August 27, 2026

Richard Dwyer
Manager of Licensing
Nunavut Water Board

Re: Agnico Eagle's response to Meadowbank (2AM-MEA1530) and Whale Tail (2AM-WTP1830) 2025 Annual Report comments

Dear Mr. Dwyer,

The following information are intended to address regulator's comments regarding the Meadowbank (2AM-MEA1530) and Whale Tail (2AM-WTP1830) 2025 Annual Report:

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada – July 7, 2026: 2AM-MEA1530 & 2AM-WTP1830– Agnico Eagle – Meadowbank Gold Mine and Whale Tail Pit Projects (Meadowbank Complex) – 2025 Annual Monitoring Report.
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada – July 7, 2026: Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada's Review of the Annual Report for Meadowbank Complex, Type A Water Licences No. 2AM-MEA1530 and 2AM-WTP1830.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at the below.

Regards,

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Complex

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1 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

1.1 Update Erosion and Sediment Control

References: Erosion Management Plan (December 2018), Freshet Action Plan

Comment: DFO has recently released an interim standard for Planning for land-based erosion and sediment control. It is intended for use in implementing a plan for the management of sediment laden water when conducting works, undertakings and activities (projects) on land, near water. By following this standard, project proponents can reduce the risk of harmful impacts to fish and fish habitat**.**

Conclusion/Request: DFO recommends that the Proponent review the new DFO interim standard and consider incorporating the recommendations within the standard into an updated Erosion Management Plan and Freshet Action Plan. The interim standard should be used for all future works where erosion and sedimentation near water is a concern.

> ***Agnico Eagle's Response:*** *Agnico Eagle thanks DFO for providing the interim standard and will review it prior to the next update of the Erosion Management Plan and/or Freshet Action Plan and consider it for future works where erosion and sedimentation near water could be a concern.*

2 Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)

2.1 Annual Report Reporting Requirements

Comment: Item 5, Schedule B: General Conditions, of the Meadowbank Water Licence 2AM-MEA1530 requires the Annual Report to include a summary of reporting results for the Water Balance Water Quality model and any calibrations. However, Section 4.4.3.1 Predicted Vs Measured Water Quality of the 2025 Annual Report refers to the reader to Appendix 13 "for the 2025 Meadowbank Water Balance Water Quality Model Report in which the predicted water quantity and quality within the pits is compared to the measured water quantity and quality." As such, no summary discussion/results are provided in Section 4.4.3.1.

Item 7-f of the Meadowbank Water Licence 2AM-MEA1530 requires the Annual Report to include geochemical data associated with tailings solids, tailings supernatant, cyanide leach residue, and bleed from the cyanide destruction process including an interpretation of the data. Section 5.1.1 Geochemical Monitoring for Meadowbank of the 2025 Annual Report only provides and discusses geochemical data associated with tailings solids. Section 5.1.1.1 states that tailings porewater quality data, which have been collected for at least three years in 2022, 2023 and 2024, will be included in the closure studies to be presented in the Closure and Reclamation Plan.

The concern is that by not providing the aforementioned data and associated discussion in the Annual Report, Agnico Eagle is not in compliance with the reporting requirements for the Annual Report.

Appendix 13 – Meadowbank Water Management Plan is a large report with several supporting appendices. Including a summary discussion of the relevant information from the appendix would be helpful in reviewing the information. With respect to the tailings porewater data, it would be helpful to understand these water quality trends and the behaviour of the tailings prior to the preparation of the Closure and Reclamation Plan.

Recommendation (R-01): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) In future Annual Reports, include a summary discussion of the information and results presented in the Meadowbank Water Management Plan supporting appendix within the main body of the Annual Report (Section 4.4.3.1); and

b) Provide all tailings porewater monitoring data collected to date to CIRNAC for review.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) *Agnico Eagle is of the opinion that the summarized information presented in the 2025 Annual Report meets the reporting requirements of Water Licence and that Appendix 13 provides the detailed supporting analyses, model results, and calibration information referenced in Section 4.4.3.1. The use of supporting appendices is intended to provide sufficient technical detail while maintaining the Annual Report as a concise summary document. Agnico Eagle will consider CIRNAC's recommendation regarding the inclusion of additional summary discussion of Water Management Plan results within the main body of future Annual Reports.*

b) *Agnico Eagle acknowledges CIRNAC's interest in tailings porewater monitoring data. Agnico Eagle will consider opportunities to incorporate data and interpretation of tailings porewater monitoring results within future reports and associated Annual Report documentation, where appropriate.*

2.2 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Detection Limit for Waste Oil Monitoring

Comment: Section 6.2.1.1 of the Annual Report states that in 2025, one sample of waste oil was collected per month and analyzed for flashpoint, total halogen, metals (cadmium, chromium, lead) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The waste oil monitoring results for 2025 are presented in Table 6-6. Agnico Eagle states that all PCB parameters have met the GN Environmental Guideline of 2 mg/kg however, all PCB results are reported as being < 5 mg/kg, i.e., below a detection limit of 5 mg/kg.

The concern is that, given that the detection limit is higher than the maximum allowable concentration, the analysis does not confirm compliance with the GN Environmental Guideline.

Recommendation (R-02): CIRNAC recommends that moving forward, Agnico Eagle ensures that the analytical detection limit for PCB in waste oil is lower than the GN Environmental Guideline value of 2 mg/kg to demonstrate compliance.

Agnico Eagle's Response: *Agnico Eagle thanks CIRNAC for their careful review of the data and subsequent comment. There was an error in the table leading to the incorrect results being displayed for Cadmium, Lead and PCB. In the case of the reported PCB results, a concentration of <1 mg/kg should have been presented for all 2025 samples. As such, all tests for waste oil have a detection limit lower than the Environmental Guidelines. Please see Table 6-6 below for the corrected results.*

Table 6-1 Meadowbank 2025 Waste Oil Monitoring[§]

Parameters	Maximum Allowable Concentration*	Unit	1/19/2025	2/9/2025	3/3/2025	4/13/2025	5/18/2025	6/16/2025
Flash Point	≥ 37.7	°C	80	>80	>80	76	69	>80
Total Halogen	1,000	mg/kg	255	69	64	< 1	98	121
Cadmium	2	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Chromium	10	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Lead	100	mg/kg	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	2	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

Parameters	Maximum Allowable Concentration*	Unit	7/14/2025	8/10/2025	9/14/2025	10/22/2025	11/2/2025	12/6/2025
Flash Point	≥ 37.7	°C	>80	78	>80	79	>80	>80
Total Halogen	1,000	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	332	1,081	1,222	201
Cadmium	2	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Chromium	10	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Lead	100	mg/kg	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	2	mg/kg	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

** GN Environmental Guideline for Used Oil and Waste Fuel (GN, 2012)*

2.3 GN Spill Reporting Forms

Comment: Section 7.1 of the Annual Report provides a discussion of reportable and non-reportable spills for both the Meadowbank and Whale Tail sites. Table 7-2 (Meadowbank) and 7-4 (Whale Tail) summarize spills reported to the GN 24hr Spill Hotline and include both the cause of the spill and clean-up action taken. For additional information on any particular spill, Agnico Eagle provides a link to the GN Spill Reporting Website where the GN Spill Reporting Forms can be accessed.

The concern is that this link takes the reader to the general Environment and Climate Change website where the reader is expected to navigate the site to find information on a particular spill.

Recommendation (R-03): CIRNAC recommends that in future Annual Reports, Agnico Eagle include the GN Spill Reporting forms as an appendix to the report, similar to what was done in previous Annual Reports, to make the information more readily accessible to the reader or provide specific links to each Reportable Spill.

> ***Agnico Eagle's Response:*** *Agnico Eagle is of the opinion that the summarized information presented in the 2025 Annual Report is meeting the requirements of the Water Licences and Project Certificates. GN Spill Reporting Forms for all reportable spills, are available on the GN Spill Reporting*

Website and can be easily found online by using the GN Spill Number provided in Tables 7-2 and 7-4 of the Annual Report. In 2025, follow-up reports were also submitted within 30 days of the spill occurrence and can be provided on request. The decision to removed copies of the reportable spill incidents previously provided in appendix of the annual reports was done in the optic to streamline the information presented and to avoid duplicating the information already provided and accessible. Agnico Eagle will continue to provide summarized information in future annual report.

2.4 Incomplete Geotechnical Implementation Plan

Comment: Normal practice for this site and others operated by Agnico Eagle has been to provide a Geotechnical Recommendation Implementation Plan that addresses all the concerns raised by the Third-Party Geotechnical Engineer in their annual inspection of the site.

Unlike prior years on this file, the existing Recommendation Implementation Plan (Appendix 10), as provided in the 2025 Annual Geotechnical Inspection Report (Appendix 7), only addresses the closed or completed items and is silent on any ongoing or future proposed works required to address the inspector's concerns.

The concern is that only 14 of the 42 recommendations/comments have been addressed at the time of reporting with no direction or comment provided by Agnico Eagle on the remaining 28 items.

Recommendation (R-04): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle provide an updated Recommendation Implementation Plan that includes a response to all recommendations and comments provided by BGC in Table 13-1 of the Annual Geotechnical Inspection Report.

Agnico Eagle's Response: *The version of Appendix 10 included in the Annual Report contained only completed recommendations and did not reflect the full recommendation tracking register. Agnico Eagle has updated the Recommendation Implementation Plan to include the status and implementation actions associated with all recommendations and comments from Table 13-1 of the Annual Geotechnical Inspection Report and is submitting the revised version in Appendix A of this document.*

2.5 Whale Tail Water Quality Trends

Comment: 2025 Core Receiving Environmental Monitoring Program (CREMP) identified statistically significant increases in several water quality parameters within portions of the Whale Tail receiving environment, including conductivity, hardness, major ions, nutrients, lithium, and related indicators. While the observed concentrations generally remain below applicable environmental quality guidelines and the AEMP concludes that effects remain within the range predicted during the environmental assessment, the

trends appear to be becoming more pronounced at several monitoring stations. The Annual Report indicates that these changes are attributable to mine-related influences and remain low in magnitude.

The concern however is that the report provides limited discussion regarding the long-term trajectory of these trends, the extent to which they are stabilizing versus continuing to increase, and the implications for future adaptive management decisions.

Recommendation (R-05): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) Summarize temporal trends for the principal water quality parameters exhibiting statistically significant increases within the Whale Tail receiving environment;

b) Discuss whether the observed trends are stabilizing, increasing, or declining relative to previous monitoring periods;

c) Describe any adaptive management measures currently being considered to address these trends should they continue to increase in future years.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) Temporal trends in the Whale Tail receiving environment are evaluated qualitatively by visually assessing time-series plots of parameters of interest, as presented in Table 5-8 of the 2025 CREMP report (Azimuth 2026). In addition to the routine BACI analysis and qualitative visual assessment of trends, a more detailed assessment of temporal changes for key physical/ionic/nutrient parameters in the Whale Tail receiving environment will be completed and incorporated into the 2026 CREMP report. This analysis will use the long-term Whale Tail water quality dataset and apply a mixed-effects modelling approach, similar to the trends assessment completed for Meadowbank in 2021 (Azimuth, 2022). While the BACI is designed to test for changes in parameters in a given year relative to baseline/reference conditions, it is not meant to test for longer-term trends in parameters. A mixed-effects trend analysis would provide a statistically supported understanding of long-term trends in water chemistry parameters. This approach tests three different long-term patterns to assess which model best describes the trends in key water chemistry parameters. The three patterns that would be investigated include (1) a constant linear trend over time (Trend model), (2) variable, year-specific differences without an increasing trend (Year model), or (3) an increasing, but variable, trend during operations to a peak followed by a stabilization of conditions since baseline (Stable model). A full description of the long-term trend analysis is provided in the 2021 CREMP report (Azimuth, 2022).

b) Please see the response in part a)

c) In 2021, Agnico Eagle developed an Adaptive Management Plan (AMP) to guide water management decisions at Kangislulik Lake and Whale Tail South for the two primary water quality contaminants of potential concern (COPCs): arsenic and phosphorus (AEM 2021). The AMP establishes a tiered management framework with management strategies and mitigation measures that are implemented based on monitoring results (see AMP Table 3; Azimuth 2026, Table 2-3). In 2025, total phosphorus and arsenic were within their normal operating ranges, therefore, Level 0 management strategy remained in effect for 2026.

For other monitored water quality parameters, the CREMP uses a tiered results-based monitoring approach. To date, only minor changes have been identified, i.e., statistically significant changes exceeding early warning trigger values for parameters without effects-based threshold values. Under the CREMP Plan Update (Azimuth 2022), these changes to not warrant additional management actions beyond continued routine monitoring. If future monitoring identifies moderate changes (i.e., exceedance of early warning trigger values for parameters with effects-based thresholds), monitoring would be expanded from near-field to mid-field and, if necessary, far-field areas to determine the spatial extent and magnitude of the observed changes. The results would then be evaluated within the CREMP Plan framework to determine whether additional mitigation or water management measures are required.

Interpretation of any future trends will continue to consider multiple lines of evidence, including spatial patterns, temporal trends, and biological monitoring results, to distinguish potential mine-related effects from broader regional or climate-related variability. A literature review completed in 2020 (Appendix J in Azimuth 2020) found that concentrations of parameters without effects-based thresholds exhibiting increasing trends at Meadowbank and Whale Tail lakes (e.g., TDS, conductivity, and total silicon) were well below concentrations associated with adverse effects on lower trophic-level aquatic communities.

<u>References</u>

Azimuth. 2026. 2025 Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program, Meadowbank Complex. Report prepared by Azimuth Consulting Group, Vancouver, BC for Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., Baker Lake, NU. March 2026.

Azimuth. 2022. Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (CREMP): 2022 Plan Update. Report prepared by Azimuth Consulting Group, Vancouver, BC for Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., Baker Lake, NU. April 2022.

Azimuth. 2020. 2019 Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program, Meadowbank Complex. Report prepared by Azimuth Consulting Group, Vancouver, BC for Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., Baker Lake, NU. March 2020.

Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd (AEM). 2021. Whale Tail Pit Expansion Project – Adaptive Management Plan. Report prepared by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division. July 2021.

2.6 Whale Tail Productivity Indicators

Comment: The 2025 CREMP identified elevated nutrient concentrations and increased phytoplankton biomass at several monitoring locations within the Whale Tail receiving environment. Although the observed increases were not statistically significant and did not exceed adaptive management thresholds, they may represent early indications of increased aquatic productivity associated with mine-related nutrient inputs.

There is a concern where the Annual Report concludes that no adverse ecological effects have been identified; however, additional information regarding the relationship between observed nutrient trends and productivity indicators would assist reviewers in evaluating the significance of these observations.

Recommendation (R-06): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) Summarize observed relationships between nutrient concentrations and phytoplankton biomass trends within the Whale Tail receiving environment;

b) Discuss whether the observed productivity indicators remain within the range anticipated during the environmental assessment.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) As discussed in Section 5.4 of the 2025 CREMP report, phytoplankton biomass within the Whale Tail receiving environment generally increased with increasing nutrient concentrations, particularly total phosphorus, although the relationship exhibited substantial interannual variability (Azimuth 2026). Furthermore, the BACI found that the increases in total phytoplankton biomass were not statistically significant relative to baseline/reference conditions. Figure 5-18 in the 2025 CREMP report shows that the highest chlorophyll-a concentrations and phytoplankton biomass were generally associated with elevated total phosphorus concentrations; however, phytoplankton productivity varied considerably across the observed range of phosphorus concentrations. These findings indicate that nutrient availability likely influences phytoplankton productivity in this oligotrophic Arctic lake system, and other environmental factors, including light availability, water temperature, ice conditions, and hydrologic variability, also contribute to annual differences in productivity.

A more comprehensive evaluation of long-term productivity trends and their relationship with nutrient concentrations is currently being completed by Dr. Heidi Swanson through a dedicated productivity study. Reporting of this work is currently in progress.

b) As discussed in Sections 5.4.4 and 5.6.3 of the 2025 CREMP report (Azimuth 2026), the observed productivity indicators are consistent with the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) predictions (Golder 2018). The FEIS predicted that nutrient enrichment during mine operations could increase primary productivity in Whale Tail receiving environment lakes, particularly at Whale Tail South and Kangislulik Lake, with the potential for corresponding increases in benthic invertebrate abundance. Although the FEIS did not quantify the expected magnitude of these biological responses, the observed increases in phytoplankton productivity and benthic invertebrate abundance are consistent with the predicted direction of change anticipated during operations.

This interpretation is further supported by the Adaptive Management Plan, which indicates that total phosphorus concentrations remain within the concentrations predicted in the FEIS and continue to meet Level 0 operating conditions (Azimuth 2026).

To provide additional context for interpreting these observations, the 2025 CREMP Report includes an expanded causality discussion (Section 5.6.3; Azimuth 2026). This section discusses the influence of regional climate change, confounding factors, and uncertainties when interpreting the relative contributions of mining-related activities and natural variability to observed benthic community results.

References

Azimuth. 2026. 2025 Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program, Meadowbank Complex. Report prepared by Azimuth Consulting Group, Vancouver, BC for Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., Baker Lake, NU. March 2026.

Golder. 2018. Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Addendum. Whale Tail Pit – Expansion Project. Submitted to Nunavut Impact Review Board. November 2018.

2.7 Mill Seepage and Groundwater Management

Comment: The Annual Report indicates that seepage associated with the Assay Lab Road area continues to be monitored and managed through existing water management infrastructure. The issue has been the subject of previous investigations, monitoring programs, corrective measures, and engineering evaluations. Agnico Eagle has reported that seepage remains contained within the site contact water management system and that corrective measures have been implemented. There is a concern that, given the long duration of this issue and the continued need for monitoring and management, additional information is needed to assist reviewers in evaluating the effectiveness of the corrective measures and the status of the long-term solution.

Recommendation (R-07): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) Provide an update on implementation of the long-term corrective measures developed for the Assay Lab Road seepage issue;

b) Summarize monitoring results collected since completion of the most recent corrective actions.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) The mill leachate pad sealing has been completed in Fall 2025. Agnico Eagle is not anticipating at this point the need for any additional corrective measures than what has been completed in 2025 or implemented in previous years. Refers to the Meadowbank Complex Annual Reports for historical information. Agnico Eagle will continue to manage and contain potential water from this seepage within the existing water management infrastructure previously constructed (mill trench) until further progressive closure is implemented in the area. Frequent inspection of the area along with water sampling as per the Freshet Action Plan and Water Licence will continue accordingly along with annual update as part of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report. Agnico Eagle remains confident that the corrective measures implemented are effectives and prevent potential contaminated water from reaching any receiving environment, mainly Third Portage Lake, as shown in Appendix 39 Table 5-2 of the 2025 Annual Report.

b) As mentioned above, the additional sealing of the mill leachate pad was done in Fall 2025 and with freezing condition happening on site shortly after work completion, there is currently not enough water sampling event from the mill trench water management infrastructure to assess the effectiveness of the 2025 repair. Water quality monitoring resumed during the freshet 2026 and results will be provided as part of the 2026 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report. In 2025, water quality results from Third Portage Lake indicated that no contaminated water has reach out to the lake and thus, support that the current mill trench is working as intended.

2.8 Adaptive Management Response to CREMP Trigger Exceedances

Comment: Several water quality parameters within the Whale Tail receiving environment exceeded CREMP trigger levels or exhibited statistically significant increases relative to baseline conditions during 2025.

Although adaptive management thresholds were not exceeded and no adverse ecological effects were identified, there is a concern where the observed results demonstrate that measurable mine-related effects continue to occur within portions of the receiving environment.

Additional information would assist reviewers in understanding how these monitoring results are being incorporated into adaptive management decision-making.

Recommendation (R-08): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) Identify any management actions, investigations, or monitoring modifications considered as a result of the observed trigger exceedances;

b) Discuss whether any refinements to existing trigger levels, action thresholds, or monitoring programs are being considered.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) The decision framework for the CREMP incorporates the use of thresholds (i.e., typically CCME water quality guidelines or effects-based equivalents from other jurisdictions) and triggers (i.e., early warning limits typically set between baseline/reference conditions and the threshold for parameters with effects-based guidelines, or set at the 95th percentile of the baseline/reference conditions; see Appendix I in Azimuth 2020 for details). For parameters without effects-based thresholds, we are relying on an integrated assessment of water quality data and biological data (i.e., phytoplankton and benthic communities) to help interpret the significance of the observed changes relative to baseline/reference conditions. Occasionally, targeted studies have been completed to investigate cases where there was uncertainty regarding CREMP monitoring results. A few targeted studies completed to date include:

- *Targeted coring studies completed in 2018 and 2019 to investigate temporal trends in sediment chromium concentrations in TPE in response to elevated sediment chromium in the 2017 coring program. The studies assessed the ecological significance of increased chromium in TPE using toxicity testing on invertebrates (see Section 4.5.2 in Azimuth 2020 for details).*

- *A literature review completed in 2020 to provide additional context to help assess the ecological significance of mining-related changes to water quality for parameters without effects-based water quality guidelines (see Appendix J in Azimuth 2020 for details).*

Currently, water quality results are being reviewed following each sampling event to confirm that parameters with effects-based thresholds remain below applicable thresholds, allowing for timely implementation of additional monitoring or management actions, if required. Water quality results are also assessed annually along with biological data to determine what actions, if any, are warranted. At this time, no additional management actions or mitigation measures have been required in response to the observed trigger exceedances, as the parameters that exceeded trigger values are not associated with effects-based thresholds. The observed phosphorus trigger

exceedances are being addressed through the existing adaptive monitoring and management framework established for the Whale Tail Expansion Project. As described in the FEIS, elevated phosphorus concentrations and associated increases in productivity were anticipated in receiving lakes during operations, particularly in Kangislulik Lake, Whale Tail Lake (South Basin), and downstream lakes (Golder 2018).

b) Triggers were last revised in 2019 to reflect pre-development conditions (see Appendix I in Azimuth 2020), and they continue to be effective at identifying changes relative to baseline. As discussed above, the challenge for parameters without effects-based thresholds is interpreting the ecological significant of trigger exceedances. Water quality results for parameters without effects-based thresholds will continue to be interpreted alongside the biological data (phytoplankton and benthic communities) within the context of baseline and reference conditions each year. At this time, no refinements to existing trigger levels or action thresholds are being proposed.

References

Azimuth. 2020. 2019 Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program, Meadowbank Complex. Report prepared by Azimuth Consulting Group, Vancouver, BC for Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., Baker Lake, NU. March 2020.

Golder. 2018. Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Addendum. Whale Tail Pit – Expansion Project. Submitted to Nunavut Impact Review Board. November 2018.

2.9 Waste Rock Geochemical Characterization and ARD/ML Monitoring

Comment: The Annual Report indicates that geochemical characterization and ARD/ML monitoring programs continue to be implemented for waste rock and construction materials. Ongoing characterization is important for confirming assumptions regarding material behaviour and supporting adaptive management of mine wastes.

While no significant concerns were identified during the reporting period, additional information would assist reviewers in evaluating whether recent monitoring results remain consistent with previous predictions.

Recommendation (R-09): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) Summarize significant geochemical characterization results obtained during 2025;

b) Identify any notable changes in ARD/ML classification or material management practices arising from recent monitoring results;

c) Confirm whether observed geochemical performance remains consistent with previous predictions and management assumptions.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) *Significant geochemical characterization have already been provided in Section 5.1 of the 2025 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.*

b) *In 2025, geochemical characterization and ARD/ML monitoring continued to be implemented at the Meadowbank Complex in accordance with the applicable management plans. Based on the 2025 monitoring and characterization results summarized in the Annual Report, no notable changes to ARD/ML classification criteria or material management practices were identified during the reporting period. Waste rock at the Whale Tail site continued to be classified and managed in accordance with the approved Operational ARD-ML Sampling and Testing Plan and the Whale Tail Waste Rock Management Plan. PAG and metal leaching waste rock continued to be managed by encapsulation within NPAG material as a control measure for ARD/ML.*

c) *Based on the monitoring and characterization information available for 2025, observed geochemical performance remains generally consistent with previous predictions and management assumptions. Agnico Eagle considers the 2025 monitoring results to be consistent with the current waste rock management approach. Continued geochemical, water quality, and thermal monitoring will be used to verify performance over time and to inform adaptive management, if required.*

2.10 Spill Trends and Preventative Measures

Comment: The Annual Report documents reportable spill events that occurred during the reporting period and the corrective actions implemented by Agnico Eagle. Although the reported events do not appear to have resulted in significant adverse environmental effects, review of spill trends can provide useful information regarding recurring operational vulnerabilities and opportunities for preventative action.

Recommendation (R-10): CIRNAC recommends that Agnico Eagle:

a) Identify any recurring spill causes or operational themes that have emerged from recent incident investigations over the last five years;

b) Describe measures that are being implemented in 2026 to reduce the likelihood of future spill events and improve environmental protection performance.

Agnico Eagle's Response:

a) *Section 7 of the Annual Report highlights the year's trends for cause and location of non-reportable spills since 2022. From the assessments reported in annual reports, spills caused by mechanical / equipment failure / malfunction are the main caused related to non-reportable spills. Agnico Eagle will consider adding a 5-year analysis of spills in the next annual report.*

b) *Building on measures implemented in previous years, the environmental event reduction plan continued in 2026 and focus on key areas, from auditing mechanical performance to overall environmental site awareness. By continuing to enhance environmental education and sustainability across Meadowbank Complex, Agnico Eagle is confident that potential environmental impacts are limited and appropriately controlled. In 2026, Agnico Eagle will continue to implement its spill investigation processes and apply lessons learned from equipment-related spill root cause analyses. Reviews of spill reporting procedures will continue, along with department-specific toolbox meetings, to reinforce awareness, shared accountability, and adherence to spill prevention and response requirements.*

APPENDIX A - Updated Meadowbank Complex Recommendation Implementation Plan

Priority Level (1)	Location	Year (2)	Recommendation	Action Plan/Follow-up	Status
2	Baker Lake Fuel Farm	2020	A hole in the liner was observed on the southwestern corner of the containment cell of the 20 Jet-A fuel tanks. The hole in the geomembrane should be repaired to ensure good performance of the retention basin. Repairs done on two holes in this area in the past did not hold and the geomembrane is open. In 2023, two additional small rips were observed on top of the slope in the same sector and on the northern side. **2024**: faulty patches still visible.	Update (2021). Outstanding recommendation from 2020. Will be done in 2022. Update (2022-2023): The Baker Lake Fuel Farm repair program was delayed due to a combination of challenges in securing suppliers and operational issues, and will be completed in 2024. In the meantime, Agnico continues to monitor the situation to avoid risks of underperfomance. **Jan 2025 Update**: AEM continues to monitor the situation to avoid risks of underperfomance. The liner will be repaired once specialized personnel are brought to the site to address additional liner damage identified around site. **Jan 2026 Update**: Repaired by contractor in September 2025.	Closed
2	Saddle Dam 4	2021	A section of pipe with a metal connector and a metal rod are present on the liner and should be removed to avoid damaging the liner. **(2024)** metal rod was removed but pipe is still present. It is reiterated that the pipe should be lifted off the liner and not pulled to avoid ripping the liner.	**Jan 2025 Update**: AEM will remove the pipe from the liner prior to tailings deposition in the SC, planned for Q3 2025. **Jan 2026 Update**: The liner has been cleaned up and is in good condition.	Closed
3	Baker Lake Fuel Farm	2023	A rip in the exposed HDPE liner was observed at the top of the slope south of Tank 3. It is recommended to repair the liner and restore the protective granular cover.	**Jan 2025 Update:** AEM will repair the hole. **Jan 2026 Update**: Repaired with external contractor and E&I in September 2025.	Closed
3	Saddle Dam 4	2023	Water has been discharged on the granular cover of the SD4 East tie-in, causing channeling against the liner and fine filter and protective till material to erode. It is recommended to move the discharge point further towards the South Cell, over the rockfill section of the granular cover, to avoid channeling and erosion.	**Jan 2025 Update**: AEM will inspect the area to define a more appropriate location for the dewatering pipeline. Also, additional tailings deposition will be done in the SC in 2025, which may potentially restablish the eroded tailings beach against SD4 liner. **Jan 2026 Update**: The discharge has been re-routed to the Central Dike downstream pond, therefore no longer posing threat to till or granular cover.	Closed
3	Baker Lake Fuel Farm	2024	Large holes (1 m in diameter) in the HDPE liner are observed in the middle of the slope on the east and south side of Tank 6, as well as the west side of Tank 5. It is recommended to repair the liner and restore the granular cover. An investigation should also be conducted to identify the origin of the damage and put appropriate procedures in place to avoid similar events in the future.	**Jan 2025 Update**: AEM will repair the liner and investigate the cause. **Jan 2026 Update**: Repaired with external contractor and E&I in September 2025.	Closed
2	Saddle Dam 2	2024	Holes in the liner are observed near the top of the slope of SD2, close to the East abutment, as well at Sta. 20+350 and 20+425. The holes should be repaired before placement of the closure cover in that area.	**Jan 2025 Update**: Holes were identified during the WSP inspection on July 23, 2024. In the afternoon of the same day, fine filter was placed on the liner as part of the 2024 Progressive Closure construction, covering the holes. The liner was most likely damaged when the pipeline was removed from the crest of SD2 to make space for the progressive closure work. Photographic records indicate the location of the holes (near the first liner panel seam to the south). AEM recognizes that as these holes are near the crest and covered in fine material and then capped with coarse filter and rockfill. There is low risk to the holes impacting the overall performance the structure. **Jan 2026 Update:** the SD2 liner was entirely covered with aggregates and rockfill during the TSF progressive Closure activities in Fall 2025.	Closed

3	Saddle Dam 4	2024	A small hole in the liner is observed at the top of the slope of SD4. While it is not in the slope, it is recommended to repair it before placement of the closure cover.	**Jan 2025 Update**: Even if this hole is present at the crest of the infrastructure and does not present a threat to the integrity of the structure, AEM will fix this hole, in addition to 6 small holes in the crest of SD5 and Central Dike liner in a timely manner when the areas will become available for the capping activities. **Jan 2026 Update**: Still the case during the inspection in 2025. Repairs were done by AEM in September 2025. Location of the holes on the top of the crest does not present any risk to the integrity of the structure or to the overall Closure water management concept.	Closed
3	Western Diversion Ditch	2024	Sloughing is occurring in the riprap layer on the southern side of the ditch. It is recommended to repair the slope by recompacting the material to avoid further deformation and eventual obstruction of the ditch. 2025: PArt of the sector with cracks was remediated in 2024. Some cracks remain visible west of the remediated slope but have not evolved since 2024. It is recommended to monitor the evolution and repair that sector if the movement continues	**Jan 2025 Update:** The southern slope of the ditch was repaired during the 2024 Progressive Closure construction season. The ditch was reprofiled, and water flow was improved significantly. This repair is documented in the 2024 PC as-built report, which includes pictures of the work.	Closed
2	Bay Goose Dike	2025	In the Channel 1-2 sector, instruments are showing a general pressure increase and a local warming trend in the wall around Sta. 31+885 between El. 129 and 132 m, correlated with movement in the inclinometer. This is potentially linked to the development of a seepage pathway through the CSB. It is recommended to conduct specialized geophysical investigations of this sector to attempt to identify a developing defect or seepage pathway in the wall, in conjunction with close instrumentation monitoring.	**Feb 2026 Update:** Geophysical survey completed with Willowstick in January 2026. Preliminary results presented to AEM. Consideration to perform another survey before the end of 2026 to compare results. Close monitoring of the structure is ongoing as per AEM Yellow TARP procedure.	Closed
2	Central Dike	2025	Signs of water channelling along the liner in the corner of SD5. It is recommended to direct water away from the dike during deposition to avoid eroding the liner.	**Feb 2026 Update:** There will not be additional tailings deposition in the SD5 area.	Closed
3	Saddle Dam 4	2025	Some tailings are present on the crest of SD4, close to the deposition bypass location. It is recommended to remove the tailings from the crest before placing the closure cover.	**Jan 2026 Update**: The crest of SD4 was cleaned of tailings in summer 2025 and resurfaced with aggregate material.	Closed
3	Meadowbank Site Roads	2025	The set of culverts between lakes NP1 and NP2, below the Vault Road, are slightly damaged but still functioning well. It is recommended to clear the torn metal pieces and gravel accumulating in the inlet of the North culvert to ensure its hydraulic capacity.	**Jan 2026 Update**: Addressed during Fall 2025 by protecting culvert outlet with steel box and identifying with rebar and flags	Closed
3	General	2025	The latest site-wide drone survey is dated 2021. It is recommended to do another drone survey for the whole site, including all dikes, to provide up-to-date surfaces and elevations for all structures to support monitoring and geotechnical analyses for closure	Satellite images from common providers (Google Earth, Apple Maps) are up to date for both sites. Additionnally, large-scale movements are monitored with InSAR technology as of 2025. Digital elevation models are updated on an as required basis for various projects & analyses.	Closed

3	General	2025	The crests of many dikes have low spots that are conducive to retaining water in the crest after heavy precipitation events. It is recommended to regrade the crests to promote drainage and avoid water ponding and infiltration into the dike. A regraded crest surface will also allow easier identification of any new deformation.	AEM pro-actively undertake crest grading work annually based on higher priorities. In 2025, IVR dike, SD4 and SD5 have been regraded. Maintenance activies will continue in the coming years based on requirements, field observations and external recommendations.	Closed
3	Baker Lake Ditch No.1	2024	The diversion ditch is newly built and shows signs of overflowing before the outlet due to high water levels and a permeable berm. It is recommended to amend the ditch by impermeabilizing the downstream side (e.g. with a liner) or improving the slope to ensure a controlled flow towards the outlet.	**Jan 2025 Update:** Baker Lake water management infrastructure was improved in 2024. This repair is documented in the 2024 Baker Lake Water Management Infrastructure Improvement as-built report, which includes pictures of the work. Infrastructure performance will be monitored during the 2025 freshet and summer.	Completed
3	Baker Lake Fuel Farm	2018	The granular fill material protecting the geomembrane was eroded due to wave/ice action in some areas, exposing the geomembrane. This condition was observed along the south side of Tanks 3 and 4 and on the west side of Tank 1. A folded section of exposed geomembrane was observed at the northwestern corner of Tank 2 and the northeastern corner of Tank 4. It is recommended to cover the exposed area with geotextile and fill material to re-establish liner protection. Liner is exposed on the northern side of Tank 5. Since this condition appears above the elevation of the southern berm, the liner protection with granular material is not considered as important as in other areas; however, it remains good practice and provides protection against animal damage. Partially resolved in **2024**: some areas of exposed liner were covered with granular material. Still exposed geomembrane on the north and south side of Tanks 1 to 4, in the northeastern corner of Tank 4, and on the south side of Tanks 5 and 6.	**Jan 2025 Update:** As noted in 2024 Annual Inspection Report (WSP), "partially resolved: some areas of exposed liner were covered with granular material. Still exposed geomembrane on the north and south side of Tanks 1 to 4, in the northeastern corner of Tank 4, and on the south side of Tanks 5 and 6." **Jan 2026 Update:** AEM will plan to protect the liner sections identified in the annual inspection.	Ongoing
3	Baker Lake Fuel Farm	2018	Animal burrows were observed near the southern corner of Tank 2. It is recommended to assess whether geosynthetics were damaged under the granular cover for, at least, one location. **2024**: animal burrows were observed on south side of Tanks 4, 6, and 8.	One area was investigated in 2022 (recommendation 2020_MG_3), confirming that burrow did not reach liner. **Jan 2025 Update**: The same investigation will be done on south side of tanks 4, 6, and 8 to confirm integrety of the liner. **Jan 2026 update:** AEM will continue to monitor and assess if it has an impact on the performance of the containement and plan maintenance accordingly	Ongoing
4	Quarries and Eskers	2018	Presence of unstable blocks and loose rocks along steep walls and unstable slopes was observed in Quarries 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, and 23, as well as all eskers and quarries along Whale Tail Mine Road except Esker #5. It is recommended that workers be cautious in these quarries and are aware of the potential hazard. **(2024)** Still the case in 2024 with Quarries 3, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, and 23, as well as with all eskers and quarries along Whale Tail Mine Road except eskers #3, #5, and #6.	AEM is performing scaling of the quarries whenever work needs to be initiated in one of these locations or before a location is reactivated. This action will continue in the future. Still the case in **2025** with quarries 3, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, and 23, as well as with all eskers and quarries along the Whale Tail Haul Road except eskers #3, #5, and #6. **Jan 2026 update:** Warning signs have been place at the entrance of each quarry. The working close to pit wall procedure also applies in those environment. Proper workplace inspection and preparation will take place where work activities are taking place in the future.	Closed

4	Stormwater Dike	2018	An assessment should be conducted to evaluate whether the design criteria will still be met with a different final tailings elevation on both sides of the dike. This can be done by the Engineer of Record but should be reviewed by the design engineer. Tailings surface differential elevation could also impact seepage flow, which may impact the thermal regime and affect cell freeze back.	Will be addressed in the update of the Engineering of the landform of the South Cell Update (2022): The TSF Closure Landform study is ongoing and is looking at this aspect. **Jan 2026 update:** Discussions in progress by AEM about closure planning and concept. A spillway is planned to be constructed in Stormwater Dike. A mandate was completed with the Design Engineer to review the TSF closure concept and the long-term stability & performance of the infrastructure is not at risk on the long term. Report pending.	Completed
4	East Dike	2019	General trend in piezometric readings was steadily increasing since 2014 and seems to accelerate in 2019 and should be monitored.	Piezometric conditions are understood and consistent with freezeback of certain area of the dike foundation. Trends are routinely monitored. Furthermore, geophysical surveys were conducted in some areas where freeze back was suspected and confirmed through these surveys.	Closed
4	Stormwater Dike	2020	Monitor piezometers PZ-SWD-03-A and B since they are starting to show large and unexplained variations in pressure readings. (**2024**) trend seems to be seasonal, confirm cause.	The piezometers trends highlighted are understood and well known since many years. The instruments are installed under the buttress within the open talik connected to the South Cell and linked to the downstream area of Central dike.	Closed
3	North Cell Internal Structure	2022	Tension cracks (10-20 mm wide) in the fine filter slope in all the east sector of the dike. It is recommended to monitor the evolution of the cracks and repair the fine filter if the coarse filter starts to be exposed to ensure good performance of the filter system. (**2024**) tension cracks of similar dimensions are still observed in some parts of the east sector, as well as the recently built western extension. However, <u>much of the east part is now stabilized with a rockfill buttress and no longer shows signs of movement.</u>	The tension cracks in the fine filter slope at the NCIS will be closely monitored and repaired if judged necessary. **<u>Summer 2023 Update</u>**: Repairs to the upstream slopes were completed. **<u>Jan 2025 Update</u>**: As noted in 2024 Annual Inspection Report (WSP), "much of the east part is now stabilized with a rockfill buttress and no longer shows signs of movement". Both the eastern part and the western extension will continue to be monitored for any signs of degradation. AEM will repair the slopes in case of any negative impacts to the performance of the structure. **<u>Jan 2026 Update</u>**: Minor cracks are still present at the western extremity. The cracks in the Eastern sector are still visible but appear inactive. The upstream slope will be covered with rockfill capping in Q2 2026 as part of the TSF progressive closure, therefore no repair will be done prior to the cover being placed.	Closed
2	Stormwater Dike	2024	A faulty, open seam in the bituminous geomembrane liner is observed around Sta. 10+600, and it is recommended to repair the seam by welding it closed before tailings deposition resumes in North Cell. (**2024**) several seams in the exposed liner (between Sta. 10+100 and 10+400) appear to be deteriorating and are opening. They should be repaired if the closure concept requires to maintain the hydraulic barrier at Stormwater Dike.	Update (Summer 2023) : this defect (10+600) was fixed during the hole repair campaign of SWD in 2023 where more than 20 patches were done. **<u>Jan 2025 Update</u>**: AEM is aware of deteriorating seams. This area of SWD is expected to accomodade a spillway. The liner will be fixed in areas that require the hydraulic barrier at SWD (i.e., outside of the spillway footprint) **<u>Jan 2026 update:</u>** repairs will be planned where required once final spillway design is issued by the designer. In the current closure capping concept, trhe liner is covered with aggregates and rockfill on the entire lenght of the structure. This will be done in 2027 as part of the Progressive Closure activities.	Closed

2	Landfarm	2025	Tension cracks are present and progressing on the east sector of the containment berm. Given that the berm downstream toe is accessible to workers in this area, it is recommended to close the area or add a stabilization buttress or reprofile the slope to avoid further instability.	**Jan 2026 Update**: AEM will monitor the area and investigate further after snow melt. Should the area be deemed unsafe, the area will be closed off and possible remediation evaluated. Access is currently restricted to authorized personnel only.	Ongoing
4	All Weather Access Road	2018	The erosion of the culverts is stable. The progression of the erosion of culverts PC-17A (8+830), PC-11 (39+552), R14 (67+840), R18-B (82+500), R-20 (85+490), R-23 (93+600), and R24 (98+100) should be monitored at freshet for any signs of progression or washout since signs of water flowing under the road were observed at these locations.	Close monitoring of the culverts is performed by AEM and repairs will be initiates if required in a timely manner.	Ongoing
4	All Weather Access Road	2018	For some culvert locations, monitoring is recommended to investigate whether flow occurs through the culvert (i.e., during the freshet). If insufficient capacity to handle flows is observed, or water circulates under the road, it is recommended to clear obstructions or repair the culverts. Particularly monitor R-00A (2+550), PC-14 (4+260), unnamed culvert at 5+700, PC-10 (36+865), and PC-16 (54+950).	Close monitoring of the culverts is performed by AEM at freshet and repairs will be initiates if required in a timely manner.	Ongoing
3	North Cell Internal Structure	2020	Linear erosion features were observed at several locations in the upstream surface, where fine filter started to wash out from the crest to the toe of the upstream toe. This was likely caused by significant volumes of water draining from the crest during freshet since no water discharge was occurring in the areas. Monitor for aggravation and possibly repair if needed.	**Jan 2025 Update**: 2024 Annual Inspection Report (WSP) considers this recommendation closed as the fine filter slopes were repaired in Summer 2023. The upstream slope will be covered with rockfill capping in Q2 2026 as part of the TSF progressive closure, therefore no repair will be done prior to the cover being placed.	Closed
2	Baker Lake Tank Farm	2021	A fuel leak was reported by AEM in 2020 from one of the old fuel tanks. The geomembrane could be damaged by fuel contact under the granular cover. The geomembrane should be exposed for visual inspection in the leak area, repaired if needed, and covered again. **2025**: Still the case in 2025.	An investigation of the geomembrane condition in the leak area will be completed to assess its condition. When the liner team is onsite they will assist in a visual inspection of the liner. Update (2022-2023): The Baker Lake Fuel Farm repair program was delayed due to a combination of challenges in securing suppliers and operational issues, and will be completed in 2024. In the meantime, Agnico continues to monitor the situation to avoid risks of underperfomance. **Jan 2026 Update**: Repairs of the liner were done in summer 2025, after the Annual Inspection. A thorough inspection of the entire site was performed by the repairs contractor and more repairs were done.	Closed
4	East Dike	2021	The two thermistors strings located at both abutments are no longer functioning. Since the dike remains in operation for several years and the abutment is subject to develop and aggregate ice lenses, it is recommended to replace thermistor strings to monitor thermal regime until the post-closure phase of the mine.	**2025 Jan Update:** AEM will consider replacing the thermistor strings located at the abutments. A plan is in place for the reinstallation of the frozen instruments when deemed necessary. The MDRB supports AEM decision and considers this program not a necessity in the short term. Geophysics surveys done in 2025 showed the areas are frozen.	Closed
3	Central Dike	2022	Gravel is present on the geomembrane around Sta. 0+950. If tailings deposition resumes in the South Cell, it is recommended to clean the liner beforehand to avoid puncture. (**2024**): Still the case in 2024 at Sta. 0+950. To clean before placement of the closure cover or additional deposition.	**Jan 2025 Update**: AEM will remove the gravel from the liner prior to tailings deposition in the SC, planned for Q23. **Jan 2026 Update**: Gravel is no longer present at that location and there will no other tailings deposition from Central dike crest therefore that gravel sitting on the slope poses no risk of damaging the liner.	Closed

Priority Level (1)	Location	Year (2)	Recommendation	Action Plan/Follow-up	Status
3	UG WRSF Saline Ditch	2021	Blocks and debris are present in the ditch close to the south culvert (ditch outlet) and should be cleared to avoid water flowing out of the ditch. Partially resolved in 2021 & 2023: most debris was cleaned but a boulder still blocks the outlet of the culvert under the WRSF ramp. 2024: same status.	**Jan 2025 Update**: Regular ditch maintenance has been required due to nearby work. The ditch will continue to be inspected, and obstructions will be removed. Delineating the ditch and raising workforce awareness are examples of proactive measures to prevent any unwanted material from entering the ditch. **Jan 2026 Update**: resolved in 2025 the culverts under the ramp are open and in good condition. Regular clean up of the ditches are performed at freshet.	Closed
3	IVR Dike	2022	A large area of the dike between Sta. 0+100 and 0+300 show settlement (up to about 300 mm), likely due to shallow foundation settlement in the footprint of the former water channel. It is recommended to survey the area and to follow-up on the settlement over time to better understand the mechanism. **2024**: Movement seems to have stabilized visually; confirm with survey. AEM plans to restore the crest surface to design elevation.	The settlement at IVR Dike was surveyed and very closely monitored during the summer and fall (2023 & 2024). It was concluded the settlement mechanism seems to be related to the thawing of the esker material placed above the liner. Deformation of this esker zone will not impact the liner or the keytrench. This mechanism is supported by the thermistor data indicating that the keytrench and bedrock remained frozen in 2022 while only the esker material within the active layer thawed. As of November 2022, the esker material is completely frozen. Close monitoring of this area will continue. **Jan 2025 Update**: Visual inspections have not detected any signs of settlement in 2024. Drone survey also confirms that the movement is inactive. Area will be regraded in 2025 summer. Visual inspections of the dike will continue. **Feb 2026 Update**: Area was regraded during summer/fall 2025. And subsequently droned. Area will continue to be monitored for signs of movement in the future.	Completed
2	IVR Dike	2024	Two zones of apparent seepage with very little flow are present at the downstream toe of the dike around Sta. 0+320 m. This area is above the IVR Attenuation Pond level during the 2024 inspection and may have runoff water draining from the rockfill. It is recommended to confirm the origin of the water by monitoring the evolution of these seepage zones to correlate with pond level variations and weather conditions.	The downstream toe around St. 0+320 is above (higher elevation) than the maximum IVR Attenuation Pond level. Area will continue to be closely monitored through detailed inspections to identify any changing conditions and to assess the persistence of the seepage. **Jan 2025 Update**: The water was observed at the same locations with additional water ponding linked to precipitation. AEM reports no correlation of the flow with pond levels during the year.	Completed
3	Ore Stockpile Saline Ditch	2024	Sediments and grout are present in the ditch, especially in the west section. It is recommended to clean the ditch regularly to avoid accumulation of sediments that can cause water to pond behind culverts.	Ditch maintenance and clean-up was completed in July 2024. Cement was removed and the structure is back to performing as intended. Inspections and maintenance of the ditch will continue in 2026 onwards.	Completed
3	Whale Tail Dike	2024	The settlement at the east abutment associated with foundation thawing has progressed and lateral movement towards the downstream side is observed, although most deformation features appear inactive and AEM has built a stabilization buttress on the downstream side. It is recommended to repair the crest to design elevation to better monitor any new or continuing deformation.	In 2024, a thermal berm/buttress was constructed to the crest elevation on the downstream side, near the eastern abutment. Movement was confirmed to be inactive, and the crest of the dike was regraded. AEM will continue to monitor the area.	Completed

2	Ore Stockpile Saline Ditch	2022	Numerous debris from the stockpile and the crusher pad are present in the ditch. They must be removed to ensure the ditch capacity. (2024) presence of some debris and boulders in ditch.	The debris in the ditch were cleaned up in Summer 2023. **Jan 2025 Update**: Additional ditch maintenance/cleanup was completed in July 2024, with good results for water flow. Maintenance will continue in 2025 as needed, and ditch conditions will be closely monitored. Delineating the ditch with flags and tires, as well as raising workforce awareness are examples of proactive measures to prevent any unwanted material from entering the ditch. **Jan 2026 Update**: Maintenance will continue in 2026 on an "as needed" basis, and ditch conditions will be closely monitored.	Completed
2	Site Stockpiles	2025	Some stockpiles at the site have steep, unstable slopes (Pad C, crusher pad). The slopes should be reworked, or the access closed to workers for safety.	Recommendation will be shared to Mine Operations and Engineering team. Regular berms are already in place along all site roads. Additional safety berms are installed as needed along some stockpiles sectors deemed unstable by Engineering Rock Mechanics team.	Ongoing
2	UG WRSF Saline Ditch	2022	The outlet of the ditch towards Groundwater Storage Pond 1, from a culvert under the road, was obstructed at its outlet by a wooden plank placed by AEM in the winter to avoid snow accumulation inside the culvert. It is recommended to clear the culvert. 2024: culvert completely blocked by a plank and backfill material.	**Jan 25 Update:** Wooden plank is put place during the winter and usually removed during freshet. Ditch maintenance will continue in 2025, and the conditions of the ditch closely monitored. **Jan 2026 update:** Ditch maintenance and clean up is part of the annual freshet readiness plan to ensure proper performance of the structure. There has not been any performance issues since 2022.	Completed
3	Whale Tail Dike	2021	Updated (2025): The following piezometers show unexplained trends, and cause should be investigated to rule out the development of adverse conditions: -PZ 0+260 P1C, P3A, and B exhibit a yearly pressure rise in the fall. PZ 0+260 P1B has a similar behaviour starting in the winter. - PZ0+360 P1C exhibits a unique high-pressure trend that seems to be seasonal. - PZ 0+701 P2D had high-pressure fluctuations between the summer and following fall in 2023.	(2023) The unexplained trends PZ 0+260 P3A and B, PZ 0+360 P1C, PZ 0+550 P1C,PZ 0+701 P1C, and PZ 0+701 P2D exhibit are being investigated to determine the mechanism responsible. **Jan 2025 Update**: These seasonal trends, although unexplained, have been consistent for some time, with no evidence of development of adverse effects on seepage rates or the performance of the dike. Seepage rates have remained stable in recent years. AEM will continue to monitor. Instruments performance has been investigated in Sept 2024. **Jan 2026 Update:** No new pressure trend or behavior in 2025-2026 except Pz 0+360P1B. Temperature is slowly increasing at 0+360 year after year. AEM will continue to monitor the instrumentation readings on a weekly basis as per Yellow TARP procedure.	Ongoing

3	Whale Tail Haul Road	2019	Obstructed and damaged culverts were observed at some locations: #5 (117+525), #7 (118+013), #7-2 (118+016), #13 (120+615), #27-2 (123+300), #45 (125+710), #48 (127+203), #54 (128+388), #55 (128+440), #64 (129+920), #65 (130+924), #83 (136+300), #85 (136+671), #86 (136+740), #88 (136+861), #89 (137+180), #93 (138+100), #97 (138+436), #98 (138+482), #101 (139+025), #105 (140+555), #112 (142+630), #113 (142+736), #115 (142+865), #116 (142+940), #117 (143+173), #118 (143+433), #133 (148+141), #150 (152+171 to 152+179), #151 (152+562), #160 (155+966), #163 (156+474), #192 (163+190), #234 (170+385), #241 (171+235), #268 (175+774), #278 (177+870), #283 (178+965), and #284-2 (179+072). it is recommended to clear the obstructions or repair the culvert. It is still recommended to monitor culverts #167 (41+843) and #232 (53+928) where there are signs of water flowing below the culverts. (2024)Still the case in 2024 for #7 (118+013), #7-2 (118+016), #8 (118+125), #12 (4+179 to 4+186; 3 outlets out of 5), #13 (120+615), #15 (120+850), #27-2 (123+300), #35 (124+581), #37 (125+035), #38 (125+049), #45 (125+710), #48 (127+203), #54 (128+388), #57 (128+635), #61 (129+050), #64 (129+920), #65 (130+924), #66 (132+324), #67 (132+689), #69 (133+784), #70 (133+837), #82 (136+143), #83 (136+300), #85 (136+671), #86 (136+740), #87 (136+810), #88 (136+861), #89 (137+180), #97 (138+436), #99 (138+830), #101 (139+025), #111 (142+461), #112 (142+630), #113 (142+736), #114 (142+810), #115 (142+865), #116 (142+940), #118 (143+433), #119 (143+777), #133 (148+141), #137 (148+940), #138 (149+000), #150 (152+171 to 152+179), #156 (153+506), #163 (156+474), #167 (157+843), #185 (162+404), #217 (166+790), #226 (168+935 to 168+937), #234 (170+385), #241 (171+235), #243 (171+593), #244 (171+625), #256 (173+350), #260 (174+185), #268 (175+774), #278 (177+870), and #281 (178+350).	Monitoring of the culverts is performed by AEM at freshet and repairs are initiated if required in a timely manner.	Closed
3	IVR Dike	2021	Raise piping present in the lower part of the emergency spillway to free the spillway outlet. Raise to prevent obstruction in the spillway (e.g., concrete blocks outside of the spillway outlet and a horizontal support in between).	The fresh water pipe, electrical cables and optic fiber were properly raised in 2022.	Completed
3	Ore Stockpile Saline Ditch	2023	The liner is exposed and ripped at the top of the slope in the south part of the ditch. It is recommended to repair the liner and restore the granular protection.	The damaged liner is at the elevation of the liner anchor in the berm on the outer side of the ditch. The damage does not compromise the performance of the structure. AEM will perform maintenance on this section of the channel if deemed required in the future.	Closed