, Wheaton was entitled to acquire from Sabina (now a subsidiary of B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold")) an amount of gold equal to 4.15% of the gold production until the delivery of approximately 130,000 ounces of gold, 2.15% of gold production thereafter until the delivery of 200,000 ounces of gold and 1.5% of gold production thereafter for the life of mine. In addition, Sabina and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton with corporate guarantees and certain other security over the Goose project, which will be subordinate to project debt and other customary liens.

Under the Goose PMPA, Wheaton paid Sabina total cash consideration of approximately $125 million in four equal installments during construction of the Goose project. In addition, Wheaton will make ongoing payments equal to 18% of the spot gold price until the value of gold delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to the upfront consideration, at which point the production payment will increase to 22% of the spot gold price. Wheaton also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction entered into by Sabina or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metal from the Goose project. In addition, under certain circumstances, Sabina has the option under the Goose PMPA of deferring delivery of gold ounces to Wheaton if the average market price of gold falls below $1,500 per ounce during a period of at least 180 days.

In addition, Sabina had a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton. On April 19, 2023, B2Gold acquired Sabina. Subsequent to closing, B2Gold exercised the option to acquire 33% of the stream under the Goose PMPA in exchange for a cash payment in the amount of $46 million. As a result of the repurchase, Wheaton is now entitled to acquire from Sabina an amount of gold equal to 2.78% of the gold production, until the delivery of approximately 87,100 ounces of gold, 1.44% of gold production thereafter until the delivery of 134,000 ounces of gold and 1.0% of gold production thereafter for the life of mine, and the production payment will increase to 22% of spot gold price once the value of gold delivered is equal to the adjusted upfront consideration of $83,750,000. In connection with its acquisition of Sabina, B2Gold has provided Wheaton with a corporate guarantee.

On February 19, 2025, B2Gold announced that all planned construction activities for 2024 were completed and project construction and development continue to progress on track to achieve first gold pour at the Goose Project in the second quarter of 2025, followed by a ramp up to commercial production in the third quarter of 2025.

Marathon Project (Gold & Platinum)

Mine Name:	Marathon
Operator:	Gen Mining
Location:	Canada
Stream:	100% gold until 150,000 ounces then 67%; 22% platinum until 120,000 ounces then 15%
Term:	Life of Mine (effective Nov 1, 2021)
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Development

On January 26, 2022, the Company entered into a PMPA with Gen Mining (the "Marathon PMPA") in respect of gold and platinum production from the Marathon project located in Ontario, Canada (the "Marathon project"). Under the terms of the Marathon PMPA, Wheaton is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 100% of the gold production until 150,000 gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 67% of the gold production for the life of mine and an amount of platinum equal to 22% of the platinum production until 120,000 platinum ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 15% of platinum production for the life of mine. In addition, Gen Mining and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton with corporate guarantees and other security over their assets, including over the Marathon project.

Under the Marathon PMPA, Wheaton is required to pay Gen Mining total cash consideration of C$240 million, C$40 million of which was payable prior to construction to be used for development of the Marathon project, with the remainder payable in four staged installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied and pre-determined completion tests. C$20 million was paid on March 31, 2022 and C$20 million was paid on September 7, 2022. Amounts are paid in US$ calculated in reference to the C$ amounts set out above. In addition, Wheaton will make

ongoing payments for the gold and platinum ounces delivered equal to 18% of the spot prices until the value of gold and platinum delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to the upfront consideration of C$240 million, at which point the production payment will increase to 22% of the spot prices.

Wheaton also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction entered into by Gen Mining or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metal from the Marathon project. Until July 1, 2025, Gen Mining has a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold and platinum stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton. On March 21, 2024, the Marathon PMPA was amended adjust the due date for certain delay ounces.

On July 31, 2024, Gen Mining reported that the federal government has approved amendments to Schedule 2 of the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations which will allow for the construction of specific water management structures and operation of key infrastructure for the Marathon project. On August 7, 2024, Gen Mining announced a key milestone with the receipt of the Fisheries Act Authorization ("FAA") for the Marathon project. The FAA, issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, approves Gen Mining's plan to avoid, mitigate and offset impacts to fish and fish habitat related to the development of the project. This authorization represents the final federal approval required to commence construction of the tailings storage facility and water management structures. Gen Mining has indicated that it continues to work on advancing steps required to enable the receipt of all key permits.

El Domo Project (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	El Domo
Operator:	Silvercorp
Location:	Ecuador
Stream:	50% gold until 150,000 ounces, then 33%; 75% silver until 4.6 million ounces, then 50%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Construction

On January 17, 2022, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Adventus Mining Corporation ("Adventus") (the "El Domo PMPA") in respect of gold and silver production from the El Domo-Curipamba project located in Ecuador (the "El Domo project"). Under the terms of the El Domo PMPA, Wheaton is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 50% of the gold production until 150,000 refined gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 33% of the gold production for the life of mine and an amount of silver equal to 75% of the silver production until 4.6 million refined silver ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 50% of silver production for the life of mine. In addition, Adventus and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and other security over their assets, including over the El Domo project. On July 31, 2024, Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("Silvercorp") completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Adventus.

Under the El Domo PMPA, Wheaton International is required to pay Silvercorp total cash consideration of $175.5 million, $13 million pre-construction as an early deposit, and $500,000 to support certain local community development initiatives around the El Domo project. The initial payment of $13 million was paid on December 6, 2022 however on November 8, 2024, Silvercorp made a temporary repayment of amounts advanced to date under the El Domo PMPA, which ended Silvercorp's requirement to make certain delay ounce payments. The remainder will be payable in four staged installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. In addition, Wheaton will make ongoing payments for the gold and silver ounces delivered equal to 18% of the spot prices until the value of gold and silver delivered, net of the production payment, is equal to the upfront consideration of $175.5 million, at which point the production payment will increase to 22% of the spot prices.

Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction relating to production of any precious metal from the El Domo project. Until the first drawdown of an installment under the stream, Adventus had a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold and silver stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton International. As a result, in connection with Silvercorp's acquisition of Adventus, Silvercorp had a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the gold and silver stream, which expired unexercised.

On August 6, 2024, Silvercorp announced a key milestone that the Ministry of Energy and Mines of the Government of Ecuador ("MAATE") had issued a Resolution of Change of Phase for the El Domo project. The Resolution of Change of Phase advances the legal status of the El Domo project from the economic evaluation phase to the exploitation phase and allows for the start of construction and subsequent operation of the El Domo project. The Change of Phase for a medium-scale project is equivalent to the Exploitation Agreement for large-scale mines in Ecuador.

During the second quarter of 2024, an Ecuadorian court rejected a constitutional protective action (the "Constitutional Action") filed by third parties against MAATE and concluded that the consultative process followed by MAATE in issuing the various permits relative to the El Domo project complied with applicable legal requirements. An appeal was granted and a hearing took place at the Superior Court of Bolivar on October 17, 2024. There is no deadline for the judgement.

On January 7, 2025, Silvercorp reported it is targeting to bring the project into production in the second half of 2026 and have recently awarded the earthworks contract to a large international mining contractor with over ten years of experience working in Ecuador.

Blackwater Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Blackwater
Operator:	Artemis
Location:	Canada
Stream:	8% gold until 464,000 ounces then 4%
Term:	Life of Mine (effective Dec 13, 2021)
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Construction

On December 13, 2021, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the existing gold purchase agreement between Artemis and New Gold Inc. ("New Gold") (the "Blackwater Gold PMPA") in respect of gold production from the Blackwater project, located in British Columbia in Canada (the "Blackwater project"). Under the terms of the Blackwater Gold PMPA, Wheaton is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 8% of the gold production until 279,908 gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 4% of the gold production for the life of mine. In connection with the Blackwater Gold PMPA, Artemis has provided a corporate guarantee and certain other security over the Blackwater project. This Artemis corporate guarantee and certain security will be released on the Blackwater project achieving completion.

On closing of the Blackwater Gold PMPA, Wheaton paid $300 million to New Gold and will make ongoing payments to Artemis equal to 35% of the spot gold price for ounces delivered.

On June 14, 2023, the Company and Artemis agreed to amend the Blackwater Gold PMPA. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the Company is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 8% of the payable gold production until 464,000 ounces have been delivered (previously 279,908 ounces), with this threshold to increase should there be a delay in the anticipated timing of deliveries. Once the threshold has been achieved, the Company's attributable gold production will drop to 4% of payable gold production for the life of the mine. In exchange for the amendment, the Company committed to pay additional upfront cash consideration of $40 million, which was paid in four installments during the year ended December 31, 2023.

On July 22, 2024, Artemis announced that it had responded to a wildfire evacuation order issued across a region that includes its Blackwater project by proactively removing all non-essential staff and contractors from the Blackwater project site as of July 21, 2024. On July 26, 2024, Artemis announced the evacuation order has been lifted and began an expedient, staged return of employees and contractors to site. On November 6, 2024, Artemis announced that overall construction of the Blackwater project was over 95% complete as of September 30, 2024 and first gold pour is targeted for late fourth quarter of 2024. Construction of the tailings storage facility is ready to allow for the commencement of commissioning of the plant. Artemis reported that the initial mining fleet has been commissioned and pre-stripping of the mine, as well as the construction of haul roads are well advanced. On January 22, 2025, Artemis announced that commissioning of the grinding circuit at the Blackwater project has advanced and milling first ore commenced, with the first pour of gold and silver being announced on January 29, 2025. Commercial production remains targeted for the second quarter of 2025.

Blackwater Project (Silver)

Mine Name:	Blackwater
Operator:	Artemis
Location:	Canada
Stream:	50% gold converted to silver at fixed ratio until 17.8M ounces, then 33% silver
Term:	Life of Mine (effective Dec 13, 2021)
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Construction

On December 13, 2021, the Company entered into a PMPA with Artemis (the "Blackwater Silver PMPA") in respect of silver production from the Blackwater project, located in British Columbia in Canada (the "Blackwater project"). Under the Blackwater Silver PMPA, Wheaton was to acquire an amount of silver equal to 50% of the payable silver production from the Blackwater project, until 17.8 million ounces of silver have been delivered and 33% of payable silver production thereafter for the life of mine. Artemis and its subsidiaries have provided Wheaton with corporate guarantees and certain other security over the Blackwater project. The Artemis corporate guarantee and certain security will be released on the Blackwater project achieving certain completion milestones.

Under the Blackwater Silver PMPA, Wheaton committed to pay Artemis total upfront cash consideration of approximately $141 million in four equal installments during construction of the Blackwater project, subject to customary conditions. As of December 31, 2024, all upfront cash consideration has been advanced to Artemis. In addition, Wheaton will make ongoing payments equal to 18% of the spot silver price until the uncredited portion of the upfront payment is reduced to zero, and 22% of the spot silver price thereafter. Wheaton also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction entered into by Artemis or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metal from the Blackwater project. Until the earlier of January 1, 2025 and the first date on which operation of the Blackwater project mine commences, Artemis has a one-time option to repurchase 33% of the silver stream on a change in control for an amount ensuring a fixed internal rate of return to Wheaton. On June 14, 2023, the Company and Artemis agreed to amend the Blackwater Silver PMPA to reflect amendments made to the Blackwater Gold PMPA and on October 27, 2023 the Company and Artemis amended certain methodologies and procedures for calculations under the Blackwater Silver PMPA.

On March 7, 2025, the Blackwater Silver PMPA was amended. Previously, the determination of payable silver production under the Blackwater Silver PMPA required the application of a complex metallurgical protocol to determine the silver content of the mill feed and applied a fixed recovery rate of 61%. As a result of the amendment, the amount of payable silver will be determined based on a fixed ratio of silver to gold ounces produced. The ratio will be as follows:

- 5.17 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput is less than 15Mtpa;
- 5.10 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput exceeds 15Mtpa, but is less than 20Mtpa; and
- 5.07 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput exceeds 20Mtpa.

Once 17.8 million ounces of silver have been delivered, the determination of payable silver will revert to being based on a fixed silver recovery factor, consistent with the previous terms of the Blackwater Silver PMPA. As a result of the changed payable silver profile which is expected to deliver silver ounces to the Company sooner relative to the original profile, coupled with the administrative benefits when it comes to determining payable silver, on March 10, 2025, the Company paid Artemis $30 million in connection with this amendment.

Fenix Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Fenix
Operator:	Rio2
Location:	Chile
Stream:	22% gold until 95,000 ounces (as adjusted) delivered, 6% gold until further 90,000 ounces delivered, 4% gold until 140,000 ounces then 3.5%
Term:	Life of Mine (effective Nov 15, 2021)
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Construction

On November 15, 2021, the Company entered into a PMPA with Rio2 (the "Fenix PMPA") in respect of the Fenix gold project in located in Chile (the "Fenix project"). Under the PMPA, Wheaton International will purchase an amount of gold equal to 6% of the gold production until 90,000 ounces have been delivered, 4% of the gold production until the delivery of 140,000 ounces of gold and 3.5% of gold production thereafter for the life of mine. In addition, Rio2 and its subsidiaries provide Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and certain other security over the Fenix project.

Under the Fenix PMPA, Wheaton International agreed to pay Rio2 total upfront cash consideration of $50 million in two installments, $25 million of which was advanced in the first quarter of 2022, and $25 million which was advanced on March 21, 2025 after satisfaction of certain conditions, including Rio2's receipt of its environmental impact assessment ("EIA") for the Fenix project. Wheaton International also has a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction entered into by Rio2 or any of its affiliates relating to production of any precious metal from the Fenix project.

On October 21, 2024, the Fenix PMPA was amended. Under the amended Fenix PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an additional 16% of payable gold production (22% in total) (subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule). Once Rio2 delivers the incremental 95,000 ounces (as adjusted), the stream reverts to the percentages and thresholds under the original Fenix PMPA (as described above). Rio2 has a one-time option to terminate the requirement to deliver the incremental gold production from the end of 2027 until the end of 2029 by delivering 95,000 ounces (as adjusted) less previously delivered gold ounces, excluding those gold ounces which would have been delivered under the original Fenix PMPA. Finally, Wheaton International has also agreed to adjust the production payment for all gold ounces delivered to 20% of the spot gold price. In exchange for the amendment, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash consideration of $100 million, payable in two equal installments, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. To date, no amounts have been advanced under the amended Fenix PMPA.

Wheaton International has also provided a $20 million contingent secured debt facility in the form of a standby loan facility. Lastly, the Company participated in a private placement of Rio2 common shares for Cdn$5 million at a price per share equal to, and concurrent with, a public offering by Rio2.

On December 20, 2023, Rio2 announced that it had been successful in being granted approval of its EIA for the Fenix project. On October 2, 2024, Rio2 announced that its Chilean subsidiary had received the principal sectorial permits it requires to begin construction at the Fenix project. These sectorial permits are: 1) Mining Methods; 2) Process Plant; 3) Waste Dumps & Stockpiles; and 4) Closure Plan. Rio2 has indicated that these sectorial permits represent the last governmental authorization required to enable the start of the construction phase and subsequent operation of the Fenix project.

On January 13, 2025, Rio2 reported that construction activities recommenced in October 2024 and construction is expected to be completed in November 2025. Rio2 notes that first gold production is currently expected in January 2026.

Santo Domingo Project (Gold)

Mine Name:	Santo Domingo Project
Operator:	Capstone
Location:	Chile
Stream:	100% gold until 285,000 ounces, then 67%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On March 24, 2021, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Santo Domingo PMPA") with Capstone in respect to the Santo Domingo project located in the Atacama region, Chile (the "Santo Domingo project"). Capstone has provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee and certain other security over the Santo Domingo project.

Under the terms of the Santo Domingo PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of gold equal to 100% of the gold production until 285,000 gold ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 67% of the gold production for the life of mine.

Under the Santo Domingo PMPA, Wheaton International is required to pay Capstone total cash consideration of $290 million, $30 million of which was paid on April 21, 2021, and the remaining portion of which is payable during construction of the Santo Domingo project, subject to certain conditions being satisfied, including Capstone attaining sufficient financing to cover total expected capital expenditures. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments equal to 18% of the spot gold price until the market value of gold delivered to the Company, net of the per ounce production payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit, and 22% of the spot gold price thereafter. Wheaton International is entitled to the attributable gold and silver effective the date of the Santo Domingo PMPA.

On July 31, 2024, Capstone published the results of an updated feasibility study for the Santo Domingo project, outlining an optimized mine plan, updated capital and operating cost estimates, and a 19-year mine life supported by higher mineral reserve estimates. With construction completed at the Mantoverde project, a deposit situated 35 kilometers northeast of the Santo Domingo project, Capstone plans to advance several value enhancement initiatives within the Mantoverde-Santo Domingo district that are not yet included in the 2024 feasibility study. The first of these initiatives is a newly announced two-year, $25 million exploration program at Mantoverde, aimed at supporting the two future processing centers between Mantoverde and Santo Domingo. On February 19, 2025, Capstone reported the Mantoverde exploration drill program commenced in Q4 2024.

Cozamin Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Cozamin Mine
Operator:	Capstone
Location:	Mexico
Stream:	50% silver until 10M ounces, then 33%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On December 11, 2020, Wheaton International entered into a new PMPA (the "New Cozamin PMPA") with Capstone in respect of the Cozamin mine.[3] Under the terms of the New Cozamin PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amendment of silver equal to 50% of the silver production until 10 Moz have been delivered, thereafter dropping to 33% of silver production for the life of the mine. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments for silver ounces delivered equal to 10% of the silver spot price. Wheaton International is entitled to the attributable silver production effective December 1, 2020. Wheaton International paid Capstone upfront cash consideration of $150 million upon closing on February 19, 2021. Capstone has provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee. On May 15 2024, the New Cozamin PMPA was amended to extend the target completion date.

Marmato Mine (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Marmato mine
Operator:	Aris Mining
Location:	Colombia
Stream:	10.5% gold until 310,000 ounces gold, then 5.25% & 100% silver until 2.15M ounces silver, then 50%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On November 5, 2020, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Marmato PMPA") with Aris Mining in respect of the Marmato mine located in Colombia (the "Marmato mine"). The Marmato mine comprises an operating Upper Mine and the Marmato Deeps zone development ("Lower Mine"), both of which are covered by the Marmato PMPA. Aris Mining and its subsidiaries have provided Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and certain other security over their assets.

Under the terms of the Marmato PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase an amount of precious metals equal to 6.5% of the gold production and 100% of the silver production until 190,000 ounces of gold and 2.15 million ounces of silver have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 3.25% of the gold production and 50% of the silver production for the life of mine.

Under the Marmato PMPA, Wheaton International is required to pay Aris Mining total cash consideration of $110 million. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments equal to 18% of the spot gold and silver price until

[3] In connection with the Silverstone Acquisition, Wheaton International had previously acquired an existing PMPA dated April 4, 2007 between Silverstone and Capstone in respect of the Cozamin mine. Under this agreement, Wheaton International was entitled to acquire 100% of the silver produced from the Cozamin mine until 2017 for the lesser of $4.00 (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment after three years) and the then prevailing market price per ounce of silver. Under the terms of the agreement, all deliveries under this agreement ceased as of April 4, 2017.

the uncredited portion of the upfront payment is reduced to zero, and 22% of the spot gold and silver price thereafter. Wheaton International is entitled to the attributable gold and silver effective July 1, 2020.

Effective March 21, 2022, Wheaton International and Aris Mining agreed to amend the Marmato PMPA to increase the upfront cash consideration by $65 million to $175 million, with $15 million to be paid upon closing of Aris Mining's acquisition of a 20% joint venture interest in the Soto Norte gold project in Colombia, and the remaining $50 million to be payable during the construction of the Lower Mine development portion of the Marmato mine, in each case subject to customary conditions. In connection with the increase in the upfront cash consideration, Wheaton International will be entitled to purchase 10.5% of the gold production and 100% of the silver production from the Marmato upper and Lower Mines until 310,000 ounces of gold and 2.15 million ounces of silver have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 5.25% of the gold production and 50% of the silver production for the life of mine. As of December 31, 2024, a total of $85 million has been paid and the remaining amount is payable during the construction of the Marmato Lower Mine, subject to customary conditions.

On July 16, 2024, Aris Mining reported that the Lower Mine project is on track for first gold pour by the end of 2025, followed by an approximate six-month ramp-up period. On October 7, 2024, Aris Mining provided an update that the Marmato Lower Mine expansion is progressing on schedule, with the site access road and portal face now complete and the contractor preparing to initiate work on the twin declines. On January 15, 2025, Aris announced the construction of the Marmato Lower Mine continues to progress. On March 13, 2025, Aris announced an enhanced Marmato expansion, whereby the design of the carbon-in-pulp processing facility will be upgraded by 25% from 4,000 tpd to 5,000 tpd. Aris reports that construction remains on track, and production is expected to start ramping up in the second half of 2026.

Stillwater and East Boulder Mines (Gold & Palladium)

Mine Name:	Stillwater & East Boulder Mines
Operator:	Sibanye-Stillwater
Location:	United States
Stream:	100% gold & 4.5% palladium until 375k ozs, then 2.25% palladium until 550k ozs then 1% palladium
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On July 16, 2018, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Stillwater PMPA") to acquire from Sibanye Gold Limited ("Sibanye-Stillwater") from the Stillwater and East Boulder mines located in Montana, United States (collectively referred to as the "Stillwater mines") an amount of gold equal to 100% of the gold production and an amount of palladium equal to: (i) 4.5% of Stillwater mines palladium production until 375 Koz delivered to Wheaton; (ii) thereafter, 2.25% of Stillwater mines palladium production until 550 Koz delivered to Wheaton; and, (iii) 1% of Stillwater mines palladium production thereafter for the life of mine. Wheaton International paid total upfront cash consideration of $500 million in July 2018. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments of 18% of the spot price of each of gold and palladium for each ounce of gold or palladium delivered under the agreement until the upfront cash payment is reduced to $NIL and 22% of the spot price thereafter. Wheaton International is entitled to the attributable gold production for which an offtaker payment is received after July 1, 2018 at a fixed payable rate of 99% and the attributable palladium production for which an offtaker payment is received after July 1, 2018 at a fixed payable rate of 99.6%. Certain subsidiaries of Sibanye-Stillwater (including the owner of the Stillwater mines) and the parent company of Sibanye-Stillwater have provided Wheaton International with corporate guarantees. On August 30, 2024, the Stillwater PMPA was amended to extend the target completion date.

On September 12, 2024, Sibanye-Stillwater announced that as a result of low palladium prices it was placing the Stillwater West operations into care and maintenance, while using Stillwater East and East Boulder operations to improve efficiencies that could get Stillwater West back to production as prices permit.

Voisey's Bay Mine (Cobalt)

Mine Name:	Voisey's Bay
Operator:	Vale Switzerland
Location:	Canada
Stream:	42.4% cobalt until 31M pounds then 21.2%
Term:	Life of Mine (effective Jan 1, 2021)
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Operating

On June 11, 2018, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Voisey's Bay PMPA") to acquire from Vale Switzerland S.A ("Vale Switzerland"), a subsidiary of Vale, an amount of cobalt equal to 42.4% of the cobalt production from its Voisey's Bay mine, located in Newfoundland and Labrador in Canada, until the delivery of 31 million pounds of cobalt and 21.2% of cobalt production thereafter for the life of mine. Wheaton paid total upfront cash consideration of $390 million for the cobalt stream in June 2018. In addition, the Company will make ongoing payments of 18% of the spot price of cobalt per pound of cobalt delivered under the agreement until the upfront cash payment is reduced to $NIL and 22% of the spot price thereafter. Payable rates for cobalt in concentrate have generally been fixed at 93.3% and deliveries under the contract are scheduled to begin effective January 1, 2021. The agreement also includes a completion test on underground operations measured by the throughput rate. Vale has also provided Wheaton with a corporate guarantee. In August 2018, the obligations under the agreement were transferred from Vale Switzerland to Vale Power SA, also a subsidiary of Vale.

In connection with deliveries of cobalt commencing after January 1, 2021, Vale and the Company agreed to certain amendments to the Voisey's Bay PMPA, including an adjustment to the location of delivery of cobalt.

On December 3, 2024, Vale reported that it has completed construction and commission of the Voisey's Bay underground mine extension. The expansion transitioned Voisey's Bay from open pit to underground mining. The project involved the development of two underground mines, Reid Brook and Eastern Deeps, which will deliver ore for processing at Vale's Long Harbour refinery. The full ramp-up is expected by the second half of 2026. On March 3, 2025 the outside date for the completion test was extended to March 31, 2026 in accordance with the terms of the Voisey's Bay PMPA.

Early Deposit Gold and Silver Interest – Kutcho Project (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Kutcho
Operator:	Kutcho
Location:	Canada
Stream:	100% silver and 100% gold
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Development

On December 14, 2017, Wheaton entered into an early deposit PMPA with Kutcho Copper Corp. (formerly Desert Star Resources Ltd.) ("Kutcho") (the "Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement") for the Kutcho project located in British Columbia, Canada (the "Kutcho project"). Kutcho and its subsidiaries have provided Wheaton with corporate guarantees and certain other security over their assets.

Under the terms of the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement, Wheaton is entitled to purchase 100% of the payable silver production and 100% of the payable gold production from the Kutcho project until 5.6 million ounces of silver and 51,000 ounces of gold have been delivered to Wheaton, at which point the stream would decrease to 66.67% of payable silver production and payable gold production for the life of mine.

Under the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement, Wheaton will pay total cash consideration of $65 million plus make ongoing payments of 20% of the spot price per silver ounce and per gold ounce delivered. Wheaton was to be required to make an additional payment to Kutcho, of up to $20 million, if processing throughput is increased to 4,500 tonnes per day or more within 5 years of attaining commercial production. Following the delivery of certain feasibility documentation, or after two years if the feasibility documentation has not been delivered, Wheaton may elect to terminate the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement. If Wheaton elects to terminate, Wheaton will be entitled to a return of the portion of the $7 million paid less $1 million payable upon certain triggering events occurring.

Additionally, effective December 14, 2017, the Company, as lender, advanced to Kutcho $16 million (C$20 million) in exchange for a subordinated secured convertible term debt loan agreement (the "Kutcho Convertible Note") and effective November 25, 2019, the Company entered into a non-revolving term loan with Kutcho, under which Kutcho was permitted to draw up to a maximum of C$1.3 million (the "Kutcho Loan"). Effective February 18, 2022, the Company and Kutcho amended the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement to settle and terminate the Kutcho Convertible Note and the Kutcho Loan in exchange for (i) the issuance to the Company of $7.5 million of common shares in the capital of Kutcho at a deemed price of C$0.908 per common share, and (ii) certain modifications to the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement, including the removal of

the stream reduction, such that the Company will receive 100% of the payable silver production and 100% of the payable gold production for the life of mine, and the removal of the requirement for Wheaton to make an additional payment to Kutcho of $20 million if throughput is increased to 4,500 tonnes per day or more within 5 years of attaining commercial production. The amount settled under the Kutcho Convertible Debenture and Kutcho Loan, less the value of the Kutcho common shares issued to the Company, now comprises an additional deposit of Wheaton under the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement.

Early Deposit Gold and Silver Interest – Cotabambas Project (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Cotabambas
Operator:	Panoro
Location:	Peru
Stream:	100% silver and 25% gold until 90 million silver equivalent ozs then decrease to 66.67% and 16.67%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On March 21, 2016, Wheaton International entered into an early deposit precious metal purchase agreement with Panoro Minerals Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiary Cordillera Copper Ltd. ("Panoro") (the "Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement") for the Cotabambas project located in Peru (the "Cotabambas project"). Panoro and its subsidiaries have provided Wheaton with corporate guarantees and certain other security over their assets.

Under the terms of the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement, Wheaton International is entitled to purchase 100% of the payable silver production and 25% of the payable gold production from the Cotabambas project until 90 million silver equivalent ounces attributable to Wheaton International have been delivered, at which point the stream would decrease to 66.67% of payable silver production and 16.67% of payable gold production for the life of mine.

Under the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement, Wheaton International will pay a total cash consideration of $140 million plus an ongoing production payment of the lesser of: (i) $5.90 for each silver ounce and $450 for each gold ounce (both subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment starting in the fourth year after the completion test is satisfied) and (ii) the prevailing market price. To December 31, 2024, Wheaton International has advanced $14 million to Panoro. Following the delivery of certain feasibility documentation Wheaton International may elect to terminate the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement. If Wheaton International elects to terminate, Wheaton International will be entitled to a return of the portion of the $14 million paid less $2 million payable upon certain triggering events occurring.

Antamina Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Antamina
Operator:	Glencore
Location:	Peru
Stream:	100% of Glencore 33.75% silver, reduced to 22.5% after receiving 140Mozs
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On November 3, 2015, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Antamina PMPA") to acquire from Anani Investments Ltd. ("Anani"), a subsidiary of Glencore plc ("Glencore"), an amount of silver equal to 33.75% of the silver production from the Antamina mine in Peru until the delivery of 140 million ounces of silver and 22.5% of silver production thereafter for the life of mine at a fixed 100% payable rate. Wheaton International paid total upfront cash consideration of $900 million for the silver stream in December 2015 by using cash on hand together with amounts drawn from the Company's $2 billion Revolving Facility (as defined herein). In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments of 20% of the spot price per silver ounce delivered under the Antamina PMPA. In connection with the Antamina PMPA, Glencore and Noranda Antamina SCRL (the holder of Glencore's interest in the Antamina mine) ("Noranda") also provided Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and certain other assurances, including encumbrance and debt restrictions by Noranda.

On February 15, 2024, Peru's National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments approved, after a detailed evaluation process, the Modification of the Environmental Impact Study, which will allow for the extension of the Antamina mine life from 2028 to 2036.

See "*Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties – Antamina Mine, Peru* " for details regarding the Antamina mine.

Early Deposit Gold and Silver Interest – Toroparu Project (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Toroparu
Operator:	Aris Mining
Location:	Guyana
Stream:	10% gold and 50% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On November 11, 2013, Wheaton International entered into a life of mine early deposit precious metal purchase agreement (the "Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement") to acquire an amount of gold equal to 10% of the gold production from the Toroparu project (the "Toroparu project") located in the Republic of Guyana, South America. Under the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the Company agreed to pay a subsidiary of Aris Mining total upfront cash consideration of $148.5 million, of which $13.5 million has been paid to date. In addition, the Company will make ongoing payments of the lesser $400 per ounce of gold (subject to an inflationary adjustment of 1% beginning in the fourth year of satisfaction of the completion test) or the prevailing market price per ounce of gold delivered.

On April 22, 2015, the Company amended the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement to include the acquisition of an amount equal to 50% of the payable silver production from the Toroparu project. Wheaton International will make a total upfront cash payment of $5 million in connection with this amendment, of which $2 million has been paid to date, and $3 million will be payable on an installment basis to partially fund construction of the mine. In addition, Wheaton International will make ongoing payments of the lesser of $3.90 per ounce of silver (subject to an inflationary adjustment of 1% beginning in the fourth year of satisfaction of the completion test) or the prevailing market price per ounce of silver delivered. In connection with the amendment to the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, Aris Mining and ETK Inc., the owner of the Toroparu project, have provided Wheaton International with corporate guarantees and certain other security over their assets. As a result of the addition of the silver stream to the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, Wheaton International is committed to pay a subsidiary of Aris Mining additional total upfront cash consideration of $138 million, payable on an installment basis to partially fund construction of the mine.

Under the amended Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the feasibility study, environmental study and impact assessment and other related documents (collectively the "Toroparu Feasibility Documentation") must be delivered to the Company. Prior to the delivery of the Toroparu Feasibility Documentation, Wheaton International may elect not to proceed with the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement. If Wheaton International elects to terminate, Wheaton International will be entitled to a return of the amounts advanced less $2 million which is non-refundable or, at Aris Mining's option, the gold stream percentage will be reduced from 10% to 0.909% and the silver stream percentage will be reduced from 50% to nil.

Effective December 24, 2019, in connection with the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the Company advanced $10 million to the former owner of the Toroparu project, Gold X Mining Corp. (formerly Sandspring Resources Ltd.) ("Gold X") as part of a $20 million 10% secured convertible debenture private placement offering completed by Gold X (the "Gold X Convertible Note"). On July 14, 2020, the Company elected to convert the Gold X Convertible Note (and accrued interest) and received common shares of Gold X, which were subsequently exchanged for shares of Aris Mining.

Salobo Mine (Gold)

Mine Name:	Salobo
Operator:	Vale
Location:	Brazil
Stream:	75% gold
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On February 28, 2013, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Salobo PMPA") to acquire from Vale an amount of gold equal to 25% of the life of mine gold production from its currently producing Salobo mine (the "Salobo mine"), located in Brazil. Wheaton International paid total upfront cash consideration of $1.33 billion in March 2013. Vale also provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee.

On March 2, 2015, Wheaton International agreed to amend the Salobo PMPA with Vale Switzerland (the "First Amended Salobo PMPA") to acquire from Vale Switzerland an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the life of mine gold production from any minerals from the Salobo mine that enter the Salobo mineral processing facility from and after January 1, 2015. Under the First Amended Salobo PMPA, Wheaton International paid Vale cash consideration of $900 million on March 24, 2015 for the increased gold stream.

On August 2, 2016, Wheaton International agreed to further amend the First Amended Salobo PMPA (the "Second Amended Salobo PMPA") to acquire an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the life of mine gold production in respect of gold production for which an off-taker payment is received after July 1, 2016. Under the Second Amended Salobo PMPA,

Wheaton International paid Vale cash consideration of $800 million and the 10 million warrants expiring on February 28, 2023 were amended to reduce the strike price from $65 to $43.75.

With these amendments, Wheaton International increased the gold stream from 25% to 75% of the life of mine gold production from the Salobo mine.

In addition, Wheaton International is required to make ongoing payments of the lesser of $400 per ounce of gold (subject to a 1% annual inflation adjustment commencing as of January 1, 2019) or the prevailing market price per ounce of gold delivered for the full 75% of gold production.

Under the terms of the Second Amended Salobo PMPA, Wheaton was required to make an additional set payment to Vale based on the size of the expansion, the timing of completion and the grade of the material processed, based on a set fee schedule ranging from $113 million if throughput was expanded beyond 28 Mtpa by January 1, 2036, to up to $861 million if throughput is expanded beyond 40 Mtpa by January 1, 2024. There was to be no additional deposit due if the expansion was completed after January 1, 2036.

Salobo III Expansion – Vale undertook the Salobo III mine expansion (the "Salobo Expansion") to include a third concentrator line and use the Salobo mine's existing infrastructure to increase throughput capacity from 24 Mtpa to 36 Mtpa once fully ramped up. Assuming the Salobo Expansion project achieved 12 Mtpa of additional processing capacity (bringing total processing capacity at Salobo to 36 Mtpa) by the end of 2023, Wheaton International expected to pay a total expansion payment of $552 million.

On March 8, 2023, Wheaton International and Vale agreed to amend the Second Amended Salobo PMPA (the "Third Amended Salobo PMPA") to adjust the Salobo Expansion payment terms. If actual throughput is expanded above 32 Mtpa, then under the terms of the Third Amended Salobo PMPA, Wheaton International is required to make additional set payments to Vale based on the size of the expansion and the timing of completion (the "Expansion Payments"). The set payments range from a total of $283 million if throughput is expanded beyond 32 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, to up to $552 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2024. In addition, Wheaton International is required to make annual payments of between $5.1 million to $8.5 million for a 10-year period following payment of the Expansion Payments if the Salobo mine implements a high-grade mine plan.

On November 21, 2023, Vale reported the successful completion of the throughput test for the first phase of the Salobo Expansion, with the Salobo complex exceeding an average of 32 Mtpa over a 90-day period. Under the terms of the Third Amended Salobo PMPA, the Company paid Vale $370 million for the completion of the first phase of the Salobo Expansion on December 1, 2023. The Salobo mine is currently ramping up to full capacity of 36 Mtpa, expected in the first half of 2025. If actual throughput is expanded above 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, Wheaton will be required to make additional payments to Vale ranging from $52 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, to up to $144 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2026. On March 4, 2025, Vale informed the Company that it had achieved a sustained throughput capacity of over 35 Mtpa over a 90-day period, indicating completion of the second phase of the Salobo III expansion project. Pending Wheaton's review of the final completion test, the Company anticipates advancing the remaining balance of the expansion payment to Vale in the amount of $144 million within thirty days of the date of receipt of Vale's notification.

See "Further Disclosure *Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties – Salobo Mine, Brazil*" for details regarding the Salobo mine.

See "*Risks Relating to the Company – Counterparty Credit and Liquidity Risk* ", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Mine Operator and Counterparty Concentration Risk*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Indebtedness and Guarantees Risk*", *"Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – International Operations* ", "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Exploration, Development, Operating, Expansion and Improvements Risks*", and "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Land Title and Indigenous Peoples"*.

Xikrin do Cateté Update – Vale has reported that associations representing the indigenous communities of Xikrin do Cateté and Xikrin do Bacajá in Brazil ("Indigenous Associations") brought a public civil action against Vale, the Federal Environmental Agency (IBAMA) and the Federal Indigenous Agency (FUNAI) seeking the suspension of the environmental permitting process and operation of the Salobo mine. Vale reported that in December 2021, Vale entered into a settlement agreement with the Xikrin do Cateté community, and in February 2022, entered into a settlement agreement with the Kayapó

community, pursuant to which Vale agreed to provide certain social and economic compensation to these communities. The settlement agreement with the Xikrin community was approved by the court responsible for the Onça Puma, S11D and Salobo projects lawsuits. In October 2022, the settlement agreement with the Kayapó community was approved by the court responsible for Onça Puma lawsuit. In March 2023, the settlement agreement with the Xikrin community was approved by the court responsible for the Alemão Projects lawsuit. Approval is still pending for the Ferro Carajás project. In August 2022, the Xikrin Indigenous Community of TI Bacajá filed an appeal against the decision. Vale presented their response and a decision on the appeal is pending. If as a result of these proceedings it is determined that the activities at the Salobo mine should be suspended then, the ability of the Company to receive gold under the terms of the Salobo PMPA would be materially impacted which in turn could have a material impact on the Company's financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows. See "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Land Title and Indigenous Peoples".*

Sudbury Mines (Gold)

Mine Name:	Sudbury
Operator:	Vale
Location:	Canada
Stream:	70% gold
Term:	20 years (May 11, 2033)
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Operating

On February 28, 2013, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Sudbury mines PMPA") to acquire from Vale Switzerland, an amount of gold equal to 70% of the payable gold production from certain of its currently producing Sudbury mines located in Canada, including the Coleman mine, Copper Cliff mine, Garson mine, Stobie mine, Creighton mine, Totten mine and the Victor project (the "Sudbury mines") for a period of 20 years. Wheaton made a total upfront cash payment in March, 2013 of $570 million plus warrants to purchase 10 million Common Shares at a strike price of $65, with a term of 10 years (refer to "Salobo Mine" above for further details). In addition, Wheaton will make ongoing payments of the lesser of $400 per ounce of gold or the prevailing market price per ounce of gold delivered. In connection with the Sudbury mines PMPA, Vale also provided Wheaton with a corporate guarantee.

As of May 2017, the Stobie mine was placed on care and maintenance. Vale indicated that this decision was based upon low metal prices and ongoing market challenges, declining ore grades, and, more recently, seismicity issues that restricted production below the 3,000-foot level.

Constancia Mine (including Pampacancha Deposit) (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Constancia
Operator:	Hudbay
Location:	Peru
Stream:	100% of silver and 50% gold
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On August 8, 2012, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA with Hudbay Minerals Inc. and its subsidiary Hudbay (BVI) Inc. ("Hudbay") to acquire 100% of the life of mine payable silver production from the Constancia mine in Peru (the "Constancia mine"). On November 4, 2013, Wheaton International amended the PMPA with Hudbay to include the acquisition of an amount equal to 50% of the life of mine payable gold production from the Constancia mine (as amended, the "Constancia PMPA").

As at the end of the first quarter of 2014, as a result of capital expenditures at the Constancia mine reaching $1 billion, a $125 million cash payment was made by Wheaton International to Hudbay. On September 10, 2014, Wheaton International further amended its agreement with Hudbay and as a result of capital expenditures meeting the $1.35 billion requirement, on September 26, 2014 Wheaton International paid further cash consideration of $135 million to Hudbay by delivery of 6,112,282 Common Shares, at an average issuance price of $22.09 per share. As at December 31, 2014, Wheaton International had paid Hudbay total upfront cash consideration of $429.9 million.

Wheaton International will make ongoing payments of the lesser of $5.90 per ounce of silver and $400 per ounce of gold (both subject to an inflationary adjustment of 1% beginning in the fourth year) or the prevailing market price per ounce of silver and gold delivered.

The silver and gold production at the Constancia mine was subject to the same completion test which was satisfied in 2016. Under the Constancia PMPA, if Hudbay failed to achieve a minimum level of throughput at the Pampacancha deposit (the "Pampacancha deposit") during 2018, 2019 or by June 30, 2021, Wheaton International would be entitled to additional compensation in respect of the gold stream. Hudbay has granted Wheaton International a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement, or similar transaction related to the production of silver or gold from the Constancia mine. In connection with the Constancia PMPA, Hudbay Peru S.A.C. ("Hudbay Peru") provided Wheaton International with

a corporate guarantee and certain other security over its assets and the Constancia mine. Wheaton International has also entered into intercreditor arrangements with lenders to Hudbay.

Recovery rates for gold under the amended agreement were fixed given the early nature of the metallurgical test work on gold recoveries from the Pampacancha deposit. Recoveries were set at 55% for the Constancia mine deposit and 70% for the Pampacancha deposit until Wheaton International receives 265,000 payable ounces of gold, after which actual recoveries are to be applied.

On May 10, 2021, Wheaton International and Hudbay agreed to amend the Constancia PMPA so that Hudbay would no longer be required to deliver an additional compensation of 8,020 ounces of gold to Wheaton International for not mining four million tonnes of ore from Pampacancha by June 30, 2021. As part of that amendment, Hudbay also agreed to increase the fixed gold recoveries that apply to Constancia ore production from 55% to 70% during the reserve life of Pampacancha. Additionally, as Hudbay mined and processed four million tonnes of ore from the Pampacancha deposit by December 31, 2021, the Company was required to make an additional deposit payment of $4 million to Hudbay, which was paid on December 23, 2021.

On March 28, 2024, Hudbay reported that Constancia's expected mine life has been extended by three years to 2041 as a result of the successful conversion of mineral resources to mineral reserves with the addition of a further mining phase at the Constancia pit following positive geotechnical drilling and studies in 2023.

777 Mine (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	777
Operator:	Hudbay
Location:	Canada
Stream:	100% of silver and 50% gold
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Closed

On August 8, 2012, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "777 PMPA") with Hudbay to acquire 100% of the life of mine payable silver and gold production from its currently producing 777 mine (the "777 mine"), located in Canada. Wheaton's share of gold production at the 777 mine remained at 100% until the satisfaction of a completion test relating to the Constancia mine, after which it was reduced to 50% for the remainder of the mine life. Wheaton made an upfront cash payment of $455.1 million in September, 2012 and, in addition, will make ongoing payments of the lesser of $5.90 per ounce of silver and $400 per ounce of gold (both subject to an inflationary adjustment of 1% beginning in the fourth year and subject to being increased to $9.90 per ounce of silver and $550 per ounce of gold after the initial 40 year term) or the prevailing market price per ounce of silver and gold delivered. Hudbay has granted Wheaton a right of first refusal on any future streaming agreement, royalty agreement or similar transaction related to the production of silver or gold from the 777 mine. In connection with the 777 PMPA, certain supplier subsidiaries of Hudbay provided Wheaton with a corporate guarantee and certain other security over their assets and the 777 mine.

On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at the 777 mine have concluded after the reserves were depleted and the 777 mine is closed. Under the terms of the 777 PMPA, should the market value of gold and silver delivered to Wheaton through the initial 40-year term of the contract, net of the per ounce cash payment, be lower than the initial $455 million upfront consideration, the Company is entitled to a refund of the difference (the "Refundable Deposit") at the conclusion of the 40-year term.

Copper World Complex (Rosemont) Transaction (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Copper World
Operator:	Hudbay
Location:	United States
Stream:	100% of silver and 100% gold
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On February 10, 2010, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Copper World PMPA") with Augusta Resource Corporation (subsequently acquired by Hudbay) to acquire an amount equal to 100% of the life of mine silver and gold production from its Rosemont copper project (the "Rosemont project") part of the Copper World complex located in Pima County, Arizona. The payable rate for silver and gold has been fixed at 92.5% of production. Under the Copper World PMPA, as amended in 2019, Wheaton International is committed to pay Hudbay total upfront cash payments of $230 million in two installments, with the first $50 million being advanced upon Hudbay's receipt of permitting for the Rosemont project and other customary conditions and the balance of $180 million being advanced once project costs incurred on the Rosemont project exceed $98 million and certain other

customary conditions. Under the Copper World PMPA, the Company is permitted to elect to pay the deposit in cash or the delivery of Common Shares. Additionally, the Company will be entitled to certain delay payments, including where construction ceases in any material respect, or if completion is not achieved within agreed upon timelines. In addition, a per ounce cash payment of the lesser of $3.90 per ounce of silver and $450 per ounce of gold (both subject to an inflationary adjustment) or the prevailing market price is due, for silver and gold delivered under the Copper World PMPA. Hudbay and certain affiliates have provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee and other security over their assets. The Copper World project is included in Wheaton's area of interest under the Copper World PMPA.

On August 1, 2019, Hudbay announced that the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona ("Court") issued a ruling challenging the U.S. Forest Service's issuance of the Final Record of Decision ("FROD") for the Rosemont project. The Court ruled to vacate and remand the FROD thereby delaying the expected start of construction of the Rosemont project. On May 12, 2022, Hudbay received a split decision from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth District which affirmed the Court's decision in July 2019, agreeing with the Court's ruling that the U.S. Forest Service relied on incorrect assumptions regarding its legal authority and the validity of Rosemont's unpatented mining claims in the issuance of Rosemont's Final Environmental Impact Statement. This decision does not impact the development of other deposits within the Copper World complex.

On August 29, 2024, Hudbay announced that it has received an Aquifer Protection Permit for the Copper World project from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. On January 2, 2025, Hudbay announced that it has received an Air Quality Permit for the Copper World project from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Hudbay noted that the issuance of this permit is a significant milestone as it is the final major permit required for the development and operation of the Copper World project. Hudbay also noted that the receipt of the three key state permits is one of the three key prerequisites for Hudbay as they work toward a sanctioning decision on the Copper World project in 2026.

Barrick Mines and Pascua-Lama Project (Silver)

Mine Name:	Barrick Mines & Pascua-Lama
Operator:	Barrick
Location:	Peru/Argentina/Chile
Stream:	25% of silver for Pascua-Lama
Term:	Life of Mine for Pascua-Lama
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Development

On September 8, 2009, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Pascua-Lama PMPA") with Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick") pursuant to which the Company agreed to purchase an amount of silver equivalent to 25% of the life of mine payable silver production from Barrick's Pascua-Lama project (the "Pascua-Lama project") located on the border of Chile and Argentina, as well as an amount of silver equivalent to 100% of the silver production from its Lagunas Norte mine (the "Lagunas Norte mine") and Pierina mine (the "Pierina mine"), which are both located in Peru, and its Veladero mine (the "Veladero mine") (Wheaton's attributable silver production is subject to a maximum of 8% of the silver contained in the ore processed at the Veladero mine during the period), which is located in Argentina, until the end of 2015 (the "Barrick Transaction"). Wheaton International made a total upfront cash payment to Barrick of $625 million (the "Upfront Payment"). In addition, per ounce cash payments of the lesser of $3.90 (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment starting three years after achieving project completion at Pascua-Lama) and the prevailing market price is due for silver delivered under the Pascua-Lama PMPA. In connection with the Pascua-Lama PMPA, Barrick provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee.

As a result of Barrick's decision to suspend construction activities at the Pascua-Lama project, and the various amendments to the Pascua-Lama PMPA, Wheaton International was entitled to 100% of the silver production from Barrick's Lagunas Norte mine, Pierina mine (now in closure) and Veladero mine until the earlier of April 1, 2018 and the date Barrick satisfied the completion test. In 2013 Barrick initiated the closure of its Pierina mine and in accordance with the terms of the Pascua-Lama PMPA, all deliveries from the Pierina mine, Lagunas Norte mine and Veladero mine ceased as of April 1, 2018.

As part of the original agreement, Barrick provided the Company with a completion guarantee, requiring Barrick to complete the Pascua Lama project to at least 75% design capacity by December 31, 2015, which was subsequently extended to December 31, 2016 and then to June 30, 2020. As the requirements of the completion test were not satisfied by the completion test deadline of June 30, 2020, Wheaton International was entitled, within 90 days of such date, to provide to Barrick notice of termination of the Pascua-Lama PMPA and demand repayment of the upfront payment of $625 million reduced by the cash flows received relative to the Lagunas Norte mine, Pierina mine and Veladero mine. Wheaton elected not to terminate the Pascua-Lama PMPA in exchange for a refund.

In January 2018, the Company was notified that Barrick had received a revised resolution ("Revised Resolution") from Chile's environmental regulator (the Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente, or "SMA") requiring the closure of existing infrastructure on the Chilean side of the Pascua-Lama project. Barrick reported that Compañía Minera Nevada ("CMN"), Barrick's Chilean subsidiary that holds the Chilean portion of the Pascua-Lama project, filed an appeal of the Revised Resolution on February 3, 2018 with the First Environmental Court of Antofagasta (the "Antofagasta Environmental Court") and on October 12, 2018, the Antofagasta Environmental Court issued an administrative ruling ordering review of the significant sanctions ordered by the SMA. In its ruling, the Antofagasta Environmental Court rejected four of the five closure orders contained in the Revised Resolution and remanded the related environmental infringements back to the SMA for further consideration. Barrick reported that CMN appealed the Revised Resolution. A hearing on the appeal was held on November 6, 2018. Barrick also reported in its annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 that on March 14, 2019, the Chilean Supreme Court annulled the October 12, 2018 administrative decision of the Antofagasta Environmental Court on procedural grounds and remanded the case back to the Antofagasta Environmental Court for review by a different panel of judges. On September 28, 2020, Barrick announced that it accepted the Antofagasta Environmental Court's decision to uphold the closure order and sanctions the SMA imposed on CMN. Barrick further noted that the ruling drew a line under a legal process that started in 2013 and CMN would not appeal it. Barrick clarified that Pascua-Lama would be transitioned from care and maintenance to closure in accordance with the Environmental Court's decision.

Minto Mine (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	Minto
Operator:	Minto Metals
Location:	Canada
Stream:	100% of silver; 100% gold to 30,000 ounces, then 50%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Closed

In connection with the Silverstone Acquisition, on May 21, 2009, the Company acquired the existing PMPA dated November 20, 2008 between Silverstone and Minto Explorations Ltd. (the "Minto PMPA") in respect of the Minto mine located in Yukon, Canada (the "Minto mine"). Under the Minto PMPA, Wheaton is entitled to acquire 100% of the silver produced from the Minto mine and 100% of the first 30,000 ounces of gold produced per annum and 50% thereafter. Capstone, the former owner of the Minto mine, has provided Wheaton with a corporate guarantee under the Minto PMPA.

The Minto mine was sold by Capstone to Pembridge Resources plc ("Pembridge") effective June 3, 2019 and Pembridge assumed Capstone's obligations under the Minto PMPA. In November 2021, Minto Metals Corp. ("Minto Metals") announced that it had completed a reverse take-over transaction with Minto Explorations Ltd. (the owner of the Minto mine). In late 2022, negotiations to amend and restate the Minto PMPA were concluded to reflect an agreement that the cash payment per ounce of gold delivered would be the lower of 65% of the spot price of gold and $1,250. This amended pricing ended on January 12, 2023. Effective January 12, 2023, the cash payment per ounce of gold and silver delivered was at 90% of the spot price until February 28, 2023.

On May 13, 2023, Minto Metals announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine and that the Yukon Government had assumed care and control of the site. At the time of this announcement, the parties were in discussions in connection with a possible further restructuring of the Minto PMPA, with the cash payment per ounce of gold delivered maintained at 90% during the negotiation period. As the parties were unable to agree to terms for the restructuring, the production payment for gold remains as set out in the existing Minto PMPA, being 65% of spot price of gold. A court appointed receiver has been engaged to assist with the sale of the Minto mine.

Neves-Corvo Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Neves-Corvo
Operator:	Lundin
Location:	Portugal
Stream:	100% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

In connection with the Silverstone Acquisition, on May 21, 2009, the Company acquired the existing PMPA (the "Neves-Corvo PMPA") dated June 5, 2007 between Silverstone and Lundin Mining Corporation ("Lundin") in respect of the Neves-Corvo mine in Portugal (the "Neves-Corvo mine"). Under the Neves-Corvo PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to acquire 100% of the silver produced from the Neves-Corvo mine for the life of mine (to June 5, 2057) for the lesser of $3.90 (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment after three years) and the then prevailing market price per ounce of silver. Lundin has also provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee under the Neves-Corvo PMPA. On February 12, 2024, Lundin reported a fatality at its Neves-Corvo mine. Lundin noted that operations were temporarily suspended following the incident and appropriate authorities were notified.

On December 9, 2024, Lundin announced that it has signed a definitive agreement to sell its Neves-Corvo operation in Portugal and Zinkgruvan operation in Sweden to Boliden AB ("Boliden"). The sale is anticipated to close in mid-2025, subject to the completion of customary conditions and regulatory approvals.

Aljustrel Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Aljustrel
Operator:	I'M SGPS
Location:	Portugal
Stream:	100% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

In connection with the Silverstone Acquisition, on May 21, 2009, the Company acquired the existing PMPA between Silverstone and Lundin (the "Aljustrel PMPA") in respect of the Aljustrel mine in Portugal (the "Aljustrel mine"). Under the Aljustrel PMPA, Wheaton International is entitled to acquire 100% of the silver produced from the Aljustrel mine (the "Aljustrel mine") for the life of mine (to June 5, 2057). Wheaton International only has the rights to silver contained in concentrate containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine. Wheaton International has not waived its rights to the silver contained in zinc and lead concentrate. I'M SGPS SA ("I'M SGPS") acquired the Aljustrel mine from Lundin and has provided Wheaton International with a corporate guarantee. In May 2018, Wheaton International agreed to amend the Aljustrel PMPA to increase the production payment per ounce of silver to 50% of the spot price of silver, to fix the silver payable rates for a period of two years with certain restrictions on changes thereafter and to make certain other modernization amendments.

On September 12, 2023, it was announced that as a result of low zinc prices, the production of zinc and lead concentrates at the Aljustrel mine will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.

Loma de La Plata Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Loma de La Plata
Operator:	PAAS
Location:	Argentina
Stream:	12.5% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Care and Maintenance

In connection with the Silverstone Acquisition, on May 21, 2009, the Company acquired an existing debenture with Aquiline Resources Inc. (which was acquired by Pan American Silver Corp. ("PAAS")) convertible into an agreement to purchase 12.5% of the life of mine silver production from the Loma de La Plata (the "Loma de La Plata project") zone of the Navidad project in Argentina. On February 25, 2010, the Company elected to convert the debenture with PAAS into a PMPA. As such, Wheaton International will make total upfront cash payments of $32.4 million following the satisfaction of certain conditions, including PAAS receiving all necessary permits to proceed with the mine construction. In addition, a per ounce cash payment of the lesser of $4.00 per ounce and the prevailing market price is due for silver delivered under the agreement. The terms of the definitive PMPA remain to be negotiated. The Navidad project is currently placed on care and maintenance.

Peñasquito Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Peñasquito
Operator:	Newmont
Location:	Mexico
Stream:	25% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Silver Wheaton Luxembourg
Stage:	Operating

On July 24, 2007, Silver Wheaton Luxembourg entered into a PMPA (the "Peñasquito PMPA") with Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp") and Minera Peñasquito, S.A. de C.V. ("Newmont Peñasquito"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Goldcorp, pursuant to which Silver Wheaton Luxembourg agreed to purchase 25% of the payable silver produced by Newmont Peñasquito from the Peñasquito mine located in Mexico (the "Peñasquito mine") over its entire mine life, for upfront consideration of $485 million, plus a payment equal to the lesser of $3.90 per ounce of delivered silver (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment three years after commercial production commences) and the then prevailing market price per ounce of silver. Silver Wheaton Luxembourg and Wheaton International entered into a back to back PMPA in respect of the Peñasquito mine. The area of interest for the stream is limited to specific concessions set out in the Peñasquito PMPA. In connection with the Peñasquito PMPA, Goldcorp also provided Silver Wheaton Luxembourg with a corporate guarantee. In April 2019, Newmont Corporation ("Newmont") acquired Goldcorp. On April 30, 2024, the Peñasquito PMPA was amended to update certain provisions.

Newmont has reported in its annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024 that it has had several disputes with the National Union of Mine and Metal Workers of the Mexican Republic ("the Union"), as a result of which, from June 2023 to October 2023, Newmont Peñasquito suspended operations, which negatively impacted production and revenue. Newmont also reports that in October 2024, Newmont Peñasquito and the Union agreed on a new CBA for 2024-2026,

See "*Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties—Peñasquito Mine, Mexico* " for details regarding the Peñasquito mine.

Stratoni Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Stratoni
Operator:	Hellas Gold/Eldorado Gold
Location:	Greece
Stream:	100% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Care and Maintenance

On April 23, 2007, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Stratoni PMPA") with European Goldfields Limited ("European Goldfields") (which was acquired by Eldorado Gold Corporation ("Eldorado") on February 24, 2012), and Hellas Gold S.A. ("Hellas Gold"), a 95%-owned subsidiary of European Goldfields, pursuant to which Wheaton International agreed to purchase 100% of the payable silver produced by Hellas Gold from the Stratoni mine (the "Stratoni mine") located in Greece over its entire mine life, for total upfront cash consideration of $57.5 million, plus a payment equal to the lesser of $3.90 per ounce of delivered silver (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment after April 23, 2010) and the then prevailing market price per ounce of silver. During the term of the Stratoni PMPA, Wheaton International has a right of first refusal on any future sales of silver streams from any other mine owned by Hellas Gold or European Goldfields. In connection with the Stratoni PMPA, Hellas Gold and European Goldfields provided certain covenants in respect of their obligations.

In October 2015, in order to incentivize additional exploration and potentially extend the limited remaining mine life of the Stratoni mine, Wheaton International and Eldorado agreed to modify the Stratoni PMPA. The primary modification was to increase the production price per ounce of silver delivered to Wheaton International over the current fixed price by one of the following amounts: (i) $2.50 per ounce of silver delivered if 10,000 metres of drilling is completed outside of the existing ore body and within Wheaton International's defined area of interest ("Expansion Drilling"); (ii) $5.00 per ounce of silver delivered if 20,000 metres of Expansion Drilling is completed; and (iii) $7.00 per ounce of silver delivered if 30,000 metres of Expansion Drilling is completed. Eldorado completed a total of 30,000 metres of Expansion Drilling by December 31, 2020, resulting in a $7.00 per ounce of silver increase.

Operations at the Stratoni mine were suspended in late 2021, and the mine was placed on care and maintenance.

Zinkgruvan Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Zinkgruvan
Operator:	Lundin
Location:	Sweden
Stream:	100% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

On December 8, 2004, Wheaton International entered into an agreement with Lundin and Zinkgruvan Mining AB ("Zinkgruvan AB") to acquire 100% of the payable silver produced by Lundin's Zinkgruvan mining operations (the "Zinkgruvan mine") in Sweden for the life of mine for the lesser of $3.90 per ounce of silver (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment) and the then prevailing market price per ounce of silver. Upfront consideration payable to Zinkgruvan AB was approximately $77.9 million. In connection with the Zinkgruvan agreement, Lundin provided Wheaton with a corporate guarantee and a pledge of charge deed over mining operations.

On December 9, 2024, Lundin announced that it has signed a definitive agreement to sell its Neves-Corvo operation in Portugal and Zinkgruvan operation in Sweden to Boliden. The sale is anticipated to close in mid-2025, subject to the completion of customary conditions and regulatory approvals.

Los Filos Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Los Filos
Operator:	Equinox
Location:	Mexico
Stream:	100% silver
Term:	25 years (October 15, 2029)
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

The Los Filos mine is located in the Nukay mining district of central Guerrero State in southern Mexico. Wheaton International entered into an agreement with Goldcorp to acquire 100% of the silver production from the Los Filos mine for a period of 25 years, commencing October 15, 2004 (the "Los Filos PMPA") and expected to terminate on October 15, 2029. On April 7, 2017, Leagold Mining Corporation ("Leagold") completed the acquisition of the Los Filos mine from Goldcorp. In connection with the acquisition, the Los Filos PMPA was amended to include a corporate guarantee from Leagold. Goldcorp's guarantee of deliveries in respect of the Los Filos mine remains in place. On March 10, 2020, Leagold and Equinox Gold Corp. ("Equinox") announced that they had completed their previously announced arrangement pursuant to which Equinox acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Leagold and assumed Leagold's obligations under the Los Filos PMPA.

On February 19, 2025, Equinox reported that Equinox reached consensus on terms for new agreements with the three local communities. Two communities have ratified and signed new long-term agreements and one community remains outstanding. Equinox has noted that if it is unable to satisfactorily complete these agreements with all three communities in the very near term, Equinox will suspend operations at Los Filos indefinitely.

San Dimas Mine (Gold & Silver)

Mine Name:	San Dimas
Operator:	First Majestic Silver Corp.
Location:	Mexico
Stream:	25% gold plus 25% silver production converted to gold
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Operating

In connection with First Majestic Silver Corp.'s ("First Majestic") acquisition of all the issued and outstanding common shares of Primero Mining Corp. (the "Acquisition"), on May 10, 2018, the Company terminated the San Dimas SPA[4] and entered into a new precious metal purchase agreement with First Majestic (the "San Dimas PMPA") to purchase an amount of gold equal to 25% of the life of mine payable gold production from the San Dimas mine plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the life of mine payable silver production from the San Dimas

[4] On October 15, 2004, the Company previously entered into a precious metal purchase agreement (the "San Dimas SPA") with Goldcorp to acquire an amount equal to 100% of the silver produced by Goldcorp's Luismin mining operations in Mexico (owned at the date of the transaction) for a period of 25 years. The Luismin operations consisted primarily of the San Dimas mine (the "San Dimas mine") and Los Filos mine (the "Los Filos mine"). On August 6, 2010, Goldcorp completed the sale of the San Dimas mine to Primero Mining Corp. ("Primero"). In conjunction with the sale, the term of the San Dimas SPA, as it related to San Dimas, was extended to the life of mine. During the first four years following the closing of the transaction, Primero delivered to Wheaton a per annum amount equal to the first 3.5 million ounces of payable silver produced at the San Dimas mine and 50% of any excess, plus Wheaton received an additional 1.5 million ounces of silver per annum delivered by Goldcorp. Beginning in the fifth year after closing, Primero delivered a per annum

mine converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1.[5] The Company paid a total upfront cash payment of $220 million for the San Dimas PMPA and, in addition, will make ongoing payments of $600 per gold ounce delivered. As consideration for terminating the San Dimas SPA, the Company received a cash payment of $220 million and 20,914,590 First Majestic common shares with a fair value of $151 million, which were subsequently sold, and the Goldcorp Guarantee was terminated in exchange for a payment of $10 million.

Mexican Tax Dispute – In February 2016, Primero announced that its Mexican subsidiary, Primero Empresa Minera S.A. de C.V. ("PEM"), received a legal claim from the Mexican tax authorities, the Servicio de Administración Tributaria ("SAT"), seeking to nullify the Advance Pricing Agreement issued by SAT in 2012 ("APA"). The APA confirmed PEM's ability to pay taxes in Mexico on the sale of silver on actual prices realized by its Mexican subsidiary in connection with silver sales under the San Dimas SPA for the tax years 2010 through 2014.

As disclosed by First Majestic in their MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2024, in 2019 the SAT issued reassessments for the 2010 to 2012 tax years in the amount of $310.8 million inclusive of interest, inflation, and penalties. In 2021, the SAT also issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2013 tax year in the total amount of $164.3 million and in 2023, the SAT issued reassessments for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 tax years in the total amount of $418.8 million inclusive of interest, inflation, and penalties. For the 2017 and 2018 tax years, the SAT has initiated audits that have not yet been concluded, and therefore, tax assessments for these years have yet to be issued. The major items in the reassessments include determination of revenue based on silver spot market prices, denial of the deductibility of interest expense and service fees, SAT technical error related to double counting of taxes, and interest and penalties.

First Majestic indicates in its MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2024, that it continues to defend the APA in the Mexican legal proceedings, and also requested resolution of the transfer price dispute pursuant to the Mutual Agreement Procedure ("MAP"), under the relevant avoidance of double taxation treaties, between the competent tax authorities of Mexico, Canada, Luxembourg and Barbados.

First Majestic has indicated that it continues to pursue all available domestic and international remedies under the laws of Mexico and under the relevant tax treaties. In September 2020, First Majestic was served with a decision made by the Mexican Federal Tax Court on Administrative Matters ("Federal Court") to nullify the APA granted to PEM.

First Majestic states that they filed an appeal of the decision to the Mexican Circuit Courts on November 30, 2020. Since two writs of certiorari were filed before the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice, on April 15, 2021, the Plenary of the Supreme Court i) admitted one of those writs, ii) requested the Circuit Court to send the appeal file and iii) assigned such writ to the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court for issuing the corresponding decision. Both writs of certiorari were withdrawn in December 2022. The challenge filed by First Majestic was returned to the Mexican Circuit Courts and on December 5, 2023, the Second Collegiate Court issued a decision, which was formally notified to First Majestic on January 4, 2024. In the decision, the Second Collegiate Court partially granted constitutional protection to First Majestic with respect to certain matters, but not others.

Accordingly, on January 18, 2024, PEM filed an extraordinary appeal to the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice with respect to PEM's constitutional arguments that were not accepted in the Mexican Circuit Court's decision, and following the admission of the appeal, the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice assumed jurisdiction over the appeal on June 20, 2024. The Supreme Court dismissed PEM's appeal regarding the constitutional arguments, but affirmed the validity of certain precedents of the Supreme Court which PEM believes are favourable to PEM and that were not considered by the Federal Tax Court in its original decision in September 2020. The case was sent back to the Federal Tax Court, and on December 4, 2024, the Federal Tax Court issued a new decision which ignored the Supreme Court precedents. Accordingly, on January 23, 2025, PEM filed a new constitutional lawsuit against the latest decision of the Federal Tax Court, and it expects that a decision on this new lawsuit will be issued by the Collegiate Court in the second half of 2025.

On March 2, 2021, First Majestic announced that it has submitted a Request for Arbitration to the International

amount to Wheaton equal to the first six million ounces of payable silver produced at the San Dimas mine and 50% of any excess. In addition, a per ounce cash payment of the lesser of $4.04 per ounce of silver (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment) or the prevailing market price was due, for silver delivered under the San Dimas SPA. Goldcorp guaranteed the delivery by Primero of all silver produced and owing to the Company until 2029 (the "Goldcorp Guarantee").

[5] If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the "70" shall be revised to "50" or "90", as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the "70" shall be reinstated. The current ratio is 70:1.

Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, on its own behalf and on behalf of PEM, based on Chapter 11 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. On May 26, 2023, the NAFTA Arbitration Panel (the "Tribunal") partially granted certain provisional measures requested by PEM, issuing an order for Mexico to permit the withdrawal of PEM's VAT refunds for the period as of January 4, 2023 that had been deposited by the SAT into a frozen bank account, and to deposit all future VAT refunds into an account which shall remain freely accessible by PEM (the "PM Decision"). On July 9, 2024, PEM received a transfer of $11.0 million (198.4 million MXN) from the frozen bank account to a new bank account of PEM that the Company had opened in July 2023. The transfer of such funds was carried out by Mexico in furtherance of its obligations under the PM Decision.

First Majestic indicates that if the SAT is successful in retroactively nullifying the APA and enforcing reassessments, it would likely have a material adverse effect on First Majestic's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. PEM would have rights of appeal in connection with any reassessments. First Majestic states that they continue to believe PEM's filings were appropriate and continue to believe its tax filing position based upon the APA is correct. However, they note that should PEM ultimately be required to pay tax on its silver revenues based on market prices without any mitigating adjustments, the incremental income tax for the years 2010-2019 would be approximately $272.9 million, before interest or penalties.

To the extent that First Majestic is not able to defend the validity of the 2012 APA or the SAT determines that the appropriate price to tax sales under the former San Dimas SPA or the new San Dimas PMPA is significantly different from the actual realized prices thereunder, it may have an adverse impact on First Majestic's business, financial condition or results of operations. If the Company was unable to purchase any further gold under the San Dimas PMPA, it may have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. In addition, should this occur, there is no assurance that Wheaton would be successful in enforcing its rights under the security interest granted by First Majestic or its other remedies under the San Dimas PMPA.

See "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Counterparty Credit and Liquidity Risk*" and "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – International Operations* ".

Set out below are PMPAs entered into by the Company in respect of mineral stream interests that have been terminated, in reverse-chronological order:

Keno Hill Mines (Silver)

Mine Name:	Keno Hill
Operator:	Alexco
Location:	Canada
Stream:	25% silver
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Terminated

On October 2, 2008, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Alexco PMPA") with Alexco Resources Corp. ("Alexco"), Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. and Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. (formerly called Alexco Resource Canada Corp.), each subsidiaries of Alexco, pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay, subject to the completion of certain conditions, an upfront cash payment of $50 million in order to acquire 25% of all payable silver produced from the Keno Hill district, including the producing Bellekeno mine in the Yukon Territory, Canada (the "Keno Hill mines"), over its entire mine-life, for the lesser of $3.90 (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment beginning in year four after the achievement of specific operating targets) and the then prevailing market price per ounce of delivered silver. Alexco provided a completion guarantee with certain minimum production criteria by specific dates. In connection with the Alexco PMPA, Alexco and each of the parties to the Alexco PMPA provided Wheaton with corporate guarantees and certain other security over their assets and the Keno Hill mines.

On March 29, 2017 and on August 5, 2020, the Company and Alexco agreed to amend the Alexco PMPA to adjust the silver production payment, with the Company receiving as compensation adjustments to the Alexco PMPA area of interest, extensions of the outside completion date and equity securities of Alexco. On October 2, 2017, in connection with an option granted by Alexco to Banyan Gold Corp. ("Banyan") over claims covered by the Alexco PMPA, the Company and Banyan entered into an accession agreement under which Banyan agreed to be bound by the terms of the Alexco PMPA in respect of those claims.

On September 7, 2022, Hecla completed its acquisition of all the outstanding common shares of Alexco and the Company received $135 million of Hecla common stock for the termination of the Alexco PMPA.

Yauliyacu Mine (Silver)

Mine Name:	Yauliyacu
Operator:	Glencore
Location:	Peru
Stream:	100% silver up to 1.5Mozs and 50% excess per annum
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton International
Stage:	Terminated

On March 23, 2006, Wheaton International entered into a PMPA (the "Yauliyacu mine PMPA") with Glencore International AG ("Glencore International") and its subsidiary Anani to acquire an amount equal to 100% of the payable silver produced from the Yauliyacu mining operations (the "Yauliyacu mine") in Peru, up to a maximum of 4.75 million ounces per year, for a period of 20 years commencing in March of 2006, for $3.90 per ounce of silver (subject to an annual inflationary adjustment).

On November 30, 2015, the Yauliyacu mine PMPA term was extended to the life of mine. Additionally, effective January 1, 2016, Anani was to deliver to Wheaton a per annum amount equal to the first 1.5 million ounces of payable silver produced at the Yauliyacu mine and 50% of any excess. The price paid for each ounce of silver delivered under the agreement was increased by an additional $4.50 per ounce plus, if the market price of silver exceeded $20 per ounce, 50% of the excess, to a maximum of $40 per ounce.

On August 18, 2022, Wheaton International entered into an agreement to terminate the Yauliyacu mine PMPA for a cash payment of $150 million, less the aggregate value of any deliveries to Wheaton International, prior to closing, of silver produced subsequent to December 31, 2021. Wheaton International agreed to terminate the stream in order to help facilitate the sale of the Yauliyacu mine by Glencore. The Yauliyacu mine PMPA was terminated effective December 14, 2022 and Wheaton International received a net payment of $132 million.

Further details regarding the PMPAs entered into by the Company in respect of mineral royalty interests can be found below, listed in reverse-chronological order:

DeLamar Royalty

Mine Name:	DeLamar project
Operator:	Integra
Location:	United States
Royalty:	1.5% Net Smelter Return
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton Cayman
Stage:	Development

On February 20, 2024, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Wheaton Cayman, purchased a 1.5% net smelter return royalty interest (the "DeLamar Royalty") in the DeLamar and Florida mountain project located in Idaho, United States (the "DeLamar project") from a subsidiary of Integra Resources Corporation ("Integra") for $9.75 million which was paid in two equal installments. Under the DeLamar Royalty, if completion is not achieved by January 1, 2029, the DeLamar Royalty will increase annually by 0.15% of net smelter returns to a maximum of 2.7% of net smelter returns. The Company had previously acquired a right of first refusal on any precious metals streaming, royalty, pre-pay or other similar transaction on the DeLamar project.

Mt Todd Royalty

Mine Name:	Mt Todd project
Operator:	Vista
Location:	Australia
Royalty:	1.0% Gross Revenue
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton Cayman
Stage:	Development

On December 13, 2023, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Wheaton Cayman, purchased a 1.0% gross revenue royalty interest (the "Mt Todd Royalty") in the Mt Todd gold project located in Northern Territory, Australia from a subsidiary of Vista for $20 million which was paid in three installments. Under the Mt Todd Royalty, if completion is not achieved by April 1, 2028, the Mt Todd Royalty will increase annually by 0.13% of gross revenue to a maximum of 2.0% of gross revenue. The Mt Todd Royalty rate, annual increase percentage, and maximum rate can each be reduced by one-third upon the occurrence of one of the following events: (i) a change of control of the subsidiary of Vista occurs prior to April 1, 2028 and the payment of certain amounts to Wheaton Cayman; or (ii) payment to Wheaton Cayman of the applicable Mt Todd Royalty associated with the subsidiary of Vista delivering 3.47 million gold ounces to a third-party. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Wheaton Cayman, also acquired a right of first refusal on any precious metals streaming, royalty, pre-pay or other similar transaction on the Mt Todd properties.

Black Pine Royalty

Mine Name:	Black Pine project
Operator:	Liberty Gold
Location:	United States
Royalty:	0.5% Net Smelter Return
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton Cayman
Stage:	Development

On September 9, 2023, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Wheaton Cayman, purchased a 0.5% net smelter return royalty interest (the "Black Pine Royalty") in the Black Pine project located in Idaho, United States from Liberty Gold for $3.6 million. Under the Black Pine Royalty, Liberty has the option to re-acquire one-half of the Black Pine Royalty for $3.6 million so that the Black Pine Royalty would be reduced to 0.25%. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Wheaton International, also acquired a right of first refusal on any precious metals streaming, royalty, pre-pay or other similar transaction on the Black Pine properties. On September 25, 2024, Liberty Gold announced the receipt of a Hardrock Prospector Permit covering four areas located directly adjacent to the Black Pine project.

Brewery Creek Royalty

Mine Name:	Brewery Creek
Operator:	Victoria Gold
Location:	Canada
Royalty:	3.0% Net Smelter Return up to 600,000 ounces, then 2.75%
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton
Stage:	Development

On January 5, 2021, the Company paid $3 million for an existing 2.0% net smelter return royalty interest on the first 600,000 ounces of gold and 2.75% thereafter from ore extracted from the Brewery Creek quartz mineral claims located in the Yukon Territories, Canada owned by Golden Predator Exploration Ltd. ("Golden Predator"), a subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp. ("Victoria Gold"), and any mineral tenure derived therefrom (the "Brewery Creek Royalty"). The Brewery Creek Royalty agreement provides, among other things, that Golden Predator may reduce the 2.75% net smelter returns royalty interest to 2.125%, on payment of the sum of C$2.0 million to Wheaton. Golden Predator was acquired by Victoria Gold in September 2023. The Brewery Creek Royalty has been registered at the Mining Recorder's Office. On August 14, 2024, Victoria Gold was placed into receivership.

Metates Royalty

Mine Name:	Metates
Operator:	Chesapeake
Location:	Mexico
Royalty:	0.5% Net Smelter Return
Term:	Life of Mine
WPM party:	Wheaton Cayman
Stage:	Development

On August 7, 2014, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary Wheaton Cayman, purchased a 1.5% net smelter return royalty interest (the "Metates Royalty") in the Metates properties located in Mexico from Chesapeake Gold Corp. ("Chesapeake") for $9 million. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, on August 7, 2019, Chesapeake exercised its option to re-acquire two-thirds of the Metates Royalty, or 1%, for the sum of $9 million. As a result, the Metates Royalty has been reduced to 0.5%. The Company also has a right of first refusal on any silver streaming, royalty or any other similar transaction on the Metates properties. In connection with the Metates Royalty, American Gold Metates, S. de R.L. de C.V., the owner of the Metates properties, granted Wheaton a mortgage on the Metates properties. On November 13, 2024, Chesapeake announced that its lawsuit against the Dirección General de Minas of Mexico ("DGM") in response to the DGM's cancellation of the Metates San Vicente 3 mineral concession was dismissed by the North Center III and Auxiliary Regional Chamber of the Federal Court of Administrative Justice. Chesapeake noted that San Vicente 3 is one of 12 mineral concessions comprising the Metates project. Chesapeake indicated that in the event Chesapeake is unsuccessful in reinstating San Vicente 3, Chesapeake's current mineral resource estimate for Metates and the ability to develop the Metates project may be materially affected. On December 2, 2024, Chesapeake noted that it had filed an appeal with the Collegiate Court in Mexico of the decision.

Competitive Conditions

The Company is the one of the largest precious metals streaming companies in the world. The Company competes with other companies for PMPAs and similar transactions. The ability of the Company to acquire additional precious metals in the future will depend on its ability to select suitable properties, be successful in any competitive process initiated by a mine operator in respect of a property and enter into similar PMPAs. See "*Description of the Business — Risk Factors — Competition*" in this annual information form.

Operations

Raw Materials

The Company purchases precious metals and cobalt pursuant to the PMPAs described under " *Description of the Business – Principal Product*" in this annual information form.

Sales of Principal Product

There are worldwide markets into which the Company can sell the precious metals and cobalt purchased under its PMPAs and, as a result, the Company will not be dependent on a particular purchaser with regard to the sale of the precious metals or cobalt that it acquires pursuant to its PMPAs. Under certain PMPAs, precious metal is acquired from the mine operator in concentrate form, which is then sold under the terms of the concentrate sales contracts to third-party smelters or traders. The payable silver in concentrate from the Zinkgruvan mine and the Neves-Corvo mine, and previously the payable silver in concentrate from the Stratoni mine and the payable silver and gold from the Minto mine, is/was purchased from the Company by third-party smelters and off-takers at the worldwide market price for gold and silver.

Precious Metal Credit Sales

Under most precious metals purchase agreements, precious metal is acquired from the mine operator in the form of precious metal credits, which is then sold to bullion banks. Revenue from precious metal credit sales is recognized at the time of the sale of such credits, which is also the date that control of the precious metal is transferred to the customer.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, sales to four financial institutions accounted for 34%, 17%, 14% and 14% of the Company's revenue compared to sales to four financial institutions accounting for 34%, 20%, 12% and 11% of the Company's revenue during the comparable period of the previous year. The Company would not be materially affected should any of these financial institutions cease to buy precious metal credits from the Company as these sales would be redirected to alternate financial institutions.

Cobalt Sales

During 2023, cobalt purchased under the Voisey's Bay PMPA was sold to a third-party sales agent who generally on-sold the cobalt to Company approved third-party customers. This arrangement was terminated effective December 31, 2023. Revenue from the sale of cobalt was recognized once the third-party customer and sales terms were agreed to between the Company and the third-party sales agent, which was also the date that control of the cobalt is transferred to the third-party sales agent. Where the sales agent retained the cobalt for their own use, revenue was recognized once the sales terms were agreed to between the Company and the third-party sales agent and the product was delivered, which was also the date that control of the cobalt was transferred to the third-party sales agent.

During late 2023, Wheaton entered into a cobalt sale and purchase agreement with Glencore AG (the "Cobalt Sales Agreement"). The Cobalt Sales Agreement is for a term of two years and is extendable for a further year at Wheaton's option. Under the terms of the Cobalt Sales Agreement, Wheaton has agreed to sell all cobalt purchased under the Voisey's Bay PMPA to Glencore AG. The Cobalt Sales Agreement became effective as of January 1, 2024.

The Company would not be materially affected should Glencore AG cease to buy cobalt from the Company as these sales would be redirected to an alternate third-party agent, dealer or purchaser.

Employees

As of March 28, 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries have an aggregate of 44 employees.

Foreign Interests

In addition to Canada, the Company currently purchases or expects to be purchasing precious metals from mines, or enter into Royalty Agreements in respect of mines, in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guyana, Mexico, Northern Ireland, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, and the United States. Any changes in legislation, regulations or shifts in political attitudes in such foreign countries are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. The Company may be affected in varying degrees by such factors as government legislation and regulations (or changes thereto) with respect to the restrictions on production, export controls, income and other taxes, expropriation of property, repatriation of profits, environmental legislation, land use, water use, land claims of local people and mine safety. The effect of these factors on the Company cannot be accurately predicted. See "*Description of the Business — Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Mining Operations — International Operations*" in this annual information form.

Tax Matters

On September 24, 2015, the Company received Notices of Reassessment (the "Reassessments") from the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") reassessing the Company under the transfer pricing provisions contained in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the "Tax Act") for a total of C$353 million for federal and provincial tax, transfer pricing penalties, interest and other penalties for the 2005-2010 taxation years. The CRA's position in the Reassessments was that the transfer pricing provisions of the Tax Act relating to income earned by the Company's foreign subsidiaries outside of Canada should apply such that the income of Wheaton subject to tax in Canada should be increased by an amount equal to substantially all of the income earned outside of Canada by the Company's foreign subsidiaries for the 2005-2010 taxation years.

On December 13, 2018, the Company announced that it reached a settlement with the CRA which provided for a final resolution of the Company's tax appeal in connection with the reassessment under transfer pricing rules of the 2005 to 2010 taxation years related to the income generated by the Company's foreign subsidiaries outside of Canada (the "CRA Settlement"). Under the terms of the CRA Settlement, income earned outside of Canada by the Company's foreign subsidiaries will not be subject to income tax in Canada under transfer pricing rules. The CRA Settlement principles apply to all taxation years after 2010 subject to there being no material change in facts or change in law or jurisprudence. The CRA is not restricted under the terms of the CRA Settlement from issuing reassessments on some basis other than transfer pricing which could result in some or all of the income of the Company's foreign subsidiaries being subject to tax in Canada.

It is not known or determinable by the Company when any ongoing audits by CRA of international and domestic transactions will be completed, or whether reassessments will be issued, or the basis, quantum or timing of any such reassessments, and it is therefore not practicable for the Company to estimate the financial effect, if any, of any ongoing audits. From time to time there may also be proposed legislative changes to law or outstanding legal actions that may have an impact on the current or prior periods, the outcome, applicability and impact of which is also not known or determinable by the Company, but which may have a material adverse effect on the Company or the price of the Common Shares.

2013-2016 Taxation Years: Domestic Reassessments

The Company received Notices of Reassessment in 2018, 2019, and 2022 for the 2013 to 2016 taxation years in which the CRA was seeking to change the timing of the deduction of upfront payments with respect to the Company's PMPAs relating to Canadian mining assets, so that the cost of precious metal acquired under these Canadian PMPAs is equal to the cash cost paid on delivery plus an amortized amount of the upfront payment determined on a units-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable reserves, and where applicable, resources and exploration potential at the respective mine (the "Domestic Reassessments").

The Company filed Notices of Objection and paid 50% of the disputed amounts in order to challenge the Domestic Reassessments. During the fourth quarter of 2024, this dispute was settled in the Company's favour, and the amounts previously paid were refunded with interest.

Global Minimum Tax

The majority of the Company's income generating activities is conducted by its 100% owned subsidiary, Wheaton International, which operates in the Cayman Islands and is not subject to tax. On December 20, 2021, the OECD issued model rules for the Pillar Two initiative ("Pillar Two") which provided a framework for the imposition, by individual countries, of a 15% global minimum tax ("GMT") on the adjusted financial statement income of large multinational companies, such as the Company.

Wheaton is within the scope of GMT under Pillar Two. The Wheaton group is liable to pay a top-up tax for any deficiency between the minimum tax rate of 15% and the effective tax rate in the jurisdictions where the Company and its subsidiaries operate. Wheaton, as well as Silver Wheaton Luxembourg have an effective tax rate that exceeds 15% or are in a loss position. The Wheaton group's subsidiaries that operate in the Cayman Islands have an effective tax rate of 0%. Jurisdictional updates are as follows:

Canada

On June 20, 2024, Canada's Global Minimum Tax Act ("GMTA"), received royal assent. The GMTA enacts Pillar Two where in scope companies are subject to GMT for fiscal years commencing on or after December 31, 2023. With the enactment of the GMTA on June 20, 2024, the income of the Company's Cayman Island subsidiaries, who have a statutory tax rate of 0%, are subject to the GMTA. For the year ended December 31, 2024, an amount of $114 million current tax expense associated with GMT was recorded. GMT accrued to December 31, 2024 is payable on or before June 30, 2026 (18 months following year-end).

Luxembourg

Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Luxembourg on December 22, 2023. The rules are applicable from January 1, 2024. As discussed above, Silver Wheaton Luxembourg has an effective tax rate in excess of 15% and given the adoption of the GMTA, the Company does not expect the Luxembourg Pillar Two legislation to have a material impact on the Company.

Cayman Islands

To date, the government of the Cayman Islands has indicated that they do not intend to enact Pillar Two legislation.

See "*Description of the Business — Risk Factors — Risks Relating to the Company — Taxes*".

Amended Revolving Credit Facility

Wheaton's available credit is $2.0 billion under the Revolving Facility

On July 18, 2022, the Company entered into a second amended and restated revolving term facility credit agreement (as amended to the date hereof, the "Credit Agreement") with, among others, the Company and Wheaton International, as borrowers, The Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Montreal, as co-lead arrangers, joint book-runners, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, National Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada and The Toronto-Dominion Bank, as co-documentation agents, Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada, as Co-Lead Sustainability Structuring Agents and Coordinators, The Bank of Nova Scotia and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, as Co-Sustainability Agents and The Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, The Toronto-Dominion Bank, Export Development Canada, National Bank of Canada and Bank of America, N.A., as lenders, providing for a $2 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility"). The financial covenants in the Credit Agreement require the Company to maintain: (i) a net debt to tangible net worth ratio of less than or equal to 0.75:1; and (ii) an interest coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 3.00:1 (only including cash interest expenses for the purposes of calculating the interest coverage ratio). The current maturity of the Revolving Facility is June 25, 2029. The interest rate applicable to drawn amounts and standby fees under the Revolving Facility is adjusted based upon the Company's performance in three sustainability-related areas:

- the Company's attributable emissions from third-party mining partners operations covered by science-based emissions targets,
- diversity at the board and management levels of the Wheaton group of companies, and
- Wheaton's S&P environmental, social and governance score.

At the Company's option, amounts drawn under the Revolving Facility incur interest based on the Company's leverage ratio at either (i) SOFR plus 1.10% to 2.15%; or (ii) the Bank of Nova Scotia's Base Rate plus 0.00% to 1.05%. Under both options, the interest rate shall not be less than 0%. The interest rate paid on drawn amounts will be adjusted by up to +/- 0.05% based upon the Company's performance in the three above-noted sustainability-related areas. Undrawn amounts under the Revolving Facility are subject to a stand-by fee of 0.20% to 0.41% per annum, dependent on the Company's leverage ratio, and subject to adjustment by up to +/- 0.0099% based upon the Company's performance in the three above-noted sustainability-related areas. During the year ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the stand-by fee rates were 0.1981% and 0.2% respectively.

Effective December 31, 2024, the Company had nil drawn under the Revolving Facility. While the Revolving Facility is unsecured, each of Wheaton Cayman and Silver Wheaton Luxembourg, as subsidiaries of the Company, have guaranteed the obligations of the Company and Wheaton International under the Revolving Facility, the Company has guaranteed the obligations of Wheaton International and Wheaton International has guaranteed the obligations of the Company.

At the Market Equity Program

During the year ended December 31 2024, the Company had in place an at the market equity program ("ATM Program") to allow the Company to issue up to $300 million worth of Common Shares from treasury to the public from time to time at the Company's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements.

Any Common Shares sold in the ATM Program would be sold (i) in ordinary brokers' transactions on the NYSE or another US marketplace on which the Common Shares are listed, quoted or otherwise trade, (ii) ordinary brokers' transactions on the TSX, (iii) on another Canadian marketplace on which the Common Shares are listed, quoted or otherwise trade, or (iv) with respect to sales in the United States, at the prevailing market price, a price related to the prevailing market price or at negotiated prices. Since the Common Shares would be distributed at the prevailing market prices at the time of the sale or certain other prices, prices could vary among purchasers and during the period of distribution. Sales of Common Shares through the ATM Program were to be made pursuant to the terms of an ATM equity offering sales agreement dated May 9, 2023 among the Company, Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., RBC Dominion Securities Inc., Scotia Capital Inc., CIBC World Markets Inc., TD Securities Inc., National Bank Financial Inc., Eight Capital, Raymond James Ltd. and Canaccord Genuity (the "Canadian Agents") and BofA Securities, Inc., BMO Capital Markets Corp., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, and Scotia Capital (USA) Inc., (the "U.S. Agents" and, together with the Canadian Agents, the "Agents").

Wheaton intended that the net proceeds from the ATM Program, if any, would be available as one potential source of funding for stream acquisitions and/or other general corporate purposes including the repayment of indebtedness. Given the strength of Wheaton's balance sheet and forecasted cash flows, the Company has elected to not renew the ATM Program, under which no shares have been issued as of December 31, 2024.

Information Systems and Cyber Security

The Company's information systems and cyber security program are designed and developed by information technology consultants retained by the Company and overseen by internal management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. The operational status of the Company's approach to information systems and cyber security are periodically reviewed with management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. Both the Audit Committee, which is comprised of independent directors, and the Board of Directors receive at least quarterly reports on the Company's information systems and cyber security. Additional consultants are retained to provide ongoing information systems support and management, maintenance and cyber security services, which include systems event monitoring, managed endpoint security, managed backup and information systems response management.

The Company actively seeks to mitigate information systems and cyber security risks by identifying, reviewing and developing risk mitigating and response strategies for such risks. The Company has a multi-layered, defense-in-depth approach to information systems and cyber security, with intentional redundancies to increase protection of valuable data and information. The Company's overall enterprise data security and information technology infrastructure is managed in accordance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) cyber security framework and best practices.

The Company undergoes an annual data penetration test, vulnerability assessment, and off-site disaster recovery test, to assess our data security and information technology infrastructure and recovery abilities, and the Company has external

information security assurance and audit activities performed by qualified, independent professional service firms which validate the effectiveness of the information systems and cyber security program and controls. The Company has implemented third-party managed cyber security and incident response support services for the Company's information technology infrastructure and systems.

The ongoing cyber security monitoring, detection, and incident response services provides additional capabilities to address potential cyber related events. In addition, on an annual basis, the Company's information systems and information technology infrastructure are reviewed in connection with the Company's annual internal audit.

The Company's information systems and information technology controls are reviewed annually. The Company has also established an enterprise cyber security awareness training program to validate compliance and effectiveness, which is completed by all employees twice annually. Finally, during 2024, the Company updated the formal cyber security incident response plan and completed a cyber security incident table top simulation exercise.

To date, the Company has not experienced or been impacted by any cyber-attack.

See "*Description of the Business – Risk Factors – Risks Relating to the Company – Information Systems, Cyber Security".*

Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative artificial intelligence ("Generative AI") can be used by the Company in its operations and will be designed and developed by the Company with input from third party consultants retained by the Company and overseen by internal management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Company's Generative AI will be periodically reviewed with management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. Both the Audit Committee, which is comprised of independent directors, and the Board of Directors, will receive reports on the Company's Generative AI, with a view to considering the quality, limitations, vulnerabilities and potential legal and regulatory concerns, as well as enhanced controls, processes and practices designed to address challenges.

The Company will adopt appropriate frameworks for effective oversight of Generative AI and actively seek to mitigate Generative AI risks by identifying, reviewing and developing risk mitigating and response strategies for such risks.

Long-Term Investments

At December 31, 2024, the Company held long-term investments (including common shares and warrants) with a market value of approximately $99 million.

Aris Mining Corporation

In connection with the Company's prior long-term investments in Gold X (as acquired by GCM Mining Corp. (formerly Gran Colombia Mining Corp.)) and Caldas Gold Corp., as at December 31, 2024, the Company held approximately 4.7 million common shares of Aris Mining with a fair value of $16.5 million.

B2Gold Corp.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Wheaton acquired an additional 19.4 million common shares of Sabina for $20 million. In connection with B2Gold's acquisition of Sabina, all of Wheaton's 31.1 million common shares of Sabina were exchanged for 12.0 million common shares of B2Gold. At December 31, 2024, the fair value of the Company's 12.0 million common shares of B2Gold was approximately $29.4 million.

Kutcho Copper Corp.

In connection with the settlement and termination of the Kutcho Convertible Note and the Kutcho Loan, Wheaton received $7.5 million of common shares in the capital of Kutcho effective February 18, 2022. As at December 31, 2024, Wheaton owned approximately 18.6 million common shares of Kutcho, representing approximately 11% of the outstanding shares of Kutcho. As at December 31, 2024, the fair value of the Company's investment in Kutcho was approximately $1.2 million.

Silvercorp Metals Inc.

In connection with Silvercorp's acquisition of Adventus, Wheaton's existing Adventus common share holdings were exchanged for Silvercorp common shares. As at December 31, 2024, the fair value of the Company's 3.8 million common shares of Silvercorp was approximately $11.3 million.

Other

In connection with the termination of the Keno Hill PMPA, Wheaton received 34,800,989 common shares of Hecla on September 7, 2022. The Company disposed of all of its Hecla common shares in 2024 for gross proceeds of $177 million.

As at December 31, 2024, Wheaton owned common shares of a number of other publicly-traded mineral exploration, development, technology and mining companies, including equity investments in Allied, Bear Creek Mining Corporation, Blue Moon Metals Inc., Integra, Liberty Gold and Rio2. As at December 31, 2024, the fair value of all long-term investments other than Aris Mining, B2Gold, Kutcho and Silvercorp was approximately $39.7 million. As these other long-term investments are not considered material to Wheaton's overall financial position, these investments are not separately identified in this annual information form.

Environment, Social and Governance

Wheaton has a longstanding commitment to industry leading ESG practices. Wheaton's *Sustainability Report* includes detailed information on ESG issues which are directly related to our operations and over which Wheaton has direct control, as well as ESG issues Wheaton may be exposed to through the Mining Operations.

To support ESG management, Wheaton has established clear oversight of ESG at the Board of Directors level, consistent with its responsibility for overseeing strategy and risk, and has integrated ESG management throughout the Company. Details on oversight of ESG at Wheaton is contained in the Company's management information circular for the annual general and special meeting scheduled for May 9, 2025.

Wheaton has also established a number of ESG-related policies and commitments, listed below:

- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (includes anti-bribery & anti-corruption)
- Whistleblower Policy
- Climate Change and Environmental Policy
- Community Investment Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Diversity Policy
- Investment Principles
- Partner/Supplier Code of Conduct

This annual information form includes summaries of, and updates to, these policies where relevant. However, all of these policies and commitments can be accessed on Wheaton's website at www.wheatonpm.com.

For additional information on Wheaton's ESG governance structure, approach and performance, including ESG targets and progress against our goals, please see Wheaton's *Sustainability Report*.

Climate Change and Environmental Commitments and Policy

Under its Climate Change and Environmental Policy, the Company is committed to assess and disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities guided by the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") and applicable regulatory requirements. Wheaton has also committed to: undertake regular climate scenario analysis and integrate climate considerations into our risk assessments, strategic planning and business processes; identify opportunities to reduce emissions in our direct operations; collaborate with and support our mining partners, industry associations, and other stakeholders to reduce emissions at our mining partners' operations from which we obtain metal and across the mining industry; and measure and disclose our material emissions in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and other internationally recognized frameworks, including the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials.

The Governance and Sustainability Committee has primary oversight of ESG performance at Wheaton and reviews progress against the Company's climate change strategy based on semi-annual reporting by the Chief Sustainability Officer. In addition, the Governance and Sustainability Committee reviews physical and transitional climate-related risks related to Wheaton and its Mining Partners. Other committees also consider climate change within their functions. For example, climate risks are reviewed by the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis as part of overall enterprise risk monitoring. Performance against elements of the climate change strategy are also considered annually by the Human Resources Committee as part of Wheaton's ESG performance objective. During 2024, an education session entitled "Sustainability and Climate-Related Reporting Standards" was provided to the Board by KPMG to support their climate-related responsibilities.

In addition to the various responsibilities of Wheaton's executive team for climate related disclosure, strategies, risk and opportunity assessment and management, and processes related to Climate Change, Wheaton also has a Climate Solutions Committee that supports decision-making related to investments to support decarbonization at mining partner sites.

During 2024, the Company published its second Climate Change Report, which aligns with the recommendations of the TCFD. The Climate Change Report can be accessed on the Company's website at www.wheatonpm.com and includes details on:

- Wheaton's overall approach to climate change.
- Wheaton's oversight and governance of climate change, including Board and Board committee oversight, management responsibility and Wheaton's Climate Solutions Committee.
- Details on the timing and frequency of considerations of climate change and climate-related issues by the Board and the applicable Board committees.
- Wheaton's strategic process in considering the actual or potential impacts of climate change.
- Wheaton's processes for the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities relating to climate change.
- Wheaton's metrics and performance relating to its Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emission-generating activities, together with climate scenarios.

The Climate Change Report includes scenarios for analyzing the potential impacts of climate change to Wheaton. Details on this analysis can be found in the Climate Change Report which can be accessed on the Company's website at www.wheatonpm.com.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

During 2024, Wheaton's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code") was amended to expand the definition of "diversity" and expand the prohibitions around political activities and contributions.

Human Rights Policy

Our human rights policy is contained in the Code. Our human rights policy recognizes that while government has the primary responsibility to protect human rights, it is the responsibility of businesses to support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights. Our human rights policy outlines our commitment to support and respect human rights in our own operations and complying with the laws of countries in which we do business. Our human rights policy also outlines Wheaton's commitment to seek to emphasize the rights of vulnerable groups impacted by its operations, including women, children and indigenous peoples. Our human rights policy is guided by Canadian laws respecting human rights as well as international statements on human rights including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Labour Organization's Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work.

Diversity Policy

Our diversity policy is contained in our Code. Wheaton is committed to fostering a diverse environment where individual differences are respected and diversity is promoted and valued. The Company recognizes the benefits from creating and maintaining a diverse and inclusive culture within our workforce, including exposure to different perspectives. Therefore, while opportunities will be primarily based on performance, skill and merit, due consideration will be given to diversity in all aspects of employment and engagement by an employee, officer or director with the Company, including selection, recruitment, hiring, promotion, compensation, termination, training and development. Under our diversity policy, "diversity" means any element or quality that can be used to differentiate groups and people from one another, including differences based on race, colour, religion, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, family or marital status, political belief, age, national or ethnic origin, citizenship or physical or mental disability and any other protected ground. The Company has adopted a written policy to increase the percentage of gender diverse and visible minorities working at Wheaton, including of leadership, and advance diversity and inclusion initiatives across the Company by 2028.

Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policies

Our anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies are contained in our Code. Our anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies outline the obligations and requirements that must be met by all of our employees, officers and directors as well as third-party contractors working on our behalf. These include prohibitions against bribery, facilitation payments, money laundering as well as gifts to public officials and institutions.

Environmental, Social and Governance Investment Principles

Wheaton is not involved in, nor does it control the operational decisions of mine projects by third-party operators; however, Wheaton is indirectly exposed to ESG and other risks arising from these mine projects. Wheaton has adopted Investment Principles to Wheaton's approach to evaluating potential streaming transactions as well as monitoring existing streaming agreements. The purpose of these principles is to identify third-party independent mining companies that

appropriately manage their ESG and other risks in order to minimize Wheaton's indirect exposure to those risks. Details concerning these investment principles can be found on Wheaton's website at www.wheatonpm.com.

Partner/Supplier Code of Conduct

Wheaton believes that it is our responsibility to partner with suppliers that share our commitment to sustainable development and the standards set out in our partners/supplier code of conduct. Our partner/supplier code of conduct requires that our suppliers, including our streaming partners, meet or exceed certain standards of business practice which include compliance with applicable law, business ethics and integrity, health and safety, human rights and labour standards and environment and sustainability. Wheaton will show preference for those suppliers who are able to demonstrate alignment with the standards contained in the partner/supplier code of conduct.

Risk Factors

The operations of the Company are speculative due to the nature of its business which is the purchase of precious metals and/or cobalt production from producing mining companies. These risk factors could materially affect the Company's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. The risks described herein are listed in order of significance and potential risk to the Company, from the most significant to the least significant. The risks described herein are not the only risks facing the Company, as additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also materially and adversely affect its business.

Risks Relating to the Company

Commodity Prices and Markets: Changes in the market price of commodities that we purchase under our PMPAs and in the commodities markets will affect our profitability

The Company's business operations are fully exposed to changes in the market prices of precious metals and cobalt. The price of the Common Shares and the Company's financial results may be significantly and adversely affected by a decline in the price of precious metals and cobalt. The price of precious metals and cobalt fluctuates widely, especially in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including but not limited to, the sale or purchase of precious metals by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, the emergence of cryptocurrencies as a store of value and hedge against inflation in competition with precious metals, and the political and economic conditions of major precious metals and cobalt producing countries throughout the world. The precious metals and cobalt markets tend to be cyclical, and a general downturn could result in a significant decrease in the Company's revenue. Any such price decline may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The profitability of Wheaton's interests under the PMPAs is directly related to the market price of precious metals and cobalt. The Company's revenue is sensitive to changes in the price of precious metals and cobalt and the overall condition of the precious metal and cobalt mining industry and markets, as it derives all of its revenue from precious metals and cobalt streams. If Wheaton is unable to sell precious metals or cobalt production as a result of a reduction in, or an absence of, demand for precious metals or cobalt, there could be a significant decrease in the Company's revenue which may have a material adverse effect on the Company or result in the Company not generating positive cash flow or earnings.

In the event that the prevailing market price of precious metals and cobalt is at or below the price at which the Company can purchase such commodities pursuant to the terms of the PMPAs associated with its precious metals and cobalt interests, the Company will not generate positive cash flow or earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Precious metals and cobalt are by-product metals at all of the Mining Operations, other than gold at the Marmato mine, Toroparu project, Fenix project, Goose project, Blackwater project, Black Pine project, Curraghinalt project, Mt Todd project, DeLamar project, Koné project and Kurmuk project, silver at the Loma de La Plata zone of the Navidad project and palladium at the Stillwater mines and Platreef project, and therefore, the economic cut off applied to the reporting of precious metals and cobalt reserves and resources will be influenced by changes in the commodity prices of other metals at the mines.

Risks Relating to the Mining Operations

To the extent that they relate to the production of precious metals or cobalt from, or the continued operation of, the Mining Operations, the Company will be subject to the risk factors applicable to the operators of such mines or projects, some of which are set forth below under "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations*".

No Control Over Mining Operations: The Company has no direct involvement in the operation of the Mining Operations and as a result the activities of third-party operators at these Mining Operations could negatively affect the cash flows generated by the Company

The Company's business operations are fully exposed to the risk that Mining Operations will not meet production forecasts or targets. The Company has agreed to purchase a certain percentage of the gold, silver, platinum, palladium and/or cobalt produced by the Mining Operations. The Company is not directly involved in the ownership or operation of mines and generally has no contractual rights relating to the operation of the Mining Operations. The owners and operators will generally have the power to determine the manner in which the relevant properties subject to the asset portfolio are exploited, including decisions to expand, advance, continue, reduce, suspend or discontinue production from a property and decisions about the marketing of products extracted from the property. The interests of the Company and the operators of the relevant properties may not always be aligned. As a result, the cash flows of the Company are dependent upon the activities of third parties, which creates the risk that at any time those third parties may: (i) have business interests or targets that are inconsistent with those of the Company, (ii) take action contrary to the Company's policies or objectives, (iii) be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with the Company, or (iv) experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit or suspend a third-party's ability to perform its obligations under the PMPAs. At any time, any of the operators of the Mining Operations may decide to suspend or discontinue operations, including if the costs to operate the mine, or observe the obligations of the PMPA, exceed the revenues from operations.

The ability for the operators of the Mining Operations to act in their sole discretion could therefore have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Except in limited circumstances, the Company will not be entitled to any material compensation if such operations do not meet their forecasted precious metals or cobalt production targets in any specified period or if the operations shut down, suspend or discontinue on a temporary or permanent basis. There can be no assurance that the precious metals or cobalt production from such properties will ultimately meet forecasts or targets. In addition, payments from production generally flow through the operator and there is a risk of delay and additional expense in receiving such revenues. The PMPA and royalty payments are calculated by the operators based on reported production, and the calculations of the Company's payments are subject to, and dependent upon, the adequacy and accuracy of the operators' production and accounting functions, and errors may occur from time to time in the calculations made by an operator. Certain PMPAs require the operators to provide the Company with production and operating information that may, depending on the completeness and accuracy of such information, enable the Company to detect errors in the calculation of the payments that it receives. The Company does not, however, have the contractual right to receive production information under all of its PMPAs. As a result, the Company's ability to detect payment errors through its monitoring program and its associated internal controls and procedures is limited, and the possibility exists that the Company may not receive all metal owed under the respective contract. Some of Wheaton's PMPAs may provide the right to audit the operational calculations and production data for the associated payments; however, such audits may occur many months following when the original delivery of metal was due, which may result in the delay of metal deliveries to later periods, which may impact the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure to receive payments under the PMPAs to which the Company is entitled may have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, the Company has limited access to data on the Mining Operations themselves and must rely on the accuracy and timeliness of the public disclosure and other information it receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations, and uses such information, including production estimates, in its analyses, forecasts, valuations and assessments relating to its own business. This could affect the Company's ability to assess the performance of the PMPAs. If the information provided by such third parties to the Company contains material inaccuracies or omissions, the Company's ability to accurately forecast or achieve its stated objectives may be materially impaired. In addition, some PMPAs may be subject to confidentiality arrangements which govern the disclosure of information with regards to the applicable interest and, as such, the Company may not be in a position to publicly disclose non-public information with respect to certain PMPAs. The limited access to data and disclosure regarding the Mining Operations may restrict the Company's ability to enhance its performance which may result in a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Although the Company attempts to obtain these rights when entering into new PMPAs or amending existing PMPAs, there is no assurance that its efforts will be successful.

Taxes: New or changed tax legislation, or changes to the interpretation of existing tax legislation or jurisprudence, could impact the profitability of the Company

The majority of the Company's income generating activities is conducted by its 100% owned subsidiary, Wheaton International, which operates in the Cayman Islands and is not subject to tax. Effective 2024, the income of these subsidiaries is taxable in Canada under the GMTA.

The introduction of new tax laws, regulations or rules, or changes to, or differing interpretation of, or application of, or court decisions in respect of, existing tax laws, regulations or rules in Canada, the Cayman Islands or Luxembourg, or any of the countries in which the Company's subsidiaries or the Mining Operations are located, or to which deliveries of precious metals, precious metals credits or cobalt are made, could result in an increase in the Company's taxes, or other governmental charges, duties or impositions.

No assurance can be given that new tax laws, regulations or rules will not be enacted or that existing tax laws, regulations or rules will not be changed, interpreted, applied or decided upon in a manner which could result in the Company's profits being subject to additional taxation or which could otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company or the price of the Common Shares.

CRA Settlement

Under the terms of the CRA Settlement, income earned outside of Canada by the Company's foreign subsidiaries will not be subject to income tax in Canada under transfer pricing rules. The CRA Settlement principles apply to all taxation years after 2010 subject to there being no material change in facts or change in law or jurisprudence. While to date there has been no change in applicable law, the Department of Finance's consultation paper released on June 6, 2023 may result in potential amendments to existing transfer pricing laws under the Tax Act, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company or the price of the Common Shares.

Ongoing Audits

It is not known or determinable by the Company when any ongoing audits by CRA of international and domestic transactions will be completed, or whether reassessments will be issued, or the basis, quantum or timing of any such potential reassessments, and it is therefore not practicable for the Company to estimate the financial effect, if any, of any ongoing audits.

See "*Description of the Business – Operations – Tax Matters*" for further details in respect of the CRA Settlement and ongoing audits.

Counterparty Credit and Liquidity: The inability of the Company's counterparties to perform their obligations under agreements with the Company or the inability of the Company to meet operating expenditure requirements could adversely impact the Company's cash flows

The Company is exposed to counterparty risks and liquidity risks including, but not limited to: (i) through the companies with which the Company has PMPAs which may experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit or suspend those companies' ability to perform their obligations under those PMPAs; (ii) through the companies with which the Company has advanced funds in exchange for convertible notes receivable; (iii) through financial institutions that hold the Company's cash and cash equivalents; (iv) through companies that have payables to the Company, including concentrate customers; (v) through the Company's insurance providers; (vi) through companies that owe a refund of the Refundable Deposit under the terms of the respective PMPA; and (vii) through the Company's lenders, financial institutions, and bullion banks. The Company is also exposed to liquidity risks in meeting its operating expenditure requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. If these risks materialize, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Company's securities could be adversely affected.

For example, on January 25, 2019, Vale's mining operations in Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, Brazil experienced a significant breach and failure of a retaining dam around the tailings disposal area (the "Brumadinho Incident"). While the Brumadinho Incident did not occur at any mine that is the subject of the Company's PMPAs, the consequences of the Brumadinho Incident for Vale may have an impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event that a counterparty with which the Company has a PMPA were to experience financial, operational or other difficulties (such as Vale with the Brumadinho Incident or a counterparty that is unable to favourably resolve the application of new or existing tax laws, regulations or rules or any tax audits or disputes), then that counterparty may (i) be unable to deliver some or all of the precious metals or cobalt due under the applicable PMPA with that counterparty; (ii) otherwise default in its obligations under that PMPA; (iii) cease operations at one or more mines that are the subject of that PMPA; or (iv) become insolvent. As a result, any of these or other adverse financial or operational consequences on a counterparty may also have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. While Wheaton may have in place security or guarantees to mitigate the risks related to counterparty credit and liquidity, there is no assurance that Wheaton will be successful in enforcing its rights under any security or guarantees.

In addition, parties to contracts do not always honour contractual terms and contracts themselves may be subject to interpretation or technical defects. Furthermore, counterparties with which the Company has PMPAs face risks in the jurisdictions in which they operate that could increase the likelihood that contractual and/or mineral rights as between such counterparties and governmental or other administrative bodies may be disregarded or unilaterally altered, thus indirectly affecting the Company's rights under its PMPAs. To the extent counterparties with which the Company has PMPAs do not abide by their contractual obligations, the Company would be forced to take legal action to enforce its contractual rights. Such litigation may be time-consuming and costly and there is no guarantee of success. Any pending proceedings or actions or any decisions determined adversely may have a material and adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

See "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – San Dimas – Mexican Tax Dispute* " for further details in respect of the legal claim by Mexican tax authorities in respect of the San Dimas mine.

See also "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets* ", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Mine Operator and Counterparty Concentration Risk*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Indebtedness and Guarantees Risk* ", "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – International Operations*" and "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Exploration, Development, Operating, Expansion and Improvements Risks*" and *"Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Land Title and Indigenous Peoples ".*

Mine Operator and Counterparty Concentration: If mine operators or counterparties are unwilling or unable to fulfill their obligations to the Company, the Company's cash flows could be adversely impacted

Precious metals and cobalt purchases under certain of Wheaton's PMPAs are subject to both mine operator concentration risk and counterparty concentration risk, including as follows:

- The counterparty obligations under the Salobo, Sudbury and Voisey's Bay PMPAs are guaranteed by the parent company Vale. Total revenues relative to Vale during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 46% of the Company's total revenue;
- The counterparty obligations under the Constancia PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Hudbay. Total revenues relative to Hudbay during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 14% of the Company's total revenue; and
- The counterparty obligations under the Peñasquito PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Newmont. Total revenues relative to Newmont during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 15% of the Company's total revenue.

Should any of these mine operators or counterparties become unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with Wheaton, or should any of the risk factors identified by Wheaton materialize in respect of the mine operators, counterparties or the Mining Operations, there could be a material adverse effect on Wheaton, including, but not limited to, Wheaton's revenue, net income and cash flows from operations.

In particular, total revenues relative to PMPAs with Vale were 46% and 45% of the Company's total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively; operating cash flows from the PMPAs with Vale represented approximately 48% and 48% of the Company's operating cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively; and as at December 31, 2024, the PMPAs with Vale proven and probable precious metal and cobalt reserves represented approximately 43% of the Company's total proven and probable GEO reserves, measured and indicated precious metals and cobalt resources represented approximately 21% of the Company's GEO measured and indicated precious metals and cobalt resources and inferred precious metals and cobalt resources represented approximately

22% of the Company's total inferred GEO resources (as described in the Attributable Reserves and Resources section of the Company's MD&A). If Wheaton was unable to purchase any further precious metals or cobalt under the PMPAs with Vale, Wheaton's reserves and resources would be significantly reduced and Wheaton's forecasted gold equivalent production for 2025 and average five year forecasted gold equivalent production for 2025-2029 would be lowered by 47% and 41%, respectively, leading to a corresponding reduction to its revenue, net earnings and cash flows.

See also "*Risks Relating to the Company – Counterparty Credit and Liquidity Risk* ", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Indebtedness and Guarantees Risk* ", "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – International Operations*", "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Exploration, Development, Operating, Expansion and Improvements Risks*" and *"Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Land Title and Indigenous Peoples".*

Indebtedness and Guarantees: If the Company and its subsidiaries are unable to meet debt repayment obligations or covenants, the Company's business and operations could be adversely impacted

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had no debt outstanding under the Revolving Facility. Any future draws on the Revolving Facility will require the Company to use a portion of its cash flow to service principal and interest on the debt, which will limit the cash flow available for other business opportunities. The Company's ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on, or to refinance indebtedness depends on its future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond its control (including, in particular, the continued receipt of precious metals and/or cobalt under the terms of the relevant PMPA agreements). If any of these factors beyond its control arose, the Company may not continue to generate cash flow in the future sufficient to service debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If the Company is unable to generate such cash flow, it may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing or eliminating dividends, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. The Company's ability to refinance indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and its financial condition at such time. The Company may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on its debt obligations.

The terms of the Revolving Facility require the Company to satisfy various affirmative and negative covenants and to meet certain financial ratios and tests. These covenants limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur further indebtedness if doing so would cause it to fail to meet certain financial covenants, create certain liens on assets or engage in certain types of transactions. The Company can provide no assurances that in the future, it will not be limited in its ability to respond to changes in its business or competitive activities or be restricted in its ability to engage in mergers, acquisitions or dispositions of assets. Furthermore, due to factors beyond its control (for example, due to an event of force majeure or other disruption at operations, the Company does not receive sufficient precious metals or cobalt from its counterparties in accordance with the terms of the PMPAs), the Company may fail to comply with these covenants, including a failure to meet the financial tests or ratios, and any subsequent failure by the Company's subsidiaries to comply with guarantee obligations, would likely result in an event of default under the Revolving Facility and would allow the lenders to accelerate the debt, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to meet its payment obligations under debt, and the price of the Common Shares.

In addition, each subsidiary of the Company has guaranteed the obligations of the Company under the Revolving Facility. See "*Description of the Business – Operations – Amended Revolving Credit Facility* " for further details. While the Revolving Facility is unsecured, as guarantors, any or all of Wheaton's subsidiaries can be called upon by lenders for the repayment of the obligations under the Revolving Facility if Wheaton were to default.

Hedging: The Company's hedging policy may not reduce the risks associated with foreign exchange, interest rate or commodity fluctuations, which could adversely impact the Company's cash flows

The Company has a policy that permits hedging its foreign exchange and interest rate exposures to reduce the risks associated with currency and interest rate fluctuations. The Company also has adopted a policy to allow the forward sale of forecast precious metals deliveries provided that such sales shall not extend beyond the end of a financial quarter of the Company.

Hedging involves certain inherent risks including: (a) credit risk - the risk that the creditworthiness of a counterparty may adversely affect its ability to perform its payment and other obligations under its agreement with the Company or adversely affect the financial and other terms the counterparty is able to offer the Company; (b) market liquidity risk - the risk that the Company has entered into a hedging position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such hedging

instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and (c) unrealized fair value adjustment risk - the risk that, in respect of certain hedging products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in the Company incurring losses in respect of such hedging products as a result of the hedging products being out-of-the money on their settlement dates.

There is no assurance that a hedging program designed to reduce the risks associated with foreign exchange/currency, interest rate or commodity fluctuations will be successful. Although hedging may protect the Company from adverse changes in foreign exchange/currency, interest rate or commodity fluctuations, it may also prevent the Company from fully benefitting from positive changes.

Competition: The competition for PMPAs and similar transactions could adversely impact the Company's ability to acquire desirable PMPAs

The Company competes with other companies for PMPAs and similar transactions. Some of these companies may possess greater financial and technical resources or may be willing to agree to contractual terms that are unacceptable to the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to enter into desirable PMPAs or similar transactions, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its PMPAs. As a result, existing or future competition for PMPAs and similar transactions could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for entering into additional PMPAs in the future. In addition, competition from companies with substantial resources could impact the Company's ability to acquire PMPAs and similar transactions at acceptable valuations or at acceptable returns, which could adversely impact the Company's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

Security Over Underlying Assets: The Company's security and other interests in its PMPAs may not be enforceable which may have a material adverse effect on the Company

There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to effectively enforce any guarantees, indemnities or other security interests it may have. Should a bankruptcy or other similar event related to a mining operator occur that precludes a party from performing its obligations under the PMPA, the Company would have to consider enforcing its security or other interests. In the event that the mining operator has insufficient assets to pay its liabilities, it is possible that other liabilities will be satisfied prior to the liabilities owed to the Company. In addition, bankruptcy or other similar proceedings are often a complex and lengthy process, the outcome of which may be uncertain and could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

In addition, because many of the Mining Operations are owned and operated by foreign affiliates, the Company's security and other interests may be subject to enforcement and insolvency laws of foreign jurisdictions that differ significantly from those in Canada, and the Company's security and other interests may not be enforceable as anticipated. Further, there can be no assurance that any judgments obtained in Canadian courts will be enforceable in any of those jurisdictions outside of Canada. If the Company is unable to enforce its security or other interests, there may be a material adverse effect on the Company.

Third-Party PMPAs: PMPAs acquired from third-parties may not reflect typical terms and conditions

The terms and conditions of PMPAs that the Company acquires from a third-party have been, by their nature, negotiated by the third-party with the applicable mining operator and not by the Company. Therefore, such PMPAs may not reflect terms and conditions that the Company would normally seek to obtain in PMPAs, including, without limitation, terms and conditions relating to indemnities, covenants, representations and warranties, security, guarantees, events of default, remedies and other matters. As a result, the contractual remedies and protections that the Company may have in connection with such PMPAs may be more limited relative to its typical PMPAs, whether in an insolvency proceeding, default situation or otherwise, and the Company may not be able to recover all, or any portion of, the liabilities owed to the Company. This could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Revenue from Royalties: The Company holds mineral royalty interests where revenue is subject to cost deductions, which are beyond the control of the Company and may have an adverse effect on the Company

The Company holds mineral royalty interests that allow the mining operator to deduct certain costs, including, but not limited to, marketing and sales charges, sampling, transportation of minerals, refinery or smelter costs, taxes or other incidental and handling costs. Such costs will fluctuate in ways that are unpredictable and are beyond the control of the Company and can significantly impact the revenue the Company may receive on these mineral royalty interests. Increases in

costs incurred by the mining operator on permitted cost deductions will likely result in a decline in the revenue received by the Company on these mineral royalty interests and will impact overall revenue of the Company and could result in an adverse effect on the Company.

Acquisition Strategy: The Company's acquisition strategy for PMPAs may not be successful, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company

As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new exploration, development and mining opportunities in the resource 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 and their personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit the Company.

In addition, the introduction of new tax laws or regulations, or accounting rules or policies, or rating agency policies, or changes to, or differing interpretations of, or application of, existing tax laws or regulations or accounting rules or policies or rating agency policies, could make PMPAs less attractive to counterparties. Such changes could adversely affect the Company's ability to enter into new PMPAs and could have a negative impact on the Company's financial position.

As part of the Company's portfolio optimization, the Company may consider opportunities to restructure or dispose of PMPAs where it believes such a restructuring or disposition may provide a long-term benefit to the Company, even if such restructuring or disposition may reduce near-term operating revenues, reduced mineral reserves and/or mineral resources or result in the Company incurring transaction related costs. In connection with a restructuring or disposition, the Company may receive different forms of consideration, including long-term equity investments in other companies. See "*Description of the Business – Long Term Investments*".

The Company may enter into one or more acquisitions, restructurings, dispositions or other streaming transactions at any time.

Future Financing and Future Securities Issuances: The Company can provide no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future. The Company may have to raise additional capital or finance transactions through the issuance of additional equity securities, which could result in dilution to its shareholders

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could impede the Company's funding obligations, or result in delay or postponement of further business activities which may result in a material and adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition. The Company may require new capital to continue to grow its business and there are no assurances that capital will be available when needed, if at all. In the event that the Company chooses to raise debt capital to finance any acquisition, the Company's leverage will be increased.

To the extent that additional capital is raised through the issuance of additional equity securities or the Company issues additional equity securities in the future in connection with acquisitions, strategic transactions or other purposes, this could result in dilution to existing shareholders and some or all of the Company's financial measures could be reduced on a per share basis.

Third-Party Interests: Certain of the Company's mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests may be subject to rights in favour of others or third-parties that could adversely affect the revenues generated from the PMPAs

Some of the Company's mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests are subject to: (i) buy-back right provisions pursuant to which an operator may buy-back all or a portion of the mineral stream or mineral royalty interest, as applicable, and (ii) pre-emptive rights pursuant to which parties to PMPAs have the right of first refusal or first offer with respect to a proposed sale or assignment of such interest by or to the Company. Holders may exercise these rights such that certain mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests would no longer be held by the Company or would be difficult for the Company to acquire. Any compensation received as a result may be significantly less than the Company's assumptions regarding the asset.

Defects, Impairments and Limitations: A defect or impairment in a PMPA may defeat or impair the claim of the Company, and a limitation in the PMPA may limit or restrict the Company's rights, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company

A defect in a streaming transaction and/or a PMPA may arise to defeat or impair the claim of the Company to such transaction, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company. It is possible that material changes could occur that may adversely affect management's estimate of the recoverable amount for any PMPA. Any impairment estimates, which are based on applicable key assumptions and sensitivity analysis, are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions at such time, and the actual future outcomes may differ from any estimates that are provided by the Company. Any impairment charges on the Company's carrying value of the PMPAs could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Further, the terms and conditions of PMPAs that the Company acquires from a third-party have been, by their nature, negotiated by the third-party with the applicable mining operator and not by the Company. Therefore, such PMPAs may not reflect terms and conditions that the Company would normally seek to obtain in PMPAs, and the contractual provisions that the Company may have in connection with such PMPAs may be more limited or restricted relative to its typical PMPAs. Such limits or restrictions could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Litigation Claims and Proceedings: Litigation against the Company may result in the diversion of management and resources and substantial costs to the Company, impacting the Company's financial position

The Company is from time to time involved in various claims, legal proceedings and disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, disputes in respect of agreements entered into by the Company with third parties may impact the validity and enforceability of those agreements.

Further, any litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert the Company's management's attention and resources. Any decision resulting from any such litigation that is adverse to the Company could have a negative impact on the Company's financial position.

The Company was previously the subject of litigation in securities class action complaints in the United States and in Canada .

Market Price of the Common Shares: The trading price of the Common Shares fluctuates and is often unrelated to the operating performance of the Company

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX, NYSE and on the LSE. An investment in the Company's securities is highly speculative and the price of the Common Shares has fluctuated significantly in the past. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the trading price of the Common Shares has fluctuated as follows:

Exchange	Low	High
TSX	C$52.92	C$94.71
NYSE	$39.19	$68.53
LSE	£30.40	£53.40

The market price of the Company's Common Shares may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors, including: any future offerings of the Common Shares, and other events and factors identified in this annual information form.

In addition, the global stock markets and prices for streaming and mining company shares have experienced volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance or prospects of such companies. These market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Common Shares, regardless of the Company's operating performance. The variables which are not directly related to the Company's success and are, therefore, not within the Company's control, include other developments that affect the market for streaming and mining company shares, macroeconomic developments globally, the breadth of the public market for the Common Shares and the attractiveness of alternative investments and particular industries. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the Common Shares on the exchanges on which they trade has historically made its common share price volatile and suggests that the

Company's Common Share price will continue to be volatile in the future.

It is not uncommon for securities class actions to be brought against publicly listed companies following periods of volatility or significant decline in the market price of their securities. The Company was previously the subject of litigation in securities class action complaints in the United States and in Canada.

Key Personnel: The Company may experience difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and we are dependent upon our personnel being able to perform their jobs in a safe and healthy work environment, free from discrimination

The Company and its subsidiaries have an aggregate of 44 employees and are therefore dependent upon the services of a small number of employees. The Company is also dependent on the services of a small number of key executives and other key employees who are highly skilled and experienced. If Wheaton loses key executives or other key employees or Wheaton fails to develop adequate succession plans, or if Wheaton fails to attract, hire, retain and develop qualified employees, including executives, it could impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Wheaton is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment in which each employee, officer and director is treated with professional courtesy, dignity and respect in a fair and non-discriminatory manner. Wheaton is also committed to supporting and respecting human rights in its operations. However, Wheaton's policies and procedures may not prevent or detect all potential harmful workplace situations. If Wheaton is unable to maintain a respectful and non-discriminatory workplace, it could impact the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled employees, including executives.

Wheaton's operations are dependent upon its workforce being able to safely perform their jobs. If Wheaton's employees are unable to perform their jobs for any reason (including due to physical or psychological illness or injuries related to an unsafe or unhealthy workplace), it may adversely impact employee engagement, performance and productivity, result in legal or human rights claims, or damage Wheaton's reputation. This could impact Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, or the trading price of the Company's securities.

Interest Rates: Fluctuations in interest rates applicable to the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its outstanding borrowings and short-term investments. Presently, the Company has no outstanding borrowings, and historically all borrowings have been at floating interest rates. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the weighted average effective interest rate paid by the Company on its outstanding borrowings was Nil.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, a fluctuation in interest rates of 100 basis points (one percent) would not have impacted the amount of interest expensed by the Company. Depending upon the amount of the Company's outstanding borrowings, fluctuations in the interest rates applicable to the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Dividend Policy: The Company's ability to pay dividends is dependent on the Company's financial condition

The declaration, timing, amount and payment of dividends are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon the Company's future earnings, cash flows, acquisition capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to declare a dividend on a quarterly, annual or other basis.

Confidentiality: The Company may have limited access to data and information regarding the Mining Operations which may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows

The Company may not be able to access all data and information regarding the Mining Operations, which may impact its ability to assess the status and performance of those Mining Operations and the PMPAs. The lack of sufficient data and information could impact the accuracy of the Company's forecasts or the ability of the Company to respond to any challenges with Mining Operations on a timely or efficient basis, which may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Further, the PMPAs may contain confidentiality provisions which limit the Company's ability to disclose non-public data or information concerning a Mining Operation or its mining operator. While the Company attempts to obtain contractual rights to the data and information necessary when negotiating with mining operators, there is no assurance that they will be able to do so.

Multiple Listings: Multiple Listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX and the NYSE may lead to an inefficient market for the Common Shares

Multiple listings of the Common Shares will result in differences in liquidity, settlement and clearing systems, trading currencies, prices and transaction costs between the exchanges where the Common Shares will be quoted. These and other factors may hinder the transferability of the Common Shares between the three exchanges. The Common Shares are quoted on the TSX, the NYSE and the LSE. Consequently, the trading in and liquidity of the Common Shares will be split between these three exchanges. The price of the Common Shares may fluctuate and may at any time be different on the TSX, the NYSE and the LSE. This could adversely affect the trading of the Common Shares on these exchanges and increase their price volatility and/or adversely affect the price and liquidity of the Common Shares on these exchanges. The Common Shares are quoted and traded in Canadian Dollars on the TSX, and in US Dollars on the NYSE. The Common Shares are quoted and traded in pence sterling on the LSE. The market price of the Common Shares on those exchanges may also differ due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Trading: The Common Shares may be suspended from trading which will limit shareholders ability to dispose of Common Shares

Each of the TSX, NYSE and LSE has the right to suspend trading in certain circumstances. If the Common Shares are suspended from trading, the holders of Common Shares may not be able to dispose of their Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX or the NYSE (as the case may be).

TSX: The objective of the TSX's policies regarding continued listing privileges is to facilitate the maintenance of an orderly and effective auction market for securities of a wide variety of listed issuers, in which there is a substantial public interest, and that comply with the requirements of the TSX. The policies are designed and administered in a manner consistent with that objective. The TSX has adopted certain quantitative and qualitative criteria under which it will normally consider the suspension from trading and delisting of securities. However, no set of criteria can effectively anticipate the unique circumstances which may arise in any given situation. Accordingly, each situation is considered individually on the basis of relevant facts and circumstances. As such, whether or not any of the delisting criteria has become applicable to a listed issuer or security, the TSX may, at any time, suspend from trading and delist securities if in the opinion of the TSX, such action is consistent with the objective noted above or further dealings in the securities on the TSX may be prejudicial to the public interest. In addition, the TSX may at any time suspend from trading the Common Shares if it is satisfied that the Company has failed to comply with any of the provisions of its listing agreement with the TSX or other agreements with the TSX, or with any TSX requirement or policy.

NYSE: The NYSE may suspend trading in, and commence proceedings to delist, the Common Shares from time to time if it determines that Wheaton or the Common Shares fail to satisfy the applicable quantitative or qualitative continued listing criteria under the NYSE listing standards. Such continued quantitative listing criteria include, but are not limited to, a minimum number of stockholders, a minimum average closing price over a consecutive 30 trading-day period, and a minimum average global market capitalization over a consecutive 30 trading-day period. Such continued qualitative listing

criteria include, but are not limited to, the satisfaction of certain requirements of the NYSE Governance Rules such as the maintenance of an audit committee satisfying certain criteria including with respect to independence and the continued timely filing of periodic reports with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The NYSE may also suspend trading in, and commence proceedings to delist, the securities of an issuer if the issuer or its management engage in operations that are in the opinion of the NYSE contrary to the public interest. Typically, if an issuer or its NYSE-listed securities fall below the NYSE's quantitative or qualitative listing criteria, the NYSE reviews the appropriateness of continued listing and may give consideration to any definitive action proposed by the issuer, pursuant to procedures and timelines set forth in the NYSE listing standards, that would bring the issuer or such securities above the applicable continued listing standards. However, in certain cases, the failure of the issuer or its listed securities to meet certain continued listing criteria may result in immediate suspension and delisting by the NYSE without such evaluation or follow-up procedures.

LSE: The FCA may suspend the Common Shares from trading on the LSE from time to time if it determines that the smooth operation of the market is or may be temporarily jeopardized or it is necessary to protect investors.

Long-Term Equity Investments: The Company's long-term equity investments are exposed to equity price risk as well as the risks in each investee Company, and the Company may lose the value of such investments

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding long-term equity investments in other companies, including, but not limited to, exploration and mining companies. Just as investing in the Company is inherent with risks such as those set out in this annual information form, by investing in these other companies, the Company is exposed to the risks associated with owning equity securities and those risks inherent in the investee companies, including the loss of the full value of these investments. The Company generally does not actively trade these investments. See "*Description of the Business – Long Term Investments*".

Activist Shareholders: Campaigns by activist shareholders could adversely impact the Company's business and operations

Publicly-traded companies are often subject to demands or publicity campaigns from activist shareholders advocating for changes to corporate governance practices, such as executive compensation practices, environmental, social and governance issues, or for certain corporate actions or reorganizations. There can be no assurance that the Company will not be subject to any such campaign, including proxy contests, media campaigns or other activities. Responding to challenges from activist shareholders can be costly and time consuming and may have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation. In addition, responding to such campaigns would likely divert the attention and resources of the Company's management and Board of Directors, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations. Even if the Company were to undertake changes or actions in response to activism, activist shareholders may continue to promote or attempt to effect further changes, and may attempt to acquire control of the Company. If shareholder activists are ultimately elected to the Board of Directors, this could adversely affect the Company's business and future operations. This type of activism can also create uncertainty about the Company's future strategic direction, resulting in loss of future business opportunities, which could adversely affect the Company's business, future operations, profitability and the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Reputation Damage: Reputational loss could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operations

Reputational damage 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. While the Company does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others, reputational loss could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows, growth prospects and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Industry Analysts: The Company's trading price and volume may be negatively impacted by the views expressed by industry analysts

Both the market price and trading price of the Common Shares may depend on the opinions of the securities analysts who monitor the operations of the Company and publish research reports on the Company's future performance. The Company does not have control over such analysts, who may downgrade their recommended prices for the Common Shares at any time, issue opinions which are not in line with the Board of Director's view or not even cover the Company in their publications and reports. Such actions by analysts could have an adverse impact on the trading price and volume of the Common Shares.

Climate Change: The Company's operations may be adversely affected by physical risks related to climate change, including acute weather events

Wheaton's own operations are exposed to acute and chronic physical climate-related risks as a result of geographical location. Wheaton has sought to reduce its environmental footprint and located its operations in appropriate facilities, however acute weather events such as higher intensity storms, flooding and fire as well as chronic weather and physical conditions such as rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns may disrupt operations. Acute weather events may result in extended loss of power, global supply route disruption and reduced worker productivity related to safety protocols at our operations and worker transportation to our operations. Wheaton has developed and implemented a business continuity plan in the event of an acute weather event, however this plan may not fully mitigate the risks associated with such acute weather event, and Wheaton's operations may be impacted (including, but not limited to, the ability of its employees to sell precious metal or cobalt production or travel to the Mining Operations) or have to be relocated, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

To the extent that climate change adversely affects Wheaton's business and financial position, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risk factors for the Company, including, but not limited to, risks related to commodity prices and markets, counterparty credit and liquidity risk, mine operator and counterparty concentration, Wheaton's indebtedness and guarantees, competition, litigation claims and proceedings, Wheaton's ability to enforce security interests, acquisition strategy, market price of Common Shares, equity price risk associated with the Company's equity investments, interest rate risk, dividends, industry analysts, reputational damage and risks relating to the Mining Operations such as risks related to mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, production forecasts, impacts of governmental regulations, international operations and availability of infrastructure and employees.

In addition, the Mining Operations are subject to climate change risk factors, as more fully described below.

Climate Change: The Company's operations are subject to risks related to transitioning to a low-carbon economy

Both climate change and the anticipated transition to a low-carbon economy are expected to impact Wheaton.

Governments are moving to introduce and implement new and more stringent climate change and sustainability legislation. While some of the costs associated with reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation, Wheaton expects that continued efforts to address climate change and sustainability, including complying with enhanced regulatory requirements, may result in increased costs for Wheaton.

Investors are increasingly seeking enhanced disclosure on the risks, challenges, governance implications and financial impacts of climate change and sustainability faced by companies. In addition, there are increasing legal and regulatory requirements with respect to climate change and sustainability disclosure, including anti-greenwashing related legislation, compliance with which can be complex and require extensive time and resources. Failure to comply with such requirements has the potential to lead to significant financial and other penalties, including criminal liability in some cases. If Wheaton is unable to respond to such disclosure requirements, or meet the expectations of investors and other stakeholders, it could have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's ability to access, and the costs of accessing, debt and equity markets for capital required for its operations.

Shifts in demand and supply of commodities, products and services as a result of evolving consumer and investor sentiments will create challenging market conditions. Changes in consumer demand for metals and minerals that are required in a low-carbon economy or increases or decreases in commodity prices and markets may also impact the Company's ability to acquire accretive PMPAs or to sell precious metals or cobalt that it acquires. There may be increased competition for PMPAs on Mining Operations that are considered to be low carbon emitting or less subject to climate-related physical risks, which may impact the Company's ability to enter into desirable PMPAs or similar transactions or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its PMPAs. These impacts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities. In addition, market perceptions of the mining sector and the role of particular metals or minerals in a transition to a low-carbon economy remain uncertain. There could be a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities where there is significant negative market perception of the mining sector.

In connection with Wheaton's ESG strategy, Wheaton has adopted the Climate Change and Environmental Commitments. These Climate Change and Environmental Commitments may not be achievable or may not be achieved partially or at all, by Wheaton. Should the Commitments not be achieved, it could have an adverse effect on the Company's

business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities and result in litigation claims or proceedings (including, but not limited to, claims or proceedings under anti-greenwashing related legislation). In addition, the Revolving Facility interest rate paid on drawn amounts and standby fees will be adjusted based upon the Company's performance in three sustainability-related areas, including in respect of the Company's attributable emissions from Mining Operations covered by science-based emissions targets. As such, a failure to meet our Climate Change and Environmental Commitments can result in increased costs for Wheaton and impact our results of operations.

Further, as there is currently no defined methodology for calculating financed emissions for metals streaming and royalty companies, Wheaton has developed its own methodology, using an attribution factor based on Wheaton's attributable production relative to the overall production of the Mining Operations in a given year. This methodology relies upon the calculations and estimates of emissions by the Mining Operations, which is necessarily imprecise because it depends upon the judgment of the individuals who operate the Mining Operations as well as those who review and assess the emissions information. As a result, no assurance can be given that the calculated financed emissions are fully accurate, or that the percentage of those emissions that are covered by emission reduction targets are fully accurate.

If Wheaton does not respond quickly enough to meet accepted climate change reduction targets, Wheaton may be subject to increased risks of climate litigation. Climate-related impact litigation has been advanced in Canada, the United States and Europe, and may be broadened if there are failures to meet long-term reduction targets. Adverse publicity or climate-related litigation could result in significant costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Natural Disasters: The Company's operations may be adversely affected by natural disasters

Wheaton's own operations are exposed to potential natural disasters as a result of geographical location. Wheaton has located its operations in appropriate facilities, however earthquakes, seismic activity or other natural disasters may disrupt operations. Natural disasters may result in extended loss of power, global supply route disruption and reduced worker productivity related to safety protocols at our operations, worker transportation to our operations evacuation from our operations. Wheaton has developed and implemented a business continuity plan in the event of a natural disaster, however this plan may not fully mitigate the risks associated with such natural disaster, and Wheaton's operations may be impacted (including, but not limited to, the ability of its employees to sell precious metal or cobalt production or travel to the Mining Operations) or have to be relocated, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

Information Systems, Cyber Security: Compromises or breaches of the Company's data or information systems could result in material losses to the Company

Wheaton's information systems, and those of its counterparties under the PMPAs, third-party service providers and vendors, are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving information systems and cyber security risks. Unauthorized parties may attempt to gain access to these systems or the Company's information through fraud or other means of deceiving the Company's counterparties under its PMPAs, third-party service providers or vendors.

Wheaton's operations depend, in part, on how well Wheaton and its suppliers, as well as counterparties under the PMPAs, protect networks, equipment, information technology ("IT") systems and software against damage from a number of threats. Wheaton has entered into agreements with third parties for hardware, software, telecommunications and other services in connection with its operations. The Company's operations and Mining Operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems, applications and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays and/or increases in capital and remediation expenditures. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation and results of operations.

Although to date the Company has not experienced any known material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other data/information security breaches, there can be no assurance that Wheaton will not incur such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority.

Any significant future compromise or breach of the Company's data / information security, whether external or internal, or misuse of data or information, could result in additional significant costs, lost sales, fines and lawsuits, unauthorized transactions, inappropriate disclosures, and damage to the Company's reputation. In addition, as the regulatory environment related to data / information security, data collection and use, and privacy becomes increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to Wheaton's business and counterparties to the PMPAs, compliance with those requirements could also result in additional costs. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company or its counterparties may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Generative Artificial Intelligence: The Company may not successfully adopt or respond to generative artificial intelligence

New technological advances, including the use of machine learning and generative artificial intelligence ("Generative AI"), are evolving rapidly and risks regarding their use are emerging. The successful development, adoption and monitoring of Generative AI at the Company may require significant additional resources and costs. The Company's consideration of the value of Generative AI in its business will require assessments of opportunities for its use, as well as the quality, limitations, vulnerabilities and potential legal and regulatory concerns, as well as enhanced controls, processes and practices designed to address challenges. In addition, if the Company uses or adopts Generative AI in the future, the availability of intellectual property protection is uncertain.

Finally, Generative AI could be used by the Company's competitors to obtain a competitive advantage over the Company and could adversely impact the Company's results of operations.

Legal Risks: The Company is subject to anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations which could result in liability and require the Company to incur costs

The Company is subject to the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to third parties, including foreign governments and their officials, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In some cases, the Company invests in Mining Operations in certain jurisdictions where corruption may be more common, which can increase the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments in violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations and in violation of our policies. In addition, the operators of the Mining Operations may fail to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations. Although the Company does not operate the Mining Operations, enforcement authorities could deem us to have some culpability for the operators' actions. Any violations of the applicable anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws could result in significant civil or criminal penalties to us and could have an adverse effect on our reputation.

Regulatory: The Company's business is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulation that have increased compliance costs and the risk of non-compliance

The Company is subject to changing rules and regulations promulgated by a number of Canadian, United States and United Kingdom governmental and self-regulated organizations, including the Canadian Securities Administrators, the SEC, the FCA, the NYSE, the TSX, the LSE the International Accounting Standards Board and the Financial Accounting Standards Board. These rules and regulations continue to evolve in scope and complexity making compliance more difficult and uncertain. The Company's efforts to comply with these and other new and existing rules and regulations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Impact of Epidemics and Pandemics: Epidemics, pandemics and similar public health emergencies may significantly adversely impact the Company

Wheaton's own operations are exposed to the risk of emerging infectious diseases or the threat of outbreaks of viruses or other contagions or epidemic diseases and as such Wheaton's operations may be adversely affected by such infectious disease risks. These infectious disease risks may not be adequately responded to locally, nationally, regionally or internationally due to lack of preparedness to detect and respond to outbreaks or respond to significant pandemic threats. In addition, a government may impose strict emergency measures in response to the threat or existence of an infectious disease or virus pandemic. As such, there are potentially significant economic and social impacts of infectious disease risks, including the inability of the Company to operate as intended, shortage of skilled employees or labour unrest, delays or shortages in supply chains, inability of employees to access sufficient healthcare, significant social upheavals or unrest, government or regulatory actions or inactions, capital markets volatility, availability of credit, loss of investor confidence or other unknown but potentially significant impacts. Accordingly, any outbreak or threat of an outbreak of a virus or other contagions or epidemic disease could have a material adverse effect on Wheaton, its business, results from operations and financial conditions directly.

To the extent that an epidemic or pandemic adversely affects the Company's business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks, including, but not limited to, risks relating to the Company such as risks related to commodity prices and markets, commodity price fluctuations, equity price risk associated with the Company's equity investments, credit and liquidity of counterparties to the PMPAs, mine operator concentration, our indebtedness and guarantees, our ability to raise additional capital, our ability to enforce security interests, information systems and cyber security.

Adequacy of Internal Control over Financial Reporting: The Company may fail to maintain adequate internal control over financing reporting

The Company documented and tested its internal control procedures during its most recent fiscal year in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX"). SOX requires an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an attestation report by the Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm addressing this assessment. The Company may fail to achieve and 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 in accordance with Section 404 of SOX. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX 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 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. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to remediate material weaknesses, if any, identified in future periods, or maintain all of the controls necessary for continued compliance, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to retain sufficient skilled finance and accounting personnel. Future acquisitions of companies, if any, may provide the Company with challenges in implementing the required processes, procedures and controls in its acquired operations. Future acquired companies, if any, may not have disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financing reporting that are as thorough or effective as those required by securities laws currently applicable to the Company.

No evaluation can provide complete assurance that the Company's internal control over financial reporting will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be reported. The effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and procedures could also be limited by simple errors or faulty judgments. In addition, as the Company continues to expand, the challenges involved in implementing appropriate internal controls over financial reporting will increase and will require that the Company continue to improve its internal controls over financial reporting. The Company cannot be certain that it will be successful in complying with Section 404 of SOX and a failure to comply with such requirements could damage the Company's reputation in the market and adversely affect its business and financial condition.

Risks Relating to the Mining Operations

Commodity Price Fluctuations: Declining commodity prices can adversely impact production from Mining Operations

The price of metals has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued development of and commercial production from the Mining Operations to be impracticable. Depending on the price of other metals produced from the mines which generate cash flow to the owners, cash flow from the Mining Operations may not be sufficient and such owners could be forced to discontinue production and may lose their interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of their properties. Future production from the Mining Operations is dependent on metal prices that are adequate to make these properties economic.

In addition to adversely affecting the reserve estimates and financial conditions, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates: Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are uncertain and may be adversely impacted by market fluctuations, productions costs operating factors or reduced recovery rates

The reported mineral reserves and mineral resources for the Mining Operations are only estimates. No assurance can be given that the estimated mineral reserves and mineral resources will be recovered or that they will be recovered at the rates estimated. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are based on limited sampling and geological interpretation, and, consequently, are uncertain. Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates may require revision (either up or down) based on actual production experience. Market fluctuations in the price of metals, as well as increased production costs, short-term operating factors or reduced recovery rates, may render certain mineral reserves and mineral resources uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of estimated mineral reserves and/or mineral resources. For example, the Mining Operations may base their estimates of mineral reserves and/or mineral resources on commodity prices that may be higher than spot commodity prices. The economic viability of a mineral deposit may also be impacted by other attributes of a particular deposit, including, but not limited to, size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, governmental regulations and policy relating to price, taxes, duties, land tenure, land use permitting, the import and export of minerals and environmental protection, by political and economic stability and by a social license to operate in a particular jurisdiction. Any of these factors may require operators of Mining Operations to reduce their mineral reserves and mineral resources, which may result in a material and adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operations, financial condition and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty of inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration. It should not be assumed that any part or all of the mineral resources on properties underlying the Company's streaming transactions constitute or will be converted into mineral reserves. See "*Technical Information – Cautionary Note to United States Investors Regarding Presentation of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates*."

Production Forecasts: Production estimates and projections can be imprecise and subject to change and actual production may vary from those estimates

The Company prepares estimates and forecasts of future attributable production from the Mining Operations and relies on public disclosure and other information it receives from the owners, operators and independent experts of the Mining Operations to prepare such estimates. Such information is necessarily imprecise because it depends upon the judgment of the individuals who operate the Mining Operations as well as those who review and assess the geological and engineering information. These production estimates and projections are based on existing mine plans and other assumptions with respect to the Mining Operations which change from time to time, and over which the Company has no control, including the availability, accessibility, sufficiency and quality of ore, the costs of production, the operators' ability to sustain and increase production levels, the sufficiency of infrastructure, the performance of personnel and equipment, the ability to maintain and obtain mining interests and permits and compliance with existing and future laws and regulations. Any such information is forward-looking and no assurance can be given that such production estimates and projections will be achieved. Actual attributable production may vary from the Company's estimates for a variety of reasons, including: actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics; actual ore mined being less amenable

than expected to mining or treatment; short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different ore grades; delays in the commencement of production and ramp up at new mines; revisions to mine plans; unusual or unexpected orebody formations; risks and hazards associated with the Mining Operations, including but not limited to cave-ins, sinkholes, rock falls, rock bursts, pit wall failures, seismic activity, weather related complications, fires or flooding or as a result of other operational problems such as production drilling challenges, power failures or a failure of a key production component such as a hoist, an autoclave, a filter press or a grinding mill; and unexpected labour shortages, strikes, local community opposition or blockades. Occurrences of this nature and other accidents, adverse conditions or operational problems in future years may result in the Company's failure to achieve the production forecasts currently anticipated. If the Company's production forecasts prove to be incorrect, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Governmental Regulations: Compliance with governmental regulations can adversely impact the ability of Mining Operations to commence operations or to continue to operate as planned or at all

The Mining Operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing exploration, development, production, exports (including tariffs), taxes, labour standards, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, reclamation, historic and cultural resources preservation, mine safety and occupational health, handling, storage and transportation of hazardous substances and other matters. The costs of discovering, evaluating, planning, designing, developing, constructing, operating and closing the Mining Operations in compliance with such laws and regulations are significant. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws and regulations could become such that the owners or operators of the Mining Operations would not proceed with the development of or continue to operate a mine. Moreover, it is possible that future regulatory developments, such as increasingly strict environmental protection laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property and persons resulting from the Mining Operations could result in substantial costs and liabilities for the owners or operators of the Mining Operations in the future such that they would not proceed with the development of, or continue to operate, a mine or mines which may impact on the amount of precious metals or cobalt that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs and which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position.

With respect to the Argentinean federal glacier protection law and other environmental matters relating to the Pascua-Lama project, see "*Description of the Business — Principal Product – Pascua-Lama Project"*. See also "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – Peñasquito Mine*".

International Operations: International political, economic and other risks can adversely impact the ability of Mining Operations to commence operations or to continue to operate as planned or at all

The Mining Operations are all exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties due to their location as follows:

Argentina:	Loma de La Plata project, Pascua-Lama project
Australia:	Mt Todd project
Brazil:	Salobo mine
Canada:	777 mine, Blackwater project, Brewery Creek project, Goose project, Kutcho project, KZK project, Marathon project, Minto mine, Sudbury mine, Voisey's Bay project
Chile:	Fenix project, Pascua-Lama project, Santo Domingo project
Colombia:	Marmato mine
Cote d'Ivoire:	Koné project
Ecuador:	Cangrejos project, El Domo project
Ethiopia:	Kurmuk project
Greece:	Stratoni mine
Guyana:	Toroparu project
Mexico:	Cozamin mine, Los Filos mine, Metates project, Peñasquito mine, San Dimas mine
Northern Ireland:	Curraghinalt project
Peru:	Antamina mine, Constancia mine, Cotabambas project
Portugal:	Aljustrel mine, Neves-Corvo mine
South Africa:	Platreef project
Sweden:	Zinkgruvan mine
United States:	Black Pine project, Copper World project, DeLamar project, Stillwater mines

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, terrorism, outbreak of disease or epidemics, hostage taking, military repression, crime, political instability, currency controls, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, trade disputes (including the imposition of new or increased tariffs by jurisdictions other than where the Mining Operations are located), labour unrest, the risks of war or civil unrest (including war or unrest in jurisdictions other than where the Mining Operations are located, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine), expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits, approvals and contracts, illegal mining, changes in taxation and mining laws, regulations and policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, and changing political conditions and governmental regulations relating to foreign investment and the mining business. Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Mexico and Peru are countries that have experienced political, social and economic unrest and protestors have from time-to-time targeted foreign mining firms, such as the recent political unrest in Peru and Ecuador.

Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude may adversely affect the operations or profitability of the Mining Operations in these countries. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, monetary policy (including the imposition of new or increased tariffs by jurisdictions other than where the Mining Operations are located), expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use, mine safety and the rewarding of contracts to local contractors or requiring foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure, could result in additional taxes, costs, fines, penalties or other expenses being levied on the Mining Operations, as well as other potential adverse consequences such as economic impacts on the Mining Operations, loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

For example, in February 2016, Primero (the then owner of the San Dimas mine) announced that its Mexican subsidiary, PEM, received a legal claim from the Mexican tax authorities, SAT, seeking to nullify the APA. As disclosed by First Majestic in its MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2024, if the SAT is successful in retroactively nullifying the APA and issuing reassessments, it would likely have a material adverse effect on First Majestic's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. To the extent that First Majestic is not able to defend the validity of the 2012 APA or the SAT determines that the appropriate price to tax sales under the former San Dimas SPA or the new San Dimas PMPA is

significantly different from the actual realized prices thereunder, it may have an adverse impact on First Majestic's business, financial condition or results of operations. If the Company was unable to purchase any further gold under the San Dimas PMPA, it may have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. In addition, should this occur, there is no assurance that Wheaton would be successful in enforcing its rights under the security interest granted by First Majestic or its other remedies under the San Dimas PMPA.

In addition, the Company has a number of Mining Operations located in Chile (Fenix project, Pascua-Lama project, Santo Domingo project). Chile has recently been experiencing periods of significant political volatility and changes in government. Government bodies and officials in Chile have made a variety of proposals regarding potential changes to mining legislation. The proposals are wide-ranging and have included potential changes in mining policies, royalties, taxation levels, ownership rights and the treatment of local communities. Any constitutional or legislative changes in Chile that impact management of the country's natural resources, or labor and social security legislation, among other matters, could affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations in Chile. Further, on August 10, 2023, Law No. 21,591, also known as the Mining Royalty Law, was published in the Official Gazette of Chile, which eliminated the specific mining tax and established a new mining royalty tax. This royalty tax comprises two main components: an ad valorem component which is only applicable to larger mining operations meeting certain annual sale thresholds, and a tax levied on mining operating margins. The law also established maximum tax burdens on mining businesses. While these changes to mining taxes and royalties in Chile have no immediately measurable impact on the Company's business, they do highlight the ability of the government to introduce tax and royalty reforms which could materially affect the Company's business interests in Chile. Other changes could be considered or proposed in the future, including but not limited to increases to mining or income taxes, new royalties, changes to value added taxes, or increases or removal of maximum tax limits for mining companies. Such changes in the future could affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations in Chile.

Further, certain operators of the Company's Mining Operations are subject to risks normally associated with the conduct of business in developing economies. Risks may include, among others, problems relating to power supply, labour disputes, delays or invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, uncertain political and economic environments, civil disturbances and crime, arbitrary changes in laws or policies, foreign taxation and exchange controls, nationalization of assets, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations or changes in the political attitude towards mining, empowerment of previously disadvantaged people, local ownership requirements, limitations on foreign ownership, power supply issues, limitations on repatriation of earnings, infrastructure limitations and increased financing costs. The above risks may limit, disrupt or negatively impact the operator's business activities.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Mining Operations or on the ability of the companies with which the Company has PMPAs to perform their obligations under those PMPAs.

See also "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets* " and "*Risks Relating to the Company – Counterparty Credit and Liquidity Risk*".

Exploration, Development, Operating, Expansions and Improvements Risks: The Mining Operations are subject to significant hazards and risks that can adversely impact the Mining Operations ability to commence operations or to continue to operate as planned or at all

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Mining Operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of metals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding, environmental hazards and the discharge of toxic chemicals, explosions and other conditions involved in the drilling, blasting and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to property, injury or loss of life, environmental damage, work stoppages, delays in production, increased production costs and possible legal liability. Milling operations, waste rock dumps and tailings impoundments are subject to hazards such as equipment failure, or breaches in or the failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas and may be subject to ground movements or deteriorating ground conditions, or extraordinary weather events that may result in structure instability, or impoundment overflow, requiring that deposition activities be suspended. The tailings storage facility infrastructure, including pipelines, pumps, liners, etc. may fail or rupture. Should any of these risks or hazards affect a Mining Operation, it may (i) result in an environmental release or environmental pollution and liability; (ii) cause the cost of development or production to increase to a point where it would no longer be economic to produce, (iii) result in a write down or write-off of the carrying value of one or more projects, (iv) cause extended interruption to the business, including delays or stoppage of mining or processing, (v) result in the destruction of properties, processing facilities or third-party facilities necessary to the Mining Operations, (vi) cause personal

injury or death and related legal liability, (vii) result in regulatory fines and penalties, revocation or suspension of permits or licenses; (viii) result in the loss of insurance coverage; or (ix) result in the loss of a social license to operate. The occurrence of any of above-mentioned risks or hazards could result in an interruption or suspension of operation of the Mining Operations and have a material adverse effect on the Company and the trading price of the Company's securities as well as the Company's reputation.

While the Brumadinho Incident did not occur at any mine that is the subject of the Company's PMPAs, the long-term consequences of the Brumadinho Incident may have an impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. See "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – Salobo Mine – Operational Update Relative to Vale*" for disclosure regarding the Brumadinho Incident. See also "*Risks Relating to the Company – Counterparty Credit and Liquidity Risk* ", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Indebtedness and Guarantees Risk* ", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Mine Operator and Counterparty Concentration Risk*" and *"Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – International Operations* ".

The Mining Operations are limited to the area of interest as set out in each PMPA and as a result, to the extent that there is exploration, development, expansions or improvements which extend outside of the particular area of interest of a PMPA, the Company would not participate in the benefit of such exploration, development, expansions or improvements.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the owners or operators of the Mining Operations will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices which are highly cyclical; government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection; and political stability. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. There can be no assurances that Mining Operations will be established or that the Mining Operations, which are not currently in production, will be brought into a state of commercial production.

While these risks exist for all Mining Operations, these risks are heightened with Early Deposit interests in which the Company invests prior to the production of a final feasibility study. In such a case, there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to secure repayment of any upfront deposit paid to the counterparty under the terms of the PMPA where Mining Operations are not established or not brought into a state of commercial production.

Where precious metal is acquired from the mine operator in concentrate form, generally the risk of loss of such precious metal remains with the mine operator until it is acquired by third-party smelters or traders. However, delivery of such concentrates by a mine operator to such third-party smelters or traders is subject to a high level of environmental and financial risks, including delays in delivery of shipments, roadblocks, political unrest, outbreak of disease or epidemics, terrorism, theft, weather conditions and environmental liabilities in the event of an accident or a spill. The occurrence of any of above-mentioned risks or hazards could result in an interruption or suspension of delivery of concentrate to third-party smelters or traders and have a material adverse effect on the Company and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Environmental Regulation: Changes to environmental regulations may adversely affect the ability of Mining Operations to operate as planned or at all

All phases of mining and exploration operations are subject to governmental regulation including environmental regulation. Environmental legislation is becoming stricter, with increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and heightened responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Continuing issues with tailings dam failures at other companies' operations and heightened focus on emissions reductions, biodiversity loss, and water use, may increase the likelihood that stricter standards and enforcement mechanisms will be implemented in the future. There can be no assurance that possible future changes in environmental regulation will not adversely affect the Mining Operations, and consequently, the results of Wheaton's operations. Failure by the operators of the Mining Operations to comply with these 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. Parties engaged in Mining Operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may also be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. The occurrence of any environmental violation or enforcement action may have an adverse impact on the Mining Operations, Wheaton's reputation and could adversely affect Wheaton's results of operations. As well, environmental hazards may exist on a property in which the owners or operators of the Mining Operations hold an interest which were caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties and of which such owners or operators are not aware at present and which could impair the commercial success, levels of production and continued feasibility and project development and mining operations on these properties. While Wheaton will consider certain environmental factors in its decision to proceed with a streaming transaction, Wheaton may not be able to accurately predict which Mining Operations will be subject to such risks or the quantum of such risks.

See "*Climate Change: The Mining Operations are subject to risks related to transitioning to operating in a low-carbon economy*" for additional risks associated with policy and regulation.

Climate Change: The Mining Operations are subject to risks related to transitioning to operating in a low-carbon economy

Both climate change and the anticipated transition to a low-carbon economy are expected to impact the Mining Operations. All phases of mining and exploration operations are energy-intensive and currently have a large carbon footprint. The anticipated transition to a low-carbon economy will require significant investment and may require extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to meet the mitigation and adaptation needs of the transition.

Wheaton supports initiatives consistent with international initiatives on climate change. Wheaton also acknowledges the increase in the introduction of climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. For instance, the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ("UNFCC") held in Paris in 2015 adopted the Paris Agreement around emission reductions beyond 2020. Inconsistent application or delay in adoption of consistent, country-level policies related to the Paris Agreement or the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in 2021 are likely to increase the risk of sudden regulatory change and adoption of low-carbon technologies, which may have an adverse impact on the Mining Operations.

Stricter emissions and environmental regulations (including increased application of carbon pricing) and the development and adoption of technological innovations required to support a transition to a low-carbon economy are likely to increase future operational costs for Mining Operations. While some of the costs associated with reducing emissions may be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation, Wheaton expects that increased international initiatives and government regulation will result in increased costs at some Mining Operations if the current regulatory trend continues. Proposed policy, regulatory and tax changes related to climate and water protections in a transition to low-carbon economy may result in increased costs for the Mining Operations.

It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance with such initiatives and regulations could become such that the owners or operators of the Mining Operations would not proceed with the development of, or continue to operate, a mine which may impact on the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs and which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities. In addition, the costs, delays and potential inability of Mining Operations to adopt and deploy low carbon technologies could impact on the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs, and which could

have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities.

It is clear that there will be complex and varying market impacts related to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Shifts in demand and supply of commodities, products and services as a result of evolving consumer and investor sentiments will create challenging market conditions. In addition, market perceptions of the mining sector and the role of particular metals or minerals in a transition to a low-carbon economy remain uncertain. Changes in consumer demand for metals and minerals that are required in a low-carbon economy may encourage Mining Operations to invest in operations that supply a particular demand, which may impact the development or operation of a mine and the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs. In addition, increases or decreases in commodity prices and markets may also impact the development or operation of a mine and the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs. These impacts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Further, the potential impacts and mitigation efforts of companies, including the owners of the Mining Operations, are of increasing interest to investors who are seeking enhanced disclosure on the risks, challenges, implications and financial impacts of climate change. In addition, Mining Operations are faced with increasing legal and regulatory requirements with respect to climate change and sustainability disclosure, including anti-greenwashing related legislation, compliance with which can be complex and require extensive time and resources. If the Mining Operations are unable to respond to such disclosure requirements, or meet the expectations of investors and other stakeholders, it could have a material adverse effect on their ability to access, and the costs of accessing, debt and equity markets for capital required for the Mining Operations, and could, in the case of disclosure requirement imposed by legislation, potentially lead to significant financial and other penalties, including criminal liability in some cases. Existing Mining Operations which are not considered to be low carbon emitting or subject to increase climate-related physical risks may not be able to obtain capital to fund those Mining Operations, which could impact the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs, and which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities. Depending upon the Mining Operations, this could also have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to access debt and equity markets and obtaining new PMPAs. See "*Long-Term Equity Investments: The Company's long-term equity investments are exposed to equity price risk as well as the risks in each investee Company, and the Company may lose the value of such investments"* for additional risks associated with long-term equity investments in exploration and mining companies .

If the mining sector is perceived to be contributing to climate impacts and not contributing to decarbonization, the mining sector may be subject to increased risks of climate litigation. In addition, a failure by Mining Operations to meet their climate change commitments could result in damage to their reputation and their ability to maintain positive community relations and increase the risk of litigation claims or proceedings (including, but not limited to, claims or proceedings under anti-greenwashing related legislation). Climate-related impact litigation has been advanced in Canada, the United States and Europe, and may be broadened if there are failures to meet long-term reduction targets. Adverse publicity or climate-related litigation (including, but not limited to, claims or proceedings under greenwashing-related legislation) in respect of the Mining Operations could result in significant costs at some Mining Operations, which could impact the development or operation of a mine and the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs, and which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Climate Change: The Mining Operations are subject to physical risks related to climate change

All of Wheaton's PMPAs are exposed to climate-related risks through the Mining Operations. Climate change could result in challenging physical conditions including acute weather events such as higher intensity storms, extreme heat, flooding (surface and fluvial), wildfire and landslides, as well as chronic weather and physical conditions such as rising temperatures, water stress, changes in precipitation patterns and drought. For instance, Wheaton has a number of PMPAs in respect of Mining Operations that are considered to be in water stressed regions and during 2024, over 25% of Wheaton's production came from regions designated as high or extremely high water stressed. Acute weather events may also result in extended loss of power generation and delivery to Mining Operations, global supply route disruption and reduced worker productivity related to safety protocols at site and worker transportation to site. These conditions, and the costs of efforts by the Mining Operations to manage such conditions, may adversely affect the Mining Operations and there can be no assurances that the Mining Operations will be able to predict, respond to, measure, monitor or manage the risks posed such conditions.

Climate change risks may be exacerbated at operations where Wheaton is also subject to Mine Operator and Counterparty Concentration risks. Further, such conditions could result in the owners or operators of the Mining Operations not proceeding with the development of or continue to operate a mine, which may impact the amount of precious metals or cobalt or other payments that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities, in particular where a Mining Operation is one of the Company's material properties such as the Salobo mine, the Penasquito mine, or the Antamina mine.

In addition, while Wheaton may assess the vulnerability of a particular Mining Operation with respect to physical risks and will consider certain climate factors in its decision to proceed with a streaming transaction, Wheaton may not be able to accurately predict which Mining Operations will be subject to climate-related risks or the quantum of such risks.

To the extent that climate change adversely affects Wheaton's business and financial position, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risk factors for the Company, including, but not limited to, risks related to commodity prices and markets, counterparty credit and liquidity risk, mine operator and counterparty concentration, Wheaton's indebtedness and guarantees, competition, litigation claims and proceedings, Wheaton's ability to enforce security interests, acquisition strategy, market price of Common Shares, equity price risk associated with the Company's equity investments, interest rate risk, dividends, industry analysts, reputational damage and risks relating to the Mining Operations such as risks related to mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, production forecasts, impacts of governmental regulations, international operations and availability of infrastructure and employees.

Licenses, Permits, Approvals and Rulings: Changes in the granting or renewal of licenses, permits, approvals and rulings could have a material adverse effect on the Mining Operations

The Mining Operations are subject to receiving and maintaining licenses, permits, approvals and rulings from appropriate governmental authorities. Changes in laws and regulations or in the granting or renewal of licenses, permits, approvals and rulings could have a material adverse effect on the revenue the Company derives from the Mining Operations. There can be no assurance that such licenses, permits, approvals or rulings will continue to be obtained, that delays will not occur in connection with obtaining all necessary renewals of such licenses, permits, approvals or rulings for the existing operations, or that additional licenses, permits, approvals or rulings for any possible future changes to operations or additional permits associated with new legislation will be obtained. Prior to any development on any of these properties, licenses and permits from appropriate governmental authorities may be required. Such licenses and permits are subject to change and legal challenge in various circumstances and are required to be kept in good standing through a variety of means, including cash payments and satisfaction of conditions of issue. Such licenses and permits are subject to expiration, relinquishment and/or termination without notice to, control of or recourse by the Company. There can be no assurance that the owners or operators of the Mining Operations will continue to hold all licenses and permits necessary to develop or continue operating at any particular property or successfully respond to any legal challenge to any such licenses or permits. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, permits and licenses, or to maintain permits and licenses in good standing, even if inadvertent, could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations or fines, penalties or other liabilities accruing to the owner or operator of the Mining Operations. Any such occurrence could substantially decrease production or cause the termination of operations on the property and have a material adverse effect on the Company and the trading price of the Company's securities.

See "*Permitting, Construction, Development and Expansion Risk*" for additional permitting risks associated with development projects.

Permitting, Construction, Development and Expansion Risk: Deliveries of precious metals or cobalt could be impacted by delays or an inability to obtain permits, construct, develop or expand the Mining Operations

Many of the Mining Operations, including, but not limited to, the Salobo mine, are currently in various stages of permitting, construction, development and expansion. Construction, development and expansion of such projects is subject to numerous risks, including, but not limited to, delays in obtaining equipment, material and services essential to completing construction of such projects in a timely manner; delays or inability to obtain all required permits; changes in environmental or other government regulations; currency exchange rates; labour shortages; and fluctuation in metal prices. There can be no assurance that the operators of such projects will have the financial, technical and operational resources to complete the permitting, construction, development and expansion of such projects in accordance with current expectations or at all. In the event that such permitting, construction, development and expansion of such projects cannot be completed, this could impact the amount of precious metals or cobalt that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

See "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – Salobo Mine* ", "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – Antamina Mine* " and "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – Peñasquito Mine* ".

Land Title and Indigenous Peoples: Claims or opposition by indigenous peoples may impact the Mining Operations ability to deliver precious metals or cobalt

A defect in the chain of title to any of the properties underlying the Mining Operations or necessary for the anticipated development or operation of a particular project to which an interest relates may arise to defeat or impair the claim of the operator to a property. In addition, claims by third parties or aboriginal groups in Canada and elsewhere may impact the operator's ability to conduct activities on a Mining Operation to the detriment of the Company's interests. No assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting the properties and mineral claims owned or used by the Mining Operations. Such properties and claims may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. To the extent an owner or operator does not have title to the property, it may be required to cease operations or transfer operational control to another party. In addition, the operators of such operations may be unable to operate them as permitted or to enforce their rights with respect to their properties and claims which may ultimately impair the ability of these operators to fulfill their obligations under the PMPAs.

Various international, national, state and provincial laws, codes, regulations, resolutions, conventions, guidelines, treaties, and other materials relate to the rights of indigenous peoples. Some of the Mining Operations are located in areas presently or previously inhabited or used by indigenous peoples. Many of these laws impose obligations on government to respect the rights of indigenous people. Some mandate that government consult with indigenous people regarding government actions which may affect indigenous people, including actions to approve or grant mining rights or permits. The obligations of government and private parties under the various international and national laws pertaining to indigenous people continue to evolve and be defined and their impact may be uncertain. One or more groups of indigenous people may oppose continued operation, further development, or new development of the Mining Operations. Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings or protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against the activities at the Mining Operations. These activities could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation. Opposition by indigenous people to mining activities may require modification of or preclude operation or development of projects or may require the entering into of agreements with indigenous people. Claims and protests of indigenous peoples may disrupt or delay activities of the operators of the Mining Operations and therefore may impact on the amount of precious metals and cobalt that the Company may receive under the terms of its relevant PMPAs which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

San Dimas Ejidos – First Majestic has noted that three of the properties included in the San Dimas mine are subject to legal proceedings commenced by Ejidos seeking title to the property. First Majestic has indicated that the proceedings were initiated against defendants who were previous owners of the properties, either deceased individuals who, according to certain public deeds, owned the properties more than 80 years ago, corporate entities that are no longer in existence, or Goldcorp companies. Some of the proceedings also name the Tayolita Property Public Registry as co-defendant. First Majestic has indicated that in 2015, two of the legal proceedings were decided in favour of the Ejidos, resulting in First Majestic gaining standing rights as an affected third-party. First Majestic has disclosed that it obtained injunctions to suspend any legal effect of the decision while it proceeds with a legal process to nullify the Ejidos' claim by submitting evidence of First Majestic's legal title. First Majestic has indicated that in February 2017 and April 2017, both of the legal processes to nullify the Ejidos' claim that were decided in favour of First Majestic were confirmed on appeal but remain subject to a final

appeal. First Majestic has indicated that the third legal proceeding commenced by the Ejidos has not been decided and First Majestic remains without standing to participate therein because it was not named as a party. In the event a final decision is rendered in favour of the Ejido in that proceeding, First Majestic has indicated that it will seek to annul such decision by defending its position as the legitimate owner. First Majestic has indicated that an additional administrative procedure was initiated before the Federal government by the Ejido San Dimas requesting the purchase of land which is the subject of the Guamuchil Suit for designation as "National Land". First Majestic has submitted evidence of ownership which it believes invalidates the Ejido San Dimas request. Conclusion of this procedure remains outstanding. First Majestic has indicated that the San Dimas mine could face higher costs associated with agreed or mandated payments that would be payable to the Ejidos for use of the properties. However, where such matters impact the viability of the mine, the Company would not be entitled to receive any precious metals under the San Dimas PMPA as First Majestic would no longer have the right to mine that land.

Salobo Xikrin – See "Description of the Business – Principal Product – Salobo Mine" for details in respect of litigation between Vale and certain Salobo Xikrin indigenous groups. If as a result of these proceedings it is determined that the activities at the Salobo mine should be suspended then, the ability of the Company to receive gold under the terms of the Salobo PMPA would be materially impacted which in turn could have a material impact on the Company's financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

For additional information regarding these matters, see "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – San Dimas Mine*", and "*Description of the Business – Principal Product – Salobo Mine*".

Impact of Epidemics and Pandemics: Epidemics, pandemics and similar public health emergencies may significantly adversely impact Mining Operations and the Company

All of Wheaton's PMPAs are subject to the risk of emerging infectious diseases or the threat of outbreaks of viruses or other contagions or epidemic diseases through the Mining Operations. These infectious disease risks may not be adequately responded to locally, nationally, regionally or internationally due to lack of preparedness to detect and respond to outbreaks or respond to significant pandemic threats. In addition, a government may impose strict emergency measures in response to the threat or existence of an infectious disease or virus pandemic. As such, there are potentially significant economic and social impacts of infectious disease risks, including the inability of Mining Operations to operate as intended, shortage of skilled employees or labour unrest, delays or shortages in supply chains, inability of employees to access sufficient healthcare, significant social upheavals or unrest, government or regulatory actions or inactions (including but not limited to, changes in taxation or policies, or delays in permitting or approvals), decreased demand or the inability to sell precious metals or cobalt or declines in the price of precious metals and cobalt, capital markets volatility, availability of credit, loss of investor confidence or other unknown but potentially significant impacts. Given the global nature of Mining Operations, there are potentially significant economic losses from infectious disease outbreaks that can extend far beyond the initial location of an infection disease outbreak. As such, both global outbreaks, as well as regional and local outbreaks can have a significant impact on Wheaton's PMPAs and the related Mining Operations. Wheaton may not be able to accurately predict which Mining Operations will be subject to infectious disease risks or the quantum of such risks. Accordingly, any outbreak or threat of an outbreak of a virus or other contagions or epidemic disease could have a material adverse effect on Wheaton, its business, results from operations and financial conditions directly or due to a counterparty (i) being unable to deliver some or all of the precious metals or cobalt due under the applicable PMPA with that counterparty; (ii) otherwise defaulting in its obligations under that PMPA; (iii) ceasing operations at one or more mines that are the subject of that PMPA; or (iv) becoming insolvent. As a result, any of these or other adverse financial or operational consequences on a counterparty may also have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Epidemics and pandemics may evolve rapidly and the effects on the Mining Operations are uncertain. It is possible that in the future operations at the Mining Operations may be temporarily shut down or suspended for indeterminate amounts of time, any of which may, individually or in the aggregate, have a material and adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, the impact of epidemics and pandemics on economies and the prospects of economic growth globally may lead to decreased demands for commodities, including precious metals or cobalt, which may have a material and adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

There can be no assurance that our partners' operations that are operational as of the date of this annual information form will continue to remain operational should there be an epidemic or pandemic. In addition, even if operational, these operations may be subject to adverse impacts on production and other impacts due to epidemic or pandemic response measures, absenteeism and otherwise as a result of the epidemic or pandemic and any of these impacts may be material with respect to those operations, as well as our business and financial results.

To the extent that an epidemic or pandemic adversely affects the Company's business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks, including, but not limited to, risks relating to the Company such as risks related to commodity prices and markets, commodity price fluctuations, equity price risk associated with the Company's equity investments, credit and liquidity of counterparties to the PMPAs, mine operator concentration, our indebtedness and guarantees, our ability to raise additional capital, our ability to enforce security interests, information systems and cyber security and risks relating to the Mining Operations such as risks related to mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, production forecasts, impacts of governmental regulations, international operations, availability of infrastructure and employees and challenging global financial conditions.

ESG Matters: The Mining Operations may be subject to risks relating to environment, social and governance (ESG) matters which could have a material adverse effect on the Company

Mining Operations are subject to ESG risks which could have a significant impact on project development, operational performance, reputation and social license to operate. The Company has adopted ESG policies and principles which guide the Company's investment decisions and the ongoing review of the Mining Operations and our PMPAs, however there is no assurance that such policies and procedures will be sufficient to identify or address ESG risks. ESG issues at the Mining Operations could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's financial conditions, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Compliance with Laws: Failure by the Mining Operations to conduct activities in accordance with applicable laws could impact the Mining Operations ability to operate and deliver precious metals or cobalt

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, 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. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may be liable for civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements, or more stringent application of existing laws, may have a material adverse effect on the owners or operators of the Mining Operations, resulting in increased capital expenditures or production costs, reduced levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of properties. If the owners or operators of the Mining Operations do not conduct their activities in accordance with the relevant local laws, the licenses and/or permits held by them in respect of the Mining Operations could be revoked or suspended and this in turn could impact production at the Mining Operations and as a result could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Uninsured Risks: Risks at Mining Operations may not be covered by adequate insurance

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. Where each of the Mining Operations considers it practical to do so, it maintains insurance in amounts that it believes to be reasonable, including insurance for workers' compensation, theft, general liability, all risk property, automobile, directors and officers liability and fiduciary liability and others. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage. Accordingly, the Mining Operations' insurance policies may not provide coverage for all losses related to their business (and specifically do not cover environmental liabilities and losses). The occurrence of losses, liabilities or damage not covered by such insurance policies could have a material adverse effect on the Mining Operations profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Supplies, Infrastructure and Employees: Limited availability of supplies, equipment and qualified employees could impact the Mining Operations ability to operate and deliver precious metals or cobalt

Natural resource exploration, development and mining activities are dependent on the availability of mining, drilling and related equipment and numerous consumables and services, including electricity and carbon-based fuels, in the particular areas where such activities are conducted. A limited supply, access restrictions or escalating prices of such equipment or supplies may affect the availability of such equipment or supplies to the owners and operators of the Mining Operations and may delay exploration, development or extraction activities. Certain equipment or supplies may not be immediately available, or may require long lead time orders or planning. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploration, development or production at the Mining Operations.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, including climate change, sabotage, global and regional supply and demand, the ability to extend supply contracts, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Mining Operations. There is no assurance that the Mining Operations will be able to secure adequate infrastructure going forward or on reasonable terms.

The ability of the owners and operators of properties to hire and retain geologists and persons with mining expertise is key to those operations. Changes in legislation or otherwise in the relationships of the owners and operators of such properties with their employees may result in strikes, lockouts or other work stoppages. If these factors cause the owners and operators of such properties to decide to cease production at one or more of the properties, such decision could impact on the amount of precious metals or cobalt that the Company may receive under the terms of the relevant PMPAs which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Need for Additional Mineral Reserves: The Company's financial condition and results could be impacted if Mining Operations are not able to expand the life of a mine

Because mines have limited lives based primarily on proven and probable mineral reserves, the Mining Operations must continually replace and expand their mineral reserves as their mines produce metals. The life of mine estimates for the Mining Operations may not be correct. The ability of the owners or operators of the Mining Operations to maintain or increase their annual production of precious metals or cobalt will be dependent in significant part on their ability to bring new mines into production and to expand mineral reserves at existing mines. In the event that the future annual production of precious metals or cobalt is reduced due to a depletion of mineral reserves at the Mining Operations and an inability to extend the life of a mine, the Company's future earning potential from any such Mining Operation could also be reduced and as a result could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Additional Capital: If Mining Operations are not able to obtain sufficient additional capital or financing, it may impact the Mining Operations' ability to deliver precious metals or cobalt

The mining, processing, development and exploration of the Mining Operations may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Mining Operations and related properties or even a loss of property interest. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, will be on satisfactory terms and a failure of the mining operator in obtaining such financing could impact production at the Mining Operations and consequently may impact the amount of precious metals or cobalt that the Company may receive under the terms of its PMPAs which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Challenging Global Financial Conditions: Increased levels of volatility or a rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on the Mining Operations and the Company

Global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility, with numerous financial institutions having either gone into bankruptcy or having to be rescued by government authorities. Global financial conditions could suddenly and rapidly destabilize in response to existing and future events, as government authorities may have limited resources to respond to existing or future crises. Global capital markets have continued to display increased volatility in response to global events, and the resulting significant inflation experienced globally, as well as the effects of certain countermeasures taken by central banks. Future crises may be precipitated by any number of causes, including natural disasters, epidemics, geopolitical instability, trade disputes (including changes to the tariff arrangements as between countries) and war (such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the conflict in Gaza), financial institution bankruptcy, changes to energy prices or sovereign defaults. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could negatively impact the Company's ability, or the ability of the operators of the properties in which the Company holds streams or other interests, to obtain equity or debt financing or make other suitable arrangements to finance their projects. If increased levels of volatility continue or if a rapid destabilization of global economic conditions occurs, it may result in a material adverse effect on the Company and the trading price of the Company's securities could be adversely affected.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

CIM Standards Definitions

The estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources for the Mining Operations have been calculated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") — Definitions adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 (the "CIM Standards") or in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"), the Australian worldwide standards, and were restated in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") to comply with the CIM Standards. The following definitions are reproduced from the CIM Standards:

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

The term "***Inferred Mineral Resource***" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

The term "***Indicated Mineral Resource***" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

The term "***Measured Mineral Resource***" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are established with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

The term "***Modifying Factors***" are 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.

The term "***Mineral Reserve***" is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported.

The term "***Probable Mineral Reserve***" is 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.

The term "***Proven Mineral Reserve***" is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Regarding Presentation of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

The Company reports information regarding mineral properties, mineralization and estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources in accordance with Canadian reporting requirements which are governed by, and utilize definitions required by, NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. These definitions differ from the definitions adopted by the SEC under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act") which are applicable to U.S. companies. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards adopted by the SEC.

Information contained herein that describes Wheaton's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. United States investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in Wheaton's Form 40-F, a copy of which may be obtained from Wheaton or from www.sec.gov/edgar.html.

Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

The following tables set forth the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources (gold, silver, palladium, platinum and/or cobalt) for the mines relating to which the Company has PMPAs, adjusted where applicable to reflect the Company's percentage entitlement to gold, silver, palladium, platinum and/or cobalt produced from such mines, as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. The tables are based on information available to the Company as of the date of this annual information form, and therefore will not reflect updates, if any, after such date. The most current Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources will be available on the Company's website:

Mineral Reserves Attributable to Wheaton Precious Metals (1,2,3,8,41)

		December 31, 2024 (6)										December 31, 2023		
		Proven			Probable			Proven & Probable				Proven & Probable		
Asset	Interest	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Process Recovery (7)	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs
GOLD														
Black Pine Royalty (32)	0.5%	-	-	-	1.5	0.32	0.02	1.5	0.32	0.02	70%	-	-	-
Blackwater (11,27)	8%	23.4	0.74	0.56	0.7	0.80	0.02	24.1	0.74	0.57	91%	24.1	0.74	0.57
Cangrejos (11,31)	6.6%	-	-	-	43.5	0.55	0.76	43.5	0.55	0.76	85%	43.5	0.55	0.76
Constancia	50%	226.0	0.04	0.30	32.5	0.04	0.04	258.5	0.04	0.34	61%	273.9	0.05	0.43
Copper World Complex (21)	100%	319.4	0.03	0.27	65.7	0.02	0.04	385.1	0.02	0.31	60%	385.1	0.02	0.31
Curraghinalt (11,33)	3.05%	0.002	9.14	0.001	0.4	6.43	0.08	0.4	6.45	0.08	94%	0.4	6.45	0.08
DeLamar Royalty(37)	1.5%	0.166	0.46	0.002	1.2	0.39	0.02	1.4	0.40	0.02	72%	1.4	0.40	0.02
El Domo (11,29)	50%	1.6	2.83	0.14	1.7	2.23	0.12	3.2	2.52	0.26	53%	-	-	-
Fenix (11,26)	22%	8.3	0.50	0.13	6.8	0.45	0.10	15.1	0.48	0.23	75%	15.1	0.48	0.23
Goose (11,30)	2.78%	-	-	-	0.3	6.82	0.07	0.3	6.82	0.07	93%	0.5	5.97	0.10
Kone (11,38)	19.5%	-	-	-	26.7	0.72	0.62	26.7	0.72	0.62	89%	26.7	0.72	0.62
Kudz Ze Kayah (11,34)	7.27%	-	-	-	1.1	1.32	0.05	1.1	1.32	0.05	64%	1.1	1.32	0.05
Kurmuk (11,39)	6.7%	1.5	1.51	0.07	2.6	1.35	0.11	4.1	1.41	0.18	92%	4.1	1.41	0.18
Kutcho (12)	100%	6.8	0.37	0.08	10.6	0.39	0.13	17.4	0.38	0.21	41%	17.4	0.38	0.21
Marathon (11,28)	100%	111.6	0.07	0.26	12.3	0.06	0.03	123.8	0.07	0.28	71%	124.2	0.07	0.28
Marmato (11,15)	10.5%	0.2	4.31	0.03	3.0	3.07	0.30	3.2	3.16	0.33	90%	3.3	3.16	0.33
Mt Todd Royalty (11,36)	1%	0.7	0.84	0.02	1.7	0.75	0.04	2.4	0.77	0.06	91.5%	2.4	0.77	0.06
Platreef (11,35)	62.5%	-	-	-	72.3	0.29	0.67	72.3	0.29	0.67	79%	69.8	0.30	0.67
Salobo (10)	75%	194.3	0.37	2.31	599.0	0.34	6.54	793.2	0.35	8.85	72%	816.7	0.35	9.24
San Dimas (14)	25%	0.3	3.16	0.03	0.5	2.63	0.04	0.8	2.84	0.07	95.6%	0.9	3.11	0.09
Santo Domingo (11,25)	100%	125.9	0.07	0.28	293.5	0.04	0.33	419.4	0.05	0.61	56%	392.3	0.04	0.51
Stillwater (13)	100%	9.5	0.34	0.10	35.1	0.37	0.41	44.5	0.36	0.52	69%	60.4	0.37	0.72
Sudbury (11)	70%	7.7	0.34	0.08	20.3	0.23	0.15	28.0	0.26	0.24	75%	28.4	0.27	0.25
TOTAL GOLD				**4.68**			**10.68**			**15.36**				**15.70**
SILVER														
Aljustrel (19)	100%	6.1	44.5	8.7	18.2	43.0	25.2	24.3	43.4	33.9	26%	35.5	44.5	50.7
Antamina (10,11,18)	33.75%													
Copper		66.7	8.1	17.4	64.0	9.4	19.3	130.6	8.7	36.7	75%	53.7	7.9	13.7
Copper-Zinc		16.9	18.1	9.8	38.1	19.2	23.5	55.0	18.8	33.3	75%	22.6	17.0	12.4
Blackwater (11,27)	50%	165.2	5.8	30.7	4.7	5.8	0.9	169.9	5.8	31.6	61%	166.5	5.8	31.0
Constancia	100%	451.9	2.6	38.4	65.0	1.8	3.7	516.9	2.5	42.1	70%	547.7	2.7	47.3
Copper World Complex (21)	100%	319.4	5.7	58.3	65.7	4.3	9.1	385.1	5.4	67.4	75.5%	385.1	5.4	67.4
Cozamin (11,20)	50%													
Copper		-	-	-	3.5	41.8	4.7	3.5	41.8	4.7	86%	3.9	42.9	5.4
Zinc		-	-	-	0.5	50.9	0.9	0.5	50.9	0.9	60%	0.5	50.9	0.9
DeLamar Royalty (37)	1.5%	0.2	23.3	0.1	1.2	16.5	0.6	1.4	17.3	0.8	37%	1.4	17.3	0.8
El Domo (11,29)	75.0%	2.4	41.4	3.1	2.5	49.7	4.0	4.9	45.7	7.1	63%	-	-	-
Kudz Ze Kayah (11,34)	7.21%	-	-	-	1.1	137.5	4.8	1.1	137.5	4.8	86%	1.1	137.5	4.8
Kutcho (12)	100%	6.8	24.5	5.4	10.6	30.1	10.2	17.4	27.9	15.6	46%	17.4	27.9	15.6
Los Filos (11,40)	100%	13.0	4.2	1.8	57.8	6.0	11.1	70.7	5.6	12.8	10%	118.2	6.7	25.6
Marmato (11,15)	100%	2.1	16.4	1.1	27.6	5.3	4.7	29.7	6.1	5.8	34%	30.2	6.1	5.9
Mineral Park	100%	93.2	2.4	7.3	95.0	2.4	7.3	188.3	2.4	14.6	61%	183.7	2.5	14.6
Neves-Corvo	100%													
Copper		2.7	31.9	2.7	17.4	31.6	17.7	20.1	31.6	20.5	24%	21.2	33.0	22.5
Zinc		4.1	67.4	8.8	14.6	60.7	28.6	18.7	62.2	37.4	30%	21.6	63.2	43.8
Peñasquito (10)	25%	24.6	34.2	27.1	39.5	28.5	36.2	64.2	30.7	63.3	82%	72.8	33.4	78.2
San Dimas (14)	25%	0.3	253.2	2.6	0.5	240.5	3.8	0.8	245.5	6.4	92.6%	0.9	259.7	7.6
Zinkgruvan	100%													
Zinc		3.9	65.0	8.2	7.4	83.0	19.6	11.3	76.7	27.8	83%	11.0	73.6	26.1
Copper		1.4	32.7	1.4	0.2	35.2	0.2	1.6	33.1	1.7	70%	1.4	35.0	1.6
TOTAL SILVER				**232.9**			**236.3**			**469.2**				**475.7**
PALLADIUM														
Platreef (11,35)	5.25%	-	-	-	5.7	1.9	0.35	5.7	1.9	0.35	87%	5.5	2.0	0.35
Stillwater (11,13)	4.5%	0.3	10.2	0.10	1.1	10.4	0.38	1.4	10.3	0.48	90%	1.6	10.6	0.55
TOTAL PALLADIUM				**0.10**			**0.73**			**0.83**				**0.90**
PLATINUM														
Marathon (11,28)	22%	25.4	0.2	0.17	2.8	0.2	0.01	28.2	0.2	0.18	76%	28.1	0.2	0.18
Platreef (11,35)	5.25%	-	-	-	5.7	1.9	0.34	5.7	1.9	0.34	87%	5.5	1.9	0.34
TOTAL PLATINUM				**0.17**			**0.35**			**0.52**				**0.52**
COBALT														
Voisey's Bay (11,22)	42.4%	5.9	0.10	13.6	6.5	0.12	17.0	12.4	0.11	30.6	84%	13.2	0.11	32.3
TOTAL COBALT				**13.6**			**17.0**			**30.6**				**32.3**

Mineral Resources Attributable to Wheaton Precious Metals (1,2,3,4,5,9,41)

December 31, 2024 (6)

		Measured			Indicated			Measured & Indicated			Inferred		
Asset	**Interest**	**Tonnage Mt**	**Grade g/t / %**	**Contained Moz / Mlbs**	**Tonnage Mt**	**Grade g/t / %**	**Contained Moz / Mlbs**	**Tonnage Mt**	**Grade g/t / %**	**Contained Moz / Mlbs**	**Tonnage Mt**	**Grade g/t / %**	**Contained Moz / Mlbs**
GOLD													
Black Pine Royalty (32)	0.5%	-	-	-	0.5	0.32	0.01	0.5	0.32	0.01	0.5	0.23	0.004
Blackwater (11,27)	8%	4.1	0.35	0.05	6.4	0.49	0.10	10.5	0.44	0.15	0.7	0.45	0.01
Brewery Creek Royalty (24)	2%	0.3	1.06	0.01	0.5	1.02	0.02	0.8	1.03	0.03	1.0	0.88	0.03
Cangrejos (11,31)	6.6%	-	-	-	20.6	0.38	0.25	20.6	0.38	0.25	13.0	0.39	0.16
Constancia	50%	46.4	0.04	0.06	43.5	0.04	0.05	89.8	0.04	0.11	20.5	0.07	0.05
Copper World Complex (21)	100%	424.0	0.02	0.30	191.0	0.02	0.10	615.0	0.02	0.40	192.0	0.01	0.08
Cotabambas (12,23)	25%	-	-	-	126.8	0.20	0.82	126.8	0.20	0.82	105.9	0.17	0.57
Curraghinalt (11,33)	3.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	12.24	0.07
DeLamar Royalty (37)	1.5%	0.1	0.27	0.001	1.0	0.21	0.01	1.0	0.21	0.01	0.4	0.25	0.003
El Domo (11,29)	50%	-	-	-	1.2	1.63	0.06	1.2	1.63	0.06	0.4	1.62	0.02
Fenix (11,26)	22%	2.4	0.34	0.03	8.5	0.34	0.09	10.9	0.34	0.12	3.2	0.33	0.03
Goose (11,30)	2.78%	-	-	-	0.1	4.31	0.01	0.1	4.31	0.01	0.2	7.54	0.04
Kone (11,38)	19.5%	-	-	-	3.5	0.40	0.05	3.5	0.40	0.05	1.4	0.50	0.02
Kudz Ze Kayah (11,34)	7.27%	-	-	-	0.2	1.64	0.01	0.2	1.64	0.01	0.04	1.18	0.002
Kurmuk (11,39)	6.7%	0.2	1.30	0.01	0.5	1.35	0.02	0.6	1.34	0.03	0.4	1.62	0.02
Kutcho (12)	100%	0.4	0.20	0.003	5.0	0.38	0.06	5.4	0.37	0.06	12.9	0.25	0.10
Marathon (11,28)	100%	30.4	0.06	0.06	44.9	0.06	0.08	77.3	0.06	0.15	20.0	0.04	0.03
Marmato (11,15)	10.5%	0.1	5.04	0.01	1.7	2.28	0.13	1.8	2.40	0.14	1.9	2.43	0.15
Metates Royalty (17)	0.5%	0.2	0.86	0.004	4.5	0.56	0.08	4.6	0.57	0.08	0.7	0.47	0.01
Mt Todd Royalty (11,36)	1%	0.004	1.15	0.0001	0.1	1.50	0.01	0.1	1.49	0.01	0.4	0.77	0.01
Platreef (11,35)	62.5%	-	-	-	7.7	0.26	0.07	7.7	0.26	0.07	15.8	0.26	0.13
Salobo (10)	75%	16.8	0.17	0.09	396.8	0.24	3.01	413.6	0.23	3.10	204.0	0.29	1.87
San Dimas (14)	25%	0.2	4.01	0.03	0.4	1.60	0.02	0.6	2.49	0.05	1.3	2.89	0.12
Santo Domingo (11,25)	100%	2.0	0.02	0.001	72.3	0.03	0.07	74.3	0.03	0.07	154.1	0.03	0.13
Stillwater (13)	100%	16.3	0.37	0.20	18.8	0.35	0.21	35.1	0.36	0.40	91.2	0.39	1.14
Sudbury (11)	70%	4.0	0.70	0.09	4.3	0.23	0.03	8.2	0.45	0.12	1.1	0.40	0.01
Toroparu (12,16)	10%	4.2	1.45	0.20	7.3	1.46	0.34	11.5	1.45	0.54	2.1	1.71	0.12
TOTAL GOLD				**1.13**			**5.70**			**6.84**			**4.95**
SILVER													
Aljustrel (19)	100%	16.6	46.4	24.7	18.5	41.8	24.9	35.1	44.0	49.6	26.8	42.4	36.4
Antamina (10,11,18)	33.75%												
Copper		29.0	6.5	6.1	50.6	8.6	14.0	79.7	7.8	20.1	206.8	9.1	60.7
Copper-Zinc		6.1	25.9	5.1	19.9	17.5	11.2	26.0	19.5	16.3	82.8	15.6	41.4
Blackwater (11,27)	50%	33.7	4.7	5.1	52.9	8.7	14.8	86.6	7.1	19.9	5.6	12.8	2.3
Constancia	100%	92.7	2.2	6.7	86.9	2.2	6.3	179.6	2.2	12.9	40.9	3.7	4.8
Copper World Complex (21)	100%	424.0	4.1	55.9	191.0	3.5	21.5	615.0	3.9	77.4	192.0	3.1	19.1
Cotabambas (12,23)	100%	-	-	-	507.3	2.4	39.5	507.3	2.4	39.5	423.6	2.5	34.5
Cozamin (11,20)	50%												
Copper		0.2	53.8	0.3	4.1	40.0	5.2	4.2	40.6	5.5	2.8	41.9	3.8
Zinc		-	-	-	1.3	36.4	1.5	1.3	36.4	1.5	1.7	33.8	1.8
DeLamar Royalty (37)	1.5%	0.1	12.9	0.03	1.0	10.0	0.3	1.0	10.2	0.3	0.4	8.4	0.1
El Domo (11,29)	75%	-	-	-	1.8	38.4	2.2	1.8	38.4	2.2	0.7	31.6	0.7
Kudz Ze Kayah (11,34)	7.21%	-	-	-	0.2	186.4	1.4	0.2	186.4	1.4	0.04	143.4	0.2
Kutcho (12)	100%	0.4	28.0	0.4	5.0	25.7	4.1	5.4	25.9	4.5	12.9	20.0	8.3
Loma de La Plata	12.5%	-	-	-	3.6	169.0	19.8	3.6	169.0	19.8	0.2	76.0	0.4
Marmato (11,15)	100%	0.7	25.3	0.6	16.3	6.0	3.1	17.0	6.8	3.7	17.8	3.2	1.8
Metates Royalty (17)	0.5%	0.2	18.2	0.1	4.5	14.2	2.0	4.6	14.3	2.1	0.7	13.2	0.3
Mineral Park	100%	45.0	2.0	2.8	377.3	2.1	25.0	422.3	2.0	27.8	382.7	1.2	14.8
Neves-Corvo	100%												
Copper		5.1	48.6	7.9	30.1	48.9	47.3	35.2	48.8	55.3	21.1	25.3	17.2
Zinc		9.6	61.7	19.1	35.0	57.6	64.9	44.7	58.5	84.0	4.0	56.8	7.3
Peñasquito (10)	25%	12.1	27.2	10.5	40.8	24.8	32.6	52.8	25.4	43.1	5.3	25.4	4.3
Pascua-Lama	25%	10.7	57.2	19.7	97.9	52.2	164.4	108.6	52.7	184.1	3.8	17.8	2.2
San Dimas (14)	25%	0.2	291.8	2.2	0.4	161.2	2.0	0.6	209.5	4.2	1.3	249.9	10.7
Stratoni	100%	-	-	-	1.4	151.7	6.8	1.4	151.7	6.8	1.8	166.5	9.7
Toroparu (12,16)	50%	21.2	1.8	1.2	36.3	1.2	1.4	57.5	1.4	2.7	10.6	0.8	0.3
Zinkgruvan	100%												
Zinc		3.6	88.1	10.3	3.8	68.9	8.4	7.4	78.3	18.7	14.5	100.0	46.8
Copper		0.9	33.7	1.0	0.3	37.5	0.3	1.2	34.6	1.3	0.2	30.0	0.2
TOTAL SILVER				**179.6**			**525.0**			**704.6**			**330.1**
PALLADIUM													
Platreef (11,35)	5.25%	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.5	1.5	0.02
Stillwater (11,13)	4.5%	0.2	11.0	0.06	0.2	9.6	0.06	0.4	10.3	0.12	0.9	10.9	0.32
TOTAL PALLADIUM				**0.06**			**0.07**			**0.13**			**0.34**
PLATINUM													
Marathon (11,28)	22%	7.6	0.1	0.04	10.5	0.1	0.04	18.1	0.1	0.08	4.5	0.1	0.01
Platreef (11,35)	5.25%	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.5	1.4	0.02
TOTAL PLATINUM				**0.04**			**0.06**			**0.09**			**0.04**
COBALT													
Voisey's Bay (11,22)	42.4%	0.5	0.06	0.6	0.4	0.07	0.6	0.9	0.06	1.2	2.8	0.12	7.4
TOTAL COBALT				**0.6**			**0.6**			**1.2**			**7.4**

Notes on Mineral Reserves & Mineral Resources:

(1) All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), or the 2012 Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

(2) Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported above in millions of metric tonnes ("Mt"), grams per metric tonne ("g/t") for gold, silver, palladium and platinum, percent ("%") for cobalt, millions of ounces ("Moz") for gold, silver, palladium and platinum and millions of pounds ("Mlbs") for cobalt.

(3) Qualified persons ("QPs"), as defined by the NI 43-101, for the technical information contained in this document (including the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates) are:

a. Neil Burns, M.Sc., P.Geo. (Vice President, Technical Services); and

b. Ryan Ulansky, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. (Vice President, Engineering),

both employees of the Company (the "Company's QPs").

(4) The Mineral Resources reported in the above tables are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. The Aljustrel mines, Blackwater project, Cangrejos project, Cozamin mine, El Domo project, Curraghinalt project, Fenix project, Goose project, Kudz Ze Kayah project, Kutcho project, Marathon project, Neves-Corvo mine, Platreef project, San Dimas mine, Santo Domingo project and Zinkgruvan mine report Mineral Resources inclusive of Mineral Reserves. The Company's QPs have made the exclusive Mineral Resource estimates for these mines based on average mine recoveries and dilution.

(5) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

(6) Other than as detailed below, Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported as of December 31, 2024 based on information available to the Company as of the date of this document, and therefore will not reflect updates, if any, after such date.

a. Mineral Resources for Aljustrel's Feitais, Moinho and São João mines are reported as of December 31, 2023, and the Estação project as of September 2022. Mineral Reserves for Feitais, Moinho and Estação are reported as of December 31, 2023.

b. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Black Pine project are reported as of June 1, 2024.

c. Mineral Resources for the Blackwater project are reported as of May 5, 2020 and Mineral Reserves as of September 10, 2021.

d. Mineral Resources for the Brewery Creek project are reported as of May 31, 2020.

e. Mineral Resources for the Cangrejos project are reported as of January 30, 2023 and Mineral Reserves as of March 30, 2023.

f. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Copper World Complex project are reported as of July 1, 2023.

g. Mineral Resources for the Cotabambas project are reported as of November 20, 2023.

h. Mineral Resources for the El Domo project are reported as of October 26, 2021 and Mineral Reserves as of October 22, 2021.

i. Mineral Resources for the Curraghinalt project are reported as of May 10, 2018 and Mineral Reserves as of February 25, 2022.

j. Mineral Resources for the DeLamar project are reported as of August 25, 2023 and Mineral Reserves as of January 24, 2022.

k. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Fenix project are reported as of October 16, 2023.

l. Mineral Resources for the Koné project are reported as of December 19, 2023 and Mineral Reserves as of January 15, 2024.

m. Mineral Resources for the Kudz Ze Kayah project are reported as of May 31, 2017 and Mineral Reserves as of June 30, 2019.

n. Mineral Resources for the Kutcho project are reported as of July 30, 2021 and Mineral Reserves are reported as of November 8, 2021.

o. Mineral Resources for the Loma de La Plata project are reported as of May 20, 2009.

p. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Los Filos mine are reported as of June 30, 2022.

q. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Marathon project are reported as of November 1, 2024.

r. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Marmato mine are reported as of June 30, 2022.

s. Mineral Resources for the Metates royalty are reported as of January 28, 2023.

t. Mineral Resources for the Mineral Park project are reported as of January 31, 2025 and Mineral Reserves as of February 10, 2025.

u. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Platreef project are reported as of February 15, 2025.

v. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Santo Domingo project are reported as of March 31, 2024.

w. Mineral Resources for the Stratoni mine are reported as of September 30, 2024.

x. Mineral Resources for the Toroparu project are reported as of February 10, 2023.

(7) Process recoveries are the Company's estimated average percentage of gold, silver, palladium, platinum, or cobalt in a saleable product (doré or concentrate) recovered from mined ore at the applicable site process plants.

(8) Mineral Reserves are estimated using appropriate process and mine recovery rates, dilution, operating costs and the following commodity prices:

a. Aljustrel mine – 2.5% zinc cut-off for the Feitais and Moinho mines and the Estação project.

b. Antamina mine - $6,000 per hour of mill operation cut-off assuming $3.54 per pound copper, $1.15 per pound zinc, $11.10 per pound molybdenum and $21.46 per ounce silver.

c. Black Pine – 0.1 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,650 per ounce gold.

d. Blackwater project – NSR cut-off of Cdn $13.00 per tonne assuming $1,400 per ounce gold and $15.00 per ounce silver.

e. Cangrejos project - declining NSR cut-offs of between $23.00 and $7.76 per tonne assuming $1,500 per ounce gold, $3.00 per pound copper and $18.00 per ounce silver.

f. Constancia mine – NSR cut-off of $6.40 per tonne for Pampacancha and $7.30 per tonne for Constancia assuming $1,900 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $4.15 per pound copper and $15.00 per pound molybdenum.

g. Copper World Complex project – $4.00 per pound copper, $12.00 per pound molybdenum, $23.00 per ounce silver and $1,650 per ounce gold.

h. Cozamin mine - NSR cut-off of $60.54 per tonne for long-hole and $65.55 per tonne for cut and fill for MNV and MNFWZ, and $82.78 per tonne for both mining methods at MNV West, assuming $3.55 per pound copper for MNV and MNFWZ and $3.75 per pound for MNV West, $20.00 per ounce silver, $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

i. Curraghinalt project - 3.0 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,200 per ounce gold.

j. DeLamar project – NSR cut-offs of $3.55 and $3.65 per tonne for Florida Mountain and DeLamar oxide leach and $4.20 and $4.65 per tonne for Florida Mountain and DeLamar mixed leach, all assuming $1,650 per ounce gold and $21.00 per ounce silver.

k. Fenix project – 0.235 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1.650 per ounce gold.

l. El Domo project - NSR cut-off of $32.99 per tonne assuming $1,630 per ounce gold, $21.00 per ounce silver, $3.31 per pound copper, $0.92 per pound lead and $1.16 per pound zinc.

m. Goose project – 1.65 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 4.64 grams per tonne for underground, assuming $1,750 per ounce gold.

n. Koné project – gold grade cut-offs ranging from 0.19 to 0.49 grams per tonne assuming $1,550 per ounce gold.

o. Kudz Ze Kayah project - NSR cut-off of Cdn$29.30 per tonne for open pit and Cdn$173.23 per tonne for underground assuming $1,310 per ounce gold, $18.42 per ounce silver, $3.08 per pound copper, $0.94 per pound lead and $1.10 per pound zinc.

p. Kurmuk project - gold grade cut-offs ranging from 0.30 to 0.45 grams per tonne assuming $1,500 per ounce gold.

q. Kutcho project – NSR cut-offs of Cdn $38.40 per tonne for oxide ore and Cdn $55.00 per tonne for sulfide for the open pit and Cdn $129.45 per tonne for the underground assuming $3.50 per pound copper, $1.15 per pound zinc, $20.00 per ounce silver and $1,600 per ounce gold.

r. Los Filos mine – Variable breakeven cut-offs for the open pits depending on process destination and metallurgical recoveries and NSR cut-offs of $65.80 - $96.60 per tonne for the underground mines, assuming $1,450 per ounce gold and $18.00 per ounce silver.

s. Marathon project - NSR cut-off of Cdn $16.00 per tonne assuming $1,525 per ounce palladium, $950 per ounce platinum, $4.00 per pound copper, $2,000 per ounce gold and $24.00 per ounce silver.

t. Marmato mine – 2.05 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Upper Mine and 1.62 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Lower Mine, all assuming $1,500 per ounce gold.

u. Mineral Park project - NSR cut-off of $10.47 per tonne assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $19.00 per pound molybdenum and $21.50 per ounce silver.

v. Mt Todd project – 0.35 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Batman deposit and zero cut-off for the Heap Leach, assuming $1,600 per ounce gold.

w. Neves-Corvo mine – NSR cut-offs ranging from EUR 60 to 80 per tonne depending on area and mining method for both the copper and zinc Mineral Reserves assuming $3.85 per pound copper, $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

x. Peñasquito mine - $1,700 per ounce gold, $20.00 per ounce silver, $0.90 per pound lead and $1.20 per pound zinc.

y. Platreef project - declining NSR cut-offs of between $155 and $80 per tonne assuming $1,600 per ounce platinum, $815 per ounce palladium, $1,300 per ounce gold, $1,500 per ounce rhodium, $8.90 per pound nickel and $3.00 per pound copper.

z. Salobo mine – 0.25% copper equivalent cut-off assuming $1,525 per ounce gold and $3.52 per pound copper.

aa. San Dimas mine – $2,200 per ounce gold and $26.00 per ounce silver.

bb. Santo Domingo project – NSR cut-off of $9.77 per tonne assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $1,400 per ounce gold and $69 to $115 per tonne iron.

cc. Stillwater mines - combined platinum and palladium cut-off of 11.1 grams per tonne for Stillwater and 8.8 grams per tonne for East Boulder assuming $1,172 per ounce 2E PGM prices.

dd. Sudbury mines - $1,450 per ounce gold, $8.16 per pound nickel, $3.40 per pound copper, $1,200 per ounce platinum, $1,400 per ounce palladium and $22.68 per pound cobalt.

ee. Voisey's Bay mines – NSR cut-offs of Cdn $28.35 per tonne for Discovery Hill Open Pit, Cdn$230 to $250 per tonne for Reid Brook and Cdn$210 to $250 per tonne for Eastern Deeps all assuming $3.40 per pound copper, $8.16 per pound nickel and $22.68 per pound cobalt.

ff. Zinkgruvan mine – NSR cut-offs ranging from SEK 1,100 to 1,350 per tonne depending on area and mining method for both the zinc and lead Mineral Reserves and SEK 1,120 per tonne for the copper Mineral Reserves assuming $3.85 per pound copper and $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

(9) Mineral Resources are estimated using appropriate recovery rates and the following commodity prices:

a. Aljustrel mine – 2.5% zinc cut-off for Feitais, Moinho and St João mines and the Estação project.

b. Antamina mine - $6,000 per hour of mill operation cut-off for the open pit and $53.80 per tonne NSR cut-off for the undergound, both assuming $3.50 per pound copper, $1.25 per pound zinc, $13.30 per pound molybdenum and $24.63 per ounce silver.

c. Black Pine – 0.1 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $2,000 per ounce gold.

d. Blackwater project – 0.2 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off assuming $1,400 per ounce gold and $15.00 per ounce silver.

e. Brewery Creek project – 0.37 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,500 per ounce gold.

f. Cangrejos project - 0.25 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off assuming $1,600 per ounce gold, $3.50 per pound copper, $11.00 per pound molybdenum and $21.00 per ounce silver.

g. Constancia mine – NSR cut-off of $6.40 per tonne for open pit and 0.65% copper cut-off for underground, both assuming $1,900 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $4.15 per pound copper and $12.00 per pound molybdenum.

h. Copper World Complex project – 0.1% copper cut-off and an oxidation ratio of lower than 50%, assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $12.00 per pound molybdenum, $22.00 per ounce silver, and $1,650 per ounce gold.

i. Cotabambas project – 0.15% copper equivalent cut-off assuming $1,850 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $4.25 per pound copper and $20.00 per pound molybdenum.

j. Cozamin mine – NSR cut-off of $59.00 per tonne assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $22.00 per ounce silver, $1.00 per pound lead and $1.35 per pound zinc.

k. Curraghinalt project – 5.0 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,200 per ounce gold.

l. DeLamar project – 0.17 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off for oxide leach and mixed leach and 0.1 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off for stockpile, all assuming $1,800 per ounce gold and $21.00 per ounce silver.

m. El Domo project - NSR cut-off of $29.00 per tonne for the open pit and $105 per tonne for the underground assuming $1,800 per ounce gold, $24.00 per ounce silver, $4.00 per pound copper, $1.05 per pound lead and $1.30 per pound zinc.

n. Fenix project – 0.15 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,800 per ounce gold.

o. Goose project - 0.9 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 2.2 grams per tonne for underground for all deposits, assuming $2,100 per ounce gold.

p. Koné project - 0.2 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Koné deposit and 0.5 grams per tonne for the Gbongogo deposit, both assuming a gold price of $1,800 per ounce.

q. Kudz Ze Kayah project – NSR cut-off of Cdn$25 per tonne for open pit and Cdn$95 per tonne for underground assuming $1,300 per ounce gold, $20.00 per ounce silver, $3.50 per pound copper, $1.05 per pound lead and $1.50 per pound zinc.

r. Kurmuk project - gold grade cut-off of 0.5 grams per tonne assuming a gold price of $1,800 per ounce.

s. Kutcho project – 0.45% copper equivalent cut-off for the Main open pit and underground copper equivalent cut-offs of 1.05%, 0.95% and 1.05% for Main, Esso and Sumac respectively, all assuming $3.50 per pound copper, $1.15 per pound zinc, $20.00 per ounce silver and $1,600 per ounce gold.

t. Loma de La Plata project – 50 grams per tonne silver equivalent cut-off assuming $12.50 per ounce silver and $0.50 per pound lead.

u. Marathon project – NSR cut-off of Cdn $13.60 per tonne for the Marathon project assuming $1,550 per ounce palladium, $1,100 per ounce platinum, $4.25 per pound copper, $2,300 per ounce gold and $27.00 per ounce silver. NSR cut-off of Cdn $13.00 per tonne for the Sally and Geordie projects assuming $1,600 per ounce palladium, $900 per ounce platinum, $3.00 per pound copper, $1,500 per ounce gold and $18.00 per ounce silver.

v. Marmato mine – 1.8 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Upper Mine and 1.3 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Lower Mine, all assuming $1,700 per ounce gold.

w. Metates royalty – 0.26 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off assuming $1,600 per ounce gold and $20.00 per ounce silver.

x. Mineral Park project – NSR cut-off of $8.82 per tonne assuming $4.25 per pound copper, $21.00 per pound molybdenum and $27.00 per ounce silver.

y. Mt Todd project – 0.4 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Batman and Quigleys deposits and zero cut-off for Heap Leach, assuming $1,300 per ounce gold.

z. Neves-Corvo mine – 1.0% copper cut-off for the copper Mineral Resource and 4.5% zinc cut-off for the zinc Mineral Resource.

aa. Pascua-Lama project – $1,700 per ounce gold, $21.00 per ounce silver and $3.75 per pound copper.

bb. Peñasquito mine - $2,000 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $1.00 per pound lead and $1.30 per pound zinc.

cc. Platreef project - 2.0 grams per tonne 3PE + Au (platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold) cut-off assuming $1,200 per ounce platinum, $1,130 per ounce palladium, $2,170 per ounce gold, $5,000 per ounce rhodium, $8.50 per pound nickel and $4.25 per pound copper.

dd. Salobo mine – 0.25% copper equivalent cut-off assuming $1,525 per ounce gold and $4.09 per pound copper.

ee. San Dimas mine – NSR cut-off of $174 per tonne assuming $2,400 per ounce gold and $28.00 per ounce silver.

ff. Santo Domingo project – NSR cut-off of $9.85 per tonne assuming $4.10 per pound copper, $1,600 per ounce gold and $95 to $140 per tonne iron.

gg. Stillwater mines – combined platinum and palladium cut-off of 9.7 grams per tonne for Stillwater and 7.2 grams per tonne for East Boulder assuming $1,350 per ounce 2E PGM prices.

hh. Stratoni mine – NSR cut-off of $200 per tonne assuming $2.75 per pound copper, $0.91 per pound lead, $1.04 per pound zinc and $17.00 per ounce silver.

ii. Sudbury mines - $1,000 to $1,950 per ounce gold, $6.07 to $8.53 per pound nickel, $2.77 to $4.31 per pound copper, $1,124 to $1,350 per ounce platinum, $925 to $1,450 per ounce palladium and $20.41 to $25.54 per pound cobalt.

jj. Toroparu project – 0.50 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 1.5 grams per tonne for underground assuming $1,650 per ounce gold.

kk. Voisey's Bay mines – NSR cut-off of Cdn $28.35 per tonne for Discovery Hill Open Pit and Cdn$230 to $250 per tonne for Reid Brook and Cdn$210 to $250 per tonne for Discovery Hill Underground, all assuming $3.40 per pound copper, $8.16 per pound nickel and $22.68 per pound cobalt.

ll. Zinkgruvan mine – NSR cut-offs ranging from SEK 900 to 1,150 per tonne depending on area and mining method for the zinc Mineral Resources and NSR cut-off of SEK 900 per tonne for the copper Mineral Resources assuming $4.43 per pound copper and $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

(10) The scientific and technical information in these tables regarding the Antamina, Peñasquito and Salobo mines was sourced by the Company from the following filed documents:
   a. Antamina – Teck Resources Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR on February 19, 2025.
   b. Peñasquito – Newmont's December 31, 2024 Resources and Reserves press release dated February 20, 2025 and
   c. Salobo – Vale has filed a technical report summary for the Salobo Mine, which is available on Edgar at www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/0000917851/000110465922040322/tm2210823d1_6k.htm.

   The Company QP's have approved this partner disclosed scientific and technical information in respect of the Company's Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the Antamina mine, Peñasquito mine and Salobo mine.

(11) The Company's attributable Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Antamina silver interest, Cozamin silver interest, Los Filos silver interest, Marmato gold and silver interests, Santo Domingo gold interest, Blackwater gold and silver interests, Marathon gold and platinum interests, Sudbury gold interest, Fenix gold interest, Goose gold interest, El Domo gold and silver interests, Stillwater palladium interest, Cangrejos gold interest, Curraghinalt gold interest, Kudz Ze Kayah gold and silver interests, Platreef gold, palladium and platinum interests, Mt Todd royalty, Koné gold interest, Kurmuk gold interest and Voisey's Bay cobalt interest have been constrained to the production expected for the various contracts.

(12) The Company has the option in the Early Deposit agreements, to terminate the agreement following the delivery of a feasibility study or if feasibility study has not been delivered within a required time frame.

(13) The Stillwater PMPA provides that effective July 1, 2018, Sibanye-Stillwater will deliver 100% of the gold production for the life of the mines and 4.5% of palladium production until 375,000 ounces are delivered, 2.25% of palladium production until a further 175,000 ounces are delivered and 1.0% of the palladium production thereafter for the life of the mines. Attributable palladium Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources have been calculated based upon the 4.5% / 2.25% / 1.0% production entitlements. The Stillwater mine has been in operation since 1986 and the East Boulder mine since 2002. Individual grades for platinum, palladium, gold and rhodium are estimated using ratios applied to the combined platinum plus palladium grades based upon average historic production results provided to the Company as of the date of this document. As such, the Attributable Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve palladium and gold grades for the Stillwater mines have been estimated using the following ratios:
   a. Stillwater mine: Pd = (Pt + Pd) / (1/3.51 + 1) and Au = (Pd + Pt) x 0.0238
   b. East Boulder mine: Pd = (Pt + Pd) / (1/3.60 + 1) and Au = (Pd + Pt) x 0.0323

(14) Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1

from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the “70” shall be revised to “50” or “90”, as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the “70” shall be reinstated.

(15) The Marmato PMPA provides that Aris Gold Corp will deliver 10.5% of the gold production until 310,000 ounces are delivered and 5.25% of gold production thereafter, as well as 100% of the silver production until 2.15 million ounces are delivered and 50% of silver production thereafter. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 10.5% / 5.25% basis for gold and 100% / 50% basis for silver.

(16) Under the Company’s Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the Company will be entitled to purchase 10% of the gold production and 50% of the silver production from the Toroparu project for the life of mine.

(17) The Company’s Metates Royalty entitles the Company to a 0.5% net smelter return royalty.

(18) The Antamina PMPA provides that Glencore will deliver silver equal to 33.75% of the silver production until 140 million ounces are delivered and 22.5% of silver production thereafter. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 33.75% / 22.5% basis.

(19) The Company only has the rights to silver contained in concentrates containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine.

(20) The new Cozamin PMPA provides that Capstone will deliver silver equal to 50% of the silver production until 10 million ounces are delivered and 33% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 50% / 33% basis.

(21) The Copper World Complex Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves do not include the Leach material.

(22) The Voisey’s Bay PMPA provides that Vale will deliver 42.4% of the cobalt production until 31 million pounds are delivered to the Company and 21.2% of cobalt production thereafter, for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 42.4% / 21.2% basis.

(23) Under the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement, the Company will be entitled to purchase 100% of the silver production and 25% of the gold production from the Cotabambas project until 90 million silver equivalent ounces have been delivered, at which point the stream will drop to 66.67% of silver production and 16.67% of gold production for the life of mine.

(24) Under the Brewery Creek Royalty, the Company will be entitled to a 2.0% net smelter return royalty for the first 600,000 ounces of gold produced from the Brewery Creek project, above which the NSR will increase to 2.75%. Victoria Gold has the right to repurchase 0.625% of the increased NSR by paying the Company Cdn $2.0 million. Attributable resources have been calculated on the 2.0% / 2.75% basis.

(25) The Santo Domingo PMPA provides that Capstone will deliver gold equal to 100% of the gold production until 285,000 ounces are delivered and 67% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 100% / 67% basis.

(26) The Fenix PMPA provides that Rio2 will deliver gold equal to 22% of the gold production until 130,625 ounces are delivered, then 6% of the gold production until 185,000 ounces are delivered, then 4% of the gold production until 235,000 ounces are delivered and 3.5% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on this 22% / 6% / 4% / 3.5% basis.

(27) The Blackwater Silver and Blackwater Gold PMPAs provide that Artemis will deliver respectively silver and gold equal to (i) 50% of the payable silver production until 17.8 million ounces are delivered and 33% thereafter for the life of the mine, and (ii) 8% of the payable gold production until 464,000 ounces are delivered and 4% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 50% / 33% basis for silver and 8% / 4% basis for gold.

(28) The Marathon PMPA provides that Gen Mining will deliver 100% of the gold production until 150,000 ounces are delivered and 67% thereafter for the life of the mine and 22% of the platinum production until 120,000 ounces are delivered and 15% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 100% / 67% basis for gold and 22% / 15% basis for platinum.

(29) The El Domo PMPA provides that Adventus will deliver silver and gold equal to 75% of the silver production until 4.6 million ounces are delivered and 50% thereafter for the life of the mine and 50% of the gold production until 150,000 ounces are delivered and 33% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 75% / 50% basis for silver and 50% / 33% basis for gold.

(30) In connection with Sabina’s exercise of its option to repurchase 33% of the Goose gold stream on a change in control, the gold delivery obligations under the Goose PMPA with Sabina, a subsidiary of B2Gold, were reduced so that Sabina will deliver gold equal to 2.78% of the gold production until 87,100 ounces are delivered, then 1.44% until 134,000 ounces are delivered and 1.0% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 2.78% / 1.44% / 1.0% basis.

(31) The Cangrejos PMPA provides that Lumina will deliver gold equal to 6.6% of the gold production until 0.7 million ounces are delivered and 4.4% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 6.6% / 4.4% basis.

(32) The Black Pine Royalty provides that the Company will be entitled to a 0.5% net smelter return. Attributable resources have been calculated on the 0.5% basis.

(33) The Curraghinalt PMPA provides that Dalradian will deliver gold equal to 3.05% of the payable gold production until 125,000 ounces of gold are delivered and 1.5% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable gold reserves and resources have been calculated on the 3.05% / 1.5% basis.

(34) The Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA provides that BMC will deliver gold and silver equal to 7.375% of the metal contained in concentrates until 24,338 ounces of gold and 3,193,375 ounces of silver are delivered, then 6.125% until 28,000 ounces of gold and 3,680,803 ounces of silver are delivered, then 5.5% until 42,861 ounces of gold and 5,624,613 ounces of silver are delivered and 6.75% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable gold and silver reserves and resources have been calculated on the 7.375% / 6.125% / 5.5% / 6.75% basis.

(35) The Platreef Gold PMPA provides that Ivanhoe will deliver gold equal to 62.5% of the payable gold production until 218,750 ounces of gold are delivered and 50% until 428,300 ounces of gold are delivered, then 3.125% thereafter for a tail period which will terminate on certain conditions being met. The Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA provides that Ivanhoe will deliver 5.25% of the platinum and palladium until 350,000 ounces are delivered and 3.0% until 485,115 ounces are delivered, then 0.1% for a tail period which will terminate on certain conditions being met. Attributable gold reserves and resources have been calculated on the 62.5% / 50% / 3.125% basis and attributable platinum and palladium on the 5.25% / 3.0% / 0.1% basis.

(36) The Mt Todd Royalty provides that the Company will be entitled to 1.0% of gross revenue until 3.47 million ounces of gold are delivered to an offtaker, then 0.667% of gross revenue for the life of the mine. Attributable gold reserves and resources have been calculated on the 1.0% / 0.667% basis.

(37) The DeLamar Royalty provides that the Company will be entitled to a 1.5% net smelter return on Oxide and Mixed material. Attributable resources and reserves have been calculated on the 1.5% basis.

(38) The Koné PMPA provides that Montage will deliver gold equal to 19.5% of the payable gold production until 400,000 ounces of gold are delivered, then 10.8% until 530,000 ounces are delivered and 5.4% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 19.5% / 10.8% / 5.4% basis.

(39) The Kurmuk PMPA provides that Allied will deliver gold equal to 6.7% of the payable gold production until 220,000 ounces of gold are delivered, then 4.8% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 6.7% / 4.8% basis.

(40) The Los Filos PMPA has a 25-year term and is expected to terminate on October 15, 2029. Attributable reserves have been limited to this term and include only heap leach material as detailed in Equinox's October 2022 technical report for the Los Filos mine.

(41) Precious metals and cobalt are by-product metals at all of the Mining Operations, other than gold at the Marmato mine, Toroparu project, Fenix project, Goose project, Blackwater project, Black Pine project, Curraghinalt project, Mt Todd project, DeLamar project, Koné project and Kurmuk project, silver at the Loma de La Plata zone of the Navidad project and palladium at the Stillwater mines and Platreef project, and therefore, the economic cut off applied to the reporting of precious metals and cobalt reserves and resources will be influenced by changes in the commodity prices of other metals at the mines.

FURTHER DISCLOSURE REGARDING MINERAL PROJECTS ON MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Wheaton considers its mineral stream interests in the Penasquito mine, the Salobo mine and the Antamina mine to be material mining projects for Wheaton for the purposes of NI 43-101. Wheaton will continue to assess the materiality of its mineral stream interests as new streaming interests are acquired or existing mineral streaming interests change their production status. See "*Interests of Experts*" below for further details on scientific and technical information related to these material mining projects contained in this annual information form.

PEÑASQUITO MINE, MEXICO

The Peñasquito mine, wholly owned by Newmont, is an open pit mining operation located in north-central Mexico with a plant to process sulfide ore.

On February 29, 2024, Newmont filed a technical report entitled "Peñasquito Operations Mexico Technical Report Summary" with an effective date of December 31, 2023 (the "Peñasquito Report"). A copy of the Peñasquito Report is available on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1164727/000116472724000016/exhibit961-penasquitoope.htm.

The following description of the Peñasquito mine has been prepared by Wheaton, and is based, in part, on information disclosed in the Peñasquito Report and Newmont's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 available on EDGAR at https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/1164727/000116472725000011/nem-20241231.htm. The Company QP's have approved the disclosure of scientific and technical information in respect of the Peñasquito mine in this annual information form.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Peñasquito mine is wholly owned by Newmont's subsidiary, Newmont Peñasquito. Peñasquito is an open pit operation located in the northeast corner of Zacatecas State, Mexico, approximately 125 miles (200 kilometers) northeast of the city of Zacatecas and is accessible by paved roads with a private airport close to the site. Peñasquito consists of the Peñasco and Chile Colorado open pit mines. Open pit mining commenced in 2007, and commercial production was reached during 2011. The open pits feed a sulfide concentrator (mill). Goldcorp acquired its ownership in the mine in 2006 when it acquired Glamis Gold Ltd. ("Glamis") and Newmont acquired the Peñasquito mine in 2019 in the Newmont Goldcorp transaction.

Peñasquito is comprised of 20 mining concessions for operations comprising 113,231 acres (45,823 hectares) and 60 mining concessions for exploration of 107,456 acres (43,486 hectares). The mining operations are within the Las Peñas, Alfa, La Peña and El Peñasquito concessions. As per Mexican requirements for grant of tenure, the concessions comprising the Project were surveyed by a licensed surveyor. Duty payments for the concessions have been made as required. In Mexico, mining concessions are granted by the Economy Ministry and are considered to be exploitation concessions with a 50-year term. Valid mining concessions can be renewed for an additional 50-year term as long as the mine is active, and the applicant has abided by all appropriate regulations and makes the application within five years prior to the expiration date.

Surface rights in the vicinity of the Chile Colorado and Peñasco open pits are held by three ejidos: Ejido Cedros, Ejido Mazapil, and Ejido Cerro Gordo. Newmont has signed land use agreements with each ejidos, valid through 2035 and 2036, and the relevant private owners. All temporary occupancy (such as land use) agreements are filed with the Public Agrarian Registry and the Public Mining Registry. All required power line and road easements have been granted.

Based on completed applications, a 4.6 Mm^3 water concession was obtained in August 2006 and an additional water concession of 9.1 Mm^3 per year was received in early 2008. A concession title to pump 4.837 Mm^3 was received in November 2008. A concession title to pump an additional 0.450 Mm^3 was obtained in April 2009, and an additional 16.87 Mm^3 concession title was obtained in July 2009.

In January 2011, Peñasquito entered into a 20-year power delivery agreement with a subsidiary of InterGen Servicios Mexico (now Saavi Energia) where Peñasquito agreed to purchase electrical power from a gas-fired electricity generating facility located near San Luis de la Paz, Guanajuato, Mexico. The agreement commenced in August 2015. Power is also supplied by the Mexican Electricity Federal Commission (Comision Federal de Electricidad) at its central power grid through the El Salero-Peñasquito powerline.

Agreements and Royalties

In 2007, the Company acquired 25 percent of the silver produced by the Peñasquito mine over the life of mine for an upfront cash payment of $485 million and a per ounce cash payment of the lesser of $3.90 and the prevailing market price (subject to an inflationary adjustment commencing in 2011), for silver delivered under the contract.

A 2% net smelter return royalty is owed to Royal Gold Inc. from both the Chile Colorado and Peñasco locations of the Peñasquito mine. The Mexican Government levies a 7.5% mining royalty that is imposed on earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. There is also a 0.5% environmental erosion fee payable on precious metals, based on gross revenues. In December 2016, the State of Zacatecas in Mexico approved new environmental taxes ("Ecological Taxes") that became effective January 1, 2017. The Ecological Taxes are calculated based on a predetermined formula and the volume of carbon emissions, as well as other environmental variables, at Peñasquito. Newmont's payment of the Ecological Taxes primarily relates to the volume of carbon emissions at Peñasquito from fixed and mobile sources.

Environment, Permitting and Socio-Economic

Baseline and supporting environmental studies were completed to assess both pre-existing and ongoing site environmental conditions, as well as to support decision-making processes during operations start-up. Characterization studies were completed that included the following: hydrogeology and groundwater quality; aquifer assessments; surface water quality and sediment; metals toxicity and acid mine drainage studies; air and climate; noise and vibration; vegetation; wildlife; conservation area management plan; biomass and carbon fixation studies; land use and resources; and socio-economics.

Environmental monitoring is ongoing at the Peñasquito mine and will continue over the life of the operations. Key monitoring areas include air, water, noise, wildlife, forest resources and waste management.

A closure and reclamation plan was prepared for the mine site, and updated in accordance with applicable laws.

All major permits and approvals are in place to support operations. Where permits have specific terms, renewal applications are made of the relevant regulatory authority as required, prior to the end of the permit term. Newmont monitors the regulatory regime in place at each of its operations and ensures that all permits are updated in line with any regulatory changes.

Public consultation and community assistance and development programs are ongoing.

Newmont, Ejido Cedros and Ejido Mazapil have established trust funds for locally-managed infrastructure, education and health projects. Newmont provides annual funding for these trusts. The communities around the Peñasquito mine also benefit from a number of programs and services provided, or supported, by the Peñasquito mine.

In October 2024, Newmont and the National Union of Mine and Metal Workers of the Mexican Republic agreed on a new Collective Bargaining Agreement for the 2024 to 2026 period.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

There are two access routes to the Peñasquito mine site. The first is via a turnoff from Highway 54 onto the State La Pardita road, then onto the Mazapil to Cedros State road. The second access is via the Salaverna by-pass road from Highway 54 approximately 25 kilometres south of Concepción Del Oro. Within the operations area, access is primarily by gravel roads, and foot trails and tracks. The closest rail link is 100 kilometres to the west. There is a private airport on site and commercial airports in the cities of Saltillo, Zacatecas and Monterrey. Travel from Monterrey/Saltillo is approximately 260 kilometres, about three hours to site. Travel from Zacatecas is approximately 275 kilometres, about 3.5 hours to site.

There is sufficient suitable land available within the Newmont mineral tenure for tailings disposal, mine waste disposal, and mining-related infrastructure, such as the open pit, process plant, workshops and offices. A skilled labour force is available in the region where the Peñasquito mine is located and in the surrounding mining areas of Mexico. Accommodation comprises a 3,421-bed camp with full dining, laundry and recreational facilities. Fuel and supplies are sourced from nearby regional centres such as Monterrey, Monclova, Saltillo and Zacatecas and imports from the United States via Laredo.

The climate is generally dry with precipitation being limited for the most part to a rainy season in the months of June and July. Annual precipitation for the area is approximately 700 millimetres, most of which falls in the rainy season. The Peñasquito mine area can be affected by tropical storms and hurricanes which can result in short-term high precipitation events. Temperatures range between 20 degrees Celsius and 30 degrees Celsius in the summer and zero degrees Celsius to 15 degrees Celsius in the winter. Mining operations are conducted year-round.

The Peñasquito mine is situated in a wide valley bounded to the north by the Sierra El Mascaron and the south by the Sierra Las Bocas. Except for one small outcrop, the area is covered by up to 30 metres of alluvium. The terrain is generally flat, rolling hills; vegetation is mostly scrub, with cactus and coarse grasses. The prevailing elevation of the property is approximately 1,900 metres above sea level.

History

The earliest recorded work in the Peñasquito mine consists of excavation of a shallow shaft and completion of two drill holes in the 1950s. Kennecott Canada Explorations Inc. through its Mexican subsidiary, Minera Kennecott S.A. de C.V. ("Kennecott") acquired initial title to the Peñasquito mine and commenced exploration in 1994. Regional geochemical and geophysical surveys were undertaken in the period 1994 to 1997. This work led to the early discovery of two large, mineralized diatreme breccia bodies, the Outcrop (Peñasco) and Azul Breccias.

In 1998, Western Copper Holdings Ltd. ("Western Copper") acquired a 100% interest in the Peñasquito mine from Kennecott. Exploration efforts were focused on the Chile Colorado zone and the Azul Breccia pipe targets. Western Copper optioned the property to Minera Hochschild S.A. ("Hochschild") in 2000. Hochschild completed core drilling into the Chile Colorado anomaly, but subsequently returned the property to Western Copper. From 2002 to 2009, Western Copper completed additional core and reverse circulation drill holes and undertook a scoping-level study, a pre-feasibility study, and a feasibility study in 2003, 2004, and 2005 respectively. The feasibility study was updated in 2006. Under the assumptions in the studies, the Peñasquito mine returned positive economics. In 2003, Western Copper underwent a name change to Western Silver Corporation ("Western Silver"). Glamis acquired Western Silver in May 2006, and Goldcorp subsequently acquired the combined company in November 2006.

During 2005, a drill rig was used to perform geotechnical field investigations to support the design of the heap leach facility, waste rock piles, tailings impoundment and process plant. Standard penetration tests were performed. Construction in the Peñasquito mine commenced in 2007. In October 2009, the first lead and zinc concentrates were produced and concentrate shipment to smelters commenced with first sales recorded in November 2009.

Newmont acquired Goldcorp in 2019 and became the Peñasquito mine operator. Newmont has continued mining operations, and has conducted additional metallurgical test work, internal mining studies, and core and RC drill programs in support of mine area and regional exploration activities.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

Deposits currently mined within the Peñasquito mine operations are considered to be examples of breccia pipe deposits developed as a result of intrusion-related hydrothermal activity.

Regional Geology

The regional geology of the operations area is dominated by Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, which are intruded by Tertiary stocks of intermediate composition (granodiorite and quartz monzonite), and overlain by Tertiary terrestrial sediments and Quaternary alluvium. The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks comprise a 2.5 kilometre thick series of marine sediments deposited during the Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods with a 2,000 metre thick sequence of carbonaceous and calcareous turbiditic siltstones and interbedded sandstones underlain by a 1,500 metre to 2,000 metre thick limestone sequence.

Large granodiorite stocks are interpreted to underlie large portions of the mineralized areas within the Concepción Del Oro District, including the Peñasquito mine. Slightly younger quartz–feldspar porphyries, quartz monzonite porphyries, and other feldspar-phyric intrusions occurring as dikes, sills, and stocks cut the sedimentary units. The intrusions are interpreted to have been emplaced from the late Eocene to mid-Oligocene.

Project Geology

The two diatreme pipes, Peñasco and Brecha Azul, are the principal hosts for gold–silver–zinc–lead mineralization at the Peñasquito mine. The pipes flare upward and are filled with breccia clasts in a milled matrix of similar lithological composition. The larger diatreme, Peñasco, has a diameter of 900 metres by 800 metres immediately beneath surface alluvial cover. The second, and smaller, diatreme, Brecha Azul, is about 500 metres in diameter immediately below alluvium. The diatremes are surrounded by coalesced halos of lower grade, disseminated sphalerite, galena, and sulphosalts containing silver and gold.

Chile Colorado is a mineralized stock work located southwest of Brecha Azul, in sediments of the Caracol Formation. It has a geometry of approximately 600 metres by 400 metres immediately beneath the surface alluvial cover, and it extends to at least 500 metres below surface.

Both of the breccia pipes lie within a hydrothermal alteration shell consisting of a central sericite–pyrite–quartz (phyllic) alteration assemblage, surrounding sericite–pyrite–quartz–calcite assemblage, and peripheral calcite-pyrite alteration halo.

Manto-style sulphide replacements of carbonate strata have been discovered beneath the clastic-hosted disseminated sulphide zones, and adjacent to the diatreme pipes. The mantos consist of semi-massive to massive sulphide replacements of sub-horizontal limestone beds, as well as cross-cutting chimney-style, steeply dipping, fracture and breccias zones filled with high concentrations of sulphides.

Garnet skarn-hosted polymetallic mineralization has been identified at depth between the Peñasco and Brecha Azul diatremes. The skarn has horizontal dimensions of approximately 1,000 metres by 1,200 metres and is open at depth.

Mineralization

The diatreme and sediments contain, and are surrounded by, disseminated, veinlet and vein-hosted sulfides and sulfosalts containing base metals, silver, and gold. Mineralization is breccia or dike hosted, mantos, or associated with skarns.

Mineralization consists of disseminations, veinlets and veins of various combinations of medium to coarse-grained pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and argentite (Ag_2S). Sulfosalts of various compositions are also abundant in places, including bournonite ($PbCuSbS_3$), jamesonite ($PbSb_2S_4$), tetrahedrite, polybasite ($(Ag,Cu)_{16}(Sb,As)_2S_{11}$), and pyrargyrite ($Ag_3SbS_3$). Stibnite ($Sb_2S_3$), rare hessite (AgTe), chalcopyrite, and molybdenite have also been identified. Telluride minerals are the main gold-bearing phase, with electrum and native gold also identified.

Gangue mineralogy includes calcite, sericite, and quartz, with rhodochrosite, fluorite, magnetite, hematite, garnets (grossularite–andradite) and chlorite–epidote. Carbonate is more abundant than quartz as a gangue mineral in veins and veinlets, particularly in the “crackle breccia” that occurs commonly at the diatreme margins.

Exploration

Work undertaken included reconnaissance geological inspections, regional-scale geochemical and geophysical surveys (including gravity, controlled source audio frequency magnetollurics, reconnaissance induced polarization, scaler induced polarization, airborne radiometrics, magnetics and ground magnetics), rotary air blast, reverse circulation and core drilling.

The exploration programs completed to date are appropriate to the style of the deposits and prospects within the Peñasquito mine and support the genetic and geological interpretations.

Significant potential exists at depth below the current operating pits within the current diatreme bodies as well as skarn and mantos mineralization within the surrounding limestone units. Additionally, the surrounding district has relatively little exploration work completed.

Drilling

Drilling to December 31, 2023 comprises 1,844 core holes (929,760 m), 52 RC holes with core tails (26,332 m) and 331 RC holes (48,563m) for a total of 2,227 drill holes (1,004,664 m).

Drilling that supports mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation consists of core and RC drill holes, and totals 1,937 holes for 903,219 m. The database closeout date for estimation was June 26, 2023.

Fourteen drill holes (MHC-01 to MHC-14) completed by Mauricio Hochschild in the current open pit area in 2000 are excluded from estimation, because there are no assay certificates. Short (<40 m) RC holes were not used in mineral resource estimation.

Standardized logging procedures and software are used to record geological and geotechnical information. The level of detail collected varied by drill program and operator, but generally collected lithology, alteration, mineralization, structural features, oxidation description, and vein types.

The Peñasquito Report indicates core recovery is good, averaging about 96%.

Collar location methods included chain-and-compass, or digital global positioning system (DGPS) instruments. Downhole survey instrumentation included single shot and gyroscopic tools.

Hydrogeology

A combination of historical and current hydrological data, together with operating experience, govern the pit dewatering plan. There are currently two groundwater models for pit dewatering that cover the two open pits, and a regional-scale aquifer model.

Pit dewatering is undertaken using vertical, in-pit dewatering wells. Mining operations staff perform water level monitoring on observation and pumping wells.

Monitoring wells are used to track potential environmental non-compliance in the vicinity of the tailings storage facility (TSF) and heap leach pad facilities; to date, no significant issues have been identified by the monitoring programs.

Geotechnical

A combination of historical and current geotechnical data, together with mining experience, are used to establish pit slope designs and procedures that all benches must follow. The geotechnical model for the Peñasquito operations was defined by geotechnical drilling and logging, laboratory test work, rock mass classification, structural analysis and stability modeling. Analytical methods are used to evaluate structural behavior of the rock mass. A combination of internal staff and third-party consultants provided the recommended pit slope guidance.

A geotechnical events register is maintained, and incidences are logged. There is also a record of the zones of instability zones in each pit, with information such as location, key structural data, lithologies, and event type noted.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

RC and core drill holes were sampled at intervals of 2 m. Bulk density values were collected primarily using the water immersion method.

Independent laboratories used for sample preparation and analysis included ALS Chemex, and Bondar Clegg (absorbed into ALS Chemex in 2001). At the time the early work was performed ALS Chemex was ISO-9000 accredited for analysis; the laboratory is currently ISO-17025 certified. Independent check laboratories included Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, which at the time held ISO-9000 accreditation, and more recently, SGS Mexico (SGS), which holds ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certification. The on-site mine laboratory is not certified and is not independent of Newmont.

Various sample preparation crushing and pulverizing protocols were used since the late 1900s, depending on the drill campaign. ALS Chemex crushed to either ≥70% or 75% passing 10 mesh (2.0 mm) and pulverized to either ≥85% or ≥95% passing 200 mesh (75 µm). The onsite laboratory crushed to ≥70% passing 10 mesh and pulverized to ≥85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm). Analytical methods also varied by campaign. Gold analyses consisted of fire assays with either atomic absorption (AA) or inductively-coupled plasma (ICP) emissions spectrometer (ES) finishes. Overlimits were assayed using fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Silver assays were performed using ICP-ES or ICP atomic emission spectroscopy (AES).

Overlimits were assayed using fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Zinc and lead assays were reported from either ICP-AES or ICP mass spectrometer (MS) methods.

A quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") program was in place from 2006 onward. Goldcorp, Newmont Goldcorp, and Newmont maintained a QA/QC program for the Peñasquito operations. This included regular submissions of blank, duplicate and standard reference materials (standards) in samples sent for analysis from both exploration and mine geology.

Results were and are regularly monitored. The QA/QC programs adequately address issues of precision, accuracy and contamination.

Newmont personnel regularly visit the laboratories that process Newmont samples to inspect sample preparation and analytical procedures.

The database that supports Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates is checked using electronic data scripts and triggers. Newmont also conducted a number of internal data verification programs since obtaining its Project interest. Newmont conducts internal audits, termed Reserve and Resource Review (3R) audits, of all its operations. The most recent Peñasquito mine operations 3R audits were conducted in 2019 and 2021. The 2021 3R audit found that the Peñasquito mine operations were generally adhering to Newmont's internal standards and guidelines with respect to the estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves.

Data verification was performed by external consultants in support of mine development and operations. These external reviews were also undertaken in support of acquisitions, support of feasibility-level studies, and in support of technical reports, producing independent assessments of the database quality.

Observations made during the site visit by the Peñasquito Report author, in conjunction with discussions with site-based technical staff, also support the geological interpretations, and analytical and database quality. The Peñasquito Report author's personal inspection supports the use of the data in mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation, and in mine planning.

The author of the Peñasquito Report receives and reviews monthly reconciliation reports from the mine site. These reports include the industry standard reconciliation factors for tonnage, grade and metal. Through the review of these reconciliation factors the QP is able to ascertain the quality and accuracy of the data and its suitability for use in the assumptions underlying the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates.

Reconciliation of tonnage, grade and metal is reviewed on a monthly basis. These reviews confirm the quality and accuracy of the data and its suitability for use in the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Metallurgical testwork was conducted by a number of laboratories prior to and during early operations. These included: Hazen Research, Golden Colorado, USA; Instituto de Metalurgia, UASLP, San Luis Potosi, México; FLSmidth Knelson, British Columbia, Canada; ALS Metallurgy Kamloops, British Columbia; Kemetco, Richmond, British Columbia; Surface Science Western, London, Ontario; AuTec, Vancouver, British Columbia; Blue Coast Research, Parksville, British Columbia; XPS, Falconbridge, Ontario; and Met-Solve, Langley, British Columbia. All of these laboratories were and are independent. Additional metallurgical tests were performed at the Newmont Peñasquito Metallurgical Laboratory, which is not independent. Current testwork is being performed at Newmont's internal Malozemoff Technical Facility which is not independent and by independent laboratories Alfa Laval, Coatex, Solvay, Patterson and Cooke, and Microanalytical.

Metallurgical test work included: mineralogy; open and closed-circuit flotation; lead–copper separation flotation; pyrite flotation; bottle and column cyanide leaching; flotation kinetics and cell design parameters, flowsheet definition, and leach response with regrind size, slurry density, leaching time, reagent consumption values, and organic carbon effects; gravity-recoverable gold; hardness characterization (SMC, breakage parameter, Bond ball mill work index, drop weight index, rod work index, unconfined compressive strength, semi-autogenous grind (SAG) power index); and batch and pilot plant tests. These test programs were sufficient to establish the optimal processing routes for the oxide and sulfide ores, performed on mineralization that was typical of the deposits. The results obtained supported estimation of recovery factors for the various ore types.

Samples selected for testing were representative of the various types and styles of mineralization. Samples were selected from a range of depths within the deposit. Sufficient samples were taken so that tests were performed on sufficient sample mass.

Recovery factors estimated are based on appropriate metallurgical test work and are appropriate to the mineralization types and the selected process routes. However, the mineralogical complexity of the Peñasquito mine ores makes the development of recovery models difficult as eight elements (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, arsenic, and antimony) are tracked through the process. Recovery models need to be sufficiently robust to allow for changes in mineralogy and plant operations, while providing reasonable predictions of concentrate quality and tonnage. LOM recovery forecasts the sulfide plant are 59.1% for gold, 80.4% for silver, 72.9% for lead, and 81.7% for zinc.

Galena and sphalerite are the main payable base metals minerals, with a host of complex sulfosalts (including tennantite and tetrahedrite) also reporting to the concentrates. These sulfosalts can carry varying amounts of deleterious elements such as arsenic, antimony, copper and mercury. Copper can also be considered as a commodity as it is paid by certain customers. At the date of the Peñasquito Report, the processing plant, in particular the flotation portion of the circuit, does not separate the copper-bearing minerals from the lead minerals, so when present the sulfosalts report (primarily) to the lead concentrate. There is no direct effect of deleterious elements on the recovery of precious and base metals. The marketing contracts are structured to allow for small percentages of these deleterious elements to be incorporated into the final product, with any exceedances then incurring nominal penalties. Historically, due to the relatively small proportion of concentrate that has high levels of deleterious elements, the marketing group was able to sufficiently blend the majority of the deleterious elements such that little or no financial impact has resulted.

One small area of the mine (located within a narrow fault zone that is hosted in sedimentary rock in the southwest of the pit) was defined as containing above-average mercury grades. Due to its limited size, blending should be sufficient to minimize the impact of mercury from this area on concentrate quality.

Organic carbon was recognized as a deleterious element affecting gold recovery and plant operating costs. Test work indicates that applying a carbon depression scheme will mitigate the carbon impact, albeit with higher operating costs.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

See "*Technical Information – Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources* " for the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources (silver only, 25% attributable) for the Peñasquito mine as of December 31, 2024.

Mining Operations

Open pit mining is conducted using conventional techniques and an owner-operated conventional truck and shovel fleet. The Peñasco and Chile Colorado deposits are actively being mined.

The geotechnical model is based on information from geotechnical drilling and logging, laboratory test work, rock mass classification, structural analysis and stability modeling. Pit slope angles are based on inputs from third-party consultants

and Newmont staff. As mining operations progress in the pit, additional geotechnical drilling and stability analysis will continue to be conducted to support optimization of the geotechnical parameters in the LOM designs.

A combination of Newmont staff and external consultants have developed the pit water management program, completed surface water studies, and estimated the life- of-mine site water balance. Management of water inflows to date have been appropriate, and no hydrological issues that could impact mining operations have been encountered.

The Peñasquito mine pit has three remaining stages (Phases 7 to 9), and will be excavated to a total depth of 780 m. The Chile Colorado pit has one remaining stage (Phase 2) and will reach 375 m ultimate depth. An ore stockpiling strategy is practiced.

The remaining mine life is nine years, with the last year, 2032, being a partial year. The open pit operations progress at a nominal annual mining rate of 170 Mt/a until the end of 2024, subsequently decreasing to a nominal mining rate of 135 Mt/a until the end of 2027. The LOM plan assumes a nominal milling rate of 37 Mt/a until 2028.

The LOM personal requirements for LOM mine operations including mine operation/maintenance and mine technical services is 1,201.

Processing and Recovery Operations

The sulfide process plant design was based on a combination of metallurgical test work, previous study designs, and previous operating experience. The design is conventional to the gold industry and has no novel parameters.

The sulfide plant consists of the following units: coarse ore stockpile; grinding (semi-autogenous grind (SAG) and ball) mills circuit; augmented feed circuit (cone crusher, pebble crusher and high-pressure grind roll (HPGR)) and carbon, lead and zinc flotation circuits.

Newmont currently uses power sourced from Saavi Energia (formerly Intergen) located in San Luis de la Paz, Guanajuato as its central power grid; however, the Peñasquito mine operations are still using Mexican Electricity Federal Commission infrastructure to bring the electricity from Guanajuato to Mazapil. Water is sourced from several locations: the TSF, well fields, pit dewatering wells, and process operational recycle streams. Consumables used in the processing include collectors, depressants, frothers, activators, flocculants, and zinc dust.

The process personnel required for the LOM plan total 673 persons, including plant operations and maintenance.

Markets / Contracts

Newmont has established contracts and buyers for its lead and zinc concentrate and has a corporate internal marketing group that monitors markets for its concentrate. Together with public documents and analyst forecasts, these data support that there is a reasonable basis to assume that for the LOM plan, that the lead and zinc concentrate will be saleable at the assumed commodity pricing.

Newmont uses a combination of historical and current contract pricing, contract negotiations, knowledge of its key markets from along operations production record, short-term versus long-term price forecasts prepared by Newmont's corporate internal marketing group, public documents, and analyst forecasts when considering long-term commodity price forecasts.

Higher metal prices are used for the Mineral Resource estimates to ensure the Mineral Reserves are a sub-set of, and not constrained by, the Mineral Resources, in accordance with industry-accepted practice.

Newmont has multiple long-term contracts in place covering the majority of the lead and zinc concentrate production. The terms contained within the concentrate sales contracts are typical and consistent with standard industry practice for lead and zinc concentrates with high gold and silver contents.

The largest in-place contracts other than for product sales cover items such as bulk commodities, operational and technical services, mining and process equipment, and administrative support services. Contracts are negotiated and renewed as needed. Contract terms are typical of similar contracts in Mexico that Newmont is familiar with.

Infrastructure, Permitting and Compliance Activities

The key infrastructure to support the Peñasquito operations mining activities envisaged in the LOM is in place. Personnel reside in an on-site accommodation complex.

Stockpile classification is based on material types that require different treatment at the process plant. Classifications that determine stockpile routing to one of six major stockpiles are based on elements such as organic carbon content, NSR value, lead, and zinc grades. The approximately 640 Mt of waste rock remaining to be mined in the LOM plan will be stored in a series of five waste rock storage facilities (WRSFs). The remaining storage capacity in these facilities is about 780 Mt. All facilities are located with Newmont's overall operating area. There is sufficient capacity in these WRSFs for LOM requirements. Tailings are deposited in a TSF, termed Presa de Jales that is a paddock style facility with four perimeter containment structures, the north, south, east, and west dams. The TSF is currently constructed to an ultimate dam crest elevation of 1,875.2 masl; however, future plans for the TSF include raising to elevation 1,905.2 masl. With the planned expansion, there is sufficient tailings capacity for the current LOM plan.

The water supply for the Peñasquito operations is obtained from groundwater in the Cedros basin, from an area known as the Torres and Vergel well field. As much water as practicable is recycled. Newmont continues to monitor the local aquifers to ensure they remain sustainable. A network of monitoring wells was established to monitor water levels and water quality.

Water management infrastructure for mine operations includes pit dewatering and mine surface water drainage infrastructure. The mine is operated as a zero-discharge system. Process water is not discharged to surface waters, nor are there direct discharges to surface waters.

Power is currently supplied from the 182 MW power purchase agreement with Saavi Energia, delivered to the Peñasquito mine by the Mexican Federal Electricity Commission. The Federal Electricity Commission continues to provide backup power supply for both planned and unplanned shutdowns from the Saavi Energia power plant.

Operating and Capital Costs

Capital cost estimates are at a minimum at a pre-feasibility level of confidence, having an accuracy level of ±25% and a contingency range not exceeding 15%.

Capital costs are based on recent prices or operating data. Capital costs include funding for infrastructure, pit dewatering, development drilling, and permitting as well as miscellaneous expenditures required to maintain production. Mobile equipment re-build/replacement schedules and fixed asset replacement and refurbishment schedules are included. Sustaining capital costs reflect current price trends.

The December 31, 2023 capital cost estimate for the LOM was $0.8 B and as summarized below.

Area	Unit	Value
Mining	$ B	0.3
Process	$ B	0.4
Site G&A	$ B	0.1
Total	$ B	0.8

Operating cost estimates are at a minimum at a pre-feasibility level of confidence, having an accuracy level of ±25% and a contingency range not exceeding 15%.

Operating costs are based on actual costs seen during operations and are projected through the LOM plan. Historical costs are used as the basis for operating cost forecasts for supplies and services unless there are new contract terms for these items. Labor and energy costs are based on budgeted rates applied to headcounts and energy consumption estimates.

Operating costs (mining, processing and G&A) for the LOM as of December 31, 2023 were estimated at $6.1 B, as summarized in the following table. The estimated LOM mining cost was $2.73/t mined. Base processing costs was estimated at $9.26/t milled. In addition, G&A costs were estimated at $3.07/t milled.

Area	Unit	Value
Mining	$ B	2.5
Process	$ B	2.7
G&A	$ B	0.9
Total	$ B	6.1

Production Information

The following table summarizes 2017 to 2024 gold and silver production (100% basis) from the Peñasquito mine:

	Units	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Produced Payable Gold	(koz)	476	272	187	526	686	566	143	299
Produced Payable Silver	(koz)	21,505	18,292	22,139	28,001	31,375	29,667	17,786	32,440

SALOBO MINE, BRAZIL

The Salobo mine, wholly owned by Vale, is an open pit mining operation located in northern central Brazil, in the eastern part of the State of Pará.

On March 30, 2022, Vale filed a technical report entitled "Technical Report Summary, Salobo Operations, Pará State, Brazil" with an effective date of December 31, 2021 (the "Salobo Report"). A copy of the Salobo Report is available on EDGAR at www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/0000917851/000110465922040322/tm2210823d1_6k.htm.

The following description of the Salobo mine has been prepared by Wheaton, and is based, in part, on information in the Salobo Report. The Company QPs have approved the disclosure of scientific and technical information in respect of the Salobo mine in this annual information form.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Salobo mine is located along the southern margin of the Amazon Basin, northern central Brazil, in the eastern part of the State of Pará. It is also located in the Parauapebas micro-region in the municipality of Marabá and is part of the Carajás Mineral Province. Geographic coordinates for the operation are 5°47'20" S latitude and 50°32'5" W longitude.

The Salobo mine is a copper-gold deposit located approximately 80 kilometres northwest of Carajás, Pará State in northern Brazil. The area is well-served by railroads and highways that connect the villages and cities. Air service is available at the Carajás airport, which is approximately 70 kilometres from Salobo and is capable of receiving commercial aircrafts and it is served by two daily flights to Belém (Pará state major's city) and to the main Brazilian cities. Marabá is approximately 240 kilometres from the Salobo mine by highway.

The Salobo mine tenement title is 100% owned by Vale S.A. The Salobo mine is located on one claim granted for copper ore by the National Mining Agency (Agência Nacional de Mineração – ANM) former National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM) licence 807.426/1974 on 16 July, 1987, and defined as a polygon covering 9,180.6 ha. In 2002, changes to the Exploitation Economic Plan allowing Vale to extract silver and gold were approved by ANM. An annual report is required to be lodged with the ANM, detailing the production for the year. This reporting obligation has been met for each year since concession grant.

The Salobo mine Operating License was renewed on October 19, 2018 and is valid for six years. The Salobo mine has all necessary permits to support the current mining and processing activities. According to Brazilian environmental legislation, the operations license must be renewed within 120 days before the end of its validity. Therefore, the renewal request for the Salobo mine Operating License must be made by June 21, 2024.

Brazilian legislation separates surface ownership from sub-surface ownership. Salobo is located entirely within the National Forest of Tapirapé-Aquiri, which belongs to the Federal Government. There are no associated payments related to surface rights.

The operations have a control and monitoring system to ensure that permits remain current, and to ensure that the requirements of each permit are monitored to comply with the relevant regulatory conditions imposed.

In addition to the Salobo mine Operating License, the Salobo mine has 18 additional licenses:

- Operating license for fuel stations (Nº 1035/2011);
- Three Installation Licenses (Nº 1471/2023, Nº 1383/2021 and Nº 1209/2018);
- Two Vegetation Removal Licenses (Nº 1053.9.2021.38386 and Nº 10539201917636);
- Three authorizations to Capture, Collect and Transport Biological Material (Nº 1330/2020, Nº 107/2018 and Nº 1504/2023);
- Nine water abstraction and release permits (Nº 4443/2020; Nº 1895/2017; Nº 1896/2017; Nº 2024/2020; Nº 2108/2021; Nº 2341/2022; Nº 2342/2022; Nº 2343/2022; Nº 639/2023; and
- One authorization to drill a well (Nº 024/2023).

The Salobo Expansion line has been incorporated into the environmental license for the Salobo mine.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Salobo mine is in the northwest of the Carajás Reserve within the Tapirapé–Aquiri National forest. In the Salobo mine area the topography is steep, varying between 190–520 m in elevation. The area is heavily forested and dominated by relative dense trees with substantial underbrush. The two drainages on either side of the Salobo Ridge are the Cinzento and Salobo Rivers which flow into the Itacaiúnas River. The Itacaiúnas River flows into the Tocantins River close to Marabá City.

The Salobo mine is connected via an all-weather road network to the cities of Parauapebas (80 kilometres), Marabá (240 kilometres), and a commercial airport at Carajás (90 kilometres). Infrastructure within the mining concession is accessed via gravel roads. The Carajás airport is capable of accommodating large aircraft and is served by daily flights to Belém (Pará State major's city) and other major Brazilian cities. Railroads link Carajás with the port city of São Luis and the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal.

The Salobo mine operations are located in the Carajás mountain range in the eastern Amazon humid tropical rainforest. The area is characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons. The dry season extends from May to October and the wet season from November to April. Rainfall occurs all year, but approximately 80% falls during the six month-long wet season, and nearly 50% during January, February and March. Mean annual rainfall is 1.9 m. Temperatures range from 20.8–37.8°C with an average relative humidity of 80.5%. Mining operations are conducted year-round.

Mining is the primary industry of the area. In addition to the Salobo mine operations, Vale operates the Sossego copper mine; 136 kilometres by road to the south, the Onça-Puma Nickel mine, 110 kilometres air miles to the southwest, and the very large iron ore and manganese mines at Carajás about 60 kilometres by road southeast.

Local housing is available for employees within the communities surrounding the mine. There are adequate schools, medical services and businesses to support the work force. The mine site has medical facilities to handle emergencies. In addition, medical facilities are available in Carajás to support the mine's needs.

Vale has invested significantly in infrastructure in Carajás, building a 130-kilometre-long paved road to Parauapebas and a 20 kilometre-long sewage system, together with a school, hospital, and day care center.

The Salobo mine operations currently have all infrastructure in place to support the current mining and processing activities. A process plant expansion, consisting of the addition of a third circuit, is underway.

The tailings storage facility ("TSF") was constructed in Mirim Creek close to the confluence of the Salobo River, and approximately 650 m from the plant site. Tailings are deposited by gravity. The facility was designed for Vale by Brazilian engineering company BVP Engineering to withstand a one-in-10,000 year event. The current design was completed in July, 2010.

The TSF is a cross-valley impoundment comprising a compacted earth and rock-fill embankment with internal drainage and transition zones, and a concrete lined spillway. The final dam raise is planned for 2027. Once the raise is completed, there will be sufficient capacity to store 742 Mm^3. Should mineralization that is currently classified as indicated mineral resources be considered for mine plan purposes, additional TSF capacity, or a second TSF will be required.

Geotechnical inspections and monitoring of the TSF are conducted according to the governmental agency regulation (ANM Act resolution 95-2022). The Mining Dam Emergency Action Plan (PAEBM), Periodic Safety Review of Dams (RPSB) and a Regular Safety Inspection (ISR) were completed. Instrumentation was installed on the 255 m elevation, and automated, with readings taken every four hours. A radar system was installed to monitor the TSF.

Environmental

Environmental and social baseline study areas were defined to characterize the current conditions in the areas potentially affected by mine components or activities.

The social and environmental management plans that are in place detail best practices and comply with Brazilian legislation. Vale aims to prevent as well as mitigate any potential impacts related to the Salobo operations and ensure compliance with all relevant Brazilian legislation.

The operations run environmental programs that mitigate and compensate for the previously identified local impacts on fauna, and flora, and the physical and social environments.

The site maintains a monitoring program for a number of different elements, including water monitoring of the Salobo Stream and Itacaiunas River (elements of concern), total suspended particulates (TSPs), ongoing rehabilitation of degraded and disturbed areas, reforestation.

Static acid base accounting and non-acid generating (NAG) test work concluded that all wastes were non-acid forming. Low-grade oxides are comingled with non-potentially acid-generating (PAG) waste rock within the centre of the WRSF as a preventive measure to neutralize potential acid generation for low-grade oxides.

An Environmental Control Centre was commissioned in September 2022, which provides continuous remote monitoring of over 180 environmental parameters across the Base Metals sites. This centralized system consolidates existing monitoring activities, trending data to better inform operational teams, facilitating early intervention for greater environmental protection. In addition to conventional periodic measurements made by analysts in the field, sensors, transmission technology and high-resolution cameras were added, which will also allow real-time monitoring of environmental indicators during mining activity.

Social

The Salobo mine is located in the Tapirapé Aquiri National Forest, Pará, whose indigenous lands Xikrin do Bacajá and Xikrin do Cateté, are 60 km and 25 km away, respectively, from the Salobo mine area. The indigenous peoples from Xikrin do Cateté land traditionally move once a year to the same National Forest to collect Brazilian nuts, whose season goes from January until April. This activity is not shared by any other indigenous group, who does not use the Tapirapé Aquiri for any traditional practices.

As a result, Vale maintains a Communication Plan with the Xikrin do Cateté that includes a continued dialogue about health and safety during their stay in the region where the Salobo mine is located. Vale also supports their camp with clean water, electricity, a specialist that speaks to the community on a daily basis and provides health aid to any emergencies that may occur during the harvesting period. In addition, the operations workers are fully trained in regard to the annual collecting practices, to avoid any ethnic or cultural conflicts.

That Social Inclusion is intended to support sustainable development by capitalizing on the positive effects and minimizing any potential negative effects of the project. This plan is supported by a Social Communications program that facilitates information exchange and works to improve relations between the Salobo mine and surrounding communities through an active community consultation program and a process for registering complaints.

The non-traditional communities closest to the Salobo III project are Paulo Fonteles and Sanção. The expected impact on these settlements is an increase in vehicle traffic using the Paulo Fonteles road during Salobo III's construction activities.

In December 2021, Vale and Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous community signed an out-of-court agreement for social and economic compensation to these communities. The agreement with Xikrin do Cateté was ratified by the Marabá Court of Justice and it is in a regular execution with the transfer of funds by Vale (± R$1.5 million) and application by the indigenous community. The Xikrin Trincheira Bacajá Indigenous Community submitted a request for clarification against the decision that extinguished the lawsuit in relation to this community, claiming that the filing of the lawsuit is at odds with the legal and procedural provisions applied to the case. The Public Prosecutor's Office presented a request for clarification to the Marabá Court regarding the non-analysis of the request to condemn Vale and Salobo Metais to carry out a "Degraded Area Recovery Program", as this request was not the subject of the agreement signed between Vale and the Xikrin Indigenous Community of Cateté. In August 2022, the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Bacajá Indigenous Land filed an appeal against the decision which, in relation to it, extinguished the case without judgment, not agreeing with the terms presented by the judge. Vale presented it counterclaims to the appeal, reiterating the terms and theses already presented in the defense.

The case was sent to the Federal Regional Court (2 nd Level), in Brasilia, and is currently being heard by the Judge Reporting the appeal.

History

Docegeo, the exploration division of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD; a predecessor company to Vale) discovered copper mineralization in the Igarapé Salobo region in 1974 and commenced detailed exploration in 1977. Work completed included stream sediment sampling, reconnaissance exploration, and ground induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer geophysical surveys. As a result, various targets were identified.

In 1978, the 1974 Salobo mine exploration targets were revisited and the presence of copper sulphides in an outcrop of magnetite schists at the Salobo 3 Alfa target was noted. Drilling of this target followed in conjunction with the development of two exploration audits. The Salobo 3 Alfa target is now referred to as Salobo. A pilot-scale study was carried out from 1985–1987 to further define the mineralization style and geometry. This included additional drilling and an additional 1 kilometre of exploration audits.

The Carajás Copper Project team submitted an Exploitation Economical Plan for the Salobo mine deposit to the DNPM in June 1981. A pilot-scale study was completed between 1985 and 1987 to further define the mineralization style and geometry. The MME granted CVRD mining rights in 1987 through Ordinance No. 1121. A pre-feasibility study was completed by Bechtel in 1988 and a feasibility study was completed by Minorco in 1998. The feasibility study was revised and updated by Kvaerner in 2001.

Salobo Metais S.A. was incorporated on 29 June 1993 as a joint-venture vehicle between CVRD and Morro Velho Mining (a subsidiary of Anglo American Brasil Ltda., AABL). In June 2002, the Brazilian Council for Economic Defense approved the acquisition by CVRD of the 50% of Salobo Metais that was held by AABL. CVRD thus became the owner of Salobo Metais. CVRD changed its name to Vale in 2007.

The Salobo mine commenced pre-stripping in 2009. Project ramp-up for Phase I of the Salobo mine was completed three years later and the first concentrate was shipped in September 2012. The first Salobo PMPA was completed in 2013. The Salobo mine Phase I nameplate process plant capacity is 12 Mt/a. In 2014, the Salobo mine Phase II process line, which doubled the nameplate capacity to 24 Mt/a, was completed. The First Amended Salobo PMPA was completed in 2015, and the Second Amended Salobo PMPA in 2016, increasing the total stream to 75%.

During 2019, construction began on the Salobo Expansion, which consists of a new beneficiation line with processing capacity of 12 Mt/a and supporting infrastructure. The Salobo Expansion plant began commissioning in the fourth quarter of 2022.

In November, 2023, Vale reported the successful completion of the throughput test for the first phase of the Salobo Expansion, with the Salobo mine complex exceeding an average of 32 Mtpa over a 90-day period. Under the terms of the Third Amended Salobo PMPA, Wheaton International paid Vale $370 million for the completion of the first phase of the Salobo Expansion. The Salobo Expansion is expected to reach full capacity in 2025.

In August 2024, the Salobo plant complex reached the milestone of over 3 million ore tonnes processed. For the first time, Salobo III surpassed the 1 million tonnes mark. After 4 years, Salobo I & II processed over 2 million tonnes in a month.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

The Carajás Mining District, located in the southeast of Pará State, lies between the Xingu and Tocantins/Araguaia Rivers and covers an area of about 300 kilometres x 100 kilometres. It is hosted in the Carajás Province, forming a sigmoidal-shaped, west–northwest–east–southeast-trending late Archean basin.

The Archean basin contains a basement assemblage that is dominated by granite–tonalitic ortho-gneisses of the Pium Complex, and amphibolite, gneisses and migmatites of the Xingu Complex. The metamorphic rocks are cut by Archean-age intrusions, including the calc-alkaline Plaquê Suite, and the alkaline Salobo and Estrela granites.

The basement rocks are overlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Itacaiúnas Supergroup, which in turn is overlain by an extensive succession of Archean marine to fluvial sandstones and siltstones known as the Rio Fresco Group or the Águas Claras Formation.

The non-deformed, Proterozoic Gorotire Formation, consisting of coarse arkoses and conglomerates with quartz, BIF, and basic rock clasts, overlies the older lithological units. A Proterozoic suite of anorogenic, alkaline granites, the Serra dos Carajás, the Cigano and the Pojuca granites, as well as several generations of younger mafic dykes, cross-cut the entire sequence.

Local Geology

The Itacaiúnas Supergroup hosts all the Carajás IOCG deposits, including Salobo and Sossego, and is interpreted to have been deposited in a marine rift environment. The metamorphism and deformation are attributed to the development of a sinistral strike-slip ductile shear zone (the Itacaiúnas Shear Zone) and to sinistral, ductile–brittle to brittle transcurrent fault systems (e.g., the Cinzento and Carajás Faults).

The Itacaiúnas Supergroup is sub-divided as follows (oldest to youngest): Igarapé Salobo Group; Igarapé Pojuca Group; Grão Pará Group: basal Parauapebas Formation and the Igarapé Bahia Group.

Mineralization at Salobo is hosted by the Igarapé Salobo Group which has undergone upper greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphism. The group thickness varies from 300–600 m in the area of the Salobo Operations. Weathering in the area is to depths of 30–100 m. The rocks strike approximately N70°W and have a subvertical dip.

The major host units are biotite (BDX) and magnetite schists (XMT). Granitic intrusions (GR) occur adjacent to the north and southern sides of the BDX and XMT, and a series of much younger diabase dikes (DB) cross-cut the mineralization forming barren zones.

The Salobo mine deposit extends over an area of approximately 4 kilometres along strike (west–northwest), is 100–600 m wide, and has been recognized to depths of 750 m below the surface.

Mineralization

Mineral assemblages occur in a number of styles: disseminations, stringers, stockworks, massive accumulations, fracture fillings, or veins associated with local concentrations of magnetite and/or garnet filling the cleavages of amphiboles and platy minerals, and remobilized in shear zones. Textural relationships indicate that mineralization was developed initially as an oxide stage, with a second, subsequent, sulphide stage.

There is a positive relationship between copper minerals and magnetite. Copper content is typically >0.8% in XMT and BIF, but in gneisses and schists it is <0.8%. A positive correlation between copper and uranium exists.

Sulphide mineralization typically consists of magnetite–chalcopyrite–bornite and magnetite–bornite–chalcocite. Accessory minerals include hematite, molybdenite, ilmenite, uraninite, graphite, digenite, covellite, and sulphosalts.

Chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite occur interstitially to silicate minerals. These sulphide minerals are commonly found filling cleavage planes of biotite and the amphibole grunerite. Hematite is rare, but in places it can reach as much as 4% by volume. It exhibits tabular textures (specularite), with bornite infill, and partial replacement by magnetite.

Native gold occurs as grains in cobaltite, safflorite ($(Co,Fe)As_2$), magnetite and copper sulphides, or interstitial to magnetite and chalcopyrite grains.

The gangue minerals are garnet, grunerite, and tourmaline, reflecting the intense iron-metasomatism. Minor amounts of fayalite and hastingsite are pseudomorphed by grunerite and magnetite. Ilmenite, uraninite, allanite, fluorite and apatite occur as accessory minerals.

Kinked biotite crystals are associated with potassic alteration, and spatially related to the copper–gold mineralization. Uraninite and zircon inclusions may be locally abundant in biotite.

Quartz is associated with biotite in better mineralized samples and forms concordant veins within the host rocks.

Exploration

The discovery of the Salobo mine copper deposit occurred during a systematic program of geochemical, geophysical and geological exploration in the Carajás region, initiated by CVRD/Docegeo in 1974. Since then, the area has been the subject of exploration and development activities and a considerable information database has developed as a result of both exploration and mining activities.

In 1977 a program of detailed geological and geochemical work explored magnetic anomalies existing in the basin of Igarapé Salobo (Salobo stream). Anomalies of up to 2,700 parts per million of copper were detected in stream sediments collected from tributaries of Igarapé Salobo. These anomalies lead to the development of detailed work in the area, involving geological, geochemical and geophysical prospecting. In 1978, exploration revealed the presence of copper sulphides associated with magnetic schist and the first phase of several drilling programs was initiated.

No exploration occurred at the Salobo mine between 2003 and 2011. In 2012, a regional airborne gravity survey was completed. The survey identified a potential continuation of the Salobo orebody at depth. In 2017, a deep drilling campaign was initiated exploring this potential orebody extension at depth. At the time of the Salobo Report, nine holes had been completed.

The primary method employed in the exploration and evaluation of the Salobo mine deposit is diamond core drilling, details of which are presented below.

Drilling

Core drilling commenced in 1978 and was conducted through to 2003 in five different drilling campaigns, for a total of 420 holes (148,311 metres) completed for exploration purposes, and an additional 14 drill holes (8,042 metres) for geotechnical purposes. Most drill holes were vertical or oriented to the south–southwest, the latter with dips usually ranging from 60° to 70°. However, one campaign included holes with a north–northwest orientation and similar dips. Various holes were also drilled from an audit. In 2010, two infill holes were completed. In 2017, infill core drilling recommenced and a deep drilling program was also initiated. The following table summarizes the drilling campaigns completed on the Salobo mine.

Period	Purpose	Number of Drill Holes	Drill Hole ID	Total Meterage Drilled (m)
1978	Exploration	65	SAL-2ALF-FD001 to SAL-3ALF-FD 065	29,275
1986	Exploration	60	SAL-SALF-FD066 to SAL-3ALF-FD 125	9,051
1993	Exploration	64	SAL-3ALF-FD126 to SAL-3ALF-FD 189	14,585
1997	Exploration	88	SAL-3ALF-FD190 to SAL-3ALF-FD 277	25,491
2002	Exploration	143	SAL-3ALF-FD278 to SAL-3ALF-FD 420	69,908
2010	Infill	2	SAL-3ALF-FD421 to SAL-3ALF-FD 422	361
2017	Infill	42	S3A-FD00423 to S3A-FD00464	13,265
2017	Deep exploration	1	PSD-SALO-DH00001	1,566
2018	Infill	40	S3A-FD00465 to S3A-FD00504	12,322
2018	Deep exploration	3	PSD-SALO-DH00002, PSD-SALO- DH00002-1, PSD-SALO-DH00002-2	4,300
2019	Infill	29	S3A-FD00505 to S3A-FD533	10,511
2019	Deep exploration	2	PSD-SALO-DH00003, PSD-SALO- DH00003-1	2,723
2020	Infill	25	S3A-FD00534 to S3A-FD558	7,433
2020	Deep exploration	1	PSD-SALO-DH00003-2	1,269
2021	Infill	29	S3A-FD00559 to S3A-FD587	11,785
2021	Deep Exploration	2	PSD-SALO-DH00004 PSD-SALO-DH00004-1	2,016
2022	Infill & Resource	37	S3A-FD00588 to S3A-FD00624	14,942
2023	Infill & Resource	24	S3A-FD00625-FD00649	7,379
2023	Piezometer	1	S3A-PZTR00217-F4	115
2024	Infill & Resource	82	S3A-FD00663 to S3A-FD00723	22,070
Total Exploration		**740**		**260,367**
1997	Geotechnical	7	SAL-3ALF-FG001 to SAL-3ALF-FG 007	3,847
2003	Geotechnical	7	SAL-3ALF-FG008 to SAL-3ALF-FG 014	4,194
2023	Geotechnical	6	S3A-FG00007, S3A-FG00012, S3A-FG00014, S3A-FG00015, S3A-FG00018, S3A-FG00020	1,531
Total Geotechnical		**20**		**9,572**
Grand Total		**760**		**269,939**

Surface drilling was typically initiated with HQ diameter (63.5 mm) core and reduced to NQ diameter (47.6 mm). The minimum diameters were BX (36.6 mm) and BQ (36.5 mm). The underground drilling utilized BX diameter rods. Drilling systems included conventional and wireline core methods.

Diamond drill hole core is the majority sample type for geological modelling and mineral resource estimation at the Salobo mine. Blast holes have been drilled since 2009 but are used only for grade control and short-term planning purposes.

During drilling campaigns from 1997 onward, core was collected in 1 m-long wooden boxes and photographed in sets of two boxes each after transportation to the core shack. Logging was completed prior to sampling, and consisted of describing each individual lithological package, as well as mineralogical variations, textures and structures, sulphide and other minerals (including a visual assessment of volume percentage), the presence of deleterious minerals (mainly fluorite), visible structures, and the foliation angle with respect to the core axis.

During the 1997 campaign, downhole surveys were every 3 m down hole using the Reflex DDI (dip and direction pointer) and Maxibor units. These instruments were used to avoid errors in azimuth data due to the influence of magnetite in the host rocks. During the 2002–2003 campaign, down-hole survey measurements were conducted every 3 m using Reflex Maxibor and gyroscopic instruments. Since 2017, the infill and deep drilling programs have used the Reflex Gyro tool for downhole surveys. Vale switched in 2019 to using a Reflex Gyro Sprint instrument.

Vale are planning to drill approximately 11,000 m / year, for the next four years. This drilling is dedicated to the upgrading of Inferred Resources and potential resource expansion below the current final pit.

Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Exploration

Sample preparation details prior to 2002 are unknown. During 2002 – 2003, sample preparation was conducted by Lakefield / GEOSOL laboratory at a local facility built at the Salobo mine site.

During the 1978 campaign, samples were assayed at the Docegeo laboratory in Belém, Pará, and at the SUTEC laboratory in Santa Luzia, Minas Gerais. Copper was assayed on 0.5 g aliquots by multi-acid digestion and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Iron, molybdenum, and silver were also determined using this method. Gold was assayed by aqua regia leaching, with solvent extraction (MIBX) and AAS determination.

During the 1986 campaign, CVRD assayed the samples at the Docegeo laboratory in Belém and at the pilot plant laboratory on the mine site, using the same analytical methods as in the previous campaign.

During the 1993 campaign, SML used the Mineração Morro Velho (MMV) laboratory. Copper was again assayed with multi-acid digestion and AAS reading on 0.5 g aliquots (0.002% detection limit), and gold was determined using the fire-assay method with gravimetric finish on 100 g aliquots (0.05 g/t detection limit). In addition, samples were assayed for sulphur and carbon by LECO, and fluorine by alkaline fusion with sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate, followed by ion-selective electrode determination. SMSA used the same analytical procedures during the 1997 campaign.

In the early stages of the exploration program platinum, palladium, nickel, molybdenum and uranium were also analyzed; however, these elements were later excluded from the analytical package.

The infill and deep drilling programs that began in 2010 are using sample preparation procedures similar to the 2002 – 2003 campaign. Sample preparation was being done at the Salobo mine laboratory but was switched to ALS, Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil in December 2018 in order to advance the backlog of pending samples. In September 2021 the sample preparation was moved to ALS, Parauapebas, Para, Brazil. Since 2017, samples are being analyzed at ALS, Lima, Peru as the primary lab and since March 2018 SGS Geosol, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil has been used as the check assay laboratory.

Grade Control

Blast-hole samples are prepared and assayed at the Salobo mine operations laboratory which has separate areas for the preparation of concentrate, tailings and blast-hole samples to avoid contamination. The preparation laboratory is well organized, and has modern equipment including ESSA jaw crushers, rotary splitters, puck-and-bowl pulverizers and Mettler-Toledo precision scales. A special, separated, scale room is used only for gold assays. The dust-extraction system is in place to reduce the chances of sample contamination.

Blast-hole samples are assayed at the Salobo mine operations analytical laboratory for copper, gold, silver iron, carbon, sulphur, fluorine, chlorine and soluble copper.

Assay batches are usually organized in 25 samples, not including the internal control samples. The lab's quality control (QC) protocol includes the insertion of one reference material, one reactive blank (consisting of pure solution or flux in the case of FA), one coarse duplicate, and one pulp duplicate per batch.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

QA/QC programs before 2002 mostly included seldom submission of external assay checks and, to lesser extent, standard reference material (standard) samples and coarse duplicates.

A re-assay program was undertaken in 2002–2003 to validate the pre–2002 data, and following that program, the earlier data that were not re-assayed for lack of analytical material were accepted for use in estimation.

In the 2002–2003 drilling campaign, the QA/QC program consisted of the sample preparation blanks, SRM samples, pulp duplicates and external assay checks. The reliability of the 2002–2003 copper, gold, and silver assays was additionally verified by a re-assaying program that included two matrix-matched in-house standard samples.

The most recent QA/QC program, which was undertaken from 2017 to the Report date, included sample preparation blanks (2.5% frequency), standard samples (2.5%), twin or core duplicate samples (1%), coarse reject duplicates (2.5%), the same and different batch pulp duplicates (both at 2.5% frequency) and external assay checks (5%).

The QA/QC results were monitored regularly either by third-party consultants retained by Vale, or by Vale and predecessor company staff. No material issues from the QA/QC programs were noted, and the data were considered acceptable to support mineral resource estimates.

A QA/QC routine is in place, performed by the logging geologists, and checked by senior Vale personnel. An annual QA/QC report is prepared that summarizes the QA/QC for the drill programs that will be used in support of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates.

External data verification audits are performed approximately every five years, following the Vale Global Guidelines for Mineral Resources and Reserves Management.

Sample Security

During the drill campaigns, the drill core was brought from the drill sites, at the end of shift, to a dedicated logging and storage facility, originally in Parauapebas, and later at the mine site.

All drill core was stored in wooden boxes with proper numbering to indicate the drill hole number and meterage. The core storage and logging facilities were kept locked when unoccupied. Unshipped samples were also stored in a secure facility at the same location.

Pulps are stored in paper envelopes grouped in plastic bags and the coarse rejects are stored in plastic bags. Both are organized in properly identified boxes.

A new core shed is currently under construction in Parauapebas and all core is planned to be stored in that facility once completed.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

See "*Technical Information –Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources* " for the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources (gold only, 75% attributable) for the Salobo mine as of December 31, 2024.

Mining Operations

The Salobo mine utilizes standard open pit methods, with the operations strategy based on Owner-operator mining equipment and labour mining 15 metre benches, with trucks and shovels. After drilling and blasting the material, cable shovels, large front-end loaders and hydraulic excavators are used to load this material. A fleet of 240 tonne, 320 tonne and 360 tonne trucks are used to haul the waste material to waste dumps proximal to the pit or ore material to the primary crusher. Lower grade ore is stockpiled for later processing.

The mine planning objective is to mine the ore sequentially in mining phases, considering the largest possible vertical spacing between phases. The ultimate pit was subdivided into eight phases; two of which have been mined out, and the remaining six phases form the basis of the LOM plan. Phasing of the open pit development and application of a cut-off grade strategy allowed higher-grade ore (>0.90% Cu) to be processed in the initial years of the operation.

The base case mine production schedule involves the movement of 130 Mt/a to feed 36.0 Mt/a of ore to the process plants when the Salobo Expansion is fully ramped up, by immediately processing a portion of the ore that would have been stockpiled in the previous 24 Mt/a production plan.

The open pit mine life is approximately 23 years, ending in 2047. However, the process plant will continue to operate by reclaiming stockpiled material until 2055. A stockpiling strategy is practiced, using different stockpiles for high-grade (>0.85% CuEq), medium-grade (0.60–0.85% CuEq) and low-grade (0.25–0.60% CuEq) material.

Once the stockpile has been reclaimed, there are additional mineral resources in the Salobo pit that could sustain the operation for another 23 years.

Mineral Processing, Metallurgical Testing, Processing and Recovery Operations

The mineralogy and metallurgical performance of the Salobo mine deposit is well understood, based on a combination of the initial metallurgical test work programs and a decade of production data.

Completed metallurgical test work relevant to the current plant designs included rougher flotation, open cleaner, and locked-cycle tests; a pilot plant program; flotation variability; abrasion and grinding studies; a trade-off study using high-pressure grinding rolls (HPGR) for tertiary crushing as an alternative to conventional semi-autogenous grinding (SAG); and testing of modified reagent schemes. Evaluations were undertaken to determine how much mixed ore stockpile material could be fed to the plant with the run-of-mine fresh mineralization.

Recovery projections for copper and gold are based on equations that result in a fixed target copper grade in concentrate of 37.5% Cu. These equations are used to project metallurgical recoveries in the mineral reserve estimate, cut-off grade calculations, and the LOM financial model.

The process flowsheet has evolved through various study phases, incorporating the additional knowledge gained from metallurgical test work and the relative importance of the identified lithologies in the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates. HPGR were retained instead of SAG mills because of the high magnetite (and copper) content of critical-size pebbles that would have been removed with the magnet protecting the pebble crushers, and therefore requiring additional re-handling. In addition, the relatively high ore hardness and its expected variability as different mixtures of ore lithologies are introduced as plant feed, would have caused high-frequency variability in plant throughput in a typical SAG mill–ball mill–pebble crusher (SABC) circuit. The process plant was de-bottlenecked during operations where operating conditions deviated from design.

The existing processing plants, Salobo mine I, II and III, each have a nominal 12 Mt/a capacity. The Salobo III is expected to reach full capacity in 2025.

Apart from the inclusion of HPGR for tertiary crushing duty, ahead of ball milling, the circuits are conventional, but with the flotation cleaning circuit making extensive use of flotation columns, to reduce entrainment of fluorine-bearing non-sulphide gangue minerals such as fluorite and biotite.

Concentrate produced at the Salobo mine Operations is transported 85 kilometres by road to a rail load-out facility near the town of Parauapebas. There it is loaded onto cars for rail transport using the 892 kilometres long Carajás Railroad Extension that links Carajás with the city of São Luis, where the seaport terminal of Itaqui is operated by Vale. At the port, there is one ship loading system that is shared by Vale's Salobo mine and Sossego Operations. Salobo mine produced copper concentrates are sold to third parties, and shipped through the Itaqui Port in São Luís.city, Maranhão State.

Production Information

Capital and Operating Costs

The LOM plan estimated capital costs are summarized in the table below, and total $3,567 M (from 2025 onward).

Area	Unit	2025	2026	2027-LOM
Mining Sustaining	$M	94	108	1,179
Processing Sustaining	$M	58	73	1,273
Other Sustaining	$M	175	180	428
Total	$M	327	360	2,880

Operating costs are based on actual costs seen during operations and are projected through the LOM plan.

Fresh and updated cost references are used as the basis for mine operating cost forecasts, which are estimated using a long-term cost model. This model accounts for the impact of varying production rates and labour complement. Operating cost forecasts are based on a combination of historical performance and calculations from first principles to take account of variation in production rates and expected process improvements. The cash mining costs include the direct operating costs, mine operating expenses and transportation to the mill. As the mine approaches the end of mine life, forecast mine overhead and distributed overhead costs are reduced in line with the projected lower production rates.

Mining operating costs are estimated in conjunction with the mobile equipment fleet selection process, using a cost model containing annually reviewed production indicators in line with budget assumptions (five years and annual). In addition to the equipment direct operating costs, other key costs include maintenance, labour, salaries, energy, fuel, tires, services, etc.

The processing operating cost estimates are the average cash costs applied to the mineral reserves mined throughout the LOM plan. These unit costs include both variable and fixed plant components.

In 2023 the Processing Cost increased due to the startup of the Salobo Expansion, which increased the plant's processing by 50%.

The LOM plan estimated operating costs are provided in the table below. The overall operating cost estimate for the LOM is $27,187 million (from 2025 onward).

Area	Unit	2025	2026	2027-LOM
Mining cost	$ M	545	544	9,537
Processing cost	$ M	416	394	9,536
Logistics costs	$ M	38	35	965
G&A	$ M	65	60	1,276
Corporate overhead	$ M	40	36	592
Ocean Freight	$ M	48	47	1,245
Royalty	$ M	54	51	1,143
Other	$ M	13	21	488
Total	**$ M**	**1,217**	**1,189**	**24,781**

Gold Production

The following table summarizes 2012 to 2024 production (100% basis) from the Salobo mine.

Year	Tonnage (kt)	Feed Grades Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Concentrate Tonnage (t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
2013	7,366	1.09	0.76	165,471	39.4	21.92
2014	12,474	0.97	0.62	255,511	38.5	19.51
2015	20,288	0.88	0.57	402,592	38.6	19.41
2016	21,401	0.94	0.67	445,238	39.5	22.18
2017	23,650	0.95	0.67	498,172	38.8	21.63
2018	23,657	0.95	0.66	509,811	37.8	22.05
2019	22,486	0.97	0.68	509,778	37.2	22.47
2020	20,468	0.97	0.66	468,598	36.9	21.94
2021	19,445	0.85	0.58	388,429	37.2	21.96
2022	17,675	0.86	0.51	344,524	37.1	19.40
2023	25,000	0.85	0.53	494,565	36.5	20.07
2024	30,768	0.76	0.48	546,073	36.6	20.64

ANTAMINA MINE, PERU

The Antamina mine is indirectly owned by Glencore plc (33.75%), BHP Billiton plc (33.75%), Teck Resources Limited (22.5%), and Mitsubishi Corporation (10%). The Antamina mine is an open pit mining operation located in the Central Andes of northern Peru.

The following description of the Antamina mine has been prepared by Wheaton and is based, in part, on information disclosed in the annual information form of Teck Resources Limited filed on February 20, 2025. The Company QP's have approved the disclosure of scientific and technical information in respect of the Antamina mine in this annual information form.

Property Description, Location and Access

The Antamina mine is jointly owned by Glencore plc (33.75%), BHP Billiton plc (33.75%), Teck Resources Limited (22.5%) and Mitsubishi Corporation (10%). The participants' interests are represented by shares of Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. ("CMA"), the Peruvian company that owns and operates the project.

The Antamina property consists of numerous mining concessions and mining claims covering an area of approximately 105,000 hectares and an area of approximately 15,716 hectares of surface rights. These concessions can be held indefinitely, contingent upon the payment of annual licence fees and provision of minimum annual investment or production from each mining concession. CMA also owns a port facility located at Huarmey and an electrical substation located at Huallanca. In addition, CMA holds title to all easements and rights-of-way for the 302-kilometre concentrate pipeline from the mine to the port at Huarmey.

The deposit is located at an average elevation of 4,200 metres, 385 kilometres by road and 270 kilometres by air north of Lima, Peru. The Antamina mine lies on the eastern side of the Western Cordillera in the upper part of the Rio Marañon basin.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Antamina mine personnel live in a camp facility while at work and commute from both local communities and larger population centres, including Lima. The Antamina mine is an open-pit, truck/shovel operation. The ore is processed in a mill with a capacity of approximately 165,000 tonnes per day, depending on ore hardness. A 302 kilometre-long slurry concentrate pipeline, transports copper and zinc concentrates to the port where they are dewatered and stored prior to loading onto vessels for shipment to smelters and refineries world-wide.

Access to the mine site is by an all-weather chip sealed road maintained by CMA. The mine road connects at the Peruvian National Highway 14 at Conococha Lake. Highway 14 connects to the Pan American highway with the city of Huaraz via Peruvian National Highway 3N. The closest town to the mine site is San Marcos, 38 kilometres by dirt road. Huaraz is the closest city to the mine site, 200 kilometres by paved road. Power for the mine is taken from the Peru national energy grid through an electrical substation constructed at Huallanca. Fresh water requirements are sourced from a dam-created reservoir upstream from the tailings impoundment facility. The tailings impoundment facility is located next to the mill. Water reclaimed from the tailings impoundment is used as process water in the mill operation. The operation is subject to water and air permits issued by the Government of Peru and is in material compliance with those permits. The operation holds all the permits that are material to its current operations.

The Antamina site ambient air temperatures range from an hourly maximum of 15.3°C to an hourly minimum of minus 0.1°C and the rainfall averages 1,870 millimetres per year. These conditions are appropriate to conduct mining operation through the year. Occasional interruptions in the mining activities may be due to strong lightning storms.

History

Early History

The Antamina valley has seen limited mineral production by indigenous peoples for centuries. The first recorded owner and operator at Antamina was Leopold Pflucker in 1850. He built a small copper and lead smelter at Juproc using coal from nearby outcrops. The Italian naturalist Antonio Raymondi visited the area in November 1860 and found the smelter to be producing lead ingots of 35 kg containing 20 to 25 ounces of silver.

In 1903 Vicente Lezameta mined at Antamina and produced copper matte at a grade of 32%. Mining was stopped and then resumed in 1912 to 1914 with an unsuccessful attempt to leach copper.

With the start of the World War I in 1914, there was a search for new copper deposits and several geologists visited Antamina, including E. Diez Canseco, D. J. McLaughlin, J. L. Gilden, and A. H. Means.

In 1925 A. H. Means visited Antamina for Northern Perú Copper and recommended a diamond drill program. Eight holes (totaling 780 m) were drilled looking for a porphyry copper deposit and Northern Perú Copper dropped the property after failing to obtain favorable results.

Cerro de Pasco 1952 –1971

The Cerro de Pasco Corporation was the first company to carry out exploratory work of any magnitude. Its work was confined to the steep slopes on the East side of the deposit where the topography allowed easy underground access by means of audits, at several levels.

Some 32 diamond drill holes totaling 3,200 metres, were completed, 18 from surface and 14 from underground. In addition, Cerro drifted and crosscut 4,300 metres within the eastern zone and drove raises totaling 220 metres in the heart of the zone. The objective was to prove up a high-grade copper deposit and to this end; Cerro defined over one million tonnes averaging better than 3.0% copper and a lower grade reserve of 10 million tonnes.

On October 30, 1970, all of the mining assets owned by Cerro were transferred to the Government of Perú.

Minero Perú and Geomin 1971 –1981

Following expropriation, 2,200 hectares of mining rights were passed to Minero Perú, the mining administration agency of the Government of Perú, which in 1974 formed the Empresa Minera Especial (EME) in partnership with the Government of Romania mining agency called Geomin.

EME carried out a careful and methodical program of work on the property culminating in a full feasibility study. The caliber of the work done is high and although much of it required updating, the resulting database provided a firm base to build on.

EME completed a series of full feasibility studies of Antamina based on the proven and probable reserves determined from the drilling and underground sampling. The studies included full engineering appraisals of all aspects, including open pit design, mine equipment selection, concentrator design, all surface facilities, local social impact, geotechnical studies, marketing and economic analysis, etc. Bench and pilot plant metallurgical work was done in the period 1975 to 1978 in Romania.

Several studies were completed at different mining rates. The basic mining plan involved an initial open pit producing 10,000 tonnes per day of ore for seven years then 20,000 tonnes per day for 13 years. EME update the initial study in 1978, 1979 and 1982. Lower rates of production were addressed from 2,500 to 5,000 tonnes per day, with the objective of limiting the capital investment.

1981 - Present Day

Due to its failure to finance the project, EME was disbanded in the 1981-82 period. In the ensuing years, Minero Perú continued its studies to the extent that there were over 100 reports on the project.

In 1992, Minero Perú used the above studies as a basis for an attempt to market Antamina and produced an Investment Compendium that was not widely circulated, and the sales effort failed.

Then as socio-economic conditions improved under President Fujimori, the Antamina mine property was transferred to Centromin and became part of its sale package in 1993.

In 1995 and 1996 Rio Algom Limited and Inmet Mining Corporation, both of Canada, conducted extensive reviews of the project culminating in the formation of a partnership to bid on Antamina and the subsequent successful bid in early 1996. Shortly afterward Rio Algom and Inmet formed Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. as a 50:50 owned company.

In 1998 Inmet sold its interest in Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. to two other Canadian companies and Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. was restructured under an ownership of 37.5% Rio Algom, 37.5% Noranda Inc., and 25% Teck Corporation. In 1999, the ownership was further modified as each of the three partners sold 10% of their interest to Mitsubishi Corporation, resulting in the ownership of 33.75% Rio Algom, 33.75%, Noranda Inc. 22.50% Teck, and 10% Mitsubishi.

In 2000, Billiton Plc of Great Britain bought 100% of Rio Algom Limited thereby effectively becoming one of the partners. In 2001 BHP Limited merged with Billiton PLC forming BHP Billiton Group. Teck Corporation and Cominco Limited merged in 2001 forming Teck Cominco Limited (now Teck Resources Limited). In 2005 Noranda Inc. amalgamated with Falconbridge Limited with the resulting company called Falconbridge Limited. In November 2006 Xstrata acquired Falconbridge Limited became one of the owners.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Antamina mine polymetallic deposit is skarn-hosted. It is unusual in its persistent mineralization and predictable zonation and has a SW-NE strike length of more than 2,500 metres and a width of up to 1,000 metres. The skarn is well-zoned symmetrically on either side of the central intrusion with the zoning used as the basis for four major subdivisions being a brown garnet skarn, green garnet skarn, wollastonite/diopside/green garnet skarn and a marbleized limestone with veins or mantos of wollastonite. Other types of skarn, including the massive sulphides, massive magnetite, and chlorite skarn, represent the remainder of the skarn and are randomly distributed throughout the deposit. The variability of ore types can result in significant changes in the relative proportions of copper and zinc produced in any given year.

Exploration Drilling

In 2024, the drilling program consisted of 104 drill holes totaling 58,720 meters. 72 holes drilled in 2024 were incorporated into site geologic models, but they did not result in any material changes in the resource or mine plan. For diamond core, three-metre samples on average of half core (HQ or NQ) are collected and prepared for assay at an external laboratory. The remaining half of the core is retained for future reference. The assay program includes approximately 20% of quality-control samples, comprising reference materials, duplicates and blanks, as well as samples for external control at a secondary laboratory. The reference materials consist of matrix-matched material from Antamina, homogenized and certified in accordance with industry practice.

Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

See "*Technical Information –Summary of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources* " for the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources (silver only, 33.75% attributable) for the Antamina mine as of December 31, 2024.

Mining Operations

The Antamina mine is a large open pit mining operation using standard mining equipment and methods. Drilling is done with large rotary drills and blasting uses bulk explosives. Electric cable shovels and haul trucks do the principal material movement mining in 15 metres benches.

Waste is hauled to final deposition on large waste dumps in areas outside the ultimate pit. Ore is either delivered directly to the Primary Crusher (located south of the pit in the Antamina valley) or to a stockpile for later feeding to the crusher. The long-term operational strategy is currently based on the use of a variable cut-off grade over time to improve the Net Present Value of the project. As a consequence of this strategy, large ore stockpiles are created and then reclaimed through the life of the operation. This strategy is reviewed annually.

Processing and Recovery Operations

The ore is crushed adjacent to the pit and conveyed to a coarse ore stockpile at the mill. It is then processed utilizing two SAG mills, followed by ball mill grinding and flotation to produce separate copper, zinc molybdenum and lead/bismuth concentrates. The mill has the capacity to process approximately 165,000 tonnes per day, depending on the ore hardness. At 302 kilometre long slurry concentrate pipeline, transports copper and zinc concentrates to the port where they are dewatered and stored prior to loading into vessels for shipment to smelters and refineries worldwide.

Production

On a 100% basis, Antamina's copper production in 2024 was 427,000 tonnes, compared to 423,500 tonnes in 2023. Zinc production was 267,900 tonnes in 2024, a decrease from 463,100 tonnes in 2023. Differences in copper and zinc production from 2023 were the result of variations in ore feed and specifically lower zinc grades in 2024. In 2024, on a 100% basis, molybdenum production was 8,100 tonnes as compared to 3,500 tonnes in 2023, due to improved recovery.

Antamina has entered into long-term off-take agreements with affiliates of the Antamina shareholders on market terms for copper, zinc and molybdenum concentrates.

The collective bargaining agreement for Antamina's labour force follows a three-year renegotiation. A new three-year agreement was signed in 2024, largely in-line with the previous agreement.

Taxation

In Peru, the mining tax regime includes the Special Mining Tax and the Modified Mining Royalty which apply to CMA's operating margin based on a progressive sliding scale ranging from 3% to 20.4%. CMA is subject to Peruvian corporate income tax at 29.5%.

Mine Life

On February 14, 2024, the Peruvian regulators approved the Modification of Environmental Impact Assessment (MEIA) for the mine life expansion at Antamina, extending the permitted mine life until 2036. The project includes an expansion of the existing tailings dam facility, expansion of the open pit and waste dump areas, as well as changes to related infrastructure to support these expansions. CMA is also conducting engineering studies for additional tailings storage options and alternative mine plans that could result in mine life extension beyond 2036.

Capital and Operating Costs

On 100% basis the 2025 projected capital costs for the Antamina mine is approximately $1,044 - $1,155 million. The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($M)
Sustaining	511 – 555
Growth	133 - 155
Capitalized stripping	400 - 444
Total	1,044 – 1,155

On 100% basis, the 2025 projected cash operating costs for the Antamina mine are approximately $1,067 - $1,355 million. The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($M)
Labour	511 – 622
Supplies	533 – 667
Energy	311 – 377
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes)	111 – 133
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(400) – (444)
Total	1,067 – 1,355

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Production Information

The following table summarizes 2018 to 2024 production (100% basis) from the Antamina mine:

Antamina Production	Units	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Ore Processed	(mt)	51.2	51.1	46.5	51.9	54.2	55.3	55.3
Produced Copper	(kt)	446.1	448.5	380.7	445.3	454.8	423.5	422.0
Produced Zinc	(kt)	409.3	303.3	427.8	462.2	433.0	463.1	273.0
Produced Silver	(moz)	15.8	15.0	15.9	17.9	15.2	11.7	10.9

DIVIDENDS

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company revised its dividend policy for dividends payable after December 31, 2023 to adopt a progressive dividend policy, marked by an increase to its 2024 annual dividend. Prior to this, the Company's dividend policy was that the quarterly dividend per Common Share was targeted to equal the greater of 30% of the average cash generated by operating activities in the previous four quarters divided by the then outstanding number of Common Shares, all rounded to the nearest cent and the dividend declared in the prior quarter.

The declaration, timing, amount and payment of dividends remains at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend on the Company's cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors.

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024.

Wheaton paid a total of $0.62 per Common Share in dividends in 2024.

From inception to December 31, 2024, Wheaton has paid over $2.3 billion in dividends.

Year	Quarter	Amount of Dividend	Record Date	Total Amount Paid in Year
2022[1]	First	$0.15	March 24, 2022	
	Second	$0.15	May 20, 2022	
	Third	$0.15	August 26, 2022	
	Fourth	$0.15	November 21, 2022	
				$0.60
2023[2]	First	$0.15	March 24, 2023	
	Second	$0.15	May 19, 2023	
	Third	$0.15	August 25, 2023	
	Fourth	$0.15	November 28, 2023	
				$0.60
2024	First	$0.155	April 3, 2024	
	Second	$0.155	May 29, 2024	
	Third	$0.155	August 21, 2024	
	Fourth	$0.155	November 21, 2024	
				$0.62

(1) To minimize volatility in quarterly dividends, the Company set a minimum quarterly dividend for the duration of 2022 equal to the dividend per Common Share declared in the prior quarter.
(2) To minimize volatility in quarterly dividends, the Company set a minimum quarterly dividend for the duration of 2023 equal to the dividend per Common Share declared in the prior quarter.

Effective March 20, 2014, the Company adopted a Dividend Reinvestment Plan. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan was effective commencing with the second quarterly dividend of 2014. A total of 873,607 Common Shares were issued under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan during 2022, a total of 141,979 Common Shares were issued under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan during 2023, and a total of 38,534 Common Shares were issued under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan during 2024.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Authorized Capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of preference shares (the "Preference Shares"), issuable in series. As of March 27, 2025, 453,789,260 Common Shares and no Preference Shares were issued and outstanding.

Common Shares

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders of the Company, to attend and to cast one vote per Common Share at all such meetings. Holders of Common Shares do not have cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors and, accordingly, holders of a majority of the Common Shares entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all directors standing for election. The Company has adopted advance notice provisions for the nomination of directors which apply in circumstances where director nominations are made by shareholders of the Company, other than in connection with (i) the requisition of a shareholders' meeting, or (ii) a shareholder proposal, in each case made pursuant to the Act. The advance notice provisions fix a deadline by which holders of record of Common Shares must submit director nominations to the Company prior to any annual or special meeting of shareholders and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in the notice to the Company.

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis such dividends, if any, as and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors at its discretion from funds legally available therefor and upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis the net assets of the Company after payment of debts and other liabilities, in each case subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other series or class of shares ranking senior in priority to or on a pro rata basis with the holders of Common Shares with respect to dividends or liquidation. Although the articles of the Company provide for the potential issuance of Preference Shares, there is currently no other series or class of shares outstanding which ranks senior in priority to the Common Shares. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, nor do the Common Shares contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

Preference Shares

The Preference Shares may, at any time or from time to time, be issued in one or more series. The Company's Board of Directors shall fix before issue, the number of, the consideration per share of, the designation of, and the provisions attaching to the shares of each series. Except as required by law or as otherwise determined by the Company's Board of Directors in respect of a series of shares, the holder of a Preference Share shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders. The Preference Shares of each series rank on a priority with the Preference Shares of every other series and are entitled to preference over the Common Shares and any other shares ranking subordinate to the Preference Shares with respect to priority and payment of dividends and distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

TRADING PRICE AND VOLUME

Common Shares

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX, the NYSE and LSE under the symbol "WPM". The following table sets forth information relating to the monthly high and low closing prices and volume of the Common Shares on the TSX for the most recently completed financial year.

Month	High (C$)	Low (C$)	Volume (million shares)
January 2024	66.29	61.19	12.94
February 2024	64.89	52.15	19.17
March 2024	64.20	55.82	18.49
April 2024	74.72	63.87	17.86
May 2024	78.95	71.22	18.03
June 2024	76.06	71.18	17.98
July 2024	86.22	71.30	13.19
August 2024	84.81	72.93	15.40
September 2024	87.37	78.22	15.21
October 2024	94.84	80.29	15.74
November 2024	92.57	81.66	17.56
December 2024	90.77	79.88	14.41

The price of the Common Shares as quoted by the TSX at the close of business on December 31, 2024 (being the last trading day of 2024) was C$80.91 and on March 27, 2025 was C$109.67.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name, province/state and country of residence, position(s) held with the Company and principal occupation of each person who is a director and/or an executive officer of the Company as of the date of this annual information form.

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation
George L. Brack British Columbia, Canada	Chair of the Board; Director since November 2009 (4)	Corporate Director
Jaimie Donovan (1)(3) Ontario, Canada	Director since May 2022 (4)	Corporate Director
R. Peter Gillin (3) Ontario, Canada	Director since October 2004 (4)	Corporate Director
Chantal Gosselin (2)(3) British Columbia, Canada	Director since November 2013 (4)	Corporate Director
Jeane Hull (1) South Dakota, USA	Director since May 12, 2023	Corporate Director
Glenn A. Ives (2) British Columbia, Canada	Director since May 2020	Corporate Director
Charles A. Jeannes (2)(3) Nevada, USA	Director since November 2016 (4)	Corporate Director

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation
Marilyn Schonberner (1)(2) Alberta, Canada	Director since February 2018 (4)	Corporate Director
Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan (1) Dublin, Ireland	Director since May 2024 (4)	Corporate Director
Randy V. J. Smallwood British Columbia, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director Director since May 2011 (4)	President and Chief Executive Officer of Wheaton
Gary D. Brown (5) British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Wheaton
Curt D. Bernardi British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Legal and Strategic Development	Senior Vice President, Legal and Strategic Development of Wheaton
Haytham H. Hodaly British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development of Wheaton
Patrick E. Drouin Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	President & Chief Sustainability Officer, Wheaton International	President & Chief Sustainability Officer, Wheaton International

(1) Member of the Audit Committee. Ms. Marilyn Schonberner is the Chair of the Audit Committee.
(2) Member of the Human Resources Committee. Ms. Chantal Gosselin is the Chair of the Human Resources Committee.
(3) Member of the Governance and Sustainability Committee. Mr. Charles Jeannes is the Chair of the Governance and Sustainability Committee.
(4) Directors are elected at each annual meeting of Wheaton's shareholders and serve as such until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected or appointed.
(5) As announced by the Company on January 9, 2025, effective March 31, 2025, Mr. Gary Brown will be retiring from his position as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Vincent Lau will become Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Lau is resident in British Columbia, Canada.

The principal occupations, businesses or employments of each of the Company's directors and executive officers within the past five years are disclosed in the brief biographies set forth below.

George L. Brack – Chair of the Board and Director. Mr. Brack is the Chair of the Wheaton Board. He retired as Lead Independent Director of Capstone Mining Corp. in May 2023 and served as the non-Executive Chair from 2011-2022. In addition to his current board role, during the past 20 years, Mr. Brack served as a director on the boards of directors of Alio Gold Inc., ValOro Resources Inc. (now Defiance Silver Corp. and formerly Geologix Explorations Inc.), Aurizon Mines Ltd., Newstrike Capital Inc., NovaGold Resources Inc., Red Back Mining Inc. and chaired the board of Alexco Resources Corp. He has served on audit committees and has been both a member and the chair of compensation/human resource committees, corporate governance committees and special committees responding to takeover offers (Aurizon, Red Back and NovaGold). Mr. Brack's 35-year career in the mining industry focused on exploration, corporate development and investment banking, specifically identifying, evaluating and executing strategic mergers and acquisitions, and raising equity capital. Until 2009, he was Managing Director and Industry Head, Mining at Scotia Capital. Prior to joining Scotia in 2006, Mr. Brack spent seven years as President of Macquarie North America Ltd. and lead its northern hemisphere mining industry mergers and acquisitions advisory business. Previously, Mr. Brack was Vice President, Corporate Development at Placer Dome Inc., Vice President in the mining investment banking group at CIBC Wood Gundy and worked on the corporate development team at Rio Algom. Mr. Brack earned an MBA at York University, a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering at the University of Toronto and the CFA designation.

Jaimie Donovan – Director. Ms. Donovan has over 25 years of mining industry experience, spanning roles in operations, technical services, capital allocation and corporate development. She was the Head of Growth and Evaluations for Barrick Gold Corporation in North America until March 2019. Prior to that, Ms. Donovan held senior positions at Barrick Gold Corporation as Vice President of Evaluations and Waterton Global Resource Management as a Principal and Head of Evaluations, where she led teams responsible for the due diligence of investment and growth opportunities. Ms. Donovan has significant technical and operations experience working at mines in Australia and Canada for Barrick Gold Corporation, Goldfields Limited and Western Mining Corp. Ms. Donovan joined the board of directors of Dundee Precious Metals Inc. in November 2020 and the board of Dundee Corporation in May 2024. She formerly served on the board of Perpetua Resources from January 2019 to December 2020. Ms. Donovan holds Bachelor's degrees in Mining Engineering (B.Eng. Honours) and Commerce (B.Com. Finance) from the University of Western Australia. She has also completed the ICD Director Education Program at the Rotman School of Management.

R. Peter Gillin – Director. Mr. Gillin is a Corporate Director serving on the Boards of several public companies. Mr. Gillin was a director of Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd. since May 2012, was appointed Chair in January 2017 and resigned in December 2022. He also has served as a director of Dundee since December 2009 (Chair since May 2022, Deputy Chair from February 2021 and lead director from May 2013 to February 2021) and was appointed as a member of the Advisory Committee for Non-Investment Funds of TD Asset Management Alternative Inc.in August 2020. He is a member of the Advisory Board and Independent Review Committee of Mulvihill Group of funds. Previously, Mr. Gillin served as a director of TD Mutual Funds Corporate Class Ltd. from 2010 to August 2020, and was a member of the Independent Review Committee of TD Asset Management Inc. from 2003 to June 2020. Mr. Gillin formerly served as a director of Sherritt International Corporation from January 2010 to June 2019 (lead director from June 2017). Until 2009 Mr. Gillin was Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Tahera Diamond Corporation, a diamond exploration, development and production company. Until 2002 he was a career investment banker serving as Vice Chair and a director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Canada Limited, and prior to that a Managing Director at Scotia Capital. He holds an HBA degree from the Richard Ivey School of Business at the University of Western Ontario and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. He is also a graduate of the Institute of Corporate Directors – Director Education Program at the University of Toronto, Rotman School of Management and has earned the designation of ICD.D from the Institute of Corporate Directors. Mr. Gillin has informed the Company that he intends to retire and will not be standing for election at the next annual general meeting to be held May 9, 2025.

Chantal Gosselin – Director. Ms. Gosselin is an experienced corporate board member with over 30 years combined experience in mining operations and capital markets. Her involvement in the financial markets ranges from asset management to sell side analyst. Ms. Gosselin held positions as Vice President and Portfolio Manager at Goodman Investment Counsel and Senior Mining Analyst at Sun Valley Gold LLP, along with various analyst positions earlier in her career. Ms. Gosselin also held various mine-site management positions in Canada, Peru and Nicaragua, giving her firsthand experience in underground and open pit mine development and production in diverse cultural and social environments. Ms. Gosselin has a Masters of Business Administration from Concordia University and a Bachelor of Science (Mining Engineering) from Laval University and has completed the ICD – Director Education Program. She currently serves on the boards of a variety of TSX-listed companies in the natural resources sectors.

Jeane Hull – Director. Ms. Hull has over 35 years of mining operational leadership and engineering experience, most notably holding the positions of Chief Operating Officer for Rio Tinto plc at the Kennecott Utah Copper Mine and Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer of Peabody Energy Corporation. She also held numerous management engineering and

operations positions with Rio Tinto affiliates. Prior to joining Rio Tinto, she held positions with Mobil Mining and Minerals and has additional environmental engineering and regulatory affairs experience in the public and private sectors. In addition to her extensive mining experience, Ms. Hull has 10 years of independent director experience. Ms. Hull currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Hudbay Minerals Inc., Epiroc AB and Coeur Mining, Inc. She previously served on the boards of Interfor Corporation, Trevali Mining Company ("Trevali"), Copper Mountain Mining Corporation, Pretium Resources Inc. and Cloud Peak Energy Inc. Ms. Hull is currently on the Advisory Board for ABC to CEO and Ms. Hull served on the Advisory Board for South Dakota School of Mines and Technology.

Glenn A. Ives – Director. Mr. Ives joined the Board of Wheaton in May 2020. Mr. Ives retired as a Canadian partner of Deloitte LLP on March 31, 2020. He served as the Executive Chair of Deloitte Canada from 2010 and 2018, a director of Deloitte Global from 2010 to 2018 and Chair of the Deloitte Global Risk Committee from 2012 to 2018. Mr. Ives was the leader of the North and South America Mining group for Deloitte from 2007 to 2020. He served as an audit partner at Deloitte serving public mining companies from 1999 to 2010. Mr. Ives currently serves as a director of Kinross Gold Corporation and Chair of NervGen Pharma Corp. From 1993 to 1999, Mr. Ives was the Chief Financial Officer and a Director of Vengold Inc. He served as a director of Lihir Gold Inc. from 1997 to 1999. Mr. Ives served as the Vice-President of Finance of TVX Gold Inc. from 1988 to 1993. Mr. Ives has extensive corporate governance experience with non-profit organizations including serving as Chair of the St. Paul's Foundation (Vancouver) and as a director of the Princess Margaret Cancer Foundation from 2010 to 2019 and Chair from 2016 to 2018. Mr. Ives holds a Bachelor of Mathematics degree (honors) from the University of Waterloo, graduating on the Dean's Honor List. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia, a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario and was the Ontario Gold medalist for the Uniform Final Exams in 1984. Mr. Ives is also a member of the ICD and the NACD.

Charles A. Jeannes – Director. Mr. Jeannes joined the Board of Wheaton in November 2016. Mr. Jeannes is a mining industry veteran with over 30 years of experience. As President and CEO of Goldcorp Inc. (now Newmont Corporation) from December 2008 to April 2016, he led Goldcorp's development into one of the world's largest and most successful gold mining companies with mining operations and development projects located throughout the Americas. Mr. Jeannes formerly held the role of Executive Vice President, Corporate Development of Goldcorp where he managed a series of M&A transactions that contributed to the company's significant growth. Prior to joining Goldcorp, Mr. Jeannes held senior positions with Glamis Gold Ltd. and Placer Dome Inc. Mr. Jeannes was formerly a director of Tahoe Resources Inc. until its acquisition by Pan American Silver Corp. in early 2019 and currently serves as a director of Pan American Silver Corp. and Chair of Orla Mining Ltd. He holds a B.A. degree from the University of Nevada (1980) and graduated from the University of Arizona College of Law with honors in 1983. He practiced law for 11 years and has broad experience in capital markets, mergers and acquisitions, public and private financing and international operations. Mr. Jeannes has received numerous awards including British Columbia CEO of the Year for 2013, Canada's Most Admired CEO for 2015, 2016 Alumnus of the Year for the University of Nevada and 2015 Alumnus of the Year for the University of Arizona College of Law. Mr. Jeannes is involved in various philanthropic activities and currently serves as a Trustee of the Wolf Pack Athletic Association at the University of Nevada.

Marilyn Schonberner – Director. Ms. Schonberner is a Corporate Director with over 35 years of international experience in the Energy and Mining sectors. She retired in 2018 as the Chief Financial Officer of Nexen Energy ULC. During her 21-year career with Nexen, she held various executive roles with responsibility for financial and risk management, audit, human resources, strategic planning and budgeting, supply chain, and information services. Ms. Schonberner currently serves on the board of directors of New Gold Inc. where she is the Chair of the Audit Committee and a member of the Governance and Nominating Committee. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Alberta and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Calgary. She is a CPA, CMA and a Certified Internal Auditor. Ms. Schonberner completed the Senior Executive Development Programme at the London Business School and has obtained the ICD.D designation from the ICD. Ms. Schonberner also serves on the Calgary ICD Advisory Board.

Randy V. J. Smallwood – President, Chief Executive Officer and Director. Mr. Smallwood holds a geological engineering degree from the University of British Columbia and a mine engineering diploma from the British Columbia Institute of Technology. Mr. Smallwood was involved in the founding of Wheaton and in 2007, he joined Wheaton full time as Executive Vice President of Corporate Development, primarily focusing on growing the Company through the evaluation and acquisition of silver stream opportunities. In January 2010 he was appointed President, and in April 2011 he was appointed Wheaton's Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Smallwood originally started as an exploration geologist with Wheaton River Minerals Ltd., and in 2001 was promoted to Director of Project Development, his role through its 2005 merger with Goldcorp. Mr. Smallwood was an instrumental part of the team that built Wheaton River / Goldcorp into one of the largest, and more importantly, one of the most profitable gold companies in the world, and he is now focused on continuing to add to the impressive growth profile of Wheaton. Mr. Smallwood formerly served on the boards of Defiance Silver Corp.

(formerly ValOro Resources Inc. and Geologix Explorations Inc.) from 2005 to 2019, Ventana Gold from 2008 to 2011, Castle Peak Resources from 2010 to 2012, and Tigray Resources Inc. from 2011 to 2014. Mr. Smallwood is also the Chair of MineralsEd BC and serves as a past Chair and board member of the World Gold Council, and as a board member of Special Olympics BC and Mining4Life. Mr. Smallwood also previously served on the board of the BC Cancer Foundation. In 2015, Mr. Smallwood received the British Columbia Institute of Technology Distinguished Alumni Award.

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan – Director. Mr. Venkatakrishnan joined the Board of Wheaton in May 2024. Mr. Venkatakrishnan is a Corporate Director and an experienced mining executive who brings a wealth of mining and financial experience, gained through his vast experience of leading global mining businesses, in a career that has spanned across 17 countries and six continents. Mr. Venkatakrishnan has a proven track record of leading multinational organizations—including major publicly listed companies—through periods of challenging and transformative change. He is currently the Chair of Endeavour Mining plc. and a director of BlackRock World Mining Trust plc. Mr. Venkatakrishnan was previously a Director of Weir Group Plc. and served as CEO of Vedanta Resources plc from 2018 to 2020 and CEO of AngloGold Ashanti Limited between 2013 to 2018, having previously been Chief Financial Officer of the business from 2005, and of Ashanti Goldfields Limited from 2000. In his early career, he was a Director with Deloitte in London, leading corporate restructurings on behalf of both corporates and financiers. Mr. Venkatakrishnan is a past board member of the World Gold Council, International Council on Mining and Metals, Business Leadership South Africa, the Chamber of Mines of South Africa and a past member of the Financial Review Investigation Panel of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Gary D. Brown – Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (until March 31, 2025). Mr. Brown joined the Company in June 2008. Prior to Wheaton Precious Metals, he was the Chief Financial Officer of TIR Systems Ltd. and has also held senior finance roles with CAE Inc., Westcoast Energy Inc., and Creo Inc. Mr. Brown brings over 30 years of experience as a finance professional and holds professional designations as a Chartered Professional Accountant and a Chartered Financial Analyst as well as having earned a Masters Degree in Accounting from the University of Waterloo. Mr. Brown was also formerly a director of Global Battery Metals Ltd. from 2011 to 2022. As previously announced on January 9, 2025, effective March 31, 2025, Mr. Gary Brown will be retiring from his position as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

Vincent Lau – Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (after March 31, 2025). As previously announced on January 9, 2025, effective March 31, 2025, Mr. Vincent Lau will become Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Lau has served as Wheaton's Vice President of Finance for 13 years, where he has managed the corporate finance and risk management functions. Prior to joining Wheaton, Vincent held senior finance roles at CHC Helicopters and in KPMG's Transaction Services group based in New York. Vincent holds the Chartered Professional Accountant and Chartered Financial Analyst designations and received a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British Columbia.

Curt D. Bernardi – Senior Vice President, Legal and Strategic Development. Mr. Bernardi joined the Company in 2008 and has been practicing law since his call to the British Columbia bar in 1994. He worked for the law firm of Blake, Cassels & Graydon in the areas of corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions and general corporate law until leaving to join Westcoast Energy in 1998. Following the acquisition of Westcoast Energy by Duke Energy in 2002, Mr. Bernardi continued to work for Duke Energy Gas Transmission as in-house legal counsel, working primarily on reorganizations, mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures and general corporate/commercial work. In 2005, Mr. Bernardi joined Union Gas as their Director, Legal Affairs and was responsible for legal matters affecting Union Gas. Mr. Bernardi is the chair of the board of the Lions Gate Hospital Foundation. He obtained his Bachelor of Commerce from the University of British Columbia and his Bachelor of Law from the University of Toronto.

Haytham H. Hodaly– Senior Vice President, Corporate Development . Mr. Hodaly is currently the Senior Vice President, Corporate Development of Wheaton and brings with him more than 25 years of experience in analyzing mining opportunities. He joined the Company in 2012 and has since been involved with more than $9.0 billion worth of streaming transactions. Prior to joining Wheaton, Mr. Hodaly had spent more than 16 years in the North American securities industry, most recently as Director and Mining Analyst, Global Mining Research, at RBC Capital Markets. Prior to this, Mr. Hodaly held the position of Co-Director of Research and Senior Mining Analyst at Salman Partners Inc., in addition to holding the titles of Vice President and Director of the firm. Mr. Hodaly is an engineer with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining and Mineral Processing Engineering and a Master of Engineering, specializing in Mineral Economics, both obtained from the University of British Columbia. Mr. Hodaly currently serves as a director of GoldSource Mines Inc. since 2017, director of the Denver Gold Group since 2019, and director of NEXE Innovations Inc. since 2020.

Patrick E. Drouin – President and Chief Sustainability Officer, Wheaton International. Mr. Drouin joined the Company in 2012, bringing with him 12 years of experience in the financial industry. He worked for UBS Securities from 2001 to 2012 in institutional equity sales across North America and in Europe, most recently in London as Head of European Sales for UBS Canada. In this role, Mr. Drouin built a sales platform responsible for advising fund managers on Canadian equities. He was also a member of the UBS Canadian Executive Committee, which oversaw strategic decisions for the Canadian business. Prior to this, Mr. Drouin worked in both Toronto and San Francisco for UBS Canada, advising the largest US institutional investors on Canadian equities. Throughout his advisory career, he has focused on the resource sector. Prior to UBS, he served as a Project Geologist in the San Francisco Bay Area for William Lettis & Associates. Effective October 16, 2023, Mr. Drouin became President and Chief Sustainability Officer at Wheaton International. Mr. Drouin was previously Senior Vice President, Sustainability and Investor Relations at the Company. Mr. Drouin has an MBA from the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, and a Masters in Geology from the University of Memphis.

As at December 31, 2024, the directors and executive officers of Wheaton, as a group, beneficially owned, directly and indirectly, or exercised control or direction over 0.1166% of the Company's Common Shares, representing less than one percent of the total number of Common Shares outstanding before giving effect to the exercise of options or warrants to purchase Common Shares held by such directors and executive officers. The statement as to the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised by the directors and executive officers of Wheaton as a group is based upon information furnished by the directors and executive officers.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, 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, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the director or executive officer 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, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer 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.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially control of the Company, is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, 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, other than as set out below:

- Ms. Hull was the Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer from April 2011 to July 31, 2015 of Peabody Energy Corporation ("Peabody"), a company that filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the United States on April 13, 2016 and emerged from Chapter 11 protection on April 3, 2017. Peabody filed for bankruptcy after a sharp drop in coal prices left it unable to service its debt.

- Ms. Hull was a director from July 2016 to October 24, 2019 of Cloud Peak Energy Inc. ("Cloud Peak"), a company that filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the United States on May 10, 2019, received court approval for its plan of reorganization on December 5, 2019 and emerged from bankruptcy on December 17, 2019. In connection with its plan of reorganization, Cloud Peak sold substantially all of its operating assets to Navajo Transitional Energy Company.

- Ms. Hull was a director from January 2021 to September 2022 of Trevali, a company that obtained an initial order from the Supreme Court of British Columbia under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (Canada) in August 2022. Trevali indicated that its financial position deteriorated significantly in 2022 as a result of a number of events and challenges which impacted operations and production. In January, 2023, a Receiver was appointed for Trevali by the Court.

- Mr. Venkatakrishnan was the Chief Executive Officer and executive director of Vedanta Resources Limited ("VRL") from August 31, 2018 to April 5, 2020. During that time, Mr. Venkatakrishnan was also a non-executive director of Konkola Copper Mines Limited ("KCM") in which VRL holds a majority shareholder position. In connection with an ownership dispute with VRL, ZCCM IH (a Zambian state-owned corporation that holds a minority interest in KCM) brought a petition before the Zambian High Court to have KCM wound up and an ex-parte petition to have a provisional liquidator appointed to manage KCM's affairs. It was reported in November 2023 that VRL and ZCCM entered into an agreement to reinstate the KCM board of directors and a withdrawal of all legal challenges in court, including the removal of the provisional liquidator. During 2024, the provisional liquidator vacated his role and the Government of Zambia returned the control of the mine to VRL, who are operating the mine currently.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially control of the Company, has, within ten years prior to the date hereof, 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 director, executive officer or shareholder.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control 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 investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of Wheaton's knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this annual information form, there are no known existing or potential material conflicts of interest between Wheaton and any director or officer of Wheaton, except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other public companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of Wheaton and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies. Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration, development and mining operations and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from attending the portion of the meeting dedicated to discussing any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest or voting on such matter in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and other applicable laws. See " *Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions*".

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Other than as set forth below, to the best of the Company's knowledge, the Company is not and was not, during the year ended December 31, 2024, a party to any legal proceedings, nor is any of its property, nor was any of its property during the year ended December 31, 2024, the subject of any legal proceedings. As at the date hereof, no such legal proceedings are known to be contemplated, except as set forth below.

The Company was previously the subject of litigation in connection with a United States securities class action complaint *In re Silver Wheaton Securities Litigation* which was the subject of a settlement during the year ended December 31, 2020. The Company was also the subject of litigation in a class action filed in Ontario, Canada *Suzan Poirier and Silver Wheaton Corp. et al.* , which was dismissed by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in January 2022. See "*Risk Factors – Litigation, Claims and Proceedings*".

There have been no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by any securities regulatory authority during the year ended December 31, 2024, or any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision, and the Company has not entered into any settlement agreements with a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the year ended December 31, 2024.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as described in this annual information form, within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, no director, executive officer or 10% shareholder of the Company or any associate or affiliate of any such person or company, has or had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares is TSX Trust Company at its principal offices in Vancouver, British Columbia and Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only material contract entered into by the Company as of the date of this annual information form or before such time that are still in effect, other than in the ordinary course of business, is the Revolving Facility. See "*Description of the Business – Amended Revolving Credit Facility*." The Revolving Facility (with all amendments) is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca under the Company's profile.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The scientific and technical information for the Company's mineral projects on a property material to the Company contained in this annual information form has been prepared in accordance with the exemption set forth in Section 9.2 of NI 43-101 and was sourced by the Company from the following SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and EDGAR (www.sec.gov) filed documents:

a. Peñasquito mine – Peñasquito Report and Newmont's December 31, 2024 Resources and Reserves press release dated February 20, 2025;
b. Salobo mine – Salobo Report; and
c. Antamina mine – Teck Resources Limited annual information form filed on SEDAR+ on February 19, 2025.

A summary of the information sourced from the Peñasquito Report is contained in this annual information form under " *Technical Information — Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties — Peñasquito Mine, Mexico*". A summary of the information sourced from the Salobo Report is contained in this annual information form under "*Technical Information — Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties — Salobo Mine, Brazil*". A summary of the information sourced from the annual information form of Teck Resources Limited is contained in this annual information form under "*Technical Information — Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties – Antamina Mine, Peru*".

Neil Burns, M.Sc., P.Geo., Vice President, Technical Services, of the Company and Ryan Ulansky, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., Vice President, Engineering, of the Company are the qualified persons as defined by NI 43-101 in connection with the mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates and the scientific and technical information, and have reviewed and approved the disclosure, for the Peñasquito mine, the Salobo mine and the Antamina mine contained in this annual information form.

The aforementioned firms or persons (including any designated professional of such firms or persons, as such term is defined in National Instrument 51-102) held no securities of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company when they prepared the reports, the mineral reserve estimates or the mineral resource estimates referred to above, or following the preparation of such reports or estimates and did not receive any direct or indirect interest in any securities of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company in connection with the preparation of such reports or estimates, other than Neil Burns and Ryan Ulansky, who together hold less than 1% of the Common Shares. None of the aforementioned persons are currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company, other than Neil Burns and Ryan Ulansky who are employees of the Company.

Deloitte LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company and is independent of the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia and within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act and the applicable rules and regulations thereunder adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company's Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the Company's systems and procedures for financial reporting and internal control, reviewing certain public disclosure documents and monitoring the performance and independence of the Company's external auditors. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing the Company's annual audited financial statements, unaudited quarterly financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial results of operations for both annual and interim financial statements and review of related operations prior to their approval by the full Board of Directors of the Company. The Audit Committee also has oversight responsibility for significant business, political, financial and control risks that the Company is exposed to, including a review of management's assessment of the likelihood and severity of those risks and any mitigation steps taken.

The Audit Committee's charter sets out its responsibilities and duties, qualifications for membership, procedures for committee member removal and appointment and reporting to the Company's Board of Directors. A copy of the Audit Committee charter is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

The current members of the Company's Audit Committee are Marilyn Schonberner (Chair), Jaimie Donovan, Jeane Hull and Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan. Each of the members of Audit Committee are independent and financially literate within the meaning of National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110"). In addition to being independent directors as described above, all members of the Audit Committee must meet an additional "independence" test under NI 52-110 in that their directors' fees are the only compensation they, or their firms, receive from the Company and that they are not affiliated with the Company.

The Audit Committee met four times in 2024. Each of the members of the Audit Committee who were directors of the Company and members of the Audit Committee at the time were present at all four meetings.

Relevant Education and Experience

See "*Directors and Officers*" for a description of the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee's charter sets out responsibilities regarding the provision of non-audit services by the Company's external auditors. This policy requires consideration of whether the provision of services other than audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence and requires Audit Committee pre-approval of permitted non-audit, audit and audit-related services.

External Auditor Fees

Deloitte LLP were the auditors of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024. Fees billed by Deloitte LLP in respect of services for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 are detailed below:

	2023 (1) (C$)	2024 (1) (C$)
Audit Fees (2)	1,383,716	1,292,302
Audit-Related Fees (3)	79,715	95,017
Tax Fees (4)	146,904	42,137
All Other Fees	-	-
TOTAL	1,610,335	1,429,456

(1) Fees are paid in Canadian dollars.
(2) Audit fees were paid for professional services rendered by the auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements or services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
(3) Audit related fees relate to attestation services provided in connection with reporting requirements under the Company's Revolving Facility and certain metrics disclosed in the Company's annual Sustainability Report.
(4) Tax fees were paid for tax related compliance and advisory services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the management information circular of the Company dated March 21, 2024 prepared in connection with its annual and special meeting of shareholders held on May 10, 2024. The Company's management information circular for the year ended December 31, 2024 will be prepared in connection with the Company's annual and special meeting of shareholders scheduled to be held on May 9, 2025 which will be available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2024.

IMPORTANT NOTES

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual information form of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton" or the "Company") contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements, which are all statements other than statements of historical fact, include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the future price of commodities;
- the estimation of future production from Mining Operations (including in the estimation of production, mill throughput, grades, recoveries and exploration potential);
- the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources (including the estimation of reserve conversion rates and the realization of such estimations);
- the commencement, timing and achievement of construction, expansion or improvement projects by Wheaton's PMPA counterparties at Mining Operations;
- the payment of upfront cash consideration to counterparties under PMPAs, the satisfaction of each party's obligations in accordance with PMPAs and the receipt by the Company of precious metals and cobalt production or other payments in respect of the applicable Mining Operations under PMPAs;
- the ability of Wheaton's PMPA counterparties to comply with the terms of a PMPA (including as a result of the business, mining operations and performance of Wheaton's PMPA counterparties) and the potential impacts of such on Wheaton;
- future payments by the Company in accordance with PMPAs, including any acceleration of payments;
- the costs of future production;
- the estimation of produced but not yet delivered ounces;
- continued listing of the Common Shares on the LSE, NYSE and TSX;
- any statements as to future dividends;
- the ability to fund outstanding commitments and the ability to continue to acquire accretive PMPAs;
- projected increases to Wheaton's production and cash flow profile;
- projected changes to Wheaton's production mix;
- the ability of Wheaton's PMPA counterparties to comply with the terms of any other obligations under agreements with the Company;
- the ability to sell precious metals and cobalt production;
- confidence in the Company's business structure;
- the Company's assessment of taxes payable, including taxes payable under the GMT and the impact of the CRA Settlement, and the Company's ability to pay its taxes;
- possible CRA domestic audits for taxation years subsequent to 2017 and international audits;
- the Company's assessment of the impact of any tax reassessments;
- the Company's intention to file future tax returns in a manner consistent with the CRA Settlement;
- the Company's climate change and environmental commitments; and
- assessments of the impact and resolution of various legal and tax matters, including but not limited to audits.

Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "projects", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", "potential", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Wheaton to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to:

- risks associated with fluctuations in the price of commodities (including Wheaton's ability to sell its precious metals or cobalt production at acceptable prices or at all);
- risks related to the Mining Operations (including fluctuations in the price of the primary or other commodities mined at such operations, regulatory, political and other risks of the jurisdictions in which the Mining Operations are located, actual results of mining, risks associated with exploration, development, operating, expansion and

improvement at the Mining Operations, environmental and economic risks of the Mining Operations, and changes in project parameters as Mining Operations plans continue to be refined);

- absence of control over the Mining Operations and having to rely on the accuracy of the public disclosure and other information Wheaton receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations as the basis for its analyses, forecasts and assessments relating to its own business;
- risks related to the uncertainty in the accuracy of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimation;
- risks related to the satisfaction of each party's obligations in accordance with the terms of the Company's PMPAs, including the ability of the companies with which the Company has PMPAs to perform their obligations under those PMPAs in the event of a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition, cash flows or business of such companies, any acceleration of payments, estimated throughput and exploration potential;
- risks relating to production estimates from Mining Operations, including anticipated timing of the commencement of production by certain Mining Operations;
- Wheaton's interpretation of, or compliance with, or application of, tax laws and regulations or accounting policies and rules, being found to be incorrect or the tax impact to the Company's business operations being materially different than currently contemplated, or the ability to pay such taxes as and when due;
- any challenge or reassessment by the CRA of the Company's tax filings being successful and the potential negative impact to the Company's previous and future tax filings;
- risks in assessing the impact of the CRA Settlement (including whether there will be any material change in the Company's facts or change in law or jurisprudence);
- risks related to any potential amendments to Canada's transfer pricing rules under the Income Tax Act (Canada) that may result from the Department of Finance's consultation paper released June 6, 2023;
- risks relating to Wheaton's interpretation of, compliance with, or application of the GMT, including Canada's GMTA, and the legislation enacted in Luxembourg, that applies to the income of the Company's subsidiaries for fiscal years beginning on or after December 31, 2023;
- counterparty credit and liquidity risks;
- mine operator and counterparty concentration risks;
- indebtedness and guarantees risks;
- hedging risk;
- competition in the streaming industry risk;
- risks relating to security over underlying assets;
- risks relating to third-party PMPAs;
- risks relating to revenue from royalty interests;
- risks related to Wheaton's acquisition strategy;
- risks relating to third-party rights under PMPAs;
- risks relating to future financings and security issuances;
- risks relating to unknown defects and impairments;
- risks related to governmental regulations;
- risks related to international operations of Wheaton and the Mining Operations;
- risks relating to exploration, development, operating, expansions and improvements at the Mining Operations;
- risks related to environmental regulations;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to obtain and maintain necessary licenses, permits, approvals and rulings;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements;
- lack of suitable supplies, infrastructure and employees to support the Mining Operations;
- risks related to underinsured Mining Operations;
- inability to replace and expand mineral reserves, including anticipated timing of the commencement of production by certain Mining Operations (including increases in production, estimated grades and recoveries);
- uncertainties related to title and indigenous rights with respect to the mineral properties of the Mining Operations;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to obtain adequate financing;
- the ability of the Mining Operations to complete permitting, construction, development and expansion;
- challenges related to global financial conditions;
- risks associated with environmental, social and governance matters;

- risks related to fluctuations in commodity prices of metals produced from the Mining Operations other than precious metals or cobalt;
- risks related to claims and legal proceedings against Wheaton or the Mining Operations;
- risks related to the market price of the Common Shares of Wheaton;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to retain key management employees or procure the services of skilled and experienced personnel;
- risks related to interest rates;
- risks related to the declaration, timing and payment of dividends;
- risks related to access to confidential information regarding Mining Operations;
- risks associated with multiple listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, NYSE and TSX;
- risks associated with a possible suspension of trading of Common Shares;
- equity price risks related to Wheaton's holding of long-term investments in other companies;
- risks relating to activist shareholders;
- risks relating to reputational damage;
- risks relating to expression of views by industry analysts;
- risks related to the impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy;
- risks associated with the ability to achieve climate change and environmental commitments at Wheaton and at the Mining Operations;
- risks related to ensuring the security and safety of information systems, including cyber security risks;
- risks relating to generative artificial intelligence;
- risks relating to compliance with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws;
- risks relating to corporate governance and public disclosure compliance;
- risks of significant impacts on Wheaton or the Mining Operations as a result of an epidemic or pandemic;
- risks related to the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting; and
- other risks disclosed under the heading "Risk Factors" in this annual information form.

Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions management currently believes to be reasonable including, but not limited to:

- that there will be no material adverse change in the market price of commodities;
- that the Mining Operations will continue to operate and the mining projects will be completed in accordance with public statements and achieve their stated production estimates;
- that the mineral reserves and mineral resource estimates from Mining Operations (including reserve conversion rates) are accurate;
- that public disclosure and other information Wheaton receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations is accurate and complete;
- that the production estimates from Mining Operations are accurate;
- that each party will satisfy their obligations in accordance with the PMPAs;
- that Wheaton will continue to be able to fund or obtain funding for outstanding commitments;
- that Wheaton will be able to source and obtain accretive PMPAs;
- that the terms and conditions of a PMPA are sufficient to recover liabilities owed to the Company;
- that Wheaton has fully considered the value and impact of any third-party interests in PMPAs;
- that expectations regarding the resolution of legal and tax matters will be achieved (including CRA audits involving the Company);
- that Wheaton has properly considered the application of Canadian tax laws to its structure and operations and that Wheaton will be able to pay taxes when due;
- that Wheaton has filed its tax returns and paid applicable taxes in compliance with Canadian tax laws;
- that Wheaton's application of the CRA Settlement is accurate (including the Company's assessment that there has been no material change in the Company's facts or change in law or jurisprudence);
- that Wheaton's assessment of the tax exposure and impact on the Company and its subsidiaries of the implementation of GMT is accurate;
- that the trading of the Common Shares will not be adversely affected by the differences in liquidity, settlement and clearing systems as a result of multiple listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX and the NYSE;
- that the trading of the Company's Common Shares will not be suspended;
- the estimate of the recoverable amount for any PMPA with an indicator of impairment;

- that neither Wheaton nor the Mining Operations will suffer significant impacts as a result of an epidemic or pandemic; and
- such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Although Wheaton has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results, level of activity, performance or achievements not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward- looking statements will prove to be accurate and even if events or results described in the forward-looking statements are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, Wheaton. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and are cautioned that actual outcomes may vary. The forward-looking statements included herein are for the purpose of providing investors with information to assist them in understanding Wheaton's expected financial and operational performance and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Wheaton does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are included or incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Currency Presentation and Exchange Rate Information

This annual information form contains references to United States dollars and Canadian dollars. The high, low and closing rates for Canadian dollars in terms of the United States dollar for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, as quoted by the Bank of Canada, were as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
High	$1.4416	$1.3875	$1.3856
Low	$1.3316	1.3128	1.2451
Closing	$1.4389	1.3226	1.3544

* The high, low and closing rates are the Bank of Canada daily rates.

On March 28, 2025, the daily rate for Canadian dollars in terms of the United States dollar, as quoted by the Bank of Canada, was US$1.00 = C$1.4307.

Gold Prices

The high, low, average and closing afternoon fixing gold prices in United States dollars per troy ounce for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, as quoted by the London Bullion Market Association ("LBMA"), were as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
High	$2,777.80	$2078.40	$2039.05
Low	1,985.10	1810.95	1628.75
Average	2,386.20	1940.54	1800.09
Closing	2,609.10	2078.40	1813.75

On March 28, 2025, the LBMA Gold Price PM in United States dollars per troy ounce, as published by the LBMA, was $3,013.25.

Silver Prices

The high, low, average and closing fixing silver prices in United States dollars per troy ounce for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, as quoted by the LBMA, were as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
High	$34.51	$26.03	$26.18
Low	22.09	20.09	17.77
Average	28.27	23.35	21.73
Closing	28.91	23.79	23.95

On March 28, 2025, the LBMA Silver Price in United States dollars per troy ounce, as published by the LBMA, was $34.02.

Palladium Prices

The high, low, average and closing afternoon fixing palladium prices in United States dollars per troy ounce for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, as quoted by the LBMA, were as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
High	$1,222.00	$1802.00	$3015.00
Low	852.00	957.00	1675.00
Average	983.62	1337.39	2107.17
Closing	909.00	1136.00	1775.00

On March 28, 2025, the London Metal Exchange ("LME") Palladium Price PM in United States dollars per troy ounce, as published by the LBMA, was $985.90.

Platinum Prices

The high, low, average and closing afternoon fixing platinum prices in United States dollars per troy ounce for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, as quoted by the LBMA, were as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
High	$1,065.00	$1128.00	$1151.00
Low	872.00	850.00	831.00
Average	955.73	964.98	960.98
Closing	913.00	1000.00	1031.00

On March 28, 2025, the LME Platinum Price PM in United States dollars per troy ounce, as published by the LBMA, was $979.50.

Cobalt Prices

The average prices for high and low standard and alloy grades of cobalt shown below in United States dollars per pound of cobalt for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024. Cobalt prices listed below have been sourced from Fastmarkets Metal Bulletin.

		Year ended December 31		
Cobalt Grade		2024	2023	2022
Standard Grade	High	$9.75	$18.50	$31.20
	Low	12.85	12.50	30.29
Alloy Grade	High	13.50	19.80	31.76
	Low	16.50	13.80	30.75

SCHEDULE "A"

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

I. PURPOSE

The Audit Committee is a committee of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (the "Company"). The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its financial reporting and controls responsibilities to the shareholders of the Company and the investment community. The external auditors will report directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are:

A. overseeing the integrity of the Company's financial statements and reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Company to any governmental body or the public and other relevant documents;

B. assisting the Board in oversight of the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

C. recommending the appointment and reviewing and appraising the audit efforts of the Company's independent auditor, overseeing the non-audit services provided by the independent auditor, overseeing the independent auditor's qualifications and independence and providing an open avenue of communication among the independent auditor, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors;

D. assisting the Board in oversight of the performance of the Company's internal audit function;

E. serving as an independent and objective party to oversee and monitor the Company's financial reporting process and internal controls, the Company's processes to manage business and financial risk, and its compliance with legal, tax, ethical and regulatory requirements;

F. preparing Audit Committee report(s) as required by applicable regulators; and

G. encouraging continuous improvement of, and fostering adherence to, the Company's policies, procedures and practices at all levels.

II. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

A. The Committee shall operate under the guidelines applicable to all Board committees, which are located in Tab A-6, Board Guidelines.

B. The Audit Committee shall be comprised of at least three directors, all of whom are "independent" as such term is defined in the Board Guidelines (Tab A-8, Appendix), and will satisfy such other applicable criteria for independence as may be contained in the laws, rules, regulations and listing requirements to which the Company is subject.

C. In addition, unless otherwise authorized by the Board, no director shall be qualified to be a member of the Audit Committee if such director (i) is an "affiliated person", as defined in Appendix I, or (ii) receives (or his/her immediate family member or the entity for which such director is a director, member, partner or principal and which provides consulting, legal, investment banking, financial or other similar services to the Company), directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensation from the Company other than compensation for serving in his or her capacity as member of the Board and as a member of Board committees.

D. All members shall, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, be "financially literate" as defined in Appendix I, and at least one member shall have accounting or related financial management expertise to qualify as a "financial expert" as defined in Appendix I, and will satisfy such other applicable criteria for financial expertise as may be contained in the laws, rules, regulations and listing requirements to which the Company is subject.

E. If a Committee member simultaneously serves on the audit committees of more than three public companies, the Committee shall seek the Board's determination as to whether such simultaneous service would impair the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Company's audit committee and ensure that such determination is disclosed.

F. The Committee shall meet at least four times annually, or more frequently as circumstances require. The Committee shall meet within 45 days following the end of each of the first three financial quarters to review and discuss the unaudited financial results for the preceding quarter and the related MD&A and shall meet within 90 days following the end of the fiscal year end to review and discuss the audited financial results for the year and related MD&A prior to their publishing.

G. The Committee may ask members of management or others to attend meetings and provide pertinent information as necessary. For purposes of performing their audit related duties, members of the Committee shall have full access to all corporate information and shall be permitted to discuss such information and any other matters relating to the financial position of the Company with senior employees, officers and independent auditor of the Company.

H. As part of its job to foster open communication, the Committee should meet at least quarterly with management and the independent auditor in in-camera sessions, and as determined in the discretion of the Committee with the head of internal audit, to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believe should be discussed privately. In addition, the Committee or at least its Chair should meet with the independent auditor and management quarterly to review the Company's financial statements.

I. Each of the Chairman of the Committee, members of the Committee, Chairman of the Board, independent auditors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Secretary shall be entitled to request that the Chairman of the Audit Committee call a meeting which shall be held within 48 hours of receipt of such request.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties the Audit Committee shall:

A. Create an agenda for the ensuing year.

B. Review and update this Charter at least annually, as conditions dictate.

C. Describe briefly in the Company's Management Information Circular and/or the Company's Annual Information Form the Committee's composition and responsibilities and how they were discharged.

D. **Documents/Reports Review**

i) Review with management and the independent auditor, the Company's interim and annual financial statements, management discussion and analysis, earnings releases and any other financial information to be publicly disclosed including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the independent auditor for the purpose of recommending their approval to the Board prior to their filing, issue or publication. The Chair of the Committee may represent the entire Committee for purposes of this review in circumstances where time does not allow the full Committee to be available.

ii) Review analyses prepared by management and/or the independent auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative accounting principles methods on the financial statements.

iii) Review the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off balance sheet structures, on the financial statements of the Company.

iv) Review policies and procedures with respect to directors' and officers' expense accounts, and review the results of any procedures performed in these areas by the internal auditor.

v) Review expenses of the Board Chair and CEO annually.

vi) Ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the issuer's financial statements, as well as review any financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

vii) Review with management, and provide oversight over the effectiveness of controls and policies related to the Company's information systems, cyber security environment, and usage of generative artificial intelligence.

E. **Independent Auditor**

i) Recommend to the Board and approve the selection of the independent auditor, consider the independence and effectiveness and approve the fees and other compensation to be paid to the independent auditor.

ii) Review and approve the independent auditor's audit plan and engagement letter and discuss and approve the audit scope and approach, staffing, locations, reliance upon management and internal audit and general audit approach.

iii) Monitor the relationship between management and the independent auditor including reviewing any management letters or other reports of the independent auditor and discussing any material differences of opinion between management and the independent auditor.

iv) Review and discuss, on an annual basis, with the independent auditor all significant relationships they have with the Company to determine their independence and report to the Board of Directors.

v) Review and approve requests for any non-audit services to be performed by the independent auditor and be advised of any other study undertaken at the request of management that is beyond the scope of the audit engagement letter and related fees.

vi) Ensure disclosure of any specific policies or procedures adopted by the Committee to satisfy pre-approval requirements for non-audit services by the independent auditor.

vii) Review the relationship of non-audit fees to audit fees paid to the independent auditor to ensure that auditor independence is maintained.

viii) Ensure that both the audit and non-audit fees are disclosed to shareholders by category.

ix) Conduct annual formal assessment of the independent auditor and review the performance of the independent auditor and approve any proposed discharge and replacement of the independent auditor when circumstances warrant. Consider with management and the independent auditor the rationale for employing accounting/auditing firms other than the principal independent auditor.

At least every five years, conduct a comprehensive review of the independent auditor. The comprehensive review is deeper and broader than an annual assessment. The comprehensive review focuses on the audit firm, its independence and the application of professional skepticism. The comprehensive review should include three key factors of audit quality for the Committee to consider and assess:

(1) *Independence, objectivity and professional skepticism* — Do the independent auditors approach their work with objectivity to ensure they appropriately question and challenge management's assertions in preparing the financial statements?

(2) *Quality of the engagement team* — Do the independent auditors' firm put forward team members with the appropriate industry and technical skills to carry out an effective audit?

(3) *Quality of communications and interactions with the independent auditor* — Are the communications with the independent auditor (written and oral) clear, concise and free of boilerplate language? Is the independent auditor open and frank, particularly in areas of significant judgments and estimates or when initial views differ from management?

x) At least annually, consult with the independent auditor out of the presence of management about significant risks or exposures, internal controls and other steps that management has taken to control such risks, and the fullness and accuracy of the organization's financial statements. Particular emphasis should be given to the adequacy of internal controls to expose any payments, transactions, or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise improper.

xi) Arrange for the independent auditor to be available to the Committee and the full Board as needed. Ensure that the auditors report directly to the Committee and are

made accountable to the Board and the Committee, as representatives of the shareholders to whom the auditors are ultimately responsible.

xii) Oversee the work of the independent auditor undertaken for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services.

xiii) Ensure that the independent auditor is prohibited from providing the following non-audit services and determining which other non-audit services the independent auditor is prohibited from providing:

a) bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of the Company;

b) financial information systems design and implementation;

c) appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contribution-in-kind reports;

d) actuarial services;

e) internal audit outsourcing services;

f) management functions or human resources;

g) broker or dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services;

h) legal services and expert services unrelated to the audit; and

i) any other services which the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board determines to be impermissible.

xiv) Approve any permissible non-audit engagements of the independent auditor, in accordance with applicable legislation.

F. **Internal Auditor**

i) Review the effectiveness and independence of the internal auditor function and ensure there are no unjustified restrictions or limitations on the functioning of the internal auditor;

ii) Review and approve the scope of the proposed internal audit plan and ensure it addresses key areas of risk;

iii) Periodically review:

a) progress on the internal audit plan, including any significant changes to it;

b) significant internal audit findings, including issues relating to the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting; and

c) any significant internal fraud issues;

iv) Annually, consult with the internal auditor out of the presence of management about significant risks or exposures, internal controls and other steps that management has taken to control such risks, and the fullness and accuracy of the organization's financial statements. Particular emphasis should be given to the adequacy of internal controls to expose any payments, transactions, or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise improper; and

v) Ensure the internal audit's significant findings and recommendations are received, discussed and appropriately acted upon by the Committee and management.

G. **Financial Reporting Processes**

i) Periodically review the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and the Company's internal control over financial reporting, including any significant deficiencies and significant changes in internal controls.

ii) Understand the scope of the independent auditor's examination and report on the Company's assessment of internal control over financial reporting and review and discuss significant findings and recommendations, together with management's responses.

iii) Consider the independent auditor's judgments about the quality, appropriateness and acceptability, of the Company's accounting principles and financial disclosure practices, as applied in its financial reporting, particularly about the degree of aggressiveness or conservatism of its accounting principles and underlying estimates and whether those principles are common practices or are minority practices.

iv) Consider and approve, if appropriate, major changes to the Company's accounting principles and practices as suggested by management with the concurrence of the independent auditor and ensure that the accountants' reasoning is described in determining the appropriateness of changes in accounting principles and disclosure.

H. **Process Improvement**

i) Discuss with the independent auditor (i) the auditor's internal quality-control procedures; and (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the auditors, or by any inquiry of investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the auditors, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues.

ii) Reviewing and approving hiring policies for employees or former employees of the past and present independent auditors.

iii) Establish regular and separate systems of reporting to the Audit Committee by each of management and the independent auditor regarding any significant judgments made in management's preparation of the financial statements and the view of each as to appropriateness of such judgments.

iv) Review the scope and plans of the independent auditor's audit and reviews prior to the audit and reviews being conducted. The Committee may authorize the independent auditor to perform supplemental reviews or audits as the Committee may deem desirable.

v) Following completion of the annual audit and quarterly reviews, review separately with each of management and the independent auditor any significant changes to planned procedures, any difficulties encountered during the course of the audit and reviews, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information and the cooperation that the independent auditor received during the course of the audit and reviews.

vi) Review any significant disagreements among management and the independent auditor in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.

vii) Where there are significant unsettled issues the Committee shall ensure that there is an agreed course of action for the resolution of such matters.

viii) Review with the independent auditor and management significant findings during the year and the extent to which changes or improvements in financial or accounting practices, as approved by the Audit Committee, have been implemented. This review should be conducted at an appropriate time subsequent to implementation of changes or improvements, as decided by the Committee.

ix) Review activities, organizational structure, and qualifications of the CFO and the staff in the financial reporting area and see to it that matters related to succession planning within the Company are raised for consideration at the full Board.

I. **Ethical and Legal Compliance**

i) Review management's monitoring of the Company's system in place to ensure that the Company's financial statements, reports and other financial information disseminated to governmental organizations, and the public satisfy legal requirements.

ii) Review, with the Company's counsel, legal and regulatory compliance matters, including corporate securities trading policies, and matters that could have a significant impact on the organization's financial statements.

iii) Review implementation of compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, applicable securities regulatory requirements and other legal requirements.

iv) Ensure that the CEO and CFO provide written certification with annual and interim financial statements and interim MD&A and the Annual Information Form.

J. **Risk Management**

i) Make inquires of management and the independent auditor to identify significant business, political, financial and control risks and exposures and assess the steps management has taken to minimize such risk to the Company.

ii) Ensure that the disclosure of the process followed by the Board and its committees, in the oversight of the Company's management of principal business risks, is complete and fairly presented.

iii) Review management's program of risk assessment and steps taken to manage these risks and exposures, including insurance coverage; and including a more extensive review on an annual basis.

K. **General**

i) Conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the Committee's scope of responsibilities. The Committee shall be empowered to retain independent counsel, accountants and other professionals to assist it in the conduct of any investigation.

ii) The Committee shall comply with the requirements set out in the Board Guidelines relating to the engagement of outside advisors.

iii) The Company must provide funding for the Committee to pay ordinary administrative expenses that are necessary for the Committee to carry out its duties.

iv) 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 concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and institute and oversee special investigations as needed.

v) Review the findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies with respect to financial matters, and any external auditors observations made regarding those findings.

vi) Ensure disclosure in the Annual Information Form if, at any time since the commencement of most recently completed financial year, the issuer has relied on any possible exemptions for Audit Committees.

vii) Perform any other activities consistent with this Charter, the Company's Articles and By-laws and governing law, as the Committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

SCHEDULE "A"

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

IV. ACCOUNTABILITY

A. The Committee Chair has the responsibility to make periodic reports to the Board, as requested, on audit and financial matters relative to the Company.

B. The Committee shall report its discussions to the Board by maintaining minutes of its meetings and providing an oral report at the next Board meeting.

C. The minutes of the Audit Committee should be filed with the Corporate Secretary.

V. COMMITTEE TIMETABLE

The timetable on the following pages outlines the Committee's schedule of activities during the year.

SCHEDULE "A"

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A. Create agenda for ensuing year.	✓			
B. Review and update Committee Charter	✓			
C. Describe briefly in the Company's Management Information Circular and/or the Company's Annual Information Form the Committee's composition and responsibilities and how they were discharged.	✓			
D. Documents/Reports Review i) Review with management and independent auditor, interim and annual financial statements, MD&A, earnings releases and any other financial information to be publicly disclosed and recommend approval to Board	✓	✓	✓	✓
ii) Review analyses prepared by management and/or independent auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓
iii) Review effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off balance sheet structures, on the financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓
iv) Review policies and procedures with respect to directors' and officers' expense accounts	✓			
v) Review Board Chair & CEO expenses	✓			
vi) Ensure adequate procedures are in place to review disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from financial statements, and review any financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, and periodically assess adequacy of those procedures	✓	✓	✓	✓

SCHEDULE "A"

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
vii) Review with management, and provide oversight over the effectiveness of controls and policies related to the Company's information systems, cyber security environment, and usage of generative artificial intelligence	✓	✓	✓	✓
E. Independent Auditor i) Recommend independent auditor to Board and consider independence and effectiveness and approve compensation for independent auditor	✓			
ii) Review and approve the independent auditor's audit plan and engagement letter and approve the audit scope and approach, staffing, locations, reliance upon management and internal audit and general audit approach				✓
iii) Monitor relationship between management and independent auditor	✓	✓	✓	✓
iv) Review and discuss with independent auditor all significant relationships they have with the Company to determine their independence, and report to Board	✓	✓	✓	✓
v) Review and approve requests for non-audit services to be performed by independent auditor & be advised of any study undertaken at request of management beyond scope of audit engagement letter and related fees	As Required			
vi) Ensure disclosure of any specific policies or procedures adopted to satisfy pre-approval requirements for non-audit services by independent auditor	✓			
vii) Review relationship of non-audit fees to audit fees paid to independent auditor	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
viii) Ensure audit and non-audit fees are disclosed by category	✓	✓	✓	✓
ix) Conduct annual formal assessment and review independent auditor performance and approve any proposed discharge and replacement of independent auditor. Consider with management and independent auditor the rationale for employing accounting/auditing firms other than the principal independent auditor. Once every five years, conduct a comprehensive review of the independent auditor (see item E(ix) in the Terms of Reference for further details of the comprehensive review).	✓			
x) Consult with independent auditor out of presence of management about significant risks or exposures, internal controls and other steps that management has taken to control such risks, and the fullness and accuracy of the organization's financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓
xi) Arrange for independent auditor to be available to the Committee and Board. Ensure independent auditors report directly to the Committee and are made accountable to the Board and the Committee	✓	✓	✓	✓
xii) Oversee independent auditor	✓	✓	✓	✓
xiii) Ensure independent auditor is prohibited from providing certain non-audit services	✓	✓	✓	✓

SCHEDULE "A"

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
F. Internal Auditor				
i) Review effectiveness and independence of the internal auditor function and ensure there are no unjustified restrictions or limitations on the functioning of the internal auditor	✓			
ii) Review and approve the scope of the proposed internal audit plan and ensure it addresses key areas of risk			✓	
iii) Periodically review: a) progress on the internal audit plan, including any significant changes to it; b) significant internal audit findings, including issues relating to the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting; and c) any significant internal fraud issues	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
iv) Annually, consult with the internal auditor out of the presence of management about significant risks or exposures, internal controls and other steps that management has taken to control such risks, and the fullness and accuracy of the organization's financial statements. Particular emphasis should be given to the adequacy of internal controls to expose any payments, transactions, or procedures that might be deemed illegal or otherwise improper	✓			
v) Ensure the internal audit's significant findings and recommendations are received, discussed and appropriately acted upon by the Committee and management.	✓	✓	✓	✓
G. Financial Reporting Processes i) Periodically review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and the Company's internal control over financial reporting, including any significant deficiencies and significant changes in internal controls	✓			
ii) Understand the scope of the independent auditor's examination and report on the Company's assessment of internal control over financial reporting and review and discuss significant findings and recommendations, together with management's responses.	✓			

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
iii) Consider independent auditor's judgments about quality, appropriateness and acceptability of accounting principles and financial disclosure practices	✓	✓	✓	✓
iv) Consider and approve any major changes to accounting principles and practices	✓	✓	✓	✓
H. Process Improvement i) Discuss with independent auditor (i) auditors' internal quality-control procedures; and (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the auditors, or by any inquiry of investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding 5 years, respecting independent audits carried out by auditors and steps taken to deal with such issues	✓			
ii) Review and approve hiring policies for employees or former employees of the past and present independent auditors	As Required			
iii) Establish reporting system for management and independent auditor regarding significant judgments made in management's preparation of financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓
iv) Review scope and plans of independent auditor's audit and reviews			✓	
v) Review with management and independent auditor significant changes to planned procedures, difficulties encountered during course of audit and reviews, and cooperation received by independent auditor during course of audit and reviews	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
vi) Review significant disagreements among management and independent auditor connected with financial statement preparation	✓	✓	✓	✓
vii) Ensure course of action for resolving significant unsettled issues	✓	✓	✓	✓
viii) Review with independent auditor and management significant findings and the extent to which changes or improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented	✓			
ix) Review activities, organizational structure, and qualifications of CFO and financial reporting staff and ensure matters related to succession planning are raised with Board	✓			
I. Ethical and Legal Compliance i) Review management's monitoring system for ensuring financial statements, reports and other financial information disseminated to governmental organizations, and the public satisfy legal requirements	✓	✓	✓	✓
ii) Review with counsel, legal and regulatory compliance matters and matters that could have significant impact on financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓
iii) Review implementation of compliance with SOX and OSC requirements	✓	✓	✓	✓
iv) Ensure CEO and CFO certify annual and interim financial statements and interim and annual MD&A	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
J. Risk Management i) Inquire of management and independent auditor to identify significant business, political, financial and control risks and exposures and assess the steps management has taken to minimize such risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
ii) Ensure disclosure of process followed by Board and committees for oversight of management of principal business risks, is complete and fairly presented	✓			
iii) Review management's risk assessment program and steps taken to manage risks and exposures	✓	✓	✓	✓
iv) More extensive review of Enterprise Risk Management program				✓
K. General i) Conduct or authorize investigations into matters within the Committee's scope of responsibilities	As Required			

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ii) With the approval of the Board Chair and in consultation with the CEO where reasonably practical, each committee has the authority and responsibility to engage, set the terms of, compensate and oversee any outside advisor that it determines to be necessary to permit it to carry out its duties. In considering the selection of any outside advisor, the applicable committee shall conduct an independence assessment of such advisor, having regard to, among other matters, (A) the provision of other services provided by the advisor to the Company, (B) the amount of fees received by the advisor from the Company as a percentage of total revenue of the advisor, (C) policies of the advisor designed to prevent conflicts of interest, (D) any business or personal relationship of the advisor with a member of the committee, Board or executives of the Company, and (E) any shares or securities of the Company held by the advisor.	As Required			
iii) Acquire funding from the Company to pay for ordinary administrative expenses	As Required			
iv) Establish procedures for receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and for anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and institute and oversee special investigations as needed	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
v) Review the findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies with respect to financial matters, and any external auditors observations made regarding those findings	As Required			
vi) Ensure disclosure in AIF if any possible exemptions for Audit Committees have been used	✓			
vii) Assess adequacy of these terms of reference and recommend to Board	✓			
viii) Conduct annual self-evaluation and report to Board	✓			

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Appendix One: Definitions Related to Audit Committee Composition

Affiliated Person under SEC Rules

An "affiliated person", in accordance with the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission adopted pursuant to the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act*, means a person who directly or indirectly controls the Company, or a director, executive officer, partner, member, principal or designee of an entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company.

Financial Literacy Under Multilateral Instrument 52-110

"Financially literate", in accordance with MI 52-110, means that the director has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

Financial Expert Under SEC Regulation S-K

A person will qualify as "financial expert" if he or she possesses the following attributes:

a) an understanding of financial statements and generally accepted accounting principles;

b) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;

c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;

d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

e) an understanding of audit committee functions.

A person shall have acquired such attributes through:

a) education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant or auditor or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar functions;

b) experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;

c) experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or

d) other relevant experience.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Appendix Two: Disclosure Items Under Audit Committee Responsibility under CSA MI 52-110 and NYSE Rule 303A

Item		CSA*	NYSE**	
Ensure that the CEO's Terms of Reference include responsibility to make annual and interim written affirmations regarding the Audit Committee, and ensure that such written affirmations are submitted as required.			✓	
Disclose the text of the Audit Committee's charter.		✓		
Disclose names of committee members and state whether or not each is (i) independent and (ii) financially literate. Describe each member's education and experience relevant to responsibilities.		✓		
Disclosure whether, at any time since the commencement of most recently completed financial year, the Company has relied on any possible exemptions for Audit Committees.		✓		
If, at any time since the commencement of the issuer's most recently completed financial year, a recommendation of the audit committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor was not adopted by the board of directors, state that fact and why.		✓		
Disclose by category how much the auditor is paid for consulting and other services.		✓		
Disclose any specific policies or procedures adopted by the Audit Committee for pre-approval of non-audit services by the external auditor.		✓		
Prepare and disclose any Audit Committee reports required by applicable regulators.		✓		

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.
Suite 3500 - 1021 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 0C3

T: 1 604 684 9648
F: 1 604 684 3123



TSX | NYSE | LSE: WPM
wheatonpm.com

Value through streaming.

Exhibit 99.2

WHEATON
PRECIOUS METALS

2024
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS



Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition for the Year Ended December 31, 2024

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.'s ("Wheaton" or the "Company") consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). Reference to Wheaton or the Company includes the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries. This MD&A contains "forward-looking" statements that are subject to risk factors set out in the cautionary note contained on page 72 of this MD&A as well as throughout this document. All figures are presented in United States dollars unless otherwise noted. This MD&A has been prepared as of March 13, 2025.

Table of Contents

Highlights	5
Outlook	7
Mineral Stream Interests	8
Amendments to Mineral Stream Interests	9
Acquisition of Mineral Stream Interests	9
Updates on the Operating Mineral Stream Interests	10
Updates on the Development Stage Mineral Stream Interests	10
Mineral Royalty Interests	13
Long-Term Equity Investments	14
Summarized Financial Results	16
Summary of Units Produced	17
Summary of Units Sold	18
Quarterly Financial Review	19
Results of Operations and Operational Review	20
Impairment of Mineral Stream Interests	29
Gain on Disposal of Mineral Stream Interest	29
General and Administrative	30
Share Based Compensation	30
Donations and Community Investments	31
Other Income (Expense)	31
Finance Costs	31
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	32
Liquidity and Capital Resources	32
Share Capital	41
Financial Instruments	41
Risks and Uncertainties	42
Critical Accounting Estimates	55
Future Changes to Accounting Policies	57
Non-GAAP Measures	58
Subsequent Events	62
Controls and Procedures	63
Attributable Reserves and Resources	64
Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	72

Overview

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. is a precious metal streaming company which generates its revenue primarily from the sale of precious metals (gold, silver and palladium) and cobalt. The Company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and the London Stock Exchange ("LSE") and trades under the symbol WPM.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has entered into 40 long-term agreements[1] (32 of which are precious metal purchase agreements, or "PMPAs", three of which are early deposit PMPAs, and five of which are royalty agreements), with 33 different mining companies, related to precious metals and cobalt relating to 18 mining assets which are currently operating, 25 which are at various stages of development and 3 which have been placed into care and maintenance or have been closed, located in 18 countries. Pursuant to the PMPAs, Wheaton acquires metal production from the counterparties for an initial upfront payment plus an additional cash payment for each ounce or pound delivered which is fixed by contract, generally at or below the prevailing market price. Attributable metal production as referred to in this MD&A is the metal production to which Wheaton is entitled pursuant to the various PMPAs. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the per ounce price paid by the Company for the metals acquired under the agreements averaged $440 for gold, $4.98 for silver, $179 for palladium and $2.71 per pound for cobalt. The primary drivers of the Company's financial results are the volume of metal production at the various mining assets to which the PMPAs relate and the price realized by Wheaton upon the sale of the metals received. Throughout this MD&A, the production and sales volume of gold, silver and palladium are reported in ounces, while cobalt is reported in pounds.

[1] Minto has been removed from the mine count due to Minto Metals Corp., being placed in receivership.

Operational Overview

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change	2024	2023	Change
Units produced						
Gold ounces	117,526	112,926	4.1 %	379,530	374,152	1.4 %
Silver ounces	5,740	4,206	36.5 %	20,807	17,191	21.0 %
Palladium ounces	2,797	4,209	(33.5)%	15,632	15,800	(1.1)%
Cobalt pounds	393	215	83.1 %	1,289	673	91.5 %
Gold equivalent ounces [2]	187,493	164,796	13.8 %	635,007	584,127	8.7 %
Units sold						
Gold ounces	87,662	115,011	(23.8)%	332,701	327,336	1.6 %
Silver ounces	4,307	3,175	35.7 %	16,072	14,326	12.2 %
Palladium ounces	4,434	3,339	32.8 %	17,270	13,919	24.1 %
Cobalt pounds	485	288	68.4 %	970	1,074	(9.7)%
Gold equivalent ounces [2]	142,561	155,059	(8.1)%	532,468	506,020	5.2 %
Change in PBND and Inventory [3]						
Gold ounces	24,868	(7,623)	(32,491)	29,209	20,530	(8,679)
Silver ounces	528	316	(212)	1,458	(211)	(1,669)
Palladium ounces	(1,747)	1,059	2,806	(2,227)	1,568	3,795
Cobalt pounds	(118)	(87)	31	233	(446)	(679)
Gold equivalent ounces [2]	29,293	(4,030)	(33,323)	46,378	15,990	(30,388)
Per unit metrics						
Sales price						
Gold per ounce	$ 2,677	$ 2,006	33.5 %	$ 2,393	$ 1,968	21.6 %
Silver per ounce	$ 31.28	$ 23.77	31.6 %	$ 28.49	$ 23.64	20.5 %
Palladium per ounce	$ 1,008	$ 1,070	(5.8)%	$ 984	$ 1,329	(25.9)%
Cobalt per pound	$ 13.66	$ 12.92	5.7 %	$ 14.18	$ 13.81	2.7 %
Gold equivalent per ounce [2]	$ 2,669	$ 2,022	32.0 %	$ 2,413	$ 2,008	20.2 %
Cash costs [4]						
Gold per ounce [4]	$ 440	$ 437	(0.7)%	$ 440	$ 455	3.3 %
Silver per ounce [4]	$ 5.16	$ 5.02	(2.8)%	$ 4.98	$ 5.05	1.4 %
Palladium per ounce [4]	$ 184	$ 198	7.1 %	$ 179	$ 241	25.7 %
Cobalt per pound [4, 5]	$ 2.59	$ 3.14	17.5 %	$ 2.71	$ 3.30	17.9 %
Gold equivalent per ounce [2, 4]	$ 441	$ 437	(0.9)%	$ 436	$ 451	3.3 %
Cash operating margin [4]						
Gold per ounce [4]	$ 2,237	$ 1,569	42.6 %	$ 1,953	$ 1,513	29.1 %
Silver per ounce [4]	$ 26.12	$ 18.75	39.3 %	$ 23.51	$ 18.59	26.5 %
Palladium per ounce [4]	$ 824	$ 872	(5.5)%	$ 805	$ 1,088	(26.0)%
Cobalt per pound [4]	$ 11.07	$ 9.78	13.2 %	$ 11.47	$ 10.51	9.1 %
Gold equivalent per ounce [2, 4]	$ 2,228	$ 1,585	40.6 %	$ 1,977	$ 1,557	27.0 %
Total revenue	$ 380,516	$ 313,471	21.4 %	$ 1,284,639	$ 1,016,045	26.4 %
Gold revenue	$ 234,690	$ 230,716	1.7 %	$ 796,051	$ 644,131	23.6 %
Silver revenue	$ 134,733	$ 75,465	78.5 %	$ 457,830	$ 338,594	35.2 %
Palladium revenue	$ 4,468	$ 3,574	25.0 %	$ 16,999	$ 18,496	(8.1)%
Cobalt revenue	$ 6,625	$ 3,716	78.3 %	$ 13,759	$ 14,824	(7.2)%
Net earnings	$ 88,148	$ 168,435	(47.7)%	$ 529,140	$ 537,644	(1.6)%
Per share	$ 0.194	$ 0.372	(47.8)%	$ 1.167	$ 1.187	(1.7)%
Adjusted net earnings [4]	$ 198,969	$ 164,569	20.9 %	$ 640,170	$ 533,051	20.1 %
Per share [4]	$ 0.439	$ 0.363	20.9 %	$ 1.412	$ 1.177	20.0 %
Operating cash flows	$ 319,471	$ 242,226	31.9 %	$ 1,027,581	$ 750,809	36.9 %
Per share [4]	$ 0.704	$ 0.535	31.6 %	$ 2.266	$ 1.658	36.7 %
Dividends paid [6]	$ 70,318	$ 67,950	3.5 %	$ 281,166	$ 271,744	3.5 %
Per share	$ 0.155	$ 0.150	3.3 %	$ 0.620	$ 0.600	3.3 %

1) All amounts in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced and sold, per ounce amounts and per share amounts.

2) Gold-equivalent ounces ("GEOs"), which are provided to assist the reader, are based on the following commodity price assumptions: $2,000 per ounce gold; $23.00 per ounce silver; $1,000 per ounce palladium; and $13.00 per pound cobalt; consistent with those used in estimating the Company's production guidance for 2024.

3) Represents the increase (decrease) in payable ounces produced but not delivered ("PBND") relative to the various mines that the Company derives precious metal from and, for cobalt, the increase (decrease) of payable pounds PBND and inventory on hand. Payable units PBND will be recognized in future sales as they are delivered to the Company under the terms of their contracts. Payable ounces PBND to Wheaton is expected to average approximately two to three months of annualized production for both gold and palladium and two months for silver but may vary from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, including mine ramp-up and the timing of shipments. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.

4) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measures beginning on page 58 of this MD&A.

5) Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during the fourth quarter of 2023 was net of a previously recorded inventory write-down of $0.02 million (twelve months - $1.6 million), resulting in a decrease of $0.08 per pound of cobalt sold (twelve months - $0.91 per pound sold).

6) As at December 31, 2024, cumulative dividends of $2,347 million have been declared and paid by the Company.

Highlights

Operations

- For the three months ended December 31, 2024, relative to the comparable period of the prior year:
  - Production amounted to 187,500 gold equivalent ounces ("GEOs"), an increase of 14%, primarily the result of higher production from Salobo and Peñasquito, with Salobo achieving record quarterly production.
  - Sales volumes amounted to 142,600 GEO's, a decrease of 8%, with the higher production being offset by a 40% increase to the number of GEOs produced but not delivered ("PBND"), primarily a result of the increased production at Peñasquito and Salobo during Q4-2024.
  - Revenue increased 21% or $67 million to $381 million (62% gold, 35% silver, 1% palladium and 2% cobalt), representing a record for the Company, with the increase being primarily due to a 32% increase in realized commodity prices.
  - Gross margin amounted to $247 million (65% of revenue), representing an increase of $70 million (an 8% increase as a percentage of revenue).
  - The Company recognized an impairment charge of $109 million relative to the Voisey's Bay PMPA due to a significant and sustained decline in market cobalt prices.
  - After reflecting the impairment charge, net earnings amounted to $88 million, a decrease of $80 million, with additional factors including a $35 million global minimum tax ("GMT") expense, partially offset by the increased gross margin.
  - Adjusted net earnings increased 21% or $34 million to $199 million, representing a record for the Company, with the increase being due to the increased gross margin, partially offset by the $35 million GMT expense.
  - Record operating cashflow amounting to $319 million, with the $77 million increase being the result of the higher gross margin.
- For the year ended December 31, 2024 relative to the prior year:
  - Production amounted to 635,000 GEOs, an increase of 9%, with increased production from Salobo and Peñasquito being partially offset by lower production at San Dimas, the temporary cessation of production from Aljustrel and the suspension of operations at Minto.
  - Sales volumes amounted to 532,500 GEOs, an increase of 5% resulting from the higher production, partially offset by a 40% increase to the number of ounces PBND, primarily a result of the increased production at Peñasquito and Salobo during Q4-2024.
  - Revenue increased 26% or $269 million to $1,285 million (62% gold, 36% silver, 1% palladium and 1% cobalt), representing a record for the Company, with the increase being primarily due to a 20% increase in realized commodity prices coupled with the 5% increase in sales volumes.
  - Gross margin amounted to $803 million (62% of revenue), representing an increase of $229 million (a 6% increase as a percentage of revenue).
  - The Company recognized an impairment charge of $109 million relative to the Voisey's Bay PMPA due to a significant and sustained decline in market cobalt prices.
  - After reflecting the impairment charge, net earnings amounted to $529 million, a decrease of $9 million, with additional factors including a $114 million GMT expense, partially offset by higher gross margin.
  - Adjusted net earnings increased 20% or $107 million to $640 million, representing a record for the Company, with the increase being the result of the higher gross margin more than offsetting the $114 million GMT expense.
  - Record operating cashflow amounting to $1,028 million, with the $277 million increase being due primarily to the higher gross margin.
- On March 13, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend in the amount of $0.165 per common share, representing a 6.5% increase.
- As at December 31, 2024, the Company has invested $10.5 billion into metal streams since inception and recovered $11.3 billion.

Corporate Development

- On February 20, 2024, the Company acquired a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") from Integra Resources Corporation ("Integra") on the DeLamar and Florida Mountain project located in Idaho, United States (the "DeLamar project").
- On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the previously announced agreement with certain entities advised by Orion Resource Partners ("Orion") to acquire existing PMPAs in respect of Ivanhoe Mines' Platreef project (the "Platreef PMPA") and BMC Minerals' Kudz Ze Kayah project (the "Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA") (the "Orion Purchase Agreement").
- On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA, increasing the amount of attributable gold it is entitled to under the contract.
- On October 23, 2024, the Company entered into a PMPA with Montage Gold Corp. ("Montage") in respect to the Koné project located in Côte d'Ivoire.
- On December 5, 2024, the Company entered into a PMPA with Allied Gold Corporation ("Allied") in respect to the Kurmuk project located in Ethiopia.
- On March 7, 2025, the Company amended the Blackwater PMPA, modifying the payable silver profile under the stream.

Other

- During the fourth quarter of 2024:
  - The Company made a quarterly dividend payment of $70 million.
  - The Company made total upfront cash payments of $115 million relative to the Marmato PMPA ($40 million), Cangrejos PMPA ($6 million), Mineral Park PMPA ($25 million) and Kurmuk PMPA ($44 million).
  - The Company received a repayment of the upfront cash payment of $13 million relative to the El Domo-Curipamba project (the "El Domo project") PMPA (the "El Domo PMPA"), with this amount to be re-advanced at a later date.
- During 2024:
  - The Company made four quarterly dividend payments totaling $279 million.
  - The Company made total upfront cash payments of $652 million relative to the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs ($450 million), Cangrejos PMPA ($16 million), Mineral Park PMPA ($75 million), Marmato ($40 million), Mt Todd royalty ($17 million), DeLamar royalty ($10 million) and the newly entered Kurmuk PMPA ($44 million).
  - The Company received a repayment of the upfront cash payment of $13 million relative to the El Domo PMPA, with this amount to be re-advanced at a later date.

Outlook[1]

Wheaton's estimated attributable production in 2025, the estimated attributable gold equivalent production in 2029, as well as the estimated 5-year average annual gold equivalent production for 2029 to 2033, is as follows:

Metal	2024 Actual Production [1,2]	2025 Production Guidance	2029 Target Production Guidance [2]	2030-2034 Average Annual Production Guidance [2]
Gold Ounces	379,530	350,000 to 390,000		
Silver Ounces ('000s)	20,807	20,500 to 22,500		
Other Metals (GEOs)	12,406	12,500 to 13,500		
Gold Equivalent Ounces [3]	632,017	600,000 to 670,000	870,000	Over 950,000

2025 Production Outlook
In 2025, Wheaton provides 2025 production guidance between 600,000 and 670,000 GEOs. The midpoint of the 2024 guidance range compared to the midpoint of the 2025 guidance range suggests year-over-year production growth of approximately 10%, in alignment with the Company's previously stated long-term growth forecast. This forecast growth is driven by stronger attributable production from Antamina, the start-up of several development projects, and a stable forecast for Salobo production. This increase is expected to be partially offset by lower production from Peñasquito and Constancia.

Attributable production is forecast to increase at Antamina in 2025 due to expected higher silver grades, as a result of a higher ratio of copper-zinc ore versus copper-only ore being mined in 2025. Wheaton's 2025 forecast also includes inaugural production from four projects currently in development; Blackwater, Goose, Mineral Park and Platreef, all of which are expected to commence production in 2025. In addition, the Aljustrel mine is anticipated to re-start production in the third quarter of 2025, following the announcement made on September 12, 2023, that as a result of low zinc prices, the production of zinc and lead concentrates would be temporarily halted from September 24, 2023 onward. Increased production from the forementioned assets is anticipated to be offset by lower production at Peñasquito, as mining transitions from the Chile Colorado to the main Peñasco pit, which contains lower relative silver grades. In addition, lower production levels are anticipated at Constancia, predominantly due to additional gold benches being mined in late 2024 that were brought forward from the 2025 plan, coupled with the expectation that total mill ore feed from Pampacancha will be approximately 25% in 2025, lower than the typical one-third in prior years as Pampacancha approaches depletion. After a record-breaking quarter to end 2024, production levels at Salobo are expected to remain consistent, with higher throughput levels attributable to the Salobo III expansion project anticipated to be offset by lower gold grades.

Long-Term Production Outlook
Production is forecast to increase by approximately 40% over the next five years to 870,000 GEOs by 2029, due to growth from multiple Operating assets including Antamina, Aljustrel and Marmato; Development assets that are in construction, including the Blackwater, Mineral Park, Goose, Platreef, Fenix, Kurmuk, and Koné projects; and Pre-development assets including the El Domo[3] and Copper World projects.

From 2030 to 2034, attributable production is forecast to average over 950,000 GEOs annually and incorporates additional incremental production from Pre-development assets including the Santo Domingo, Cangrejos, Kudz ze Kayah, Marathon and Kutcho projects, in addition to the Mt. Todd, Black Pine and DeLamar royalties.

Not included in Wheaton's long-term forecast and instead classified as 'optionality', is potential future production from nine other assets including Pascua-Lama and Navidad, in addition to expansions at Salobo outside of the Salobo III mine expansion project.

Liquidity
From a liquidity perspective, the $818 million of cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2024 combined with the liquidity provided by the available credit under the $2 billion revolving term loan ("Revolving Facility") and ongoing operating cash flows positions the Company well to fund all outstanding commitments and known contingencies as well as providing flexibility to acquire additional accretive mineral stream interests.

[1] Statements made in this section contain forward-looking information with respect to forecast production, funding outstanding commitments and continuing to acquire accretive mineral stream interests and readers are cautioned that actual outcomes may vary. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.
[2] Ounces produced represent the quantity of silver, gold, palladium, platinum and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Gold equivalent forecast production for 2025 and the longer-term outlook are based on the following updated commodity price assumptions: $2,600 per ounce gold, $30 per ounce silver, $950 per ounce palladium, $950 per ounce of platinum and $13.50 per pound cobalt. For purposes of comparison, 2024 actual production numbers have been adjusted to reflect 2025 commodity price assumptions.
[3] Previously referred to as the Curipamba project in this MD&A.

Mineral Stream Interests

The following table summarizes the mineral stream interests currently owned by the Company:

Mineral Stream Interests	Mine Owner [1]	Location[1]	Attributable Production	Production Payment Per Unit [2,3]	Total Upfront Consideration			Cash Flow Generated to Date [3]	Units Received & Sold to Date [3]	Q4-2024 PBND [3, 4]	Term [1]
					Paid to Dec 31, 2024 [3]	To be Paid [1, 2]	Total [3]				
Gold											
Salobo	Vale	BRA	75%	$429	$ 3,429,360	$ 144,000	$ 3,573,360	$ 2,608,381	2,194,349	96,626	LOM
Sudbury [5]	Vale	CAN	70%	$400	623,572	-	623,572	321,670	294,822	9,312	20 years [5]
Constancia	Hudbay	PER	50%	$425	135,000	-	135,000	318,029	227,626	5,819	LOM
San Dimas	FM	MEX	variable [6]	$637	220,000	-	220,000	306,707	266,008	2,583	LOM
Stillwater [7]	Sibanye	USA	100%	18%	237,880	-	237,880	100,110	68,785	4,968	LOM
Other											
Copper World	Hudbay	USA	100%	$450	-	39,296	39,296	-	-	-	LOM
Marmato [8]	Aris	CO	10.5% [8]	18%	85,416	77,584	163,000	15,915	9,746	138	LOM
Santo Domingo	Capstone	CHL	100% [9]	18%	28,434	260,000	288,434	1,944	759	-	LOM
Fenix	Rio2	CHL	22% [10]	18%	25,000	125,000	150,000	-	-	-	LOM
Blackwater	Artemis	CAN	8% [11]	35%	340,000	-	340,000	-	-	-	LOM
El Domo [3]	Silvercorp	ECU	50% [12]	18%	(268)	128,904	128,636	1,203	467	-	LOM
Marathon	Gen Mining	CAN	100% [13]	18%	21,857	97,297	119,154	-	-	-	LOM
Goose	B2Gold	CAN	2.78% [14]	18%	83,750	-	83,750	-	-	-	LOM
Cangrejos	Lumina	ECU	6.6% [15]	18%	44,900	255,100	300,000	-	-	-	LOM
Platreef	Ivanhoe	SA	62.5% [16]	$100	275,300	-	275,300	-	-	-	LOM [16]
Curraghinalt	Dalradian	UK	3.05% [17]	18%	20,000	55,000	75,000	-	-	-	LOM
Kudz Ze Kayah	BMC	CAN	6.875% [18]	20%	13,860	1,800	15,660	-	-	-	LOM
Koné	Montage	CIV	19.5% [19]	20%	-	625,000	625,000	-	-	-	LOM
Kurmuk	Allied	ETH	6.7% [20]	15%	43,750	131,250	175,000	-	-	-	LOM
					$ 5,584,061	$ 1,808,981	$ 7,393,042	$ 3,673,959	3,062,562	119,446	
Silver											
Peñasquito	Newmont	MEX	25%	$4.56	$ 485,000	$ -	$ 485,000	$ 1,552,036	86,927	1,750	LOM
Antamina	Glencore	PER	33.75% [21]	20%	900,000	-	900,000	766,280	47,750	673	LOM
Constancia	Hudbay	PER	100%	$6.26	294,900	-	294,900	276,804	19,520	334	LOM
Other											
Los Filos	Equinox	MEX	100%	$4.74	4,463	-	4,463	43,304	2,307	51	25 years [22]
Zinkgruvan	Lundin	SWE	100%	$4.75	77,866	-	77,866	541,367	35,098	236	LOM
Stratoni	Eldorado	GRC	100%	$11.54	57,500	-	57,500	155,868	10,378	-	LOM
Neves-Corvo	Lundin	PRT	100%	$4.50	35,350	-	35,350	181,734	10,386	77	50 years [23]
Aljustrel	Almina	PRT	100% [24]	50%	2,451	-	2,451	48,811	4,274	-	50 years [23]
Pascua-Lama	Barrick	CHL/ARG	25%	$3.90	625,000	-	625,000	372,767	19,775	-	LOM
Copper World	Hudbay	USA	100%	$3.90	-	191,855	191,855	-	-	-	LOM
Navidad	PAAS	ARG	12.5%	$4.00	10,788	32,400	43,188	-	-	-	LOM
Marmato [8]	Aris	CO	100% [8]	18%	7,600	4,400	12,000	3,068	150	4	LOM
Cozamin	Capstone	MEX	50% [25]	10%	150,000	-	150,000	55,322	2,474	135	LOM
Blackwater	Artemis	CAN	50% [11]	18%	140,800	-	140,800	-	-	-	LOM
El Domo [3]	Silvercorp	ECU	75% [12]	18%	(96)	46,596	46,500	-	-	-	LOM
Mineral Park	Waterton	US	100%	18%	75,000	40,000	115,000	-	2,149	-	LOM
Kudz Ze Kayah	BMC	CAN	6.875% [18]	20%	24,640	3,200	27,840	-	-	-	LOM
					$ 2,891,262	$ 318,451	$ 3,209,713	$ 3,997,361	241,188	3,260	
Palladium											
Stillwater [7]	Sibanye	USA	4.5% [26]	18%	$ 262,120	$ -	$ 262,120	$ 162,751	115,058	4,439	LOM
Platreef	Ivanhoe	SA	5.25% [16]	30%	78,700	-	78,700	-	-	-	LOM [16]
					$ 340,820	$ -	$ 340,820	$ 162,751	115,058	4,439	
Platinum											
Marathon	Gen Mining	CAN	22% [13]	18%	$ 9,367	$ 41,699	$ 51,066	$ -	-	-	LOM
Platreef	Ivanhoe	SA	5.25% [16]	30%	57,500	-	57,500	-	-	-	LOM [16]
					$ 66,867	$ 41,699	$ 108,566	$ -	-	-	
Cobalt											
Voisey's Bay	Vale	CAN	42.4% [27]	18%	$ 390,000	$ -	$ 390,000	$ 60,961	3,968	678	LOM
Total PMPAs Currently Owned					$ 9,136,810	$ 2,169,131	$11,305,941	$ 7,895,032			
Terminated / Matured PMPAs					1,358,502	-	$ 1,358,502	3,376,971			
Total					$ 10,495,312	$ 2,169,131	$12,664,443	$ 11,272,003			

1) Abbreviations as follows: FM = First Majestic Silver Corp; MNTO = Minto Metals Corp.; PAAS = Pan American Silver Corp; ARG = Argentina; BRA = Brazil; CAN = Canada; CHL = Chile; CIV = Côte d'Ivoire, CO = Colombia; ECU = Ecuador; ETH = Ethiopia, GRC = Greece; MEX = Mexico; PER = Peru; PRT = Portugal; SA = South Africa; SWE = Sweden; USA = United States; UK = United Kingdom; and LOM = Life of Mine.

2) Please refer to the section entitled “Contractual Obligations and Contingencies – Mineral Stream Interests” on page 36 of this MD&A for more information.
3) All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces and per ounce amounts. The total upfront consideration paid to date excludes closing costs and capitalized interest, where applicable. Please refer to the section entitled “Other Contractual Obligations and Contingencies” on page 38 of this MD&A for details of when the remaining upfront consideration is forecasted to be paid. Certain contracts, including Santo Domingo and El Domo (previously referred to as Curipamba in the MD&A), contain delay ounce provisions whereby should construction of the mine not be completed by an agreed to date, the mine operator must compensate the Company for the delay until certain conditions are satisfied by delivering additional ounces. The value of these ounces on the date first due, net of amounts owed to the mine operator, is treated as a reduction to the upfront consideration paid. Sale of the resulting ounces received is treated as revenue, with the associated cost of sales being equal to the fair value of the ounces on the date received.
4) Payable gold, silver, palladium and cobalt PBND are based on management estimates. These figures may be updated in the future as additional information is received. Please see “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.
5) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests as well as the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has received approximately $322 million of operating cash flows from the Sudbury stream. Should the market value of gold delivered to Wheaton through the 20-year term of the contract, net of the per ounce cash payment, be lower than the initial $670 million refundable deposit, the Company will be entitled to a refund of the difference at the conclusion of the term. The term of the Sudbury PMPA ends on May 11, 2033.
6) The original San Dimas SPA, entered into on October 15, 2004, was terminated on May 10, 2018 and concurrently the Company entered into the new San Dimas PMPA. Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1 from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the “70” shall be revised to “50” or “90”, as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the “70” shall be reinstated. The current ratio is 70:1.
7) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
8) Once the Company has received 310,000 ounces of gold and 2.15 million ounces of silver under the Marmato PMPA, the attributable gold and silver production will be reduced to 5.25% and 50%, respectively.
9) Once the Company has received 285,000 ounces of gold under the Santo Domingo PMPA, the Company’s attributable gold production will be reduced to 67%. The units sold under Santo Domingo relate to ounces received due to the delay ounce provision (see footnote 3, above).
10) On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA. Under the original agreement, the Company was to acquire an amount of gold equal to 6% of the gold production until 90,000 ounces have been delivered, 4% of the gold production until the delivery of a further 140,000 ounces and 3.5% gold production thereafter for the life of mine. Under the revised agreement, the Company is entitled to purchase an additional 16% of payable gold production (22% in total) (subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule). Once Rio2 delivers the incremental 95,000 ounces (as adjusted), the stream reverts to the percentages and thresholds under the original Fenix PMPA (as described). Rio2 has a one-time option to terminate the requirement to deliver the incremental gold production from the end of 2027 until the end of 2029 by delivering 95,000 ounces (as adjusted) less previously delivered gold ounces, excluding those gold ounces which would have been delivered under the original Fenix PMPA.
11) Once the Company has received 464,000 ounces of gold under the amended Blackwater Gold PMPA, the attributable gold production will be reduced to 4%. Once the Company has received 17.8 million ounces of silver under the Blackwater Silver PMPA, the attributable silver production will be reduced to 33%.
12) Once the Company has received 145,000 ounces of gold under the El Domo PMPA, the attributable gold production will be reduced to 33%, and once the Company has received 4.6 million ounces of silver, the attributable silver production will be reduced to 50%. The units sold under El Domo relate to ounces received due to the delay ounce provision (see footnote 3, above).
13) Once the Company has received 150,000 ounces of gold and 120,000 ounces of platinum under the Marathon PMPA, the attributable gold and platinum production will be reduced to 67% and 15%.
14) Once the Company has received 87,100 ounces of gold under the Goose PMPA, the Company’s attributable gold production will be 1.44%, and once the Company has received 134,000 ounces of gold under the agreement, the Company’s attributable gold production will be reduced to 1.0%.
15) Once Wheaton has received 700,000 ounces of gold under the Cangrejos PMPA, the Company’s attributable gold production will be reduced to 4.4%.
16) Once the Company has received 218,750 ounces of gold under the Platreef Gold PMPA, the attributable gold production will reduce to 50% until 428,300 ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 3.125%. Under the Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA, once the Company has received 350,000 ounces of combined palladium and platinum, the attributable palladium and platinum production will reduce to 3% until 485,115 ounces have been delivered, after which the stream drops to 0.1% of the payable palladium and platinum production. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 million tonnes per annum (“Mtpa”), the 3.125% residual gold stream and the 0.1% residual palladium and platinum stream will terminate. Under the Platreef Gold PMPA, Sandstorm Gold Ltd. (which acquired Nomad Royalty Ltd. on August 15, 2022) (“Sandstorm”) is entitled to purchase 37.5% of payable gold. The decrease in the percentage of payable metal that Wheaton will be entitled to purchase is conditional on delivery of the total amount of payable gold to all purchasers (Wheaton and Sandstorm combined). The values set out herein pertain only to Wheaton’s share of the payable gold.
17) Once the Company has received 125,000 ounces of gold under the Curraghinalt PMPA, the Company’s attributable gold production will be reduced to 1.5%.
18) Under the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA, the Company will be entitled to purchase staged percentages of produced gold and produced silver ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% until 330,000 ounces of gold and 43.30 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, thereafter reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 59,800 ounces of gold and 7.96 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, further reducing to a range of 5% to 5.5% until a further 270,200 ounces of gold and 35.34 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered for a total of 660,000 ounces of gold and 86.6 million ounces of silver and thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%.
19) Once the Company has received 400,000 ounces of gold under the Koné PMPA, subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule, the attributable gold production will reduce to 10.8% until an additional 130,000 ounces of gold has been delivered, after which the stream drops to 5.4%.
20) Once the Company has received 220,000 ounces of gold under the Kurmuk PMPA, the Company’s attributable gold production will be reduced to 4.8%. During any period in which debt exceeding $150 million ranks ahead of the gold stream, the stream percentage increases to 7.15% and decreases to 5.25% once the drop-down threshold is reached.
21) Once Wheaton has received 140 million ounces of silver under the Antamina PMPA, the Company’s attributable silver production will be reduced to 22.5%.
22) The term of the Los Filos PMPA ends on October 15, 2029.
23) The term of the Neves-Corvo and Aljustrel PMPAs ends on June 5, 2057.
24) Wheaton only has the rights to silver contained in concentrate containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of the zinc and lead concentrates at the Aljustrel mine will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
25) Once Wheaton has received 10 million ounces of silver under the Cozamin PMPA, the Company’s attributable silver production will be reduced to 33%.
26) Once the Company has received 375,000 ounces of palladium under the Stillwater PMPA, the Company’s attributable palladium production will be reduced to 2.25%, and once the Company has received 550,000 ounces of palladium under the agreement, the Company’s attributable palladium production will be reduced to 1%.
27) Once the Company has received 31 million pounds of cobalt under the Voisey’s Bay PMPA, the Company’s attributable cobalt production will be reduced to 21.2%.

Significant amendment and acquisitions of mineral stream interests during Q4-2024 are outlined below. The percentage of payable production and other key PMPA terms for all mineral stream interests are described in the Contractual Obligations and Contingencies section of this MD&A starting on page 36 of the MD&A.

Amendments to Mineral Stream Interests

Amendment to the Fenix PMPA

On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA, in exchange for which, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash consideration of $100 million, payable in two equal installments, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. To date, no amounts have been advanced under the Fenix PMPA amendment.

Acquisition of Mineral Stream Interests

Acquisition of Koné PMPA

On October 23, 2024, the Company entered into a PMPA (the “Koné Gold PMPA”) with Montage Gold Corp. (“Montage”) in respect of its 90% owned Koné Gold project located in Côte d’Ivoire. Under the terms of the Koné Gold PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Montage total upfront cash payments of $625 million, payable in four equal installment payments during construction, subject to certain conditions, including that all permits have been obtained. To date, no amounts have been advanced under the Koné Gold PMPA.

Acquisition of Kurmuk PMPA
On December 5, 2024, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Kurmuk Gold PMPA") with Allied Gold Corporation ("Allied") in respect of its Kurmuk project located in Ethiopia. Under the terms of the agreement, Wheaton is committed to pay Allied total upfront cash payments of $175 million, payable in four equal installment payments during construction, subject to certain conditions. The first payment of $44 million was paid on December 19, 2024.

Updates on the Operating Mineral Stream Interests

Salobo – Mill Throughput Expansion
On November 21, 2023, Vale S.A. ("Vale") reported the successful completion of the throughput test for the first phase of the Salobo III project, with the Salobo complex exceeding an average of 32 million tonnes per annum ("Mtpa") over a 90-day period. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid Vale $370 million for the completion of the first phase of the Salobo III expansion project on December 1, 2023.

On March 4, 2025, Vale informed the Company that it had achieved a sustained throughput capacity of over 35 Mtpa over a 90-day period, indicating completion of the second phase of the Salobo III expansion project. Pending Wheaton's review of the final completion test, the Company anticipates advancing the remaining balance of the expansion payment to Vale in the amount of $144 million within thirty days of the date of receipt.

Constancia
On March 28, 2024, Hudbay reported that Constancia's expected mine life has been extended by three years to 2041 as a result of the successful conversion of mineral resources to mineral reserves with the addition of a further mining phase at the Constancia pit following positive geotechnical drilling and studies in 2023. There remains potential for future mine life extensions based on the mineral resources that have not yet been converted to mineral reserves.

Los Filos
On February 19, 2025, Equinox Gold Corp., ("Equinox") reported that Equinox reached consensus on terms for new agreements with the three local communities. Two communities have ratified and signed new long-term agreements and one community remains outstanding. If Equinox, is unable to satisfactorily complete these agreements with all three communities in the very near term, Equinox will suspend operations at Los Filos indefinitely.

Antamina – Approval of the Modification of the Environmental Impact Study
On February 15, 2024, Peru's National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments approved, after a detailed evaluation process, the Modification of the Environmental Impact Study, which will allow for the extension of Antamina's mine life from 2028 to 2036.

Zinkgruvan and Neves-Corvo
On December 9, 2024, Lundin Mining Corporation ("Lundin Mining") announced that it has signed a definitive agreement to sell its Neves-Corvo operation in Portugal and Zinkgruvan operation in Sweden to Boliden AB ("Boliden"). The transaction is anticipated to close in mid-2025, subject to the completion of customary conditions and regulatory approvals.

Voisey's Bay – Underground Mine Extension
On December 3, 2024, Vale reported that it has completed construction and commission of the Voisey's Bay underground mine extension. The expansion transitioned Voisey's Bay from open pit to underground mining. The project involved the development of two underground mines, Reid Brook and Eastern Deeps, which will deliver ore for processing at Vale's Long Harbour refinery. The full ramp-up is expected by the second half of 2026.

Stillwater – Suspension of Operations at Stillwater West
On September 12, 2024, Sibanye Stillwater ("Sibanye") announced that as a result of low palladium prices it was placing the Stillwater West operations into care and maintenance, while using Stillwater East and East Boulder operations to improve efficiencies that could get Stillwater West back to production as prices permit.

Based on Sibanye's Q4 MD&A, the Company's management estimates that with the Stillwater West operations in care and maintenance, 2025 production relative to the Stillwater PMPA will be approximately 40% to 45% lower than historical levels.

Updates on the Development Stage Mineral Stream Interests

Copper World
On August 29, 2024, Hudbay Minerals Inc., ("Hudbay") announced that it has received an Aquifer Protection Permit for the Copper World project from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. On January 2, 2025, Hudbay announced that it has received an Air Quality Permit for the Copper World project from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Hudbay noted that the issuance of this permit is a significant milestone as it is the final major permit required for the development and operation of the Copper World project. Hudbay also noted that the receipt of

the three key state permits is one of the three key prerequisites for Hudbay as they work toward a sanctioning decision on the Copper World project in 2026. Hudbay commenced a minority joint venture partner process early in 2025, and it is anticipated that any minority joint venture partner would participate in the funding of definitive feasibility study activities in 2025 as well as in the final project design and construction for Copper World.

Marmato Mine
On July 16, 2024, Aris Mining Corporation ("Aris") reported that the Lower Mine project is on track for first gold pour by the end of 2025, followed by an approximate six-month ramp-up period. On October 7, 2024, Aris provided an update that the Marmato Lower Mine expansion is progressing on schedule, with the site access road and portal face now complete and the contractor preparing to initiate work on the twin declines. On January 15, 2025, Aris announced the construction of the Marmato Lower Mine continues to progress. On March 13, 2025, Aris announced an enhanced Marmato expansion, whereby the design of the carbon-in-pulp processing facility will be upgraded by 25% from 4,000 tpd to 5,000 tpd. Aris reports that construction remains on track, and production is expected to start ramping up in the second half of 2026.

Santo Domingo
On July 31, 2024, Capstone Copper Corp. ("Capstone") published the results of an updated feasibility study for the Santo Domingo project, outlining an optimized mine plan, updated capital and operating cost estimates, and a 19-year mine life supported by higher mineral reserve estimates. As a result, total gold production is expected to average 35,000 ounces per year for the first seven years of production, an increase from the 30,000 ounces per year estimate outlined in the 2020 feasibility study, and 22,000 ounces per year for the life of mine, up from 17,000 ounces per year. With construction completed at the Mantoverde project, a deposit situated 35 kilometers northeast of the Santo Domingo project, Capstone plans to advance several value enhancement initiatives within the Mantoverde-Santo Domingo district that are not yet included in the 2024 feasibility study. The first of these initiatives is a newly announced two-year, $25 million exploration program at Mantoverde, aimed at supporting the two future processing centers between Mantoverde and Santo Domingo. On January 20, 2025, Capstone announced plans to progress partnership discussions and its financing strategy throughout 2025. A potential project sanctioning decision is not anticipated prior to 2026. On February 19, 2025, Capstone reported the Mantoverde exploration drill program commenced in Q4 2024.

Fenix
On October 2, 2024, Rio2 Limited ("Rio2") announced that its Chilean subsidiary has received the principal Sectorial Permits it requires to begin construction at the Fenix project. These Sectorial Permits are: 1) Mining Methods; 2) Process Plant; 3) Waste Dumps & Stockpiles; and 4) Closure Plan. Rio2 has indicated that these Sectorial Permits represent the last governmental authorization required to enable the start of the construction phase and subsequent operation of the Fenix project.

On January 13, 2025, Rio2 reported that construction activities recommenced in October 2024 and construction is expected to be completed in November 2025. Bulk earthworks at the plant side have been completed and concrete bases for the footings of the processing plant have been poured. Earthworks have commenced on the leach pad stability platform, which forms the base of the Phase 1 leach pad. The leach pad has been designed to be built in four phases. Rio2 notes that first gold production is currently expected in January 2026.

Blackwater
On November 6, 2024, Artemis Gold Inc., ("Artemis") announced that overall construction was over 95% complete as of September 30, 2024. Construction of the tailings storage facility is ready to allow for the commencement of commissioning of the plant. Artemis reported that the initial mining fleet has been commissioned and pre-stripping of the mine, as well as the construction of haul roads, are well advanced. On January 22, 2025, Artemis announced that commissioning of the grinding circuit at the Blackwater project has advanced and milling first ore commenced, with the first pour of gold and silver being announced on January 29, 2025. Commercial production remains targeted for Q2 2025.

El Domo
On August 6, 2024, Silvercorp Metals Inc. ("Silvercorp") announced a key milestone that the Ministry of Energy and Mines of the Government of Ecuador had issued a Resolution of Change of Phase for the El Domo project. The Resolution of Change of Phase advances the legal status of the El Domo project from the economic evaluation phase to the exploitation phase and allows for the start of construction and subsequent operation of the El Domo project. The Change of Phase for a medium-scale project is equivalent to the Exploitation Agreement for large-scale mines in Ecuador.

During the second quarter of 2024, an Ecuadorian court rejected a constitutional protective action (the "Constitutional Action") filed by third parties against Ministry of Environment, Water and Energy Transition of the Government of Ecuador ("MAATE") and concluded that the consultative process followed by MAATE in issuing the various permits relative to the El Domo project complied with applicable legal requirements. An appeal was granted and a hearing took place at the Superior Court of Bolivar (the "Superior Court") on October 17, 2024. On November 15, 2024 Silvercorp announced that the Superior Court rejected the appeal.

On January 7, 2025, Silvercorp reported it is targeting to bring the project into production in the second half of 2026 and have recently awarded the earthworks contract to a large international mining contractor with over ten years of experience working in Ecuador.

Marathon
On July 31, 2024, Generation Mining Limited ("Gen Mining") reported that the federal government has approved amendments to Schedule 2 of the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations ("Schedule 2") which will allow for the construction of specific water management structures and operation of key infrastructure for the Marathon project. On August 7, 2024, Gen Mining announced a key milestone with the receipt of the Fisheries Act Authorization ("FAA") for the Marathon project. The FAA, issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, approves Gen Mining's plan to avoid, mitigate and offset impacts to fish and fish habitat related to the development of the project. This authorization represents the final federal approval required to commence construction of the tailings storage facility and water management structures.

Gen Mining has indicated that it continues to work on advancing steps required to enable the receipt of all key permits.

Goose
On February 19, 2025, B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold") announced that all planned construction activities for 2024 were completed and project construction and development continue to progress on track to achieve first gold pour at the Goose Project in the second quarter of 2025, followed by a ramp up to commercial production in the third quarter of 2025. Following the successful completion of the 2024 sea lift, the construction of the 163 kilometer Winter Ice Road was completed in February 2025. As of February 18, 2025, the Winter Ice Road is fully operational with the transportation of all materials from the Marine Laydown Area to the Goose Project site expected to be completed by May 15, 2025.

Cangrejos
On January 28, 2025, Lumina Gold Corp., ("Lumina"), announced significant progress regarding power infrastructure required for the Cangrejos project as it received approval of the definitive feasibility level designs for connection to the national grid for the future energy demand of the project from Corporación Eléctrica del Ecuador. Lumina noted that the lead engineering contractor for the feasibility study has completed 92% of the estimated work and the feasibility study remains on schedule for completion during Q2 2025. Lumina noted also that work for the Environmental Impact Study is progressing on schedule which will allow for its submission to the Government of Ecuador in mid-2025. Lumina is targeting receiving its environmental license by early 2026.

Platreef
On October 30, 2024, Ivanhoe Mines ("Ivanhoe") reported that construction of the Phase 1 concentrator was completed on schedule early in the third quarter. First ore is scheduled for the second half of 2025, while underground development prioritizes development to accelerate Phase 2. Ivanhoe also stated that work continues on the updated feasibility study to accelerate the startup of Phase 2, as well as the preliminary economic assessment of the previously announced Phase 3 expansion to 10 Mtpa processing capacity. On February 18, 2025, Ivanhoe reported positive results from the two independent technical studies completed on the Phase 2 and Phase 3 expansions. The study outlines Phase 1 production from Q4-2025, followed by the Phase 2 expansion two years later in Q4-2027. Ivanhoe noted that the Phase 3 expansion is expected to rank Platreef as one of the largest primary PGM producers on a platinum equivalent basis.

Curraghinalt
On May 3, 2024, the Planning Appeals Commission & Water Appeals Commission ("the commission") in Northern Ireland concluded that the water abstraction and impoundment licenses ("water licenses") relative to the Curraghinalt Project have been rescinded and that license applications would need to be resubmitted and subsequent public inquiry referrals held. Dalradian Gold Ltd., has re-submitted two new applications for the abstraction licenses and those licenses were received by the commission on September 5, 2024. The commission has set new dates to resume the public inquiry process beginning on January 13, 2025. On January 15, 2025, the public inquiry hearing was adjourned until March 26, 2025.

Koné
On December 18, 2024, Montage announced that it has launched the construction of its Koné project, with first gold production scheduled for Q2-2027. Significant progress is being made to rapidly advance and derisk the project as early works are well underway and major construction works are set to commence in the coming weeks, once further construction equipment arrives to site. The Koné project is fully permitted.

Kurmuk
On January 22, 2025, Allied reported that earthworks at the plant terrace advanced during the quarter to near completion, while civil works and structural, mechanical, plate, and piping contractor mobilizations are in progress. Main camp construction, along with engineering and procurement activities, progressed during the quarter, with the project remaining on track and on budget. On February 20, 2025, Allied reported Kurmuk is expected to start production by mid-2026.

Mineral Park
During the quarter, Waterton's Origin Mining continued to advance the Mineral Park project, with the installation of new crushing and milling circuits nearing completion. Project construction continues to progress on track for first ore to the mill in Q2 2025, followed by a ramp up to commercial production during the second half of 2025. At project completion the fully refurbished mill capacity will be 16.5 Mtpa.

Early Deposit Mineral Stream Interests

Early deposit mineral stream interests represent agreements relative to early stage development projects whereby Wheaton can choose not to proceed with the agreement once certain documentation has been received including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, environmental studies and impact assessment studies. Once Wheaton has elected to proceed with the agreement, the carrying value of the stream will be transferred to Mineral Stream Interests.

The following table summarizes the early deposit mineral stream interests currently owned by the Company:

Early Deposit Mineral Stream Interests	Mine Owner	Location of Mine	Upfront Consideration Paid to Date [1]	Upfront Consideration to be Paid [1, 2]	Total Upfront Consideration[1]	Attributable Production to be Purchased		Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
						Gold	Silver		
Toroparu	Aris Mining	Guyana	$ 15,500	$ 138,000	$ 153,500	10%	50%	Life of Mine	11-Nov-13
Cotabambas	Panoro	Peru	14,000	126,000	140,000	25% [3]	100% [3]	Life of Mine	21-Mar-16
Kutcho	Kutcho	Canada	16,852	58,000	74,852	100%	100%	Life of Mine	14-Dec-17
			$ 46,352	$ 322,000	$ 368,352				

1) Expressed in thousands; excludes closing costs and capitalized interest, where applicable.
2) Please refer to the section entitled "Other Contractual Obligations and Contingencies" on page 38 of this MD&A for details of when the remaining upfront consideration is forecast to be paid.
3) Once 90 million silver equivalent ounces attributable to Wheaton have been produced, the attributable production will decrease to 16.67% of gold production and 66.67% of silver production for the life of mine.

Mineral Royalty Interests

The following table summarizes the mineral royalty interests owned by the Company as at December 31, 2024:

Royalty Interests	Mine Owner	Location of Mine	Royalty [1]	Total Upfront Consideration [2]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Metates	Chesapeake	Mexico	0.5% NSR	$ 3,000	Life of Mine	07-Aug-2014
Brewery Creek [3]	Victoria Gold	Canada	2.0% NSR	3,529	Life of Mine	04-Jan-2021
Black Pine [4]	Liberty Gold	USA	0.5% NSR	3,600	Life of Mine	10-Sep-2023
Mt Todd [5]	Vista	Australia	1.0% GR	20,000	Life of Mine	13-Dec-2023
DeLamar [6]	Integra	USA	1.5% NSR	9,750	Life of Mine	20-Feb-2024
				$ 39,879		

1) Abbreviation as follows: NSR = Net Smelter Return Royalty; and GR = Gross Royalty.
2) Expressed in thousands; excludes closing costs.
3) The Company paid $3 million for an existing 2.0% net smelter return royalty interests on the first 600,000 ounces of gold mined and a 2.75% net smelter returns royalty interest thereafter. The Brewery Creek Royalty agreement provides, among other things, that Golden Predator Mining Corp., (subsidiary of Victoria Gold) may reduce the 2.75% net smelter royalty interest to 2.125% on payment of the sum of Cdn$2 million to the Company.
4) Liberty Gold has been granted an option to repurchase 50% of the NSR for $4 million at any point in time up to the earlier of commercial production at Black Pine or January 1, 2030.
5) The Mt Todd royalty is at a rate of 1% of gross revenue with such rate being subject to increase to a maximum rate of 2%, depending on the timing associated with the achievement of certain operational milestones.
6) Under the DeLamar royalty, if completion is not achieved by January 1, 2029, the DeLamar Royalty will increase annually by 0.15% of net smelter returns to a maximum of 2.7% of net smelter returns.

To date, no revenue has been recognized and no depletion has been taken with respect to these royalty agreements.

Metates

On November 13, 2024, Chesapeake Gold Corp., ("Chesapeake") announced that it's lawsuit against the Dirección General de Minas of Mexico ("DGM") in response to the DGM's cancellation of the Metates San Vicente 3 mineral concession was dismissed by the North Center III and Auxiliary Regional Chamber of the Federal Court of Administrative Justice. Chesapeake noted that San Vicente 3 is one of 12 mineral concessions comprising the Metates project. Chesapeake indicated that in the event Chesapeake is unsuccessful in reinstating San Vicente 3, Chesapeake's current resource estimate for Metates and the ability to develop the Metates project may be materially affected. On December 2, 2024, Chesapeake noted that it had filed an appeal with the Collegiate Court in Mexico of the decision.

Black Pine

On September 25, 2024, Liberty Gold announced the receipt of a Hardrock Prospector Permit covering four areas located directly adjacent to the Black Pine project.

DeLamar
On January 30, 2025, Integra Resources Corp., (“Integra”) highlighted Idaho’s Strategic Permitting, Efficiency, and Economic Development Act (the “SPEED” Act). The SPEED Act is an important step toward advancing important Idaho based mining projects, such as DeLamar.

Long-Term Equity Investments

The Company will, from time to time, invest in securities of companies for strategic purposes including, but not limited to, exploration and mining companies. The Company held the following investments as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

(in thousands)	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Common shares held	$ 98,190	$ 246,026
Warrants held	785	652
Total long-term equity investments	$ 98,975	$ 246,678

The Company’s long-term investments in common shares (“LTI’s”) are held for long-term strategic purposes and not for trading purposes. As such, the Company has elected to reflect any fair value adjustments, net of tax, as a component of other comprehensive income (“OCI”). The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to net earnings on disposal of these long-term investments but is reclassified to retained earnings.

While long-term investments in warrants are also held for long-term strategic purposes, they meet the definition of a derivative and therefore are classified as financial assets with fair value adjustments being recorded as a component of net earnings under the classification Other Income (Expense). Warrants that do not have a quoted market price are valued using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

By holding these long-term investments, the Company is inherently exposed to various risk factors including currency risk, market price risk and liquidity risk.

A summary of the fair value of these equity investments and the fair value changes recognized as a component of the Company’s OCI during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

Common Shares Held

			Three Months Ended December 31, 2024					
(in thousands)	Shares Owned (000’s)	% of Outstanding Shares Owned	Fair Value at Sep 30, 2024	Cost of Additions	Proceeds of Disposition	Fair Value Adjustment Gains (Losses) [1]	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2024	Realized Loss on Disposal
Kutcho	18,640	11.11%	$ 1,451	$ -	$ -	$ (220)	$ 1,231	$ -
B2Gold	12,025	0.91%	37,235	-	-	(7,819)	29,416	-
Silvercorp	3,759	1.73%	16,401	-	-	(5,116)	11,285	-
Aris	4,715	2.76%	21,865	-	-	(5,350)	16,515	-
Other			24,421	18,755	-	(3,433)	39,743	-
Total			$ 101,373	$ 18,755	$ -	$ (21,938)	$ 98,190	$ -

1) Fair Value Gains (Losses) are reflected as a component of Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”).

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2023							
(in thousands)	Shares Owned (000's)	% of Outstanding Shares Owned	Fair Value at Sep 30, 2023	Cost of Additions	Proceeds of Disposition	Fair Value Adjustment Gains (Losses) [1]	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2023	Realized Loss on Disposal
Kutcho	18,640	13.27%	$ 1,724	$ -	$ -	$ (173)	$ 1,551	$ -
Hecla	34,980	5.66%	136,773	-	-	31,482	168,255	-
B2Gold	12,025	0.92%	34,686	-	-	3,408	38,094	-
Aris	4,715	3.43%	10,776	-	-	4,803	15,579	-
Other			16,619	4,146	-	1,782	22,547	-
Total			$ 200,578	$ 4,146	$ -	$ 41,302	$ 246,026	$ -

1) Fair Value Gains (Losses) are reflected as a component of OCI.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024							
(in thousands)	Shares Owned (000's)	% of Outstanding Shares Owned	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2023	Cost of Additions	Proceeds of Disposition [1]	Fair Value Adjustment Gains (Losses) [2]	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2024	Realized Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Kutcho	18,640	11.11%	$ 1,551	$ -	$ -	$ (320)	$ 1,231	$ -
Hecla	-	-	168,255	-	(177,088)	8,833	-	35,768
B2Gold	12,025	0.91%	38,094	-	-	(8,678)	29,416	-
Silvercorp	3,759	1.73%	-	12,016	-	(731)	11,285	-
Aris	4,715	2.76%	15,579	-	-	936	16,515	-
Other			22,547	24,605	(12,018)	4,609	39,743	(3,543)
Total			$ 246,026	$ 36,621	$ (189,106)	$ 4,649	$ 98,190	$ 32,225

1) The disposition of the Hecla shares was made in order to capitalize on Hecla's share price appreciation, while the disposal under "other" was as a result of the acquisition of the companies to which the shares relate by unrelated third party entities.
2) Fair Value Gains (Losses) are reflected as a component of OCI.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023							
(in thousands)	Shares Owned (000's)	% of Outstanding Shares Owned	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2022	Cost of Additions	Proceeds of Disposition [1]	Fair Value Adjustment Gains (Losses) [2]	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2023	Realized Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Sabina	-	-	$ 30,535	$ -	$ (48,832)	$ 18,297	$ -	$ 872
Kutcho	18,640	13.27%	3,097	-	-	(1,546)	1,551	-
Hecla	34,980	5.66%	194,668	-	(202)	(26,211)	168,255	73
B2Gold	12,025	0.92%	-	48,832	-	(10,738)	38,094	-
Aris	4,715	3.43%	11,662	-	-	3,917	15,579	-
Other			15,573	17,352	(27)	(10,351)	22,547	(990)
Total			$ 255,535	$ 66,184	$ (49,061)	$ (26,632)	$ 246,026	$ (45)

1) The disposal of the Sabina shares was as a result of the acquisition of Sabina by B2Gold, while the partial disposition of the Hecla shares was made in order to capitalize on Hecla's share price appreciation.
2) Fair Value Gains (Losses) are reflected as a component of OCI.

Summarized Financial Results

	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Attributable precious metal production			
Gold ounces	379,530	374,152	285,601
Silver ounces (000's)	20,807	17,191	23,800
Palladium ounces	15,632	15,800	15,485
Cobalt pounds (000's)	1,289	673	724
GEOs [1]	635,007	584,127	571,742
Precious metal sales			
Gold ounces	332,701	327,336	293,234
Silver ounces (000's)	16,072	14,326	21,570
Palladium ounces	17,270	13,919	15,076
Cobalt pounds (000's)	970	1,074	1,038
GEOs [1]	532,468	506,020	555,568
Average realized price			
Gold per ounce	$ 2,393	$ 1,968	$ 1,806
Silver per ounce	$ 28.49	$ 23.64	$ 21.84
Palladium per ounce	$ 984	$ 1,329	$ 2,133
Cobalt per pound	$ 14.18	$ 13.81	$ 31.00
GEO [1]	$ 2,413	$ 2,008	$ 1,917
Average cash cost [2]			
Gold per ounce	$ 440	$ 455	$ 472
Silver per ounce	$ 4.98	$ 5.05	$ 5.33
Palladium per ounce	$ 179	$ 241	$ 377
Cobalt per pound [3]	$ 2.71	$ 3.30	$ 8.10
GEO [1]	$ 436	$ 451	$ 482
Average depletion [4]			
Gold per ounce	$ 419	$ 382	$ 350
Silver per ounce	$ 5.64	$ 4.82	$ 5.22
Palladium per ounce	$ 434	$ 441	$ 399
Cobalt per pound	$ 12.78	$ 13.41	$ 10.26
GEO [1]	$ 470	$ 424	$ 418
Total revenue ($000's)	$ 1,284,639	$ 1,016,045	$ 1,065,053
Net earnings ($000's)	$ 529,140	$ 537,644	$ 669,126
Earnings per share			
Basic	$ 1.167	$ 1.187	$ 1.482
Diluted	$ 1.165	$ 1.186	$ 1.479
Adjusted net earnings [5] ($000's)	$ 640,170	$ 533,051	$ 504,912
Adjusted earnings per share [5]			
Basic	$ 1.412	$ 1.177	$ 1.118
Diluted	$ 1.410	$ 1.176	$ 1.116
Cash flow from operations ($000's)	$ 1,027,581	$ 750,809	$ 743,424
Dividends			
Dividends paid ($000's)	$ 281,166	$ 271,744	$ 270,946
Dividends paid per share	$ 0.62	$ 0.60	$ 0.60
Total assets ($000's)	$ 7,424,457	$ 7,031,185	$ 6,759,906
Total non-current financial liabilities ($000's)	$ 135,225	$ 19,362	$ 11,349
Total other liabilities ($000's)	$ 29,853	$ 26,307	$ 30,882
Shareholders' equity ($000's)	$ 7,259,379	$ 6,985,516	$ 6,717,675
Shares outstanding	453,677,299	453,069,254	452,318,526

1) GEOs, which are provided to assist the reader, are based on the following commodity price assumptions: $2,000 per ounce gold; $23.00 per ounce silver; $1,000 per ounce palladium; and $13.00 per pound cobalt; consistent with those used in estimating the Company's production guidance for 2024.
2) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measure (iii) on page 60 of this MD&A.
3) Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during 2023 was net of a previously recorded inventory write-down of $1.6 million, resulting in a decrease of $0.91 per pound sold. Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during 2022 includes an inventory write-down of $1.6 million, resulting in an increase of $1.60 per pound sold.
4) Includes the non-cash per ounce cost of sale associated with delay ounces. Please see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information.
5) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measure (i) on page 58 of this MD&A.

Summary of Units Produced

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Gold ounces produced [2]								
Salobo	84,291	62,689	63,225	61,622	71,778	69,045	54,804	43,677
Sudbury [3]	5,004	3,593	4,477	5,618	5,823	3,857	5,818	6,203
Constancia	18,180	10,446	6,086	13,897	22,292	19,003	7,444	6,905
San Dimas [4]	7,263	6,882	7,089	7,542	10,024	9,995	11,166	10,754
Stillwater [5]	2,166	2,247	2,099	2,637	2,341	2,454	2,017	1,960
Other								
Marmato	622	648	584	623	668	673	639	457
Minto [6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	3,063
Total Other	622	648	584	623	668	673	1,931	3,520
Total gold ounces produced	117,526	86,505	83,560	91,939	112,926	105,027	83,180	73,019
Silver ounces produced [2]								
Peñasquito [7]	2,465	1,785	2,263	2,643	1,036	-	1,744	2,076
Antamina	947	925	992	806	1,030	894	984	872
Constancia	969	648	451	640	836	697	420	552
Other								
Los Filos	29	26	27	48	26	32	41	45
Zinkgruvan	637	537	699	641	510	785	374	632
Neves-Corvo	494	425	432	524	573	486	407	436
Aljustrel [8]	-	-	-	-	-	327	279	343
Cozamin	192	185	177	173	185	165	184	141
Marmato	7	7	6	7	10	11	7	8
Minto [6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	29
Total Other	1,359	1,180	1,341	1,393	1,304	1,806	1,306	1,634
Total silver ounces produced	5,740	4,538	5,047	5,482	4,206	3,397	4,454	5,134
Palladium ounces produced [2]								
Stillwater [5]	2,797	4,034	4,338	4,463	4,209	4,006	3,880	3,705
Cobalt pounds produced [2]								
Voisey's Bay	393	397	259	240	215	183	152	124
GEOs produced [9]	187,493	143,290	145,449	158,775	164,796	147,278	137,323	134,730
Average payable rate [2]								
Gold	95.3%	95.0%	95.0%	94.7%	95.1%	95.4%	95.1%	95.1%
Silver	84.2%	83.9%	84.3%	84.5%	83.0%	78.4%	83.7%	83.1%
Palladium	97.5%	98.4%	97.3%	97.8%	98.0%	94.1%	94.1%	96.3%
Cobalt	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%	93.3%
GEO [9]	91.4%	91.0%	90.7%	90.7%	91.6%	90.9%	90.9%	89.8%

1) All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced.
2) Quantity produced represent the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures and payable rates are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures and payable rates may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.
3) Comprised of the Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests.
4) Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1 from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the "70" shall be revised to "50" or "90", as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the "70" shall be reinstated. For reference, attributable silver production from prior periods is as follows: Q4 2024 - 295,000 ounces; Q3 2024 - 262,000 ounces; Q2 2024 - 285,000 ounces; Q1 2024 - 291,000 ounces; Q4 2023 - 378,000 ounces; Q3 2023 - 387,000 ounces; Q2 2023 - 423,000 ounces; Q1 2023 - 401,000 ounces.
5) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
6) On May 13, 2023, Minto Metals Corp. announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine.
7) There was a temporary suspension of operations at Peñasquito due to a labour strike which ran from June 7, 2023 to October 13, 2023.
8) On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of the zinc and lead concentrates at the Aljustrel mine will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
9) GEOs, which are provided to assist the reader, are based on the following commodity price assumptions: $2,000 per ounce gold; $23.00 per ounce silver; $1,000 per ounce palladium; and $13.00 per pound cobalt; consistent with those used in estimating the Company's production guidance for 2024.

Summary of Units Sold

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Gold ounces sold								
Salobo	55,170	58,101	54,962	56,841	76,656	44,444	46,030	35,966
Sudbury [2]	4,048	2,495	5,679	4,129	5,011	4,836	4,775	4,368
Constancia	17,873	5,186	6,640	20,123	19,925	12,399	9,619	6,579
San Dimas	6,990	7,022	6,801	7,933	10,472	9,695	11,354	10,651
Stillwater [3]	2,410	1,635	2,628	2,355	2,314	1,985	2,195	2,094
Other								
Marmato	650	550	616	638	633	792	467	480
777	-	-	-	-	-	275	153	126
Minto	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	2,341
Santo Domingo [4]	312	447	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Domo [4]	209	258	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other	1,171	1,255	616	638	633	1,067	1,321	2,947
Total gold ounces sold	87,662	75,694	77,326	92,019	115,011	74,426	75,294	62,605
Silver ounces sold								
Peñasquito	1,852	1,667	1,482	1,839	442	453	1,913	1,483
Antamina	858	989	917	762	1,091	794	963	814
Constancia	797	366	422	726	665	435	674	366
Other								
Los Filos	29	26	24	44	24	30	37	34
Zinkgruvan	452	488	597	297	449	714	370	520
Neves-Corvo	154	185	216	243	268	245	132	171
Aljustrel	-	-	-	1	86	142	182	205
Cozamin	158	148	158	147	141	139	150	119
Marmato	7	6	7	8	9	11	7	7
Minto	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	29
Keno Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
777	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Total Other	800	853	1,002	740	977	1,283	887	1,086
Total silver ounces sold	4,307	3,875	3,823	4,067	3,175	2,965	4,437	3,749
Palladium ounces sold								
Stillwater [3]	4,434	3,761	4,301	4,774	3,339	4,242	3,392	2,946
Cobalt pounds sold								
Voisey's Bay	485	88	88	309	288	198	265	323
GEOs sold [5]	142,561	122,715	124,009	143,184	155,059	111,935	129,734	109,293
Cumulative payable units PBND [6]								
Gold ounces	119,446	94,578	87,350	85,259	90,237	97,860	72,061	76,522
Silver ounces	3,260	2,733	2,801	2,368	1,802	1,486	1,790	2,531
Palladium ounces	4,439	6,186	6,018	6,198	6,666	5,607	6,122	5,751
Cobalt pounds	678	796	513	360	356	377	251	285
GEO [5]	163,562	134,269	125,906	117,930	116,610	120,203	97,331	110,362
Inventory on hand								
Cobalt pounds	-	-	-	-	88	155	310	398

1) All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces sold.
2) Comprised of the Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests.
3) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
4) The ounces sold under Santo Domingo and El Domo relate to ounces received due to the delay ounce provision as per the respective PMPA (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).
5) GEOs, which are provided to assist the reader, are based on the following commodity price assumptions: $2,000 per ounce gold; $23.00 per ounce silver; $1,000 per ounce palladium; and $13.00 per pound cobalt; consistent with those used in estimating the Company's production guidance for 2024.
6) Payable gold, silver and palladium ounces PBND and cobalt pounds PBND are based on management estimates. These figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.

Quarterly Financial Review [1]

	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Gold ounces sold	87,662	75,694	77,326	92,019	115,011	74,426	75,294	62,605
Realized price [2]	$ 2,677	$ 2,491	$ 2,356	$ 2,072	$ 2,006	$ 1,944	$ 1,986	$ 1,904
Gold sales	$ 234,690	$ 188,521	$ 182,150	$ 190,689	$ 230,716	$ 144,707	$ 149,511	$ 119,196
Silver ounces sold	4,307	3,875	3,823	4,067	3,175	2,965	4,437	3,749
Realized price [2]	$ 31.28	$ 29.71	$ 29.11	$ 23.77	$ 23.77	$ 23.73	$ 24.13	$ 22.85
Silver sales	$ 134,733	$ 115,149	$ 111,291	$ 96,658	$ 75,465	$ 70,372	$ 107,081	$ 85,678
Palladium ounces sold	4,434	3,761	4,301	4,774	3,339	4,242	3,392	2,946
Realized price [2]	$ 1,008	$ 969	$ 979	$ 980	$ 1,070	$ 1,251	$ 1,438	$ 1,607
Palladium sales	$ 4,468	$ 3,644	$ 4,210	$ 4,677	$ 3,574	$ 5,307	$ 4,879	$ 4,735
Cobalt pounds sold	485	88	88	309	288	198	265	323
Realized price [2]	$ 13.66	$ 10.65	$ 16.02	$ 15.49	$ 12.92	$ 13.87	$ 13.23	$ 15.04
Cobalt sales	$ 6,625	$ 939	$ 1,413	$ 4,782	$ 3,716	$ 2,751	$ 3,501	$ 4,856
Total sales	$ 380,516	$ 308,253	$ 299,064	$ 296,806	$ 313,471	$ 223,137	$ 264,972	$ 214,465
Cash cost [2, 3]								
Gold / oz	$ 440	$ 440	$ 441	$ 439	$ 437	$ 444	$ 461	$ 496
Silver / oz	$ 5.16	$ 5.03	$ 4.95	$ 4.77	$ 5.02	$ 5.10	$ 5.01	$ 5.07
Palladium / oz	$ 184	$ 173	$ 175	$ 182	$ 198	$ 223	$ 261	$ 294
Cobalt / lb [5]	$ 2.59	$ 2.15	$ 3.11	$ 2.96	$ 3.14	$ 3.66	$ 3.20	$ 3.30
Depletion [2]								
Gold / oz [4]	$ 420	$ 418	$ 438	$ 404	$ 405	$ 381	$ 365	$ 360
Silver / oz	$ 5.90	$ 5.89	$ 5.76	$ 5.03	$ 5.29	$ 4.57	$ 4.92	$ 4.48
Palladium / oz	$ 429	$ 429	$ 429	$ 445	$ 445	$ 459	$ 445	$ 408
Cobalt / lb	$ 12.78	$ 12.78	$ 12.78	$ 12.77	$ 12.80	$ 12.98	$ 13.85	$ 13.85
Gain on disposal of PMPA	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,027	$ -
Impairment	$ 108,861	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net earnings	$ 88,148	$ 154,635	$ 122,317	$ 164,041	$ 168,435	$ 116,371	$ 141,448	$ 111,391
Per share								
Basic	$ 0.194	$ 0.341	$ 0.270	$ 0.362	$ 0.372	$ 0.257	$ 0.312	$ 0.246
Diluted	$ 0.194	$ 0.340	$ 0.269	$ 0.362	$ 0.371	$ 0.257	$ 0.312	$ 0.246
Adjusted net earnings [3]	$ 198,969	$ 152,803	$ 149,565	$ 138,834	$ 164,569	$ 121,467	$ 142,584	$ 104,431
Per share								
Basic	$ 0.439	$ 0.337	$ 0.330	$ 0.306	$ 0.363	$ 0.268	$ 0.315	$ 0.231
Diluted	$ 0.438	$ 0.336	$ 0.329	$ 0.306	$ 0.363	$ 0.268	$ 0.314	$ 0.230
Cash flow from operations	$ 319,471	$ 254,337	$ 234,393	$ 219,380	$ 242,226	$ 171,103	$ 202,376	$ 135,104
Per share [3]								
Basic	$ 0.704	$ 0.561	$ 0.517	$ 0.484	$ 0.535	$ 0.378	$ 0.447	$ 0.299
Diluted	$ 0.703	$ 0.560	$ 0.516	$ 0.484	$ 0.534	$ 0.377	$ 0.446	$ 0.298
Dividends declared	$ 70,318	$ 70,314	$ 70,273	$ 70,261	$ 67,950	$ 67,946	$ 67,938	$ 67,910
Per share	$ 0.155	$ 0.155	$ 0.155	$ 0.155	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150
Total assets	$ 7,424,457	$ 7,386,179	$ 7,247,082	$ 7,180,455	$ 7,031,185	$ 6,881,515	$ 6,879,905	$ 6,905,479
Total liabilities	$ 165,078	$ 126,165	$ 87,410	$ 101,260	$ 45,669	$ 38,254	$ 33,492	$ 93,025
Total shareholders' equity	$ 7,259,379	$ 7,260,014	$ 7,159,672	$ 7,079,195	$ 6,985,516	$ 6,843,261	$ 6,846,413	$ 6,812,454

1) All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced and sold, per unit amounts and per share amounts.
2) Expressed as dollars per ounce and for cobalt per pound.
3) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP beginning on page 58 of this MD&A.
4) Includes the non-cash per ounce cost of sale associated with delay ounces. Please see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information.
5) Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during the fourth quarter of 2022 included an inventory write-down of $1.6 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, June 30, 2023, September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2023, the cobalt inventory sold was net of the inventory write-down taken in 2022 in the amount of $1.0 million, $0.5 million, $0.1 million and $0.02 million, respectively, resulting in a decrease to the reported cost of cobalt sold of $3.18 per pound of cobalt sold, $1.81 per pound of cobalt sold, $0.51 per pound of cobalt sold and $0.08 per pound of cobalt sold, respectively.

Changes in sales, net earnings and cash flow from operations from quarter to quarter are affected primarily by fluctuations in production at the mines, the timing of shipments, changes in the price of commodities, the commencement of operations of mines under construction, as well as acquisitions of PMPAs and any related capital raising activities.

Results of Operations and Operational Review

The operating results of the Company's reportable operating segments are summarized in the tables and commentary below.

Results of Operations For The Three Months Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

The following two tables present the results of operations based on the Company's reportable operating segments.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024									
	Units Produced[2]	Units Sold	Average Realized Price ($'s Per Unit)	Average Cash Cost ($'s Per Unit) [3]	Average Depletion ($'s Per Unit) [4]	Sales	Impairment Charges [5]	Net Earnings	Cash Flow From Operations	Total Assets
Gold										
Salobo	84,291	55,170	$ 2,676	$ 425	$ 378	$ 147,610	$ -	$ 103,323	$ 121,254	$ 2,595,485
Sudbury [6]	5,004	4,048	2,709	400	1,326	10,968	-	3,982	9,853	241,551
Constancia	18,180	17,873	2,676	425	323	47,821	-	34,463	40,232	64,326
San Dimas	7,263	6,990	2,676	637	290	18,704	-	12,226	14,251	136,481
Stillwater	2,166	2,410	2,676	481	421	6,448	-	4,275	5,289	207,460
Other [7]	622	1,171	2,681	265	1,485	3,139	-	1,089	2,828	981,316
	117,526	87,662	$ 2,677	$ 440	$ 420	$ 234,690	$ -	$ 159,358	$ 193,707	$ 4,226,619
Silver										
Peñasquito	2,465	1,852	$ 31.48	$ 4.50	$ 4.86	$ 58,293	$ -	$ 40,965	$ 49,960	$ 244,465
Antamina	947	858	31.48	6.28	8.46	27,009	-	14,360	21,619	490,771
Constancia	969	797	31.48	6.26	6.10	25,084	-	15,232	20,096	165,378
Other [8]	1,359	800	30.43	4.37	5.34	24,347	-	16,570	25,204	662,630
	5,740	4,307	$ 31.28	$ 5.16	$ 5.90	$ 134,733	$ -	$ 87,127	$ 116,879	$ 1,563,244
Palladium										
Stillwater	2,797	4,434	$ 1,008	$ 184	$ 429	$ 4,468	$ -	$ 1,749	$ 3,653	$ 213,179
Platreef	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	78,814
	2,797	4,434	$ 1,008	$ 184	$ 429	$ 4,468	$ -	$ 1,749	$ 3,653	$ 291,993
Platinum										
Marathon	-	-	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Platreef	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	57,584
	-	-	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 67,035
Cobalt										
Voisey's Bay	393	485	$ 13.66	$ 2.59	$ 12.78	$ 6,625	$ (108,861)	$(109,688)	$ 4,618	$ 230,689
Operating results						$ 380,516	$ (108,861)	$ 138,546	$ 318,857	$ 6,379,580
Other										
General and administrative								$ (10,475)	$ (6,996)	
Share based compensation								(6,118)	-	
Donations and community investments								(4,332)	(3,913)	
Finance costs								(1,404)	(1,046)	
Other								9,138	6,787	
Income tax								(37,207)	5,782	
Total other								$ (50,398)	$ 614	$ 1,044,877
								$ 88,148	$ 319,471	$ 7,424,457

1) Units of gold, silver and palladium produced and sold are reported in ounces, while cobalt is reported in pounds. All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced and sold and per unit amounts.
2) Quantity produced represents the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.
3) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measure (iii) on page 60 of this MD&A.
4) Includes the non-cash per ounce cost of sale associated with delay ounces. Please see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information.
5) Refer to page 29 of this MD&A for more information.
6) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests and the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests.
7) Other gold interests comprised of the operating Marmato gold interest as well as the non-operating Copper World, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, El Domo, Marathon, Goose, Cangrejos, Platreef, Curraghinalt, Kudz Ze Kayah, Koné and Kurmuk gold interests. Other includes ounces sold that were received under the delay ounce provisions of each of the Santo Domingo and El Domo PMPAs (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).
8) Other silver interests comprised of the operating Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Neves-Corvo, Marmato and Cozamin silver interests as well as the non-operating Stratoni, Aljustrel, Pascua-Lama, Copper World, Navidad, Blackwater, El Domo, Mineral Park and Kudz Ze Kayah silver interests.

	Units Produced[2]	Units Sold	Average Realized Price ($'s Per Unit)	Average Cash Cost ($'s Per Unit)[3]	Average Depletion ($'s Per Unit)	Sales	Net Earnings	Cash Flow From Operations	Total Assets
Gold									
Salobo	71,778	76,656	$ 2,005	$ 420	$ 393	$ 153,717	$ 91,390	$ 121,491	$ 2,681,419
Sudbury[4]	5,823	5,011	2,023	400	1,145	10,137	2,394	8,134	262,485
Constancia	22,292	19,925	2,005	420	316	39,954	25,288	31,578	80,265
San Dimas	10,024	10,472	2,005	631	279	20,999	11,479	14,395	144,722
Stillwater	2,341	2,314	2,005	352	510	4,640	2,645	3,826	211,469
Other[5]	668	633	2,005	350	527	1,269	714	1,047	603,689
	112,926	115,011	$ 2,006	$ 437	$ 405	$ 230,716	$ 133,910	$ 180,471	$ 3,984,049
Silver									
Peñasquito	1,036	442	$ 23.87	$ 4.43	$ 4.06	$ 10,547	$ 6,794	$ 8,589	$ 276,232
Antamina	1,030	1,091	23.87	4.73	7.06	26,043	13,190	20,887	519,530
Constancia	836	665	23.87	6.20	6.24	15,879	7,601	11,755	179,583
Other[6]	1,304	977	23.55	4.82	3.22	22,996	15,138	18,909	582,113
	4,206	3,175	$ 23.77	$ 5.02	$ 5.29	$ 75,465	$ 42,723	$ 60,140	$ 1,557,458
Palladium									
Stillwater	4,209	3,339	$ 1,070	$ 198	$ 445	$ 3,574	$ 1,426	$ 2,912	$ 220,667
Platinum									
Marathon	-	-	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Cobalt									
Voisey's Bay	215	288	$ 12.92	$ 3.14[7]	$ 12.80	$ 3,716	$ (871)	$ 2,016	$ 350,816
Operating results						$ 313,471	$ 177,188	$ 245,539	$ 6,122,441
Other									
General and administrative							$ (9,244)	$ (6,490)	
Share based compensation							(6,527)	-	
Donations and community investments							(2,208)	(2,143)	
Finance costs							(1,371)	(1,083)	
Other							7,311	7,351	
Income tax							3,286	(948)	
Total other							$ (8,753)	$ (3,313)	$ 908,744
							$ 168,435	$ 242,226	$ 7,031,185

1) Units of gold, silver and palladium produced and sold are reported in ounces, while cobalt is reported in pounds. All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced and sold and per unit amounts.
2) Quantity produced represent the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.
3) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measure (iii) on page 60 of this MD&A.
4) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests as well as the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests.
5) Other gold interests are comprised of the operating Marmato gold interests as well as the non-operating Minto, 777, Copper World, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, Marathon, El Domo, Goose, Cangrejos and Curraghinalt gold interests. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at 777 have concluded and closure activities have commenced. On May 13, 2023, Minto announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine.
6) Other silver interests comprised of the operating Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Neves-Corvo, Aljustrel, Cozamin and Marmato silver interests, the non-operating Minto, 777, Loma de La Plata, Stratoni, Pascua-Lama, Copper World, Blackwater, El Domo and Mineral Park silver interests. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at 777 have concluded and closure activities have commenced. On May 13, 2023, Minto announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of zinc and lead concentrates at Aljustrel will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
7) Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during the fourth quarter of 2023 was net of a previously recorded inventory write-down of $0.02 million, resulting in a decrease of $0.08 per pound of cobalt sold.

Comparative Results of Operations on a GEO Basis

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	Change	Change
GEO Production [1, 2]	187,493	164,796	22,696	13.8%
GEO Sales [2]	142,561	155,059	(12,498)	(8.1)%
Average price per GEO sold [2]	$ 2,669	$ 2,022	$ 647	32.0%
Revenue	$ 380,516	$ 313,471	$ 67,045	21.4%
Cost of sales, excluding depletion	$ 64,236	$ 67,757	$ 3,521	5.2%
Depletion	68,873	68,526	(347)	(0.5)%
Cost of Sales	$ 133,109	$ 136,283	$ 3,174	2.3%
Gross Margin	$ 247,407	$ 177,188	$ 70,219	39.6%
General and administrative expenses	10,475	9,244	(1,231)	(13.3)%
Share based compensation	6,118	6,527	409	6.3%
Donations and community investments	4,332	2,208	(2,124)	(96.2)%
Impairment of mineral stream interests	108,861	-	(108,861)	n.a.
Earnings from Operations	$ 117,621	$ 159,209	$ (41,588)	(26.1)%
Other income (expense)	9,138	7,311	1,827	25.0%
Earnings before finance costs and income taxes	$ 126,759	$ 166,520	$ (39,761)	(23.9)%
Finance costs	1,404	1,371	(33)	(2.4)%
Earnings before income taxes	$ 125,355	$ 165,149	$ (39,794)	(24.1)%
Income tax expense	37,207	(3,286)	(40,493)	(1,232.3)%
Net earnings	$ 88,148	$ 168,435	$ (80,287)	(47.7)%

1) Quantity produced represents the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.

2) GEOs, which are provided to assist the reader, are based on the following commodity price assumptions: $2,000 per ounce gold; $23.00 per ounce silver; $1,000 per ounce palladium; and $13.00 per pound cobalt; consistent with those used in estimating the Company's production guidance for 2024.

GEO Production

For the three months ended December 31, 2024, attributable GEO production was 187,500 ounces, with the 22,700 ounce increase from the comparable period in 2023 being primarily attributable to the following factors:

- 16,400 ounce or 138% increase from Peñasquito (1,429,000 silver ounces), as prior year operations were impacted by a labour strike which began on June 7, 2023 and ended on October 13, 2023 with the safe ramp-up of operations beginning after the end of the strike;
- 12,500 ounce or 17% increase from Salobo representing record production, primarily the result of higher throughput and grades. From a throughput perspective, the three 12 mtpa lines operated at approximately 94% of capacity during Q4-2024, as compared to approximately 83% during Q4-2023; and
- 1,200 ounce or 83% increase from Voisey's Bay (178,000 cobalt pounds), primarily attributable to the mining of higher grade material as the transitional period between the depletion of the Ovoid open-pit and ramp-up to full production of the Voisey's Bay underground mine nears completion; partially offset by
- 2,800 ounce or 28% decrease from San Dimas, primarily due to lower grades;
- 2,600 ounce or 8% decrease from Constancia (comprised of 4,100 gold ounces and 134,000 silver ounces), primarily due to lower grades resulting from reduced feed from Pampacancha; and
- 900 ounce or 20% decrease from Stillwater (comprised of 200 gold ounces and 1,400 palladium ounces), primarily due to lower throughput as Stillwater West operations were into care and maintenance on September 12, 2024, as more fully explained on page 10 of this MD&A.

Net Earnings

For the three months ended December 31, 2024, net earnings amounted to $88 million, with the $80 million decrease relative to the comparable period of the prior year being attributable to the following factors:

Net earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2023		$ 168,435
Variance in gross margin		
Variance in revenue due to:		
Payable gold production	$ 9,271	
Payable silver production	31,949	
Payable palladium production	(1,831)	
Payable cobalt production	2,150	
Total payable production		$ 41,539
Changes in inventory and PBND		(66,812)
Changes in delay ounces received [1]		1,400
Prices realized per ounce sold		90,918
Total increase to revenue		$ 67,045
Variance in cost of sales due to:		
GEO payable production volume		$ (19,172)
GEO payable production mix differences		2,755
Changes in inventory and PBND		26,457
Changes in delay ounces [1]		(1,396)
Cash cost per ounce		(2,105)
Depletion per ounce		(3,365)
Total decrease to cost of sales		$ 3,174
Total increase to gross margin		$ 70,219
Other variances		
Impairment of mineral stream interests (see page 29)		(108,861)
General and administrative expenses (see page 30)		(1,231)
Share based compensation (see page 30)		409
Donations and community investment (see page 31)		(2,124)
Other income / expense (see page 31)		1,827
Finance costs (see page 31)		(33)
Income taxes (see page 32)		(40,493)
Total decrease in net earnings		$ (80,287)
Net earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2024		$ 88,148

1) The cost of sales related to delay ounces is a non-cash expense (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).

Results of Operations For The Year Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

The following two tables present the results of operations based on the Company's reportable operating segments.

Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Units Produced[2]	Units Sold	Average Realized Price ($'s Per Unit)	Average Cash Cost ($'s Per Unit) [3]	Average Depletion ($'s Per Unit) [4]	Sales	Impairment Charges [5]	Net Earnings	Cash Flow From Operations	Total Assets
Gold										
Salobo	271,827	225,074	$ 2,397	$ 425	$ 382	$ 539,583	$ -	$ 358,081	$ 444,015	$ 2,595,485
Sudbury [6]	18,692	16,351	2,391	400	1,280	39,098	-	11,623	32,571	241,551
Constancia	48,609	49,822	2,370	422	320	118,096	-	81,126	97,066	64,326
San Dimas	28,776	28,746	2,388	635	287	68,654	-	42,166	50,407	136,481
Stillwater	9,149	9,028	2,392	425	444	21,592	-	13,743	17,752	207,460
Other [7]	2,477	3,680	2,453	284	1,192	9,028	-	3,596	7,982	981,316
	379,530	332,701	$ 2,393	$ 440	$ 419	$ 796,051	$ -	$ 510,335	$ 649,793	$ 4,226,619
Silver										
Peñasquito	9,156	6,840	$ 28.34	$ 4.50	$ 4.64	$ 193,871	$ -	$ 131,325	$ 163,092	$ 244,465
Antamina	3,670	3,526	28.56	5.74	8.16	100,719	-	51,738	80,497	490,771
Constancia	2,708	2,311	28.25	6.23	6.15	65,264	-	36,676	50,881	165,378
Other [8]	5,273	3,395	28.85	4.31	4.71	97,976	-	67,356	85,230	662,630
	20,807	16,072	$ 28.49	$ 4.98	$ 5.64	$ 457,830	$ -	$ 287,095	$ 379,700	$ 1,563,244
Palladium										
Stillwater	15,632	17,270	$ 984	$ 179	$ 434	$ 16,999	$ -	$ 6,423	$ 13,911	$ 213,179
Platreef	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	78,814
	15,632	17,270	$ 984	$ 179	$ 434	$ 16,999	$ -	$ 6,423	$ 13,911	$ 291,993
Platinum										
Marathon	-	-	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Platreef	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	57,584
	-	-	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 67,035
Cobalt										
Voisey's Bay	1,289	970	$ 14.18	$ 2.71	$ 12.78	$ 13,759	$ (108,861)	$ (110,127)	$ 14,025	$ 230,689
Operating results						$ 1,284,639	$ (108,861)	$ 693,726	$ 1,057,429	$ 6,379,580
Other										
General and administrative								$ (40,668)	$ (38,130)	
Share based compensation								(23,268)	(11,129)	
Donations and community investments								(8,958)	(8,098)	
Finance costs								(5,549)	(4,280)	
Other								29,061	23,273	
Income tax								(115,204)	8,516	
Total other								$ (164,586)	$ (29,848)	$ 1,044,877
								$ 529,140	$ 1,027,581	$ 7,424,457

1) Units of gold, silver and palladium produced and sold are reported in ounces, while cobalt is reported in pounds. All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced and sold and per unit amounts.
2) Quantity produced represents the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.
3) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measure (iii) on page 60 of this MD&A.
4) Includes the non-cash per ounce cost of sale associated with delay ounces. Please see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information.
5) Refer to page 29 of this MD&A for more information.
6) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests and the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests.
7) Other gold interests comprised of the operating Marmato gold interest as well as the non-operating Copper World, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, El Domo, Marathon, Goose, Cangrejos, Platreef, Curraghinalt, Kudz Ze Kayah, Koné and Kurmuk gold interests. Other includes ounces sold that were received under the delay ounce provisions of each of the Santo Domingo and El Domo PMPAs (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).
8) Other silver interests comprised of the operating Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Neves-Corvo, Marmato and Cozamin silver interests as well as the non-operating Stratoni, Aljustrel, Pascua-Lama, Copper World, Navidad, Blackwater, El Domo, Mineral Park and Kudz Ze Kayah silver interests.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023									
	Units Produced[2]	Units Sold	Average Realized Price ($'s Per Unit)	Average Cash Cost ($'s Per Unit) [3]	Average Depletion ($'s Per Unit)	Sales	Gain on Disposal [4]	Net Earnings	Cash Flow From Operations	Total Assets
Gold										
Salobo	239,304	203,096	$ 1,969	$ 420	$ 354	$ 399,936	$ -	$ 242,676	$ 314,555	$ 2,681,419
Sudbury [5]	21,701	18,990	1,971	400	1,102	37,432	-	8,905	29,554	262,485
Constancia	55,644	48,522	1,972	419	316	95,672	-	60,039	75,357	80,265
San Dimas	41,939	42,172	1,960	628	264	82,656	-	45,014	56,157	144,722
Stillwater	8,772	8,588	1,961	348	510	16,842	-	9,470	13,853	211,469
Other [6]	6,792	5,968	1,942	1,037	209	11,593	-	4,152	5,137	603,689
	374,152	327,336	$ 1,968	$ 455	$ 382	$ 644,131	$ -	$ 370,256	$ 494,613	$ 3,984,049
Silver										
Peñasquito	4,856	4,291	$ 23.66	$ 4.43	$ 4.06	$ 101,514	$ -	$ 65,062	$ 82,504	$ 276,232
Antamina	3,780	3,662	23.72	4.70	7.06	86,855	-	43,814	69,652	519,530
Constancia	2,505	2,140	23.79	6.17	6.24	50,913	-	24,352	37,716	179,583
Other [7]	6,050	4,233	23.47	5.41	2.92	99,312	5,027	69,106	74,272	582,113
	17,191	14,326	$ 23.64	$ 5.05	$ 4.82	$ 338,594	$ 5,027	$ 202,334	$ 264,144	$ 1,557,458
Palladium										
Stillwater	15,800	13,919	$ 1,329	$ 241	$ 441	$ 18,496	$ -	$ 8,991	$ 15,135	$ 220,667
Platinum										
Marathon	-	-	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ n.a.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Cobalt										
Voisey's Bay	673	1,074	$ 13.81	$ 3.30 [8]	$ 13.41	$ 14,824	$ -	$ (3,114)	$ 15,071	$ 350,816
Operating results						$ 1,016,045	$ 5,027	$ 578,467	$ 788,963	$ 6,122,441
Other										
General and administrative								$ (38,165)	$ (36,025)	
Share based compensation								(22,744)	(16,675)	
Donations and community investments								(7,261)	(7,039)	
Finance costs								(5,510)	(4,230)	
Other								34,271	32,007	
Income tax								(1,414)	(6,192)	
Total other								$ (40,823)	$ (38,154)	$ 908,744
								$ 537,644	$ 750,809	$ 7,031,185

1) Units of gold, silver and palladium produced and sold are reported in ounces, while cobalt is reported in pounds. All figures in thousands except gold and palladium ounces produced and sold and per unit amounts.
2) Quantity produced represents the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.
3) Refer to discussion on non-GAAP measure (iii) on page 60 of this MD&A.
4) Refer to page 29 of this MD&A for more information.
5) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests as well as the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests.
6) Other gold interests are comprised of the operating Marmato gold interests as well as the non-operating Minto, 777, Copper World, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, Marathon, El Domo, Goose, Cangrejos and Curraghinalt gold interests. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at 777 have concluded and closure activities have commenced. On May 13, 2023, Minto announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine.
7) Other silver interests comprised of the operating Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Neves-Corvo, Aljustrel, Cozamin and Marmato silver interests and the non-operating Minto, 777, Loma de La Plata, Stratoni, Pascua-Lama, Copper World, Blackwater, El Domo and Mineral Park silver interests. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at 777 have concluded and closure activities have commenced. On May 13, 2023, Minto announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of zinc and lead concentrates at Aljustrel will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
8) Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during the year ended December 31, 2023 was net of a previously recorded inventory write-down of $1.6 million, resulting in a decrease of $0.91 per pound of cobalt sold.

Comparative Results of Operations on a GEO Basis

	2024	2023	Change	Change
GEO Production [1, 2]	635,007	584,127	50,881	8.7 %
GEO Sales [2]	532,468	506,020	26,448	5.2 %
Average price per GEO sold [2]	$ 2,413	$ 2,008	$ 405	20.2 %
Revenue	$ 1,284,639	$ 1,016,045	$ 268,594	26.4 %
Cost of sales, excluding depletion	$ 235,108	$ 228,171	$ (6,937)	(3.0)%
Depletion	246,944	214,434	(32,510)	(15.2)%
Cost of Sales	$ 482,052	$ 442,605	$ (39,447)	(8.9)%
Gross Margin	$ 802,587	$ 573,440	$ 229,147	40.0 %
General and administrative expenses	40,668	38,165	(2,503)	(6.6)%
Share based compensation	23,268	22,744	(524)	(2.3)%
Donations and community investments	8,958	7,261	(1,697)	(23.4)%
Impairment of mineral stream interests	108,861	-	(108,861)	n.a.
Earnings from Operations	$ 620,832	$ 505,270	$ 115,562	22.9 %
Gain on disposal of mineral stream interests	-	5,027	(5,027)	(100.0)%
Other income (expense)	29,061	34,271	(5,210)	(15.2)%
Earnings before finance costs and income taxes	$ 649,893	$ 544,568	$ 105,325	19.3 %
Finance costs	5,549	5,510	(39)	(0.7)%
Earnings before income taxes	$ 644,344	$ 539,058	$ 105,286	19.5 %
Income tax expense	115,204	1,414	(113,790)	(8,047.4)%
Net earnings	$ 529,140	$ 537,644	$ (8,504)	(1.6)%

1) Quantity produced represents the amount of gold, silver, palladium and cobalt contained in concentrate or doré prior to smelting or refining deductions. Production figures are based on information provided by the operators of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate or management estimates in those situations where other information is not available. Certain production figures may be updated in future periods as additional information is received.

2) GEOs, which are provided to assist the reader, are based on the following commodity price assumptions: $2,000 per ounce gold; $23.00 per ounce silver; $1,000 per ounce palladium; and $13.00 per pound cobalt; consistent with those used in estimating the Company's production guidance for 2024.

GEO Production

For the year ended December 31, 2024, attributable GEO production was 635,000 ounces, with the 50,900 ounce increase from the comparable period in 2023 being primarily attributable to the following factors:

- 49,500 ounce or 89% increase from Peñasquito (4,301,000 silver ounces), primarily due to higher grades and throughput, with prior year operations being impacted by a labour strike which lasted from June 7 to October 13, 2023;
- 32,500 ounce or 14% increase from Salobo, with production from the third concentrator line commencing at the end of 2022 and achieving the initial completion test of 32 Mtpa in Q4 2023, partially offset by lower grades. From a throughput perspective, the three 12 mtpa lines operated at approximately 85% of capacity during 2024 as compared to approximately 69% during 2023; and
- 4,000 ounce or 92% increase from Voisey's Bay (616,000 cobalt pounds), primarily attributable to the mining of higher grade material as the transitional period between the depletion of the Ovoid open-pit and ramp-up to full production of the Voisey's Bay underground mine nears completion; partially offset by
- 13,200 ounce or 17% decrease from the Other mines (comprised of 4,300 gold ounces and 775,000 silver ounces), primarily due to the closure of the Minto mine in May 2023 and the temporary suspension of attributable production from Aljustrel;
- 13,200 ounce or 31% decrease from San Dimas, primarily due to lower throughput and grades;
- 4,700 ounce or 6% decrease from Constancia (comprised of 7,000 gold ounces and 203,000 silver ounces), primarily due to lower grades largely due to the planned stripping activity in the Pampacancha pit, which commenced in the second quarter, and was completed in the third quarter; and
- 3,000 ounce or 14% decrease from Sudbury, primarily due to lower grades and recoveries, partially offset by higher throughput.

Net Earnings

For the year ended December 31, 2024, net earnings amounted to $529 million, with the $9 million decrease relative to the comparable period of the prior year being attributable to the following factors:

Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2023		$ 537,644
Variance in gross margin		
Variance in revenue due to:		
Payable gold production	$ 9,024	
Payable silver production	79,906	
Payable palladium production	(589)	
Payable cobalt production	7,938	
Total payable production		$ 96,279
Changes in inventory and PBND		(43,841)
Changes in delay ounces received [1]		3,146
Prices realized per ounce sold		213,010
Total increase to revenue		$ 268,594
Variance in cost of sales due to:		
GEO payable production volume		$ (46,855)
GEO payable production mix differences		13,414
Changes in inventory and PBND		21,612
Changes in delay ounces [1]		(3,095)
Cash cost per ounce		(5,336)
Depletion per ounce		(19,187)
Total increase to cost of sales		$ (39,447)
Total increase to gross margin		$ 229,147
Other variances		
Gain on disposal of mineral stream interest (see page 29)		(5,027)
Impairment of mineral stream interests (see page 29)		(108,861)
General and administrative expenses (see page 30)		(2,503)
Donations and community investment (see page 31)		(1,697)
Share based compensation (see page 30)		(524)
Other income / expense (see page 31)		(5,210)
Finance costs (see page 31)		(39)
Income taxes (see page 32)		(113,790)
Total decrease in net earnings		$ (8,504)
Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2024		$ 529,140

1) The cost of sales related to delay ounces is a non-cash expense (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).

Impairment of Mineral Stream Interests

Management considers each PMPA to be a separate cash generating unit ("CGU"), which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each PMPA to determine whether any indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the PMPA is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment (if any). The recoverable amount of each PMPA is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). In determining the recoverable amounts of each of the Company's CGU's, the Company uses the FVLCD as this will generally be greater than or equal to the VIU.

If the carrying amount of the PMPA exceeds its recoverable amount, the PMPA is considered impaired and an impairment charge is reflected as a component of net earnings so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable value. A previously recognized impairment charge is reversed only if there has been an indicator of a potential impairment reversal and the resulting assessment of the PMPA's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying value. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the PMPA is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion, had no impairment charge been recognized for the PMPA in prior years. Such reversal is reflected as a component of net earnings.

Based on the Company's analysis, the following PMPA was determined to be impaired:

	Three Months Ended December 31		Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cobalt Interests				
Voisey's Bay	$ 108,861	$ -	108,861	-
Total impairment expense	$ 108,861	$ -	$ 108,861	$ -

Voisey's Bay – Indicator of Impairment at December 31, 2024

On June 11, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Voisey's Bay PMPA") to acquire from Vale an amount of cobalt equal to 42.4% of the cobalt production from its Voisey's Bay mine, located in Canada, until the delivery of 31 million pounds of cobalt and 21.2% of cobalt production thereafter for the life of mine for a total upfront cash payment of $390 million.

At December 31, 2024, the Company determined there to be an impairment charge relative to the Voisey's Bay cobalt interest ("Voisey's Bay PMPA") due to a significant and sustained decline in market cobalt prices. The Voisey's Bay PMPA had a carrying value at December 31, 2024 of $340 million. Management estimated that the recoverable amount at December 31, 2024 under the Voisey's Bay PMPA was $231 million, representing its FVLCD and resulting in an impairment charge of $109 million. The recoverable amount related to the Voisey's Bay PMPA was estimated using an average discount rate of 5.5% and the market price of cobalt of $13.62 per pound. As this valuation technique requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, recoverable pounds of cobalt and operating performance, it is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Gain on Disposal of Mineral Stream Interest

Goose

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company reflected a gain on the partial buyback of 33% of the Goose PMPA by B2Gold of $5 million, calculated as follows:

(in thousands)	
Proceeds received on 33% buyback of Goose	$ 46,400
Less: 33% carrying value	(41,373)
Gain on partial disposal of the Goose PMPA	$ 5,027

General and Administrative

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31 2024	2023	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Corporate				
Salaries and benefits	$ 3,683	$ 3,230	$ 15,103	$ 14,127
Depreciation	220	246	904	1,026
Professional fees	1,353	1,526	2,781	3,414
Business travel	392	232	1,684	1,141
Director fees	269	275	1,078	1,095
Business taxes	42	48	737	798
Audit and regulatory	589	540	3,026	3,211
Insurance	485	502	1,822	2,052
Other	1,151	842	4,495	3,896
General and administrative - corporate	$ 8,184	$ 7,441	$ 31,630	$ 30,760
Subsidiaries				
Salaries and benefits	$ 1,366	$ 821	$ 5,396	$ 4,287
Depreciation	98	123	455	466
Professional fees	198	228	911	618
Business travel	135	123	433	346
Director fees	52	45	218	199
Business taxes	75	46	270	252
Insurance	13	7	56	46
Other	354	410	1,299	1,191
General and administrative - subsidiaries	$ 2,291	$ 1,803	$ 9,038	$ 7,405
Consolidated general and administrative	$ 10,475	$ 9,244	$ 40,668	$ 38,165

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2024, general and administrative expenses increased by $1 million and $3 million, respectively, relative to the comparable periods in the previous year, primarily the result of higher estimated employee performance bonuses coupled with higher business travel.

Share Based Compensation

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31 2024	2023	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Equity settled share based compensation [1]				
Stock options	$ 733	$ 518	$ 2,837	$ 2,607
Restricted share units	992	787	3,866	3,831
Cash settled share based compensation				
PSUs	4,393	5,222	16,565	16,306
Total share based compensation	$ 6,118	$ 6,527	$ 23,268	$ 22,744

1) Equity settled share based compensation is a non-cash expense.

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2024, share based compensation was virtually unchanged relative to the comparable periods in the previous year.

Donations and Community Investments

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31 2024	Three Months Ended December 31 2023	Years Ended December 31 2024	Years Ended December 31 2023
Local donations and community investments [1]	$ 983	$ 713	$ 2,934	$ 2,649
Partner donations and community investments [2]	3,349	1,495	6,024	4,612
Total donations and community investments	$ 4,332	$ 2,208	$ 8,958	$ 7,261

1) The Local Community Investment Program supports organizations in Vancouver and the Cayman Islands, where Wheaton's offices are located.
2) The Partner Community Investment Program supports the communities influenced by Mining Partners' operations.

Other Income (Expense)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31 2024	Three Months Ended December 31 2023	Years Ended December 31 2024	Years Ended December 31 2023
Interest income	$ 7,925	$ 9,913	$ 24,826	$ 34,862
Dividend income	525	700	2,188	2,316
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,650	(334)	2,095	51
Gain (loss) on fair value adjustment of share purchase warrants held	(910)	217	(8)	(31)
Other	(52)	(3,185)	(40)	(2,927)
Total other income (expense)	$ 9,138	$ 7,311	$ 29,061	$ 34,271

Interest Income
For the three months ended December 31 2024, interest income decreased by $2 million, a result of the average cash balance during the period decreasing from approximately $739 million with an average rate of return of 5.2% to approximately $605 million with an average rate of return of 4.6%.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, interest income decreased by $10 million, a result of the average cash balance during the period decreasing from approximately $710 million with an average rate of return of 4.8% to approximately $466 million with an average rate of return of 5.0%.

Foreign exchange gain (loss)
For the three months and year ended December 31 2024, foreign exchange gain increased by $2 million, a result of the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar during Q4-2024 of approximately 9% relative to both periods, with this weakening dollar resulting in a lower converted value for the Company's Canadian dollar denominated monetary liabilities.

Finance Costs

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31 2024	Three Months Ended December 31 2023	Years Ended December 31 2024	Years Ended December 31 2023
Costs related to undrawn credit facilities	$ 1,337	$ 1,286	$ 5,347	$ 5,162
Interest expense - lease liabilities	67	76	284	207
Letter of guarantee	-	9	(82)	141
Total finance costs	$ 1,404	$ 1,371	$ 5,549	$ 5,510

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

Income tax recognized in net earnings is comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31 2024	2023	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Current income tax expense (recovery)	$ 753	$ 158	$ (1,275)	$ (2,372)
Global minimum income tax expense	35,144	-	113,505	-
Total current income tax expense (recovery)	$ 35,897	$ 158	$ 112,230	$ (2,372)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) related to:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ (4,218)	$ (1,058)	$ (318)	$ 2,427
Write down (reversal of write down) or recognition of prior period temporary differences	5,528	(2,386)	3,292	1,359
Total deferred income tax expense (recovery)	$ 1,310	$ (3,444)	$ 2,974	$ 3,786
Total income tax expense (recovery) recognized in net earnings	$ 37,207	$ (3,286)	$ 115,204	$ 1,414

On June 20, 2024, Canada's Global Minimum Tax Act ("GMTA"), received royal assent. The GMTA enacts the OECD Pillar Two model rules ("Pillar Two") where in scope companies are subject to a 15% global minimum tax (GMT) for fiscal years commencing on or after December 31, 2023. With the enactment of the GMTA on June 20, 2024, the income of the Company's Cayman Island subsidiaries, who have a statutory tax rate of 0%, are subject to the GMTA. For the three months ended December 31, 2024 an amount of $35 million current tax expense associated with GMT was recorded (twelve months - $114 million). GMT accrued to December 31, 2024 is payable on or before June 30, 2026 (18 months following year-end).

To date, the government of the Cayman Islands has indicated that they do not intend to enact Pillar Two Legislation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources[1]

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $818 million (December 31, 2023 - $547 million) and no debt outstanding under its Revolving Facility (December 31, 2023 - $NIL).

In the opinion of management, the $818 million of cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2024, combined with the liquidity provided by the available credit under the $2 billion Revolving Facility and ongoing operating cash flows positions the Company well to fund all outstanding commitments, as detailed in the Contractual Obligations and Contingencies section on pages 36 through 38 of this MD&A, as well as providing flexibility to acquire additional accretive mineral stream interests.

[1] Statements made in this section contain forward-looking information with respect to funding outstanding commitments and continuing to acquire accretive mineral stream interests and readers are cautioned that actual outcomes may vary. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.

A summary of the Company's cash flow activity is as follows:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2024

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company generated operating cash flows of $319 million, with the $77 million increase relative to the comparable period of the prior year being attributable to the following factors:

Operating cash inflow for the three months ended December 31, 2023	$	242,226
Variance attributable to revenue (see page 23):	$	67,045
Changes in accounts receivable		4,102
Total increase to cash inflows attributable to sales	$	71,147
Variance attributable to cost of sales, excluding depletion:		
Sales volume	$	5,424
Sales mix differences		202
Cost per ounce		(2,104)
Cost related to delay ounces [1]		1,396
Changes in working capital, excluding accounts receivable		(2,747)
Total decrease to cash outflows attributable to cost of sales	$	2,171
Total increase to net cash inflows attributable to gross margin	$	73,318
Other variances:		
General and administrative		(506)
Donation and community investment		(1,770)
Finance costs		37
Income taxes		6,730
Other		(564)
Total increase to net cash inflows	$	77,245
Operating cash inflow for the three months ended December 31, 2024	$	319,471

1) The cost of sales related to delay ounces is a non-cash expense (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company had net cash outflows from financing activities of $70 million, as compared to $65 million for the comparable period of the previous year, with the major sources (uses) of cash flows being as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Credit facility extension fees	$ (1)	$ -
Share purchase options exercised	181	1,812
Lease payments	(150)	(143)
Dividends paid	(69,942)	(67,025)
Cash used for financing activities	$ (69,912)	$ (65,356)

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company had net cash outflows from investing activities of $125 million, as compared to $464 million during the comparable period of the previous year, with the major sources (uses) of cash flow being as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
(Payments) repayments for the acquisition of PMPAs [1]:		
Mineral Park PMPA	$ (25,000)	$ -
El Domo PMPA [2]	13,250	-
Blackwater Gold PMPA	-	(10,000)
Blackwater Silver PMPA	-	(35,200)
Marmato PMPA	(40,016)	-
Cangrejos PMPA	(6,000)	(16,700)
Salobo Expansion PMPA	-	(370,000)
Curraghinalt PMPA	-	(20,000)
Kurmuk PMPA	(43,750)	-
	($101,516)	$ (451,900)
Acquisition of long-term equity investments	(18,755)	(4,200)
Payments for the acquisition of new royalty agreements:		
Mt Todd Royalty	-	(3,000)
Investment in subscription receipts [3]	(3,114)	(4,500)
Other	(1,882)	(734)
Total cash (used for) generated from investing activities	$ (125,267)	$ (464,334)

1) Excludes closing costs.
2) On November 8, 2024, Silvercorp made a temporary repayment of amounts advanced under the El Domo PMPA, which ended Silvercorp's requirement to make delay ounce payments under the PMPA (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).
3) The subscription rights relating to the prior year were converted to common shares during the first quarter of 2024 and will be reclassified to long-term equity investments.

Year Ended December 31, 2024

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company generated operating cash flows of $1,028 million, with the $277 million increase relative to the comparable period of the prior year being attributable to the following factors:

Operating cash inflow for the year ended December 31, 2023	$	750,809
Variance attributable to revenue (see page 28):	$	268,594
Changes in accounts receivable		4,793
Total increase to cash inflows attributable to sales	$	273,387
Variance attributable to cost of sales, excluding depletion:		
Sales volume	$	(11,720)
Sales mix differences		10,120
Cost per ounce		(5,338)
Cost related to delay ounces [1]		3,095
Changes in working capital, excluding accounts receivable		(1,078)
Total increase to cash outflows attributable to cost of sales	$	(4,921)
Total increase to net cash inflows attributable to gross margin	$	268,466
Other variances:		
General and administrative		(2,105)
Donation and community investment		(1,059)
Share based compensation - PSUs		5,546
Finance costs		(50)
Income taxes		14,708
Other		(8,734)
Total increase to net cash inflows	$	276,772
Operating cash inflow for the year ended December 31, 2024	$	1,027,581

1) The cost of sales related to delay ounces is a non-cash expense (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had net cash outflows from financing activities of $267 million, as compared to $254 million during the comparable period of the previous year, with the major sources (uses) of cash flow being as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Credit facility extension fees	$ (937)	$ (859)
Share purchase options exercised	13,192	12,415
Lease payments	(594)	(691)
Dividends paid	(279,050)	(265,109)
Cash used for financing activities	$ (267,389)	$ (254,244)

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had net cash outflows from investing activities of $488 million, as compared to $647 million during the comparable period of the previous year, with the major sources (uses) of cash flow being as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
(Payments) repayments for the acquisition of PMPAs [1]:		
Platreef PMPA	$ (411,500)	$ -
Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA	(38,500)	-
El Domo PMPA [2]	13,150	(150)
Mineral Park PMPA	(75,000)	-
Panoro early deposit PMPA	-	(1,000)
Goose PMPA	-	(62,500)
Blackwater Gold PMPA	-	(40,000)
Blackwater Silver PMPA	-	(140,800)
Cangrejos PMPA	(16,200)	(28,700)
Marmato PMPA	(40,016)	-
Salobo Expansion PMPA	-	(370,000)
Curraghinalt PMPA	-	(20,000)
Kurmuk PMPA	(43,750)	-
	$ (611,816)	$ (663,150)
Net proceeds on disposition of PMPA		
Goose PMPA	-	46,400
Acquisition of long-term equity investments	(20,234)	(17,447)
Proceeds on disposal of long-term equity investments	177,088	-
Payments for the acquisition of new Royalty Agreement:		
Black Pine Royalty	-	(3,602)
DeLamar Royalty	(9,750)	-
Mt Todd Royalty	(17,000)	(3,000)
Investment in subscription receipts [3]	(3,114)	(4,500)
Other	(3,477)	(1,347)
Total cash used for investing activities	$ (488,303)	$ (646,646)

1) Excludes closing costs.
2) On November 8, 2024, Silvercorp made a temporary repayment of amounts advanced under the El Domo PMPA, which ended Silvercorp's requirement to make delay ounce payments (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).
3) The subscription rights relating to the prior year were converted to common shares during the first quarter of 2024 and will be reclassified to long-term equity investments.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies[1]

Mineral Stream Interests

The following tables summarize the Company's commitments to make per-ounce or per pound cash payments for gold, silver, palladium, platinum and cobalt to which it has the contractual right pursuant to the PMPAs:

Per Ounce Cash Payment for Gold

Mineral Stream Interests	Attributable Payable Production to be Purchased	Per Ounce Cash Payment [1]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Constancia	50%	$ 425 [2]	Life of Mine	8-Aug-12
Salobo	75%	$ 429	Life of Mine	28-Feb-13
Sudbury	70%	$ 400	20 years	28-Feb-13
San Dimas	variable [3]	$ 637	Life of Mine	10-May-18
Stillwater	100%	18% [4]	Life of Mine	16-Jul-18
Marathon	100% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	26-Jan-22
Other				
Copper World	100%	$ 450	Life of Mine	10-Feb-10
Marmato	10.5% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	5-Nov-20
Santo Domingo	100% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	24-Mar-21
Fenix	22% [6]	20%	Life of Mine	15-Nov-21
Blackwater	8% [5]	35%	Life of Mine	13-Dec-21
El Domo	50% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	17-Jan-22
Goose	2.78% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	8-Feb-22
Cangrejos	6.6% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	16-May-23
Platreef	62.5% [5]	$ 100 [5]	Life of Mine [5]	7-Dec-21 [8]
Curraghinalt	3.05% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	15-Nov-23
Kudz Ze Kayah	6.875% [7]	20%	Life of Mine	22-Dec-21 [8]
Koné	19.5% [5]	20% [9]	Life of Mine	23-Oct-24
Kurmuk	6.7% [5]	15%	Life of Mine	5-Dec-24
Early Deposit				
Toroparu	10%	$ 400	Life of Mine	11-Nov-13
Cotabambas	25% [5]	$ 450	Life of Mine	21-Mar-16
Kutcho	100%	20%	Life of Mine	14-Dec-17

1) The production payment is measured as either a fixed amount per ounce of gold delivered, or as a percentage of the spot price of gold on the date of delivery. Contracts where the payment is a fixed amount per ounce of gold delivered are subject to an annual inflationary increase, with the exception of Sudbury. Additionally, should the prevailing market price for gold be lower than this fixed amount, the per ounce cash payment will be reduced to the prevailing market price, subject to an annual inflationary factor.
2) Subject to an increase to $550 per ounce of gold after the initial 40-year term.
3) Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1 from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the "70" shall be revised to "50" or "90", as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the "70" shall be reinstated. Currently, the fixed gold to silver exchange ratio is 70:1.
4) To be increased to 22% once the market value of all metals delivered to Wheaton, net of the per ounce cash payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit.
5) Under certain PMPAs, the Company's attributable gold percentage will be reduced once certain thresholds are achieved:
   a. Marathon – reduced to 67% once the Company has received 150,000 ounces of gold.
   b. Marmato – reduced to 5.25% once Wheaton has received 310,000 ounces of gold.
   c. Santo Domingo – reduced to 67% once the Company has received 285,000 ounces of gold.
   d. Blackwater – reduced to 4% once the Company has received 464,000 ounces of gold.
   e. El Domo – reduced to 33% once the Company has received 145,000 ounces of gold.
   f. Goose – reduced to 1.44% once the Company has received 87,100 ounces of gold, with a further reduction to 1% once the Company has received 134,000 ounces.
   g. Cangrejos – reduced to 4.4% once the Company has received 700,000 ounces of gold.
   h. Platreef – reduced to 50% once the Company has received 218,750 ounces of gold, with a further reduction to 3.125% once the Company has received 428,300 ounces, at which point the per ounce cash payment increases to 80% of the spot price of gold. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 Mtpa, the 3.125% residual gold stream will terminate.
   i. Curraghinalt – reduced to 1.5% once the Company has received 125,000 ounces of gold.
   j. Koné - reduced to 10.8% once the Company has received 400,000 ounces of gold, subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule, with a further reduction to 5.4% once the Company has received an additional 130,000 ounces of gold.
   k. Kurmuk – reduced to 4.8% once the Company has received 220,000 ounces of gold. During any period in which debt exceeding $150 million ranks ahead of the gold stream, the stream percentage increases to 7.15% and decreases to 5.25% once the drop down threshold is reached.
   l. Cotabambas – reduced to 16.67% once the Company has received 90 million silver equivalent ounces.
6) On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA. Under the original agreement, the Company was to acquire an amount of gold equal to 6% of the gold production until 90,000 ounces have been delivered, 4% of the gold production until the delivery of a further 140,000 ounces and 3.5% gold production thereafter for the life of mine. Under the revised agreement, the Company is entitled to purchase an additional 16% of payable gold production (22% in total) (subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule). Once Rio2 delivers the incremental 95,000 ounces (as adjusted), the stream reverts to the percentages and thresholds under the original Fenix PMPA (as described). Rio2 has a one-time option to terminate the requirement to deliver the incremental gold production from the end of 2027 until the end of 2029 by delivering 95,000 ounces (as adjusted) less previously delivered gold ounces, excluding those gold ounces which would have been delivered under the original Fenix PMPA.

[1] Statements made in this section contain forward-looking information and readers are cautioned that actual outcomes may vary. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.

7) Under the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA, the Company will be entitled to purchase staged percentages of produced gold ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% until 330,000 ounces of gold are produced and delivered, thereafter reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 59,800 ounces of gold are produced and delivered, further reducing to a range of 5% to 5.5% until a further 270,200 ounces of gold are produced and delivered for a total of 660,000 ounces of gold thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%.
8) On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the Orion Purchase Agreement to acquire the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs.
9) Until October 23, 2029, there is a price adjustment mechanism under the Koné PMPA
   a. if the spot price of gold is less than $2,100 per ounce, the Company will pay 20% of $2,100 less 25% of the difference between $2,100 and $1,800, less 30% of the difference between $1,800 and the spot price of gold; and
   b. if the spot price is greater than $2,700 per ounce, the Company will pay 25% of the difference between $3,000 and $2,700, plus 30% of the difference between the actual spot price of gold and $3,000.

Per Ounce Cash Payment for Silver

Mineral Stream Interests	Attributable Payable Production to be Purchased	Per Ounce Cash Payment [1]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Peñasquito	25%	$ 4.56	Life of Mine	24-Jul-07
Constancia	100%	$ 6.26 [2]	Life of Mine	8-Aug-12
Antamina	33.75%	20%	Life of Mine	3-Nov-15
Other				
Los Filos	100%	$ 4.74	25 years	15-Oct-04
Zinkgruvan	100%	$ 4.75	Life of Mine	8-Dec-04
Stratoni	100%	$ 11.54	Life of Mine	23-Apr-07
Neves-Corvo	100%	$ 4.50	50 years	5-Jun-07
Aljustrel	100% [3]	50%	50 years	5-Jun-07
Pascua-Lama	25%	$ 3.90	Life of Mine	8-Sep-09
Copper World	100%	$ 3.90	Life of Mine	10-Feb-10
Loma de La Plata	12.5%	$ 4.00	Life of Mine	n/a [4]
Marmato	100% [5]	18% [6]	Life of Mine	5-Nov-20
Cozamin	50% [5]	10%	Life of Mine	11-Dec-20
Blackwater	50% [5]	18% [6]	Life of Mine	13-Dec-21
El Domo	75%	18% [6]	Life of Mine	17-Jan-22
Mineral Park	100%	18% [6]	Life of Mine	24-Oct-23
Kudz Ze Kayah	6.875 [7]	20%	Life of Mine	22-Dec-21 [8]
Early Deposit				
Toroparu	50%	$ 3.90	Life of Mine	11-Nov-13
Cotabambas	100% [5]	$ 5.90	Life of Mine	21-Mar-16
Kutcho	100%	20%	Life of Mine	14-Dec-17

1) The production payment is measured as either a fixed amount per unit of silver delivered, or as a percentage of the spot price of silver on the date of delivery. Contracts where the payment is a fixed amount per ounce of silver delivered are subject to an annual inflationary increase, with the exception of Loma de La Plata. Additionally, should the prevailing market price for silver be lower than this fixed amount, the per ounce cash payment will be reduced to the prevailing market price, subject to an annual inflationary factor.
2) Subject to an increase to $9.90 per ounce of silver after the initial 40-year term.
3) Wheaton only has the rights to silver contained in concentrate containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of the zinc and lead concentrates at the Aljustrel mine will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
4) Terms of the agreement not yet finalized.
5) Under certain PMPAs, the Company's attributable silver percentage will be reduced once certain thresholds are achieved:
   c. Marmato – reduced to 50% once the Company has received 2.15 million ounces of silver.
   d. Cozamin – reduced to 33% once the Company has received 10 million ounces of silver.
   e. Blackwater – reduced to 33% once the Company has received 17.8 million ounces of silver.
   f. Cotabambas – reduced to 66.67% once the Company has received 90 million silver equivalent ounces.
6) To be increased to 22% once the total market value of all metals delivered to the Company, net of the per ounce cash payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit.
7) Under the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA, the Company will be entitled to purchase: staged percentages of produced silver ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% until 43.30 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, thereafter reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 7.96 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, further reducing to a range of 5% to 5.5% until a further 35.34 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered for a total of 86.6 million ounces of silver and thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%.
8) On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the Orion Purchase Agreement to acquire the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs.

Per Ounce Cash Payment for Palladium and Platinum and Per Pound for Cobalt

Mineral Stream Interests	Attributable Payable Production to be Purchased	Per Unit of Measurement Cash Payment [1]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Palladium				
Stillwater	4.5% [2]	18% [3]	Life of Mine	16-Jul-18
Platreef	5.25% [2]	30% [2]	Life of Mine [2]	7-Dec-21 [4]
Platinum				
Marathon	22% [2]	18% [3]	Life of Mine	26-Jan-22
Platreef	5.25% [2]	30% [2]	Life of Mine [2]	7-Dec-21 [4]
Cobalt				
Voisey's Bay	42.4% [2]	18% [3]	Life of Mine	11-Jun-18

1) The production payment is measured as either a fixed amount per unit of metal delivered, or as a percentage of the spot price of the underlying metal on the date of delivery.
2) Under certain PMPAs, the Company's attributable metal percentage will be reduced once certain thresholds are achieved:
   a. Stillwater – reduced to 2.25% once the Company has received 375,000 ounces of palladium, with a further reduction to 1% once the Company has received 550,000 ounces.
   b. Platreef – reduced to 3% once the Company has received 350,000 ounces of combined palladium and platinum, with a further reduction to 0.1% once the Company has received a combined 485,115 ounces, at which point the per ounce cash payment increases to 80% of the spot price of palladium and platinum. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 Mtpa, the 0.1% residual palladium and platinum stream will terminate.
   c. Marathon – reduced to 15% once the Company has received 120,000 ounces of platinum.
   d. Voisey's Bay – reduced to 21.2% once the Company has received 31 million pounds of cobalt.
3) To be increased to 22% once the market value of all metals delivered to Wheaton, net of the per unit cash payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit.
4) On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the Orion Purchase Agreement to acquire the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs.

Other Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

	Projected Payment Dates [1]				
(in thousands)	2025	2026 - 2027	2028 - 2029	After 2029	Total
Payments for mineral stream interests & royalty					
Salobo [2]	$ 144,000	$ -	$ 16,000	$ 64,000	$ 224,000
Copper World [3]	-	131,429	99,721	-	231,150
Marmato	81,984	-	-	-	81,984
Santo Domingo	-	162,500	97,500	-	260,000
Fenix Gold	125,000	-	-	-	125,000
El Domo	43,875	131,625	-	-	175,500
Marathon	-	-	138,995	-	138,995
Cangrejos	3,100	-	252,000	-	255,100
Curraghinalt	-	-	-	55,000	55,000
Loma de La Plata	-	-	-	32,400	32,400
Mineral Park	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Kudz Ze Kayah	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Koné	312,500	312,500	-	-	625,000
Kurmuk	131,250	-	-	-	131,250
Payments for early deposit mineral stream interest					
Cotabambas	-	-	-	126,000	126,000
Toroparu	-	-	-	138,000	138,000
Kutcho	-	-	-	58,000	58,000
Leases liabilities	514	1,208	1,251	3,753	6,726
Total contractual obligations	$ 882,223	$ 744,262	$ 605,467	$ 477,153	$ 2,709,105

1) Projected payment date based on management estimate. Dates may be updated in the future as additional information is received.
2) As more fully explained below, the expansion payment relative to the Salobo III expansion project is dependent on the timing and size of the throughput expansion.
3) Figure includes contingent transaction costs of $1 million.

Salobo
The Salobo mine historically had a mill throughput capacity of 24 Mtpa and is currently ramping up to full capacity of 36 Mtpa, expected in the first half of 2025.

If actual throughput is expanded above 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, Wheaton will be required to make additional payments to Vale ranging from $52 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, to up to $144 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2026.

In addition, Wheaton will be required to make annual payments of between $5.1 million to $8.5 million for a 10-year period following payment of the expansion payments if the Salobo mine implements a high-grade mine plan, with payments to be made for each year the high-grade plan is achieved.

Copper World Complex
The Company is committed to pay Hudbay total upfront cash payments of $230 million in two installments, with the first $50 million being advanced upon Hudbay's receipt of permitting for the Copper World Complex and other customary conditions and the balance of $180 million being advanced once project costs incurred on the Copper World Complex exceed $98 million and certain other customary conditions. Under the Copper World Complex PMPA, the Company is permitted to elect to pay the deposit in cash or the delivery of common shares. Additionally, the Company will be entitled to certain delay payments, including where construction ceases in any material respect, or if completion is not achieved within agreed upon timelines.

Marmato
Under the terms of the Marmato PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Aris Mining additional upfront cash payments of $82 million, payable during the construction of the Marmato Lower Mine development portion of the Marmato mine, subject to customary conditions.

Santo Domingo
Under the terms of the Santo Domingo PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Capstone Copper Corp., ("Capstone") additional upfront cash payments of $260 million, which is payable during the construction of the Santo Domingo project, subject to customary conditions being satisfied, including Capstone attaining sufficient financing to cover total expected capital expenditures.

Fenix
Under the terms of the Fenix PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Rio2 additional upfront cash payments of $125 million, payable subject to certain customary conditions. Wheaton has also provided a $20 million secured standby loan facility.

El Domo
Under the terms of the El Domo PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash payments of $175.5 million, which includes $0.25 million which will be paid to support certain local community development initiatives around the El Domo Project. The payments will be payable in four staged installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Marathon
Under the terms of the Marathon PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash payments of $139 million (Cdn$200 million), which is to be paid in four staged installments during construction of the Marathon project, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Cangrejos
Under the terms of the Cangrejos PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront consideration of $255 million. Of this amount, $3 million can be drawn upon for committed acquisition of surface rights and the remainder is to be paid in three staged equal installments during construction of the mine, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Curraghinalt
Under the terms of the Curraghinalt PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash payments of $55 million to be paid to an affiliate of Dalradian Gold during construction of the Curraghinalt project.

Loma de La Plata
Under the terms of the Loma de La Plata PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Pan American Silver Corp., ("PAAS") total upfront cash payments of $32 million following the satisfaction of certain conditions, including PAAS receiving all necessary permits to proceed with the mine construction and the Company finalizing the definitive terms of the PMPA.

Mineral Park
Under the terms of the Mineral Park PMPA, the Company is committed to pay a final installment of $40 million.

The Company has also entered into a loan agreement to provide a secured debt facility of up to $25 million to Origin Mining Company, LLC, the Mineral Park owner and affiliate of Waterton Copper, to help support the mine construction if necessary, once the full upfront consideration under the stream has been paid.

Kudz Ze Kayah
Under the terms of the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA ("KZK"), an additional $5 million contingency payment is due to Orion if the KZK project achieves certain milestones.

Koné
Under the terms of the Koné PMPA, the Company is committed to pay upfront consideration of $625 million in four equal installment payments during construction, subject to certain customary conditions. The Company has also provided Montage Gold Corp., with a secured debt facility of up to $75 million to be allocated to project costs, including cost overruns, prior to completion of construction and once the full upfront consideration under the Koné PMPA has been paid.

Kurmuk
Under the terms of the Kumuk PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront consideration of $131 million in three equal installment payments during construction, subject to customary conditions.

Cotabambas
Under the terms of the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement, the Company is committed to pay Panoro additional upfront cash payments of $126 million. Following the delivery of a bankable definitive feasibility study, environmental study and impact assessment, and other related documents (collectively, the "Cotabambas Feasibility Documentation"), and receipt of permits and construction commencing, the Company may then advance the remaining deposit or elect to terminate the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement. If the Company elects to terminate, the Company will be entitled to a return of the portion of the amounts advanced less $2 million payable upon certain triggering events occurring.

Toroparu
Under the terms of the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the Company is committed to pay a subsidiary of Aris Mining an additional $138 million, payable on an installment basis to partially fund construction of the mine. Aris Mining is to deliver certain feasibility documentation. Prior to the delivery of this feasibility documentation, Wheaton may elect to (i) not proceed with the agreement or (ii) not pay the balance of the upfront consideration and reduce the gold stream percentage from 10% to 0.909% and the silver stream percentage from 50% to nil. If option (i) is chosen, Wheaton will be entitled to a return of the amounts advanced less $2 million. If Wheaton elects option (ii), Aris Mining may elect to terminate the agreement and Wheaton will be entitled to a return of the amount of the deposit already advanced less $2 million.

Kutcho
Under the terms of the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement, the Company is committed to pay Kutcho additional upfront cash payments of $58 million, which will be advanced on an installment basis to partially fund construction of the mine once certain conditions have been satisfied.

Taxes - Canada Revenue Agency – 2013 to 2016 Taxation Years - Domestic Reassessments
The Company received Notices of Reassessment in 2018, 2019, and 2022 for the 2013 to 2016 taxation years in which the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") was seeking to change the timing of the deduction of upfront payments with respect to the Company's PMPAs relating to Canadian mining assets, so that the cost of precious metal acquired under these Canadian PMPAs is equal to the cash cost paid on delivery plus an amortized amount of the upfront payment determined on a units-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable reserves, and where applicable, resources and exploration potential at the respective mine (the "Domestic Reassessments").

The Company filed Notices of Objection and paid 50% of the disputed amounts in order to challenge the Domestic Reassessments. During the fourth quarter of 2024, this dispute was settled in the Company's favour, and the amounts previously paid were refunded with interest.

Tax Contingencies
Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time, including audits and disputes.

Under the terms of the settlement with the CRA of the transfer pricing dispute relating to the 2005 to 2010 taxation years (the "CRA Settlement"), income earned outside of Canada by the Company's foreign subsidiaries will not be subject to tax in Canada under transfer pricing rules. The CRA Settlement principles apply to all taxation years after

2010 subject to there being no material change in facts or change in law or jurisprudence. The CRA is not restricted under the terms of the CRA Settlement from issuing reassessments on some basis other than transfer pricing which could result in some or all of the income of the Company's foreign subsidiaries being subject to tax in Canada.

It is not known or determinable by the Company when any ongoing audits by CRA of international and domestic transactions will be completed, or whether reassessments will be issued, or the basis, quantum or timing of any such potential reassessments, and it is therefore not practicable for the Company to estimate the financial effect, if any, of any ongoing audits.

From time to time there may also be proposed legislative changes to law or outstanding legal actions that may have an impact on the current or prior periods, the outcome, applicability and impact of which is also not known or determinable by the Company.

General
By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. If the Company is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flows or results of operations. In the event that the Company's estimate of the future resolution of any of the foregoing matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of the change in its consolidated financial statements in the appropriate period relative to when such change occurs.

Share Capital

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, a total of 5,560 share purchase options were exercised at a weighted average exercise price of Cdn$37.43 per option, resulting in total cash proceeds to the Company in the amount of $0.1 million (twelve months - $13 million from the exercise of 500,017 share purchase options at a weighted average exercise price of Cdn$36.18). During the three months ended December 31, 2023, a total of 54,112 share purchase options were exercised at a weighted average exercise price of Cdn$42.72 per option, resulting in total cash proceeds to the Company in the amount of $2 million (twelve months - $12 million from the exercise of 488,922 share purchase options at a weighted average exercise price of Cdn$32.82 per option).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company released 69,494 RSUs, as compared to 119,827 RSUs during the comparable period of the previous year.

The Company has implemented a dividend reinvestment plan ("DRIP") whereby shareholders can elect to have dividends reinvested directly into additional Wheaton common shares. During the three months ended December 31, 2024, there were 6,016 common shares issued under the DRIP (twelve months - 38,534 common shares). During the three months ended December 31, 2023, there were 19,001 common shares issued under the DRIP (twelve months - 141,979 common shares).

As of March 13, 2025, there were 453,677,489 outstanding common shares, 1,070,784 share purchase options and 336,929 restricted share units.

At the Market Equity Program
The Company established an at-the-market equity program (the "ATM Program") to allow the Company to issue up to $300 million worth of common shares from treasury ("Common Shares") to the public from time to time at the Company's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements.

Wheaton intended that the net proceeds from the ATM Program, if any, would be available as one potential source of funding for stream acquisitions and/or other general corporate purposes including the repayment of indebtedness. Given the strength of Wheaton's balance sheet and forecasted cash flows, the Company has elected to not renew the ATM Program, under which no shares have been issued as of December 31, 2024.

Financial Instruments

The Company owns equity interests in several companies as long-term investments (see page 14 of this MD&A) and therefore is inherently exposed to various risk factors including currency risk, market price risk and liquidity risk.

In order to mitigate the effect of short-term volatility in gold, silver and palladium prices, the Company will occasionally enter into forward contracts in relation to gold, silver and palladium deliveries that it is highly confident will occur within a given quarter. The Company does not hedge its long-term exposure to commodity prices. The Company has not used derivative financial instruments to manage the risks associated with its operations and therefore, in the normal course of business, it is inherently exposed to currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Risks and Uncertainties

The primary risk factors affecting the Company are set forth below. For discussion of additional risk factors, please refer to the Company's Annual Information Form, which is available on the Company's website, www.wheatonpm.com, and on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, or is available upon request from the Company. The "Mining Operations" consist of all of the mineral stream interests currently owned by the Company.

Commodity Prices and Markets: Changes in the market price of commodities that we purchase under our PMPAs and in the commodities markets will affect our profitability

The Company's business operations are fully exposed to changes in the market prices of precious metals and cobalt. The price of the common shares and the Company's financial results may be significantly and adversely affected by a decline in the price of precious metals and cobalt. The price of precious metals and cobalt fluctuates widely, especially in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including, but not limited to, the sale or purchase of precious metals by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, the emergence of cryptocurrencies as a store of value and hedge against inflation in competition with precious metals, and the political and economic conditions of major precious metals and cobalt producing countries throughout the world. The precious metals and cobalt markets tend to be cyclical, and a general downturn could result in a significant decrease in the Company's revenue. Any such price decline may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The profitability of Wheaton's interests under the PMPAs is directly related to the market price of precious metals and cobalt. The Company's revenue is sensitive to changes in the price of precious metals and cobalt and the overall condition of the precious metal and cobalt mining industry and markets, as it derives all of its revenue from precious metals and cobalt streams. If Wheaton is unable to sell precious metals or cobalt production as a result of a reduction in, or an absence of, demand for precious metals or cobalt, there could be a significant decrease in the Company's revenue which may have a material adverse effect on the Company or result in the Company not generating positive cash flow or earnings.

In the event that the prevailing market price of precious metals and cobalt is at or below the price at which the Company can purchase such commodities pursuant to the terms of the PMPAs associated with its precious metals and cobalt interests, the Company will not generate positive cash flow or earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Precious metals and cobalt are by-product metals at all of the Mining Operations, other than gold at the Marmato mine, Toroparu project, Fenix project, Goose project, Blackwater project, Black Pine project, Curraghinalt project, Mt Todd project, DeLamar project, Koné project and Kurmuk project, silver at the Loma de La Plata zone of the Navidad project and palladium at the Stillwater mines and Platreef project, and therefore, the economic cut off applied to the reporting of precious metals and cobalt reserves and resources will be influenced by changes in the commodity prices of other metals at the mines.

Risks Relating to the Mining Operations

To the extent that they relate to the production of precious metals or cobalt from, or the continued operation of, the Mining Operations, the Company will be subject to the risk factors applicable to the operators of such mines or projects, as more fully described in the Company's Annual Information Form.

No Control Over Mining Operations: The Company has no direct involvement in the operation of the Mining Operations and as a result the activities of third-party operators at these Mining Operations could negatively affect the cash flows generated by the Company

The Company's business operations are fully exposed to the risk that Mining Operations will not meet production forecasts or targets. The Company has agreed to purchase a certain percentage of the gold, silver, platinum, palladium and/or cobalt produced by the Mining Operations. The Company is not directly involved in the ownership or operation of mines and generally has no contractual rights relating to the operation of the Mining Operations. The owners and operators will generally have the power to determine the manner in which the relevant properties subject to the asset portfolio are exploited, including decisions to expand, advance, continue, reduce, suspend or discontinue production from a property and decisions about the marketing of products extracted from the property. The interests of the Company and the operators of the relevant properties may not always be aligned. As a result, the cash flows of the Company are dependent upon the activities of third parties, which creates the risk that at any time those third parties may: (i) have business interests or targets that are inconsistent with those of the Company, (ii) take action contrary to the Company's policies or objectives, (iii) be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with the Company, or (iv) experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit or suspend a third-party's ability to perform its obligations under the PMPAs. At any time, any of the operators of the Mining Operations may decide to suspend or discontinue operations, including if the costs to operate the mine, or observe the obligations of the PMPA, exceed the revenues from operations.

The ability for the operators of the Mining Operations to act in their sole discretion could therefore have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Except in limited circumstances, the Company will not be entitled to any material compensation if such operations do not meet their forecasted precious metals or cobalt production targets in any specified period or if the operations shut down, suspend or discontinue on a temporary or permanent basis. There can be no assurance that the precious metals or cobalt production from such properties will ultimately meet forecasts or targets. In addition, payments from production generally flow through the operator and there is a risk of delay and additional expense in receiving such revenues. The PMPA and royalty payments are calculated by the operators based on reported production, and the calculations of the Company's payments are subject to, and dependent upon, the adequacy and accuracy of the operators' production and accounting functions, and errors may occur from time to time in the calculations made by an operator. Certain PMPAs require the operators to provide the Company with production and operating information that may, depending on the completeness and accuracy of such information, enable the Company to detect errors in the calculation of the payments that it receives. The Company does not, however, have the contractual right to receive production information under all of its PMPAs. As a result, the Company's ability to detect payment errors through its monitoring program and its associated internal controls and procedures is limited, and the possibility exists that the Company may not receive all metal owed under the respective contract. Some of Wheaton's PMPAs may provide the right to audit the operational calculations and production data for the associated payments; however, such audits may occur many months following when the original delivery of metal was due, which may result in the delay of metal deliveries to later periods, which may impact the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure to receive payments under the PMPAs to which the Company is entitled may have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, the Company has limited access to data on the Mining Operations themselves and must rely on the accuracy and timeliness of the public disclosure and other information it receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations, and uses such information, including production estimates, in its analyses, forecasts, valuations and assessments relating to its own business. This could affect the Company's ability to assess the performance of the PMPAs. If the information provided by such third parties to the Company contains material inaccuracies or omissions, the Company's ability to accurately forecast or achieve its stated objectives may be materially impaired. In addition, some PMPAs may be subject to confidentiality arrangements which govern the disclosure of information with regards to the applicable interest and, as such, the Company may not be in a position to publicly disclose non-public information with respect to certain PMPAs. The limited access to data and disclosure regarding the Mining Operations may restrict the Company's ability to enhance its performance which may result in a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Although the Company attempts to obtain these rights when entering into new PMPAs or amending existing PMPAs, there is no assurance that its efforts will be successful.

Taxes: New or changed tax legislation, or changes to the interpretation of existing tax legislation or jurisprudence, could impact the profitability of the Company

The majority of the Company's income generating activities is conducted by its 100% owned subsidiary, Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd., which operates in the Cayman Islands and is not subject to tax. Effective 2024, the income of these subsidiaries is taxable in Canada under the GMTA.

The introduction of new tax laws, regulations or rules, or changes to, or differing interpretation of, or application of, or court decisions in respect of, existing tax laws, regulations or rules in Canada, the Cayman Islands, or Luxembourg, or any of the countries in which the Company's subsidiaries or the Mining Operations are located, or to which deliveries of precious metals, precious metals credits or cobalt are made, could result in an increase in the Company's taxes, or other governmental charges, duties or impositions.

No assurance can be given that new tax laws, regulations or rules will not be enacted or that existing tax laws, regulations or rules will not be changed, interpreted, applied or decided upon in a manner which could result in the Company's profits being subject to additional taxation or which could otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company or the price of the Common Shares.

CRA Settlement

Under the terms of the CRA Settlement, income earned outside of Canada by the Company's foreign subsidiaries will not be subject to income tax in Canada under transfer pricing rules. The CRA Settlement principles apply to all taxation years after 2010 subject to there being no material change in facts or change in law or jurisprudence. While to date there has been no change in applicable law, the Department of Finance's consultation paper released on June 6, 2023 may result in potential amendments to existing transfer pricing laws under the Tax Act, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company or the price of the Common Shares.

Ongoing Audits

It is not known or determinable by the Company when any ongoing audits by CRA of international and domestic transactions will be completed, or whether reassessments will be issued, or the basis, quantum or timing of any such

potential reassessments, and it is therefore not practicable for the Company to estimate the financial effect, if any, of any ongoing audits.

Counterparty Credit and Liquidity: The inability of the Company's counterparties to perform their obligations under agreements with the Company or the inability of the Company to meet operating expenditure requirements could adversely impact the Company's cash flows
The Company is exposed to counterparty risks and liquidity risks including, but not limited to: (i) through the companies with which the Company has PMPAs which may experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit or suspend those companies' ability to perform their obligations under those PMPAs; (ii) through the companies with which the Company has advanced funds in exchange for convertible notes receivable; (iii) through financial institutions that hold the Company's cash and cash equivalents; (iv) through companies that have payables to the Company, including concentrate customers; (v) through the Company's insurance providers; (vi) through companies that owe a refund of the Refundable Deposit under the terms of the respective PMPA; and (vii) through the Company's lenders, financial institutions, and bullion banks. The Company is also exposed to liquidity risks in meeting its operating expenditure requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. If these risks materialize, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Company's securities could be adversely affected.

In the event that a counterparty with which the Company has a PMPA were to experience financial, operational or other difficulties (such as Vale in connection with the Brumadinho Incident as discussed on page 45 of this MD&A or a counterparty that is unable to favourably resolve the application of new or existing tax laws, regulations or rules or any tax audits or disputes), then that counterparty may (i) be unable to deliver some or all of the precious metals or cobalt due under the applicable PMPA with that counterparty; (ii) otherwise default in its obligations under that PMPA; (iii) cease operations at one or more mines that are the subject of that PMPA; or (iv) become insolvent. As a result, any of these or other adverse financial or operational consequences on a counterparty may also have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. While Wheaton may have in place security or guarantees to mitigate the risks related to counterparty credit and liquidity, there is no assurance that Wheaton will be successful in enforcing its rights under any security or guarantees.

In addition, parties to contracts do not always honour contractual terms and contracts themselves may be subject to interpretation or technical defects. Furthermore, counterparties with which the Company has PMPAs face risks in the jurisdictions in which they operate that could increase the likelihood that contractual and/or mineral rights as between such counterparties and governmental or other administrative bodies may be disregarded or unilaterally altered, thus indirectly affecting the Company's rights under its PMPAs. To the extent counterparties with which the Company has PMPAs do not abide by their contractual obligations, the Company would be forced to take legal action to enforce its contractual rights. Such litigation may be time-consuming and costly and there is no guarantee of success. Any pending proceedings or actions or any decisions determined adversely may have a material and adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

San Dimas - Mexican Tax Dispute
In February 2016, Primero Mining Corp. ("Primero") announced that its Mexican subsidiary, Primero Empresa Minera S.A. de C.V. ("PEM"), received a legal claim from the Mexican tax authorities, Servicio de Administración Tributaria ("SAT"), seeking to nullify the Advance Pricing Agreement issued by SAT in 2012 ("2012 APA"). The 2012 APA confirmed PEM's ability to pay taxes in Mexico on the sale of silver on actual prices realized by its Mexican subsidiary in connection with silver sales under the San Dimas SPA for the tax years 2010 through 2014.

As disclosed by First Majestic in their MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2024, in 2019 the SAT issued reassessments for the 2010 to 2012 tax years in the amount of $310.8 million inclusive of interest, inflation, and penalties. In 2021, the SAT also issued a reassessment against PEM for the 2013 tax year in the total amount of $164.3 million and in 2023, the SAT issued reassessments for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 tax years in the total amount of $418.8 million inclusive of interest, inflation, and penalties. For the 2017 and 2018 tax years, the SAT has initiated audits that have not yet been concluded, and therefore, tax assessments for these years have yet to be issued. The major items in the reassessments include determination of revenue based on silver spot market prices, denial of the deductibility of interest expense and service fees, SAT technical error related to double counting of taxes, and interest and penalties.

First Majestic indicates in its MD&A for the period ended December 31, 2024, that it continues to defend the APA in the Mexican legal proceedings and also requested resolution of the transfer price dispute pursuant to the Mutual Agreement Procedure ("MAP"), under the relevant avoidance of double taxation treaties, between the competent tax authorities of Mexico, Canada, Luxembourg and Barbados.

First Majestic has indicated that it continues to pursue all available domestic and international remedies under the laws of Mexico and under the relevant tax treaties. In September 2020, First Majestic was served with a decision

made by the Mexican Federal Tax Court on Administrative Matters ("Federal Court") to nullify the APA granted to PEM.

First Majestic states that they filed an appeal of the decision to the Mexican Circuit Courts on November 30, 2020. Since two writs of certiorari were filed before the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice, on April 15, 2021, the Plenary of the Supreme Court i) admitted one of those writs, ii) requested the Circuit Court to send the appeal file and iii) assigned such writ to the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court for issuing the corresponding decision. Both writs of certiorari were withdrawn in December 2022. The challenge filed by First Majestic was returned to the Mexican Circuit Courts and on December 5, 2023, the Second Collegiate Court issued a decision, which was formally notified to First Majestic on January 4, 2024. In the decision, the Second Collegiate Court partially granted constitutional protection to First Majestic with respect to certain matters, but not others. Accordingly, on January 18, 2024, PEM filed an extraordinary appeal to the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice with respect to PEM's constitutional arguments that were not accepted in the Mexican Circuit Court's decision, and following the admission of the appeal, the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice assumed jurisdiction over the appeal on June 20, 2024. The Supreme Court dismissed PEM's appeal regarding the constitutional arguments, but affirmed the validity of certain precedents of the Supreme Court which PEM believes are favourable to PEM and that were not considered by the Federal Tax Court in its original decision in September 2020. The case was sent back to the Federal Tax Court, and on December 4, 2024, the Federal Tax Court issued a new decision which ignored the Supreme Court precedents. Accordingly, on January 23, 2025, PEM filed a new constitutional lawsuit against the latest decision of the Federal Tax Court, and it expects that a decision on this new lawsuit will be issued by the Collegiate Court in the second half of 2025.

On March 2, 2021, First Majestic announced that it has submitted a Request for Arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, on its own behalf and on behalf of PEM, based on Chapter 11 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. On May 26, 2023, the NAFTA Arbitration Panel (the "Tribunal") partially granted certain provisional measures requested by PEM, issuing an order for Mexico to permit the withdrawal of PEM's VAT refunds for the period as of January 4, 2023 that had been deposited by the SAT into a frozen bank account, and to deposit all future VAT refunds into an account which shall remain freely accessible by PEM (the "PM Decision"). On July 9, 2024, PEM received a transfer of $11.0 million (198.4 million MXN) from the frozen bank account to a new bank account of PEM that the Company had opened in July 2023. The transfer of such funds was carried out by Mexico in furtherance of its obligations under the PM Decision.

First Majestic indicates that if the SAT is successful in retroactively nullifying the APA and enforcing reassessments, it would likely have a material adverse effect on First Majestic's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. PEM would have rights of appeal in connection with any reassessments. First Majestic states that they continue to believe PEM's filings were appropriate and continue to believe its tax filing position based upon the APA is correct. However, they note that should PEM ultimately be required to pay tax on its silver revenues based on market prices without any mitigating adjustments, the incremental income tax for the years 2010-2019 would be approximately $272.9 million, before interest or penalties.

To the extent that First Majestic is not able to defend the validity of the 2012 APA or the SAT determines that the appropriate price to tax sales under the former San Dimas SPA or the new San Dimas PMPA is significantly different from the actual realized prices thereunder, it may have an adverse impact on First Majestic's business, financial condition or results of operations. If the Company was unable to purchase any further gold under the San Dimas PMPA, it may have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. In addition, should this occur, there is no assurance that Wheaton would be successful in enforcing its rights under the security interest granted by First Majestic or its other remedies under the San Dimas PMPA.

Vale - Brumadinho Incident

On January 25, 2019, Vale's mining operations in Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, Brazil experienced a significant breach and failure of a retaining dam around the tailings disposal area (the "Brumadinho Incident"). Vale reported that in December 2021, Vale entered into a settlement agreement with the Xikrin do Cateté community, and in February 2022, entered into a settlement agreement with the Kayapó community, pursuant to which Vale agreed to provide certain social and economic compensation to these communities. The settlement agreement with the Xikrin community was approved by the court responsible for the Onça Puma, S11D and Salobo projects lawsuits. In October 2022, the settlement agreement with the Kayapó community was approved by the court responsible for Onça Puma lawsuit. In March 2023, the settlement agreement with the Xikrin community was approved by the court responsible for the Alemão Projects lawsuit. Approval is still pending for the Ferro Carajás project. In August 2022, the Xikrin Indigenous Community of TI Bacajá filed an appeal against the decision. Vale presented their response and a decision on the appeal is pending. While the Brumadinho Incident did not occur at any mine that is the subject of the Company's PMPAs, the consequences of the Brumadinho Incident for Vale may have an impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Mine Operator and Counterparty Concentration: If mine operators or counterparties are unwilling or unable to fulfill their obligations to the Company, the Company's cash flows could be adversely impacted

Precious metals and cobalt purchases under certain of Wheaton's PMPAs are subject to both mine operator concentration risk and counterparty concentration risk, including as follows:

- The counterparty obligations under the Salobo, Sudbury and Voisey's Bay PMPAs are guaranteed by the parent company Vale. Total revenues relative to Vale during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 46% of the Company's total revenue;
- The counterparty obligations under the Peñasquito PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Newmont. Total revenues relative to Newmont during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 15% of the Company's total revenue; and
- The counterparty obligations under the Constancia PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Hudbay Minerals Inc. ("Hudbay"). Total revenues relative to Hudbay during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 14% of the Company's total revenue.

Should any of these mine operators or counterparties become unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with Wheaton, or should any of the risk factors identified by Wheaton materialize in respect of the mine operators, counterparties or the Mining Operations, there could be a material adverse effect on Wheaton, including, but not limited to, Wheaton's revenue, net income and cash flows from operations.

In particular, total revenues relative to PMPAs with Vale were 46% and 45% of the Company's total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively; operating cash flows from the PMPAs with Vale represented approximately 48% and 48% of the Company's operating cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively; and as at December 31, 2024, the PMPAs with Vale proven and probable precious metal and cobalt reserves represented approximately 43% of the Company's total proven and probable GEO reserves, measured and indicated precious metals and cobalt resources represented approximately 21% of the Company's GEO measured and indicated precious metals and cobalt resources and inferred precious metals and cobalt resources represented approximately 22% of the Company's total inferred GEO resources (as described in the Attributable Reserves and Resources section of the Company's MD&A). If Wheaton was unable to purchase any further precious metals or cobalt under the PMPAs with Vale, Wheaton's reserves and resources would be significantly reduced and Wheaton's forecasted gold equivalent production for 2025 and average five year forecasted gold equivalent production for 2025-2029 would be lowered by 47% and 41%, respectively, leading to a corresponding reduction to its revenue, net earnings and cash flows.

Vale – Xikrin Community

Vale has reported that associations representing the indigenous communities of Xikrin do Cateté and Xikrin do Bacajá in Brazil ("Indigenous Associations") brought a public civil action against Vale, the Federal Environmental Agency (IBAMA) and the Federal Indigenous Agency (FUNAI) seeking the suspension of the environmental permitting process and operation of the Salobo Mine. Vale has reported that the Indigenous Associations contend that FUNAI and IBAMA have failed to conduct the appropriate studies regarding the affected indigenous communities during the environmental permitting process and contends that Vale's operations would be contaminating the water of the Itacaiúnas River and consequently that the indigenous groups affected by this mine have not provided the required consent. Vale notes that the plaintiffs also requested a monthly payment for each association until the defendants conclude the studies. Vale notes that in July 2019, the Judge of the Federal Court of Maraba partially granted an injunction requested by the Indigenous Associations, ordering Vale and Salobo to prepare the indigenous component study of the Salobo Mine project, and rejected all other requests filed by the plaintiff, including project shutdown. Vale also notes that a subsequent decision of the court determined the inclusion of the Indigenous community of Xikrin do Bacajá in the scope of the studies. Vale has reported that in December 2021 it entered into an extrajudicial agreement with the Indigenous Associations, pursuant to which Vale agreed to provide certain social and economic compensation to these communities. Vale notes that the December 2021 settlement agreement remains subject to approval by the court of Marabá. Once approved by the court, Vale has indicated that this settlement agreement is expected to terminate the Salobo litigation. However, if as a result of these proceedings it is determined that the activities at the Salobo mine should be suspended then, the ability of the Company to receive gold under the terms of the Salobo PMPA would be materially impacted which in turn could have a material impact on the Company's financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

See also *Risks Relating to the Company – Counterparty Credit and Liquidity Risk*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Security Over Underlying Assets*", "*Risks Relating to the Company – Indebtedness and Guarantees Risk*", "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – International Operations*", "*Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Exploration, Development, Operating, Expansion and Improvements Risks*" and *"Risks Relating to the Mining Operations – Land Title and Indigenous Peoples"* in the Company's Annual Information Form.

Indebtedness and Guarantees: If the Company and its subsidiaries are unable to meet debt repayment obligations or covenants, the Company's business and operations could be adversely impacted

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had no debt outstanding under the Revolving Facility. Any future draws on the Revolving Facility will require the Company to use a portion of its cash flow to service principal and interest on the debt, which will limit the cash flow available for other business opportunities. The Company's ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on, or to refinance indebtedness depends on its future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond its control (including, in particular, the continued receipt of precious metals and/or cobalt under the terms of the relevant PMPA agreements). If any of these factors beyond its control arose, the Company may not continue to generate cash flow in the future sufficient to service debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If the Company is unable to generate such cash flow, it may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing or eliminating dividends, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. The Company's ability to refinance indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and its financial condition at such time. The Company may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on its debt obligations.

The terms of the Revolving Facility require the Company to satisfy various affirmative and negative covenants and to meet certain financial ratios and tests. These covenants limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur further indebtedness if doing so would cause it to fail to meet certain financial covenants, create certain liens on assets or engage in certain types of transactions. The Company can provide no assurances that in the future, it will not be limited in its ability to respond to changes in its business or competitive activities or be restricted in its ability to engage in mergers, acquisitions or dispositions of assets. Furthermore, due to factors beyond its control (for example, due to an event of force majeure or other disruption at operations, the Company does not receive sufficient precious metals or cobalt from its counterparties in accordance with the terms of the PMPAs), the Company may fail to comply with these covenants, including a failure to meet the financial tests or ratios, and any subsequent failure by the Company's subsidiaries to comply with guarantee obligations, would likely result in an event of default under the Revolving Facility and would allow the lenders to accelerate the debt, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to meet its payment obligations under debt, and the price of the common shares.

In addition, each subsidiary of the Company has guaranteed the obligations of the Company under the Revolving Facility. See *Description of the Business – Operations – Amended Revolving Credit Facility*" in the Company's Annual Information Form for further details. While the Revolving Facility is unsecured, as guarantors, any or all of Wheaton's subsidiaries can be called upon by lenders for the repayment of the obligations under the Revolving Facility if Wheaton were to default.

Hedging: The Company's hedging policy may not reduce the risks associated with foreign exchange, interest rate or commodity fluctuations, which could adversely impact the Company's cash flows

The Company has a policy that permits hedging its foreign exchange and interest rate exposures to reduce the risks associated with currency and interest rate fluctuations. The Company also has adopted a policy to allow the forward sale of forecast precious metals deliveries provided that such sales shall not extend beyond the end of a financial quarter of the Company.

Hedging involves certain inherent risks including: (a) credit risk - the risk that the creditworthiness of a counterparty may adversely affect its ability to perform its payment and other obligations under its agreement with the Company or adversely affect the financial and other terms the counterparty is able to offer the Company; (b) market liquidity risk – the risk that the Company has entered into a hedging position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such hedging instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and (c) unrealized fair value adjustment risk – the risk that, in respect of certain hedging products, an adverse change in market prices for commodities, currencies or interest rates will result in the Company incurring losses in respect of such hedging products as a result of the hedging products being out-of-the money on their settlement dates.

There is no assurance that a hedging program designed to reduce the risks associated with foreign exchange/currency, interest rate or commodity fluctuations will be successful. Although hedging may protect the Company from adverse changes in foreign exchange/currency, interest rate or commodity fluctuations, it may also prevent the Company from fully benefitting from positive changes.

Competition: The competition for PMPAs and similar transactions could adversely impact the Company's ability to acquire desirable PMPAs

The Company competes with other companies for PMPAs and similar transactions. Some of these companies may possess greater financial and technical resources or may be willing to agree to contractual terms that are unacceptable to the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to enter into desirable PMPAs or similar transactions, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its PMPAs. As a result, existing or future competition for PMPAs and similar transactions could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for entering into additional PMPAs in the future. In addition, competition from

companies with substantial resources could impact the Company's ability to acquire PMPAs and similar transactions at acceptable valuations or at acceptable returns, which could adversely impact the Company's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

Security Over Underlying Assets: The Company's security and other interests in its PMPAs may not be enforceable which may have a material adverse effect on the Company

There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to effectively enforce any guarantees, indemnities or other security interests it may have. Should a bankruptcy or other similar event related to a mining operator occur that precludes a party from performing its obligations under the PMPA, the Company would have to consider enforcing its security or other interests. In the event that the mining operator has insufficient assets to pay its liabilities, it is possible that other liabilities will be satisfied prior to the liabilities owed to the Company. In addition, bankruptcy or other similar proceedings are often a complex and lengthy process, the outcome of which may be uncertain and could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

In addition, because many of the Mining Operations are owned and operated by foreign affiliates, the Company's security and other interests may be subject to enforcement and insolvency laws of foreign jurisdictions that differ significantly from those in Canada, and the Company's security and other interests may not be enforceable as anticipated. Further, there can be no assurance that any judgments obtained in Canadian courts will be enforceable in any of those jurisdictions outside of Canada. If the Company is unable to enforce its security or other interests, there may be a material adverse effect on the Company.

Third-Party PMPAs: PMPAs acquired from third-parties may not reflect typical terms and conditions

The terms and conditions of PMPAs that the Company acquires from a third-party have been, by their nature, negotiated by the third-party with the applicable mining operator and not by the Company. Therefore, such PMPAs may not reflect terms and conditions that the Company would normally seek to obtain in PMPAs, including, without limitation, terms and conditions relating to indemnities, covenants, representations and warranties, security, guarantees, events of default, remedies and other matters. As a result, the contractual remedies and protections that the Company may have in connection with such PMPAs may be more limited relative to its typical PMPAs, whether in an insolvency proceeding, default situation or otherwise, and the Company may not be able to recover all, or any portion of, the liabilities owed to the Company. This could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Revenue from Royalties: The Company holds mineral royalty interests where revenue is subject to cost deductions, which are beyond the control of the Company and may have an adverse effect on the Company

The Company holds mineral royalty interests that allow the mining operator to deduct certain costs, including, but not limited to, marketing and sales charges, sampling, transportation of minerals, refinery or smelter costs, taxes or other incidental and handling costs. Such costs will fluctuate in ways that are unpredictable and are beyond the control of the Company and can significantly impact the revenue the Company may receive on these mineral royalty interests. Increases in costs incurred by the mining operator on permitted cost deductions will likely result in a decline in the revenue received by the Company on these mineral royalty interests and will impact overall revenue of the Company and could result in an adverse effect on the Company.

Acquisition Strategy: The Company's acquisition strategy for PMPAs may not be successful, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company

As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new exploration, development and mining opportunities in the resource 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 and their personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit the Company.

In addition, the introduction of new tax laws or regulations or accounting rules or policies or rating agency policies, or changes to, or differing interpretations of, or application of, existing tax laws or regulations or accounting rules or policies or rating agency policies, could make PMPAs less attractive to counterparties. Such changes could adversely affect the Company's ability to enter into new PMPAs and could have a negative impact on the Company's financial position.

As part of the Company's portfolio optimization, the Company may consider opportunities to restructure or dispose of PMPAs where it believes such a restructuring or disposition may provide a long-term benefit to the Company, even if such restructuring or disposition may reduce near-term operating revenues, reduced mineral reserves and/or mineral resources or result in the Company incurring transaction related costs. In connection with a restructuring or disposition, the Company may receive different forms of consideration, including long-term equity investments in other companies.

The Company may enter into one or more acquisitions, restructurings, dispositions or other streaming transactions at any time.

Future Financing and Future Securities Issuances: The Company can provide no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future. The Company may have to raise additional capital or finance transactions through the issuance of additional equity securities, which could result in dilution to its shareholders

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could impede the Company's funding obligations, or result in delay or postponement of further business activities which may result in a material and adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition. The Company may require new capital to continue to grow its business and there are no assurances that capital will be available when needed, if at all. In the event that the Company chooses to raise debt capital to finance any acquisition, the Company's leverage will be increased.

To the extent that additional capital is raised through the issuance of additional equity securities or the Company issues additional equity securities in the future in connection with acquisitions, strategic transactions or other purposes, this could result in dilution to existing shareholders and some or all of the Company's financial measures could be reduced on a per share basis.

Third-Party Interests: Certain of the Company's mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests may be subject to rights in favour of others or third-parties that could adversely affect the revenues generated from the PMPAs

Some of the Company's mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests are subject to(i) buy-back right provisions pursuant to which an operator may buy-back all or a portion of the mineral stream or mineral royalty interest, as applicable, and(ii) pre-emptive rights pursuant to which parties to PMPAs have the right of first refusal or first offer with respect to a proposed sale or assignment of such interest by or to the Company. Holders may exercise these rights such that certain mineral stream interests and mineral royalty interests would no longer be held by the Company or would be difficult for the Company to acquire. Any compensation received as a result may be significantly less than the Company's assumptions regarding the asset.

Defects, Impairments and Limitations: A defect or impairment in a PMPA may defeat or impair the claim of the Company, and a limitation in the PMPA may limit or restrict the Company's rights, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company

A defect in a streaming transaction and/or a PMPA may arise to defeat or impair the claim of the Company to such transaction, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company. It is possible that material changes could occur that may adversely affect management's estimate of the recoverable amount for any PMPA. Any impairment estimates, which are based on applicable key assumptions and sensitivity analysis, are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions at such time, and the actual future outcomes may differ from any estimates that are provided by the Company. Any impairment charges on the Company's carrying value of the PMPAs could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Further, the terms and conditions of PMPAs that the Company acquires from a third-party have been, by their nature, negotiated by the third-party with the applicable mining operator and not by the Company. Therefore, such PMPAs may not reflect terms and conditions that the Company would normally seek to obtain in PMPAs, and the contractual provisions that the Company may have in connection with such PMPAs may be more limited or restricted relative to its typical PMPAs. Such limits or restrictions could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Litigation Claims and Proceedings: Litigation against the Company may result in the diversion of management and resources and substantial costs to the Company, impacting the Company's financial position

The Company is from time to time involved in various claims, legal proceedings and disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, disputes in respect of agreements entered into by the Company with third parties may impact the validity and enforceability of those agreements.

Further, any litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert the Company's management's attention and resources. Any decision resulting from any such litigation that is adverse to the Company could have a negative impact on the Company's financial position.

The Company was previously the subject of litigation in securities class action complaints in the United States and in Canada.

Market Price of the Common Shares: The trading price of the Common Shares fluctuates and is often unrelated to the operating performance of the Company

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX, NYSE and on the LSE. An investment in the Company's securities is highly speculative and the price of the Common Shares has fluctuated significantly in the past. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the trading price of the Common Shares has fluctuated as follows:

Exchange	Low	High
TSX	C$52.92	C$94.71
NYSE	$39.19	$68.53
LSE	£30.40	£53.40

The market price of the Company's common shares may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors, including: any future offerings of the common shares, and other factors set out in the Company's Annual Information Form and the factors listed under the heading "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

In addition, the global stock markets and prices for streaming and mining company shares have experienced volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance or prospects of such companies. These market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Company's common shares, regardless of the Company's operating performance. The variables which are not directly related to the Company's success and are, therefore, not within the Company's control, include other developments that affect the market for streaming and mining company shares, macroeconomic developments globally, the breadth of the public market for the Company's common shares and the attractiveness of alternative investments and particular industries. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the Company's common shares on the exchanges on which they trade has historically made the Company's common share price volatile and suggests that the Company's common share price will continue to be volatile in the future.

It is not uncommon for securities class actions to be brought against publicly listed companies following periods of volatility or significant decline in the market price of their securities. The Company was previously the subject of litigation in securities class action complaints in the United States and in Canada. See "Description of the Business – Litigation" in the Company's Annual Information Form.

Key Personnel: The Company may experience difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and we are dependent upon our personnel being able to perform their jobs in a safe and healthy work environment, free from discrimination

The Company and its subsidiaries have an aggregate of 44 employees and are therefore dependent upon the services of a small number of employees. The Company is also dependent on the services of a small number of key executives and other key employees who are highly skilled and experienced. If Wheaton loses key executives or other key employees or Wheaton fails to develop adequate succession plans, or if Wheaton fails to attract, hire, retain and develop qualified employees, including executives, it could impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Wheaton is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment in which each employee, officer and director is treated with professional courtesy, dignity and respect in a fair and non-discriminatory manner. Wheaton is also committed to supporting and respecting human rights in its operations. However, Wheaton's policies and procedures may not prevent or detect all potential harmful workplace situations. If Wheaton is unable to maintain a respectful and non-discriminatory workplace, it could impact the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled employees, including executives.

Wheaton's operations are dependent upon its workforce being able to safely perform their jobs. If Wheaton's employees are unable to perform their jobs for any reason (including due to physical or psychological illness or injuries related to an unsafe or unhealthy workplace), it may adversely impact employee engagement, performance and productivity, result in legal or human rights claims, or damage Wheaton's reputation. This could impact Wheaton's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, or the trading price of the Company's securities.

Interest Rates: Fluctuations in interest rates applicable to the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its outstanding borrowings and short-term investments. Presently, the Company has no outstanding borrowings, and historically all borrowings have been at floating interest rates. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the weighted average effective interest rate paid by the Company on its outstanding borrowings was Nil.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, a fluctuation in interest rates of 100 basis points (one percent) would not have impacted the amount of interest expensed by the Company. Depending upon the amount of the Company's outstanding borrowings, fluctuations in the interest rates applicable to the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Dividend Policy: The Company's ability to pay dividends is dependent on the Company's financial condition
The declaration, timing, amount and payment of dividends are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon the Company's future earnings, cash flows, acquisition capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to declare a dividend on a quarterly, annual or other basis.

Confidentiality: The Company may have limited access to data and information regarding the Mining Operations which may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows
The Company may not be able to access all data and information regarding the Mining Operations, which may impact its ability to assess the status and performance of those Mining Operations and the PMPAs. The lack of sufficient data and information could impact the accuracy of the Company's forecasts or the ability of the Company to respond to any challenges with Mining Operations on a timely or efficient basis, which may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Further, the PMPAs may contain confidentiality provisions which limit the Company's ability to disclose non-public data or information concerning a Mining Operation or its mining operator. While the Company attempts to obtain contractual rights to the data and information necessary when negotiating with mining operators, there is no assurance that they will be able to do so.

Multiple Listings: Multiple Listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX and the NYSE may lead to an inefficient market for the Common Shares
Multiple listings of the Common Shares will result in differences in liquidity, settlement and clearing systems, trading currencies, prices and transaction costs between the exchanges where the Common Shares will be quoted. These and other factors may hinder the transferability of the Common Shares between the three exchanges. The Common Shares are quoted on the TSX, the NYSE and the LSE. Consequently, the trading in and liquidity of the Common Shares will be split between these three exchanges. The price of the Common Shares may fluctuate and may at any time be different on the TSX, the NYSE and the LSE. This could adversely affect the trading of the Common Shares on these exchanges and increase their price volatility and/or adversely affect the price and liquidity of the Common Shares on these exchanges. The Common Shares are quoted and traded in Canadian Dollars on the TSX, and in US Dollars on the NYSE. The Common Shares are quoted and traded in pence sterling on the LSE. The market price of the Common Shares on those exchanges may also differ due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Trading: The Common Shares may be suspended from trading which will limit shareholders ability to dispose of Common Shares
Each of the TSX, NYSE and LSE has the right to suspend trading in certain circumstances. If the Common Shares are suspended from trading, the holders of Common Shares may not be able to dispose of their Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX or the NYSE (as the case may be).

TSX: The objective of the TSX's policies regarding continued listing privileges is to facilitate the maintenance of an orderly and effective auction market for securities of a wide variety of listed issuers, in which there is a substantial public interest, and that comply with the requirements of the TSX. The policies are designed and administered in a manner consistent with that objective. The TSX has adopted certain quantitative and qualitative criteria under which it will normally consider the suspension from trading and delisting of securities. However, no set of criteria can effectively anticipate the unique circumstances which may arise in any given situation. Accordingly, each situation is considered individually on the basis of relevant facts and circumstances. As such, whether or not any of the delisting criteria has become applicable to a listed issuer or security, the TSX may, at any time, suspend from trading and delist securities if in the opinion of the TSX, such action is consistent with the objective noted above or further dealings in the securities on the TSX may be prejudicial to the public interest. In addition, the TSX may at any time suspend from trading the Common Shares if it is satisfied that the Company has failed to comply with any of the provisions of its listing agreement with the TSX or other agreements with the TSX, or with any TSX requirement or policy.

NYSE: The NYSE may suspend trading in, and commence proceedings to delist, the Common Shares from time to time if it determines that Wheaton or the Common Shares fail to satisfy the applicable quantitative or qualitative continued listing criteria under the NYSE listing standards. Such continued quantitative listing criteria include, but are not limited to, a minimum number of stockholders, a minimum average closing price over a consecutive 30 trading-day period, and a minimum average global market capitalization over a consecutive 30trading-day period. Such continued qualitative listing criteria include, but are not limited to, the satisfaction of certain requirements of the NYSE Governance Rules such as the maintenance of an audit committee satisfying certain criteria including with respect to independence and the continued timely filing of periodic reports with the United States Securities and Exchange

Commission (“SEC”). The NYSE may also suspend trading in, and commence proceedings to delist, the securities of an issuer if the issuer or its management engage in operations that are in the opinion of the NYSE contrary to the public interest. Typically, if an issuer or its NYSE-listed securities fall below the NYSE’s quantitative or qualitative listing criteria, the NYSE reviews the appropriateness of continued listing and may give consideration to any definitive action proposed by the issuer, pursuant to procedures and timelines set forth in the NYSE listing standards, that would bring the issuer or such securities above the applicable continued listing standards. However, in certain cases, the failure of the issuer or its listed securities to meet certain continued listing criteria may result in immediate suspension and delisting by the NYSE without such evaluation or follow-up procedures.

LSE: The FCA may suspend the Common Shares from trading on the LSE from time to time if it determines that the smooth operation of the market is or may be temporarily jeopardized or it is necessary to protect investors.

Long-Term Equity Investments: The Company’s long-term equity investments are exposed to equity price risk as well as the risks in each investee Company, and the Company may lose the value of such investments

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding long-term equity investments in other companies including, but not limited to, exploration and mining companies. Just as investing in the Company is inherent with risks such as those set out in this MD&A, by investing in these other companies, the Company is exposed to the risks associated with owning equity securities and those risks inherent in the investee companies, including the loss of the full value of these investments. The Company generally does not actively trade these investments. See “Description of the Business – Long Term Investments” in the Company’s Annual Information Form.

Activist Shareholders: Campaigns by activist shareholders could adversely impact the Company’s business and operations

Publicly-traded companies are often subject to demands or publicity campaigns from activist shareholders advocating for changes to corporate governance practices, such as executive compensation practices, environmental, social and governance issues, or for certain corporate actions or reorganizations. There can be no assurance that the Company will not be subject to any such campaign, including proxy contests, media campaigns or other activities. Responding to challenges from activist shareholders can be costly and time consuming and may have an adverse effect on the Company’s reputation. In addition, responding to such campaigns would likely divert the attention and resources of the Company’s management and Board of Directors, which could have an adverse effect on the Company’s business and results of operations. Even if the Company were to undertake changes or actions in response to activism, activist shareholders may continue to promote or attempt to effect further changes, and may attempt to acquire control of the Company. If shareholder activists are ultimately elected to the Board of Directors, this could adversely affect the Company’s business and future operations. This type of activism can also create uncertainty about the Company’s future strategic direction, resulting in loss of future business opportunities, which could adversely affect the Company’s business, future operations, profitability and the Company’s ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Reputation Damage: Reputational loss could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business and operations

Reputational damage 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. While the Company does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others, reputational loss could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial performance, financial condition, cash flows, growth prospects and the trading price of the Company’s securities.

Industry Analysts: The Company’s trading price and volume may be negatively impacted by the views expressed by industry analysts

Both the market price and trading price of the Common Shares may depend on the opinions of the securities analysts who monitor the operations of the Company and publish research reports on the Company’s future performance. The Company does not have control over such analysts, who may downgrade their recommended prices for the Common Shares at any time, issue opinions which are not in line with the Board of Director’s view or not even cover the Company in their publications and reports. Such actions by analysts could have an adverse impact on the trading price and volume of the Common Shares.

Climate Change: The Company’s operations may be adversely affected by physical risks related to climate change, including acute weather events

Wheaton’s own operations are exposed to acute and chronic physical climate-related risks as a result of geographical location. Wheaton has sought to reduce its environmental footprint and located its operations in appropriate facilities, however acute weather events such as higher intensity storms, flooding and fire as well as chronic weather and physical conditions such as rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns may disrupt operations. Acute weather events may result in extended loss of power, global supply route disruption and reduced worker productivity related to safety protocols at our operations and worker transportation to our operations. Wheaton has developed and implemented a business continuity plan in the event of an acute weather event, however this plan may not fully mitigate the risks associated with such acute weather event, and Wheaton’s operations may be impacted (including,

but not limited to, the ability of its employees to sell precious metal or cobalt production or travel to the Mining Operations) or have to be relocated, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

To the extent that climate change adversely affects Wheaton's business and financial position, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risk factors for the Company, including, but not limited to, risks related to commodity prices and markets, counterparty credit and liquidity risk, mine operator and counterparty concentration, Wheaton's indebtedness and guarantees, competition, litigation claims and proceedings, Wheaton's ability to enforce security interests, acquisition strategy, market price of Common Shares, equity price risk associated with the Company's equity investments, interest rate risk, dividends, industry analysts, reputational damage and risks relating to the Mining Operations such as risks related to mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, production forecasts, impacts of governmental regulations, international operations and availability of infrastructure and employees.

In addition, the Company's Mining Operations are subject to climate change risk factors, as more fully described in the Company's Annual Information Form.

Climate Change: The Company's operations are subject to risks related to transitioning to a low-carbon economy

Both climate change and the anticipated transition to a low-carbon economy are expected to impact Wheaton.

Governments are moving to introduce and implement new and more stringent climate change and sustainability legislation. While some of the costs associated with reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation, Wheaton expects that continued efforts to address climate change and sustainability, including complying with enhanced regulatory requirements, may result in increased costs for Wheaton.

Investors are increasingly seeking enhanced disclosure on the risks, challenges, governance implications and financial impacts of climate change and sustainability faced by companies. In addition, there are increasing legal and regulatory requirements with respect to climate change and sustainability disclosure, including anti-greenwashing related legislation, compliance with which can be complex and require extensive time and resources. Failure to comply with such requirements has the potential to lead to significant financial and other penalties, including criminal liability in some cases. If Wheaton is unable to respond to such disclosure requirements, or meet the expectations of investors and other stakeholders, it could have a material adverse effect on Wheaton's ability to access, and the costs of accessing, debt and equity markets for capital required for its operations.

Shifts in demand and supply of commodities, products and services as a result of evolving consumer and investor sentiments will create challenging market conditions. Changes in consumer demand for metals and minerals that are required in a low-carbon economy or increases or decreases in commodity prices and markets may also impact the Company's ability to acquire accretive PMPAs or to sell precious metals or cobalt that it acquires. There may be increased competition for PMPAs on Mining Operations that are considered to be low carbon emitting or less subject to climate-related physical risks, which may impact the Company's ability to enter into desirable PMPAs or similar transactions or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its PMPAs. These impacts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities. In addition, market perceptions of the mining sector and the role of particular metals or minerals in a transition to a low-carbon economy remain uncertain. There could be a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities where there is significant negative market perception of the mining sector.

In connection with Wheaton's ESG strategy, Wheaton has adopted the Climate Change and Environmental Commitments. These Climate Change and Environmental Commitments may not be achievable or may not be achieved partially or at all, by Wheaton. Should the Commitments not be achieved, it could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities and result in litigation claims or proceedings (including, but not limited to, claims or proceedings under greenwashing-related legislation) the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities. In addition, the Revolving Facility interest rate paid on drawn amounts and standby fees will be adjusted based upon the Company's performance in three sustainability-related areas, including in respect of the Company's attributable emissions from Mining Operations covered by science-based emissions targets. As such, a failure to meet our Climate Change and Environmental Commitments can result in increased costs for Wheaton and impact our results of operations.

Further, as there is currently no defined methodology for calculating financed emissions for metals streaming and royalty companies, Wheaton has developed its own methodology, using an attribution factor based on Wheaton's attributable production relative to the overall production of the Mining Operations in a given year. This methodology relies upon the calculations and estimates of emissions by the Mining Operations, which is necessarily imprecise because it depends upon the judgment of the individuals who operate the Mining Operations as well as those who

review and assess the emissions information. As a result, no assurance can be given that the calculated financed emissions are fully accurate.

If Wheaton does not respond quickly enough to meet accepted climate change reduction targets, Wheaton may be subject to increased risks of climate litigation. Climate-related impact litigation has been advanced in Canada, the United States and Europe, and may be broadened if there are failures to meet long-term reduction targets. Adverse publicity or climate-related litigation could result in significant costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position, the Company's reputation and the trading price of the Company's securities.

Natural Disasters: The Company's operations may be adversely affected by natural disasters

Wheaton's own operations are exposed to potential natural disasters as a result of geographical location. Wheaton has located its operations in appropriate facilities, however earthquakes, seismic activity or other natural disasters may disrupt operations. Natural disasters may result in extended loss of power, global supply route disruption and reduced worker productivity related to safety protocols at our operations, worker transportation to our operations evacuation from our operations. Wheaton has developed and implemented a business continuity plan in the event of a natural disaster, however this plan may not fully mitigate the risks associated with such natural disaster, and Wheaton's operations may be impacted (including, but not limited to, the ability of its employees to sell precious metal or cobalt production or travel to the Mining Operations) or have to be relocated, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

Information Systems, Cyber Security: Compromises or breaches of the Company's data or information systems could result in material losses to the Company

Wheaton's information systems, and those of its counterparties under the PMPAs, third-party service providers and vendors, are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving information systems and cyber security risks. Unauthorized parties may attempt to gain access to these systems or the Company's information through fraud or other means of deceiving the Company's counterparties under its PMPAs, third-party service providers or vendors.

Wheaton's operations depend, in part, on how well Wheaton and its suppliers, as well as counterparties under the PMPAs, protect networks, equipment, information technology ("IT") systems and software against damage from a number of threats. Wheaton has entered into agreements with third parties for hardware, software, telecommunications and other services in connection with its operations. The Company's operations and Mining Operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems, applications and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays and/or increases in capital and remediation expenditures. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation and results of operations.

Although to date the Company has not experienced any known material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other data / information security breaches, there can be no assurance that Wheaton will not incur such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority.

Any significant future compromise or breach of the Company's data / information security, whether external or internal, or misuse of data or information, could result in additional significant costs, lost sales, fines and lawsuits, unauthorized transactions, inappropriate disclosures, and damage to the Company's reputation. In addition, as the regulatory environment related to data / information security, data collection and use, and privacy becomes increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to Wheaton's business and counterparties to the PMPAs, compliance with those requirements could also result in additional costs. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company or its counterparties may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Generative Artificial Intelligence: The Company may not successfully adopt or respond to generative artificial intelligence

New technological advances, including the use of machine learning and generative artificial intelligence ("Generative AI"), are evolving rapidly and risks regarding their use are emerging. The successful development, adoption and monitoring of Generative AI at the Company may require significant additional resources and costs. The Company's consideration of the value of Generative AI in its business will require assessments of opportunities for its use, as well as the quality, limitations, vulnerabilities and potential legal and regulatory concerns, as well as enhanced controls, processes and practices designed to address challenges. In addition, if the Company uses or adopts Generative AI in the future, the availability of intellectual property protection is uncertain.

Finally, Generative AI could be used by the Company's competitors to obtain a competitive advantage over the Company and could adversely impact the Company's results of operations.

Legal Risks: The Company is subject to anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations which could result in liability and require the Company to incur costs

The Company is subject to the Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to third parties, including foreign governments and their officials, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In some cases, the Company invests in Mining Operations in certain jurisdictions where corruption may be more common, which can increase the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments in violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations and in violation of our policies. In addition, the operators of the Mining Operations may fail to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and regulations. Although the Company does not operate the Mining Operations, enforcement authorities could deem us to have some culpability for the operators' actions. Any violations of the applicable anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws could result in significant civil or criminal penalties to us and could have an adverse effect on our reputation.

Regulatory: The Company's business is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulation that have increased compliance costs and the risk of non-compliance

The Company is subject to changing rules and regulations promulgated by a number of Canadian, United States and United Kingdom governmental and self-regulated organizations, including the Canadian Securities Administrators, the SEC, the FCA, the NYSE, the TSX, the LSE, the International Accounting Standards Board and the Financial Accounting Standards Board. These rules and regulations continue to evolve in scope and complexity making compliance more difficult and uncertain. The Company's efforts to comply with these and other new and existing rules and regulations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Impact of Epidemics and Pandemics: Epidemics, pandemics and similar public health emergencies may significantly adversely impact the Company

Wheaton's own operations are exposed to the risk of emerging infectious diseases or the threat of outbreaks of viruses or other contagions or epidemic diseases and as such Wheaton's operations may be adversely affected by such infectious disease risks. These infectious disease risks may not be adequately responded to locally, nationally, regionally or internationally due to lack of preparedness to detect and respond to outbreaks or respond to significant pandemic threats. In addition, a government may impose strict emergency measures in response to the threat or existence of an infectious disease or virus pandemic. As such, there are potentially significant economic and social impacts of infectious disease risks, including the inability of the Company to operate as intended, shortage of skilled employees or labour unrest, delays or shortages in supply chains, inability of employees to access sufficient healthcare, significant social upheavals or unrest, government or regulatory actions or inactions, capital markets volatility, availability of credit, loss of investor confidence or other unknown but potentially significant impacts. Accordingly, any outbreak or threat of an outbreak of a virus or other contagions or epidemic disease could have a material adverse effect on Wheaton, its business, results from operations and financial conditions directly.

To the extent that an epidemic or pandemic adversely affects the Company's business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks, including, but not limited to, risks relating to the Company such as risks related to commodity prices and markets, commodity price fluctuations, equity price risk associated with the Company's equity investments, credit and liquidity of counterparties to the PMPAs, mine operator concentration, our indebtedness and guarantees, our ability to raise additional capital, our ability to enforce security interests, information systems and cyber security.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. The following discussion provides details of the critical accounting estimates made in preparing the financial statements. For additional information, Note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements describes all of the material accounting policies while Note 4 describes the significant areas of estimation uncertainty and judgments made by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Mineral Stream Interests

Attributable Reserve, Resource and Exploration Potential Estimates

Mineral stream interests are significant assets of the Company, with a carrying value of $6.4 billion at December 31, 2024, inclusive of early deposit agreements. This amount represents the capitalized expenditures related to the acquisition of the mineral stream interests, net of accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment charges, if any. The Company estimates the reserves, resources and exploration potential relating to each agreement. Reserves are

estimates of the amount of metals contained in ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs. Resources are estimates of the amount of metals contained in mineralized material for which there is a reasonable prospect for economic extraction from the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs. Exploration potential represents an estimate of additional reserves and resources which may be discovered through the mine operator's exploration program. The Company adjusts its estimates of reserves, resources (where applicable) and exploration potential (where applicable) to reflect the Company's percentage entitlement to metals produced from such mines. The Company compiles its estimates of its reserves and resources based on information supplied by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, density and grade of the ore body, and require complex geological and geostatistical judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves and resources is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. The Company estimates exploration potential based on assumptions surrounding the ore body continuity which requires judgment as to future success of any exploration programs undertaken by the mine operator. Changes in the reserve estimates, resource estimates or exploration potential estimates may impact upon the carrying value of the Company's mineral stream interests and depletion charges.

Depletion

As described above, the cost of these mineral stream interests are separately allocated to reserves, resources and exploration potential. The value allocated to reserves is classified as depletable and is depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable proven and probable reserves at the mine corresponding to the specific agreement. The value associated with resources and exploration potential is the value beyond proven and probable reserves at acquisition and is classified as non-depletable until such time as it is transferred to the depletable category as a result of the conversion of resources and/or exploration potential into reserves. To make this allocation, the Company estimates the recoverable reserves, resources and exploration potential at each mining operation. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of contained metals, recovery rates and payable rates. Changes to these assumptions may impact the estimated recoverable reserves, resources or exploration potential which could directly impact the depletion rates used. Changes to depletion rates are accounted for prospectively.

Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses each PMPA at the end of every reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the PMPA is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment or impairment reversal (if any). The calculation of the recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, recoverable ounces of attributable metals, and operating performance.

The price of precious metals and cobalt has been volatile over the past several years. The Company monitors spot and forward metal prices and if necessary re-evaluates the long-term metal price assumptions used for impairment testing. Should price levels decline or increase in the future, either for an extended period of time or due to known macro economic changes, the Company may need to re-evaluate the long-term metal price assumptions used for impairment testing. A significant decrease in long-term metal price assumptions may be an indication of potential impairment, while a significant increase in long-term metal price assumptions may be an indication of potential impairment reversal. In addition, the Company also monitors the estimated recoverable reserves and resources as well as operational developments and other matters at the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs for indications of impairment or impairment reversal. Should the Company conclude that it has an indication of impairment or impairment reversal at any balance sheet date, the Company is required to perform an impairment assessment.

At December 31, 2024, indicators of impairment were identified relative to the Voisey's Bay PMPA, primarily as a result of significant and sustained decreases in the market prices of cobalt over the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to historical price levels. Management estimated that the recoverable amount at December 31, 2024 of the Voisey's Bay PMPA was less than the carrying amount and accordingly recorded an impairment charge of $109 million. Refer to Note 13 of the financial statements for further information. No such indicators of impairment were identified in 2023.

Valuation of Stock Based Compensation

The Company has various forms of stock based compensation, including share purchase options, restricted share units ("RSUs") and performance share units ("PSUs"). The calculation of the fair value of share purchase options, RSUs and PSUs issued requires the use of estimates as more fully described below.

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for all share purchase options and RSUs awarded to employees, officers and directors based on the fair values of the share purchase options and RSUs at the date of grant. The fair values of share purchase options and RSUs at the date of grant are expensed over the vesting periods of the share purchase options and RSUs, respectively, with a corresponding increase to equity. The fair value of share purchase options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of

grant. Share purchase options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values. The fair value of RSUs is the market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-assesses its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognizes the impact of any revisions to this estimate in the consolidated statement of earnings.

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for PSUs which are awarded to eligible employees and are settled in cash. The related expense is based on the value of the anticipated settlement and multiplier for current performance at the end of the associated performance periods. This estimated expense is reflected as a component of net earnings over the vesting period of the PSUs with the related obligation recorded as a liability on the balance sheet. The amount of compensation expense is adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect the fair market value of common shares and the number of PSUs anticipated to vest based on the anticipated performance factor.

New Accounting Standards Effective in 2024

Amendment to IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements
The amendments to IAS 1, clarify the presentation of liabilities. The classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on contractual rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and is affected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement. A liability not due over the next twelve months is classified as non-current even if management intends or expects to settle the liability within twelve months. The amendment also introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. The amendment issued in October 2022 also clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. Covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Future Changes to Accounting Policies

The International Accounting Standards Board has issued the following new or amended standards:

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
In April 2024, IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to: i) present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings, ii) provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements, iii) improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. There were also minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on its financial statements.

Non-GAAP Measures

Wheaton has included, throughout this document, certain non-GAAP performance measures, including (i) adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share; (ii) operating cash flow per share (basic and diluted); (iii) average cash costs of gold, silver and palladium on a per ounce basis and cobalt on a per pound basis; and (iv) cash operating margin.

These non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards, and other companies may calculate these measures differently. The presentation of these non-GAAP measures 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 Accounting Standards.

i. Adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share are calculated by removing the effects of non-cash impairment charges (reversals) (if any), non-cash fair value (gains) losses and other one-time (income) expenses as well as the reversal of non-cash income tax expense (recovery) which is offset by income tax expense (recovery) recognized in the Statements of Shareholders' Equity and OCI, respectively. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, management and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance.

The following table provides a reconciliation of adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share (basic and diluted).

	Three Months Ended December 31		Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands, except for per share amounts)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net earnings	$ 88,148	$ 168,435	$ 529,140	$ 537,644
Add back (deduct):				
Impairment charge (reversal)	108,861	-	108,861	-
Gain on disposal of Mineral Stream Interest	-	-	-	(5,027)
(Gain) loss on fair value adjustment of share purchase warrants held	910	(217)	8	31
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery recognized in the Statement of OCI	1,225	(3,487)	2,857	3,719
Income tax recovery related to prior year disposal of Mineral Stream Interest	-	-	-	(2,672)
Other	(175)	(162)	(696)	(644)
Adjusted net earnings	$ 198,969	$ 164,569	$ 640,170	$ 533,051
Divided by:				
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	453,669	453,010	453,460	452,814
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	454,361	453,611	454,119	453,463
Equals:				
Adjusted earnings per share - basic	$ 0.439	$ 0.363	$ 1.412	$ 1.177
Adjusted earnings per share - diluted	$ 0.438	$ 0.363	$ 1.410	$ 1.176

ii. Operating cash flow per share (basic and diluted) is calculated by dividing cash generated by operating activities by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (basic and diluted). The Company presents operating cash flow per share as management and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other companies in the precious metal mining industry who present results on a similar basis.

The following table provides a reconciliation of operating cash flow per share (basic and diluted).

	Three Months Ended December 31		Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands, except for per share amounts)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash generated by operating activities	$ 319,471	$ 242,226	$ 1,027,581	$ 750,809
Divided by:				
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	453,669	453,010	453,460	452,814
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	454,361	453,611	454,119	453,463
Equals:				
Operating cash flow per share - basic	$ 0.704	$ 0.535	$ 2.266	$ 1.658
Operating cash flow per share - diluted	$ 0.703	$ 0.534	$ 2.263	$ 1.656

iii. Average cash cost of gold, silver and palladium on a per ounce basis and cobalt on a per pound basis is calculated by dividing the total cost of sales, less depletion and cost of sales related to delay ounces, by the ounces or pounds sold. In the precious metal mining industry, this is a common performance measure but does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. In addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, management and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash flow.

The following table provides a calculation of average cash cost of gold, silver and palladium on a per ounce basis and cobalt on a per pound basis.

	Three Months Ended December 31		Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands, except for gold and palladium ounces sold and per unit amounts)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost of sales	$ 133,109	$ 136,283	$ 482,052	$ 442,605
Less: depletion	(68,873)	(68,526)	(246,944)	(214,434)
Less: cost of sales related to delay ounces [1]	(1,396)	-	(3,095)	-
Cash cost of sales	$ 62,840	$ 67,757	$ 232,013	$ 228,171
Cash cost of sales is comprised of:				
Total cash cost of gold sold	$ 38,556	$ 50,246	$ 146,271	$ 148,972
Total cash cost of silver sold	22,213	15,945	80,022	72,296
Total cash cost of palladium sold	816	662	3,088	3,360
Total cash cost of cobalt sold [2]	1,255	904	2,632	3,543
Total cash cost of sales	$ 62,840	$ 67,757	$ 232,013	$ 228,171
Divided by:				
Total gold ounces sold	87,662	115,011	332,701	327,336
Total silver ounces sold	4,307	3,175	16,072	14,326
Total palladium ounces sold	4,434	3,339	17,270	13,919
Total cobalt pounds sold	485	288	970	1,074
Equals:				
Average cash cost of gold (per ounce)	$ 440	$ 437	$ 440	$ 455
Average cash cost of silver (per ounce)	$ 5.16	$ 5.02	$ 4.98	$ 5.05
Average cash cost of palladium (per ounce)	$ 184	$ 198	$ 179	$ 241
Average cash cost of cobalt (per pound) [2]	$ 2.59	$ 3.14	$ 2.71	$ 3.30

1) The cost of sales related to delay ounces is a non-cash expense (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).
2) Cash cost per pound of cobalt sold during the fourth quarter of 2023 was net of a previously recorded inventory write-down of $0.02 million (twelve months - $1.6 million), resulting in a decrease of $0.08 per pound of cobalt sold (twelve months - $0.91 per pound of cobalt sold).

iv. Cash operating margin is calculated by adding back depletion and the cost of sales related to delay ounces to the gross margin. Cash operating margin on a per ounce or per pound basis is calculated by dividing the cash operating margin by the number of ounces or pounds sold during the period. The Company presents cash operating margin as management and certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other companies in the precious metal mining industry who present results on a similar basis as well as to evaluate the Company's ability to generate cash flow.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash operating margin.

	Three Months Ended December 31		Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands, except for gold and palladium ounces sold and per unit amounts)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gross margin	$ 247,407	$ 177,188	$ 802,587	$ 573,440
Add back: depletion	68,873	68,526	246,944	214,434
Add back: cost of sales related to delay ounces[1]	1,396	-	3,095	-
Cash operating margin	$ 317,676	$ 245,714	$ 1,052,626	$ 787,874
Cash operating margin is comprised of:				
Total cash operating margin of gold sold	$ 196,134	$ 180,470	$ 649,780	$ 495,159
Total cash operating margin of silver sold	112,520	59,520	377,808	266,298
Total cash operating margin of palladium sold	3,652	2,912	13,911	15,136
Total cash operating margin of cobalt sold	5,370	2,812	11,127	11,281
Total cash operating margin	$ 317,676	$ 245,714	$ 1,052,626	$ 787,874
Divided by:				
Total gold ounces sold	87,662	115,011	332,701	327,336
Total silver ounces sold	4,307	3,175	16,072	14,326
Total palladium ounces sold	4,434	3,339	17,270	13,919
Total cobalt pounds sold	485	288	970	1,074
Equals:				
Cash operating margin per gold ounce sold	$ 2,237	$ 1,569	$ 1,953	$ 1,513
Cash operating margin per silver ounce sold	$ 26.12	$ 18.75	$ 23.51	$ 18.59
Cash operating margin per palladium ounce sold	$ 824	$ 872	$ 805	$ 1,088
Cash operating margin per cobalt pound sold	$ 11.07	$ 9.78	$ 11.47	$ 10.51

1) The cost of sales related to delay ounces is a non-cash expense (see footnote 3 on page 9 of this MD&A for more information).

Subsequent Events

Declaration of Dividend
The Company has increased its quarterly dividend under its dividend policy, setting it at $0.165 per common share for 2025. This represents a 6.5% increase over the quarterly dividend paid in 2024 and represents the second consecutive year that the dividend has been increased, highlighting the Company's commitment to a progressive dividend. The declaration, timing, amount and payment of future dividends remain at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

On March 13, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend in the amount of $0.165 per common share, with this dividend being payable to shareholders of record on April 1, 2025 and is expected to be distributed on or about April 11, 2025. The Company has implemented a dividend reinvestment plan ("DRIP") whereby shareholders can elect to have dividends reinvested directly into additional Wheaton common shares based on the Average Market Price, as defined in the DRIP.

Amendment to Blackwater PMPA
On March 7, 2025, the Company amended its PMPA (the "Blackwater Silver PMPA") with Artemis Gold Inc. ("Artemis") in respect of silver production from the Blackwater Project located in British Columbia in Canada (the "Blackwater Project"). Under the Blackwater Silver PMPA, Wheaton will acquire an amount of silver equal to 50% of the payable silver until 17.8 million ounces have been delivered and 33% of payable silver thereafter for the life of the mine.

Previously, the determination of payable silver production under the Blackwater Silver PMPA required the application of a complex metallurgical protocol to determine the silver content of the mill feed and applied a fixed recovery rate of 61%. As a result of the amendment, the amount of payable silver will be determined based on a fixed ratio of silver to gold ounces produced. The ratio will be as follows:

- 5.17 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput is less than 15Mtpa;
- 5.10 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput exceeds 15Mtpa, but is less than 20Mtpa; and
- 5.07 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput exceeds 20Mtpa.

Once 17.8 million ounces of silver have been delivered, the determination of payable silver will revert to being based on a fixed silver recovery factor, consistent with the previous terms of the Blackwater Silver PMPA. As a result of the changed payable silver profile which is expected to deliver silver ounces to the Company sooner relative to the original profile, coupled with the administrative benefits when it comes to determining payable silver, on March 10, 2025, the Company paid Artemis $30 million in connection with this amendment.

Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures
Wheaton's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the design and effectiveness of Wheaton's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian Securities Administrators, as of December 31, 2024. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that Wheaton's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, the 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 IFRS. The Company's controls include policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and,
- 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 annual financial statements or interim financial statements.

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting using the framework and criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the internal control over financial reporting was effective at as of December 31, 2024.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended December 31, 2024 that would materially affect, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Limitation of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Attributable Reserves and Resources

The following tables set forth the estimated Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources (metals attributable to Wheaton only) for the mines relating to which the Company has PMPAs, adjusted where applicable to reflect the Company's percentage entitlement to such metals, as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. The tables are based on information available to the Company as of the date of this document, and therefore will not reflect updates, if any, after such date. The most current Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources will be available on the Company's website.

Mineral Reserves Attributable to Wheaton Precious Metals[1,2,3,8,41]

		December 31, 2024 [6]										December 31, 2023		
		Proven			Probable			Proven & Probable				Proven & Probable		
Asset	Interest	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Process Recovery % [7]	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs
Gold														
Black Pine Royalty [32]	0.5%	-	-	-	1.5	0.32	0.02	1.5	0.32	0.02	70%	-	-	-
Blackwater [11,27]	8%	23.4	0.74	0.56	0.7	0.80	0.02	24.1	0.74	0.57	91%	24.1	0.74	0.57
Cangrejos [11,31]	6.6%	-	-	-	43.5	0.55	0.76	43.5	0.55	0.76	85%	43.5	0.55	0.76
Constancia	50%	242.8	0.05	0.39	31.1	0.03	0.03	273.9	0.05	0.43	61%	273.9	0.05	0.43
Copper World Complex [21]	100%	319.4	0.03	0.27	65.7	0.02	0.04	385.1	0.02	0.31	60%	385.1	0.02	0.31
Curraghinalt [11,33]	3.05%	0.002	9.14	0.001	0.4	6.43	0.08	0.4	6.45	0.08	94%	0.4	6.45	0.08
DeLamar Royalty [37]	1.5%	0.2	0.46	0.00	1.2	0.39	0.02	1.4	0.40	0.02	72%	1.4	0.40	0.02
El Domo [11,29]	50%	1.6	2.83	0.14	1.7	2.23	0.12	3.2	2.52	0.26	53%	-	-	-
Fenix [11,26]	22%	8.3	0.50	0.13	6.8	0.45	0.10	15.1	0.48	0.23	75%	15.1	0.48	0.23
Goose [11,30]	2.78%	0.2	5.54	0.04	0.3	6.29	0.06	0.5	5.97	0.10	93%	0.5	5.97	0.10
Koné [11,38]	19.5%	-	-	-	26.7	0.72	0.62	26.7	0.72	0.62	89%	26.7	0.72	0.62
Kudz Ze Kayah [11,34]	7.27%	-	-	-	1.1	1.32	0.05	1.1	1.32	0.05	64%	1.1	1.32	0.05
Kurmuk [11,39]	6.7%	1.5	1.51	0.07	2.6	1.35	0.11	4.1	1.41	0.18	92%	4.1	1.41	0.18
Kutcho [12]	100%	6.8	0.37	0.08	10.6	0.39	0.13	17.4	0.38	0.21	41%	17.4	0.38	0.21
Marathon [11,28]	100%	111.6	0.07	0.25	12.5	0.06	0.02	124.2	0.07	0.28	71%	124.2	0.07	0.28
Marmato [11,15]	10.5%	0.2	4.31	0.03	3.0	3.07	0.30	3.2	3.16	0.33	90%	3.3	3.16	0.33
Mt Todd Royalty [11,36]	1%	0.7	0.84	0.02	1.7	0.75	0.04	2.4	0.77	0.06	92%	2.4	0.77	0.06
Platreef [11,35]	62.5%	-	-	-	72.3	0.29	0.67	72.3	0.29	0.67	79%	69.8	0.30	0.67
Salobo [10]	75%	194.3	0.37	2.31	599.0	0.34	6.54	793.2	0.35	8.85	72%	816.7	0.35	9.24
San Dimas [14]	25%	0.5	3.47	0.06	0.4	2.69	0.04	0.9	3.11	0.09	95%	0.9	3.11	0.09
Santo Domingo [11,25]	100%	125.9	0.07	0.28	293.5	0.04	0.33	419.4	0.05	0.61	56%	392.3	0.04	0.51
Stillwater [13]	100%	9.5	0.34	0.10	35.1	0.37	0.41	44.5	0.36	0.52	69%	60.4	0.37	0.72
Sudbury [11]	70%	7.7	0.34	0.08	20.3	0.23	0.15	28.0	0.26	0.24	75%	28.4	0.27	0.25
Total Gold				**4.82**			**10.66**			**15.48**				**15.70**
Silver														
Aljustrel [19]	100%	6.1	44.5	8.7	18.2	43.0	25.2	24.3	43.4	33.9	26%	35.5	44.5	50.7
Antamina [10,11,18]	33.75%													
Copper		66.7	8.1	17.4	64.0	9.4	19.3	130.6	8.7	36.7	75%	53.7	7.9	13.7
Copper-Zinc		16.9	18.1	9.8	38.1	19.2	23.5	55.0	18.8	33.3	75%	22.6	17.0	12.4
Blackwater [11,27]	50%	165.2	5.8	30.7	4.7	5.8	0.9	169.9	5.8	31.6	61%	166.5	5.8	31.0
Constancia	100%	485.6	2.7	42.9	62.1	2.2	4.5	547.7	2.7	47.3	70%	547.7	2.7	47.3
Copper World Complex [21]	100%	319.4	5.7	58.3	65.7	4.3	9.1	385.1	5.4	67.4	76%	385.1	5.4	67.4
Cozamin [11,20]	50%													
Copper		-	-	-	3.9	42.9	5.4	3.9	42.9	5.4	86%	3.9	42.9	5.4
Zinc		-	-	-	0.5	50.9	0.9	0.5	50.9	0.9	60%	0.5	50.9	0.9
DeLamar Royalty [37]	1.5%	0.2	23.3	0.1	1.2	16.5	0.6	1.4	17.3	0.8	37%	1.4	17.3	0.8
El Domo [11,29]	75%	2.4	41.4	3.1	2.5	49.7	4.0	4.9	45.7	7.1	63%	-	-	-
Kudz Ze Kayah [11,34]	7.21%	-	-	-	1.1	137.5	4.8	1.1	137.5	4.8	86%	1.1	137.5	4.8
Kutcho [12]	100%	6.8	24.5	5.4	10.6	30.1	10.2	17.4	27.9	15.6	46%	17.4	27.9	15.6
Los Filos [11,40]	100%	13.0	4.2	1.8	57.8	6.0	11.1	70.7	5.6	12.8	10%	118.2	6.7	25.6
Marmato [11,15]	100%	2.1	16.4	1.1	27.6	5.3	4.7	29.7	6.1	5.8	34%	30.2	6.1	5.9
Mineral Park	100%	93.2	2.4	7.3	95.0	2.4	7.3	188.3	2.4	14.6	61%	183.7	2.5	14.6
Neves-Corvo	100%													
Copper		2.7	31.9	2.7	17.4	31.6	17.7	20.1	31.6	20.5	24%	21.2	33.0	22.5
Zinc		4.1	67.4	8.8	14.6	60.7	28.6	18.7	62.2	37.4	30%	21.6	63.2	43.8
Peñasquito [10]	25%	24.6	34.2	27.1	39.5	28.5	36.2	64.2	30.7	63.3	82%	72.8	33.4	78.2
San Dimas [14]	25%	0.5	264.6	4.2	0.4	254.0	3.4	0.9	259.7	7.6	94%	0.9	259.7	7.6
Zinkgruvan	100%													
Zinc		3.9	65.0	8.2	7.4	83.0	19.6	11.3	76.7	27.8	83%	11.0	73.6	26.1
Copper		1.4	32.7	1.4	0.2	35.2	0.2	1.6	33.1	1.7	70%	1.4	35.0	1.6
Total Silver				**239.0**			**237.3**			**476.3**				**475.7**
Palladium														
Platreef [11,35]	5.25%	-	-	-	5.7	1.9	0.35	5.7	1.9	0.35	87%	5.5	2.0	0.35
Stillwater [11,13]	4.5%	0.3	10.2	0.10	1.1	10.4	0.38	1.4	10.3	0.48	90%	1.6	10.6	0.55
Total Palladium				**0.10**			**0.73**			**0.83**				**0.90**
Platinum														
Marathon [11,28]	22%	25.3	0.2	0.16	2.8	0.1	0.01	28.1	0.2	0.18	76%	28.1	0.2	0.18
Platreef [11,35]	5.25%	-	0.0	-	5.7	1.9	0.34	5.7	1.9	0.34	87%	5.5	1.9	0.34
Total Platinum				**0.16**			**0.35**			**0.52**				**0.52**
Cobalt														
Voisey's Bay [11,22]	42.4%	5.9	0.10	13.6	6.5	0.12	17.0	12.4	0.11	30.6	84%	13.2	0.11	32.3
Total Cobalt				**13.6**			**17.0**			**30.6**				**32.3**

Mineral Resources Attributable to Wheaton Precious Metals[1,2,3,4,5,9,41]

December 31, 2024 [6]

		Measured			Indicated			Measured & Indicated			Inferred		
	Interest	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs	Tonnage Mt	Grade g/t / %	Contained Moz / Mlbs
Gold													
Black Pine Royalty [32]	0.5%	-	-	-	0.5	0.32	0.01	0.5	0.32	0.01	0.5	0.23	0.004
Blackwater [11,27]	8%	4.1	0.35	0.05	6.4	0.49	0.10	10.5	0.44	0.15	0.7	0.45	0.01
Brewery Creek Royalty [24]	2%	0.3	1.06	0.01	0.5	1.02	0.02	0.8	1.03	0.03	1.0	0.88	0.03
Cangrejos [11,31]	6.6%	-	-	-	20.6	0.38	0.25	20.6	0.38	0.25	13.0	0.39	0.16
Constancia	50%	39.2	0.04	0.05	46.6	0.04	0.06	85.8	0.04	0.11	18.5	0.07	0.04
Copper World Complex [21]	100%	424.0	0.02	0.30	191.0	0.02	0.10	615.0	0.02	0.40	192.0	0.01	0.08
Cotabambas [12,23]	25%	-	-	-	126.8	0.20	0.82	126.8	0.20	0.82	105.9	0.17	0.57
Curraghinalt [11,33]	3.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	12.24	0.07
DeLamar Royalty [37]	1.5%	0.1	0.27	0.001	1.0	0.21	0.01	1.0	0.21	0.01	0.4	0.25	0.00
El Domo [11,29]	50%	-	-	-	1.2	1.63	0.06	1.2	1.63	0.06	0.4	1.62	0.02
Fenix [11,26]	22%	2.4	0.34	0.03	8.5	0.34	0.09	10.9	0.34	0.12	3.2	0.33	0.03
Goose [11,30]	2.78%	0.0	4.94	0.004	0.1	5.18	0.01	0.1	5.13	0.02	0.1	6.64	0.03
Koné [11,38]	19.5%	-	-	-	3.5	0.40	0.05	3.5	0.40	0.05	1.4	0.50	0.02
Kudz Ze Kayah [11,34]	7.27%	-	-	-	0.2	1.64	0.01	0.2	1.64	0.01	0.0	1.18	0.00
Kurmuk [11,39]	6.7%	0.2	1.30	0.01	0.5	1.35	0.02	0.6	1.34	0.03	0.4	1.62	0.02
Kutcho [12]	100%	0.41	0.20	0.003	5.0	0.38	0.06	5.4	0.37	0.06	12.9	0.25	0.10
Marathon [11,28]	100%	30.2	0.07	0.06	39.6	0.06	0.08	69.8	0.06	0.14	19.1	0.04	0.03
Marmato [11,15]	10.5%	0.1	5.04	0.01	1.7	2.28	0.13	1.8	2.40	0.14	1.9	2.43	0.15
Metates Royalty [17]	0.5%	0.2	0.86	0.004	4.5	0.56	0.08	4.6	0.57	0.08	0.7	0.47	0.01
Mt Todd Royalty [11,36]	1%	0.0	1.15	0.0001	0.1	1.50	0.01	0.1	1.49	0.01	0.4	0.77	0.01
Platreef [11,35]	62.5%	-	-	-	7.7	0.26	0.07	7.7	0.26	0.07	15.8	0.26	0.13
Salobo [10]	75%	16.8	0.17	0.09	396.8	0.24	3.01	413.6	0.23	3.10	204.0	0.29	1.87
San Dimas [14]	25%	0.2	5.94	0.03	0.1	2.24	0.01	0.3	4.20	0.04	1.0	3.67	0.117
Santo Domingo [11,25]	100%	2.0	0.02	0.001	72.3	0.03	0.07	74.3	0.03	0.07	154.1	0.03	0.13
Stillwater [13]	100%	16.3	0.37	0.20	18.8	0.35	0.21	35.1	0.36	0.40	91.2	0.39	1.14
Sudbury [11]	70%	4.0	0.70	0.09	4.3	0.23	0.03	8.2	0.45	0.12	1.1	0.40	0.014
Toroparu [12,16]	10%	4.2	1.45	0.20	7.3	1.46	0.34	11.5	1.45	0.54	2.1	1.71	0.117
Total Gold				**1.13**			**5.69**			**6.82**			**4.92**
Silver													
Aljustrel [19]	100%	16.6	46.4	24.7	18.5	41.8	24.9	35.1	44.0	49.6	26.8	42.4	36.4
Antamina [10,11,18]	33.75%												
Copper		29.0	6.5	6.1	50.6	8.6	14.0	79.7	7.8	20.1	206.8	9.1	60.7
Copper-Zinc		6.1	25.9	5.1	19.9	17.5	11.2	26.0	19.5	16.3	82.8	15.6	41.4
Blackwater [11,27]	50%	33.7	4.7	5.1	52.9	8.7	14.8	86.6	7.1	19.9	5.6	12.8	2.3
Constancia	100%	78.4	2.2	5.5	93.1	2.0	5.9	171.5	2.1	11.5	36.9	3.6	4.3
Copper World Complex [21]	100%	424.0	4.1	55.9	191.0	3.5	21.5	615.0	3.9	77.4	192.0	3.1	19.1
Cotabambas [12,23]	100%	-	-	-	507.3	2.4	39.5	507.3	2.4	39.5	423.6	2.5	34.5
Cozamin [11,20]	50%												
Copper		0.2	53.8	0.3	3.3	40.7	4.3	3.5	41.4	4.6	2.2	41.8	3.0
Zinc		-	-	-	1.4	36.5	1.7	1.4	36.5	1.7	1.7	33.8	1.8
DeLamar Royalty [37]	1.5%	0.1	12.9	0.0	1.0	10.0	0.3	1.0	10.2	0.3	0.4	8.4	0.1
El Domo [11,29]	75%	-	-	-	1.8	38.4	2.2	1.8	38.4	2.2	0.7	31.6	0.7
Kudz Ze Kayah [11,34]	7.21%	-	-	-	0.2	186.4	1.4	0.2	186.4	1.4	0.0	143.4	0.2
Kutcho [12]	100%	0.4	28.0	0.4	5.0	25.7	4.1	5.4	25.9	4.5	12.9	20.0	8.3
Loma de La Plata	12.5%	-	-	-	3.6	169.0	19.8	3.6	169.0	19.8	0.2	76.0	0.4
Marmato [11,15]	100%	0.7	25.3	0.6	16.3	6.0	3.1	17.0	6.8	3.7	17.8	3.2	1.8
Metates Royalty [17]	0.5%	0.2	18.2	0.1	4.5	14.2	2.0	4.6	14.3	2.1	0.7	13.2	0.3
Mineral Park	100%	45.0	2.0	2.8	377.3	2.1	25.0	422.3	2.0	27.8	382.7	1.2	14.8
Neves-Corvo	100%												
Copper		5.1	48.6	7.9	30.1	48.9	47.3	35.2	48.8	55.3	21.1	25.3	17.2
Zinc		9.6	61.7	19.1	35.0	57.6	64.9	44.7	58.5	84.0	4.0	56.8	7.3
Peñasquito [10]	25%	12.1	27.2	10.5	40.8	24.8	32.6	52.8	25.4	43.1	5.3	25.4	4.3
Pascua-Lama	25%	10.7	57.2	19.7	97.9	52.2	164.4	108.6	52.7	184.1	3.8	17.8	2.2
San Dimas [14]	25%	0.2	446.2	2.4	0.1	193.0	0.9	0.3	327.1	3.3	1.0	306.3	9.7
Stratoni	100%	-	-	-	1.4	151.7	6.8	1.4	151.7	6.8	1.8	166.5	9.7
Toroparu [12,16]	50%	21.2	1.8	1.2	36.3	1.2	1.4	57.5	1.4	2.7	10.6	0.8	0.3
Zinkgruvan	100%												
Zinc		3.6	88.1	10.3	3.8	68.9	8.4	7.4	78.3	18.7	14.5	100.0	46.8
Copper		0.9	33.7	1.0	0.3	37.5	0.3	1.2	34.6	1.3	0.2	30.0	0.2
Total Silver				**178.7**			**522.7**			**701.4**			**327.8**
Palladium													
Platreef [11,35]	5.25%	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.5	1.5	0.02
Stillwater [11,13]	4.5%	0.2	11.0	0.06	0.2	9.6	0.06	0.4	10.3	0.12	0.9	10.9	0.32
Total Palladium				**0.06**			**0.07**			**0.13**			**0.34**
Platinum													
Marathon [11,28]	22.0%	7.1	0.17	0.04	9.4	0.1	0.04	16.5	0.1	0.08	4.3	0.1	0.01
Platreef [11,35]	5.25%	-	0.0	-	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.3	1.5	0.01	0.5	1.4	0.02
Total Platinum				**0.04**			**0.05**			**0.09**			**0.04**
Cobalt													
Voisey's Bay [11,22]	42.4%	0.5	0.06	0.6	0.4	0.07	0.6	0.9	0.06	1.2	2.8	0.12	7.4
Total Cobalt				**0.6**			**0.6**			**1.2**			**7.4**

Notes on Mineral Reserves & Mineral Resources:

1. All Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources have been estimated in accordance with the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), or the 2012 Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
2. Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported above in millions of metric tonnes ("Mt"), grams per metric tonne ("g/t") for gold, silver, palladium and platinum, percent ("%") for cobalt, millions of ounces ("Moz") for gold, silver, palladium and platinum and millions of pounds ("Mlbs") for cobalt.
3. Qualified persons ("QPs"), as defined by the NI 43-101, for the technical information contained in this document (including the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates) are:
    a. Neil Burns, M.Sc., P.Geo. (Vice President, Technical Services); and
    b. Ryan Ulansky, M.A.Sc., P.Eng. (Vice President, Engineering),

    both employees of the Company (the "Company's QPs").
4. The Mineral Resources reported in the above tables are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. The Aljustrel mines, Blackwater project, Cangrejos project, Cozamin mine, Curipamba project, Curraghinalt project, Fenix project, Goose project, Kudz Ze Kayah project, Kutcho project, Marathon project, Neves-Corvo mine, Platreef project, San Dimas mine, Santo Domingo project and Zinkgruvan mine report Mineral Resources inclusive of Mineral Reserves. The Company's QPs have made the exclusive Mineral Resource estimates for these mines based on average mine recoveries and dilution.
5. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. Other than as detailed below, Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported as of December 31, 2024 based on information available to the Company as of the date of this document, and therefore will not reflect updates, if any, after such date.
    a. Mineral Resources for Aljustrel's Feitais, Moinho and São João mines are reported as of December 31, 2023, and the Estação project as of September 2022. Mineral Reserves for Feitais, Moinho and Estação are reported as of December 31, 2023.
    b. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Black Pine project are reported as of June 1, 2024
    c. Mineral Resources for the Blackwater project are reported as of May 5, 2020 and Mineral Reserves as of September 10, 2021.
    d. Mineral Resources for the Brewery Creek project are reported as of May 31, 2020.
    e. Mineral Resources for the Cangrejos project are reported as of January 30, 2023 and Mineral Reserves as of March 30, 2023.
    f. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Copper World Complex project are reported as of July 1, 2023.
    g. Mineral Resources for the Cotabambas project are reported as of November 20, 2023.
    h. Mineral Resources for the Curipamba project are reported as of October 26, 2021 and Mineral Reserves as of October 22, 2021.
    i. Mineral Resources for the Curraghinalt project are reported as of May 10, 2018 and Mineral Reserves as of February 25, 2022.
    j. Mineral Resources for the DeLamar project are reported as of August 25, 2023 and Mineral Reserves as of January 24, 2022.
    k. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Fenix project are reported as of October 16, 2023.
    l. Mineral Resources for the Goose project are reported as of December 31, 2020 and Mineral Reserves as of January 15, 2021.
    m. Mineral Resources for the Koné project are reported as of December 19, 2023 and Mineral Reserves as of January 15, 2024.
    n. Mineral Resources for the Kudz Ze Kayah project are reported as of May 31, 2017 and Mineral Reserves as of June 30, 2019.
    o. Mineral Resources for the Kutcho project are reported as of July 30, 2021 and Mineral Reserves are reported as of November 8, 2021.
    p. Mineral Resources for the Loma de La Plata project are reported as of May 20, 2009.
    q. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Los Filos mine are reported as of June 30, 2022.
    r. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Marathon project are reported as of December 31, 2022.
    s. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Marmato mine are reported as of June 30, 2022.
    t. Mineral Resources for the Metates royalty are reported as of January 28, 2023.
    u. Mineral Resources for the Mineral Park project are reported as of January 31, 2025 and Mineral Reserves as of February 10, 2025.
    v. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Platreef project are reported as of February 15, 2025.
    w. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Santo Domingo project are reported as of March 31, 2024.
    x. Mineral Resources for the Stratoni mine are reported as of September 30, 2024.
    y. Mineral Resources for the Toroparu project are reported as of February 10, 2023.
7. Process recoveries are the Company's estimated average percentage of gold, silver, palladium, platinum, or cobalt in a saleable product (doré or concentrate) recovered from mined ore at the applicable site process plants.
8. Mineral Reserves are estimated using appropriate process and mine recovery rates, dilution, operating costs and the following commodity prices:
    a. Aljustrel mine – 2.5% zinc cut-off for the Feitais and Moinho mines and the Estação project.
    b. Antamina mine - $6,000 per hour of mill operation cut-off assuming $3.54 per pound copper, $1.15 per pound zinc, $11.10 per pound molybdenum and $21.46 per ounce silver.
    c. Black Pine – 0.1 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,650 per ounce gold.
    d. Blackwater project – NSR cut-off of Cdn$13.00 per tonne assuming $1,400 per ounce gold and $15.00 per ounce silver.
    e. Cangrejos project - declining NSR cut-offs of between $23.00 and $7.76 per tonne assuming $1,500 per ounce gold, $3.00 per pound copper and $18.00 per ounce silver.
    f. Constancia mine – NSR cut-off of $6.40 per tonne for Constancia and $7.30 per tonne for Pampacancha assuming $1,700 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $4.00 per pound copper and $12.00 per pound molybdenum.
    g. Copper World Complex project – $3.75 per pound copper, $12.00 per pound molybdenum, $22.00 per ounce silver and $1,650 per ounce gold.
    h. Cozamin mine - NSR cut-off of $60.54 per tonne for long-hole and $65.55 per tonne for cut and fill assuming $3.55 per pound copper, $20.00 per ounce silver, $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.
    i. Curraghinalt project - 3.0 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,200 per ounce gold.
    j. Curipamba project - NSR cut-off of $32.99 per tonne assuming $1,630 per ounce gold, $21.00 per ounce silver, $3.31 per pound copper,

$0.92 per pound lead and $1.16 per pound zinc.

k. DeLamar project – NSR cut-offs of $3.55 and $3.65 per tonne for Florida Mountain and DeLamar oxide leach and $4.20 and $4.65 per tonne for Florida Mountain and DeLamar mixed leach, all assuming $1,650 per ounce gold and $21.00 per ounce silver.

l. Fenix project – 0.235 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1.650 per ounce gold.

m. Goose project:

i. Umwelt – 1.72 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 3.9 grams per tonne for underground.

ii. Llama – 1.74 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 4.1 grams per tonne for underground.

iii. Goose Main – 1.70 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 4.1 grams per tonne for underground.

iv. Echo – 1.60 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 3.5 grams per tonne for underground.

n. Koné project - gold grade cut-offs ranging from 0.19 to 0.49 grams per tonne assuming $1,550 per ounce gold.

o. Kudz Ze Kayah project - NSR cut-off of Cdn$29.30 per tonne for open pit and Cdn$173.23 per tonne for underground assuming $1,310 per ounce gold, $18.42 per ounce silver, $3.08 per pound copper, $0.94 per pound lead and $1.10 per pound zinc.

p. Kurmuk project - gold grade cut-offs ranging from 0.30 to 0.45 grams per tonne assuming $1,500 per ounce gold.

q. Kutcho project – NSR cut-offs of Cdn$38.40 per tonne for oxide ore and Cdn$55.00 per tonne for sulfide for the open pit and Cdn$129.45 per tonne for the underground assuming $3.50 per pound copper, $1.15 per pound zinc, $20.00 per ounce silver and $1,600 per ounce gold.

r. Los Filos mine – Variable breakeven cut-offs for the open pits depending on process destination and metallurgical recoveries and NSR cut-offs of $65.80 - $96.60 per tonne for the underground mines, assuming $1,450 per ounce gold and $18.00 per ounce silver.

s. Marathon project - NSR cut-off of Cdn$16.00 per tonne assuming $1,500 per ounce palladium, $1,000 per ounce platinum, $3.50 per pound copper, $1,600 per ounce gold and $20.00 per ounce silver.

t. Marmato mine – 2.05 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Upper Mine and 1.62 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Lower Mine, all assuming $1,500 per ounce gold.

u. Mineral Park project - NSR cut-off of $10.47 per tonne assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $19.00 per pound molybdenum and $21.50 per ounce silver.

v. Mt Todd project – 0.35 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Batman deposit and zero cut-off for the Heap Leach, assuming $1,600 per ounce gold.

w. Neves-Corvo mine – NSR cut-offs ranging from EUR 60 to 80 per tonne depending on area and mining method for both the copper and zinc Mineral Reserves assuming $3.85 per pound copper, $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

x. Peñasquito mine - $1,700 per ounce gold, $20.00 per ounce silver, $0.90 per pound lead and $1.20 per pound zinc.

y. Platreef project - declining NSR cut-offs of between $155 and $80 per tonne assuming $1,600 per ounce platinum, $815 per ounce palladium, $1,300 per ounce gold, $1,500 per ounce rhodium, $8.90 per pound nickel and $3.00 per pound copper.

z. Salobo mine – 0.25% copper equivalent cut-off assuming $1,525 per ounce gold and $3.52 per pound copper.

aa. San Dimas mine – $1,850 per ounce gold and $22.50 per ounce silver.

bb. Santo Domingo project – NSR cut-off of $9.77 per tonne assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $1,400 per ounce gold and $69 to $115 per tonne iron.

cc. Stillwater mines - combined platinum and palladium cut-off of 11.1 grams per tonne for Stillwater and 8.8 grams per tonne for East Boulder assuming $1,172 per ounce 2E PGM prices.

dd. Sudbury mines - $1,450 per ounce gold, $8.16 per pound nickel, $3.40 per pound copper, $1,200 per ounce platinum, $1,400 per ounce palladium and $22.68 per pound cobalt.

ee. Voisey's Bay mines – NSR cut-offs of Cdn$28.35 per tonne for Discovery Hill Open Pit, Cdn$230 to $250 per tonne for Reid Brook and Cdn$210 to $250 per tonne for Eastern Deeps all assuming $3.40 per pound copper, $8.16 per pound nickel and $22.68 per pound cobalt.

ff. Zinkgruvan mine – NSR cut-offs ranging from SEK 1,100 to 1,350 per tonne depending on area and mining method for both the zinc and lead Mineral Reserves and SEK 1,120 per tonne for the copper Mineral Reserves assuming $3.85 per pound copper and $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

9. Mineral Resources are estimated using appropriate recovery rates and the following commodity prices:

a. Aljustrel mine – 2.5% zinc cut-off for Feitais, Moinho and St João mines and the Estação project.

b. Antamina mine - $6,000 per hour of mill operation cut-off for the open pit and $53.80 per tonne NSR cut-off for the undergound, both assuming $3.50 per pound copper, $1.25 per pound zinc, $13.30 per pound molybdenum and $24.63 per ounce silver.

c. Black Pine – 0.1 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $2,000 per ounce gold.

d. Blackwater project – 0.2 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off assuming $1,400 per ounce gold and $15.00 per ounce silver.

e. Brewery Creek project – 0.37 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,500 per ounce gold.

f. Cangrejos project - 0.25 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off assuming $1,600 per ounce gold, $3.50 per pound copper, $11.00 per pound molybdenum and $21.00 per ounce silver.

g. Constancia mine – NSR cut-off of $6.40 per tonne for open pit and 0.65% copper cut-off for underground, both assuming $1,700 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $4.00 per pound copper and $12.00 per pound molybdenum.

h. Copper World Complex project – 0.1% copper cut-off and an oxidation ratio of lower than 50%, assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $12.00 per pound molybdenum, $22.00 per ounce silver, and $1,650 per ounce gold.

i. Cotabambas project – 0.15% copper equivalent cut-off assuming $1,850 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $4.25 per pound copper and $20.00 per pound molybdenum.

j. Cozamin mine – NSR cut-off of $59.00 per tonne assuming $3.75 per pound copper, $22.00 per ounce silver, $1.00 per pound lead and $1.35 per pound zinc.

k. Curraghinalt project – 5.0 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,200 per ounce gold.

l. Curipamba project - NSR cut-off of $29.00 per tonne for the open pit and $105 per tonne for the underground assuming $1,800 per ounce gold, $24.00 per ounce silver, $4.00 per pound copper, $1.05 per pound lead and $1.30 per pound zinc.

m. DeLamar project – 0.17 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off for oxide leach and mixed leach and 0.1 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off for stockpile, all assuming $1,800 per ounce gold and $21.00 per ounce silver

n. Fenix project – 0.15 grams per tonne gold cut-off assuming $1,800 per ounce gold.

o. Goose project - 1.4 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 3.0 grams per tonne for underground for all deposits, assuming a gold price of $1,550 per ounce.

p. Koné project - 0.2 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Koné deposit and 0.5 grams per tonne for the Gbongogo deposit, both assuming a gold price of $1,800 per ounce.

q. Kudz Ze Kayah project – NSR cut-off of Cdn$25 per tonne for open pit and Cdn$95 per tonne for underground assuming $1,300 per ounce gold, $20.00 per ounce silver, $3.50 per pound copper, $1.05 per pound lead and $1.50 per pound zinc.

r. Kurmuk project - gold grade cut-off of 0.5 grams per tonne assuming a gold price of $1,800 per ounce.

s. Kutcho project – 0.45% copper equivalent cut-off for the Main open pit and underground copper equivalent cut-offs of 1.05%, 0.95% and 1.05% for Main, Esso and Sumac respectively, all assuming $3.50 per pound copper, $1.15 per pound zinc, $20.00 per ounce silver and $1,600 per ounce gold.

t. Loma de La Plata project – 50 grams per tonne silver equivalent cut-off assuming $12.50 per ounce silver and $0.50 per pound lead.

u. Marathon project – NSR cut-off of Cdn$15.00 per tonne for the Marathon project assuming $1,800 per ounce palladium, $1,000 per ounce platinum, $3.50 per pound copper, $1,600 per ounce gold and $20.00 per ounce silver. NSR cut-off of Cdn$13.00 per tonne for the Sally and Geordie projects assuming $1,600 per ounce palladium, $900 per ounce platinum, $3.00 per pound copper, $1,500 per ounce gold and $18.00 per ounce silver.

v. Marmato mine – 1.8 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Upper Mine and 1.3 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Lower Mine, all assuming $1,700 per ounce gold.

w. Metates royalty – 0.26 grams per tonne gold equivalent cut-off assuming $1,600 per ounce gold and $20.00 per ounce silver.

x. Mineral Park project – NSR cut-off of $8.82 per tonne assuming $4.25 per pound copper, $21.00 per pound molybdenum and $27.00 per ounce silver.

y. Mt Todd project – 0.4 grams per tonne gold cut-off for the Batman and Quigleys deposits and zero cut-off for Heap Leach, assuming $1,300 per ounce gold.

z. Neves-Corvo mine – 1.0% copper cut-off for the copper Mineral Resource and 4.5% zinc cut-off for the zinc Mineral Resource.

aa. Pascua-Lama project – $1,700 per ounce gold, $21.00 per ounce silver and $3.75 per pound copper.

bb. Peñasquito mine - $2,000 per ounce gold, $23.00 per ounce silver, $1.00 per pound lead and $1.30 per pound zinc.

cc. Platreef project - 2.0 grams per tonne 3PE + Au (platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold) cut-off assuming $1,200 per ounce platinum, $1,130 per ounce palladium, $2,170 per ounce gold, $5,000 per ounce rhodium, $8.50 per pound nickel and $4.25 per pound copper.

dd. Salobo mine – 0.25% copper equivalent cut-off assuming $1,525 per ounce gold and $4.09 per pound copper.

ee. San Dimas mine – 215 grams per tonne silver equivalent cut-off assuming $2,000 per ounce gold and $24.50 per ounce silver.

ff. Santo Domingo project – NSR cut-off of $9.85 per tonne assuming $4.10 per pound copper, $1,600 per ounce gold and $95 to $140 per tonne iron.

gg. Stillwater mines – combined platinum and palladium cut-off of 9.7 grams per tonne for Stillwater and 7.2 grams per tonne for East Boulder assuming $1,350 per ounce 2E PGM prices.

hh. Stratoni mine – NSR cut-off of $200 per tonne assuming $2.75 per pound copper, $0.91 per pound lead, $1.04 per pound zinc and $17.00 per ounce silver.

ii. Sudbury mines - $1,000 to $1,950 per ounce gold, $6.07 to $8.53 per pound nickel, $2.77 to $4.31 per pound copper, $1,124 to $1,350 per ounce platinum, $925 to $1,450 per ounce palladium and $20.41 to $25.54 per pound cobalt.

jj. Toroparu project – 0.50 grams per tonne gold cut-off for open pit and 1.5 grams per tonne for underground assuming $1,650 per ounce gold.

kk. Voisey's Bay mines – NSR cut-off of Cdn$28.35 per tonne for Discovery Hill Open Pit and Cdn$230 to $250 per tonne for Reid Brook and Cdn$210 to $250 per tonne for Discovery Hill Underground, all assuming $3.40 per pound copper, $8.16 per pound nickel and $22.68 per pound cobalt.

ll. Zinkgruvan mine – NSR cut-offs ranging from SEK 900 to 1,150 per tonne depending on area and mining method for the zinc Mineral Resources and NSR cut-off of SEK 900 per tonne for the copper Mineral Resources assuming $4.43 per pound copper and $0.90 per pound lead and $1.15 per pound zinc.

10. The scientific and technical information in these tables regarding the Antamina, Peñasquito and Salobo mines was sourced by the Company from the following filed documents:

    a. Antamina – Teck Resources Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR on February 19, 2025.

    b. Peñasquito – Newmont's December 31, 2024 Resources and Reserves press release dated February 20, 2025 and

    c. Salobo – Vale has filed a technical report summary for the Salobo Mine, which is available on Edgar at https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/0000917851/000110465922040322/tm2210823d1_6k.htm.

    The Company QP's have approved this partner disclosed scientific and technical information in respect of the Company's Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the Antamina mine, Peñasquito mine and Salobo mine.

11. The Company's attributable Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for the Antamina silver interest, Cozamin silver interest, Los Filos silver interest, Marmato gold and silver interests, Santo Domingo gold interest, Blackwater gold and silver interests, Marathon gold and platinum interests, Sudbury gold interest, Fenix gold interest, Goose gold interest, Curipamba gold and silver interests, Stillwater palladium interest, Cangrejos gold interest, Curraghinalt gold interest, Kudz Ze Kayah gold and silver interests, Platreef gold, palladium and platinum interests, Mt Todd royalty, Koné gold interest, Kurmuk gold interest and Voisey's Bay cobalt interest have been constrained to the production expected for the various contracts.

12. The Company has the option in the Early Deposit agreements, to terminate the agreement following the delivery of a feasibility study or if feasibility study has not been delivered within a required time frame.

13. The Stillwater PMPA provides that effective July 1, 2018, Sibanye-Stillwater will deliver 100% of the gold production for the life of the mines and 4.5% of palladium production until 375,000 ounces are delivered, 2.25% of palladium production until a further 175,000 ounces are delivered and

1.0% of the palladium production thereafter for the life of the mines. Attributable palladium Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources have been calculated based upon the 4.5% / 2.25% / 1.0% production entitlements.

The Stillwater mine has been in operation since 1986 and the East Boulder mine since 2002. Individual grades for platinum, palladium, gold and rhodium are estimated using ratios applied to the combined platinum plus palladium grades based upon average historic production results provided to the Company as of the date of this document. As such, the Attributable Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve palladium and gold grades for the Stillwater mines have been estimated using the following ratios:

a. Stillwater mine: Pd = (Pt + Pd) / (1/3.51 + 1) and Au = (Pd + Pt) x 0.0238

b. East Boulder mine: Pd = (Pt + Pd) / (1/3.60 + 1) and Au = (Pd + Pt) x 0.0323

14. Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1 from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the "70" shall be revised to "50" or "90", as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the "70" shall be reinstated.

15. The Marmato PMPA provides that Aris Gold Corp will deliver 10.5% of the gold production until 310,000 ounces are delivered and 5.25% of gold production thereafter, as well as 100% of the silver production until 2.15 million ounces are delivered and 50% of silver production thereafter. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 10.5% / 5.25% basis for gold and 100% / 50% basis for silver.

16. Under the Company's Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the Company will be entitled to purchase 10% of the gold production and 50% of the silver production from the Toroparu project for the life of mine.

17. The Company's Metates Royalty entitles the Company to a 0.5% net smelter return royalty.

18. The Antamina PMPA provides that Glencore will deliver silver equal to 33.75% of the silver production until 140 million ounces are delivered and 22.5% of silver production thereafter. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 33.75% / 22.5% basis.

19. The Company only has the rights to silver contained in concentrates containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine.

20. The new Cozamin PMPA provides that Capstone will deliver silver equal to 50% of the silver production until 10 million ounces are delivered and 33% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 50% / 33% basis.

21. The Copper World Complex Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves do not include the Leach material.

22. The Voisey's Bay PMPA provides that Vale will deliver 42.4% of the cobalt production until 31 million pounds are delivered to the Company and 21.2% of cobalt production thereafter, for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 42.4% / 21.2% basis.

23. Under the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement, the Company will be entitled to purchase 100% of the silver production and 25% of the gold production from the Cotabambas project until 90 million silver equivalent ounces have been delivered, at which point the stream will drop to 66.67% of silver production and 16.67% of gold production for the life of mine.

24. Under the Brewery Creek Royalty, the Company will be entitled to a 2.0% net smelter return royalty for the first 600,000 ounces of gold produced from the Brewery Creek project, above which the NSR will increase to 2.75%. Victoria Gold has the right to repurchase 0.625% of the increased NSR by paying the Company Cdn$2.0 million. Attributable resources have been calculated on the 2.0% / 2.75% basis.

25. The Santo Domingo PMPA provides that Capstone will deliver gold equal to 100% of the gold production until 285,000 ounces are delivered and 67% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 100% / 67% basis.

26. The Fenix PMPA provides that Rio2 will deliver gold equal to 22% of the gold production until 130,625 ounces are delivered, then 6% of the gold production until 185,000 ounces are delivered, then 4% of the gold production until 235,000 ounces are delivered and 3.5% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on this 22% / 6% / 4% / 3.5% basis.

27. The Blackwater Silver and Blackwater Gold PMPAs provide that Artemis will deliver respectively silver and gold equal to (i) 50% of the payable silver production until 17.8 million ounces are delivered and 33% thereafter for the life of the mine, and (ii) 8% of the payable gold production until 464,000 ounces are delivered and 4% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 50% / 33% basis for silver and 8% / 4% basis for gold.

28. The Marathon PMPA provides that Gen Mining will deliver 100% of the gold production until 150,000 ounces are delivered and 67% thereafter for the life of the mine and 22% of the platinum production until 120,000 ounces are delivered and 15% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 100% / 67% basis for gold and 22% / 15% basis for platinum.

29. The Curipamba PMPA provides that Adventus will deliver silver and gold equal to 75% of the silver production until 4.6 million ounces are delivered and 50% thereafter for the life of the mine and 50% of the gold production until 150,000 ounces are delivered and 33% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 75% / 50% basis for silver and 50% / 33% basis for gold.

30. In connection with Sabina's exercise of its option to repurchase 33% of the Goose gold stream on a change in control, the gold delivery obligations under the Goose PMPA with Sabina, a subsidiary of B2Gold, were reduced so that Sabina will deliver gold equal to 2.78% of the gold production until 87,100 ounces are delivered, then 1.44% until 134,000 ounces are delivered and 1.0% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 2.78% / 1.44% / 1.0% basis.

31. The Cangrejos PMPA provides that Lumina will deliver gold equal to 6.6% of the gold production until 0.7 million ounces are delivered and 4.4% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 6.6% / 4.4% basis.

32. The Black Pine Royalty provides that the Company will be entitled to a 0.5% net smelter return. Attributable resources have been calculated on the 0.5% basis.

33. The Curraghinalt PMPA provides that Dalradian will deliver gold equal to 3.05% of the payable gold production until 125,000 ounces of gold are delivered and 1.5% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable gold reserves and resources have been calculated on the 3.05% / 1.5% basis.

34. The Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA provides that BMC will deliver gold and silver equal to 7.375% of the metal contained in concentrates until 24,338 ounces of gold and 3,193,375 ounces of silver are delivered, then 6.125% until 28,000 ounces of gold and 3,680,803 ounces of silver are delivered, then 5.5% until 42,861 ounces of gold and 5,624,613 ounces of silver are delivered and 6.75% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable gold and silver reserves and resources have been calculated on the 7.375% / 6.125% / 5.5% / 6.75% basis.

35. The Platreef Gold PMPA provides that Ivanhoe will deliver gold equal to 62.5% of the payable gold production until 218,750 ounces of gold are delivered and 50% until 428,300 ounces of gold are delivered, then 3.125% thereafter for a tail period which will terminate on certain conditions being met. The Platreef Palladium and Platinum PMPA provides that Ivanhoe will deliver 5.25% of the platinum and palladium until 350,000 ounces are delivered and 3.0% until 485,115 ounces are delivered, then 0.1% for a tail period which will terminate on certain conditions being met. Attributable gold reserves and resources have been calculated on the 62.5% / 50% / 3.125% basis and attributable platinum and palladium on the 5.25% / 3.0% / 0.1% basis.

36. The Mt Todd Royalty provides that the Company will be entitled to 1.0% of gross revenue until 3.47 million ounces of gold are delivered to an offtaker, then 0.667% of gross revenue for the life of the mine. Attributable gold reserves and resources have been calculated on the 1.0% / 0.667% basis.

37. The DeLamar Royalty provides that the Company will be entitled to a 1.5% net smelter return on Oxide and Mixed material. Attributable resources and reserves have been calculated on the 1.5% basis.

38. The Koné PMPA provides that Montage will deliver gold equal to 19.5% of the payable gold production until 400,000 ounces of gold are delivered, then 10.8% until 530,000 ounces are delivered and 5.4% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 19.5% / 10.8% / 5.4% basis.

39. The Kurmuk PMPA provides that Allied will deliver gold equal to 6.7% of the payable gold production until 220,000 ounces of gold are delivered, then 4.8% thereafter for the life of the mine. Attributable reserves and resources have been calculated on the 6.7% / 4.8% basis.

40. The Los Filos PMPA has a 25-year term and is expected to terminate on October 15, 2029. Attributable reserves have been limited to this term and include only heap leach material as detailed in Equinox's October, 2022 technical report for the Los Filos mine.

41. Precious metals and cobalt are by-product metals at all of the Mining Operations, other than gold at the Marmato mine, Toroparu project, Fenix project, Goose project, Blackwater project, Black Pine project, Curraghinalt project, Mt Todd project, DeLamar project, Koné project and Kurmuk project, silver at the Loma de La Plata zone of the Navidad project and palladium at the Stillwater mines and Platreef project, and therefore, the economic cut off applied to the reporting of precious metals and cobalt reserves and resources will be influenced by changes in the commodity prices of other metals at the mines.

Statements made in this section contain forward-looking information. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for material risks, assumptions and important disclosure associated with this information.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The information contained herein contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements, which are all statements other than statements of historical fact, include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the future price of commodities;
- the estimation of future production from Mining Operations (including in the estimation of production, mill throughput, grades, recoveries and exploration potential);
- the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources (including the estimation of reserve conversion rates and the realization of such estimations);
- the commencement, timing and achievement of construction, expansion or improvement projects by Wheaton’s PMPA counterparties at Mining Operations;
- the payment of upfront cash consideration to counterparties under PMPAs, the satisfaction of each party’s obligations in accordance with PMPAs and the receipt by the Company of precious metals and cobalt production or other payments in respect of the applicable Mining Operations under PMPAs or other payments under royalty arrangements;
- the ability of Wheaton’s PMPA counterparties to comply with the terms of a PMPA (including as a result of the business, mining operations and performance of Wheaton’s PMPA counterparties) and the potential impacts of such on Wheaton;
- future payments by the Company in accordance with PMPAs, including any acceleration of payments;
- the costs of future production;
- the estimation of produced but not yet delivered ounces;
- continued listing of the Common Shares on the LSE, NYSE and TSX;
- any statements as to future dividends;
- the ability to fund outstanding commitments and the ability to continue to acquire accretive PMPAs;
- projected increases to Wheaton’s production and cash flow profile;
- projected changes to Wheaton’s production mix;
- the ability of Wheaton’s PMPA counterparties to comply with the terms of any other obligations under agreements with the Company;
- the ability to sell precious metals and cobalt production;
- confidence in the Company’s business structure;
- the Company’s assessment of taxes payable, including taxes payable under the GMT and the impact of the CRA Settlement, and the Company’s ability to pay its taxes;
- possible CRA domestic audits for taxation years subsequent to 2017 and international audits;
- the Company’s assessment of the impact of any tax reassessments;
- the Company’s intention to file future tax returns in a manner consistent with the CRA Settlement;
- the Company’s climate change and environmental commitments; and
- assessments of the impact and resolution of various legal and tax matters, including but not limited to audits.

Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “projects”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, “potential”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Wheaton to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to:

- risks associated with fluctuations in the price of commodities (including Wheaton’s ability to sell its precious metals or cobalt production at acceptable prices or at all);
- risks related to the Mining Operations (including fluctuations in the price of the primary or other commodities mined at such operations, regulatory, political and other risks of the jurisdictions in which the Mining Operations are located, actual results of mining, risks associated with exploration, development, operating, expansion and improvement at the Mining Operations, environmental and economic risks of the Mining Operations, and changes in project parameters as Mining Operations plans continue to be refined);
- absence of control over the Mining Operations and having to rely on the accuracy of the public disclosure and other information Wheaton receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations as the basis for its analyses, forecasts and assessments relating to its own business;
- risks related to the uncertainty in the accuracy of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimation;
- risks related to the satisfaction of each party’s obligations in accordance with the terms of the Company’s PMPAs, including the ability of the companies with which the Company has PMPAs to perform their

obligations under those PMPAs in the event of a material adverse effect on the results of operations, financial condition, cash flows or business of such companies, any acceleration of payments, estimated throughput and exploration potential;
- risks relating to production estimates from Mining Operations, including anticipated timing of the commencement of production by certain Mining Operations;
- Wheaton's interpretation of, or compliance with, or application of, tax laws and regulations or accounting policies and rules, being found to be incorrect, or the tax impact to the Company's business operations being materially different than currently contemplated, or the ability to pay such taxes as and when due;
- any challenge or reassessment by the CRA of the Company's tax filings being successful and the potential negative impact to the Company's previous and future tax filings;
- risks in assessing the impact of the CRA Settlement (including whether there will be any material change in the Company's facts or change in law or jurisprudence);
- risks related to any potential amendments to Canada's transfer pricing rules under the Income Tax Act (Canada) that may result from the Department of Finance's consultation paper released June 6, 2023;
- risks relating to Wheaton's interpretation of, compliance with, or application of the GMT, including Canada's GMTA, and the legislation enacted in Luxembourg, that applies to the income of the Company's subsidiaries for fiscal years beginning on or after December 31, 2023;
- counterparty credit and liquidity risks;
- mine operator and counterparty concentration risks;
- indebtedness and guarantees risks;
- hedging risk;
- competition in the streaming industry risk;
- risks relating to security over underlying assets;
- risks relating to third-party PMPAs;
- risks relating to revenue from royalty interests;
- risks related to Wheaton's acquisition strategy;
- risks relating to third-party rights under PMPAs;
- risks relating to future financings and security issuances;
- risks relating to unknown defects and impairments;
- risks related to governmental regulations;
- risks related to international operations of Wheaton and the Mining Operations;
- risks relating to exploration, development, operating, expansions and improvements at the Mining Operations;
- risks related to environmental regulations;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to obtain and maintain necessary licenses, permits, approvals and rulings;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements;
- lack of suitable supplies, infrastructure and employees to support the Mining Operations;
- risks related to underinsured Mining Operations;
- inability to replace and expand mineral reserves, including anticipated timing of the commencement of production by certain Mining Operations (including increases in production, estimated grades and recoveries);
- uncertainties related to title and indigenous rights with respect to the mineral properties of the Mining Operations;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to obtain adequate financing;
- the ability of the Mining Operations to complete permitting, construction, development and expansion;
- challenges related to global financial conditions;
- risks associated with environmental, social and governance matters;
- risks related to fluctuations in commodity prices of metals produced from the Mining Operations other than precious metals or cobalt;
- risks related to claims and legal proceedings against Wheaton or the Mining Operations;
- risks related to the market price of the Common Shares of Wheaton;
- the ability of Wheaton and the Mining Operations to retain key management employees or procure the services of skilled and experienced personnel;
- risks related to interest rates;
- risks related to the declaration, timing and payment of dividends;
- risks related to access to confidential information regarding Mining Operations;
- risks associated with multiple listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, NYSE and TSX;
- risks associated with a possible suspension of trading of Common Shares;
- equity price risks related to Wheaton's holding of long-term investments in other companies;
- risks relating to activist shareholders;

- risks relating to reputational damage;
- risks relating to expression of views by industry analysts;
- risks related to the impacts of climate change and the transition to alow-carbon economy;
- risks associated with the ability to achieve climate change and environmental commitments at Wheaton and at the Mining Operations;
- risks related to ensuring the security and safety of information systems, including cyber security risks;
- risks relating to generative artificial intelligence;
- risks relating to compliance with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws;
- risks relating to corporate governance and public disclosure compliance;
- risks of significant impacts on Wheaton or the Mining Operations as a result of an epidemic or pandemic;
- risks related to the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting;
- other risks discussed in the section entitled "Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in Wheaton's most recent Annual Information Form available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca, and in Wheaton's Form 40-F and Form 6-Ks, all on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C. and available on EDGAR (the "Disclosure").

Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions management currently believes to be reasonable, including but not limited to:

- that there will be no material adverse change in the market price of commodities;
- that the Mining Operations will continue to operate and the mining projects will be completed in accordance with public statements and achieve their stated production estimates;
- that the mineral reserves and mineral resource estimates from Mining Operations (including reserve conversion rates) are accurate;
- that public disclosure and other information Wheaton receives from the owners and operators of the Mining Operations is accurate and complete;
- that the production estimates from Mining Operations are accurate;
- that each party will satisfy their obligations in accordance with the PMPAs;
- that Wheaton will continue to be able to fund or obtain funding for outstanding commitments;
- that Wheaton will be able to source and obtain accretive PMPAs;
- that the terms and conditions of a PMPA are sufficient to recover liabilities owed to the Company;
- that Wheaton has fully considered the value and impact of any third-party interests in PMPAs;
- that expectations regarding the resolution of legal and tax matters will be achieved (including CRA audits involving the Company);
- that Wheaton has properly considered the application of Canadian tax laws to its structure and operations and that Wheaton will be able to pay taxes when due;
- that Wheaton has filed its tax returns and paid applicable taxes in compliance with Canadian tax laws;
- that Wheaton's application of the CRA Settlement is accurate (including the Company's assessment that there has been no material change in the Company's facts or change in law or jurisprudence);
- that Wheaton's assessment of the tax exposure and impact on the Company and its subsidiaries of the GMT is accurate;
- that the trading of the Common Shares will not be adversely affected by the differences in liquidity, settlement and clearing systems as a result of multiple listings of the Common Shares on the LSE, the TSX and the NYSE;
- that the trading of the Company's Common Shares will not be suspended;
- the estimate of the recoverable amount for any PMPA with an indicator of impairment;
- that neither Wheaton nor the Mining Operations will suffer significant impacts as a result of an epidemic or pandemic; and
- such other assumptions and factors as set out in the Disclosure.

Although Wheaton has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results, level of activity, performance or achievements not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate and even if events or results described in the forward-looking statements are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on, Wheaton. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and are cautioned that actual outcomes may vary. The forward-looking statements included herein are for the purpose of providing investors with information to assist them in understanding Wheaton's expected financial and operational performance and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Any forward looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Wheaton does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are included or incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Cautionary Language Regarding Reserves And Resources

For further information on Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and on Wheaton more generally, readers should refer to Wheaton's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2023 and other continuous disclosure documents filed by Wheaton since January 1, 2024, available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Wheaton's Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources are subject to the qualifications and notes set forth therein. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources:

The information contained herein has 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. The terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve" and "probable mineral reserve" are Canadian mining terms defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101") 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 Definition Standards"). NI 43-101 differs significantly from the disclosure requirements of the SEC generally applicable to U.S. companies. For example, there is no assurance any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "proven mineral reserves", "probable mineral reserves", "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards of the SEC generally applicable to U.S. companies. Accordingly, information contained herein that describes Wheaton's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. United States investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in Wheaton's Form 40-F, a copy of which may be obtained from Wheaton or from http://www.sec.gov/edgar.html.

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS

George Brack, Chair
Jaimie Donovan
Peter Gillin
Chantal Gosselin
Jeane Hull
Glenn Ives
Charles Jeannes
Marilyn Schonberner
Randy Smallwood
Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

OFFICERS

Randy Smallwood
President & Chief Executive Officer

Curt Bernardi
Senior Vice President, Legal and Strategic Development

Gary Brown
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (until March 31, 2025)

Vincent Lau
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (effective March 31, 2025)

Haytham Hodaly
Senior Vice President, Corporate Development

TRANSFER AGENT

TSX Trust Company
1600 – 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3X1

Toll-free in Canada & USA:
1 800 387 0825

Outside of Canada & USA:
1 416 682 3860

Email: shareholderinquiries@tmx.com

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP
Vancouver, Canada

INVESTOR CONTACT

Emma Murray
Vice President, Investor Relations

Telephone: 1 604 684 9648
Toll Free: 1 844 288 9878
Email: info@wheatonpm.com

CANADA – HEAD OFFICE

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.
Suite 3500
1021 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3
Canada
T: 1 604 684 9648
F: 1 604 684 3123

CAYMAN ISLANDS OFFICE

Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd.
Suite 300, 94 Solaris Avenue
Camana Bay
P.O. Box 1791 GT, Grand Cayman
Cayman Islands KY1-1109

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING:

Toronto Stock Exchange: WPM
New York Stock Exchange: WPM
London Stock Exchange: WPM

Wheaton Precious Metals is a trademark of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. in Canada, the United States and certain other jurisdictions.

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.
Suite 3500 - 1021 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 0C3

T: 1 604 684 9648
F: 1 604 684 3123



TSX | NYSE | LSE : WPM
wheatonpm.com

Value through streaming.

Exhibit 99.3

WHEATON
PRECIOUS METALS

2024
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton") were prepared by management, which is responsible for the integrity and fairness of the information presented, including the many amounts that must of necessity be based on estimates and judgments. These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). Financial information appearing throughout our Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is consistent with these consolidated financial statements.

In discharging our responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements and for the accounting systems from which they are derived, we maintain and rely on a comprehensive system of internal controls designed to ensure that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and proper records are maintained. These controls include business planning; delegation of authority; careful selection and hiring of staff; accountability for performance within appropriate and well-defined areas of responsibility; and the communication of policies and guidelines of business conduct throughout the company.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting through the Audit Committee, which is composed entirely of directors who are neither officers nor employees of Wheaton. The Audit Committee reviews Wheaton's interim and annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A and recommends them for approval by the Board of Directors. Other key responsibilities of the Audit Committee include monitoring Wheaton's system of internal controls, monitoring its compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, selecting the external auditors and reviewing the qualifications, independence and performance of the external auditors.

Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, appointed by the shareholders of Wheaton upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, have performed an independent audit of the consolidated financial statements and their report follows. The auditors have full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss their audit and related findings.

/s/ Randy Smallwood	*/s/ Gary Brown*
Randy Smallwood	Gary Brown
President & Chief Executive Officer	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

March 13, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also 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, 2024, 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 March 13, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's 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 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 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 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 financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Impairment - Assessment of Whether Indicators of Impairment or Impairment Reversal Exist within the Mineral Stream Interests - Refer to Note 4.3 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company considers each precious metals purchase agreement ("PMPA") to be a separate cash generating unit ("CGU"). The Company's determination of whether or not an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal exists at the CGU level requires significant management judgment. Changes in metal price forecasts, discount rates, reductions or increases in the amount of future recoverable ounces of metals attributable to the Company and/or adverse or favorable operational, political or regulatory developments impacting the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs can result in a write-down or write-up of the carrying amounts of the Company's mineral stream interests.

While there are several factors that are required to determine whether or not an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal exists, the judgments with the highest degree of subjectivity are evaluating the impact of (1) changes to future metal prices for gold, silver, palladium and cobalt, and (2) changes in the amount of future recoverable ounces of metals attributable to the Company. Auditing these estimates and factors required a high degree of subjectivity in applying audit procedures and in evaluating the results of those procedures. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures to evaluate the impact of changes to (1) future metal prices for gold, silver, palladium and cobalt and (2) changes in the amount of future recoverable ounces of metals attributable to the Company in the assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's controls over management's assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal.
- Evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast future recoverable ounces of metals attributable to the Company by:
  - Assessing the methodology used in management's determination of the future recoverable ounces of attributable metals;
  - Completing retrospective analysis comparing the Company's historical forecasts to actual results;
  - Assessing management's expected future recoverable ounces of attributable metals by considering the reserve and resource estimates prepared by the third-party mining property operators; and
  - Considering the professional qualifications and objectivity of management's specialists.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists, evaluated the significance of movements in future metal prices for gold, silver, palladium and cobalt by comparing historical forecasts to current third-party forecasts.

Impairment of Mineral Stream Interests: Voisey's Bay – Refer to Note 13 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Due to a significant decline in market cobalt prices, an indicator of impairment was identified for the Voisey's Bay PMPA CGU. Due to the indicator of impairment, the recoverable amount of the Voisey's Bay PMPA CGU was estimated based on its fair value less costs of disposal and an impairment loss was recorded.

While there are several inputs that are required to determine the recoverable amount for the Voisey's Bay PMPA CGU, the estimates and assumptions with the highest degree of subjectivity and judgment uncertainty are future cobalt prices and discount rates. Auditing these estimates and assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the future cobalt prices and discount rates used in determining the recoverable amount of the Voisey's Bay PMPA CGU included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of controls over management's determination of the future cobalt prices and discount rates.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists;
  - Evaluated the reasonableness of the forecasts of future cobalt prices by comparing management's forecasts to third party forecasts.
  - Evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates by testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rates and developed a range of independent estimates for the discount rates and compared to the discount rates selected by management.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

March 13, 2025

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2004.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). It includes those policies and procedures that:

i. pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions related to Wheaton's assets;

ii. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and Wheaton receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and Wheaton's directors; and

iii. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Wheaton's assets that could have a material effect on Wheaton's financial statements.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Wheaton's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the criteria set forth in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, Wheaton's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of Wheaton's internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, as stated in their report.

/s/ Randy Smallwood

Randy Smallwood

President & Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Gary Brown

Gary Brown

Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

March 13, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, of the Company and our report dated March 13, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on those 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, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. 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 included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and 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.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

March 13, 2025

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(US dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Sales	6	$ 1,284,639	$ 1,016,045
Cost of sales			
Cost of sales, excluding depletion		$ 235,108	$ 228,171
Depletion		246,944	214,434
Total cost of sales		$ 482,052	$ 442,605
Gross margin		$ 802,587	$ 573,440
General and administrative expenses	7	40,668	38,165
Share based compensation	8	23,268	22,744
Donations and community investments	9	8,958	7,261
Impairment of mineral stream interests	13	108,861	-
Earnings from operations		$ 620,832	$ 505,270
Gain on disposal of mineral stream interests	12	-	5,027
Other income (expense)	10	29,061	34,271
Earnings before finance costs and income taxes		$ 649,893	$ 544,568
Finance costs	17.3	5,549	5,510
Earnings before income taxes		$ 644,344	$ 539,058
Income tax expense	23	115,204	1,414
Net earnings		$ 529,140	$ 537,644
Basic earnings per share		$ 1.167	$ 1.187
Diluted earnings per share		$ 1.165	$ 1.186
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
Basic	21	453,460	452,814
Diluted	21	454,119	453,463

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(US dollars in thousands)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Net earnings		$ 529,140	$ 537,644
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings			
Gain (loss) on LTIs[1]	16	$ 4,649	$ (26,632)
Income tax expense (recovery) related to LTIs	23	852	(3,719)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		$ 3,797	$ (22,913)
Total comprehensive income		$ 532,937	$ 514,731

1) LTIs = long-term investments – common shares held.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(US dollars in thousands)	Note	As at December 31 2024	As at December 31 2023
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	$ 818,166	$ 546,527
Accounts receivable	11	6,217	10,078
Cobalt inventory		-	1,372
Income taxes receivable	23	-	5,935
Other	24	3,697	3,499
Total current assets		$ 828,080	$ 567,411
Non-current assets			
Mineral stream interests	12	$ 6,379,580	$ 6,122,441
Early deposit mineral stream interests	14	47,094	47,093
Mineral royalty interests	15	40,421	13,454
Long-term equity investments	16	98,975	246,678
Property, plant and equipment		8,691	7,638
Other	25	21,616	26,470
Total non-current assets		$ 6,596,377	$ 6,463,774
Total assets		$ 7,424,457	$ 7,031,185
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 13,553	$ 13,458
Income taxes payable	23	2,127	-
Current portion of performance share units	20.1	13,562	12,013
Current portion of lease liabilities	17.2	262	604
Total current liabilities		$ 29,504	$ 26,075
Non-current liabilities			
Performance share units	20.1	$ 11,522	$ 9,113
Lease liabilities	17.2	4,909	5,625
Global minimum tax payable	23	113,505	-
Deferred income taxes	23	349	232
Pension liability		5,289	4,624
Total non-current liabilities		$ 135,574	$ 19,594
Total liabilities		$ 165,078	$ 45,669
Shareholders' equity			
Issued capital	18	$ 3,798,108	$ 3,777,323
Reserves	19	(63,503)	(40,091)
Retained earnings		3,524,774	3,248,284
Total shareholders' equity		$ 7,259,379	$ 6,985,516
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 7,424,457	$ 7,031,185

/s/ Randy Smallwood
Randy Smallwood
Director

/s/ Marilyn Schonberner
Marilyn Schonberner
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(US dollars in thousands)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Operating activities			
Net earnings		$ 529,140	$ 537,644
Adjustments for			
Depreciation and depletion		248,303	215,926
Gain on disposal of mineral stream interest	12	-	(5,027)
Impairment of mineral stream interests	13	108,861	-
Interest expense	17.3	284	207
Equity settled share based compensation	8	6,703	6,438
Performance share units - expense	20.1	16,565	16,306
Performance share units - paid	20.1	(11,129)	(16,675)
Pension expense		1,124	1,122
Pension paid		(43)	(116)
Income tax expense	23	115,204	1,414
(Gain) loss on fair value adjustment of share purchase warrants held	10	8	31
Investment income recognized in net earnings		(27,014)	(37,178)
Other		3,142	1,227
Change in non-cash working capital	22	4,426	1,912
Cash generated from operations before income taxes and interest		$ 995,574	$ 723,231
Income taxes refunded (paid)		8,516	(6,192)
Interest paid		(287)	(187)
Interest received		23,778	33,957
Cash generated from operating activities		$ 1,027,581	$ 750,809
Financing activities			
Credit facility extension fees	17.1	$ (937)	$ (859)
Share purchase options exercised	19.1	13,192	12,415
Lease payments	17.2	(594)	(691)
Dividends paid	18.2	(279,050)	(265,109)
Cash used for financing activities		$ (267,389)	$ (254,244)
Investing activities			
Mineral stream interests	12	$ (628,234)	$ (663,528)
Repayment of mineral stream interests deposit	12	13,250	-
Early deposit mineral stream interests	14	-	(1,000)
Mineral royalty interest	15	(26,981)	(6,833)
Net proceeds on disposal of mineral stream interests		-	46,400
Acquisition of long-term investments	16, 22	(20,234)	(17,447)
Proceeds on disposal of long-term investments	16, 22	177,088	202
Investment in subscription rights	25	(3,114)	(4,510)
Dividends received		2,188	2,317
Other		(2,266)	(2,247)
Cash used for investing activities		$ (488,303)	$ (646,646)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		$ (250)	$ 519
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		$ 271,639	$ (149,562)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		546,527	696,089
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	22	$ 818,166	$ 546,527

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(US dollars in thousands)	Number of Shares (000's)	Issued Capital	Reserves					Retained Earnings	Total
			Share Purchase Warrants Reserve	Share Purchase Options Reserve	Restricted Share Units Reserve	LTI [1] Revaluation Reserve (Net of Tax)	Total Reserves		
At January 1, 2023	452,319	$ 3,752,662	$ 83,077	$ 22,578	$ 8,142	$ (47,250)	$ 66,547	$ 2,898,466	$ 6,717,675
Total comprehensive income									
Net earnings		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 537,644	$ 537,644
OCI [1]		-	-	-	-	(22,913)	(22,913)	-	(22,913)
Total comprehensive income		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (22,913)	$ (22,913)	$ 537,644	$ 514,731
SBC [1] expense		$ -	$ -	$ 2,607	$ 3,831	$ -	$ 6,438	$ -	$ 6,438
Options [1] exercised	489	14,060	-	(2,278)	-	-	(2,278)	-	11,782
RSUs [1] released	119	3,967	-	-	(3,967)	-	(3,967)	-	-
Warrant expiration [1]	-	-	(83,077)	-	-	-	(83,077)	83,077	-
Dividends (Note 18.2)	142	6,634	-	-	-	-	-	(271,744)	(265,110)
Realized gain on disposal of LTIs [1] (Note 19.3)		-	-	-	-	(841)	(841)	841	-
At December 31, 2023	453,069	$ 3,777,323	$ -	$ 22,907	$ 8,006	$ (71,004)	$ (40,091)	$ 3,248,284	$ 6,985,516
Total comprehensive income									
Net earnings		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 529,140	$ 529,140
OCI [1]		-	-	-	-	3,797	3,797	-	3,797
Total comprehensive income		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,797	$ 3,797	$ 529,140	$ 532,937
SBC [1] expense		$ -	$ -	$ 2,837	$ 3,866	$ -	$ 6,703	$ -	$ 6,703
Options [1] exercised	500	15,656	-	(2,383)	-	-	(2,383)	-	13,273
RSUs [1] released	69	3,013	-	-	(3,013)	-	(3,013)	-	-
Dividends (Note 18.2)	39	2,116	-	-	-	-	-	(281,166)	(279,050)
Realized gain on disposal of LTIs [1] (Note 19.3)		-	-	-	-	(28,516)	(28,516)	28,516	-
At December 31, 2024	453,677	$ 3,798,108	$ -	$ 23,361	$ 8,859	$ (95,723)	$ (63,503)	$ 3,524,774	$ 7,259,379

1) Definitions as follows: "OCI" = Other Comprehensive Income (Loss); "SBC" = Equity Settled Stock Based Compensation; "Options" = Share Purchase Options; "RSUs" = Restricted Share Units; "LTI's" = Long-Term Investments; "Warrants" = Share Purchase Warrants.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Description of Business and Nature of Operations

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. is a precious metal streaming company which generates its revenue primarily from the sale of precious metals (gold, silver and palladium) and cobalt. Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton" or the "Company"), which is the ultimate parent company of its consolidated group, is incorporated and domiciled in Canada, and its principal place of business is at Suite 3500 - 1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 0C3. The Company trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"), the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the London Stock Exchange ("LSE") under the symbol WPM.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has entered into40 long-term agreements[1] (32 of which are precious metal purchase agreements, or "PMPAs", three of which are early deposit PMPAs, andfive of which are royalty agreements), with33 different mining companies, related to precious metals and cobalt relating to 18 mining assets which are currently operating,25 which are at various stages of development and3 which have been placed into care and maintenance or have been closed, located in 18 countries. Pursuant to the PMPAs, Wheaton acquires metal production from the counterparties for an initial upfront payment plus an additional cash payment for each ounce or pound delivered which is either a fixed price or fixed percentage of the market price by contract, generally at or below the prevailing market price.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 were authorized for issue as of March 13, 2025 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

2. Basis of Presentation and Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets which are not held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates and derivative assets and derivative liabilities which have been measured at fair value as at the relevant balance sheet date. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States ("US") dollars, which is the Company's functional currency, and all values are expressed in thousands unless otherwise noted. References to "Cdn$" refer to Canadian dollars.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

3.1. New Accounting Standards Effective in 2024

Amendment to IAS 1- Presentation of Financial statements
The amendments to IAS 1, clarify the presentation of liabilities. The classification of liabilities as current ornon-current is based on contractual rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and is affected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement. A liability not due over the next twelve months is classified as non-current even if management intends or expects to settle the liability within twelve months. The amendment also introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. The amendment issued in October 2022 also clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. Covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.2. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its100% owned subsidiaries Wheaton Precious Metals International Ltd., Silver Wheaton Luxembourg S.a.r.l. and Wheaton Precious Metals (Cayman) Co.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the Company obtains a controlling interest. Control is defined as an investor's power over an investee with exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the investee and the ability to affect the investor's returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposition or loss of control.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Balances, transactions, income and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

[1] Minto has been removed from the mine count due to Minto Metals Corp., being placed in receivership.

3.3. Revenue Recognition

Revenue relating to the sale of precious metals is recognized when control of the precious metal is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products. In determining whether the Company has satisfied a performance obligation, it considers the indicators of the transfer of control, which include, but are not limited to, whether: the Company has a present right to payment; the customer has legal title to the asset; the Company has transferred physical possession of the asset to the customer; and the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Under certain PMPAs, precious metal is acquired from the mine operator in the form of precious metal credits, which is then sold through bullion banks. Revenue from precious metal credit sales is recognized at the time of the sale of such credits, which is also the date that control of the precious metal is transferred to the customer. The Company will occasionally enter into forward contracts in relation to precious metal deliveries that it is highly confident will occur within a given quarter. The sales price is fixed at the delivery date based on either the terms of these short-term forward sales contracts or the spot price of the precious metal.

Under certain PMPAs, precious metal is acquired from the mine operator in concentrate form, which is then sold under the terms of the concentrate sales contracts to third-party smelters or traders. Where the Company acquires precious metals in concentrate form, final precious metal prices are set on a specified future quotational period (the “Quotational Period”) pursuant to the concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, typically one to three months after the shipment date, based on market prices for precious metals. The contracts, in general, provide for a provisional payment based upon provisional assays and quoted precious metal prices. Final settlement is based upon the average applicable price for the Quotational Period applied to the actual number of precious metal ounces recovered calculated using confirmed smelter weights and settlement assays. Revenues and the associated cost of sales are recorded on a gross basis under these contracts at the time title passes to the buyer, which is also the date that control of the precious metal is transferred to the customer. The Company has concluded that the adjustments relating to the final assay results for the quantity of concentrate sold are not significant and do not constrain the recognition of revenue.

Effective January 1, 2024, the Company entered into an offtake agreement under which all cobalt is sold to a third party offtaker. Revenue from the cobalt sale is recognized at the time of the delivery, which is also the date that control of the cobalt is transferred to the offtaker.

Prior to January 1, 2024, title to but not control of cobalt was transferred to a third-party sales agent who then onsold the cobalt to Wheaton approved third party customers. Revenue from the sale of cobalt was recognized when the third party customer and sales terms had been agreed to between Wheaton and the third-party sales agent, which was also the date that control of the cobalt was transferred to the third-party sales agent.

3.4. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through net earnings) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through net earnings are recognized immediately in net earnings.

3.5. Financial Assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVTOCI”)

The Company’s long-term investments in common shares held are for long-term strategic purposes and not for trading. Upon the adoption of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”), the Company made an irrevocable election to designate these long-term investments in common shares held as FVTOCI as it believes that this provides a more meaningful presentation for long-term strategic investments, rather than reflecting changes in fair value in net earnings.

Long-term investments in common shares held are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (“OCI”) and accumulated in the long-term investment revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to net earnings on disposal of these long-term investments but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Dividends on these long-term investments in common shares held are recognized as a component of net earnings in the period they are received under the classification Other Income (Expense).

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Net Earnings ("FVTNE")
Cash and cash equivalents are stated at FVTNE.

Warrants held by the Company for long-term investment purposes are classified as FVTNE. These warrants are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized as a component of net earnings under the classification Other Income (Expense).

As discussed in Note 3.3, the Company's provisionally priced sales contain an embedded derivative that is reflected at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value gains and losses related to the embedded derivative are included in revenue in the period they occur.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
The previously outstanding non-revolving term loan, which requires regularly scheduled payments of interest and principal, is carried at amortized cost. Other receivables are non-interest bearing and are stated at amortized cost, which approximate fair values due to the short terms to maturity. Where necessary, the previously outstanding non-revolving term loan and other receivables are reported net of allowances for uncollectable amounts.

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses
The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. Therefore,

- For financial assets that are classified as FVTNE, the foreign exchange component is recognized as a component of net earnings;
- For financial assets that are classified as FVTOCI, the foreign exchange component is recognized as a component of OCI; and
- For financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized as a component of net earnings.

Derecognition of Financial Assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss (net of tax) previously accumulated in the long-term investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to net earnings, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

3.6. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and equity instrument. All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTNE, depending on the classification of the instrument.

Equity Instruments
An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received less direct issue costs (net of any current or deferred income tax recovery attributable to such costs).

Share Purchase Warrants Issued
Share purchase warrants issued with an exercise price denominated in the Company's functional currency (US dollars) are considered equity instruments with the consideration received reflected within shareholders' equity under the

classification of share purchase warrants reserve. Upon exercise, the original consideration is reallocated from share purchase warrants reserve to issued share capital along with the associated exercise price.

Bank Debt
Bank debt is initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses
The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Therefore,

- For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized as a component of net earnings; and

- For financial liabilities that are classified as FVTNE, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized as a component of net earnings.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized as a component of net earnings.

3.7. Mineral Stream Interests
Agreements for which settlement is called for in gold, silver, palladium or cobalt, the amount of which is based on production at the mines, are stated at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment charges, if any.

The cost of the asset is comprised of its purchase price, any closing costs directly attributable to acquiring the asset, and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price is the aggregate cash amount paid and the fair value of any other non-cash consideration given to acquire the asset.

Depletion
The cost of these mineral stream interests is separately allocated to reserves, resources and exploration potential. The value allocated to reserves is classified as depletable and is depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable proven and probable reserves at the mine corresponding to the specific agreement. The value associated with resources and exploration potential is the value beyond proven and probable reserves at acquisition and is classified as non-depletable until such time as it is transferred to the depletable category as a result of the conversion of resources and/or exploration potential into reserves.

Asset Impairment
Management considers each PMPA to be a separate cash generating unit ("CGU"), which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each PMPA to determine whether any indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the PMPA is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment or impairment reversal (if any). The recoverable amount of each PMPA is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). The FVLCD represents the amount that could be received from each PMPA in an arm's length transaction at the measurement date.

If the carrying amount of the PMPA exceeds its recoverable amount, the PMPA is considered impaired and an impairment charge is reflected as a component of net earnings so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable value. A previously recognized impairment charge is reversed only if there has been an indicator of a potential impairment reversal and the resulting assessment of the PMPA's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying value. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the PMPA is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion, had no impairment charge been recognized for the PMPA in prior years. Such reversal is reflected as a component of net earnings.

3.8. Debt Issue Costs

Debt issue costs on non-revolving facilities are treated as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the original liability and are amortized over the life of the new or modified liability. Debt issue costs on revolving facilities are recorded as an asset under the classification Other long-term assets and are amortized over the life of the new or modified credit facility.

3.9. Stock Based Payment Transactions

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for all share purchase options and restricted share units ("RSUs") awarded to employees, officers and directors based on the fair values of the share purchase options and RSUs at the date of grant. The fair values of share purchase options and RSUs at the date of grant are expensed over the vesting periods of the share purchase options and RSUs, respectively, with a corresponding increase to equity. The fair value of share purchase options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant. Share purchase options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair values. The fair value of RSUs is the market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-assesses its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognizes the impact of any revisions to this estimate in the consolidated statement of earnings.

The Company recognizes a stock based compensation expense for performance share units ("PSUs") which are awarded to eligible employees and are settled in cash. Compensation expense for the PSUs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the three year vesting period. This estimated expense is reflected as a component of net earnings over the vesting period of the PSUs with the related obligation recorded as a liability on the balance sheet. The amount of compensation expense is adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect (i) the fair market value of common shares; (ii) the number of PSUs anticipated to vest; and (iii) the anticipated performance factor.

3.10. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized as a component of net earnings except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or as a component of OCI.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and which are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets are realized or the deferred income tax liabilities are settled.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income, including income arising from reversing taxable temporary differences and tax planning opportunities, will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income, including income arising from reversing taxable temporary differences and tax planning opportunities, will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction which does not affect either the accounting income or the taxable income. In addition, deferred income tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

3.11. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share calculations are based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents issued and outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the treasury method which requires the calculation of diluted earnings per share by assuming that outstanding share purchase options and warrants with an exercise price that exceeds the average market price of the common shares for the period are exercised, and the proceeds are used to repurchase shares of the Company at the average market price of the common shares for the period.

3.12. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.13. Post-Employment Benefit Costs

The Company provides a Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (“SERP) to all qualified employees. The SERP is an unregistered and unfunded defined contribution plan under which the Company makes a fixed notional contribution to an account maintained by the Company. Any benefits under the SERP have a vesting period of five years from the first date of employment. The notional contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense in earnings in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

3.14. Future Changes to Accounting Policies

The International Accounting Standards Board has issued the following new or amended standards:

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
In April 2024, IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to: i) present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings, ii) provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements, iii) improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. There were also minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on its financial statements.

4. Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty and Critical Accounting Judgments

The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and judgments made by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are described below.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

4.1. Attributable Reserve, Resource and Exploration Potential Estimates

Mineral stream interests are significant assets of the Company, with a carrying value of $6.4 billion at December 31, 2024, inclusive of early deposit agreements. This amount represents the capitalized expenditures related to the acquisition of the mineral stream interests, net of accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment charges, if any.

The Company estimates the reserves, resources and exploration potential relating to each agreement. Reserves are estimates of the amount of metals contained in ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs. Resources are estimates of the amount of metals contained in mineralized material for which there is a reasonable prospect for economic extraction from the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs. Exploration potential represents an estimate of additional reserves and resources which may be discovered through the mine operator's exploration program. The Company adjusts its estimates of reserves, resources (where applicable) and exploration potential (where applicable) to reflect the Company's percentage entitlement to metals produced from such mines. The Company compiles its estimates of its reserves and resources based on information supplied by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, density and grade of the ore body, and require complex geological and geostatistical judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves and resources is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. The Company estimates exploration potential based on assumptions surrounding the ore body continuity which requires judgment as to future success of any exploration programs undertaken by the mine operator. Changes in the reserve estimates, resource estimates or exploration potential estimates may impact upon the carrying value of the Company's mineral stream interests and depletion charges.

4.2. Depletion

As described in Note 3.7, the Company's mineral stream interests are separately allocated to reserves, resources and exploration potential. The value allocated to reserves is classified as depletable and is depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable proven and probable reserves at the mine corresponding to the specific agreement. The value associated with resources and exploration potential is the value beyond proven and probable reserves at acquisition and is classified as non-depletable until such time as it is transferred to the depletable category as a result of the conversion of resources and/or exploration potential into reserves. To make this allocation, the Company estimates the recoverable reserves, resources and exploration potential at each mining operation. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of contained metals, recovery rates and payable rates. Changes to these assumptions may impact the estimated recoverable reserves, resources or exploration potential which could directly impact the depletion rates used. Changes to depletion rates are accounted for prospectively.

4.3. Impairment of Assets

As more fully described in Note 3.7, the Company assesses each PMPA at the end of every reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the PMPA is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment or impairment reversal (if any). The calculation of the recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, recoverable ounces of attributable metals, and operating performance.

The price of precious metals and cobalt has been volatile over the past several years. The Company monitors spot and forward metal prices and if necessary re-evaluates the long-term metal price assumptions used for impairment testing. Should price levels decline or increase in the future, either for an extended period of time or due to known macro economic changes, the Company may need to re-evaluate the long-term metal price assumptions used for impairment testing. A significant decrease in long-term metal price assumptions may be an indication of potential impairment, while a significant increase in long-term metal price assumptions may be an indication of potential impairment reversal. In addition, the Company also monitors the estimated recoverable reserves and resources as well as operational developments and other matters at the mining properties in respect of which the Company has PMPAs for indications of impairment or impairment reversal. Should the Company conclude that it has an indication of impairment or impairment reversal at any balance sheet date, the Company is required to perform an impairment assessment.

At December 31, 2024, indicators of impairment were identified relative to the Voisey's Bay PMPA, primarily as a result of significant and sustained decreases in the market prices of cobalt over the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to historical price levels. Management estimated that the recoverable amount at December 31, 2024 of the Voisey's Bay PMPA was less than the carrying amount and accordingly recorded an impairment charge of $109 million. Refer to Note 13 for further information. No such indicators of impairment were identified in 2023.

4.4. Valuation of Stock Based Compensation

As more fully described in Note 3.9, the Company has various forms of stock based compensation, including share purchase options, restricted share units ("RSUs") and performance share units ("PSUs"). The calculation of the fair value of share purchase options, RSUs and PSUs issued requires the use of estimates as more fully described in Notes 19.1, 19.2, and 20.1, respectively.

Critical Accounting Judgments

4.5. Contingencies

Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time, including those matters described in Note 27. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment of the outcome of future events. If the Company is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flows or results of operations. In the event that management's judgement of the future resolution of these matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of the changes in its consolidated financial statements in the appropriate period relative to when such changes occur.

4.6. Income Taxes

The interpretation and application of existing tax laws, regulations or rules in Canada, the Cayman Islands, Luxembourg or any of the countries in which the Company's subsidiaries or the mining operations are located or to which deliveries of precious metals, precious metal credits or cobalt are made requires the use of judgment. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained is assessed based on facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position considering all available evidence. Differing interpretation of these laws, regulations or rules could result in an increase in the Company's taxes, or other governmental charges, duties or impositions. Refer to Note 27 for more information.

In assessing the probability of realizing deferred income tax assets, the Company makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, including the expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences. Such estimates are based on forecasted cash flows from operations which require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices and recoverable metal ounces. The amount of deferred income tax assets recognized on the balance sheet could be reduced if the actual taxable income differs significantly from expected taxable income. The Company reassesses its deferred income tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

5. Financial Instruments

5.1. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and satisfy its outstanding funding commitments while maintaining a high degree of financial flexibility to consummate new streaming investments.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt (Note 17) and equity attributable to common shareholders, comprising of issued capital (Note 18), accumulated reserves (Note 19) and retained earnings.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements with the exception of complying with the minimum tangible net worth covenant under its sustainability-linked revolving credit facility (Note 17).

The Company is in compliance with the debt covenants at December 31, 2024, as described in Note 17.1.

5.2. Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Trade receivables from sales of cobalt and other receivables arenon-interest bearing and are stated at amortized cost, which approximate fair values due to the short terms to maturity. Where necessary, the other receivables are reported net of allowances for uncollectable amounts. The refundable deposit on the 777 PMPA, which requires a single principal payment at maturity, is carried at amortized cost, which approximates its fair value. All other financial assets are reported at fair value. Fair value adjustments on financial assets are reflected as a component of net earnings with the exception of fair value adjustments associated with the Company's long-term investments in common shares held. As these long-term investments are held for strategic purposes and not for trading, the Company has made a one time, irrevocable election to reflect the fair value adjustments associated with these investments as a component of OCI. Financial liabilities are reported at amortized cost using the effective interest method, which approximate fair values due to the short terms to maturity. The following table summarizes the classification of the Company's financial assets and liabilities:

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Financial assets			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTNE[1]			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	$ 818,166	$ 546,527
Trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales, net of fair value adjustment	6, 11	3,518	5,360
Long-term investments - warrants held		785	652
Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI[1]			
Long-term investments - common shares held	16	98,190	246,026
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Trade receivables from sales of cobalt	11	1,199	3,975
Refundable deposit - 777 PMPA	25	9,413	8,717
Other accounts receivable		1,500	743
Total financial assets		$ 932,771	$ 812,000
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 13,553	$ 13,458
Total financial liabilities		$ 13,553	$ 13,458

1) FVTNE refers to Fair Value Through Net Earnings, FVTOCI refers to Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income.

5.3. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge its obligations. To mitigate exposure to credit risk on financial assets, the Company has established policies to limit the concentration of credit risk, to ensure counterparties demonstrate minimum acceptable credit worthiness and to ensure liquidity of available funds.

The Company closely monitors its financial assets and does not have any significant concentration of credit risk. The Company invests surplus cash in short-term, high credit quality, money market instruments. Finally, counterparties used to sell precious metals are all large, international organizations with strong credit ratings and the balance of trade receivables on these sales in the ordinary course of business is not significant. Therefore, credit risk associated with trade receivables at December 31, 2024 is considered to be negligible.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk related to its financial assets is as follows:

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	22	$ 818,166	$ 546,527
Trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales, net of fair value adjustment	11	3,518	5,360
Trade receivables from sales of cobalt	11	1,199	3,975
Refundable Deposit - 777 PMPA	25	9,413	8,717
Other accounts receivables	11	1,500	743
Maximum exposure to credit risk related to financial assets		$ 833,796	$ 565,322

5.4. Liquidity Risk

The Company has in place a rigorous planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its expansionary plans. The Company ensures that there are sufficient committed loan facilities to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $818 million (December 31, 2023 - $547 million) and working capital of $799 million (December 31, 2023 - $541 million).

The Company holds equity investments of several companies (Note 16) with a combined market value at December 31, 2024 of $99 million (December 31, 2023 - $247 million). The daily exchange traded volume of these shares, including the shares underlying the warrants, may not be sufficient for the Company to liquidate its position in a short period of time without potentially affecting the market value of the shares. These shares and warrants are held for strategic purposes and are considered long-term investments and therefore, as part of the Company's planning, budgeting and liquidity analysis process, these investments are not relied upon to provide operational liquidity.

The following table summarizes the timing associated with the Company's remaining contractual payments relating to its financial liabilities and performance share units liability. The table reflects the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay (assuming that the Company is in compliance with all of its obligations). The table includes both interest and principal cash flows, where applicable.

As at December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	2024	2025 - 2026	2027 - 2028	After 2028	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 13,553	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,553
Performance share units[1]	13,562	11,522	-	-	25,084
Total	$ 27,115	$ 11,522	$ -	$ -	$ 38,637

1) See Note 20.1 for estimated value per PSU at maturity and anticipated performance factor at maturity.

5.5. Currency Risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in Canadian dollars, including certain operating expenses and the acquisition of strategic long-term investments. As a result, the Company is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar. The carrying amounts of the Company's Canadian dollar denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Monetary assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,833	$ 1,729
Accounts receivable	160	112
Long-term investments - common shares held	98,190	77,770
Long-term investments - warrants held	785	652
Other long-term assets	3,114	7,898
Total Canadian dollar denominated monetary assets	$ 110,082	$ 88,161
Monetary liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 9,291	$ 9,080
Performance share units	20,989	17,303
Lease liability	5,170	5,892
Pension liability	5,289	4,624
Total Canadian dollar denominated monetary liabilities	$ 40,739	$ 36,899

The following tables detail the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar, representing the sensitivity used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in exchange rates.

	As at December 31, 2024	
	Change in Canadian Dollar	
(in thousands)	10% Increase	10% Decrease
Increase (decrease) in net earnings	$ (2,885)	$ 2,885
Increase (decrease) in other comprehensive income	9,819	(9,819)
Increase (decrease) in total comprehensive income	$ 6,934	$ (6,934)

	As at December 31, 2023	
	Change in Canadian Dollar	
(in thousands)	10% Increase	10% Decrease
Increase (decrease) in net earnings	$ (2,651)	$ 2,651
Increase (decrease) in other comprehensive income	7,777	(7,777)
Increase (decrease) in total comprehensive income	$ 5,126	$ (5,126)

5.6. Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its outstanding borrowings and short-term investments. Presently, the Company has no outstanding borrowings, and historically all borrowings have been at floating interest rates. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this

risk. During the years ended December 31, 2024 the weighted average interest rate earned on its cash deposits in interest bearing accounts was 5.00%, as compared to 4.80% in the comparable period of the prior year.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, a fluctuation in interest rates of 100 basis points (1 percent) would not have impacted the amount of interest expensed by the Company.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, a fluctuation in interest rates of 100 basis points (1 percent) would have impacted the amount of interest earned by approximately $5 million and $7 million, respectively.

5.7. Other Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding long-term investments in common shares of various companies. The Company does not actively trade these investments.

If equity prices had been 10% higher or lower at the respective balance sheet date, other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would have increased/decreased by approximately $10 million and $25 million respectively, as a result of changes in the fair value of common shares held.

5.8. Fair Value Estimation

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurements ("IFRS 13").

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by IFRS 13, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

		December 31, 2024			
(in thousands)	Note	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	22	$ 818,166	$ 818,166	$ -	$ -
Trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales, net of fair value adjustment	11	3,518	-	3,518	-
Long-term investments - common shares held	16	98,190	98,190	-	-
Long-term investments - warrants held	16	785	-	785	-
		$ 920,659	$ 916,356	$ 4,303	$ -

		December 31, 2023			
(in thousands)	Note	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	22	$ 546,527	$ 546,527	$ -	$ -
Trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales, net of fair value adjustment	11	5,360	-	5,360	-
Long-term investments - common shares held	16	246,026	246,026	-	-
Long-term investments - warrants held	16	652	-	652	-
		$ 798,565	$ 792,553	$ 6,012	$ -

When balances are outstanding, the Company's bank debt (Note 17.1) is reported at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

5.8.1. Valuation Techniques for Level 2 Assets

Accounts Receivable Arising from Sales of Metal Concentrates
The Company's trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales are valued based on forward price of silver to the expected date of final settlement (Note 6). As such, these receivables and/or liabilities are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Long-Term Investments in Warrants Held
The fair value of the Company's long-term investments in warrants held that are not traded in an active market are determined using a Black-Scholes model based on assumptions including risk free interest rate, expected dividend yield, expected volatility and expected warrant life which are supported by observable current market conditions and as such 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.

6. Revenue

	Years Ended December 31					
(in thousands)	2024			2023		
Sales						
Gold credit sales	$	796,051	62%	$	644,131	63%
Silver						
Silver credit sales	$	381,487	30%	$	257,041	25%
Concentrate sales		76,343	6%		81,553	9%
Total silver sales	$	457,830	36%	$	338,594	34%
Palladium credit sales	$	16,999	1%	$	18,496	2%
Cobalt sales	$	13,759	1%	$	14,824	1%
Total sales revenue	$	1,284,639	100%	$	1,016,045	100%

Gold, Silver and Palladium Credit Sales

Under certain PMPAs, precious metal is acquired from the mine operator in the form of precious metal credits, which is then sold through bullion banks. Revenue from precious metal credit sales is recognized at the time of the sale of such credits, which is also the date that control of the precious metal is transferred to the customer.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, sales to four financial institutions accounted for34%, 17%, 14% and 14% of the Company's revenue as compared to sales to four financial institutions accounted for 34%, 20%, 12% and 11% of the Company's revenue during the comparable period of the previous year. The Company would not be materially affected should any of these financial institutions cease to buy precious metal credits from the Company as these sales would be redirected to alternate financial institutions.

Concentrate Sales

Under certain PMPAs, silver is acquired from the mine operator in concentrate form, which is then sold under the terms of the concentrate sales contracts to third-party smelters or traders. Where the Company acquires precious metal in concentrate form, final precious metal prices are set on a specified future quotational period (the "Quotational Period") pursuant to the concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, typically one to three months after the shipment date, based on market prices for precious metal. The contracts, in general, provide for a provisional payment based upon provisional assays and quoted gold and silver prices. Final settlement is based upon the average applicable price for the Quotational Period applied to the actual number of precious metal ounces recovered calculated using confirmed smelter weights and settlement assays. Revenues and the associated cost of sales are recorded on a gross basis under these contracts at the time title passes to the customer, which is also the date that control of the precious metal is transferred to the customer. The Company has concluded that the adjustments relating to the final assay results for the quantity of concentrate sold are not significant and do not constrain the recognition of revenue.

Cobalt Sales

Effective January 1, 2024, the Company entered into an offtake agreement under which all cobalt is sold to a third party offtaker. Revenue from the cobalt sale is recognized at the time of the delivery, which is also the date that control of the cobalt is transferred to the offtaker.

Prior to January 1, 2024, cobalt was sold to a third-party sales agent who generally sold the cobalt to third party customers approved by Wheaton. Revenue from the sale of cobalt was recognized once the third-party customer and sales terms had been agreed to between Wheaton and the third-party sales agent, which was also the date that control of the cobalt was transferred to the third-party sales agent. Should the sales agent retain the cobalt for their own use, revenue was recognized once the sales terms have been agreed to between Wheaton and the third-party sales agent and the product has been delivered, which is also the date that control of the cobalt is transferred to the third-party sales agent.

7. General and Administrative

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Corporate		
Salaries and benefits	$ 15,103	$ 14,127
Depreciation	904	1,026
Professional fees	2,781	3,414
Business travel	1,684	1,141
Director fees	1,078	1,095
Business taxes	737	798
Audit and regulatory	3,026	3,211
Insurance	1,822	2,052
Other	4,495	3,896
General and administrative - corporate	$ 31,630	$ 30,760
Subsidiaries		
Salaries and benefits	$ 5,396	$ 4,287
Depreciation	455	466
Professional fees	911	618
Business travel	433	346
Director fees	218	199
Business taxes	270	252
Insurance	56	46
Other	1,299	1,191
General and administrative - subsidiaries	$ 9,038	$ 7,405
Consolidated general and administrative	$ 40,668	$ 38,165

8. Share Based Compensation

(in thousands)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Equity settled share based compensation [1]			
Stock options	19.1	$ 2,837	$ 2,607
RSUs	19.2	3,866	3,831
Cash settled share based compensation			
PSUs	20.1	$ 16,565	$ 16,306
Total share based compensation		$ 23,268	$ 22,744

1) Equity settled share based compensation is a non-cash expense.

9. Donations and Community Investments

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Local donations and community investments [1]	$ 2,934	$ 2,649
Partner donations and community investments [2]	6,024	4,612
Total donations and community investments	$ 8,958	$ 7,261

1) The Local Community Investment Program supports organizations in Vancouver and the Cayman Islands, where Wheaton's offices are located.
2) The Partner Community Investment Program supports the communities influenced by Mining Partners' operations.

10. Other Income (Expense)

(in thousands)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Interest income		$ 24,826	$ 34,862
Dividend income		2,188	2,316
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		2,095	51
Gain (loss) on fair value adjustment of share purchase warrants held mandatorily measured at FVTNE[1]		(8)	(31)
Other		(40)	(2,927)
Total other income (expense)		$ 29,061	$ 34,271

1) FVTNE refers to Fair Value Through Net Earnings

11. Accounts Receivable

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Trade receivables from provisional concentrate sales, net of fair value adjustment	6	$ 3,518	$ 5,360
Trade receivables from sales of cobalt	6	1,199	3,975
Other accounts receivable		1,500	743
Total accounts receivable		$ 6,217	$ 10,078

12. Mineral Stream Interests

	Year Ended December 31, 2024							
	Cost			Accumulated Depletion & Impairment [1]				
(in thousands)	Balance Jan 1, 2024	Additions	Balance Dec 31, 2024	Balance Jan 1, 2024	Depletion	Impairment Charge	Balance Dec 31, 2024	Carrying Amount Dec 31, 2024
Gold interests								
Salobo	$ 3,429,911	$ -	$ 3,429,911	$ (748,492)	$ (85,934)	$ -	$ (834,426)	$ 2,595,485
Sudbury [2]	623,864	-	623,864	(361,379)	(20,934)	-	(382,313)	241,551
Constancia	140,058	-	140,058	(59,793)	(15,939)	-	(75,732)	64,326
San Dimas	220,429	-	220,429	(75,707)	(8,241)	-	(83,948)	136,481
Stillwater [3]	239,352	-	239,352	(27,883)	(4,009)	-	(31,892)	207,460
Other [4]	656,187	378,920	1,035,107	(52,498)	(1,293)	-	(53,791)	981,316
	$ 5,309,801	$ 378,920	$ 5,688,721	$ (1,325,752)	$ (136,350)	$ -	$ (1,462,102)	$ 4,226,619
Silver interests								
Peñasquito	$ 524,626	$ -	524,626	$ (248,394)	$ (31,767)	$ -	$ (280,161)	$ 244,465
Antamina	900,343	-	900,343	(380,813)	(28,759)	-	(409,572)	490,771
Constancia	302,948	-	302,948	(123,365)	(14,205)	-	(137,570)	165,378
Other [5]	1,159,563	96,499	1,256,062	(577,450)	(15,982)	-	(593,432)	662,630
	$ 2,887,480	$ 96,499	$ 2,983,979	$ (1,330,022)	$ (90,713)	$ -	$ (1,420,735)	$ 1,563,244
Palladium interests								
Stillwater [3]	$ 263,721	$ -	$ 263,721	$ (43,054)	$ (7,488)	$ -	$ (50,542)	$ 213,179
Platreef	-	78,814	78,814	-	-	$ -	-	78,814
	$ 263,721	$ 78,814	$ 342,535	$ (43,054)	$ (7,488)	$ -	$ (50,542)	$ 291,993
Platinum interests								
Marathon	$ 9,451	$ -	$ 9,451	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Platreef	-	57,584	57,584	-	-	$ -	-	57,584
	$ 9,451	$ 57,584	$ 67,035	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 67,035
Cobalt interests								
Voisey's Bay [6]	$ 393,422	$ -	$ 393,422	$ (42,606)	$ (11,266)	$ (108,861)	$ (162,733)	$ 230,689
	$ 8,863,875	$ 611,817	$ 9,475,692	$ (2,741,434)	$ (245,817)	$ (108,861)	$ (3,096,112)	$ 6,379,580

1) Includes cumulative impairment charges to December 31, 2024 as follows: Pascua-Lama silver interest - $838 million; Sudbury gold interest - $120 million; and Voisey's Bay cobalt interest - $109 million.
2) Comprised of the Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Stobie, Creighton, Totten and Victor gold interests.
3) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
4) Comprised of the Minto, Copper World Complex, Marmato, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, Marathon, Goose, El Domo (previously referred to as Curipamba), Cangrejos, Curraghinalt, Platreef, Kudz Ze Kayah, Koné and Kurmuk gold interests. The additions to other gold interests includes: Platreef - $275 million; Kudz Ze Kayah - $14 million; Cangrejos - $16 million; Marmato - $40 million; and Kurmuk - $44 million; less a repayment relative to El Domo - $10 million to be re-advanced at a later date.
5) Comprised of the Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Stratoni, Neves-Corvo, Minto, Aljustrel, Loma de La Plata, Pascua-Lama, Copper World Complex, Marmato, Cozamin, Blackwater, El Domo (previously referred to as Curipamba). Mineral Park and Kudz Ze Kayah silver interests. The additions to other silver interests includes: Kudz Ze Kayah - $25 million; and Mineral Park - $75 million; less a repayment relative to El Domo - $8 million to be re-advanced at a later date.
6) When cobalt is delivered to the Company it is recorded as inventory until such time as it is sold and the cost of the cobalt is recorded as a cost of sale. Depletion in this table for the Voisey's Bay cobalt interest is inclusive of depletion relating to inventory.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023							
	Cost				Accumulated Depletion & Impairment [1]			
(in thousands)	Balance Jan 1, 2023	Additions	Disposal	Balance Dec 31, 2023	Balance Jan 1, 2023	Depletion	Balance Dec 31, 2023	Carrying Amount Dec 31, 2023
Gold interests								
Salobo	$ 3,059,876	$ 370,035	$ -	$ 3,429,911	$ (676,614)	$ (71,878)	$ (748,492)	$ 2,681,419
Sudbury [2]	623,864	-	-	623,864	(340,448)	(20,931)	(361,379)	262,485
Constancia	140,058	-	-	140,058	(44,475)	(15,318)	(59,793)	80,265
San Dimas	220,429	-	-	220,429	(64,564)	(11,143)	(75,707)	144,722
Stillwater [3]	239,352	-	-	239,352	(23,500)	(4,383)	(27,883)	211,469
Other [4]	545,391	152,169	(41,373)	656,187	(51,248)	(1,250)	(52,498)	603,689
	$ 4,828,970	$ 522,204	$ (41,373)	$ 5,309,801	$ (1,200,849)	$ (124,903)	$ (1,325,752)	$ 3,984,049
Silver interests								
Peñasquito	$ 524,626	$ -	$ -	$ 524,626	$ (230,952)	$ (17,442)	$ (248,394)	$ 276,232
Antamina	900,343	-	-	900,343	(354,975)	(25,838)	(380,813)	519,530
Constancia	302,948	-	-	302,948	(110,001)	(13,364)	(123,365)	179,583
Other [5]	1,018,199	141,364	-	1,159,563	(565,103)	(12,347)	(577,450)	582,113
	$ 2,746,116	$ 141,364	$ -	$ 2,887,480	$ (1,261,031)	$ (68,991)	$ (1,330,022)	$ 1,557,458
Palladium interests								
Stillwater [3]	$ 263,721	$ -	$ -	$ 263,721	$ (36,909)	$ (6,145)	$ (43,054)	$ 220,667
Platinum interests								
Marathon	$ 9,428	$ 23	$ -	$ 9,451	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Cobalt interests								
Voisey's Bay [6]	$ 393,422	$ -	$ -	$ 393,422	$ (35,849)	$ (6,757)	$ (42,606)	$ 350,816
	$ 8,241,657	$ 663,591	$ (41,373)	$ 8,863,875	$ (2,534,638)	$ (206,796)	$ (2,741,434)	$ 6,122,441

1) Includes cumulative impairment charges to December 31, 2023 as follows: Pascua-Lama silver interest - $938 million; and Sudbury gold interest - $120 million.
2) Comprised of the Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Stobie, Creighton, Totten and Victor gold interests.
3) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
4) Comprised of the Minto, Copper World Complex, Marmato, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, Marathon, Goose, El Domo, Cangrejos and Curraghinalt gold interests. The additions to other gold interests includes: Blackwater - $40 million; Goose - $63 million; Cangrejos - $29 million; and Curraghinalt - $20 million.
5) Comprised of the Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Stratoni, Neves-Corvo, Minto, Aljustrel, Loma de La Plata, Pascua-Lama, Copper World Complex, Marmato, Cozamin, Blackwater, El Domo and Mineral Park silver interests. The additions to other silver interests includes: Blackwater - $141 million.
6) When cobalt is delivered to the Company it is recorded as inventory until such time as it is sold and the cost of the cobalt is recorded as a cost of sale. Depletion in this table for the Voisey's Bay cobalt interest is inclusive of depletion relating to inventory.

The value allocated to reserves is classified as depletable upon a mining operation achieving commercial production and is depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable proven and probable reserves at the mine. The value associated with resources and exploration potential is allocated at acquisition and is classified as non-depletable until such time as it is transferred to the depletable category, generally as a result of the conversion of resources or exploration potential into reserves.

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
(in thousands)	Depletable	Non-Depletable	Total	Depletable	Non-Depletable	Total
Gold interests						
Salobo	$ 2,269,310	$ 326,175	$ 2,595,485	$ 2,303,719	$ 377,700	$ 2,681,419
Sudbury [1]	199,840	41,711	241,551	218,467	44,018	262,485
Constancia	60,721	3,605	64,326	74,758	5,507	80,265
San Dimas	47,187	89,294	136,481	55,428	89,294	144,722
Stillwater [2]	187,826	19,634	207,460	186,668	24,801	211,469
Other [3]	16,706	964,610	981,316	17,999	585,690	603,689
	$ 2,781,590	$ 1,445,029	$ 4,226,619	$ 2,857,039	$ 1,127,010	$ 3,984,049
Silver interests						
Peñasquito	$ 244,465	$ -	$ 244,465	$ 202,528	$ 73,704	$ 276,232
Antamina	143,753	347,018	490,771	172,512	347,018	519,530
Constancia	158,896	6,482	165,378	169,527	10,056	179,583
Other [4]	122,498	540,132	662,630	130,462	451,651	582,113
	$ 669,612	$ 893,632	$ 1,563,244	$ 675,029	$ 882,429	$ 1,557,458
Palladium interests						
Stillwater [2]	$ 205,691	$ 7,488	$ 213,179	$ 211,959	$ 8,708	$ 220,667
Platreef	-	78,814	78,814	-	-	-
	$ 205,691	$ 86,302	$ 291,993	$ 211,959	$ 8,708	$ 220,667
Platinum interests						
Marathon	$ -	$ 9,451	$ 9,451	$ -	$ 9,451	$ 9,451
Platreef	-	57,584	57,584	-	-	-
	$ -	$ 67,035	$ 67,035	$ -	$ 9,451	$ 9,451
Cobalt interests						
Voisey's Bay	$ 217,300	$ 13,389	$ 230,689	$ 321,454	$ 29,362	$ 350,816
	$ 3,874,193	$ 2,505,387	$ 6,379,580	$ 4,065,481	$ 2,056,960	$ 6,122,441

1) Comprised of the Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Stobie, Creighton, Totten and Victor gold interests.
2) Comprised of the Stillwater and East Boulder gold and palladium interests.
3) Comprised of the Minto, Copper World Complex, Marmato, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, Marathon, Goose, El Domo, Cangrejos, Curraghinalt, Platreef, Kudz Ze Kayah, Koné and Kurmuk gold interests.
4) Comprised of the Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Stratoni, Neves-Corvo, Minto, Aljustrel, Loma de La Plata, Pascua-Lama, Copper World Complex, Marmato, Cozamin, Blackwater, El Domo, Mineral Park and Kudz Ze Kayah silver interests.

Significant acquisitions, amendments and disposals of mineral stream interests in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are outlined below. The percentage of payable production and other key PMPA terms for all mineral stream interests are described in Note 27.

Partial Disposition of Goose PMPA
On April 12, 2023, Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. ("Sabina") announced that shareholders approved the proposed acquisition by B2Gold Corp. ("B2Gold") of all the issued and outstanding common shares of Sabina. The transaction closed April 19, 2023. Subsequent to closing, B2Gold exercised the option to acquire 33% of the stream under the Goose PMPA in exchange for a cash payment in the amount of $46 million, resulting in a gain on partial disposal of the Goose PMPA in the amount of $5 million, calculated as follows:

(in thousands)		
Proceeds received on 33% buyback of Goose	$	46,400
Less: 33% carrying value		(41,373)
Gain on partial disposal of the Goose PMPA	$	5,027

Acquisition of Cangrejos PMPA
On May 16, 2023, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Cangrejos PMPA") with Lumina Gold Corp. ("Lumina") in respect of its 100% owned Cangrejos gold-copper project located in El Oro Province, Ecuador. Under the terms of the agreement, Wheaton is committed to pay Lumina total upfront cash payments of $300 million, $48 million of which is available pre-construction, with the remainder to be paid in staged equal installments during construction of the mine, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. As it relates to the $48 million, payments will be made in installments, including (i) $12 million which was paid on closing; (ii) $10 million that was paid on November 22, 2023 (six months after closing); (iii) $9 million that was paid on May 31, 2024 (12 months after closing); (iv) $6 million that was paid on December 2, 2024 and (v) $11 million that can be drawn upon for committed acquisition of surface rights, of which $7 million was paid on November 22, 2023 and $1 million was paid on May 31, 2024.

Amendment to the Blackwater Gold PMPA
On June 14, 2023, the Company amended the Blackwater Gold PMPA. Under the terms of the amended agreement, the Company paid total upfront cash consideration of $40 million.

Acquisition of Mineral Park PMPA
On October 24, 2023, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Mineral Park PMPA") with Waterton Copper Corp., a subsidiary of Waterton Copper LP ("Waterton Copper"), in respect of silver production from the Mineral Park mine located in Arizona, USA ("Mineral Park"). Under the terms of the Mineral Park PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Waterton Copper total upfront cash consideration of $115 million in four payments during construction through three installments of $25 million which were paid in 2024 and a final installment of $40 million.

Acquisition of Curraghinalt PMPA
On November 15, 2023, the Company entered into a PMPA for a gold stream in respect of Dalradian Gold's Curraghinalt Project (the "Curraghinalt PMPA"). The Curraghinalt project is located in Northern Ireland, United Kingdom. Under the Curraghinalt PMPA, the Company paid $20 million on December 21, 2023 with an additional $55 million to be paid during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Salobo – Mill Throughput Expansion Payment
On November 21, 2023, Vale reported the successful completion of the throughput test for the first phase of the Salobo III project, with the Salobo complex exceeding an average of 32 million tonnes per annum ("Mtpa") over a 90-day period. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid Vale $370 million for the completion of the first phase of the Salobo III expansion project on December 1, 2023 (see Note 27 for more information).

Acquisition of Existing Platreef & Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs
On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the previously announced agreement with certain entities advised by Orion Resource Partners ("Orion") to acquire existing streams in respect of Ivanhoe Mines' Platreef Project (the "Platreef Streams") and BMC Minerals' Kudz Ze Kayah ("KZK") Project (the "Kudz Ze Kayah Streams"). On February 27, 2024, the Company paid $450 million to Orion, with an additional $5 million contingency payment due to Orion if the KZK project achieves certain milestones.

The Platreef Project is located in Johannesburg, South Africa, while the Kudz Ze Kayah stream is located in Yukon, Canada.

Amendment to the Fenix PMPA
On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA, in exchange for which, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash consideration of $100 million, payable in two equal installments, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied. To date, no amounts have been advanced under the Fenix PMPA amendment.

Acquisition of Koné Gold PMPA
On October 23, 2024, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Koné Gold PMPA") with Montage Gold Corp. ("Montage") in respect of its 90% owned Koné Gold Project located in Côte d'Ivoire. Under the terms of the Koné Gold PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Montage total upfront cash payments of $625 million, payable in four equal installment payments during construction, subject to certain conditions, including that all permits have been obtained. To date, no amounts have been advanced under the Koné Gold PMPA.

Acquisition of Kurmuk PMPA
On December 5, 2024, the Company entered into a PMPA (the "Kurmuk Gold PMPA") with Allied Gold Corporation ("Allied") in respect of its Kurmuk project located in Ethiopia. Under the terms of the agreement, Wheaton is committed to pay Allied total upfront cash payments of $175 million, payable in four equal installment payments during construction, subject to certain conditions. The first payment of $44 million was paid on December 19, 2024.

13. Impairment of Mineral Stream Interests

Management considers each PMPA to be a separate cash generating unit ("CGU"), which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each PMPA to determine whether any indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the PMPA is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment (if any). The recoverable amount of each PMPA is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). In determining the recoverable amounts of each of the Company's CGU's, the Company uses the FVLCD as this will generally be greater than or equal to the VIU.

If the carrying amount of the PMPA exceeds its recoverable amount, the PMPA is considered impaired and an impairment charge is reflected as a component of net earnings so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable value. A previously recognized impairment charge is reversed only if there has been an indicator of a potential impairment reversal and the resulting assessment of the PMPA's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying value. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the PMPA is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion, had no impairment charge been recognized for the PMPA in prior years. Such reversal is reflected as a component of net earnings.

Based on the Company's analysis, the following PMPA was determined to be impaired:

		Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	Note	2024	2023
Cobalt Interests			
Voisey's Bay		108,861	-
Total impairment expense		$ 108,861	$ -

Voisey's Bay - Indicator of Impairment at December 31, 2024
On June 11, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Voisey's Bay PMPA") to acquire from Vale an amount of cobalt equal to 42.4% of the cobalt production from its Voisey's Bay mine, located in Canada, until the delivery of 31 million pounds of cobalt and 21.2% of cobalt production thereafter for the life of mine for a total upfront cash payment of $390 million.

At December 31, 2024, the Company determined there to be an impairment charge relative to the Voisey's Bay cobalt interest ("Voisey's Bay PMPA") due to a significant decline in market cobalt prices. The Voisey's Bay PMPA had a carrying value at December 31, 2024 of $340 million. Management estimated that the recoverable amount at December 31, 2024 under the Voisey's Bay PMPA was $231 million, representing its FVLCD and resulting in an impairment charge of $109 million. The recoverable amount related to the Voisey's Bay PMPA was estimated based on a discounted cash flow model using an average discount rate of 5.5% and the market price of cobalt of $13.62 per

pound. As this valuation technique requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, recoverable pounds of cobalt and operating performance, it is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

14. Early Deposit Mineral Stream Interests

Early deposit mineral stream interests represent agreements relative to early stage development projects whereby Wheaton can choose not to proceed with the agreement once certain documentation has been received including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, environmental studies and impact assessment studies (please see Note 27 for more information). Once Wheaton has elected to proceed with the agreement, the carrying value of the stream will be transferred to Mineral Stream Interests.

The following table summarizes the early deposit mineral stream interests owned by the Company as of December 31, 2024:

						Attributable Production to be Purchased		
Early Deposit Mineral Stream Interests	Mine Owner	Location of Mine	Upfront Consideration Paid to Date [1]	Upfront Consideration to be Paid [1, 2]	Total Upfront Consideration[1]	Gold	Silver	Term of Agreement
Toroparu	Aris Mining	Guyana	$ 15,500	$ 138,000	$ 153,500	10%	50%	Life of Mine
Cotabambas	Panoro	Peru	14,000	126,000	140,000	25% [3]	100% [3]	Life of Mine
Kutcho	Kutcho	Canada	16,852	58,000	74,852	100%	100%	Life of Mine
			$ 46,352	$ 322,000	$ 368,352			

1) Expressed in thousands of United States dollars; excludes closing costs and capitalized interest, where applicable.
2) Please refer to Note 27 for details of when the remaining upfront consideration to be paid becomes due.
3) Once 90 million silver equivalent ounces attributable to Wheaton have been produced, the attributable production will decrease to 6.67% of gold production and 66.67% of silver production for the life of mine.

15. Mineral Royalty Interests

The following table summarizes mineral royalty interests owned by the Company as of December 31, 2024. To date, no revenue has been recognized and no depletion has been taken with respect to these royalty agreements.

Royalty Interests	Mine Owner	Location of Mine	Royalty [1]	Total Upfront Consideration [2]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Metates	Chesapeake	Mexico	0.5% NSR	$ 3,000	Life of Mine	07-Aug-2014
Brewery Creek [3]	Victoria Gold	Canada	2.0% NSR	3,529	Life of Mine	04-Jan-2021
Black Pine [4]	Liberty Gold	USA	0.5% NSR	3,600	Life of Mine	10-Sep-2023
Mt Todd [5]	Vista	Australia	1.0% GR	20,000	Life of Mine	13-Dec-2023
DeLamar [6]	Integra	USA	1.5% NSR	9,750	Life of Mine	20-Feb-2024
				$ 39,879		

1) Abbreviation as follows: NSR = Net Smelter Return Royalty; and GR = Gross Royalty.
2) Expressed in thousands; excludes closing costs.
3) The Company paid $3 million for an existing 2.0% net smelter return royalty interests on the first 600,000 ounces of gold mined and a 2.75% net smelter returns royalty interest thereafter. The Brewery Creek Royalty agreement provides, among other things, that Golden Predator Mining Corp., (subsidiary of Victoria Gold) may reduce the 2.75% net smelter royalty interest to 2.125% on payment of the sum of Cdn $2 million to the Company.
4) Liberty Gold has been granted an option to repurchase 50% of the NSR for $4 million at any point in time up to the earlier of commercial production at Black Pine or January 1, 2030.
5) The Mt Todd royalty is at a rate of 1% of gross revenue with such rate being subject to increase to a maximum rate of 2%, depending on the timing associated with the achievement of certain operational milestones.
6) Under the DeLamar royalty, if completion is not achieved by January 1, 2029, the DeLamar Royalty will increase annually by 0.15% of net smelter returns to a maximum of 2.7% of net smelter returns.

16. Long-Term Equity Investments

(in thousands)	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Common shares held	$ 98,190	$ 246,026
Warrants held	785	652
Total long-term equity investments	$ 98,975	$ 246,678

Common Shares Held

	Year Ended December 31, 2024							
(in thousands)	Shares Owned (000's)	% of Outstanding Shares Owned	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2023	Cost of Additions	Proceeds of Disposition [1]	Fair Value Adjustment Gains (Losses) [2]	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2024	Realized Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Kutcho	18,640	11.11%	$ 1,551	$ -	$ -	$ (320)	$ 1,231	$ -
Hecla	-	-	168,255	-	(177,088)	8,833	-	35,768
B2Gold	12,025	0.91%	38,094	-	-	(8,678)	29,416	-
Silvercorp	3,759	1.73%	-	12,016	-	(731)	11,285	-
Aris	4,715	2.76%	15,579	-	-	936	16,515	-
Other			22,547	24,605	(12,018)	4,609	39,743	(3,543)
Total			$ 246,026	$ 36,621	$ (189,106)	$ 4,649	$ 98,190	$ 32,225

1) The disposition of the Hecla shares was made in order to capitalize on Hecla's share price appreciation, while the disposal under "other" was as a result of the acquisition of the companies to which the shares relate by unrelated third party entities.
2) Fair Value Gains (Losses) are reflected as a component of OCI.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023							
(in thousands)	Shares Owned (000's)	% of Outstanding Shares Owned	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2022	Cost of Additions	Proceeds of Disposition [1]	Fair Value Adjustment Gains (Losses) [2]	Fair Value at Dec 31, 2023	Realized Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Sabina	-	-	$ 30,535	$ -	$ (48,832)	$ 18,297	$ -	$ 872
Kutcho	18,640	13.27%	3,097	-	-	(1,546)	1,551	-
Hecla	34,980	5.66%	194,668	-	(202)	(26,211)	168,255	73
B2Gold	12,025	0.92%	-	48,832	-	(10,738)	38,094	-
Aris	4,715	3.43%	11,662	-	-	3,917	15,579	-
Other			15,573	17,352	(27)	(10,351)	22,547	(990)
Total			$ 255,535	$ 66,184	$ (49,061)	$ (26,632)	$ 246,026	$ (45)

1) The disposal of the Sabina shares was as a result of the acquisition of Sabina by B2Gold, while the partial disposition of the Hecla shares was made in order to capitalize on Hecla's share price appreciation.
2) Fair Value Gains (Losses) are reflected as a component of OCI.

The Company's long-term investments in common shares ("LTI's") are held for long-term strategic purposes and not for trading purposes. As such, the Company has elected to reflect any fair value adjustments, net of tax, as a component of other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to net earnings on disposal of these long-term investments but is reclassified to retained earnings.

By holding these long-term investments, the Company is inherently exposed to various risk factors including currency risk, market price risk and liquidity risk.

17. Credit Facilities

17.1. Sustainability-Linked Revolving Credit Facility

On June 25, 2024, the term of the Company's undrawn $2 billion revolving term loan ("Revolving Facility") was extended by an additional year, with the facility now maturing on June 25, 2029.

The Company's Revolving Facility has financial covenants which require the Company to maintain: (i) a net debt to tangible net worth ratio of less than or equal to 0.75:1; and (ii) an interest coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 3.00:1. Only cash interest expenses are included for the purposes of calculating the interest coverage ratio. The Company is in compliance with these debt covenants as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

At the Company's option, amounts drawn under the Revolving Facility incur interest based on the Company's leverage ratio at either (i) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1.10% to 2.15%; or (ii) the Bank of Nova Scotia's Base Rate plus0.00% to 1.05%. Under both options, the interest rate shall not be less than 0%. In connection with the extension, the interest rate paid on drawn amounts will be adjusted by up to +/- 0.05% based upon the Company's performance in three sustainability-related areas including climate change, diversity and overall performance in sustainability. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the stand-by fee rate was 0.1981% as compared to 0.20% during the previous year.

The Revolving Facility, which is classified as a financial liability and reported at amortized cost using the effective interest method, can be drawn down at any time to finance acquisitions, investments or for general corporate purposes. In connection with the Revolving Facility, there is $5 million unamortized debt issue costs which have been recorded as a long-term asset under the classification Other (see Note 25).

17.2. Lease Liabilities

The lease liability on the Company's offices located in Vancouver, Canada and the Cayman Islands is as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Current portion	$ 262	$ 604
Long-term portion	4,909	5,625
Total lease liabilities	$ 5,171	$ 6,229

The maturity analysis, on an undiscounted basis, of these leases is as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31 2024
Not later than 1 year	$ 514
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,459
Later than 5 years	3,753
Total lease liabilities	$ 6,726

17.3. Finance Costs

A summary of the Company's finance costs associated with the above facilities during the period is as follows:

(in thousands)	Note	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Costs related to undrawn credit facilities	17.1	$ 5,347	$ 5,162
Interest expense - lease liabilities	17.2	284	207
Letters of guarantee		(82)	141
Total finance costs		$ 5,549	$ 5,510

18. Issued Capital

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Issued capital			
Share capital issued and outstanding: 453,677,299 common shares (December 31, 2023: 453,069,254 common shares)	18.1	$ 3,798,108	$ 3,777,323

18.1. Shares Issued

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares havingno par value and an unlimited number of preference shares issuable in series. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had no preference shares outstanding.

A continuity schedule of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Price
At January 1, 2023	452,318,526	
Share purchase options exercised [1]	488,922	Cdn$32.82
Restricted share units released [1]	119,827	Cdn$0.00
Dividend reinvestment plan [2]	141,979	US$46.73
At December 31, 2023	453,069,254	
Share purchase options exercised [1]	500,017	Cdn$36.18
Restricted share units released [1]	69,494	Cdn$0.00
Dividend reinvestment plan [2]	38,534	US$54.92
At December 31, 2024	453,677,299	

1) The weighted average price of share purchase options exercised and restricted share units released represents the respective exercise price.
2) The Company has implemented a dividend reinvestment plan ("DRIP") whereby shareholders can elect to have dividends reinvested directly into additional Wheaton common shares. The weighted average price for common shares issued under the DRIP represents the volume weighted average price of the common shares on the five trading days preceding the dividend payment date.

At the Market Equity Program

The Company established an at-the-market equity program (the "ATM Program") to allow the Company to issue upto $300 million worth of common shares from treasury ("Common Shares") to the public from time to time at the Company's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements.

Wheaton intended that the net proceeds from the ATM Program, if any, would be available as one potential source of funding for stream acquisitions and/or other general corporate purposes including the repayment of indebtedness. However, as at December 31, 2024 the Company has not issued any shares under the ATM program and the Company has elected not to renew the ATM Program.

18.2. Dividends Declared

	Years Ended December 31			
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2024		2023	
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.620		$ 0.600	
Average number of shares eligible for dividend	453,493		452,906	
Total dividends paid	$ 281,166		$ 271,744	
Paid as follows:				
Cash	$ 279,050	99%	$ 265,109	98%
DRIP [1]	2,116	1%	6,635	2%
Total dividends paid	$ 281,166	100%	$ 271,744	100%

1) The Company has implemented a DRIP whereby shareholders can elect to have dividends reinvested directly into additional Wheaton common shares.

19. Reserves

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Reserves			
Share purchase options	19.1	$ 23,361	$ 22,907
Restricted share units	19.2	8,859	8,006
Long-term investment revaluation reserve, net of tax	19.3	(95,723)	(71,004)
Total reserves		$ (63,503)	$ (40,091)

19.1. Share Purchase Options

The Company has established an equity settled share purchase option plan whereby the Company's Board of Directors may, from time to time, grant options to employees or consultants. The maximum term of any share purchase option may be ten years, but generally options are granted with a term to expiry of five to seven years. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the TSX on the last trading day preceding the grant date. The vesting period of the options is determined at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors at the time the options are granted, but generally vest over a period of two or three years.

Each share purchase option converts into one common share of Wheaton on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options do not carry rights to dividends or voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry, subject to certain black-out periods.

The Company expenses the fair value of share purchase options that are expected to vest on a straight-line basis over the vesting period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value for each option at the date of grant. The Black-Scholes model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions. The model requires the use of subjective assumptions, including expected share price volatility. Historical data has been considered in setting the assumptions. Expected volatility is determined by considering the trailing 36-month historic average share price volatility. The weighted average fair value of share purchase options granted and principal assumptions used in applying the Black-Scholes option pricing model are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Black-Scholes weighted average assumptions		
Grant date share price and exercise price	Cdn$59.79	Cdn$59.41
Expected dividend yield	1.45%	1.39%
Expected volatility	30%	30%
Risk-free interest rate	4.10%	3.40%
Expected option life, in years	3.0	3.0
Weighted average fair value per option granted	Cdn$13.39	Cdn$12.89
Number of options issued during the period	305,710	316,580
Total fair value of options issued (000's)	$ 3,022	$ 2,972

The following table summarizes information about the options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2024:

Exercise Price (Cdn$)	Exercisable Options	Non-Exercisable Options	Total Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
$34.65[1]	3,840	-	3,840	0.2 years
$49.86	219,496	-	219,496	3.2 years
$57.48[1]	19,280	-	19,280	3.2 years
$59.41	78,377	165,136	243,513	5.2 years
$67.57[1]	18,613	12,713	31,326	4.2 years
$59.79	-	237,180	237,180	6.2 years
$60.00	134,258	72,473	206,731	4.2 years
$62.26[1]	10,528	30,550	41,078	5.2 years
$63.53[1]	-	68,530	68,530	6.2 years
	484,392	**586,582**	**1,070,974**	**4.8 years**

1) US$ share purchase options converted to Cdn$ using the exchange rate of 1.4389, being the Cdn$/US$ exchange rate at December 31, 2024.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding share purchase options from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
At January 1, 2023	1,478,300	Cdn$41.37
Granted (fair value - $3 million or Cdn$12.89 per option)	316,580	59.41
Exercised	(488,922)	32.82
Forfeited	(35,937)	59.44
At December 31, 2023	1,270,021	Cdn$48.47
Granted (fair value - $3 million or Cdn$13.39 per option)	305,710	59.79
Exercised	(500,017)	36.18
Forfeited	(4,740)	59.59
At December 31, 2024	1,070,974	Cdn$58.14

As it relates to share purchase options, during the year ended December 31, 2024, the weighted average share price at the time of exercise was Cdn$71.68 per share, as compared to Cdn$63.74 per share during the comparable period in 2023.

19.2. Restricted Share Units ("RSUs")

The Company has established an RSU plan whereby RSUs will be issued to eligible employees or directors as determined by the Company's Board of Directors or the Company's Compensation Committee. RSUs give the holder the right to receive a specified number of common shares at the specified vesting date. RSUs generally vest over a period of two to three years. Compensation expense related to RSUs is recognized over the vesting period based upon the fair value of the Company's common shares on the grant date and the awards that are expected to vest. The fair value is calculated with reference to the closing price of the Company's common shares on the TSX on the business day prior to the date of grant.

RSU holders receive a cash payment based on the dividends paid on the Company's common shares in the event that the holder of a vested RSU has elected to defer the release of the RSU to a future date. This cash payment is reflected as a component of net earnings under the classification Share Based Compensation.

A continuity schedule of the Company's restricted share units outstanding from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Number of RSUs Outstanding	Weighted Average Intrinsic Value at Date Granted
At January 1, 2023	350,206	$31.25
Granted (fair value - $4 million)	93,990	43.35
Released	(119,827)	33.10
Forfeited	(8,033)	44.39
At December 31, 2023	316,336	$33.81
Granted (fair value - $4 million)	91,130	44.27
Released	(69,494)	43.36
Forfeited	(1,043)	44.40
At December 31, 2024	336,929	$34.64

19.3. Long-Term Investment Revaluation Reserve

The Company's long-term investments in common shares (Note 16) are held for long-term strategic purposes and not for trading purposes. The Company has chosen to designate these long-term investments in common shares as financial assets with fair value adjustments being recorded as a component of OCI as it believes that this provides a more meaningful presentation for long-term strategic investments, rather than reflecting changes in fair value as a component of net earnings. As some of these long-term investments are denominated in Canadian dollars, changes in their fair value is affected by both the change in share price in addition to changes in the Cdn$/US$ exchange rate.

Where the fair value of a long-term investment in common shares held exceeds its tax cost, the Company recognizes a deferred income tax liability. To the extent that the value of the long-term investment subsequently declines, the deferred income tax liability is reduced. However, where the fair value of the long-term investment decreases below the tax cost, the Company does not recognize a deferred income tax asset on the unrealized capital loss unless it is probable that the Company will generate future capital gains that will offset the loss.

A continuity schedule of the Company's long-term investment revaluation reserve from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024 is presented below:

(in thousands)		Change in Fair Value	Deferred Tax Recovery (Expense)	Total
At January 1, 2023		$(40,626)	$ (6,624)	$(47,250)
Unrealized gain (loss) on LTIs[1]		(26,632)	3,719	(22,913)
Reallocate reserve to retained earnings upon disposal of LTIs[1]		(841)	-	(841)
At December 31, 2023		$(68,099)	$ (2,905)	$(71,004)
Unrealized gain (loss) on LTIs[1]		4,649	(852)	3,797
Reallocate reserve to retained earnings upon disposal of LTIs[1]	16	(32,225)	3,709	(28,516)
At December 31, 2024		$(95,675)	$ (48)	$(95,723)

1) LTIs refers to long-term investments in common shares held.

20. Share Based Compensation

The Company's share based compensation consists of share purchase options (Note 19.1), restricted share units (Note 19.2) and performance share units (Note 20.1). The accrued value of share purchase options and restricted share units are reflected as reserves in the shareholder's equity section of the Company's balance sheet while the accrued value associated with performance share units is reflected as an accrued liability.

20.1. Performance Share Units ("PSUs")

The Company has established a Performance Share Unit Plan ("the PSU plan") whereby PSUs will be issued to eligible employees as determined by the Company's Board of Directors or the Company's Compensation Committee. PSUs issued under the PSU plan entitle the holder to a cash payment at the end of a three year performance period equal to the number of PSUs granted, multiplied by a performance factor and multiplied by the fair market value of a Wheaton common share on the expiry of the performance period. The performance factor can range from 0% to 200% and is determined by comparing the Company's total shareholder return ("TSR") to those achieved by various peer companies and the price of gold and silver.

Compensation expense for the PSUs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the three year vesting period. The amount of compensation expense is adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect (i) the fair value of common shares; (ii) the number of PSUs anticipated to vest; and (iii) the anticipated performance factor.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding PSUs (assuming a performance factor of 100% is achieved over the performance period) and the Company's PSU accrual from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2024 is presented below:

(in thousands, except for number of PSUs outstanding)	Number of PSUs Outstanding	PSU accrual liability
At January 1, 2023	444,620	$ 21,239
Granted	135,690	-
Accrual related to the fair value of the PSUs outstanding	-	16,669
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	257
Paid	(191,980)	(16,675)
Forfeited	(15,870)	(364)
At December 31, 2023	372,460	$ 21,126
Granted	135,220	-
Accrual related to the fair value of the PSUs outstanding	-	16,614
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	(1,478)
Paid	(126,590)	(11,129)
Forfeited	(2,120)	(49)
At December 31, 2024	378,970	$ 25,084

A summary of the PSUs outstanding at December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Year of Grant	Year of Maturity	Number outstanding	Estimated Value Per PSU at Maturity	Anticipated Performance Factor at Maturity	Percent of Vesting Period Complete at Dec 31, 2024	PSU Liability at Dec 31, 2024
2022	2025	118,240	$61.74	200%	93%	$ 13,562
2023	2026	125,510	$60.90	194%	60%	8,860
2024	2027	135,220	$60.53	125%	26%	2,662
		378,970				$ 25,084

21. Earnings per Share ("EPS") and Diluted Earnings per Share ("Diluted EPS")

Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the treasury method which assumes that outstanding share purchase options and warrants, with exercise prices that are lower than the average market price of the Company's common shares for the relevant period, are exercised and the proceeds are used to purchase shares of the Company at the average market price of the common shares for the relevant period.

Diluted EPS is calculated based on the following weighted average number of shares outstanding:

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	453,460	452,814
Effect of dilutive securities		
Share purchase options	327	318
Restricted share units	332	331
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	454,119	453,463

The following table lists the number of share purchase options and share purchase warrants excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices exceeded the average market value of the common shares of Cdn$75.56, compared to Cdn$60.58 for the comparable period in 2023.

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Share purchase options	-	37

22. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Change in Non-Cash Working Capital

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	$ 4,389	$ (264)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11)	867
Other	48	1,309
Total change in non-cash working capital	$ 4,426	$ 1,912

Non-Cash Transactions – Receipt of Shares as Consideration for Disposal of Long-Term Equity Investments
During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company received common shares valued at $2 million as consideration for the disposal of long-term equity investments.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received common shares valued at $8 million as consideration for the disposal of long-term equity investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

(in thousands)	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Cash and cash equivalents comprised of:		
Cash	$ 768,682	$ 211,430
Cash equivalents	49,484	335,097
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 818,166	$ 546,527

Cash equivalents include short-term deposits, treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' depository notes and bankers' acceptances with terms to maturity at inception of less than three months.

23. Income Taxes

A summary of the Company's income tax expense (recovery) is as follows:

Income Tax Expense (Recovery) in Net Earnings

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Current income tax expense (recovery)	$ (1,275)	$ (2,372)
Global minimum income tax expense	113,505	-
Total current income tax expense (recovery)	$ 112,230	$ (2,372)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) related to:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ (318)	$ 2,427
Write down (reversal of write down) or recognition of prior period temporary differences	3,292	1,359
Total deferred income tax expense (recovery)	$ 2,974	$ 3,786
Total income tax expense (recovery) recognized in net earnings	$ 115,204	$ 1,414

Income Tax Expense (Recovery) in Other Comprehensive Income

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Current income tax expense (recovery) related to LTIs - common shares held	$ 3,709	$ -
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) related to LTIs - common shares held	(2,857)	(3,719)
Income tax expense (recovery) recognized in OCI	$ 852	$ (3,719)

Income Tax Rate Reconciliation
The provision for income taxes differs from the amount that would be obtained by applying the statutory income tax rate to consolidated earnings before income taxes due to the following:

	Years Ended December 31	
(in thousands)	2024	2023
Earnings before income taxes	$ 644,344	$ 539,058
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	27.00%	27.00%
Income tax expense (recovery) based on above rates	$ 173,973	$ 145,546
Non-deductible stock based compensation and other	389	1,656
Differences in tax rates in foreign jurisdictions [1]	(203,606)	(147,991)
Global minimum tax expense	113,505	-
Current period unrecognized temporary differences - impairment of mineral stream interests	23,085	-
Current period unrecognized temporary differences	4,566	844
Write down (reversal of write down) or recognition of prior period temporary differences	3,292	1,359
Total income tax expense (recovery) recognized in net earnings	$ 115,204	$ 1,414
Effective Tax Rate	18%	0%

1) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's subsidiaries domiciled in the Cayman Islands generated net earnings of $757 million, as compared to $551 million during the comparable period of the prior year.

Pillar II Tax Expense - Global Minimum Tax
On June 20, 2024, Canada's Global Minimum Tax Act ("GMTA"), received royal assent. The GMTA enacts the OECD Pillar Two model rules ("Pillar Two") where in scope companies are subject to a 15% global minimum tax (GMT) for fiscal years commencing on or after December 31, 2023. With the enactment of the GMTA on June 20, 2024, the income of the Company's Cayman Island subsidiaries, who have a statutory tax rate of 0%, is subject to the GMTA. For the year ended December 31, 2024 an amount of $114 million current tax expense associated with GMT was recorded. GMT accrued to December 31, 2024 is payable on or before June 30, 2026 (18 months following year-end) and accordingly is classified as non-current.

To date, the government of the Cayman Islands has indicated that they do not intend to enact Pillar Two legislation.

Deferred Income Taxes

The recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet and relate to Canada, except for the foreign withholding tax. The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, is shown below:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Opening Balance	Recovery (Expense) Recognized In Net Earnings	Recovery (Expense) Recognized In OCI	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Non-capital loss carryforward [1]	$ 810	$ (810)	$ -	$ -
Capital loss carryforward	956	(317)	(639)	-
Other [2]	4,135	(3,190)	-	945
Deferred tax liabilities				
Debt financing fees [3]	(818)	22	-	(796)
Unrealized gains on long-term investments	(4,415)	732	3,496	(187)
Mineral stream interests [4]	(668)	706	-	38
Foreign withholding tax	(232)	(117)	-	(349)
Total	$ (232)	$ (2,974)	$ 2,857	$ (349)

1) As at December 31, 2024, the Company hadno non-capital losses available to recognize against deferred tax liabilities.
2) Other includes capital assets, PSU and pension liabilities.
3) Debt and share financing fees are deducted over a five-year period for Canadian income tax purposes. For accounting purposes, debt financing fees are deducted over the term of the credit facility and share financing fees are charged directly to issued capital.
4) The Company's position, as reflected in its filed Canadian income tax returns and consistent with the terms of the PMPAs, is that the cost of the precious metal acquired under the Canadian PMPAs is equal to the market value while a deposit is outstanding (where applicable to an agreement), and the cash cost thereafter. For accounting purposes, the cost of the mineral stream interests is depleted on a unit-of-production basis as described in Note 4.2.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities	Opening Balance	Recovery (Expense) Recognized In Net Earnings	Recovery (Expense) Recognized In OCI	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Non-capital loss carryforward	$ -	$ 810	$ -	$ 810
Capital loss carryforward	792	40	124	956
Other	4,256	(121)	-	4,135
Deferred tax liabilities				
Debt and share financing fees	(774)	(44)	-	(818)
Unrealized gains on long-term investments	(8,006)	(4)	3,595	(4,415)
Mineral stream interests	3,732	(4,400)	-	(668)
Foreign withholding tax	(165)	(67)	-	(232)
Total	$ (165)	$ (3,786)	$ 3,719	$ (232)

Deferred income tax assets in Canada not recognized are shown below:

(in thousands)	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Mineral stream interests	$ 33,969	$ 8,804
Other	8,129	2,376
Unrealized losses on long-term investments	13,161	12,912
Total	$ 55,259	$ 24,092

1) As at December 31, 2024, the Company had fully recognized the tax effect ofnon-capital losses.

Deferred income taxes have not been provided on the temporary difference relating to investments in foreign subsidiaries for which the Company can control the timing of and manner in which funds are repatriated and does not plan to repatriate funds to Canada in the foreseeable future that would be subject to tax. The temporary difference relating to investments in foreign subsidiaries is $2.6 billion as at December 31, 2024, all of which is anticipated to reverse in the future and be exempt from tax on repatriation, leaving $Nil that would be taxable on repatriation.

The Company has applied the mandatory exemption to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two taxes.

24. Other Current Assets

The composition of other current assets is shown below:

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Prepaid expenses		$ 3,230	$ 2,628
Other		467	871
Total other current assets		$ 3,697	$ 3,499

25. Other Long-Term Assets

The composition of other long-term assets is shown below:

(in thousands)	Note	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Intangible assets		$ 1,503	$ 1,886
Debt issue costs - Revolving Facility	17.1	5,101	5,496
Refundable deposit - 777 PMPA		9,413	8,717
Subscription Rights		3,114	4,510
Other		2,485	5,861
Total other long-term assets		$ 21,616	$ 26,470

Subscription Rights
The subscription rights from 2023 were converted to common shares during the first quarter of 2024 and were reclassified to Long-Term Equity Investments.

Refundable Deposit – 777 PMPA

On August 8, 2012, the Company entered into a PMPA with Hudbay in respect to the 777 mine. Under the terms of the 777 PMPA, should the market value of gold and silver delivered to Wheaton through the initial 40 year term of the contract, net of the per ounce cash payment, be lower than the initial $455 million upfront consideration, the Company is entitled to a refund of the difference (the "Refundable Deposit") at the conclusion of the 40 year term. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at the 777 mine have concluded after the reserves were depleted and closure activities have commenced. The balance of the Refundable Deposit is $78 million.

At December 31, 2022, the Company derecognized the 777 PMPA and recognized a long-term receivable, with interest to be accreted on a quarterly basis until maturity which is August 8, 2052. The Company estimated that a credit facility with similar terms and conditions would have an interest rate of 8%.

26. Related Party Transactions

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel compensation, including directors, is as follows:

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31 2024	2023
Short-term benefits [1]	$ 8,538	$7,755
Post-employment benefits	885	909
PSUs [2]	9,250	9,341
Equity settled stock based compensation (a non-cash expense) [3]	3,929	3,987
Total executive compensation	$ 22,602	$21,992

1) Short-term employee benefits include salaries, bonuses payable within twelve months of the balance sheet date and other annual employee benefits.
2) As more fully disclosed in Note 20.1, PSU compensation expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the three year vesting period, with the expense being adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect (i) the fair value of common shares; (ii) the number of PSUs anticipated to vest; and (iii) the anticipated performance factor.
3) As more fully disclosed in Notes 19.1 and 19.2, equity settled stock based compensation expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

27. Commitments and Contingencies

Mineral Stream Interests

The following tables summarize the Company's commitments to make per-ounce or per pound cash payments for gold, silver, palladium, platinum and cobalt to which it has the contractual right pursuant to the PMPAs:

Per Ounce Cash Payment for Gold

Mineral Stream Interests	Attributable Payable Production to be Purchased	Per Ounce Cash Payment [1]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Constancia	50%	$ 425 [2]	Life of Mine	8-Aug-12
Salobo	75%	$ 429	Life of Mine	28-Feb-13
Sudbury	70%	$ 400	20 years	28-Feb-13
San Dimas	variable [3]	$ 637	Life of Mine	10-May-18
Stillwater	100%	18% [4]	Life of Mine	16-Jul-18
Marathon	100% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	26-Jan-22
Other				
Copper World	100%	$ 450	Life of Mine	10-Feb-10
Marmato	10.5% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	5-Nov-20
Santo Domingo	100% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	24-Mar-21
Fenix	22% [6]	20%	Life of Mine	15-Nov-21
Blackwater	8% [5]	35%	Life of Mine	13-Dec-21
El Domo	50% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	17-Jan-22
Goose	2.78% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	8-Feb-22
Cangrejos	6.6% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	16-May-23
Platreef	62.5% [5]	$ 100 [5]	Life of Mine [5]	7-Dec-21 [8]
Curraghinalt	3.05% [5]	18% [4]	Life of Mine	15-Nov-23
Kudz Ze Kayah	6.875% [7]	20%	Life of Mine	22-Dec-21 [8]
Koné	19.5% [5]	20% [9]	Life of Mine	23-Oct-24
Kurmuk	6.7% [5]	15%	Life of Mine	5-Dec-24
Early Deposit				
Toroparu	10%	$ 400	Life of Mine	11-Nov-13
Cotabambas	25% [5]	$ 450	Life of Mine	21-Mar-16
Kutcho	100%	20%	Life of Mine	14-Dec-17

1) The production payment is measured as either a fixed amount per ounce of gold delivered, or as a percentage of the spot price of gold on the date of delivery. Contracts where the payment is a fixed amount per ounce of gold delivered are subject to an annual inflationary increase, with the exception of Sudbury. Additionally, should the prevailing market price for gold be lower than this fixed amount, the per ounce cash payment will be reduced to the prevailing market price, subject to an annual inflationary factor.
2) Subject to an increase to $550 per ounce of gold after the initial 40-year term.
3) Under the terms of the San Dimas PMPA, the Company is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the payable gold production plus an additional amount of gold equal to 25% of the payable silver production converted to gold at a fixed gold to silver exchange ratio of 70:1 from the San Dimas mine. If the average gold to silver price ratio decreases to less than 50:1 or increases to more than 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more, then the "70" shall be revised to "50" or "90", as the case may be, until such time as the average gold to silver price ratio is between 50:1 to 90:1 for a period of 6 months or more in which event the "70" shall be reinstated. Currently, the fixed gold to silver exchange ratio is 70:1.
4) To be increased to 22% once the market value of all metals delivered to Wheaton, net of the per ounce cash payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit.
5) Under certain PMPAs, the Company's attributable gold percentage will be reduced once certain thresholds are achieved:
   a. Marathon – reduced to 67% once the Company has received 150,000 ounces of gold.
   b. Marmato – reduced to 5.25% once Wheaton has received 310,000 ounces of gold.
   c. Santo Domingo – reduced to 67% once the Company has received 285,000 ounces of gold.
   d. Blackwater – reduced to 4% once the Company has received 464,000 ounces of gold.
   e. El Domo (previously referred to as Curipamba) – reduced to 33% once the Company has received 145,000 ounces of gold.
   f. Goose – reduced to 1.44% once the Company has received 87,100 ounces of gold, with a further reduction to 1% once the Company has received 134,000 ounces.
   g. Cangrejos – reduced to 4.4% once the Company has received 700,000 ounces of gold.
   h. Platreef - reduced to 50% once the Company has received 218,750 ounces of gold, with a further reduction to 3.125% once the Company has received 428,300 ounces, at which point the per ounce cash payment increases to 80% of the spot price of gold. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 Mtpa, the 3.125% residual gold stream will terminate.
   i. Curraghinalt – reduced to 1.5% once the Company has received 125,000 ounces of gold.
   j. Koné - reduced to 10.8% once the Company has received 400,000 ounces of gold, subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule, with a further reduction to 5.4% once the Company has received an additional 130,000 ounces of gold.
   k. Kurmuk – reduced to 4.8% once the Company has received 220,000 ounces of gold. During any period in which debt exceeding $150 million ranks ahead of the gold stream, the stream percentage increases to 7.15% and decreases to 5.25% once the drop down threshold is reached.
   l. Cotabambas – reduced to 16.67% once the Company has received 90 million silver equivalent ounces.
6) On October 21, 2024, the Company amended the Fenix PMPA. Under the original agreement, the Company was to acquire an amount of gold equal to 6% of the gold production until 90,000 ounces have been delivered, 4% of the gold production until the delivery of a further 140,000 ounces and 3.5% gold production thereafter for the life of mine. Under the revised agreement, the Company is entitled to purchase an additional 1.6% of payable gold production (22% in total) (subject to adjustment if there are delays in deliveries relative to an agreed schedule). Once Rio2 delivers the incremental 95,000 ounces (as adjusted), the stream reverts to the percentages and thresholds under the original Fenix PMPA (as described). Rio2 has a one-time option to terminate the requirement to deliver the incremental gold production from the end of 2027 until the end of 2029 by delivering 95,000 ounces (as adjusted) less previously delivered gold ounces, excluding those gold ounces which would have been delivered under the original Fenix PMPA.
7) Under the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA, the Company will be entitled to purchase staged percentages of produced gold ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% until 330,000 ounces of gold are produced and delivered, thereafter reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 59,800 ounces of gold are produced and delivered, further reducing to

a range of 5% to 5.5% until a further 270,200 ounces of gold are produced and delivered for a total of 660,000 ounces of gold thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%.

8) On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the Orion Purchase Agreement to acquire the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs.
9) Until October 23, 2029, there is a price adjustment mechanism under the Koné PMPA
   a. if the spot price of gold is less than $2,100 per ounce, the Company will pay 20% of $2,100 less 25% of the difference between $2,100 and $1,800, less 30% of the difference between $1,800 and the spot price of gold; and
   b. if the spot price is greater than $2,700 per ounce, the Company will pay 25% of the difference between $3,000 and $2,700, plus 30% of the difference between the actual spot price of gold and $3,000.

Per Ounce Cash Payment for Silver

Mineral Stream Interests	Attributable Payable Production to be Purchased	Per Ounce Cash Payment [1]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Peñasquito	25%	$ 4.56	Life of Mine	24-Jul-07
Constancia	100%	$ 6.26 [2]	Life of Mine	8-Aug-12
Antamina	33.75%	20%	Life of Mine	3-Nov-15
Other				
Los Filos	100%	$ 4.74	25 years	15-Oct-04
Zinkgruvan	100%	$ 4.75	Life of Mine	8-Dec-04
Stratoni	100%	$ 11.54	Life of Mine	23-Apr-07
Neves-Corvo	100%	$ 4.50	50 years	5-Jun-07
Aljustrel	100% [3]	50%	50 years	5-Jun-07
Pascua-Lama	25%	$ 3.90	Life of Mine	8-Sep-09
Copper World	100%	$ 3.90	Life of Mine	10-Feb-10
Loma de La Plata	12.5%	$ 4.00	Life of Mine	n/a [4]
Marmato	100% [5]	18% [6]	Life of Mine	5-Nov-20
Cozamin	50% [5]	10%	Life of Mine	11-Dec-20
Blackwater	50% [5]	18% [6]	Life of Mine	13-Dec-21
El Domo	75%	18% [6]	Life of Mine	17-Jan-22
Mineral Park	100%	18% [6]	Life of Mine	24-Oct-23
Kudz Ze Kayah	6.875 [7]	20%	Life of Mine	22-Dec-21 [8]
Early Deposit				
Toroparu	50%	$ 3.90	Life of Mine	11-Nov-13
Cotabambas	100% [5]	$ 5.90	Life of Mine	21-Mar-16
Kutcho	100%	20%	Life of Mine	14-Dec-17

1) The production payment is measured as either a fixed amount per unit of silver delivered, or as a percentage of the spot price of silver on the date of delivery. Contracts where the payment is a fixed amount per ounce of silver delivered are subject to an annual inflationary increase, with the exception of Loma de La Plata. Additionally, should the prevailing market price for silver be lower than this fixed amount, the per ounce cash payment will be reduced to the prevailing market price, subject to an annual inflationary factor.
2) Subject to an increase to $9.90 per ounce of silver after the initial 40-year term.
3) Wheaton only has the rights to silver contained in concentrate containing less than 15% copper at the Aljustrel mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of the zinc and lead concentrates at the Aljustrel mine will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
4) Terms of the agreement not yet finalized.
5) Under certain PMPAs, the Company's attributable silver percentage will be reduced once certain thresholds are achieved:
   c. Marmato – reduced to 50% once the Company has received 2.15 million ounces of silver.
   d. Cozamin – reduced to 33% once the Company has received 10 million ounces of silver.
   e. Blackwater – reduced to 33% once the Company has received 17.8 million ounces of silver.
   f. Cotabambas – reduced to 66.67% once the Company has received 90 million silver equivalent ounces.
6) To be increased to 22% once the total market value of all metals delivered to the Company, net of the per ounce cash payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit.
7) Under the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA, the Company will be entitled to purchase: staged percentages of produced silver ranging from 6.875% to 7.375% until 43.30 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, thereafter reducing to a range of 5.625% to 6.125% until a further 7.96 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered, further reducing to a range of 5% to 5.5% until a further 35.34 million ounces of silver are produced and delivered for a total of 86.6 million ounces of silver and thereafter ranging between 6.25% and 6.75%.
8) On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the Orion Purchase Agreement to acquire the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs.

Per Ounce Cash Payment for Palladium and Platinum and Per Pound for Cobalt

Mineral Stream Interests	Attributable Payable Production to be Purchased	Per Unit of Measurement Cash Payment [1]	Term of Agreement	Date of Original Contract
Palladium				
Stillwater	4.5% [2]	18% [3]	Life of Mine	16-Jul-18
Platreef	5.25% [2]	30% [2]	Life of Mine [2]	7-Dec-21 [4]
Platinum				
Marathon	22% [2]	18% [3]	Life of Mine	26-Jan-22
Platreef	5.25% [2]	30% [2]	Life of Mine [2]	7-Dec-21 [4]
Cobalt				
Voisey's Bay	42.4% [2]	18% [3]	Life of Mine	11-Jun-18

1) The production payment is measured as either a fixed amount per unit of metal delivered, or as a percentage of the spot price of the underlying metal on the date of delivery.
2) Under certain PMPAs, the Company's attributable metal percentage will be reduced once certain thresholds are achieved:
   a. Stillwater – reduced to 2.25% once the Company has received 375,000 ounces of palladium, with a further reduction to 1% once the Company has received 550,000 ounces.
   b. Platreef – reduced to 3% once the Company has received 350,000 ounces of combined palladium and platinum, with a further reduction to 0.1% once the Company has received a combined 485,115 ounces, at which point the per ounce cash payment increases to 80% of the spot price of palladium and platinum. If certain thresholds are met, including if production through the Platreef project concentrator achieves 5.5 Mtpa, the 0.1% residual palladium and platinum stream will terminate.
   c. Marathon – reduced to 15% once the Company has received 120,000 ounces of platinum.
   d. Voisey's Bay – reduced to 21.2% once the Company has received 31 million pounds of cobalt.
3) To be increased to 22% once the market value of all metals delivered to Wheaton, net of the per unit cash payment, exceeds the initial upfront cash deposit.
4) On February 27, 2024, the Company closed the Orion Purchase Agreement to acquire the Platreef and Kudz Ze Kayah PMPAs.

Other Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

	Projected Payment Dates [1]				
(in thousands)	2025	2026 - 2027	2028 - 2029	After 2029	Total
Payments for mineral stream interests & royalty					
Salobo [2]	$ 144,000	$ -	$ 16,000	$ 64,000	$ 224,000
Copper World [3]	-	131,429	99,721	-	231,150
Marmato	81,984	-	-	-	81,984
Santo Domingo	-	162,500	97,500	-	260,000
Fenix Gold	125,000	-	-	-	125,000
El Domo	43,875	131,625	-	-	175,500
Marathon	-	-	138,995	-	138,995
Cangrejos	3,100	-	252,000	-	255,100
Curraghinalt	-	-	-	55,000	55,000
Loma de La Plata	-	-	-	32,400	32,400
Mineral Park	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Kudz Ze Kayah	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Koné	312,500	312,500	-	-	625,000
Kurmuk	131,250	-	-	-	131,250
Payments for early deposit mineral stream interest					
Cotabambas	-	-	-	126,000	126,000
Toroparu	-	-	-	138,000	138,000
Kutcho	-	-	-	58,000	58,000
Leases liabilities	514	1,208	1,251	3,753	6,726
Total contractual obligations	$ 882,223	$ 744,262	$ 605,467	$ 477,153	$ 2,709,105

1) Projected payment date based on management estimate. Dates may be updated in the future as additional information is received.
2) As more fully explained below, the expansion payment relative to the Salobo III expansion project is dependent on the timing and size of the throughput expansion.
3) Figure includes contingent transaction costs of $1 million.

Salobo
The Salobo mine historically had a mill throughput capacity of 24 Mtpa and is currently ramping up to full capacity of 36 Mtpa, expected in the first half of 2025. If actual throughput is expanded above 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, Wheaton will be required to make additional payments to Vale ranging from $52 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2031, to up to $144 million if throughput is expanded beyond 35 Mtpa by January 1, 2026.

In addition, Wheaton will be required to make annual payments of between $5.1 million to $8.5 million for a 10-year period following payment of the expansion payments if the Salobo mine implements a high-grade mine plan, with payments to be made for each year the high-grade plan is achieved.

Copper World Complex
The Company is committed to pay Hudbay total upfront cash payments of $230 million in two installments, with the first $50 million being advanced upon Hudbay's receipt of permitting for the Copper World Complex and other customary conditions and the balance of $180 million being advanced once project costs incurred on the Copper World Complex exceed $98 million and certain other customary conditions. Under the Copper World Complex PMPA, the Company is permitted to elect to pay the deposit in cash or the delivery of common shares. Additionally, the Company will be entitled to certain delay payments, including where construction ceases in any material respect, or if completion is not achieved within agreed upon timelines.

Marmato
Under the terms of the Marmato PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Aris Mining additional upfront cash payments of $82 million, payable during the construction of the Marmato Lower Mine development portion of the Marmato mine, subject to customary conditions.

Santo Domingo
Under the terms of the Santo Domingo PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Capstone Copper Corp., ("Capstone") additional upfront cash payments of $260 million, which is payable during the construction of the Santo Domingo project, subject to customary conditions being satisfied, including Capstone attaining sufficient financing to cover total expected capital expenditures.

Fenix
Under the terms of the Fenix PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Rio2 Limited ("Rio2") additional upfront cash payments of $25 million, payable subject to certain customary conditions. Wheaton has also provided a $20 million secured standby loan facility.

El Domo (previously referred to as Curipamba)
Under the terms of the El Domo PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash payments of $75.5 million, which includes $0.25 million which will be paid to support certain local community development initiatives around the El Domo Project. The payments will be payable in four staged installments during construction, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Marathon
Under the terms of the Marathon PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash payments of $139 million (Cdn$200 million), which is to be paid in four staged installments during construction of the Marathon project, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Cangrejos
Under the terms of the Cangrejos PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront consideration of $255 million. Of this amount, $3 million can be drawn upon for committed acquisition of surface rights and the remainder is to be paid in three staged equal installments during construction of the mine, subject to various customary conditions being satisfied.

Curraghinalt
Under the terms of the Curraghinalt PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront cash payments of $5 million to be paid to an affiliate of Dalradian Gold during construction of the Curraghinalt project.

Loma de La Plata
Under the terms of the Loma de La Plata PMPA, the Company is committed to pay Pan American Silver Corp., ("PAAS") total upfront cash payments of $32 million following the satisfaction of certain conditions, including PAAS receiving all necessary permits to proceed with the mine construction and the Company finalizing the definitive terms of the PMPA.

Mineral Park
Under the terms of the Mineral Park PMPA, the Company is committed to pay a final installment of $40 million.

The Company has also entered into a loan agreement to provide a secured debt facility of up to $85 million to Origin Mining Company, LLC, the Mineral Park owner and affiliate of Waterton Copper, to help support the mine construction if necessary, once the full upfront consideration under the stream has been paid.

Kudz Ze Kayah
Under the terms of the Kudz Ze Kayah PMPA ("KZK"), an additional $5 million contingency payment is due to Orion if the KZK project achieves certain milestones.

Koné
Under the terms of the Koné PMPA, the Company is committed to pay upfront consideration of $125 million in four equal installment payments during construction, subject to certain customary conditions. The Company has also provided Montage Gold Corp., with a secured debt facility of up to $75 million to be allocated to project costs, including cost overruns, prior to completion of construction and once the full upfront consideration under the Koné PMPA has been paid.

Kurmuk
Under the terms of the Kumuk PMPA, the Company is committed to pay additional upfront consideration of $31 million in three equal installment payments during construction, subject to customary conditions.

Cotabambas
Under the terms of the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement, the Company is committed to pay Panoro additional upfront cash payments of $126 million. Following the delivery of a bankable definitive feasibility study, environmental study and impact assessment, and other related documents (collectively, the "Cotabambas Feasibility Documentation"), and receipt of permits and construction commencing, the Company may then advance the remaining deposit or elect to terminate the Cotabambas Early Deposit Agreement. If the Company elects to terminate, the Company will be entitled to a return of the portion of the amounts advanced less $2 million payable upon certain triggering events occurring.

Toroparu
Under the terms of the Toroparu Early Deposit Agreement, the Company is committed to pay a subsidiary of Aris Mining an additional $38 million, payable on an installment basis to partially fund construction of the mine. Aris Mining is to deliver certain feasibility documentation. Prior to the delivery of this feasibility documentation, Wheaton may elect to (i) not proceed with the agreement or (ii) not pay the balance of the upfront consideration and reduce the gold stream percentage from 10% to 0.909% and the silver stream percentage from 50% to nil. If option (i) is chosen, Wheaton will be entitled to a return of the amounts advanced less $2 million. If Wheaton elects option (ii), Aris Mining may elect to terminate the agreement and Wheaton will be entitled to a return of the amount of the deposit already advanced less $2 million.

Kutcho
Under the terms of the Kutcho Early Deposit Agreement, the Company is committed to pay Kutcho additional upfront cash payments of $8 million, which will be advanced on an installment basis to partially fund construction of the mine once certain conditions have been satisfied.

Taxes – Canada Revenue Agency – 2013 to 2016 Taxation Years - Domestic Reassessments
The Company received Notices of Reassessment in 2018, 2019, and 2022 for the 2013 to 2016 taxation years in which the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") was seeking to change the timing of the deduction of upfront payments with respect to the Company's PMPAs relating to Canadian mining assets, so that the cost of precious metal acquired under these Canadian PMPAs is equal to the cash cost paid on delivery plus an amortized amount of the upfront payment determined on a units-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable reserves, and where applicable, resources and exploration potential at the respective mine (the "Domestic Reassessments").

The Company filed Notices of Objection and paid 50% of the disputed amounts in order to challenge the Domestic Reassessments. During the fourth quarter of 2024, this dispute was settled in the Company's favour, and the amounts previously paid were refunded with interest.

Tax Contingencies
Due to the size, complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time, including audits and disputes.

Under the terms of the settlement with the CRA of the transfer pricing dispute relating to the 2005 to 2010 taxation years (the "CRA Settlement"), income earned outside of Canada by the Company's foreign subsidiaries will not be subject to tax in Canada under transfer pricing rules. The CRA Settlement principles apply to all taxation years after 2010 subject to there being no material change in facts or change in law or jurisprudence. The CRA is not restricted under the terms of the CRA Settlement from issuing reassessments on some basis other than transfer pricing which could result in some or all of the income of the Company's foreign subsidiaries being subject to tax in Canada.

It is not known or determinable by the Company when any ongoing audits by CRA of international and domestic transactions will be completed, or whether reassessments will be issued, or the basis, quantum or timing of any such potential reassessments, and it is therefore not practicable for the Company to estimate the financial effect, if any, of any ongoing audits.

From time to time there may also be proposed legislative changes to law or outstanding legal actions that may have an impact on the current or prior periods, the outcome, applicability and impact of which is also not known or determinable by the Company.

General
By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. If the Company is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flows or results of operations. In the event that the Company's estimate of the future resolution of any of the foregoing matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of the change in its consolidated financial statements in the appropriate period relative to when such change occurs.

28. Segmented Information

Operating Segments

The Company's reportable operating segments, which are the components of the Company's business where discrete financial information is available and which are evaluated on a regular basis by the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), who is the Company's chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of assessing performance, are summarized in the tables below:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024						
(in thousands)	Sales	Cost of Sales	Depletion	Impairment Charges [1]	Net Earnings	Cash Flow From Operations	Total Assets
Gold							
Salobo [5]	$ 539,583	$ 95,568	$ 85,934	$ -	$ 358,081	$ 444,015	$ 2,595,485
Sudbury [2, 5]	39,098	6,541	20,934	-	11,623	32,571	241,551
Constancia [5]	118,096	21,031	15,939	-	81,126	97,066	64,326
San Dimas	68,654	18,247	8,241	-	42,166	50,407	136,481
Stillwater	21,592	3,840	4,009	-	13,743	17,752	207,460
Other [3]	9,028	4,139	1,293	-	3,596	7,982	981,316
Total gold interests	$ 796,051	$ 149,366	$ 136,350	$ -	$ 510,335	$ 649,793	$ 4,226,619
Silver							
Peñasquito [5]	$ 193,871	$ 30,779	$ 31,767	$ -	$ 131,325	$ 163,092	$ 244,465
Antamina	100,719	20,222	28,759	-	51,738	80,497	490,771
Constancia [5]	65,264	14,383	14,205	-	36,676	50,881	165,378
Other [4]	97,976	14,638	15,982	-	67,356	85,230	662,630
Total silver interests	$ 457,830	$ 80,022	$ 90,713	$ -	$ 287,095	$ 379,700	$ 1,563,244
Palladium							
Stillwater	$ 16,999	$ 3,088	$ 7,488	$ -	$ 6,423	$ 13,911	$ 213,179
Platreef	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,814
Total palladium interests	$ 16,999	$ 3,088	$ 7,488	$ -	$ 6,423	$ 13,911	$ 291,993
Platinum							
Marathon	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Platreef	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,584
Total platinum interests	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 67,035
Cobalt							
Voisey's Bay [5]	$ 13,759	$ 2,632	$ 12,393	$ (108,861)	$ (110,127)	$ 14,025	$ 230,689
Total mineral stream interests	$ 1,284,639	$ 235,108	$ 246,944	$ (108,861)	$ 693,726	$ 1,057,429	$ 6,379,580
Other							
General and administrative					$ (40,668)	$ (38,130)	
Share based compensation					(23,268)	(11,129)	
Donations and community investments					(8,958)	(8,098)	
Finance costs					(5,549)	(4,280)	
Other					29,061	23,273	
Income tax					(115,204)	8,516	
Total other					$ (164,586)	$ (29,848)	$ 1,044,877
Consolidated					$ 529,140	$ 1,027,581	$ 7,424,457

1) See Note 13 for more information.
2) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests as well as the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests.
3) Where a gold interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and is not evaluated on a regular basis by the Company's CEO for the purpose of assessing performance, the gold interest has been summarized under Other gold interests. Other gold interests comprised of the operating Marmato gold interest as well as the non-operating Copper World, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, El Domo, Marathon, Goose, Cangrejos, Platreef, Curraghinalt, Kudz Ze Kayah, Koné and Kurmuk gold interests.
4) Where a silver interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and is not evaluated on a regular basis by the Company's CEO for the purpose of assessing performance, the silver interest has been summarized under Other silver interests. Other silver interests comprised of the operating Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Neves-Corvo, Marmato and Cozamin silver interests as well as the non-operating Stratoni, Aljustrel, Pascua-Lama, Copper World, Navidad, Blackwater, El Domo, Mineral Park and Kudz Ze Kayah silver interests.
5) As it relates to mine operator concentration risk:
   a. The counterparty obligations under the Salobo, Sudbury and Voisey's Bay PMPAs are guaranteed by the parent company Vale. Total revenues relative to Vale PMPAs during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 46% of the Company's total revenue.
   b. The counterparty obligations under the Peñasquito PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Newmont Corporation ("Newmont"). Total revenues relative to Newmont during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 15% of the Company's total revenue.
   c. The counterparty obligations under the Constancia PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Hudbay Minerals Inc ("Hudbay"). Total revenues relative to Hudbay during the year ended December 31, 2024 were 14% of the Company's total revenue.

   Should any of these mine operators become unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with the Company, there could be a material adverse impact on the Company including, but not limited to, the Company's revenue, net income and cash flows from operations

	Year Ended December 31, 2023						
(in thousands)	Sales	Cost of Sales	Depletion	Gain on Disposal [1]	Net Earnings (Loss)	Cash Flow From Operations	Total Assets
Gold							
Salobo [5]	$ 399,936	$ 85,382	$ 71,878	$ -	$ 242,676	$ 314,555	$ 2,681,419
Sudbury [2, 5]	37,432	7,596	20,931	-	8,905	29,554	262,485
Constancia [5]	95,672	20,315	15,318	-	60,039	75,357	80,265
San Dimas	82,656	26,499	11,143	-	45,014	56,157	144,722
Stillwater	16,842	2,989	4,383	-	9,470	13,853	211,469
Other [3]	11,593	6,191	1,250	-	4,152	5,137	603,689
Total gold interests	$ 644,131	$ 148,972	$ 124,903	$ -	$ 370,256	$ 494,613	$ 3,984,049
Silver							
Peñasquito [5]	$ 101,514	$ 19,010	$ 17,442	$ -	$ 65,062	$ 82,504	$ 276,232
Antamina	86,855	17,203	25,838	-	43,814	69,652	519,530
Constancia [5]	50,913	13,197	13,364	-	24,352	37,716	179,583
Other [4]	99,312	22,886	12,347	5,027	69,106	74,272	582,113
Total silver interests	$ 338,594	$ 72,296	$ 68,991	$ 5,027	$ 202,334	$ 264,144	$ 1,557,458
Palladium							
Stillwater	$ 18,496	$ 3,360	$ 6,145	$ -	$ 8,991	$ 15,135	$ 220,667
Platinum							
Marathon	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,451
Cobalt							
Voisey's Bay [5]	$ 14,824	$ 3,543	$ 14,395	$ -	$ (3,114)	$ 15,071	$ 350,816
Total mineral stream interests	$ 1,016,045	$ 228,171	$ 214,434	$ 5,027	$ 578,467	$ 788,963	$ 6,122,441
Other							
General and administrative					$ (38,165)	$ (36,025)	
Share based compensation					(22,744)	(16,675)	
Donations and community investments					(7,261)	(7,039)	
Finance costs					(5,510)	(4,230)	
Other					34,271	32,007	
Income tax					(1,414)	(6,192)	
Total other					$ (40,823)	$ (38,154)	$ 908,744
Consolidated					$ 537,644	$ 750,809	$ 7,031,185

1) See Note 12 for more information.
2) Comprised of the operating Coleman, Copper Cliff, Garson, Creighton and Totten gold interests as well as the non-operating Stobie and Victor gold interests.
3) Where a gold interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and is not evaluated on a regular basis by the Company's CEO for the purpose of assessing performance, the gold interest has been summarized under Other gold interests. Other gold interests are comprised of the operating Marmato gold interests as well as the non-operating Minto, 777, Copper World, Santo Domingo, Fenix, Blackwater, Marathon, El Domo, Goose, Cangrejos and Curraghinalt gold interests. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at 777 have concluded and closure activities have commenced. On May 13, 2023, Minto announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine.
4) Where a silver interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and is not evaluated on a regular basis by the Company's CEO for the purpose of assessing performance, the silver interest has been summarized under Other silver interests. Other silver interests comprised of the operating Los Filos, Zinkgruvan, Neves-Corvo, Aljustrel, Cozamin and Marmato silver interests and the non-operating Minto, 777, Loma de La Plata, Stratoni, Pascua-Lama, Copper World, Blackwater, El Domo and Mineral Park silver interests. On June 22, 2022, Hudbay announced that mining activities at 777 have concluded and closure activities have commenced. On May 13, 2023, Minto announced the suspension of operations at the Minto mine. On September 12, 2023, it was announced that the production of zinc and lead concentrates at Aljustrel will be halted from September 24, 2023 until the third quarter of 2025.
5) As it relates to mine operator concentration risk:
   a. The counterparty obligations under the Salobo, Sudbury and Voisey's Bay PMPAs are guaranteed by the parent company Vale. Total revenues relative to Vale PMPAs during the year ended December 31, 2023 were 45% of the Company's total revenue.
   b. The counterparty obligations under the Peñasquito PMPA are guaranteed by the parent company Newmont Corporation ("Newmont"). Total revenues relative to Newmont during the year ended December 31, 2023 were 10% of the Company's total revenue.
   c. The counterparty obligations under the Constancia and 777 PMPAs are guaranteed by the parent company Hudbay Minerals Inc ("Hudbay"). Total revenues relative to Hudbay during the year ended December 31, 2023 were 15% of the Company's total revenue.

   Should any of these mine operators become unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with the Company, there could be a material adverse impact on the Company including, but not limited to, the Company's revenue, net income and cash flows from operations

Geographical Areas

The Company's geographical information, which is based on the location of the mining operations to which the mineral stream interests relate, are summarized in the tables below:

			Carrying Amount at December 31, 2024						
(in thousands)	Sales: Year Ended Dec 31, 2024		Gold Interests	Silver Interests	Palladium Interests	Platinum Interests	Cobalt Interests	Total	
North America									
Canada	$ 52,857	4%	$ 701,358	$ 165,983	$ -	$ 9,452	$ 230,689	$ 1,107,482	17%
United States	38,591	3%	207,461	76,426	213,179	-	-	497,066	8%
Mexico	283,348	22%	136,478	351,732	-	-	-	488,210	8%
Europe									
Portugal	22,695	2%	-	16,559	-	-	-	16,559	0%
Sweden	53,648	4%	-	25,169	-	-	-	25,169	0%
UK	-	0%	20,365	-	-	-	-	20,365	0%
South America									
Argentina/Chile [1]	-	0%	-	253,513	-	-	-	253,513	4%
Argentina	-	0%	-	10,889	-	-	-	10,889	0%
Chile	1,944	0%	55,024	-	-	-	-	55,024	1%
Brazil	539,583	42%	2,595,486	-	-	-	-	2,595,486	41%
Peru	284,079	22%	64,327	656,142	-	-	-	720,469	11%
Ecuador	1,203	0%	45,593	82	-	-	-	45,675	1%
Colombia	6,691	1%	80,531	6,749	-	-	-	87,280	1%
Africa									
Côte d'Ivoire	-	0%	342	-	-	-	-	342	0%
Ethiopia	-	0%	43,952	-	-	-	-	43,952	1%
South Africa	-	0%	275,702	-	78,814	57,583	-	412,099	7%
Consolidated	$ 1,284,639	100%	$ 4,226,619	$ 1,563,244	$ 291,993	$ 67,035	$ 230,689	$ 6,379,580	100%

1) Includes the Pascua-Lama project, which straddles the border of Argentina and Chile.

(in thousands)	Sales: Year Ended Dec 31, 2023		Carrying Amount at December 31, 2023 Gold Interests	Silver Interests	Palladium Interests	Platinum Interests	Cobalt Interests	Total	
North America									
Canada	$ 60,163	6%	$ 708,402	$ 141,292	$ -	$ 9,451	$ 350,816	$ 1,209,961	20%
United States	35,337	3%	211,470	971	220,667	-	-	433,108	7%
Mexico	200,146	20%	144,719	396,490	-	-	-	541,209	9%
Europe									
Portugal	33,375	3%	-	17,516	-	-	-	17,516	0%
Sweden	48,177	5%	-	27,017	-	-	-	27,017	0%
UK	-	0%	20,198	-	-	-	-	20,198	0%
South America									
Argentina/Chile [1]	-	0%	-	253,514	-	-	-	253,514	4%
Argentina	-	0%	-	10,889	-	-	-	10,889	0%
Chile	-	0%	56,538	-	-	-	-	56,538	1%
Brazil	399,936	39%	2,681,419	-	-	-	-	2,681,419	44%
Peru	233,442	23%	80,265	699,107	-	-	-	779,372	13%
Ecuador	-	0%	39,455	3,779	-	-	-	43,234	1%
Colombia	5,469	1%	41,583	6,883	-	-	-	48,466	1%
Consolidated	$ 1,016,045	100%	$ 3,984,049	$ 1,557,458	$ 220,667	$ 9,451	$ 350,816	$ 6,122,441	100%

1) Includes the Pascua-Lama project, which straddles the border of Argentina and Chile.

29. Subsequent Events

Declaration of Dividend

The Company has increased its quarterly dividend under its dividend policy, setting it at $0.165 per common share for 2025. The declaration, timing, amount and payment of future dividends remain at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

On March 13, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend in the amount of $0.165 per common share, with this dividend being payable to shareholders of record on April 1, 2025 and is expected to be distributed on or about April 11, 2025. The Company has implemented a dividend reinvestment plan ("DRIP") whereby shareholders can elect to have dividends reinvested directly into additional Wheaton common shares based on the Average Market Price, as defined in the DRIP.

Amendment to Blackwater PMPA

On March 7, 2025, the Company amended its PMPA (the "Blackwater Silver PMPA") with Artemis Gold Inc. ("Artemis") in respect of silver production from the Blackwater Project located in British Columbia in Canada (the "Blackwater Project"). Under the Blackwater Silver PMPA, Wheaton will acquire an amount of silver equal to 50% of the payable silver until 17.8 million ounces have been delivered and 33% of payable silver thereafter for the life of the mine.

Previously, the determination of payable silver production under the Blackwater Silver PMPA required the application of a complex metallurgical protocol to determine the silver content of the mill feed and applied a fixed recovery rate of 61%. As a result of the amendment, the amount of payable silver will be determined based on a fixed ratio of silver to gold ounces produced. The ratio will be as follows:

- 5.17 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput is less than 15 Mtpa;
- 5.10 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput exceeds 15 Mtpa, but is less than 20 Mtpa; and
- 5.07 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold produced while the plant throughput exceeds 20 Mtpa

Once 17.8 million ounces of silver have been delivered, the determination of payable silver will revert to being based on a fixed silver recovery factor, consistent with the previous terms of the Blackwater Silver PMPA. As a result of the changed payable silver profile which is expected to deliver silver ounces to the Company sooner relative to the original profile, coupled with the administrative benefits when it comes to determining payable silver, on March 10, 2025, the Company paid Artemis $30 million in connection with this amendment.

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS

George Brack, Chair
Jaimie Donovan
Peter Gillin
Chantal Gosselin
Jeane Hull
Glenn Ives
Charles Jeannes
Marilyn Schonberner
Randy Smallwood
Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

OFFICERS

Randy Smallwood
President & Chief Executive Officer

Curt Bernardi
Senior Vice President,
Legal and Strategic Development

Gary Brown
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
(until March 31, 2025)

Vincent Lau
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
(effective March 31, 2025)

Haytham Hodaly
Senior Vice President, Corporate Development

TRANSFER AGENT

TSX Trust Company
1600 – 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3X1

Toll-free in Canada & USA:
1 800 387 0825

Outside of Canada & USA:
1 416 682 3860

Email: shareholderinquiries@tmx.com

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP
Vancouver, Canada

INVESTOR CONTACT

Emma Murray
Vice President, Investor Relations

Telephone: 1 604 684 9648
Toll Free: 1 844 288 9878
Email: info@wheatonpm.com

CANADA – HEAD OFFICE

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.
Suite 3500
1021 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3
Canada
T: 1 604 684 9648
F: 1 604 684 3123

CAYMAN ISLANDS OFFICE

Wheaton Precious Metals
International Ltd.
Suite 300, 94 Solaris Avenue
Camana Bay
P.O. Box 1791 GT, Grand Cayman
Cayman Islands KY1-1109

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING:

Toronto Stock Exchange: WPM
New York Stock Exchange: WPM
London Stock Exchange: WPM

Wheaton Precious Metals is a trademark of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. in Canada, the United States and certain other jurisdictions.

Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.
Suite 3500 - 1021 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 0C3

T: 1 604 684 9648
F: 1 604 684 3123



TSX | NYSE | LSE : WPM
wheatonpm.com

Value through streaming.

Exhibit 99.4

CERTIFICATION

I, Randy V. J. Smallwood, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.;

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 issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) 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 issuer 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 issuer, 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 issuer'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 issuer'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 issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer'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 issuer'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 issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2025

By: /s/ Randy V. J. Smallwood
Randy V. J. Smallwood
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 99.5

CERTIFICATION

I, Gary D. Brown, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.;

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 issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) 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 issuer 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 issuer, 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 issuer'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 issuer'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 issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer'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 issuer'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 issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2025

By: /s/ Gary D. Brown
Gary D. Brown
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 99.6

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the period ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Randy V. J. Smallwood, Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(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.

March 31, 2025

By: /s/ Randy V. J. Smallwood
Randy V. J. Smallwood
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.7

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the period ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Gary D. Brown, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(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.

March 31, 2025

By: /s/ Gary D. Brown
Gary D. Brown
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.8

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-128128 on Form S-8, Registration Statement No. 333-271239 on Form F-10 and Registration Statement No. 333-194702 on Form F-3D and to the use of our reports dated March 13, 2025 relating to the financial statements of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. ("Wheaton") and the effectiveness of Wheaton's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Deloitte LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
March 31, 2025

Exhibit 99.9

March 31, 2025

CONSENT OF NEIL BURNS

United States Securities and Exchange Commission

In connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 40-F of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Annual Report"), I, Neil Burns, M.Sc., P.Geo., Vice President, Technical Services, Wheaton Precious Metals Corp., hereby consent to being named as having approved the disclosure of the scientific and technical information contained in the Annual Report under the headings "Description of the Business", "Technical Information", "Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties – Peñasquito Mine, Mexico, – Salobo Mine, Brazil and – Antamina Mine, Peru" and "Interest of Experts" contained in the Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024, included as Exhibit 99.1 to the Annual Report and incorporated by reference into the Company's Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File No. 333-128128), on Form F-10 (File No. 333-271239) and on Form F-3D (File No. 333-194702). I hereby confirm that I have read the Annual Report and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained therein that is within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with my approval of the disclosure of the scientific and technical information contained in the Annual Report.

Yours truly,

/s/ Neil Burns

Neil Burns, MSc, P.Geo
Vice President Technical Services,
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.

Exhibit 99.10

March 31, 2025

CONSENT OF RYAN ULANSKY

United States Securities and Exchange Commission

In connection with the filing of the Annual Report on Form 40-F of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2024 (the "Annual Report"), I, Ryan Ulansky, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., Vice President, Engineering, Wheaton Precious Metals Corp., hereby consent to being named as having approved the disclosure of the scientific and technical information contained in the Annual Report under the headings "Description of the Business", "Technical Information", "Further Disclosure Regarding Mineral Projects on Material Properties – Peñasquito Mine, Mexico, – Salobo Mine, Brazil and – Antamina Mine, Peru" and "Interest of Experts" contained in the Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2024, included as Exhibit 99.1 to the Annual Report and incorporated by reference into the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-128128), on Form F-10 (File No. 333-271239) and on Form F-3D (File No. 333-194702). I hereby confirm that I have read the Annual Report and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained therein that is within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with my approval of the disclosure of the scientific and technical information contained in the Annual Report.

Yours truly,

/s/ Ryan Ulansky

Ryan Ulansky, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Vice President, Engineering
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp.