

Environmental Protection Operations Directorate
Prairie & Northern Region
5019 52nd Street, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P7

ECCC File: 6100 000 012/015
NWB File: 2AM-MEL1631



July 8, 2025

via email at: richard.dwyer@nwb-oen.ca

Richard Dwyer
Manager of Licensing
Nunavut Water Board
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU X0B 1J0

Dear Richard Dwyer:

RE: 2AM-MEL1631 – Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. – Meliadine Gold Mine – 2024 Annual Report

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has reviewed the information submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) by Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. ("the Proponent") regarding the above-mentioned annual report. ECCC notes that these comments were also provided to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) on June 27, 2025.

ECCC provides expert information and knowledge to project assessments on subjects within the department's mandate, including climate change, air quality, water quality, biodiversity, environmental emergencies preparedness and responses. This work includes reviewing proponent characterization of environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures. We provide advice to decision-makers regarding a proponent's characterization of environmental effects, the efficacy of their proposed mitigation activities, and may suggest additional mitigation measures. Any comments received from ECCC in this context does not relieve the proponent of its obligations to respect all applicable federal legislation

The following comments are provided:

1. Spill Contingency Plan - Version control

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report
- Appendix 29-16. Spill Contingency Plan



Comment:

The title page of the Spill Contingency Plan states that it is version 15; however, the document control section of the plan (p. x) and the Annual Report (p. 101) indicate that the plan is version 16.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent confirm that the Spill Contingency Plan is version 16 and correct if necessary. This will help to minimize confusion when ensuring that the latest version of the plan has been distributed to personnel and/or placed at key locations at the project site.

2. Storage of hazardous materials

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report
- Appendix 29-16. Spill Contingency Plan, Table 3-1. Hazardous Materials Stored and Used On-Site

Comment:

Table 3-1 lists the maximum amount of each hazardous substance stored on site in units, as well as the amount of substance per unit. As currently listed, it is necessary to multiply the two columns together to determine total quantity of the hazardous substance in weight or volume. A knowledge of total volume on site is needed when preparing for and responding to spills, and it is therefore recommended that this information be provided in an additional column. Furthermore, the addition of a column to this table listing any mitigation measures that will be used for storage of each hazardous substance (as appropriate) to prevent leaks or spills (e.g., use of secondary containment) would be helpful.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent include the following information in Table 3-1 of the Spill Contingency Plan:

- Maximum amount of substances anticipated to be on-site (by total weight or volume)
- Mitigation measures that will be used for each substance to prevent leaks or spills

3. General mitigation measures

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report
- Appendix 29-16. Spill Contingency Plan

Comment:

The Spill Contingency Plan does not currently contain a map highlighting where hazardous materials are stored on site. It is noted that a map is provided within the Hazardous Materials Management Plan highlighting fuel storage plans. Inclusion of a map within the Spill Contingency Plan is recommended, as the plan will be relied on in emergency situations, and a general awareness of all potential sites where spills of hazardous substances could occur (and the types of substances that could spill) can support preparedness and situational awareness during a response.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent include within the Spill Contingency Plan a map showing storage locations for hazardous substances on site.

4. General mitigation measures

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report
- Appendix 29-16. Spill Contingency Plan
- Section 4. Prevention and Inspections

Meliadine Gold Mine Hazardous Materials Management Plan (January 2024), v.6 NWB
- Section 2.2 General Hazardous Materials Storage Guidelines

Comment:

There are several additional mitigation measures / storage best practices that contribute to spill prevention included within the Hazardous Materials Management Plan (Section 2.2 General Hazardous Materials Storage Guidelines). ECCC suggests the Proponent put a reference to the Hazardous Materials Management Plan in Section 4 of the Spill Contingency Plan to ensure that the full range of mitigation measures and storage practices that will be used are communicated.

Additionally, the language on one suggested mitigation measure: “*Encourage workers to take reasonable measures to prevent spills*” (p. 8, Spill Contingency Report) should be strengthened, as it would be an expectation that workers would take reasonable measures.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent:

- Add to the Spill Contingency Plan a reference to the Hazardous Materials Management Plan to indicate that additional mitigation measures and storage practices may be found in that document
- Consider changing the language of the bullet: “*Encourage workers to take reasonable measures to prevent spills*” to strengthen the mitigation measure, e.g.: “*Require workers to take all reasonable measures to prevent spills*”

5. Vehicle, equipment, and refueling mitigation measures

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report
- Appendix 29-16. Spill Contingency Plan

Meliadine Gold Mine Hazardous Materials Management Plan (January 2024), v.6 NWB

Comment:

Use of equipment and vehicles, as well as their refueling, can present a risk of leaks or spills of hazardous substances. Neither the Spill Contingency Plan nor Hazardous Materials Management Plan currently contain information related to mitigation measures for vehicle and equipment leaks and spills. A section should be added to the Spill Contingency Plan or Hazardous Materials Management Plan to highlight the best practices that project personnel must follow, and to enable a more thorough assessment of spill prevention.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent include a section on mitigation measures within the Spill Contingency Plan or Hazardous Materials Management Plan related to refueling, equipment, and vehicles. Measures that form standard best practices in similar projects and could be considered for this section include (but are not limited to):

- Use of drip trays or absorbent mats at refueling locations to prevent drips
- Fuel nozzles equipped with automatic shutoffs
- Operators stationed at both ends of hoses during refueling operations, unless both ends of the hose are visible and accessible by one operator
- Fuel remaining in hoses is discharged into equipment or returned to the storage container
- Refuel at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any water body
- Provide adequate lighting at refueling areas
- Use of secondary containment for any equipment with a built-in fuel tank

- Regular inspection of vehicles and equipment for drips or leaks, as well as regular maintenance
- Use of biodegradable hydraulic oil (when appropriate) for equipment that is working near or in water
- Park vehicles and equipment over a drip tray or absorbent mat overnight, and at a location that is at least 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any water body

6. Vehicle maintenance and safety

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report
 - Appendix 29-13. Road Management Plan
 - Section 9.1. Accidents and Malfunctions (p. 38)

Comment:

A list of potential causes for vehicle accidents is listed in this section. One type listed is: *“Risk of people getting stuck on the roads in bad weather such as in blizzard, whiteout or dense fog conditions, or due to mechanical breakdown”*

Mechanical breakdown could also result in spillage of potentially harmful materials to the environment, either because it caused an accident where a subsequent spill occurred, or the mechanical breakdown itself resulted in the release (e.g., loss of vehicle fluids).

In the list of non-reportable spills for 2024, there are several instances where mechanical breakdown / failure led to loss of hazardous substances, including hydraulic oil, diesel, coolant, and engine oil to the environment.

A potential mitigation measure for this scenario is the regular inspection of vehicles for drips / leaks.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent add the possibility of spills or leaks of potentially harmful materials in the event of a vehicle accident caused by a mechanical breakdown.

7. Smoking near hazardous material storage sites

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine Hazardous Materials Management Plan (January 2024) v.6 NWB
 - Section 2.3.2 General Guidelines for Storage Areas (p. 5)

Comment:

The list of storage practices and mitigation measures that will be put into place at hazardous material storage areas currently states: *“Storage areas will be adequately signed indicating that hazardous materials/wastes are stored therein”*

Additional information should be added to the signs to indicate that smoking should not take place within 15 m of the storage areas. Smoking near these areas poses a risk of igniting flammable vapours.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent add additional information to the signs demarcating hazardous materials storage areas to specify no smoking within 15 m of the storage area.

8. Update of MSDS to SDS

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine Hazardous Materials Management Plan (January 2024) v.6 NWB
- Section 3.3 On-Site Handling (p. 8)

Comment:

The plan refers to MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets), which are now called SDS (Safety Data Sheets).

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent change references to “MSDS” or “Material Safety Data Sheets” to “SDS” or “Safety Data Sheets”.

9. Clarification of type of diesel storage tanks

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine Hazardous Materials Management Plan (January 2024) v.6 NWB
- Executive Summary (p. iv)
- Section 3.3. On-Site Handling (p. 8)
- Section 5.2. Diesel Fuel Storage in Rankin Inlet and at the Project Site (p. 12)

Comment:

The Executive Summary (p. iv) of the Hazardous Materials Management Plan states: *“During the summer months, diesel will be shipped from eastern ports to Rankin Inlet, where it will be*

transferred into storage tanks at the Itivia Oil Handling Facility. Diesel tanks are single-walled, constructed of welded steel, and meet the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment guidelines for Aboveground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products.”

Section 5.2 Diesel Fuel Storage in Rankin Inlet and at the Project Site (p. 12) states: “*The large diesel tanks at the mine and at Itivia are double-walled, constructed of welded steel, and designed, constructed, and located to meet the CCME guidelines for Aboveground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products.*”

Section 3.3 On-Site Handling (p. 8) states: “*All tanks used for the storage of diesel fuel are double walled. There are some exceptions where single walled tanks exist, but all are equipped with secondary containment areas sized to hold at least 110 % of the volume of the largest tank.*”

There is inconsistency in the description of the diesel tanks at the Itivia Oil Handling Facility. Although secondary containment is provided in the form of a berm, understanding whether tanks are single- or double-walled is important when assessing mitigation measures that are in place to prevent leaks.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent clarify whether diesel tanks at the Itivia Oil Handling Facility are single- or double-walled, and correct the Hazardous Materials Management Plan as necessary.

10. Inconsistencies in temperature summary information

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Section 7.8.3. Climate, Table 23. 2024 Climate Conditions
- Section 7.9.1. TEMMP, Subsection - Environmental Values

Comment:

In Section 7.8.3, mean annual and minimum temperatures in Table 23 agree with values stated in Section 7.9.1; however, different values are presented in the text of Section 7.8.3.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent resolve the inconsistencies in the temperature summary information.

11. Incinerator stack testing results interpretation

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Section 5.2. Incinerator
- Appendix 14. Stack Testing Report
 - Section 6. Results, Table 6-5. Results - Incinerator 1 - SVOC

Hourly Data Report for Rankin Inlet Airport August 2024, available at:

https://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_data/hourly_data_e.html?hlyRange=2013-03-12%7C2025-06-10&dlyRange=2013-03-14%7C2025-06-10&mlyRange=%7C&StationID=51277&Prov=NU&urlExtension=_e.html&searchType=stnName&optLimit=specDate&StartYear=1840&EndYear=2025&selRowPerPage=25&Line=0&searchMethod=contains&Month=8&Day=21&txtStationName=rankin+inlet&timeframe=1&Year=2024&time=LST

Comment:

ECCC appreciates Agnico Eagle's efforts related to stack testing of the incinerators. Section 5.2 of the annual report states that stack testing of Incinerator 1 (Eco Waste) shows concentrations slightly exceed on average the acceptable standard for dioxins and furans. The stack testing report, Table 6.5, shows that the concentration for the second test was over 2.5 times the acceptable standard, whereas the other two tests were in compliance with the acceptable standard. Section 5.2 states that an investigation is ongoing with audits of the incineration practices and waste management. Not mentioned is the possibility of external factors that may affect stack testing results; for example, wind speeds at Rankin Airport during the second test were considerably slower than for the other tests.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends that external factors such as meteorological parameters also be considered as part of the investigation into stack testing exceedances for Incinerator 1.

12. Disposal of empty explosive boxes or bags

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Appendix 29-5. Explosive Management Plan
 - Section 3.6. Disposal of Wastes

Anfo Product Data Sheet, available at

https://www.austinpowder.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/TDS_Anfo_Rev-2019-English.pdf

Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste, Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut, Table 2

Comment:

Section 3.6 states that empty explosive boxes or bags are burned on-site. The composition of these boxes or bags is not evident from the report. Some explosives, such as Anfo Blasting agent, are packaged in plastic bags. Table 2 of the Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste indicates that plastic wastes are not to be open burned.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends that empty explosive boxes or bags be disposed in compliance with the Nunavut's Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste.

13. Saline water storage at TIRI02

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Section 3.2.2. TIRI02 Water Balance Results
 - Figure 10. TIRI02 observed and predicted volumes from the Operational WBWQM
- Appendix 4. Water Balance and Water Quality Modeling Tabular Data TIRI02 - Water Balance
- Appendix 29-18. Meliadine Gold Mine Water Management Plan Version v.15B
 - Section 5.3.2. Discharge to Itivia Harbour

Amended Water Licence No: 2AM-MEL1631 (Nunavut Water Board; October 25, 2024), Part E, Item 13

Comment:

Saline water from the underground is stored in pit TIRI02 until it can be treated and discharged to Itivia Harbour via the waterline. The construction and commissioning of the waterline and saline effluent treatment plant (SETP) were planned for 2025 but have been postponed, and discharge through the water line is now anticipated for 2026.

Previously, stored water volumes in TIRI02 were anticipated to be reduced in 2025 because of the discharge. The new predicted volumes without discharge are presented in Figure 10, which does not go past the end of 2025. Predictions for water volumes further into the future would help ensure that appropriate measures are planned and put in place to manage water volumes at TIRI02.

The tabular data for TIRI02 from the Water Balance and Water Quality Model (WBWQM) in Appendix 4 presenting projections for inflows and outflows from the pit is outdated because it includes outflow to the SETP in 2025. The Water Management Plan acknowledges the model is outdated and states: *"this assumption will be revised in the next update and submission of the*

model.” No timeline has been provided for the update or submission. An updated WBWQM is a yearly requirement under the water licence and is relevant at this time since there have been changes to the proposed water management plan.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent provide:

- an updated Water Balance and Water Quality Model that incorporates the new proposed timelines for discharges from pit TIRI02 to Itivia Harbour through the waterline; and
- a discussion of capacity to manage saline water volumes through 2026 and 2027.

14. Response to water quality concerns in Lake B7

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Section 7.1.2. Peninsula Lakes Study
- Appendix 18. 2024 Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Report
 - Figure 2-12. Snow core chemistry – total suspended solids, turbidity, and sulphate, 2020–2024
 - Section 4.4.2. Temporal Trends in the Peninsula Lakes
 - Section 12.2. Peninsula Lakes Water Quality Summary

Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Design Plan (February 7, 2025)

- Section 6.3: Peninsula Lakes Water Quality and Adaptive Management

Comment:

Water quality in the peninsula lakes B7 and A8 has been influenced by mine activities, with increasing concentrations of major ions, arsenic and barium. Arsenic concentrations in Lake B7 in August 2024 were above both the (AEMP) Action Level and the site-specific water quality objective (SSWQO). The 2024 AEMP Report proposes that arsenic concentrations are due to initial arsenic loading from offsite migration of dust in 2019/2020 and *“The subsequent increasing trend likely reflects internal cycling rather than ongoing external loading.”* The Annual Report concludes *“results from the snow chemistry monitoring program indicate that efforts to minimize dust migration have resulted in lower concentrations of metals in the snowpack in recent years.”*

The snow core chemistry data from 2020 to 2024 are presented in the 2024 AEMP Report. Though total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations in 2022 were markedly lower than in other years, concentrations in April 2024 at most stations were similar to those measured in April 2020. Arsenic and aluminum concentrations are also similar between 2020 and 2024. It is not clear which results from the snow core program indicate lower metal concentration, so further loading of metals into the lakes is likely occurring. This could help explain the increasing overall trend in the arsenic concentration seasonal cycling.

The AEMP Design Plan does not set out a response framework for peninsula lakes monitoring, but states: *“Water quality data from the Peninsula Lakes are evaluated using the same approach as the Meliadine Lake study, including comparisons to (1) baseline conditions (Normal Range assessment), (2) water quality guidelines, and (3) predictions in the 2014 FEIS (if available). The objective is to ensure changes in water quality are detected early to mitigate against adverse effects to aquatic life.”*

The exceedance of both the Low Action Level and SSWQO for arsenic concentrations warrants further response, including development of a Moderate Action Level. Though the two impacted lakes are scheduled to be drained in the next few years, increasing concentrations indicate off-site effects and currently those lakes drain into and are connected to the receiving aquatic environment. Understanding the causes and preventing further increases of metals in Lakes B7 and A8 may also be relevant to preventing similar impacts to other nearby waterbodies.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent:

- propose mitigation measures to reverse the increasing trend in arsenic concentrations in the peninsula lakes adjacent to the mine; and
- develop Moderate Action Level for water quality in peninsula lakes.

15. Response to nutrient enrichment in Meliadine Lake

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Appendix 18. 2024 Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Report
 - Section 12.1. Meliadine Lake Low Action Level Assessment

Meliadine Gold Mine Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Design Plan (February 2025)

- Table 6-3. Low Action Levels for Nutrient Enrichment for Meliadine Lake

Comment:

Fish studies were conducted in 2024 and the threespine stickleback study found *“Most of the comparisons between MEL-01 [exposure area] and the individual reference areas (MEL-03 and MEL-04) exceeded the CES of 10 % for condition and 25 % for relative liver weight, suggesting fish in MEL-01 either have more energy available or use it more efficiently than those in the reference areas.”*

These findings fit the Low Action Level for nutrient enrichment assessment criteria for fish which are defined in the AEMP Design Plan:

- *“Statistically significant differences in fish health endpoints AND*
- *Changes in direction and magnitude that are indicative of nutrient enrichment AND*
- *Magnitude of effect above the CES”*

The response to reaching the Low Action Level should be described and implemented. It typically includes actions to investigate the cause of the Low Action Level exceedance and developing Moderate and High Action Levels.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent:

- describe and implement a response to reaching the Low Action Level for fish health from nutrient enrichment in Meliadine Lake; and
- develop Moderate Action Level for fish health in Meliadine Lake.

16. Location of runoff sampling stations

Reference:

Meliadine Gold Mine 2024 Annual Report

- Section 7.3.1.7. MEL-SR-TBD

- Appendix 19. 2024 Water Monitoring Stations Results

Amended Water Licence No: 2AM-MEL1631 (Nunavut Water Board; October 25, 2024)

Comment:

The water licence requires monitoring of surface runoff “*downstream of Construction areas at Meliadine Site and Itivia Site, Seeps in contact with the roads, earthworks and any Runoff and/or discharge from borrow pits and quarries*” with the exact locations to be determined.

Water quality results from runoff sampling points are presented and discussed in the Annual Report, with the detailed results tabulated in Appendix 19. ECCC was unable to find where the numbered MEL-SR monitoring stations were located. The station location relative to project infrastructure can help reviewers interpret water quality results.

ECCC Recommendation:

ECCC recommends the Proponent include a map locating the surface runoff monitoring locations relative to project infrastructure, or reference where it could be found.

17. Compliance Monitoring Comment

Reference:

Comment Request for Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. (AEM) Meliadine Project 2024 Annual Report

Comment:

- No authorizations from ECCC have been issued.

The Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (AEM), Meliadine Project is captured under the following pieces of ECCC legislation:

a. Fisheries Act (FA):

- Pollution Prevention Provisions (i.e. subsection 36(3))
- Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER)

b. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):

- Environmental Emergency Regulations
- Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations
- Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- National Pollutant Release Inventory

c. Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (GGPPA):

- Output-Based Pricing System Regulations

ON-SITE INSPECTIONS:

1. From August 5-9, 2024, a Multi-Reg on-site inspection was conducted to verify compliance under the FA, CEPA and GGPPA. At the time of inspection, the only final discharge point MEL-14 was not discharging due to low water levels.
2. On September 18, 2024, the Enforcement Officer returned to site and collected the following samples from MEL-14
 - a. Multi-concentration *Daphnia magna* Bioassay LC50
 - b. Multi-concentration Rainbow Trout Bioassay LC50
 - c. Suspended Solids, pH
 - d. Total Metals/ Hardness/ Major Ions
 - e. Radium-226
 - f. Cyanide
3. The Laboratory sample analysis concluded that the effluent discharged at MEL-14 was within compliance of the criteria found under MDMER.
4. No other instances of non-compliance were noted under the FA or CEPA.

MDMER:

The project is subject to the MDMER. The purpose of the MDMER is to authorize a deposit of certain deleterious substance(s) into water frequented by fish while monitoring the environmental effects of those deposits to ensure that deleterious substances are not released in quantities or concentrations that could result in harmful effects on waters frequented by fish. To do this, certain effluent deposit conditions (concentrations, limits and parameters) apply so

that regulatees are exempted and protected from the more stringent prohibition of subsection 36(3) under the Fisheries Act. Samples of the effluent by AEM must be taken and tested at the identified Final Discharge Point (FDP) to ensure the above conditions are met on a scheduled basis and reported. The two current FDPs are as follows:

1. FDP MEL-14 Containment Pond 1 (CP-1) discharge into Meliadine Lake
2. FDP MEL-26 Saline Pond discharge into Melvin Bay, Arctic Ocean (Not Active)

The MDMER required to be submitted reports are to be submitted in ECCC's online database (Mine Effluent Reporting System - MERS) which are reviewed by an assigned Enforcement Officer on a quarterly basis. The quarterly administrative regular report verifications are conducted to ensure that the sampling and testing have been conducted in accordance with the MDMER and ensuring the reports are submitted on time. Each Enforcement Activity includes an administrative report verification of each quarterly report which are due 45 days at the end of each quarter: 1st Quarter (due May 15), 2nd Quarter (due Aug 14), 3rd Quarter (due Nov 14) and 4th Quarter (due Feb 14), as well as an administrative report regular verification of the 2023 Annual Effluent Monitoring Summary Report (due March 31). Furthermore, an administrative report regular verification was completed on the Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) 2023 Annual Report (information related to effluent and water quality monitoring studies).

AEM submitted all required MDMER reports:

1. 2024 First Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- FDP MEL-14: No effluent discharged in Q1 therefore no non-compliance was determined.
- FDP MEL-26: No effluent discharged in Q1 therefore no non-compliance was determined.

2. 2024 Second Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- FDP MEL-14: Effluent discharged in Q2. No non-compliance was determined.
- FDP MEL-26: No effluent discharged in Q2 therefore no non-compliance was determined.

3. 2024 Third Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- FDP MEL-14: Effluent discharged in Q3. No non-compliance was determined.
- FDP MEL-26: No effluent discharged in Q3 therefore no non-compliance was determined.

4. 2024 Fourth Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- FDP MEL-14: Effluent discharged in Q4. No non-compliance was determined.
- FDP MEL-26: No effluent discharged in Q4 therefore no non-compliance was determined.

5. 2024 Annual Effluent Monitoring Report:

- Report was submitted on time and no compliance issues noted.

6. 2024 Annual EEM Report:

- Report was submitted on time and no compliance issues noted.

ECCC Recommendation:

N/A

If you need more information, please contact Erik Allen at Erik.Allen@ec.gc.ca.

Sincerely,

Erik Allen
Senior Environmental Assessment Officer

cc: Eva Walker, Head, Environmental Assessment North (NT and NU)