AGNICO EAGLE

MELIADINE GOLD PROJECT

Environmental Management and Protection Plan (EMPP)

APRIL 2015
VERSION 4
6513-MPS-07

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ (EMPP) ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐅᓪᓃᑯᑦ ᒨᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ). ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔫᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᓪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᖁᓯᐊᖏᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᑦ (RMMS), ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇ EMPP ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᕙᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ. RMMS ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᔪᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐅᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ-ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᖕᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ. ᑲᔪᓯᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᖓᓗᑐᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ.

EMPP ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᑎᖃᕈᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᕐᕖᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᑦ, ᑲᐳᔾᔮᓅᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᐅᔾᔨᓴᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅᖓᑦ, ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑐᑎᒃ EMPP-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ, ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓃᓕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ EMPP-ᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᕈᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᓯᓂᖃᕈᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑲᓇᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᑭᓛᒃᑯᖅᑎᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓘᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᙵᕐᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑰᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᖅᑎᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᖅᑎᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᕈᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᕐᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᑐᕆᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ.

ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᐃᓃᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ, ᐊᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒡᓃᑯᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᖅᑎᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᓯᓂᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓕᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ. ᐊᒡᓃᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᓂᒃ:

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᔪᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᑦ;
- ᐃᒃᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (VECs) ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (VSECs) ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ;
- ᖃᑉᓲᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋᐅᓂᖓ, ᐊᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ;
- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐊᕐᒍᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃᓴᐃᑦ; ᐊᒪᓗ
- ᖃᓂᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᙳ ᓇᓗᓇᙳᕆᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᙳ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᒋᓐᓂᕆᔭᕆᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᒪᓗᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖅᑳᖓᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕆᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᓂᕆᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓃᓂᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᙵᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᖓᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓃᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᖕᒋᓄᑦ.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Management and Protection Plan (EMPP) describes the overarching direction for environmental and socio-economic management for Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) Meliadine Gold Project (Project). It is supported by a suite of Project-specific mitigation, monitoring, and/or management plans that set out the Project's standards and requirements for particular areas of environmental and socio-economic management. Agnico Eagle's sustainable development policy and the associated Responsible Mining Management System (RMMS), through which the EMPP will be delivered, are presented in this Plan. The RMMS will be the system through which Agnico Eagle will manage the conditions set at the time of the Project's authorization and the requirements pertaining to the relevant laws and regulations. Agnico Eagle will also develop standard operating procedures that reflect legal requirements pertaining to the Project.

A cyclical feedback loop will be employed where operations are planned and implemented, monitoring data collected and analyzed, and practices adjusted to promptly reduce or eliminate any observed negative impacts throughout the life of the Project. Continual use of this feedback loop will allow adaptive management decisions to be made on an ongoing basis, and shall lead to improvements to the environmental and socio-economic management system as necessary over time.

The EMPP will offer flexibility to respond to changes, for example, in the mining development plan, the regulatory regime, the biophysical and socio-economic environments, technology, research results, and the understanding of Inuit Qaugimajatuqangit. Threshold and indicators to trigger management actions will be provided, where applicable, in the plans embedded in the EMPP, along with a system of accountability.

A table listing the individual mitigation, monitoring, and/or management plans specific to various aspects, components, activities, and phases of the Project is included in the EMPP. Monitoring and adaptive management are essential tools for ensuring that a project is implemented as planned, that mitigation measures are successful, that the procedures and practices are effective, that potential adverse impacts are avoided or minimized, and that enhancement measures are effective. Each individual plan will assess the effectiveness mitigation measures and associated follow-up mechanisms for adaptive management. These plans will outline how results from monitoring will be used to refine or modify the design and implementation of mitigation measures and management plans, and how monitoring results might wind up in work reorientation and potential improvements in the implementation of the various components of the Project.

The initial design of monitoring and management plans, data analysis, reporting, and integration of results into operational procedures will be carried out by Agnico Eagle. Consultation on the same may lead to changes to meet the needs and concerns of other organizations. Agnico Eagle will incorporate design elements like:

- objectives, applicable laws, and regulations;
- the Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-economic Components (VSECs) to be monitored;
- Inuit Qaugimajatuqangit findings;
- frequency, duration, and geographic extent of monitoring;
- proposed action plans and reporting procedures; and
- quality assurance and quality control programs, etc.

The design of biophysical environmental monitoring programs will confirm that the baseline data collected is useful in understanding the relationship between the natural ecological conditions and the potential Project impacts. Furthermore, when applicable, monitoring programs will be designed so that the results can be coordinated with ongoing regional initiatives or programs with the relevant government organisations or regional authorities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
1	November 2012			First draft of the Environmental Management and Protection Plan	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, Agnico Eagle
2	March 2013	1.2	2-4	Add Project phases to Table 1-1 and details on adaptive management	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, Agnico Eagle
		3.2	11-13	Add details on adaptive management in design of plans	
		4.5	20-21	Independent audits and reviews	
3	April 2014	1.2	5	Monitoring and mitigation plans vs licensing process	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, Agnico Eagle
		1.3	5	Revision throughout life-of-mine	
		1.3	7	Added Table 1-3	
		2.1	8	Updated Sustainable Development Policy	
		4	16 and 18	Added design, practices and procedures; link with VECs and VSECs	
4	April 2015			Update of entire document for Water Licence Application	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, Agnico Eagle
		4.2.2	24	New section on Traditional Knowledge (IQ)	
		4.2.3	25	New section on Inspections	

ACRONYMS

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
AEMP	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program
Agnico Eagle	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DoE	Department of Environment
EC	Environment Canada
EMPP	Environmental Management and Protection Plan
GN	Government of Nunavut
IP	Inspection Plan
IQ	Inuit Qaugimajatuqangit
KIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
PDCA	Plan, Do, Check, Adjust
RMMS	Responsible Mining Management System
TC	Transport Canada
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Component
VSEC	Valued Socio-Economic Component

SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) is developing the Meliadine Gold Project (Project), located approximately 25 kilometres (km) north of Rankin Inlet, and 80 km southwest of Chesterfield Inlet in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. Situated on the western shore of Hudson Bay, the proposed Project site is located on a peninsula between the east, south, and west basins of Meliadine Lake (63°1'23.8'' N, 92°13'6.42"W), on Inuit Owned Lands. The Project is located within the Meliadine Lake watershed of the Wilson Water Management Area (Nunavut Water Regulations Schedule 4).

The mine plan proposes open pit and underground mining methods for the development of the Tiriganiaq gold deposit, with two open pits (Tiriganiaq Pit 1 and Tiriganiaq Pit 2) and one underground mine. The proposed mine will produce approximately 12.1 million tonnes (Mt) of ore, 31.8 Mt of waste rock, 7.4 Mt of overburden waste, and 12.1 Mt of tailings. There are four phases to the development of Tiriganiaq: just over 4 years construction (Q4 Year -5 to Year -1), 8 years mine operation (Year 1 to Year 8), 3 years closure (Year 9 to Year 11), and post-closure (Year 11 forwards).

Mining facilities include a plant site and accommodation buildings, three ore stockpiles, a temporary overburden stockpile, a tailings storage facility (TSF), three waste rock storage facilities (WRSFs), a water management system that includes collection ponds, water diversion channels, and retention dikes/berms, and a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (Figure 1-1).

The Environmental Management and Protection Plan (EMPP) provides Agnico Eagle with overarching direction to environmental and socio-economic management for the Project throughout its life (i.e., across all Project phases). It is a site-specific plan that describes the systematic means by which Agnico Eagle will consistently manage and control potentially adverse impacts, and enhance potential project benefits identified through the Environmental Assessment process and the subsequent licensing and permitting of the Project.

Activities under the EMPP seek to consistently comply with laws, regulations, and authorizations, and enable the achievement of goals set out in Agnico Eagle's Sustainable Development Policy. This plan applies to pre-development, construction, operations, and closure Project phases.

The EMPP defines the sequence of policy, planning, implementation, monitoring, and review processes that will confirm the Project complies with commitments made throughout the environmental assessment process, regulated standards and Agnico Eagle's environmental standards, and implements adaptive management activities for ongoing improvement.

The EMPP encompasses a suite of Project specific mitigations and monitoring and/or management plans that set out the Project's standards and requirements for different areas of environmental and socio-economic management. Many of those plans are expected to be required by law or by

conditions attached to certificates, permits, licences, or authorizations issued to the Project. Most plans were submitted with the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and, if necessary, have been updated for the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Class A Water Licence as Project engineering advances, and/or for the permitting process. The plans and measures are specific to various aspects, components, activities and/or the construction, operation, and closure of the Project.

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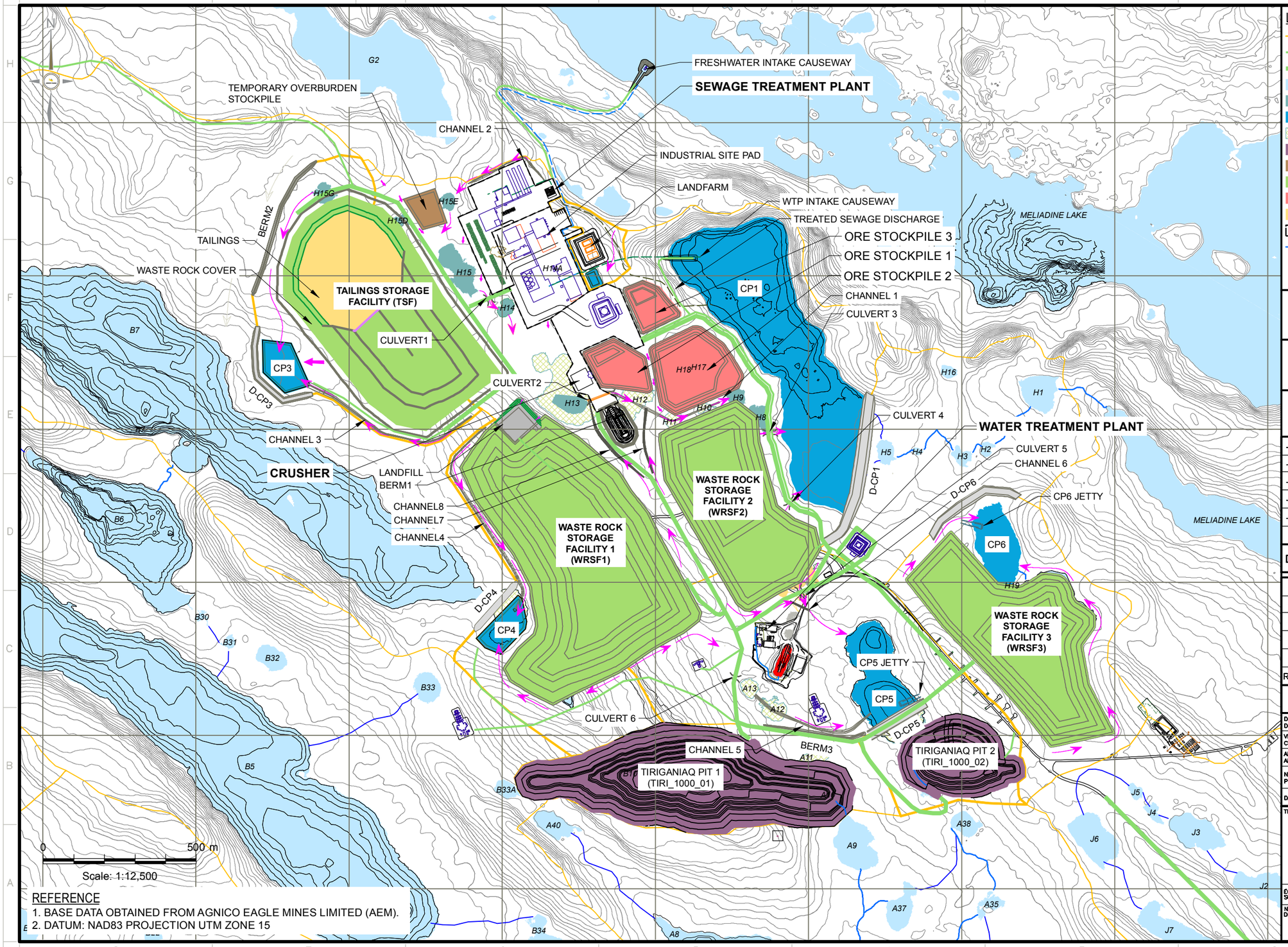

LEGEND

- CATCHMENT BOUNDARY
- SERVICE ROAD
- HAUL ROAD
- NON CONTACT WATERBODY
- CONTACT WATERBODY
- WATER COLLECTION POND
- DRAINED POND AREA
- OPEN PIT
- OVERBURDEN
- WASTE ROCK
- ORE
- TAILINGS
- INDUSTRIAL SITE PAD
- STREAM

AGNICO EAGLE

Golder Associates

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REVISIONS

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APPROUVÉ PAR APPROVED BY	–		–
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DATE	–		

TITRE / TITLE

AGNICO EAGLE – MELIADINE DIVISION
FIGURE 1–1 GENERAL SITE PLAN

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REFERENCE
1. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED (AEM).
2. DATUM: NAD83 PROJECTION UTM ZONE 15

AE–CART–ANSI B

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1.2 Environmental Management Documentation

The structure of the Project's environmental management documentation is shown in Table 1-1[1].

Table 1-1 Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring, Mitigation, and Management Plans

Environmental Management System						
			Project Phase			
Plan		Purpose	Pre-develop/ Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure
6513-MPS-01	Incineration Management Plan	To outline the operation of an incinerator located at the site.	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-03	Roads Management Plan	To manage access, service, and haul roads proposed in the Project areas, covering construction, operations, and final closure (the Plan also covers temporary closure).	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-04	Borrow Pits and Quarries Management Plan	To cover all environmental aspects of developing, using, and closing the borrow pits and quarries necessary for the overall Project. May be used throughout the Project's life as necessary (when quarries and borrow pits will be required).	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-05	Spill Contingency Plan	To facilitate the efficient cleanup in case of spill incidents related to the Project, and to promote environmental awareness and safety when dealing with spills.	√	√	√	√
6513-MPS-06	Landfill and Waste Management Plan	To describe how non-combustible, non-hazardous, solid industrial wastes will be managed using a landfill, and how remaining non-hazardous waste will be managed.	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-07	Environmental Management and Protection Plan	To provide overarching direction for environmental and socio-economic management for the Project. It is supported by the following suite of Project-specific mitigation, monitoring, and/or management plans.	√	√	√	√
	and… Follow-up and Adaptive Management Plan	To present follow-up plan to verify the accuracy of the potential impacts predicted in the environmental assessment and permitting stage of the Project, and to determine the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures.	√	√	√	√

[1] Socio-economic plans are included for completeness. They can have a bearing on the EMPP. For complete details, please consult the individual plans.

Table 1-1 Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring, Mitigation, and Management Plans

Environmental Management System						
			Project Phase			
Plan		Purpose	Pre-develop/ Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure
6513-MPS-08	Ore Storage Management Plan	To address the management of ore mined at the Project.		√		
6513-MPS-09	Mine Waste Management Plan	To address the management of all waste rock and overburden generated through all phases of the Project, and all tailings generated during the operational phase of the Project.	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-10	Mine Plan	Provide consolidated information on the design, operation, production and environment management of the mining and milling facilities.	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-11	Water Management Plan	To provide a consolidated source of information on the strategies to be applied to intercept, collect, contain, conserve, and monitor water in the Project's area, thus preventing potential adverse impacts on water.	√	√	√	√
6513-MPS-12	Hazardous Materials Management Plan	To describe how solid and liquid hazardous materials, including hazardous waste, will be managed. Includes Fuel Management Plan.	√	√	√	
6513-MPS-14	Explosive Management Plan	To provide information on explosives transport, storage, manufacture, and handling at the Project.	√	√		
6513-MPS-15	Landfarm Management Plan	To store and remediate petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil, snow, and ice that may be generated at the Project.	√	√	√	
6513-RMM-01	Risk Management and Emergency Response Plan *including…* Risk Assessment and Management Accidents and Malfunctions Emergency Response Plan	An assessment of the potential risks from natural hazards, in both aquatic and terrestrial environments, plus a response plan to emergencies.	√	√	√	√
6513-CRP-01	Preliminary Closure and Reclamation Plan *including…*	To develop a conceptual plan which outlines how the various mine components will be decommissioned, reclaimed and/or closed following temporary closure			√	√

Table 1-1 Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring, Mitigation, and Management Plans

Environmental Management System						
			Project Phase			
	Plan	Purpose	Pre-develop/ Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure
	Care and Maintenance	or final mine closure.				
6513-QQY-01	Quality Assurance/Quality Control	Provides consolidated information on the quality assurance and quality control measures for the proposed mine.	√	√	√	
6513-REP-03	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) Design Plan	To provide information on monitoring the aquatic environment and on mitigation measures to protect and minimize potential impacts on the aquatic environment.	√	√	√	√
	Conceptual Fisheries Protection and Offsetting Plan[(a)]	To discuss measures to be implemented to offset the loss of fish habitat resulting from Project activities and components.	√	√	√	√
	Air Quality Monitoring Plan[(a)]	To present air quality monitoring and management, and emissions and dust reduction/control strategies.	√	√	√	
	Noise Monitoring Plan[(a)]	To provide information on monitoring and mitigation of noise.	√	√	√	
	Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan (TEMMP)[(a)]	To include appropriate mitigation and monitoring for selected terrestrial species.	√	√	√	√
	Shipping Management Plan[(a)]	To present all Project-related shipping of dry cargo and fuel to Rankin Inlet.	√	√	√	
	Oil Pollution Prevention Plan[(a)]	To present the requirements for emergency procedures, equipment, and resources specific to the Rankin Inlet Oil Handling Facility (tank farm), as well as preventive measures.	√	√	√	
	Socio-Economic Management Plans					
	Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan[(a)]	To discuss how heritage values will be protected and the management of potential impacts to identified cultural and heritage resources.	√	√		
	Socio-economic Management Plan[(a)]	To present the approach to socio-economic management and monitoring through the Project development to verify proper mitigation and benefit enhancement measures.	√	√	√	
	Business Development Plan[(a)]	To present strategies for preferential hiring/contracting and for building capacity for local	√	√	√	

Table 1-1 Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring, Mitigation, and Management Plans

Environmental Management System						
			Project Phase			
Plan		Purpose	Pre-develop/ Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure
		businesses and entrepreneurs.				
	Human Resources Plan[(a)]	To present recruitment strategies and steps to reduce labour force entry barriers and improve employee retention. This includes information regarding employment/training opportunities, hiring plans, and time schedules.	√	√	√	
	Community Involvement Plan[(a)]	To provide a clear definition of public and community, and their possible involvement in the Project.	√	√	√	
	Occupational Health and Safety Plan[(a)]	To present an overview of the occupational health and safety program for the activities and works being proposed.	√	√	√	√

[(a)] Submitted with the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Agnico Eagle (2014).

It is important to note that all these Management and Monitoring Plans are iterative in nature. Agnico Eagle has drawn heavily from its experience at the Meadowbank Mine in developing Management and Monitoring Plans for the Project. The Meadowbank Mine Plans have undergone significant development over the past years and have evolved based on adaptive management strategies that have been tested and proven effective. These Plans have been adjusted and adapted for the specific requirements that are expected to be encountered at the Project. However, while they are a good starting point, Agnico Eagle knows that it will learn more about the issues and concerns as it moves through the environmental assessment and permitting process. Agnico Eagle expects that, where appropriate, these Management and Monitoring Plans have been revised and incorporated into the Type A Water Licence Application.

The reviews that are part of the permitting process can be expected to lead to further refinements of monitoring and mitigation within the plans. Firm schedules will be presented during the licencing/permitting process; in particular for the Type B Pre-development Water Licence and the Type A Water Licence. Furthermore, Agnico Eagle will record any monitoring and mitigation discussions held with stakeholders during consultations and consider these in submissions to the NWB.

SECTION 2 • BACKGROUND

2.1 Sustainable Development Policy

The keystones supporting Agnico Eagle's Sustainable Development Policy are: Operate Safely, Protect the Environment, and treat our Employees and Communities with respect. The commitments of this policy related particularly to protecting the environment form the basis of the EMPP. It defines the framework within which Agnico Eagle and it contractors operate, and guides their actions. These commitments are as follows:

2.2 Regulatory Setting

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

We aim to minimize the effects of our operations on the environment and maintain its viability and its diversity. To achieve this we:

- *Minimize the generation of waste and ensure its proper disposal;*
- *Manage tailings, waste rock and overburden to ensure environmental protection;*
- *Implement measures to conserve natural resources such as energy and water;*
- *Implement measures to reduce emissions to air, water and land, and to minimize our footprint;*
- *Implement measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change;*
- *Integrate biodiversity conservation and land use planning considerations through all stages of business and production activities;*
- *Rehabilitate sites to ensure physical and chemical stability and in consultation with the communities in a timely manner.*

Appendix A provides a listing of the various territorial and federal laws, regulation, and guidelines applicable to the Project.

The main authorizing agencies participating in the review of the Project's Type A and Type B Water Licence Applications are the following:

- Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB);
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC);
- Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC);
- NWB;
- Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA);
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO);
- Environment Canada (EC);
- Transport Canada (TC);

- Nunavut Research Institute;
- Department of Environment (DoE), Government of Nunavut (GN);
- Department of Culture and Heritage, (CH)[2], GN;
- Community and Government Services (CGS), GN; and
- Hamlet of Rankin Inlet.

2.3 Environmental Management and Protection Plan Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the EMPP will be ensured by:

- applying best management practices and using best available information throughout the life of the Project;
- employing adaptive management to address any concerns that may be raised through monitoring;
- seeking continual improvements in environmental and socio-economic management;
- implementing commitments made as part of the FEIS and Water Licences applications;
- consulting with Kivalliq communities and Inuit organizations to obtain their concerns and guidance for environmental and socio-economic management;
- seeking contribution of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) to management decisions;
- complying with laws, regulations, and authorizations, including conditions set out in the Project Certificate and Water Licenses;
- managing environmental and socio-economic risks associated with the Project through the use of the Precautionary Principle[3] to prevent risks of serious or irreversible harm to the environment;
- assigning roles and responsibilities in making decisions and responding to environmental and socio-economic impacts; and
- reducing or eliminating potentially adverse impacts while maximizing beneficial effects.

2.4 Flexibility in the Environmental Management and Protection Plan

The EMPP is not a static document; it will be updated on a periodic basis as site and external conditions change and as knowledge is gained. Requirements to refine the EMPP may result from changes in operations, technologies employed, the phase of the Project, the result of research findings commissioned by Agnico Eagle, improvements in safety procedures, and/or greater understanding of traditional knowledge (Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit). Changes to laws and regulations, environmental, and socio-economic conditions, and other external factors can also have a bearing on the EMPP.

[2] Formerly Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY)

[3] The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (1999) defines the Precautionary Principle as follows: "*…where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."*

Adaptive management can improve long run management outcomes. This is possible as the EMPP and decision-making are open to change. Decision-making will simultaneously meet management objectives and accrue information needed to improve future environmental management (Holling 1978). With this in mind, flexibility becomes a necessity as knowledge is gained from operations, IQ, monitoring, and research, and as changes are implemented to the benefit of environmental and social aspects, components, and activities throughout all phases of the Project. Flexibility allows for adjustments to operating procedures and refinement of mitigation measures based on what has been learned through experience, monitoring, and research.

SECTION 3 • ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1 Responsibilities and Resource Allocation

The Responsible Mining Management System (RMMS) is expected to provide information related to two key questions:

1. *Does the RMMS effectively conserve and protect the environment in which the mine operates and allow traditional pursuits to continue unimpeded?*

2. *Does the RMMS achieve the goals found in Agnico Eagle's Sustainable Development Policy?*

The RMMS is designed to provide adequate protection to the environment while leaving the flexibility for continual improvement over time. Asking the above questions verifies that the assignment of environmental management responsibilities is planned before any activities ensue. Asking the questions also confirms that resource allocation to environmental management, monitoring, and mitigation is adequate. By proactively undertaking the task of keeping the EMPP current, continual improvement in environmental performance will be encouraged.

The use of adaptive environmental management allows scenarios to be tested and mitigation measures to be planned and developed beforehand. This allows for a rapid response to adverse effects and reduces the length of time land and water potential impacts could persist. However, in the event inadequacies are detected in the RMMS, the flexibility afforded by adaptive management allows these to be addressed quickly and in a comprehensive manner.

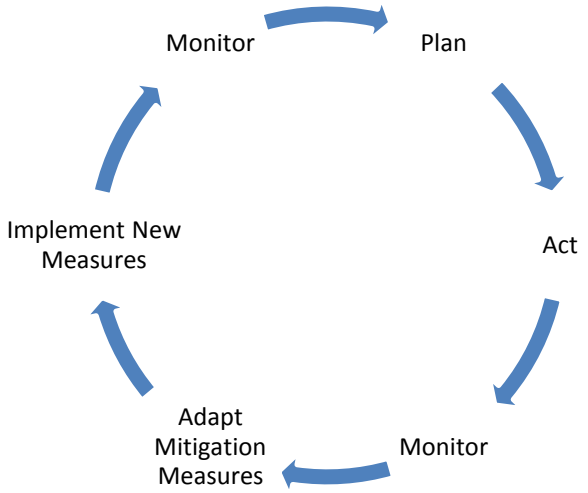
Responsibility for decision-making and providing the resources for the implementation, maintenance, and improvements to the EMPP rests with mine management with input from Agnico Eagle's corporate office. Management responses to potential adverse effects will be based on the analysis of monitoring results and an understanding of the cause and effect, the severity and duration of the adverse effect, and the impact on traditional pursuits. Decisions made using an adaptive management process will improve the EMPP's effectiveness in addressing environmental effects while maintaining the economic viability of the mine. The Environment Superintendent, as a member of the mine management team, will have input to collective decisions.

The response initiated and resources devoted to it would be commensurate with the gravity and duration of the observed effect. The goal is to remove the cause of the adverse effect or reduce the observed effect to an acceptable level. This could include administrative actions, such as adjustments to standard operating procedures, especially if negative effects linger.

3.2 Design of Mitigation and Monitoring Plans

Environmental mitigation and monitoring plans outline specific procedures and actions considered essential in accomplishing defined tasks required by the Project. These plans (e.g., Water Management Plan, Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan [Agnico Eagle 2014],

Borrow Pits and Quarries Management Plan, etc.) include various responses (mitigation measures and strategies) designed to be commensurate to the potential adverse effects. The Plans also include monitoring provisions and programs designed with the objective of assessing effectiveness of the planned mitigation measures after such measures have been implemented. These Plans will also assist Agnico Eagle in modifying/reorienting its work activities and in making improvements to its mitigation measures during all phases of the Project. In other words, assist Agnico Eagle to adaptively manage its activities, mitigation measures, and monitoring programs to ensure that its mitigation measures are effective in managing the socio-economic and environmental outcomes as predicted in the FEIS[4]. In essence, adaptive management is a cycle that is applicable to all activities under the RMMS.



In this way Agnico Eagle can continue to monitor the effectiveness of its mitigation measures, both against Certificate/License/Authorization/Statutory conditions/requirements and against the outcomes predicted through the FEIS process and permitting, and then to adaptively adjust its mitigation measures until the effectiveness of such mitigation measures meet the expected or required outcomes. Monitoring Plans, Agnico Eagle has incorporated initial trigger or threshold levels/points that, when reached or exceeded, would cause Agnico Eagle to initiate further mitigation measures or adaptively adjust its activity/mitigation measure to reverse or arrest unwanted outcomes. Under this continual improvement cycle (on which the Agnico Eagle's RMMS is based), Agnico Eagle is confident that it can its mitigation measures, and associated follow-up mechanisms and adaptive management process, will be effective meeting expectations and statutory requirements. At this time, the proposed trigger/threshold points being proposed by

[4] In combination, the plans that make up the EMS and EMPP will also enable Agnico Eagle to measure, monitor and ensure that the requirements/conditions that ultimately are to be found within the NIRB Project Certificate, NWB Water licenses, authorizations, and applicable laws and regulations are being met by Agnico Eagle throughout the pre-development, construction, operation, closure phases of the Project's life.

Agnico Eagle are based on its best knowledge. These initial threshold points will be the subject of continued assessment and would be reviewed and, where appropriate, revised in subsequent updates to the Monitoring Plans (as discussed in Section 1.2, immediately following Table 1-1), as appropriate.

In its guidance, the NIRB asks Agnico Eagle to speak to the risk that such real elements as Project economic hardships, global economic hardship, market conditions, or transfer of ownership might have on impairment of the implementation or effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures or management. These are real concerns; however, Agnico Eagle is committed to operate under its proposed RMMS and EMPP as long as the mine is being operated under the management control of Agnico Eagle. In the instance of economic hardship (be it internal Project economic hardship or external economic hardship [recession or collapse in the price of gold]), Agnico Eagle will adjust its operational plans to the prevailing economic condition but it will not sacrifice its commitment to operate in accordance with its statutory requirements/obligations nor compromise its internal mandate to operate in a safe, responsible and sustainable manner. In severe economic hardship, the mine operation may be suspended and the site put into care and maintenance (in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Preliminary Closure and Reclamation Plan pending a return to better economic conditions. In a less severe condition, the mine plan may be changed to bring the mine back into an economically sustainable condition. It is understood that Agnico Eagle will need to consult the NIRB to determine whether any potential change to the Project would result in a change to the scope of the Project as filed with the Board, and potentially require an environmental review. In all such cases, Agnico Eagle will continue to meet its statutory obligations and to meet its internal mandate to operate in a safe, responsible, and sustainable manner. As evidence to this approach, Agnico Eagle points to its track record at its Meadowbank Mine, where despite severe internal economic hardship encountered in 2011, Agnico Eagle never wavered in meeting its obligations under the NIRB Project Certificate/ Water Licence/ or other authorizations and continued to operate in a safe, responsible, sustainable manner under its RMMS/EMPP.

In the event of a transfer of ownership, Agnico Eagle expects that, as a precedent condition to such a sale or transfer, the new owner would be obligated to continue to meet all of the same obligations under the NIRB Project Certificate/ Water Licence/ or other authorizations, and to continue to operate in a safe, responsible, sustainable manner under the Project's RMMS/EMPP. Agnico Eagle points out that NIRB, NWB, and other regulatory agencies have the power to require/approve or not allow/approve the transfer of these statutory obligations (Project Certificate/Water License, etc.) to any new owner, and that past experience is that such transfer will only occur once the regulatory bodies are confident that the new owner fully understands its responsibility to continue to meet these obligations.

In developing its monitoring and management plans for the Project, Agnico Eagle has included the following elements, where applicable:

- objectives of the monitoring program, applicable laws, and regulations;
- discussion of actions to be taken in case of non-compliance with the law or regulations;
- the VECs and VSECs to be monitored, and applicable criteria/thresholds and regulations, including, if relevant, the obligations imposed on contractors by the environmental provisions of their contracts;
- description of how the efficiency of mitigation measures will be evaluated;
- description of the frequency, duration, and geographic extent of monitoring with justification for each, and identification of personnel who will conduct the collection, analyse and interpretation of data;
- proposed actions in the event that observed results (impacts) differ from those predicted;
- proposed reporting scheme for monitoring results, including format, reporting intervals, and responsible territorial and federal authorities;
- identification of organizations to which to communicate results of monitoring efforts: Inuit organizations, institutes of public government, territorial, and federal authorities, etc.;
- plans for integration of monitoring results with other aspects of the Project, including adjustments of procedures and refinement of mitigation measures;
- procedures/mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of monitoring and adaptive management programs; and
- quality assurance and quality control measures to be applied to monitoring and management programs.

The initial design of monitoring and management plans, data analysis, reporting, and integration of results into operational procedures will be carried out by Agnico Eagle. Consultation on the same may lead to changes to meet the needs and concerns of other organizations.

Monitoring will use a hierarchical sequence of responses when agreed upon threshold or criteria levels and/or compliance limits are exceeded, thereby triggering corrective actions by the appropriate manager. Common triggers are when the mine falls out of compliance with authorizations or when criteria are exceeded. Triggers can lead to increased and focussed monitoring efforts to better understand cause and effect, and to reduce uncertainties, especially if an effect is greater than originally predicted. This will lead to mitigation measures based on the best available information.

Mitigation measures and corrective and preventative actions will be implemented by mine operations and/or contractors with support from the Meliadine Environment Department. This could include the evaluation of mitigation measures in place and updates to operational procedures. Communication will be maintained with Inuit organizations, authorizing agencies, and the general public in describing any adverse effect observed and what corrective action is being used to mitigate it.

The design of all biophysical environmental monitoring programs is intended to collect baseline data that is targeted toward understanding the relationship between the natural ecological conditions and the potential Project impacts on these conditions, if necessary.

3.3 Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Effects

Mitigation is a means of eliminating, reducing, or controlling a project's potential adverse environmental effects, including restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through replacement, restoration, compensation, or other means (JRP 2010). The ranking of mitigation options is as follows:

- **Avoidance** – using an alternate site or technology to avoid the adverse effect all together. This is the most desirable.
- **Minimization** – taking actions to minimize and/or contain effects to the maximum extent possible during engineering design, construction, operation and closure.
- **Rectification** – taking actions to rehabilitate or restore the effected environment after the fact.
- **Compensation** – this is used as a last resort to offset adverse environmental effects. This is the least desirable.

Agnico Eagle plans to use adaptive management measures to deal with unanticipated adverse environmental effects.

Environmental effects monitoring programs will monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. These programs will include a reporting and response system, through adaptive management strategies (see Section 4).

SECTION 4 • FOLLOW-UP AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The RMMS to be put in place at the Project will be designed to quickly identify any adverse impact that could result from design features, mitigation measures, practices, and procedures that are mistakenly absent or not as effective as anticipated. The main concern in these instances will be to evaluate the potential severity of the anticipated effect, and prioritize actions plans to mitigate impacts. Each of the management plans developed for the Project include an intrinsic process of continuous improvement that is aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the design features, mitigation measures, operating practices, and procedures put in place.

Making good use of adaptive management requires the recognition that it is a structured, iterative approach to environmental management decision making (CPR 2011). Many VECs and VSECs applicable to the Project are part of dynamic natural and socio-economic systems where uncertainty can be a significant factor. The goal is to reduce uncertainty over time by incorporating learnings from design, monitoring, mitigation, and changes in operations into environmental management at the proposed mine site. Where applicable, an adaptive management strategy or approach will be used for those VECs and VSECs that will be monitored by Agnico Eagle. The different monitoring approaches and planned monitoring can be found in each of the management and monitoring plans listed in Section 1.2[5]. The adaptive management process is schematized in Figure 4-1.

Trends will be compiled, followed, and analyzed in the RMMS and compared to the pre-established goals/thresholds. Any action plan and corrective actions to be taken will also be documented through the RMMS.

[5] The final plans and schedule for monitoring are expected to be defined within the regulatory process as part of the licenses or permits.

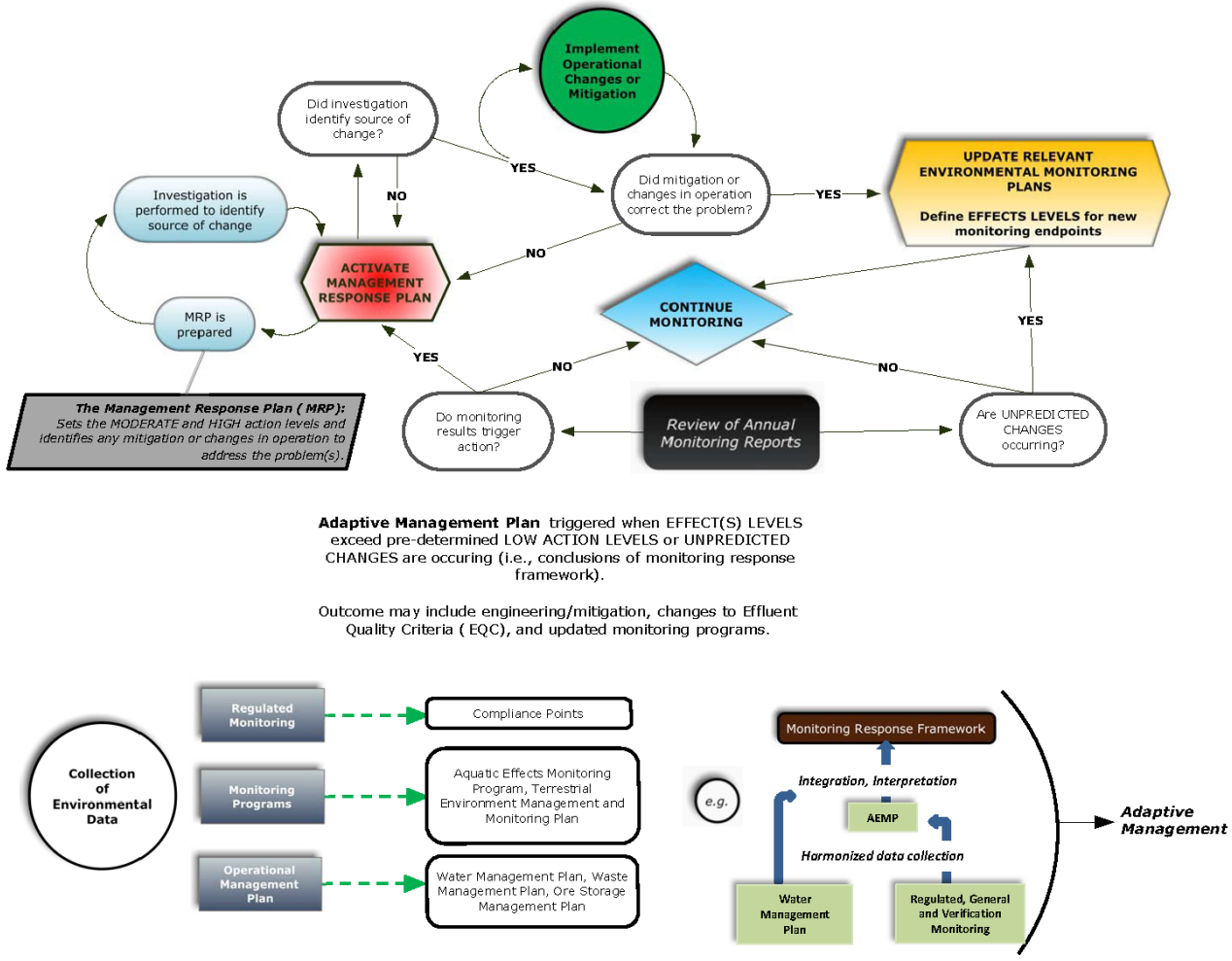


Figure 4-1 Adaptive Management Process

4.1 Adaptive Management and Precautionary Principle

Monitoring and adaptive management are essential tools for ensuring that a project is implemented as planned, that mitigation measures are successful, that the procedures and practices are effective, that potential adverse impacts are avoided or minimized, and that enhancement measures are effective. It is through monitoring that any unanticipated adverse environmental impacts can be discovered. Adaptive management is particularly useful in implementing the appropriate remedial measures in these instances. Additionally, the objectives of monitoring and adaptive management are to verify that:

- commitments are fulfilled;
- regulatory and other requirements are met;
- adverse effects are avoided or minimized; and
- benefits are enhanced.

As described above, adaptive management is used within the feedback process to make decisions to minimize or eliminate an adverse effect. It is employed where operations are planned and implemented, monitoring data collected and analyzed, and practices and procedures adjusted to reduce or eliminate any observed adverse effects. Continual use of the feedback loop allows environmental and socio-economical management decisions to be made on an ongoing basis and can lead to improvements in environmental management over time. Successful adaptive management will be evidenced in mitigation measures being effective. Should the measures employed not be successful, the particular activities will be curtailed while a detailed analysis is carried out to find the cause.

The precautionary principle, in conjunction with adaptive management, will be used in decision-making. In the face of uncertainty, conservative approaches will be used with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via monitoring and mitigation.

Inspection precedes maintenance. Inspections, combined with monitoring, will signal when adaptive management must be used to mitigate possible negative effects (see Section 4.2.3 Inspections)

4.2 Performance Measurement and Monitoring

To effectively communicate performance, it is important to select the appropriate indicators. As part of the Mining Association of Canada, Agnico Eagle reports its global performance through its annual Corporate Social Responsibility report. This report includes, notably, the indicators of the Global Reporting Initiative and Towards Sustainable Mining Initiative. Those will be incorporated into the Meliadine RMMS. Main indicators to follow will be selected by taking into account:

- the compliance with relevant regulatory requirements and permitting targets;
- activities trends; and
- the progress towards achieving targets.

Regulatory requirements and targets are identified in each of the management plans, as appropriate. Corrective actions will be triggered when those thresholds are reached. The RMMS will link the thresholds to appropriate corrective actions and establish accountability.

The performance of the management plans will be monitored periodically and the results communicated. Independent researchers or consultants may be engaged to review performance where necessary. The accuracy of the environmental impact predictions and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures will be verified through that process. If unusual or unforeseen adverse environmental impacts are noticed, corrective action will be put in place. Through the adaptive management process, the existing mitigation measures will be adjusted or new mitigation measures implemented if necessary. External reporting will be completed, as required.

A follow-up program will verify the effectiveness of any mitigation measures taken in response to expected and unexpected adverse environmental effects. An environmental effects monitoring program, will monitor the effectiveness of all mitigation measures. This program will include a reporting and response system.

4.2.1 Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring, for the purposes of the EMPP, consists of three forms, these being:

- Regulated discharge monitoring occurs at monitoring points specified in licenses or regulations. It includes discharge limits that must be achieved to maintain compliance with an authorization (i.e., water licence) or regulation (i.e., Metal Mining Effluent Regulations). Enforcement action may be taken if discharge limits are exceeded for a parameter.
- Verification monitoring is carried out for operational and management purposes by Agnico Eagle. This type of monitoring provides data for decision making and builds confidence in the success of processes being used. There is no obligation to report verification monitoring results, although some monitoring locations and these results can be mentioned in environmental management plans (i.e., sampling to verify soil remediation in the landfarm).
- General monitoring is commonly included in a water licence specifying what is to be monitored according to a schedule[6]. It covers all types of monitoring (i.e., geotechnical, lake levels, etc.). This monitoring is subject to compliance assessment to confirm sampling was carried out using established protocols, included quality assurance/quality control provisions, and addresses identified issues. General monitoring is subject to change as directed by an Inspector, or by the Licensee, subject to approval by the Water Board.

[6] Referred to in NWT and old NWB licenses as the Surveillance Network Program.

All three types of monitoring will be used at the Project. The sum of all three types of monitoring will provide sufficiently robust data to support decisions in mine management. For example, when monitoring data indicates that action levels have been reached, Agnico Eagle will respond with mitigation measures.

Figure 4-2 provides a map showing the location of all aquatic monitoring stations, while Table 4-1 summarizes the sample frequency and parameter groups for each location. This table and figure do not include proposed monitoring under the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) Design Plan. This information is provided in the AEMP, submitted as part of the Water Licence Application. The list of constituents in each parameter group is provided in Table 4-2.

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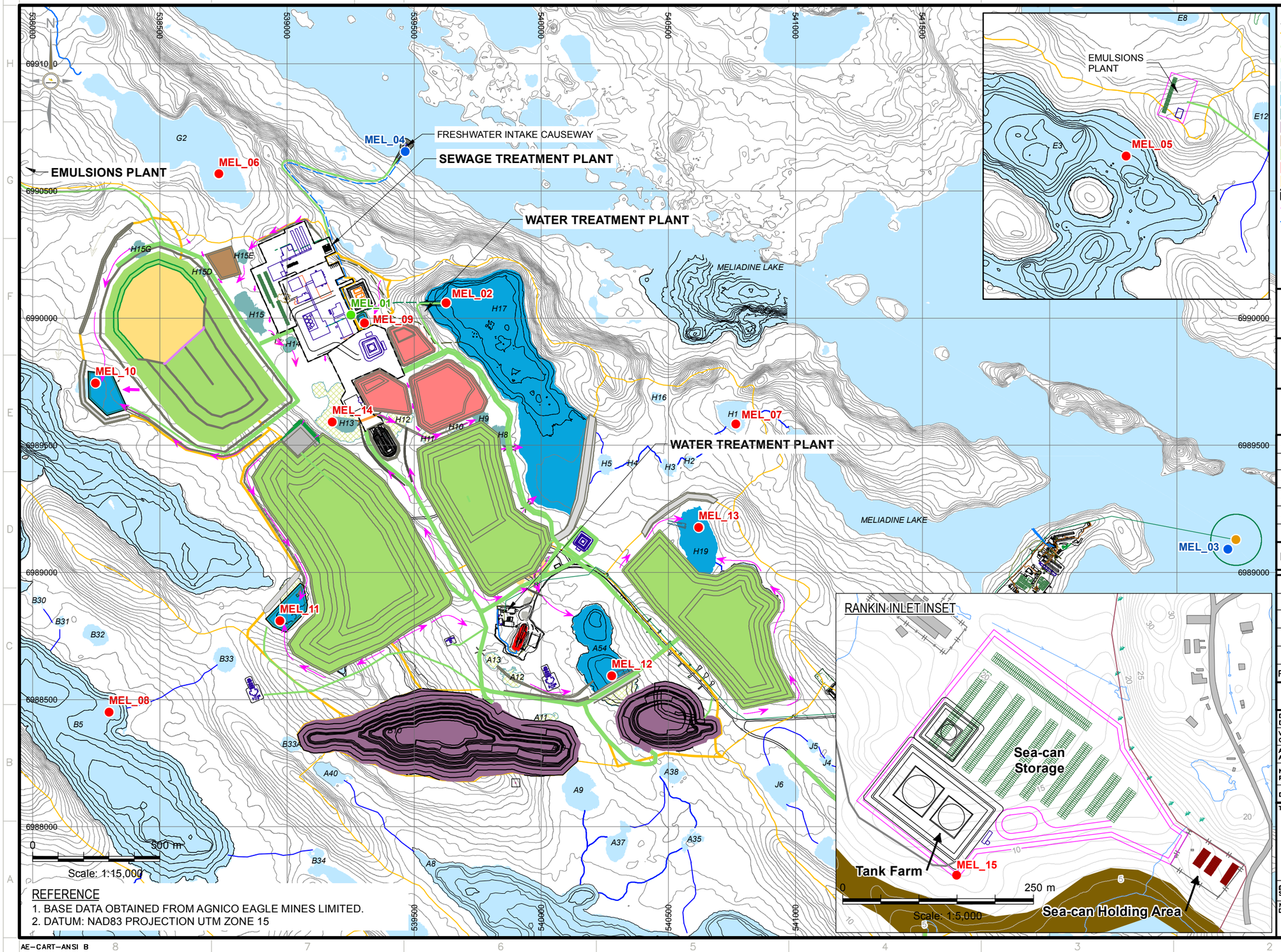

LEGEND

- CATCHMENT BOUNDARY
- SERVICE ROAD
- HAUL ROAD
- NON CONTACT WATERBODY
- CONTACT WATERBODY
- WATER COLLECTION POND
- DRAINED POND AREA
- OPEN PIT
- OVERBURDEN
- WASTE ROCK
- ORE
- TAILINGS
- INDUSTRIAL SITE PAD
- CONTACT WATER FLOW DIRECTION
- STREAM
- DIFFUSER LOCATION
- GENERAL AQUATIC MONITORING LOCATION
- REGULATED MONITORING LOCATION
- VERIFICATION MONITORING LOCATION

AGNICO EAGLE

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APPROUVÉ PAR APPROVED BY	DRW	23-03-2015
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AGNICO EAGLE – MELIADINE DIVISION
FIGURE 4-2 PROPOSED REGULATED GENERAL AQUATIC MONITORING LOCATIONS

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Table 4-1 Proposed Water Quality Regulated, General Aquatic, and Verification Monitoring for the Project during Construction, Operations, and Closure

Monitoring Type	Mine Development Phase	Monitoring Station Number	Station Description	Purpose of Station	UTM Zone 11		Sampling Depth	Sample Type	Number of Samples per Station	Monitoring Parameters/Sampling Group (see Table 4-2)
					Easting	Northing				
Verification	Construction (prior to release), Operations, and Closure	MEL_02	Water treatment plant (pre-treatment) coming from CP1 station will be off the pipe and not in the pond	Test quality of water before treatment (required to evaluate treatment efficiency)	TBD (in plant area)		From pipe	Grab	1	1
Regulated	Construction (upon effluent release), Operations, and Closure	MEL_01[a]	Water treatment plant (post-treatment), end of pipe (before offsite release) in the plant before release.	Test quality of final effluent before release	TBD (in plant area)		From pipe	Grab	1	Full Suite, 3 (MMER), flow
General Aquatic	Construction (upon effluent release), Operations, and Closure	MEL_03	Mixing zone in Meliadine lake, station 1; and MMER exposure stations for final discharge point within mixing zone	Test mixing of effluent in the receiving environment; sample at varied distances and directions from pipe; MMER exposure for final discharge point	TBD	TBD	Depends on presence of a vertical conductivity gradient	Discrete	1 (depth of maximum conductivity, or mid-depth if no conductivity gradient is present)	Full Suite
General Aquatic	Construction, Operations, and Closure	MEL_04	Water intake from Meliadine Lake	Quality of intake water	TBD	TBD	Depth Integrated or from Intake Pipe	Composite	1	Full Suite, flow
Verification	Operations, Closure	MEL_05	Local Lake, E3	Confirm no leakage/runoff from Emulsion Plant	-	-	-	Composite	1	2
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_06	Local Lake G2	Possible seepage or dust loadings from site infrastructure	-	-	-	Composite	1	2
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_07	Local Pond, H1	Possible seepage or dust loadings	-	-	-	Composite	1	2
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_08	Local Lake, B5		-	-	-	Composite	1	2
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_09	CP2	Collection of natural catchment drainage from the outer berm slopes of the Landfarm and industrial pad	-	-	-	Grab	1	1
Verification	Operations, Closure	MEL_10	CP3	Collection of drainage from dry stacked tailings	-	-	-	Grab	1	1
Verification	Operations, Closure	MEL_11	CP4	Collection of drainage from WRSF1	-	-	-	Grab	1	1
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_12	CP5	Collection of drainage from WRSF1 and WRSF2	-	-	-	Grab	1	1
Verification	Operations, Closure	MEL_13	CP6	Collection of drainage from WRSF3	-	-	-	Grab	1	1
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_14	Landfill	Located between the landfill and Pond H3 to monitor seepage from the landfill	-	-	-	Grab	1	1
Verification	Construction, Operations, Closure	MEL_15	Tankfarm at the Itivia Oil Handling Facility	Located in the secondary containment area of the tankfarm at Itivia to monitor water quality prior to discharge to land	-	-	-	Grab	1	4

Notes: as per Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER), samples for effluent characterization and receiving environment must be collected quarterly, or at least one month apart while effluent is being deposited.

Grey shading indicates that verification monitoring parameters and locations are internal for Agnico Eagle. A systematic approach will be used in communicating inspections results, likely on an annual basis. This will allow Agnico Eagle to inform government, Inuit associations, and the public of inspection outcomes.

[a] Sampling may not occur during break-up (June)

CP = collection pond; WRSF = waste rock storage facility; TBD = to be determined

Table 4-2 List of Constituents in Each Parameter Group

Parameter Group	Parameters
1	pH, turbidity, hardness, alkalinity, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, total dissolved solids (TDS), total suspended solids (TSS), total cyanide, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate, nitrite, phosphorus, ortho-phosphate, total metals (aluminum, arsenic; barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc).
2	**Total and dissolved metals**: aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, lithium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, strontium, thallium, tin, titanium, uranium, vanadium, and zinc. **Nutrients**: ammonia-nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, ortho-phosphate, total phosphorus, total organic carbon, dissolved organic carbon, and reactive silica. **Conventional Parameters**: bicarbonate alkalinity, chloride, carbonate alkalinity, turbidity, conductivity, hardness, calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, sulphate, pH, total alkalinity, TDS, TSS, total cyanide, free cyanide, and weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide.
3	**MMER parameters**: total cyanide, arsenic, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, radium-226, TSS, pH, sulphate, turbidity, and aluminum. Effluent volumes and flow rate of discharge, acute toxicity (Rainbow Trout and *Daphnia magna*) and environmental effects monitoring (EEM).
4	Total arsenic, total copper, total lead, total nickel, TSS, ammonia, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and pH.
Full Suite	Group 2, TPH, and turbidity.
Flow	Flow datalogger
Field measurements	Field pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and temperature.

MMER = Metal Mining Effluent Regulations; P = phosphorus; N = nitrogen

4.2.2 Use of Inuit Qaugimajatuqangit in Environmental Management and Monitoring

Continuous observation of the environment by Inuit over generations exemplifies IQ. The knowledge is gained through direct observation and experience, recognizing associations or patterns of biophysical characteristics, and from Inuit use of the environment, such as past harvesting practices. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit can add an important historical perspective and understanding of the variability and extent of biophysical phenomena, and allows Inuit to spot environmental changes[7].

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit consists of Inuit values, preferences and what they consider significant; it is about the relationships between humans, animals, and the environment. It is location specific and reflects the particular conditions in specific geographic locations. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, although normally undocumented, is shared information within the community, and maintains the means and

[7] Adapted in part from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board 2005.

knowledge of living off the land, continues traditional land use activities, and promotes a cultural life style, all of which sustained Inuit for generations.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is the most successful and oldest monitoring practice in Nunavut, where the resource users do the observing or monitoring. As such, IQ represents a valid and essential source of information in the design and implementation of environmental management and monitoring programs. The design of monitoring programs for the Project did advance, but were not concluded, throughout the environmental assessment process. Improvements have been incorporated based stakeholder review, and through the inclusion of traditional knowledge from communities and Inuit organizations throughout the Kivalliq region.

Agnico Eagle expects to continue active engagement with communities and Inuit organizations, which should lead to further inclusion of traditional knowledge in periodic updates to the design and implementation of environmental programs. This will ensure that the combination of science and IQ leads to environmental management and monitoring that meets the expectations of government, communities, and Inuit organizations.

4.2.3 Inspections

Agnico Eagle has sole responsibility for inspection and maintenance of all mine components, and the inspection and monitoring of mine activities. This includes, but is not limited to, such mine components such as, open pits, quarries, borrow pits, roads, storage pads, waste rock storage facilities, diversion channels, dikes, sumps, berms, tailings storage facility, landfill, incinerator, landfarm, explosives plant, and pipelines. It includes such activities as the pumping of water and waste, discharge of waste to the receiving environment, spill clean-up, and fuel transport on Agnico Eagle's roads.

A good inspection program will lead to the early identification of areas where improvements are needed. The early resolution of any deficiencies will result in less ongoing maintenance and repair of mine components, and a reduction in the risk of adverse environmental effects.

4.2.3.1 Scope of the Inspection Plan

The Inspection Plan (IP) is relevant to all phases of the mine life, including pre-development, construction, operation, closure, and any periods of care and maintenance. The geographical area the IP encompasses is the entire proposed mine site, Agnico Eagle's mine components at Itivia in Rankin Inlet, and all Agnico Eagle mine components in between, such as roads, quarries, and borrow pits.

Agnico Eagle will inspect activities and mine components that could adversely affect the use of water or the discharge of waste to water[8]. The objective of inspections is to confirm that the Project

[8] The Inspection Plan includes inspections that Agnico Eagle may carry out on mine components and activities that do not pose a risk to the use of water or the discharge of waste to water.

remains safe, stable, and fully compliant with all authorizations throughout its mine life. Inspections will ensure that Project mine components are constructed, operated, maintained, managed, and closed in an environmentally sound, safe, and efficient manner. Further, inspections will assist in obtaining better environmental outcomes for all activities and more timely maintenance of mine components throughout the mine life.

Realizing that inspection precedes maintenance, inspections will monitor the condition of mine components and, if required, initiate maintenance. Additionally, inspections ensure that Agnico Eagle's activities demonstrate sound environmental practices that have no significant adverse impacts on the environment and are in keeping with Agnico Eagle's Sustainable Development Policy[9].

4.2.3.2 Routine and Non-routine Inspections

Routine inspections are planned and scheduled on a repetitive basis and cover the following:

- inspections required under authorizations;
- inspections of mine components where the management of water and waste takes place; and
- activities that could affect water and waste management.

Non-routine, event, or unplanned inspections cover the following:

- environmental complaints or concerns raised by the public;
- accidents, malfunctions and spills;
- after major rain events;
- instances when the quality or quantity of water on the mine site is not meeting expectations; and
- instances where discharge criteria to the receiving environment approach, but do not exceed, Water Licence limits or the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations.

Inspection priorities are based on analyzing all mine components / activities and their respective risks. Installations and activities are qualitatively[10] ranked as "high risk", "medium risk" and "low risk" with those posing a "high risk" receiving more frequent inspections[11]. The outcomes of previous inspections will also feed back into their frequency. If needed, the inspection schedule will be adjusted to accommodate an increased inspection frequency of mine components and/or activities requiring more attention.

[9] http://www.agnicoeagle.com/en/Sustainability/Pages/default.aspx

[10] If there is a disagreement on the level of risk based on a qualitative determination, a quantitative determination will be undertaken using accepted methods found in the literature (IMPEL 2012).

[11] Agnico Eagle has the capacity to carry out inspection plans. All activities and mine components identified in this inspection plan affecting the use of water or the discharge of waste to water will be inspected, irrespective of the level of risk.

The criteria used in determining risk arising from the use of water or discharging waste to water include the following:

- potential effect on the environment (e.g., due to the location of mine components and sensitivity of the nearby receiving environment);
- potential effect on public health (e.g., potable water treatment or sewage treatment);
- safety risks (e.g., the integrity of roads throughout freshet or following a major rain event);
- potential social impacts (e.g., dust from Agnico Eagle's roads); and
- potential financial or economic impact resulting from an accident, malfunction, or spill (e.g., tanker truck leaving the all–weather access road, spilling fuel, and requiring significant resources for the cleanup).

Inspections will have a strong seasonal component with some inspections suspended over the winter and others reduced. Agnico Eagle foresees a high frequency of inspections of engineered structures occurring just before and during freshet, followed by less frequent inspections over the remainder of the open water season. For example, inspections of culverts, bridges, ditches, and sumps will be suspended over the winter, and would resume before freshet and continue over the summer until freeze-up. Further, within the open water season, the greatest risk is at freshet, which would necessitate a higher frequency of inspections at that time to ensure mitigation measures employed to manage the higher spring flows prove effective, and that the integrity of bridges and culverts are not compromised.

Year-round inspections at a set frequency will occur for mine components such as the potable water treatment plant, the sewage treatment plant and the landfill. These are not directly influenced by the changing weather experienced at the mine site over the year.

Mine personnel having knowledge and experience with the mine components and activities will carry out the inspections. Training will be provided by Agnico Eagle to effectively and efficiently complete inspections. Inspections will result in month-end summary reports that will be distributed to mine management. This will allow action to be taken to address any deficiencies in components or activities. Inspection reports will be retained on site by the respective inspecting departments.

Table 4-3 below provides a summary of proposed inspections of mine components and mine activities; this includes some unrelated to the use or water or the discharge of waste to water. This includes inspection methods or procedures, and frequency. It also tentatively identifies the mine department responsible for the inspection. Ultimately the environmental department at Agnico Eagle will be responsible for ensuring that all monitoring and inspections are completed.

Table 4-3 Summary of Proposed Inspections

Mine Components / Activities Inspected	Inspection Methods/Procedures/ Department Responsible	Qualitative Risk Level - High, Medium, or Low	Department Responsible	Frequency
Dikes	Visual inspection for erosion of or seepage through or under the dikes, including movement of crests and slopes. The environment department would collect samples of any seepage.	High. Failure of a dike could have significant adverse effects on the downstream environment	Engineering	Weekly prior to freshet when the dikes are clear of snow, and weekly over the open water season. Monthly during the winter to check for seepage
Open Pits	Visual inspection for seepage and collection of samples, if it safe to do so	Low. Water seeping into open pits will be controlled and directed to CP1	Open Pits Mining Superintendent	Weekly at freshet and monthly thereafter over the open water season
Waste Rock Storage Facilities	Visual Inspection for seepage and collection of samples, if it safe to do so. Thermistor Installation	Low. Ditches will intercept any seepage from the waste rock and direct the water to CP1. Thermistors monitor the rate of freeze back and permafrost development progress	Open Pits Mining Superintendent	Visual inspection, monthly over the open water season and thermistors monitored four times per year.
Ore Stockpiles	Visual Inspection for seepage and collection of samples, if it safe to do so.	Low. Ditches will intercept any seepage from the ore stockpiles and direct the water to CP1.	Engineering	Visual inspection, monthly over the open water season
Tailings Storage Facility	Thermistor Installation	Low. Thermistor cables will be installed in the TSF to monitor the permafrost development progress within the facility during the operations stage	Engineering	Four times per year
Berms	Visual inspection for erosion of or seepage through or under the berms, including movement of crests and slopes.	High. Failure of berms upstream from pits could pose a safety hazard.	Engineering	Weekly inspection just before, during and just after freshet
Culverts	Visual inspection for snow and/or debris blockage of culverts.	Medium. Snow can be removed from the front and back of the culverts before freshet	Road Superintendent	Just prior to freshet and daily during the first days of freshet; also following major rain events. Monthly after freshet is over in the open water season

Table 4-3 Summary of Proposed Inspections (continued)

Mine Components / Activities Inspected	Inspection Methods/Procedures/ Department Responsible	Qualitative Risk Level - High, Medium, or Low	Department Responsible	Frequency
Roads	Visual inspection for evidence of seasonal freeze and thaw adjacent to the toe of the road embankment	Low. Affected area will be repaired using granular material and/or crushed rock.	Road Superintendent	Weekly over the summer (approximately mid-May , from the start of the freshet period to October, prior to the fall freeze-up)
Water ponding against roads	Visual inspection of roads after freshet and major rain events.	Low. Ponding can be dealt with by pumping the water or by installing a culvert in the road where water is ponding.	Road Superintendent	Weekly over the open water season and following freshet and major rain events
Bridges	Visual inspection for snow dams prior to freshet	High. Snow dams could lead to the bridge being overwhelmed at freshet with resultant damage. Snow dams may also result in flooding upstream from the bridge, potentially impacting existing heritage resources.	Road Superintendent	Prior to freshet to allow time for any snow dams to be removed and weekly during freshet to confirm that snow dams were breeched.
Snow removal from roads	Visual inspections to ensure skidoo trails are not being blocked by snow removed from the roads	Low. Pushing snow onto skidoos trails that cross Agnico Eagle's roads will make it difficult for trail users to cross the roads.	Road Superintendent	Following each major winter storm and clearing of snow off the roads.
Road dust	Visual inspection of the road for excessive dust generation.	High. Dust can impact on the environment along the roads, and be a safety risk due to limited visibility.	Road Superintendent	Weekly when roads are very dry and/or when road traffic is heavy. Inspections will be suspended during rainy days and over the winter.
Caribou near or on roads	Visual inspection of hunting activities along the road when large numbers of caribou are near-by.	High. Hunters should observe the 1 km no shooting zone along the road	Environment	Weekly year round and more frequently when large numbers of caribou are near or on the roads
Watercourses and watercourse crossings	Visual inspection of infrastructure to identify defects, cracks or any other risks to structural integrity, sediment or other debris accumulation, or bed erosion or scour	Low. Infrastructure will be repaired after deficiencies are noted, when it is safe to do so.	Road Superintendent	Weekly during the open water, during the freshet period, and unscheduled inspections following a major rain event.

Table 4-3 Summary of Proposed Inspections (continued)

Mine Components / Activities Inspected	Inspection Methods/Procedures/ Department Responsible	Qualitative Risk Level - High, Medium, or Low	Department Responsible	Frequency
Sumps	Visual inspection of sumps and the measurement of freeboard.	Medium. Sumps need to be pumped down prior to freeze-up to accommodate the coming year's freshet.	Engineering	One inspection before freeze-up to ensure the water level in the sumps is low to allow for inflow during freshet. Daily during freshet, immediately after a major rain event and weekly otherwise over the open water season.
Collection Ponds	Visual inspection and measurement of freeboard in contact ponds	Medium. The storage capacity of the pond needs to be increased before freeze-up to accommodate next year's freshet.	Engineering	One inspection before freeze-up to ensure the water level in the sumps is low to allow for inflow during freshet. Daily during freshet, immediately after a major rain event and weekly otherwise over the open water season.
Diversion Channels	Visual inspection of the channel for permafrost degradation and excess snow and ice accumulation leading to potential blockages.	Medium. Permafrost degradation may result in bank slumping and channel instability. Diversion channels need to be clear of snow prior to freshet to allow for water flow.	Engineering	(1) Prior to and at freshet; (2) Immediately after a major rain event; and (3) Weekly for the remainder of the ice-free season
Potable Water Treatment Plant	Visual inspection for cleanliness and that the plant is operating as required. Water samples for testing will be collected.	High. Plant provides potable water to the camp and its proper operation is necessary for human health.	Site Services	Ongoing as prescribed by the Dep't of Health or Public Health Authorities. Daily inspections are expected
Sewage Treatment Plant	Visual inspection for cleanliness and collection of samples for testing	Medium. The sewage treatment plant discharges to CP1, which has a dike to control flow to Meliadine Lake. The water in CP1 is reclaimed for use in processing ore, or receives additional treatment if necessary before release to Meliadine Lake.	Site Services	Weekly

Table 4-3 Summary of Proposed Inspections (continued)

Mine Components / Activities Inspected	Inspection Methods/Procedures/ Department Responsible	Qualitative Risk Level - High, Medium, or Low	Department Responsible	Frequency
Tank farms at the mine site and at Itivia	Visual inspection of water level within the secondary containment structure, and evidence of any spills or leaks. A geotechnical consultant performs a geotechnical inspection annually of the bulk fuel secondary containment structures.	Low. Due to snow accumulation, melting and precipitation, contact water will unavoidably collect inside the secondary containment area. This water will be sampled and tested before discharge to CP1 Water from the Itivia tank farm will be returned to site, if necessary Spills and leaks will be cleaned up.	Site Services	Weekly by Site Services Supervisor Weekly manual or electronic dip tests are conducted for inventory reconciliation of fuel in the tanks by sites services The geotechnical consultant inspects the tank farms annually.
Diesel Power Generating Plant	Visual inspection. Locate leak(s) and report promptly.	Low. All spills in Generating Plant will be held within the building.	Site Services	Weekly by powerhouse operator
Other Fuelling Stations	Visual Inspection for leaks or spills	Low. Fuelling stations will have an impermeable liner to capture spills or leaks	Site Services	Weekly by Site Services Supervisor
Hazardous Material Storage Areas	Visual inspection for proper storage of hazardous wastes	Low. Hazardous waste will be stored in areas having containment or in sea cans	Site Services	Weekly by Site Services Supervisor
Waste Shipments	Inspect shipping forms to ensure they meet regulatory requirements	Low. Employees or contractor preparing waste for transport will be trained in the transportation of dangerous goods.	Warehouse/ Logistics	Waste will be shipped south during the latter part of the shipping season. The shipping forms will be inspected monthly year round for sea cans that are full and have been sealed for shipment.
Landfarm	Visual inspection for water ponding outside the perimeter berm and water accumulating within the landfarm.	Low. The landfarm will have an impermeable liner and an oil:water separator will be used to remove excess water from the landfarm.	Environment	At freshet and weekly for the remainder of the summer.

Table 4-3 Summary of Proposed Inspections (continued)

Mine Components / Activities Inspected	Inspection Methods/Procedures/ Department Responsible	Qualitative Risk Level - High, Medium, or Low	Department Responsible	Frequency
Landfill	Visual inspection for orderly use of the landfill, absence of blowing debris, and leachate at the base of the landfill during the summer.	Low. The landfill has a berm to reduce blowing debris, and a ditch will intercept any leachate coming from the landfill.	Site Services	Weekly over the entire year for the orderly use of the landfill and for evidence of blowing debris. Inspections for leachate following freshet and weekly thereafter over the open water season.
Incinerator	Visual inspection for cleanliness and the proper management of all waste delivered to the facility.	Low. All waste delivered to the facility will either be incinerated or managed for future off site recycling or disposal.	Site Services	Weekly to ensure wastes generated at the mine are being properly managed.
Emulsion Plant	Visual inspection for spillage of NH_4NO_3 outside the explosives factory and at storage locations. All Plant components inspected as per regulations	High. If NH_4NO_3 gets into water, it can negatively affect fish.	Emulsion Plant Manager	Weekly, year round, or at a frequency required by regulation.
Quarries / Borrow Pits	Visual inspection for slumping and seepage from the quarries/borrow pits.	Low. Loose rock will be pulled down from the quarry face. Seepage sampled.	Environment	Weekly at freshet and monthly thereafter over the open water period. Also, after major rain events.
Freshwater Jetty	Visual inspection for erosion and settlement of the jetty	Low. If there is settlement of the jetty, additional clean waste rock will be added.	Engineering	Annually following Meliadine Lake becoming ice free
Pipelines	Visual inspection for leakage or damage to the pipeline	Low. If the freshwater pipeline were to fail, the pumps in Meliadine Lake can be remotely turned off. Other pipelines discharge to or from CP1.	Site Services	Weekly, year round

Table 4-3 Summary of Proposed Inspections (continued)

Mine Components / Activities Inspected	Inspection Methods/Procedures/ Department Responsible	Qualitative Risk Level - High, Medium, or Low	Department Responsible	Frequency
Spills	Document the recovery of spilled material and clean-up of any remaining residuals	This could range from low to high risk depending on what was spilled, where it occurred, and success of spill recovery efforts.	All departments; Environment to follow-up	Inspections begin when a spill is reported and continues on a regular basis until the spill is cleaned up. The frequency of inspections will be dependent on what was spilled, where it occurred, and success of spill recovery efforts.
Spill Kits	Inventory of spills response equipment and materials in each spill kit	Low. Spills kits will be restocked after use.	Environment	Monthly by Environment Technician
Archaeological Sites	Inspect archaeological sites and report annually	Low	Environment	The location of archaeological sites has been identified and Agnico Eagle will take photos of the sites inspected and include these in the annual report.

4.2.3.3 Road Inspection Procedures

The roads and road shoulders will be inspected weekly during the summer for evidence of seasonal freeze and thaw adjacent to the toe of the road embankment. This is expected and may lead to longitudinal cracking and thaw settlement, especially for portions of the roads founded on ice-rich soils. When such areas are discovered, the affected area will be repaired using granular material and/or crushed rock.

4.2.3.4 Watercourse Inspections Procedures

Regular inspection activities of all watercourse crossings will consist of:

- Visual inspection of infrastructure to identify defects, cracks, or any other risks to structural integrity. Particular attention will be paid to the inlet and outlet structures of culverts, and to bridge abutments and their foundations, as required.
- Visual inspection to identify sediment or other debris accumulation impeding the free flow of water through the crossings. Maintenance operations will consist of manual removal of accumulated debris and any necessary damage repair as soon as possible.
- Visual inspection of upstream and downstream channels to identify bed erosion or scour around the watercourse-crossing structure. Particular attention will be paid to bridge abutments and abutment foundations, as they are vulnerable to scour and erosion. Maintenance will consist of the remediation of any detected problems and any necessary damage repair as soon as possible.

Inspection frequency will be increased during the following critical times:

- just prior to spring freshet to verify that the culverts and stream crossings are in a good state to pass flows from the rapid spring thaw that occurs in the north;
- during the spring freshet to verify that the culverts and bridges are not impeding spring freshet, and to initiate action when and where required to prevent road wash outs; and
- just after heavy rainfall events to monitor water accumulation along roads, to verify that culverts are passing precipitation as planned, and to initiate action when and where required to prevent erosion and road washouts.

The watercourse crossing inspection and maintenance program will have three main components:

- a regular inspection program to identify issues relating to watercourse crossings, such as impaired structural integrity and hydraulic function;
- an event or non-routine inspection program to track the effects of large storm events on watercourse crossings, such as effects on structural integrity and hydraulic function; and
- a culvert location inspection program to verify that culverts have been installed in the right location with respect to the watercourse and that culvert capacity is adequate for passing water under all hydraulic conditions. In most cases, there are multiple culverts installed at

different elevations at each stream crossing so that these culverts can adequately pass normal summer, spring freshet, and heavy rainfall flows.

During the freshet period, crossings inspections will be performed twice a week (mid-May to end of June) and weekly during the remainder of the ice-free period prior to freeze-up (July through October).

Particular attention will also be paid to potential sources of sediment transport at the crossing. Results from these inspections will be recorded by Agnico Eagle to help track changes in condition over time. The remediation of any detected problem and any necessary damage repairs will be undertaken as soon as possible, under the direction of Agnico Eagle's road supervisor.

4.2.3.5 Mine Components and Activities Inspection Procedures

The inspection procedures for other mine components and activities will parallel those for roads and water crossings. Procedures will largely rely on visual inspections at a frequency dictated by the environmental risk posed by the mine component or activity and as summarized in Table 4-3 above.

Regular inspection activities of mine components will concentrate on, but not be limited to, visually inspecting:

- mine components to identify defects, cracks, or any other risks to structural integrity;
- for signs of erosion/animal or other damage to infrastructure;
- sumps, containment ponds, and diversion channels prior to freshet to ensure that they are in a good state and ready to receive and/or pass water;
- seepage into or from open pits, quarries, borrow pits, landfill, ore storage, waste rock, tailings storage facility, collection ponds, and landfarm. This would include changes in the chemistry of the seepages and the drainage path they follow;
- sumps within the tank farms for leaks or spills with any contaminated water found removed to the landfarm for treatment;
- freshwater pipeline, reclaim pipeline, and other pipelines that convey water from one area of the mine to another for leakage, erosion of substrate, or movement of the pipeline;
- berms, dikes, channels, waste rock storage facilities, roads, ramps, pads, quarries, borrow pits for signs of instability, subsidence, and or cracks; and
- freeboard of sumps, containment ponds and diversion channels.

Inspections and monitoring go together. In many instances, water samples will be collected during inspections.

Inspections of activities could include visually inspecting:

- waste packaged according to Transport of Dangerous Goods regulations for shipment to a certified waste management company for treatment, recycling, and/or disposal in another provincial or territorial jurisdiction;
- removal of excess water from the landfarm and, if necessary, its treatment;
- loading of the incinerator;
- placing of waste in the landfill, compacting and covering it; and
- transport of fuel on the bypass and all-weather access roads.

4.2.3.6 Communication of Inspection Outcomes

A systematic approach will be used in communicating inspections results, likely on an annual basis. This will allow Agnico Eagle to inform government, Inuit associations, and the public of inspection outcomes.

4.2.3.7 Periodic Revisions of the Inspection Plan

The effectiveness of the IP will be evaluated annually to determine the extent to which it achieved the desired environmental and maintenance outcomes. Updates to the IP may be prompted by changes in policies or legislation, changes in operations and/or technology at the mine, or as part of corrective action.

4.3 Incident Investigations and Corrective Actions

One of the most important aspects in investigating incidents, accidents, and non-conformity is to analyse situations and try to find root cause(s). Through this process, actions taken to address those incidents, accidents, and non-conformity could result in permanent and positive changes to the RMMS and affirm continuous improvement. It is important that employees with responsibilities with regards to a situation under investigation be part of the process in identifying and assessing causes.

The following standard steps will be followed when conducting an investigation:

- identify the cause(s);
- prepare a report on the findings;
- develop a plan for corrective, mitigation, and preventive action(s)[12];
- implement the plan;
- evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the corrective action(s);
- incorporate changes for continuous improvement; and
- record and communicate changes arising from the continuous improvement.

Additional detail is provided in the Risk Management and Emergency Response Plan.

[12] In the case of spills this would include the verification of its cleanup through inspections and, if necessary, the collection of samples.

4.4 Communication and Reporting

The sharing and communication of information is an important part of the EMPP. Internal communications will be recorded and distributed to responsible managers before being filed for future reference. Agnico Eagle will maintain and preserve internal and external records that are critical to the design and performance of the RMMS (Table 4-4).

Table 4-4 Internal and External Record Keeping

Record Type	Responsible Department
training records	Human Resources; Training Department
standard operating procedures	All departments*
inspection reports	Engineering and Environment
consultation records	Community Affairs
tailgate/toolbox meetings records	Environment
accident, incident, and non-conformity investigation reports, including follow-up, preventive and adaptive action plans and reports	Environment
medical test reports	Health and Safety
health surveillance reports	Health and Safety
health and safety claims files	Health and Safety
audits and assurances	All departments*
management reviews	Management
management meetings	Management
environmental audits	Environment
monitoring data and reports	Environment
exposure measurement records	Health and Safety
hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk control records	All departments*
site visits by local community members	Human Resource and Community Affairs
tours by of government officials	Environment
government reports	Environment

*this is department specific depending on the activity

The operational control necessary to maintain good records will be part of the RMMS and will include such aspects as document retention time and how to properly dispose of records. The

operational control will be adapted to the aspects of the RMMS and be regularly reviewed such as records are legible and traceable.

External reporting will detail the activities at the mine site (including accidents and incidents), the monitoring being carried out, how it complies with authorizations and meets environmental goals. Communications will use all available modern means of presenting information on environmental performance to interested parties through community liaison meetings, Agnico Eagle Nunavut website (http://www.aemnunavut.ca/), training initiatives, public notices, compliance reports, annual reports, community presentations, formal correspondence, updates to management and mitigation plans, radio announcements, etc. All efforts will be made to keep Inuit organizations, communities, authorizing agencies, the business community, and the general public informed of environmental performance of the Project. As a member of the Mining Association of Canada, Agnico Eagle is committed to "Towards Sustainable Mining" Guiding Principles, one of which is to be "proactively seeking, engaging, and supporting dialogue regarding our operations." The "Towards Sustainable Mining" Guiding Principles are part of Agnico Eagle's RMMS. Agnico Eagle's communication initiatives support this guiding principle.

4.5 Audit, Review, and Update

It is expected that regulatory agencies will inspect the Project over its life for compliance with permits, regulations, and licenses. Audits will also be conducted to determine the degree of implementation of the RMMS and to verify its performance. The audits will be completed internally; however, independent researchers or consultants may also be engaged to complete the audits. Management reviews will also be conducted to determine the continued suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the RMMS. Outputs of the audits and management reviews could include:

- recommendations to revise the Environmental, Health, and Safety Policies and Management Plans;
- revision to established objectives and targets; and
- specifications for corrective actions for individual management plans.

The results of audit(s) and management review(s) would be the basis on which management assure the effectiveness of the RMMS. Operational internal audits will be embedded in the RMMS.

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APPENDIX A • FEDERAL AND TERRITORIES LAWS, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
Federal		
Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999 c.33)	*Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations* (SOR/2008-197) *Environmental Emergency Regulations* (SOR/2003-307) *Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations* (SOR/2002-301) *Release and Environmental Emergency Notification Regulations* (SOR/2011-90)	Canadian Council of the Ministers of Environment - Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products Notice with respect to substances in the National Pollutant Release Inventory Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone Canada-Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) In Soil
Canada Wildlife Act (1985 w9)		
Species at Risk Act (2002 c.29)		Species at Risk Policies
Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994 c.22)	*Migratory Birds Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 1035)	
Canada Water Act (1985 c.11)		
Oceans Act (S.C. 1996, c. 31)		
Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. A-12)	*Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 354) *Arctic Shipping Pollution Prevention Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 353)	
Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act (S.C. 1989, c. 3)	*Transportation Safety Board Regulations* (SOR/92-446)	
Canada Shipping Act, 2001 (S.C. 2001, c. 26)	*Response Organizations and Oil Handling Facilities Regulations* (SOR/95-405) *Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations*, 1995 (SOR/95-351) *Environmental Response Arrangements Regulations* (SOR/2008-275) *Ballast Water Control and Management Regulations* (SOR/2006-129) *Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations* (SOR/2012-69)	Oil Handling Facilities Standards – TP12402 Environmental Prevention and Response National Preparedness Plan 2008 – TP13585 Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants – TP9834E 2009 Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines, 1997 - TP10783E Response Organizations Standards – TP 12401E 1995

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
		Guidelines for the Control of Ballast Water Discharge from Ships in Waters under Canadian Jurisdiction (TP 13617)
Navigation Protection Act		
Marine Liability Act (A.C. 2001, c.6)	*Marine Liability Regulations* (SOR/2002-307)	
Fisheries Act (R.S.C. c. F-14)	*Metal Mining Effluent Regulations* (SOR/ 2002-2222) *Marine Mammal Regulations* (SOR/93-56)	The Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat Guidelines for the Use of Explosives In or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline Standard Operating Procedure – Clear Span Bridges
Safe Containers Convention Act (R.C.C. 1985, c. S-1)		
Transport of Dangerous Goods Act (1992, c.34)	*Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (SOR/2001-286)	
Explosives Act (1985 c.E-17)	*Explosives Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 599) *Ammonium Nitrate and Fuel Oil Order* (C.R.C., c. 598)	
National Fire Code of Canada (2010)		
Nuclear Safety and Control Act (s.c. 1997, c.9)	*General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations* (SOR/2000-202)	
Canadian Human Rights Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-6)	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom	
Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2)	*Canada Labour Standards Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 986) *Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations* (SOR/86 304)	
Territorial Lands Act (R.S. 1985, c. T-7)	*Northwest Territories and Nunavut Mining Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 1516) *Territorial Land Use Regulations* (C.R.C. 1524) *Territorial Quarrying Regulations* (C.R.C. c. 1527)	
Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act (	*Northwest Territories Waters Regulations* (SOR/93/303)	

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
2002, c. 10)		
Nunavut Act (1993 c.28)	*Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Sites Regulations* (SOR/2001-220)	
Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act (1993, c. 29)		
Territorial – Nunavut		
Environmental Protection Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-7)	*Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 068-93) *Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management Regulations* (NWT Reg 064-2003) [The removal of hazardous materials requires the registration with the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment as a waste generator as well as carrier (if applicable) prior to transport. The Meliadine Project and the Meadowbank Mine are registered under a single permit for Agnico Eagle Mines Limited - Waste Generator Number - NUG100031]	Guideline on Dust Suppression Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste in Nunavut Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges in Nunavut Guideline for Air Quality – Sulphur Dioxide and Suspended Particulates Guideline for the Management of Waste Antifreeze Guideline for the Management of Waste Batteries Guideline for the Management of Waste Paint Guideline for the Management of Waste Solvents Guideline for Industrial Projects on Commissioner's Land Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone Canada-Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil
Scientists Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c S-4)	*Scientists Act Administration Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 174-96)	
Historical Resources Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c H-3)		
Territorial Parks Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c T-4)	*Territorial Parks Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c T-13)	
Wildlife Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c W-4)	*Wildlife General Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 026-92) *Wildlife Licences and Permits Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 027-92) *Wildlife Management Barren-Ground*	

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
	Caribou Areas Regulations (NWT Reg (Nu) 099-98)	
	Wildlife Management Grizzly Bear Areas Regulations (NWT Reg (Nu) 155-96)	
	Wildlife Management Zones Regulations (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c W-17)	
	Wildlife Regions Regulations (NWT Reg (Nu) 108-98)	
Commissioner's Land Act (RSNWT 1988, c C-11)	*Commissioner's Airport Lands Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 067-97)	
	Commissioner's Land Regulations (RRNWT 1990, c C-13)	
Safety Act (RSNWT 1988, c.S-1)	*General Safety Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c S-1)	
	Work Site Hazardous Materials Information System Regulations (RSNWT 1988, C 81 (Supp))	
Mine Health and Safety Act (SNWT (Nu) 1994, c 25)	*Mine Health and Safety Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 125-95)	
Workers' Compensation Act (RSNWT, 1988, c. W-6)	*Workers' Compensation General Regulations* (Nu Reg 017-2010)	
Apprenticeship, Trade and Occupations Certification Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c A-4)	*Apprenticeship, Trade and Occupations Certification Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c A-8)	
Labour Standards Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c L-1)	*Annual Vacations Regulations* (RRNWT 1990, c.L-1)	
	Educational Work Experience Regulations (RRNWT 1990, c.L-2)	
	Employment of Young Persons Regulations (RRNWT 1990, c.L-3)	
	Labour Standards Meal Regulations (RRNWT 1990, c.L-4)	
	Notice of Termination Exemption Regulations (RRNWT 1990 c.L-5)	
	Pregnancy and Parental Leave Regulations (RRNWT 1990, c.8(Supp.))	
	Reciprocating Jurisdiction Order (RRNWT 1990, c.L-6)	

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
	Wages Regulations (RRNWT 1990, c.L-7)	
Electrical Protection Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-3)	*Electrical Protection Regulations* (RRNWT 1990 c. E-21)	
Explosives Use Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-10)	*Explosives Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c E-27)	
Petroleum Products Tax Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c P-5)	*Petroleum Products Tax Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c P-3)	
Fire Prevention Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c F-6)	*Fire Prevention Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c F-12)	
Hospital Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act (RSNWT 1988, c T-3)	*Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c T-12)	
Public Health Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c P-12)	*Camp Sanitation Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c P-12) *General Sanitation Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c P-16)	
All-terrain Vehicles Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c A-3)	*All-terrain Vehicles Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c A-1)	
Motor Vehicles Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c M-16)	*Large Vehicle Control Regulations* (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c M-30) *Motor Vehicle Registration and Licence Plate Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 054-94)	
Public Highways Act (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c P-13)	*Highway Designation and Classification Regulations* (NWT Reg (Nu) 047-92)	
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (1990, RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c 81 (Supp))	*Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (1991, NWT Reg (Nu) 095-91)	