APPENDIX 24 2025 AIR QUALITY MONITORING REPORT

AGNICO EAGLE

MELIADINE GOLD MINE

2025 Air Quality Monitoring Report

In Accordance with NIRB Project Certificate No. 006

Prepared by:
Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meliadine Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) Project Certificate No. 006 (March, 2022), and as described in the Meliadine Air Quality Monitoring Plan, Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) continued ambient outdoor air quality monitoring at the Meliadine Mine near Rankin Inlet in 2025.

Monitoring onsite included year-round measurements of dustfall, NO_2, and SO_2 over one-month averaging periods using passive sampling devices, as well as active monitoring of suspended particulates (24-h TSP, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}) on a six-day cycle. Summertime dustfall transect sampling was conducted at three locations along the All-Weather Access Road (AWAR) and one location along the Rankin Inlet Bypass Road.

For suspended particulates, monitoring continued at stations DF-5 and DF-7. All results met the relevant regulatory guidelines for the 24-h and annual averaging times (GN, 2023; CCME, 2025 (CAAQS); GNWT, 2023) and maximum model predictions in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (Golder, 2014a). Measured concentrations for cadmium in TSP also met the FEIS-selected 24-h health-based screening value and FEIS maximum model predictions (Golder, 2014b).

Dustfall results are compared to various regulatory guidelines for recreational and industrial land uses (AB, 2019; GNWT, 2023) for context. These guidelines relate to nuisance and aesthetic concerns only. Across the onsite dustfall monitoring stations (DF-4, DF-5, DF-6, DF-7, and DF-10), seven of 70 samples exceeded Alberta's industrial area guideline (AB-Ind), which is anticipated to occur occasionally. An increase in the frequency of isolated dustfall peaks has occurred since early 2024, corresponding with new pit development activities. Overall, results still infrequently exceed even recreational area guidelines (AB-Rec; historically, <17% of total dustfall samples each year).

For AWAR and Bypass Road dustfall monitoring transects (DF-1, DF-2, DF-3, and DF-WT, summer-only sampling), average rates of dustfall were similar to or less than to those observed historically. Even in very close proximity to the road (25 m), average rates of dustfall over the summer season continue to meet the AB-Rec guideline. Dust suppressant in the form of calcium chloride dry product was applied along most of the AWAR and Bypass Road three times: in June, July, and August.

Using monthly-average measurements at three stations (DF-5, DF-7, DF-10), calculated annual average concentrations of NO_2 and SO_2 met regulatory guidelines (GN, 2023/CAAQS) or 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

Stack testing was performed in September, 2025 for the two onsite incinerators. For both incinerators, the measured concentrations of mercury met the CCME emissions standard for this parameter. For one of the two incinerators, the measured concentration of total dioxins and furans (<82.2 pg/Rm³) exceeded the standard (80 pg/Rm³). Further information can be found in the 2025 Annual Report main document.

Agnico Eagle is required by Environment Canada's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program (GHGRP) and Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) to track greenhouse gas emissions. Calculated emissions for the Meliadine Mine (including Rankin Inlet operations) were reported on June 2nd, 2025

for the 2024 year. Total emissions were 145,240 tonnes CO_2e, which is less than the FEIS-predicted maximum of 317,000 tonnes CO_2e.

Since monitoring results in 2025 were within applicable air quality standards and FEIS predictions, and/or did not indicate any air quality trends of concern at this time, no adaptive management measures for air quality are planned for 2026.

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SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Objectives

In accordance with Conditions 1, 2, 3, and 27b of Project Certificate No. 006 (March, 2022) for the Meliadine Mine, Agnico Eagle maintains the Meliadine Air Quality Monitoring Plan (the Plan) to describe the program for outdoor ambient air quality and dustfall monitoring at this site. Condition 5 of the Project Certificate is addressed through the Incineration Management Plan. Those results are reported separately in the Annual Report and summarized here.

The overall goal of the air quality monitoring program is to confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures identified in the Project's environmental assessment by measuring key air quality parameters, and in doing so, determine if alternative mitigation strategies are required to further reduce emissions from the mine.

In accordance with the NIRB Project Certificate and the Plan, air quality monitoring for the Meliadine Mine includes year-round analysis of suspended particulates, dustfall, NO_2 and SO_2. A real time meteorological station has been installed at the site and recorded meteorological data is reported. A summary of the air quality monitoring program as described in the Plan is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Air quality monitoring objectives according to the Air Quality Monitoring Plan (Version 4, March 2025).

Project Phase	Program Objective	Monitoring Equipment
Pre-construction (2012 – 2016)	• To obtain baseline data in order to be able to compare with construction and operation phases	• Three dustfall jars (passive) onsite • Three dustfall jars along AWAR
Construction (2017 – 2018)	• To verify compliance with applicable standards • To apply mitigation measures if necessary	• One TSP/PM_{10} sampling unit (Partisol model 2025) • One passive NO_2 – SO_2 monitor • Four dustfall jars (passive) onsite • Three dustfall jars (passive) along AWAR
Operations - Tiriganiaq Pit Development Phase (2019 – est. 2025)	• To verify the predicted concentrations of TSP, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ • To verify that the mitigation measures considered integral to the Project are being incorporated as planned, and are effective	• Two TSP sampling units (Partisol model 2025i) (DF-5, DF-7) • Two PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ sampling units (Partisol Model 2025i-D) (DF-5, DF-7) • Two passive NO_2–SO_2 monitors (DF-5, DF-7) • Four dustfall jars (passive) onsite (DF-4, DF-5, DF-6, DF-7) • Three dustfall (passive) monitoring transects along AWAR (km 4, 10, 23 – DF-1, DF-2, DF-3) and one along the Rankin Inlet Bypass Road (DF-WT) – summer season

Project Phase	Program Objective	Monitoring Equipment
		• Background dustfall (passive) monitoring at a reference station – summer season
Operations - Pump/Wesmeg Pit Development Phase (est. 2025+)	• (As above)	• Three TSP monitoring units (e.g. Thermo Fisher Scientific 5014i, or Partisol model 2025, located at DF-5, DF-7, DF-10) • Three $PM_{2.5}$/PM_{10} monitoring units (e.g. Thermo Fisher Scientific 5028i, or Partisol model 2025-D, located at DF-5, DF-7, DF-10) • Three year-round passive NO_2 and SO_2 monitoring stations (DF-5, DF-7, DF-10) • Four year-round passive dustfall monitoring stations onsite (DF-5, DF-6, DF-7, DF-10) • Three dustfall monitoring transects along AWAR (km 4, 10, 23 – DF-1, DF-2, DF-3; summer season) • One dustfall monitoring transect along the Rankin Inlet Bypass Road (DF-WT; summer season) • Background dustfall (passive) monitoring at a reference station – summer season

1.2. Reporting

According to the site's Air Quality Monitoring Plan, this comprehensive report on results of the program is provided to the NIRB by March 31 annually. This report provides results for monitoring conducted throughout the 2025 calendar year, as well as summaries of historical data.

1.3. 2025 Program Summary

The 2025 air quality and dustfall monitoring program is summarized in Table 2 and described below, including any deviations from the Plan. Monitoring locations are shown in Figure 1.

Table 2. Meliadine Mine outdoor ambient air quality monitoring locations.

Note: Changes from the previous year and/or any deviations from the Plan are noted in italics. Data loss for each monitoring station is described in Section 2.

Monitoring Station & UTM Coordinates (zone 15V)	**Parameters**	**Frequency**	**General Location**	**Location Description**
DF-WT 542890E 6967093N	Dustfall transect	Summer only	Rankin Inlet Bypass Road	1.3 km northwest of Nipissar Lake and ~500 m southeast (downwind) of community quarry sites. Samples at 60, 120, 300 m on each side of the road, plus 1000 m on the east side.
DF-1 544073E 6970759N	Dustfall transect	Summer only	AWAR	AWAR km 4 South of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Park. Samples at 25, 100, and 300 m on each side of the road.
DF-2 546621E 6973334N	Dustfall transect	Summer only	AWAR	AWAR km 10 East of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Park. Samples at 25, 100, and 300 m on each side of the road.
DF-3 544899E 6981387N	Dustfall transect	Summer only	AWAR	AWAR km 23 North of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Park. Samples at 25, 100, and 300 m on each side of the road.
DF-4 540014E 6987836N	Dustfall	Year-round	Onsite	Approx. 380 m south of Tiriganiaq Open Pit 1. Downwind of main mine site. *Per the Plan, this location was replaced with DF-10 beginning in October, 2025 to accommodate mine development.*
DF-5 542226E 6988507N	Dustfall NO_2, SO_2 TSP, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Year-round	Onsite	500 m south-east of the exploration camp. Downwind of main mine site facilities.
DF-6 537586E 6989096N	Dustfall	Year-round	Onsite	Adjacent to Lake B5, approx. 600 m west of main mine site (cross-wind).
DF-7 537143E 6991176N	Dustfall NO_2, SO_2 TSP, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Year-round	Onsite	Upwind station. Approx. 500 m northwest of the emulsion plant and 1.5 km from the main mine site facilities (TSF).

Monitoring Station & UTM Coordinates (zone 15V)	**Parameters**	**Frequency**	**General Location**	**Location Description**
DF-8/DF-REF 533321E 6998540N	Dustfall	Summer only	Reference	North end of Meliadine Lake. UTM approximate. Reference stations may be rotated.
DF-10 *(new 2025)* 540624E 6985981N	2025: Dustfall NO_2, SO_2 *Pending: TSP, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$*	Year-round	Onsite	Southeast (downwind) edge of the main mine site area. Adjacent to communication tower, approx. 500 m southeast (downwind) of Pump Pit area, and 250 m northwest (upwind) of the access road.

Figure 1. Air quality monitoring locations

SECTION 2 • METHODS

2.1. Sampling Methodology

2.1.1. Suspended Particulates

Suspended particulates (TSP, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$) were scheduled to be sampled over 24-h averaging periods every six days using Partisol Plus Model 2025i Sequential Air Samplers (TSP) and Partisol Plus Model 2025i-D Dichotomous Sequential Air Samplers ($PM_{2.5}$/PM_{10}) at monitoring locations DF-5 and DF-7 (Figure 1). According to the Plan, suspended particulate monitoring at DF-10 is also scheduled to commence in conjunction with mine development in that area. In 2025, work continued on assessing options and infrastructure requirements at the new location, and monitoring is expected to begin in 2026.

Partisol samplers draw in a stream of ambient air at a controlled flow rate, and particulates are collected on a pre-weighed filter supplied by an accredited analytical laboratory. The exposed filter is then shipped back to the laboratory and re-weighed to measure the total accumulated particulates. Travel blanks (pre-weighed filters that were not run through Partisol instruments) were sent with each shipment. TSP filters are also analyzed by the laboratory for metals of relevance to the project, as described in the Plan.

2.1.2. Dustfall

Dustfall was collected in open vessels containing a purified liquid matrix (de-ionized water and isopropanol), supplied by an accredited analytical laboratory. Particles are deposited and retained in the liquid, which is then analyzed for total and fixed (non-combustible) dustfall by the supplying laboratory. While regulatory guidelines relate to total dustfall, the non-combustible fraction (fixed dustfall) is considered more representative of mine-related activity because it excludes organic components (e.g., pollen, plants, animal particles).

Dustfall jars were deployed according to laboratory specifications for sequential one-month periods at each sampling location, retrieved, re-sealed, and shipped back to the laboratory. Canisters were placed on a stand at 2-m height, with an open bucket-style holder fitted with a wind shield and wires around the rim to deter birds (see Figure 2). Calculated dustfall rates were normalized to 30 days (mg/cm^2/30 days). Travel blanks (canisters accompanying samples but not opened) were also sent with each shipment.

In 2025, dustfall monitoring was conducted over approximately 30-day periods for onsite year-round sampling stations DF-5, DF-6, DF-7, and DF-10. Results reported here represent the period of January 3, 2025 – January 7, 2026. Monitoring was conducted at location DF-4 until October 2025, when collection ceased according to the Air Quality Monitoring Plan to permit mine development (locations in Figure 1). This station was replaced with DF-10, where sampling commenced in January, 2025. No sample loss occurred.

As described in the Air Quality Monitoring Plan, summer-only transect sampling is planned for AWAR stations DF-1, DF-2, and DF-3, and Rankin Inlet Bypass Road transect DF-WT. For all four transects, dustfall was collected over two sequential 30-d (approx.) periods from July 5 – August 7, and August 7 – September 5, 2025.

Finally, background reference dustfall station DF-8 was sampled over two 30-d (approx.) periods beginning July 18, and August 31, 2025.

Figure 2: Dustfall sampling stand at the Meliadine Gold Mine.

2.1.3. NO_2 and SO_2

Concentrations of NO_2 and SO_2 by volume (ppb) were analyzed over one-month periods using a passive sampling device provided by Bureau Veritas Laboratories and deployed by Agnico Eagle technicians according to laboratory-identified procedures. Following each sampling period, the sampling device was retrieved and shipped to the commercial laboratory for analysis.

In 2025, the passive samplers for NO_2 and SO_2 were installed at three locations (DF-5, DF-7, DF-10; Figure 1) and monitoring was conducted over approximately 30-day periods from January 3, 2025 – January 7, 2026. Duplicates and travel blanks for both parameters were also collected monthly. Laboratory reporting includes blank subtraction.

No sample loss occurred in 2025.

2.2. Data Analysis

2.2.1. Suspended Particulates

2.2.1.1. Data Processing

Laboratory-reported results for mass of particulates were used to calculate associated concentrations of TSP, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) according to the Partisol operating manual, as follows.

TSP is calculated as:

$$TSP = M_{TSP}/V$$

Where: TSP = mass concentration of particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)

M_{TSP} = final mass of TSP filter – initial mass of filter (µg/filter)

V = volume of air drawn in during the sampling period (nominally 24 m^3)

Since the dichotomous unit splits the intake air stream to determine $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{coarse} ($PM_{10\text{-}2.5}$), the volume of air is different for each filter. Calculations are performed as follows.

$PM_{2.5}$ is calculated as:

$$PM_{2.5} = M_{2.5}/V_{2.5}$$

Where: $PM_{2.5}$ = mass concentration of particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)

$M_{2.5}$ = final mass of $PM_{2.5}$ filter – initial mass of filter (µg/filter)

$V_{2.5}$ = volume of air drawn through the $PM_{2.5}$ filter during the sampling period (nominally 21.7 m^3)

And,

PM_{coarse} is calculated as:

$$PM_{coarse} = M_{coarse}/V_{total} – PM_{2.5}(V_{coarse}/V_{total})$$

Where: PM_{coarse} = mass concentration of particulates ($\mu g/m^3$)

M_{coarse} = final mass of PM_{coarse} filter – initial mass of filter (µg/filter)

V_{total} = total volume of air drawn into unit during sampling (nominally 24m^3)

V_{coarse} = volume of air drawn through the PM_{coarse} filter (nominally 2.4 m^3)

Concentration of PM_{10} is then calculated as PM_{coarse} + $PM_{2.5}$.

For comparison to regulatory guidelines, concentrations of particulates need to be calculated using air volumes normalized to 25°C and 101.3kPA (standard temperature and pressure; STP). Standardized volumes were recorded by the Partisol unit for each 24-h sampling period and used in calculations. Review of Partisol data records is also conducted regularly to verify intake volumes, assess any instrumentation errors, and confirm sample validity (see Section 2.3.1).

2.2.1.2. Regulatory Guidelines and FEIS Predictions

Results of monitoring for suspended particulates are compared primarily to available Government of Nunavut (GN) Environmental Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality (GN, 2023), which are equivalent to the CCME's Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CCME, 2025; CAAQS). CAAQS represent voluntary objectives for an individual site and are typically used at a regional scale for airshed planning purposes. For parameters or averaging times without current GN guidelines, results are compared to the GNWT (2023) Ambient Air Quality Limits, which are equivalent to the GN (2011) guidelines and BC Air Quality Objective Guidelines (BC, 2021) used in previous Meliadine reporting through 2024. Regulatory guidelines for the measured parameters are provided in Table 3. For simplicity, calculated time-based averages have historically been compared directly to the relevant standard, even where less conservative statistical forms may apply (e.g. for $PM_{2.5}$, all measured 24-h averages are compared to the CAAQS value, even though that limit applies to the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily 24-hour average concentrations).

In addition to these regulatory guidelines, results are compared to 2014 FEIS (Vol. 5) predictions for maximum concentrations of suspended particulates, for reference. Maximum FEIS air quality predictions for the site study area (SSA) and local study area (LSA) where the stations DF-5/DF-10 and DF-7 are located, respectively, are shown in Table 3. Various differences between air quality modelling methods and field monitoring results influence this comparison. For example, the Partisol instruments are located using various industry-standard considerations such as dispersion modeling results and power availability and are not necessarily located at the predicted location of maximum ground-level concentrations. These are expected to occur in closer proximity to sources in most cases, and with daily variation according to actual site operations and meteorological conditions. In addition, monitoring results include background contributions, whereas model predictions do not. Finally, air quality modeling for total suspended particulates is based on well established, published emission factors for the specified sources under evaluation, and typically is for particle sizes < 44 µm. Larger particle sizes are assumed to be deposited very close to the source, without any significant period of suspension, and therefore limited impact on air quality. However, the upper particle size for TSP collected through Partisol TSP samplers is not specifically limited, and therefore it is possible that larger particles will be deposited on filters.

Table 3. Regulatory guidelines and 2014 FEIS predictions for outdoor ambient suspended particulates.

Parameter	Averaging Time	Regulatory Guideline		FEIS Prediction ($\mu g/m^3$)	
		Jurisdiction	Guideline Value ($\mu g/m^3$)	SSA (represented by DF-5)	LSA (represented by DF-7)
$PM_{2.5}$	24-h	GN/CAAQS	27*	55.2	19.6
	Annual (arithmetic)	GN/CAAQS	8.8^	-	-
PM_{10}	24-h	GNWT AAQL	50	104.0	58.2
Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	24-h	GNWT AAQL	120	213.7	122.3
	Annual (arithmetic)	GNWT AAQL	60	16.8	17.0

CAAQS: 2020 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CCME, 2025)
GN: Government of Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality (GN, 2023)
GNWT AAQL: Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Limits (GNWT, 2023)
FEIS: 2014 Final Environmental Impact Statement (Golder, 2014a) predictions for maximum suspended particulate matter concentrations within the Meliadine Site Study Area (SSA) and Local Study Area (LSA).
*The 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily 24-hour average concentrations.
^The 3-year average of the annual arithmetic average of the daily 24-hour average concentrations.

In recognition of Term and Condition 1b of the Project Certificate, concentrations of metals of relevance to the Project are also measured in TSP samples. Results for this size fraction are expected to over-estimate actual exposure via inhalation, but TSP filters are more likely to provide sufficient material for detection in laboratory analyses than smaller size fractions. Results are compared to the FEIS-selected health-based screening values for chronic inhalation (Golder, 2014b; Volume 10, Appendix 10-2), shown in Table 4, as well as FEIS-predicted maximum concentrations of contaminants for locations Camp (as represented by DF-5) and Receptor 1 (as represented by DF-7) (Golder, 2014b; Volume 10). These screening guidelines and predictions provide context for interpreting the results of trace metals analysis in TSP samples. Historically, metals included in this analysis have included cadmium and iron because they were the only metals screened in as contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) for analysis of chronic inhalation risk in the FEIS (Golder, 2014b, Vol. 10). As described in the 2025 Air Quality Monitoring Plan, cadmium only is evaluated beginning in 2025, after further review of the FEIS documents indicated iron was not required to be carried forward for quantitative risk evaluation (see the Plan for further details).

For cadmium, no exceedance of the 24-h health-based screening value (0.025 µg/m^3) was predicted in the 2014 FEIS. The maximum modeled concentration (0.00106 µg/m^3) for one of six mining scenarios evaluated was predicted to marginally exceed the annual health-based screening value (0.001 µg/m^3) for the Camp location (DF-5) only (ultimately, risk-based exposure estimates met acceptability criteria). While cadmium has been measured in TSP samples in recognition of T&C 1b, comparisons are only made with the 24-h screening value, because laboratory detection limits exceed the annual screening value.

Table 4. FEIS-selected health-based screening values for chronic inhalation (24-h), and FEIS-predicted maximum concentrations of cadmium for monitoring locations Receptor 1 and Camp (Golder, 2014b).

Contaminant	FEIS Values (24-h)		
	Selected Health-Based Screening Value (µg/m^3)	Prediction – Camp (DF-5) (µg/m^3)	Prediction – Receptor 1 (near DF-7) (µg/m^3)
Cadmium	0.025*	0.0180	0.0030
*The 24-h screening value was not predicted to be exceeded. See discussion in text.			

2.2.2. Dustfall

No standards for dustfall are available for Nunavut. Results of the dustfall analysis are therefore compared to Alberta's Ambient Air Quality Guideline for recreational areas for total dustfall of 0.53 mg/cm^2/30d (AB-Rec) and commercial/industrial guideline of 1.58 mg/cm^2/30d (AB-Ind), to provide context (Table 5). The GNWT (2023) guideline of 0.87 mg/cm^2/30d is also considered here. These guidelines are based on aesthetic or nuisance concerns and are to be used for airshed planning and management, as a general performance indicator, and to assess local concerns.

Dustfall rates are additionally analyzed for indications of spatial trends to look at differences between transect locations, upwind and downwind locations, and distance from the road. A temporal analysis also checks for consistently increasing trends in the measured dustfall rates year-over-year.

Based on measurements for other mines in Nunavut (Meadowbank Complex), it is anticipated that guidelines for recreational areas may regularly be exceeded in close proximity to the AWAR or mine site, and that guidelines for industrial areas may occasionally be exceeded. However, exceedance of these guidelines does not necessarily indicate that impacts to ecological endpoints (e.g. vegetation or wildlife) are occurring. Impacts of dust deposition (including potential contaminants in dustfall) on the aquatic and terrestrial environments are assessed through the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) (water and sediment quality monitoring) and Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Program (TEMMP) (soil and vegetation sampling).

Table 5. Regulatory guidelines for dustfall (nuisance or aesthetic concerns).

Parameter	Jurisdiction	Regulatory Guideline	
Dustfall	AB	Recreational/Residential areas (AB-Rec)	0.53 mg/cm^2/30d
		Commercial/Industrial areas (AB-Ind)	1.58 mg/cm^2/30d
	GNWT	Industrial/Other	0.87 mg/cm^2/30d
AB: Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines (AB, 2019) GNWT: Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Guideline (GNWT, 2023)			

2.2.3. NO_2 and SO_2

Monthly NO_2 and SO_2 sampling results are averaged across the calendar year and compared with the GN Environmental Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality (GN, 2023), equivalent to the CAAQS (CCME, 2025; Table 6).

A comparison to FEIS maximum model predictions plus FEIS-assumed background concentrations for NO_2 and SO_2 is also included (Table 6), along with a review of historical data for spatial and temporal trends. Similar caveats apply in these comparisons as noted for particulate matter in Section 2.2.1.2.

Table 6. Regulatory guidelines and 2014 FEIS predictions for annual average concentrations of NO_2 and SO_2.

Compound	Regulatory Guideline		FEIS Prediction (Max.) (+ Background; Annual Average)	
	Jurisdiction	Guideline Value (Annual Average)	SSA (DF-5, DF-10)	LSA (DF-7)
NO_2	GN/CAAQS	12.0 ppb*	23.3 + 0.05 ppb	12.1 +0.05 ppb
SO_2	GN/CAAQS	4.0 ppb*	0.1 +0.2 ppb	0.0 + 0.2 ppb
GN: Government of Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality (GN, 2023) CAAQS: 2025 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CCME, 2025) FEIS: 2014 Final Environmental Impact Statement (Golder, 2014a) predictions for maximum annual average NO_2 and SO_2 within the Meliadine Site Study Area (SSA) and Local Study Area (LSA). *The average over a single calendar year of all 1-hour average concentrations.				

2.3. QA/QC

According to the Plan, QA/QC procedures for the monitoring program included the following:

2.3.1. Suspended Particulates

- Travel blanks (laboratory prepared cartridges that travel with the samples but are not exposed to the atmosphere) were collected monthly for the two sampling locations (DF-5 and DF-7), and sent

with every shipment. Of the 24 trip blanks, most results ranged from below detection limits (<3 µg/filter) to 31 µg/filter, which is a historically typical range. One set of samples (November) were higher than previously observed, at 208 and 269 ug/filter. These results remain within the range observed in exposed filters (generally from <3 to 4000 µg/filter). Since particulate sample results in November 2025 met expectations without apparent influence, no data correction was applied. Methods to ensure travel-related sample contamination is minimized were reviewed.

- An accredited laboratory was used for pre-sample preparation and determining sample weights;
- Samples and data were collected by appropriately trained personnel; and
- Qualified personnel interpreted the flow data and confirmed ambient particulate concentrations based on laboratory results.
- Data loss:

As part of QA procedures and data processing, Partisol operational data files ("filter reports") are reviewed for each instrument regularly to ensure sampling occurred without error, and to record final intake volumes for each sample. Sample volumes and durations within approximately 10% of targets are considered valid for reporting purposes. Where reduced volume sampling occurs (e.g. due to power outage or instrument failure), results are excluded from the final dataset.

Dates for which data loss occurred for various reasons are shown in Table 7. As described in the Air Quality Monitoring Plan some data loss is anticipated, particularly during the winter months, due to the extreme weather conditions at the Meliadine Mine. Agnico Eagle has been working continuously to reduce Partisol operational downtime through regular instrument inspections, preventive maintenance, spare parts stockpiling, and technician training, along with scheduled onsite maintenance and calibration visits performed by the supplier annually.

Overall, data loss in 2025 was moderate compared to historical records (rates of 8 – 38%; Table 7), but for three of the four units it occurred largely as a result of power outages. Equipment checks were performed during nearly every sample run, and minor issues were fixed in-situ. Shuttle errors were historically the most common cause of sample loss, but none occurred in 2025 as a result of these efforts. In two cases, data loss lasted for more than one sampling event. For the DF-5 location, an extended power outage to the Partisol station occurred from May 7 to July 7, and for the TSP unit at DF-7, intermittent equipment failures related to the instrument's air pump or flow controller also occurred, ultimately leading to extended downtime beginning October 4. In total, 265 of 366 scheduled samples for suspended particulates were collected.

Table 7. Summary of Partisol data loss. Check mark indicates sample was collected over 24 h from midnight to midnight, without issue.

Sample Date	TSP		$PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$	
	DF-5	DF-7	DF-5	DF-7
2025-01-01	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-01-07	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-01-13	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-01-19	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓

Sample Date	TSP		$PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$	
	DF-5	DF-7	DF-5	DF-7
2025-01-25	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-01-31	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-02-06	✓[3]	✓	✓	✓
2025-02-12	✓[3]	✓	✓	✓
2025-02-18	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-02-24	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-03-02	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]
2025-03-08	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-03-14	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-03-20	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-03-26	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-04-01	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-04-07	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-04-13	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-04-19	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-04-25	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-05-01	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓	✓
2025-05-07	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓	✓
2025-05-13	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]
2025-05-19	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-05-25	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-05-31	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-06-06	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-06-12	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-06-18	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-06-24	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-06-30	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-07-06	Equipment failure[1]	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓
2025-07-12	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-07-18	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-07-24	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-07-30	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-08-05	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]
2025-08-11	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-08-17	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-08-23	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-08-29	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-09-04	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-09-10	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-09-16	✓	✓	✓	Equipment failure[1]

Sample Date	TSP		$PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$	
	DF-5	DF-7	DF-5	DF-7
2025-09-22	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-09-28	✓	✓	✓	✓
2025-10-04	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-10-10	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-10-16	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]	Equipment failure[1]
2025-10-22	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-10-28	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-11-03	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓[3]
2025-11-09	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-11-15	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-11-21	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-11-27	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-12-03	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-12-09	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-12-15	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-12-21	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓
2025-12-27	✓	Equipment failure[1]	✓	✓

[1]Equipment failure (e.g. power outage, filter exchange error, broken parts, torn filter).

[2]Set-up or logistical error (e.g. sequence not properly initiated, sample lost in transit) – none in 2025

[3]Sampling initiated at a time other than 00:00, typically when runs were manually started following a power outage or filter exchange error.

2.3.2. Dustfall

- A travel blank (laboratory prepared samples that travel with the samples but are not exposed to the atmosphere) was sent with all shipments in 2025 (12 in total).
    - Total dustfall results for trip blanks were most commonly between non-detect (0.002 mg/cm^2/30d) and 0.2 mg/cm^2/30d, with two samples exceeding this range (0.298 and 0.392 mg/cm^2/30d).
    - These results are similar to those observed since 2022 and indicate that dustfall measurements may regularly be elevated by up to 0.2 – 0.4 mg/cm^2/30d due to sample preparation or travel-related contamination.
    - Results for fixed dustfall were more consistent, with six of twelve values below the laboratory detection limit. Occasionally, peaks in total dustfall without corresponding peaks in fixed dustfall are observed in these trip blanks, similar to regular samples.
    - Travel blank results are considered in data interpretation, with discussion if applicable, but no data corrections are applied.
- An accredited laboratory was used for sample preparation and analysis; and

- Samples were collected by appropriately trained personnel.
- No data loss occurred (e.g. lost or broken dustfall jars) in 2025

2.3.3. Passive NO_2 -SO_2

- Throughout the year, field duplicates were collected for SO_2 and NO_2 at DF-5 and DF-7 (results presented in Section 3.3);
- Travel blanks were also collected monthly for both parameters, and according to standard laboratory procedures, those results are subtracted from test canister results prior to reporting by the analytical laboratory.
    - Results for SO_2 travel blanks in 2025 ranged from below detection (0.1 ppb) to 0.2 ppb.
    - Results for NO_2 travel blanks in 2025 ranged from below detection (0.1 ppb) to 0.7 ppb.
- An accredited laboratory was used for pre-sample preparation and sample analysis;
- Samples were collected by appropriately trained personnel; and
- Qualified personnel interpreted ambient NO_2-SO_2 concentrations based on laboratory results.
- No data loss (e.g. lost or broken samplers) occurred for NO_2/SO_2 in 2025

SECTION 3 • MONITORING RESULTS

3.1. Suspended Particulates

3.1.1. Annual Average TSP and $PM_{2.5}$

Annual average concentrations of TSP calculated for January 1 – December 27, 2025 are provided in Table 8, along with historical results. In all cases, measured concentrations for the annual average have met the relevant regulatory guideline and FEIS predictions for maximum ground level concentrations.

Annual average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ calculated for January 1 – December 27, 2025 are also provided in Table 8. This size fraction has been measured since 2019, but 2023 was the first year of data comparison to an annual average guideline (GN/CAAQS). For both sites, measured concentrations for the annual average have met the regulatory guideline.

Table 8. Annual arithmetic mean concentrations of TSP and $PM_{2.5}$ for Meliadine monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7, calculated as the mean of the 24-h average measured values.

Size Fraction:	**TSP (µg/m³)**		**$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m³)**	
Monitoring Station:	*DF-5*	*DF-7*	*DF-5*	*DF-7*
2014 FEIS Prediction:	*16.8*	*17.0*	-	-
Regulatory Guideline:	*60 (GNWT AAQL)*		*8.8 (CAAQS/GN)*	
2021	6.0	10.0	-	-
2022	16.5	4.3	-	-
2023	9.5	13.4	2.1	2.1
2024	13.4	16.8	3.2	3.5
2025	13.4	10.1	3.8	3.4

CAAQS: 2020 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CCME, 2025)

GN: Government of Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality (GN, 2023)

GNWT AAQL: Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Limits (GNWT, 2023)

FEIS: 2014 Final Environmental Impact Statement (Golder, 2014a) predictions for maximum concentrations of suspended particulate matter.

3.1.2. 24-h TSP, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$

Available suspended particulate results for the 24-h averaging time in 2025 are shown in Figures 3, 4, and 5. For all three size fractions (TSP, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}), all results met the relevant regulatory guideline (GN/CAAQS, GNWT AAQL), and FEIS maximum model predictions.

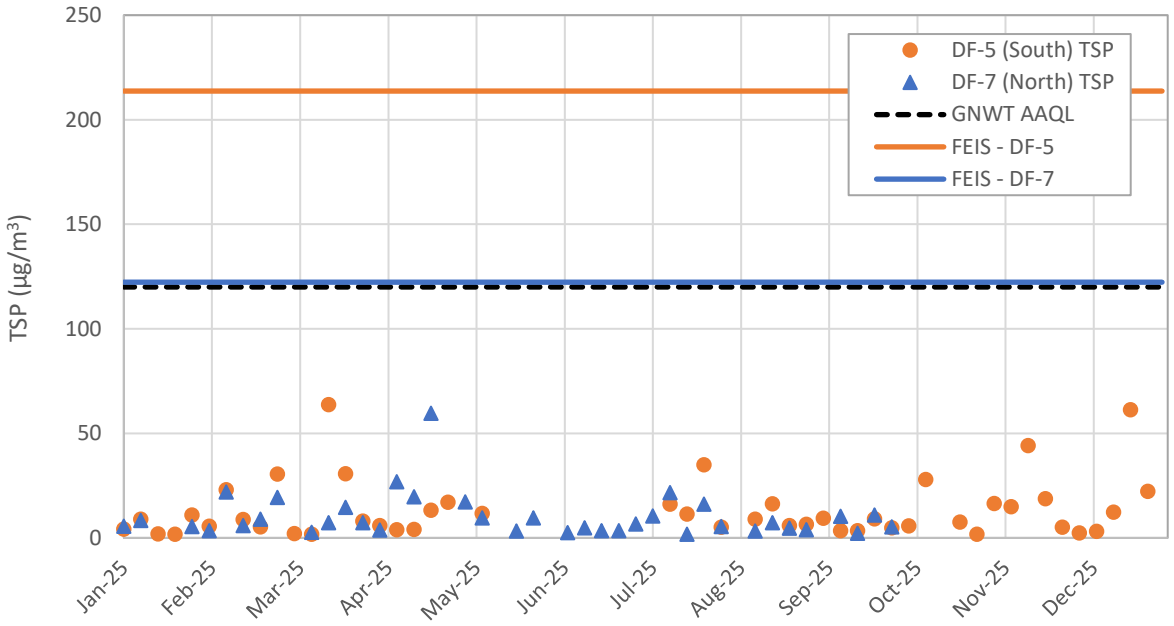

Figure 3. 24-h measured concentrations of total suspended particulates (TSP) at monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site, the Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Limit (GNWT AAQL) and the 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

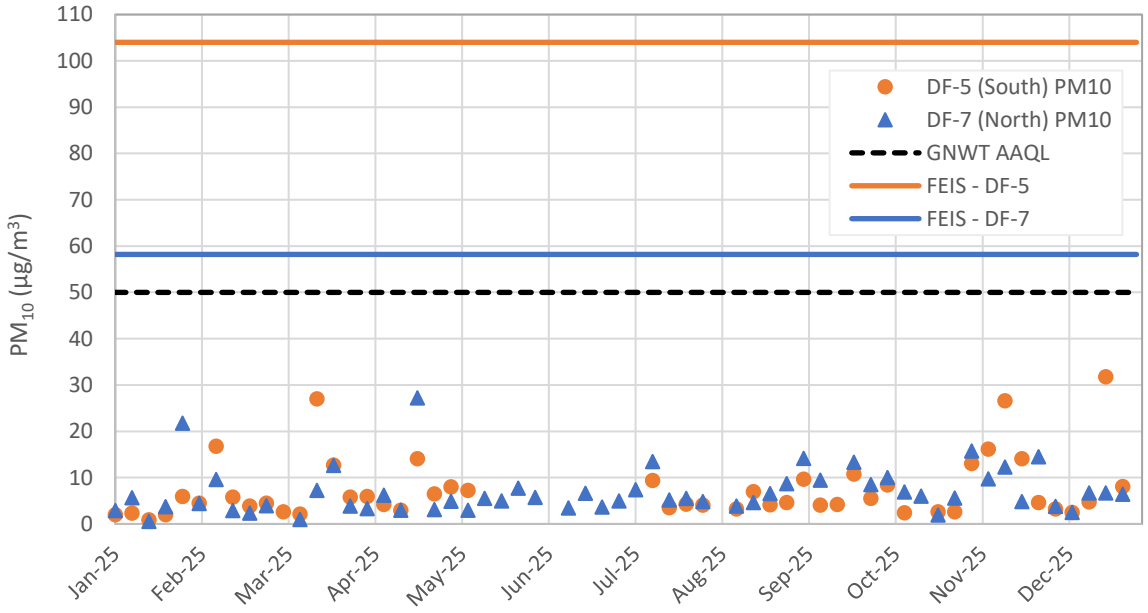

Figure 4. 24-h measured concentrations of PM10 at monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site, the Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Limit (GNWT AAQL) and the 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

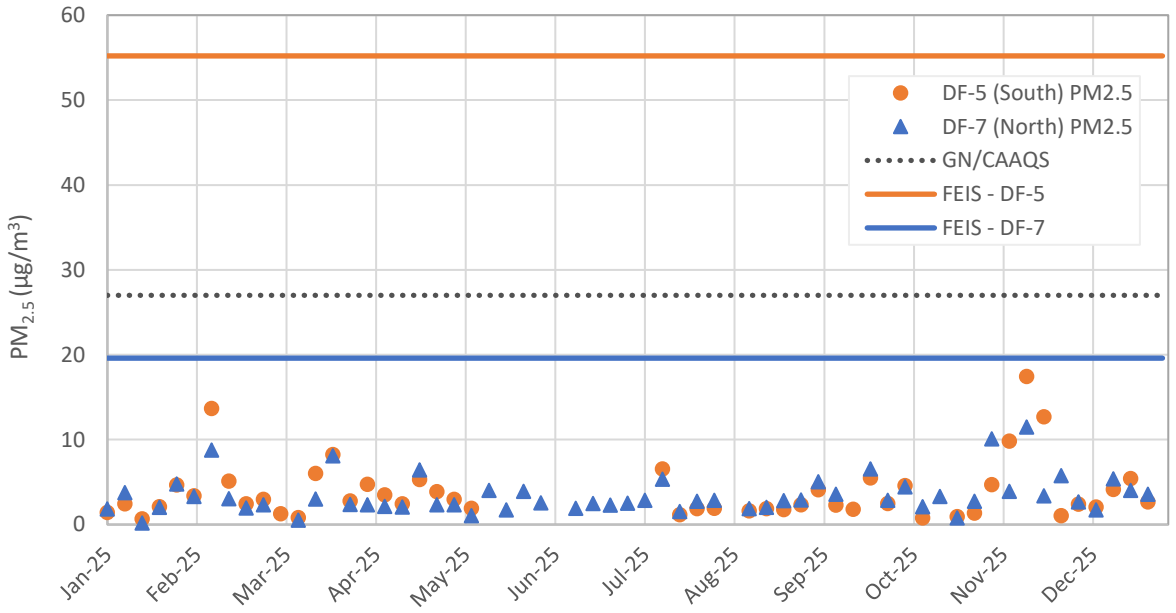

Figure 5. 24-h measured concentrations of PM2.5 at monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site, the Government of Nunavut (GN, 2023) guideline/Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS), and 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

Monitoring for suspended particulates first began in December 2018 and all historical data is provided in Figures 6, 7, and 8. Partisol instruments were inactive from early 2019 to October 2020, when they were sent for maintenance. To date, five individual TSP samples (from both locations, various dates) and one set of $PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$ samples (both locations, August 10, 2024) have exceeded regulatory guidelines and/or FEIS predictions for the 24-h averaging time. Overall, no trends towards increasing air quality concerns above guidelines or impact predictions are evident.

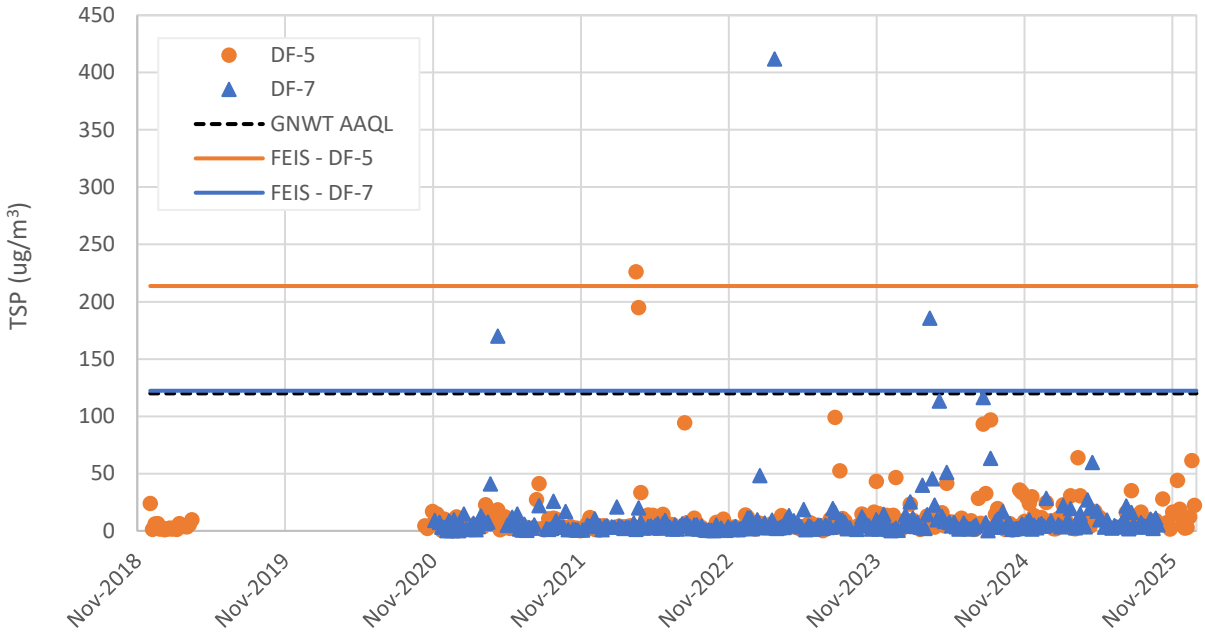

Figure 6. Historical 24-h measured concentrations of total suspended particulates (TSP) at monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site, the Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Limit (GNWT AAQL) and the 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

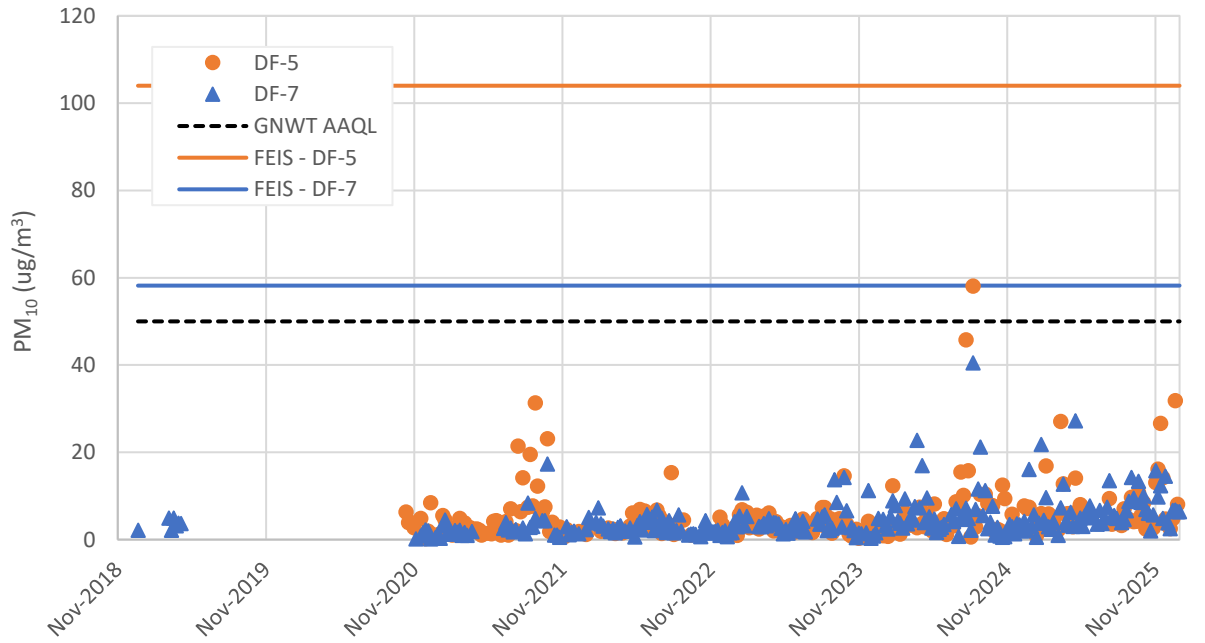

Figure 7. Historical 24-h measured concentrations of PM10 at monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site, the Government of the Northwest Territories Ambient Air Quality Limit (GNWT AAQL) and the 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

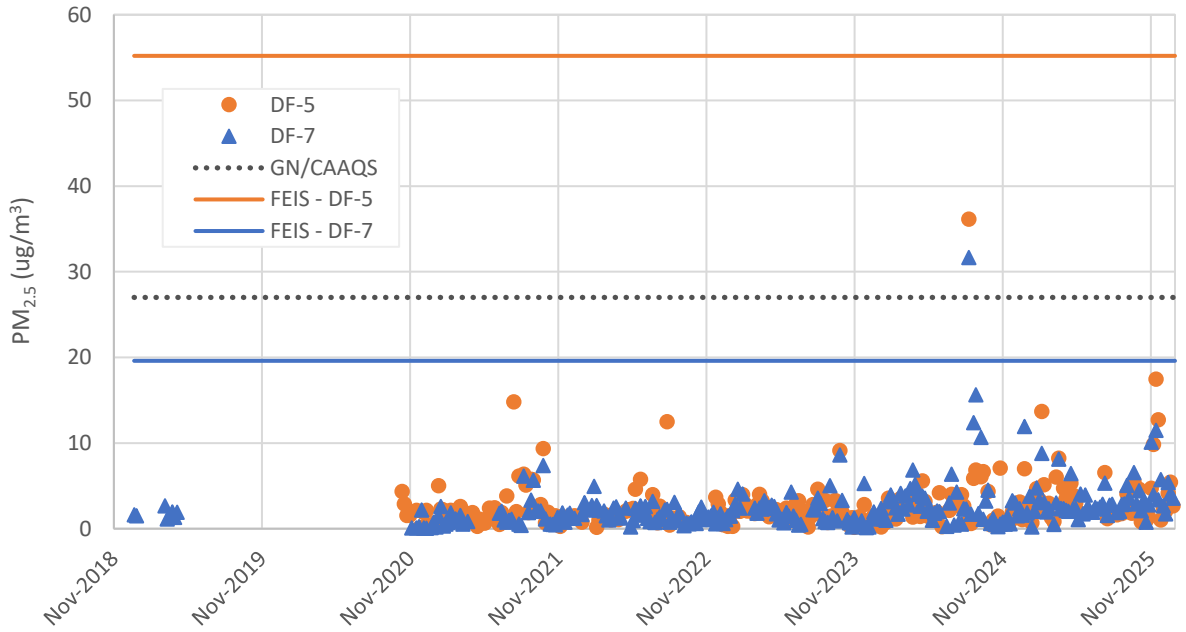

Figure 8. Historical 24-h measured concentrations of PM2.5 at monitoring stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site , the Government of Nunavut (GN, 2023) guideline/Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS), and 2014 FEIS maximum model predictions.

3.1.3. Metals in TSP

Concentrations of cadmium measured in TSP samples are shown in Figure 9 along with the 2014 FEIS-selected health-based screening value and FEIS maximum model predictions (Section 2.2.1).

Where laboratory-reported results (µg/filter) were less than the reportable detection limit, ½ the limit was used in volumetric calculations, which were performed using Partisol-recorded STP-corrected intake volumes (m^3). For station DF-7, the FEIS maximum model prediction for cadmium (0.003 µg/m^3) is less than the nominal volumetric concentration calculated using ½ the laboratory detection limit (0.004 µg/m^3). As a result, the prediction is not plotted on Figure 9, and a comparison to this value will be discussed for samples where detections occur.

For all analyses, laboratory-reported results for cadmium were less than the reportable detection limit in 2025.

Data loss for metals occurred at the same rate as for TSP, discussed in Section 2.3.1.

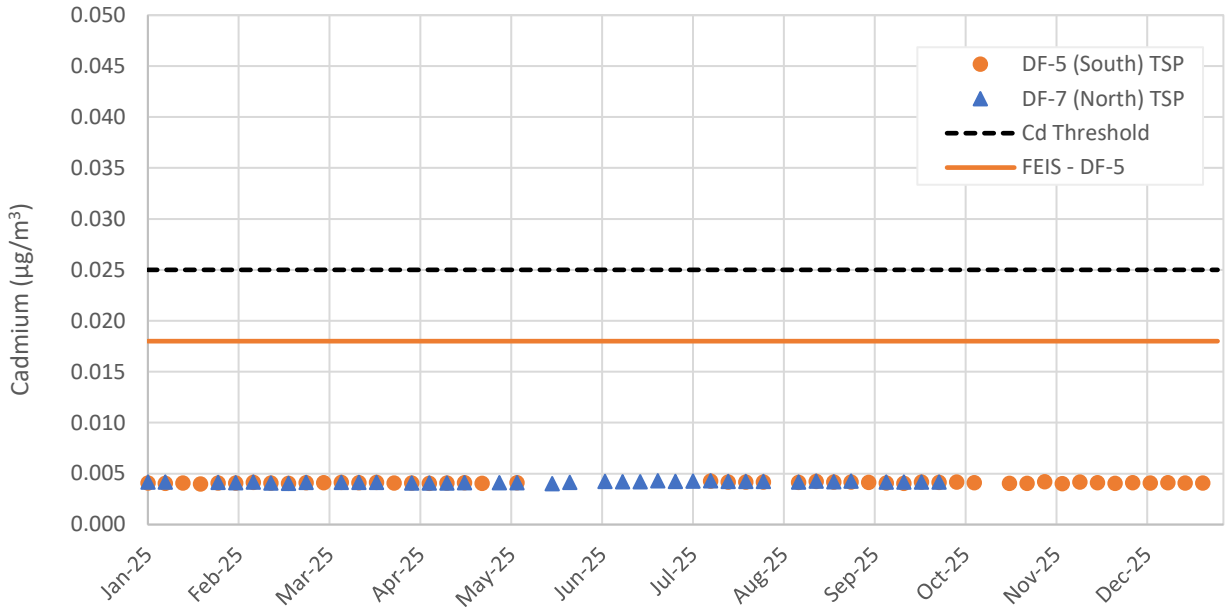

Figure 9. Measured concentrations of cadmium in 24-h TSP samples collected from stations DF-5 and DF-7 at the Meliadine site (points), the 2014 FEIS-selected health-based screening value (Cd Threshold), and the FEIS maximum model-predicted value for DF-5 (see discussion in text for DF-7).

3.2. Dustfall

3.2.1. Onsite Sampling Locations

Results for the 2025 dustfall sampling program (30 day-normalized rates of dustfall) for monitoring stations DF-4, DF-5, DF-6, DF-7, and DF-10 are provided in Figures 10 – 14. Values below the detection limit (0.001 mg/cm^2/30 d) are plotted as ½ the limit. Samples are plotted by the collection start date. To provide context, the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines for recreational/residential areas (AB-Rec) and industrial/commercial areas (AB-Ind) for total dustfall are indicated, along with the GNWT (2023) guideline. These guidelines are based on aesthetic or nuisance concerns, not ecological or human health impacts, and is to be used for general planning and management, as a performance indicator, and to assess local concerns. As discussed in Section 2.2.2, it is anticipated that AB-Rec may regularly be exceeded in close proximity to mine infrastructure, and that AB-Ind may occasionally be exceeded.

For stations DF-4, DF-5, DF-6 and DF-10 (generally downwind or cross-wind to site infrastructure), each station had between one and four AB-Rec exceedances, and between one and three AB-Ind exceedances. The highest dustfall results in 2025 tended to occur in January, February, and December sampling events, potentially due to dry and windy wintertime conditions, and reduced feasibility of using watering to control dust emissions during construction activities.

For the DF-7 location (upwind of mine infrastructure), all results met the AB-Rec guideline.

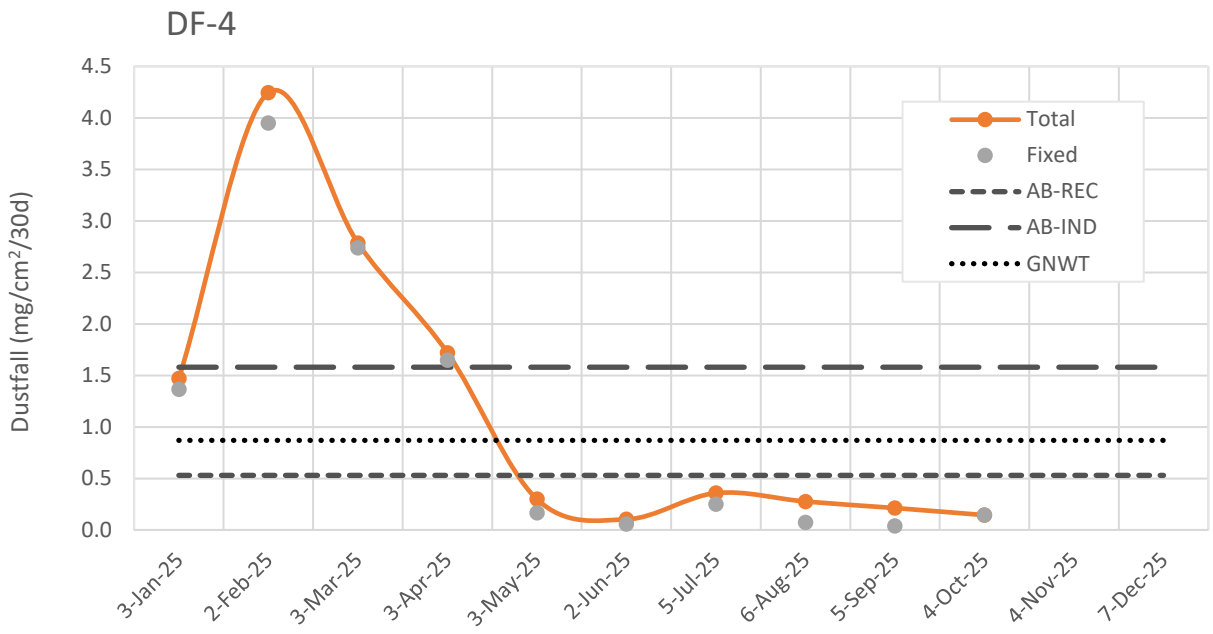

Figure 10. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall at sampling location DF-4 at the Meliadine site. Symbols represent start date of sample collection. Dashed lines indicate regulatory guidelines. Collection ceased after October due to mine development in this area.

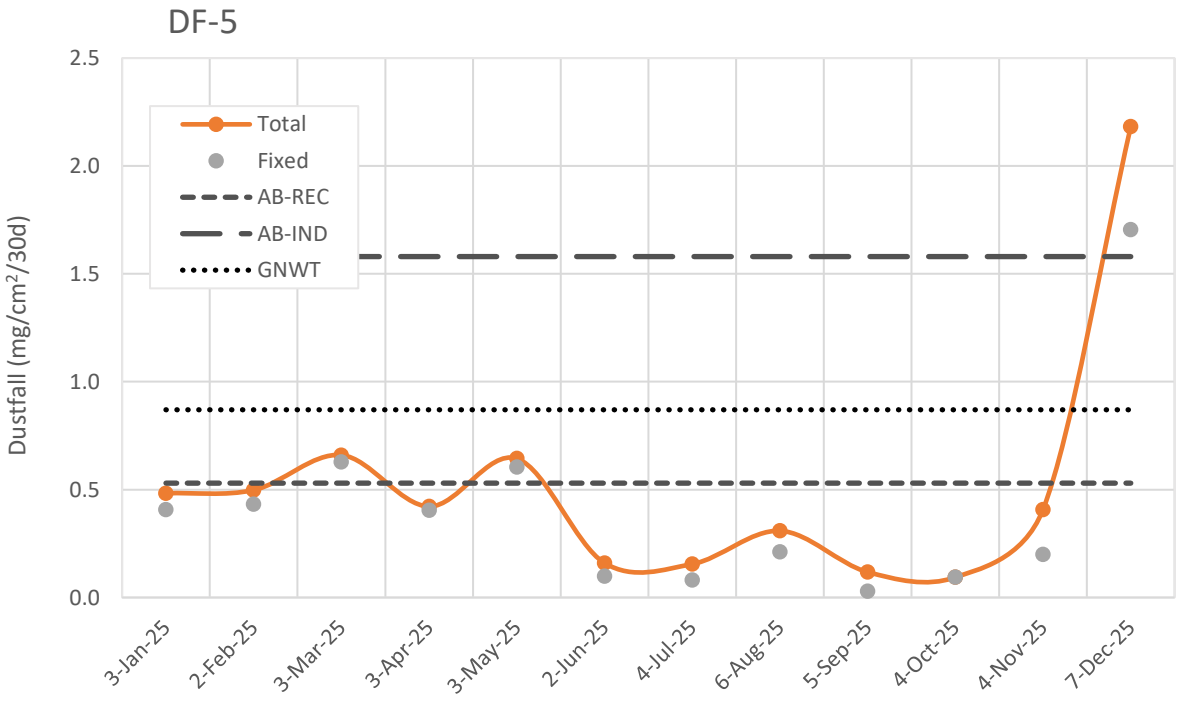

Figure 11. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall at sampling location DF-5 at the Meliadine site. Symbols represent start date of sample collection. Dashed lines indicate regulatory guidelines.

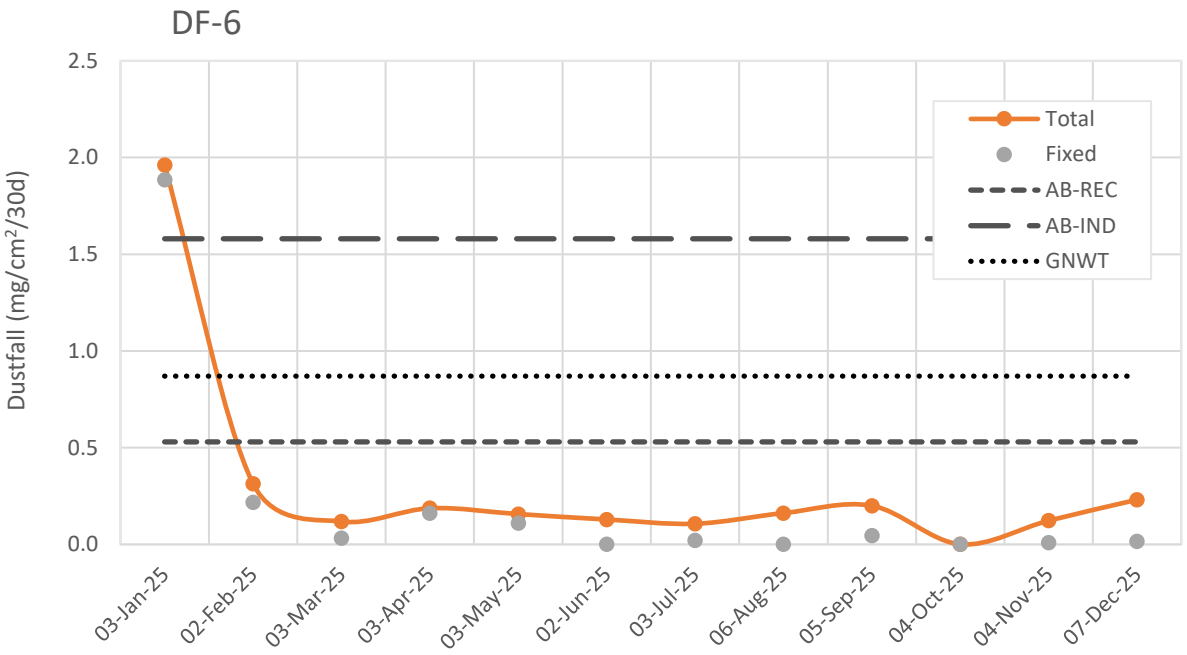

Figure 12. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall at sampling location DF-6 at the Meliadine site. Symbols represent start date of sample collection. Dashed lines indicate regulatory guidelines.

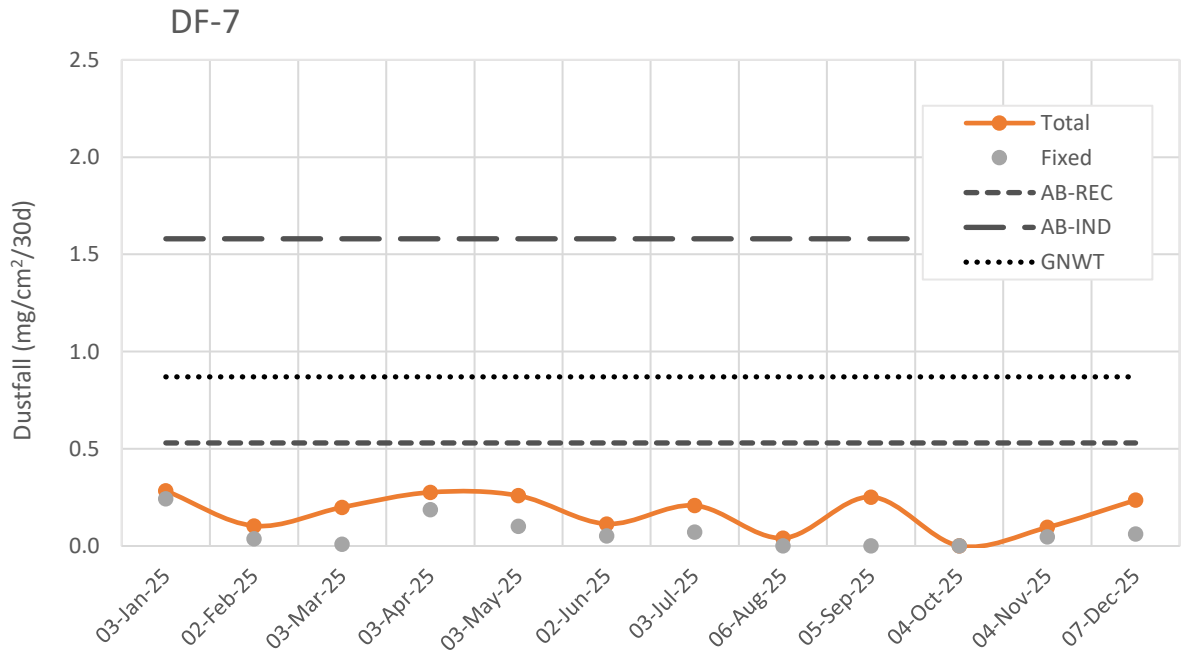

Figure 13. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall at sampling location DF-7 at the Meliadine site. Symbols represent start date of sample collection. Dashed lines indicate regulatory guidelines.

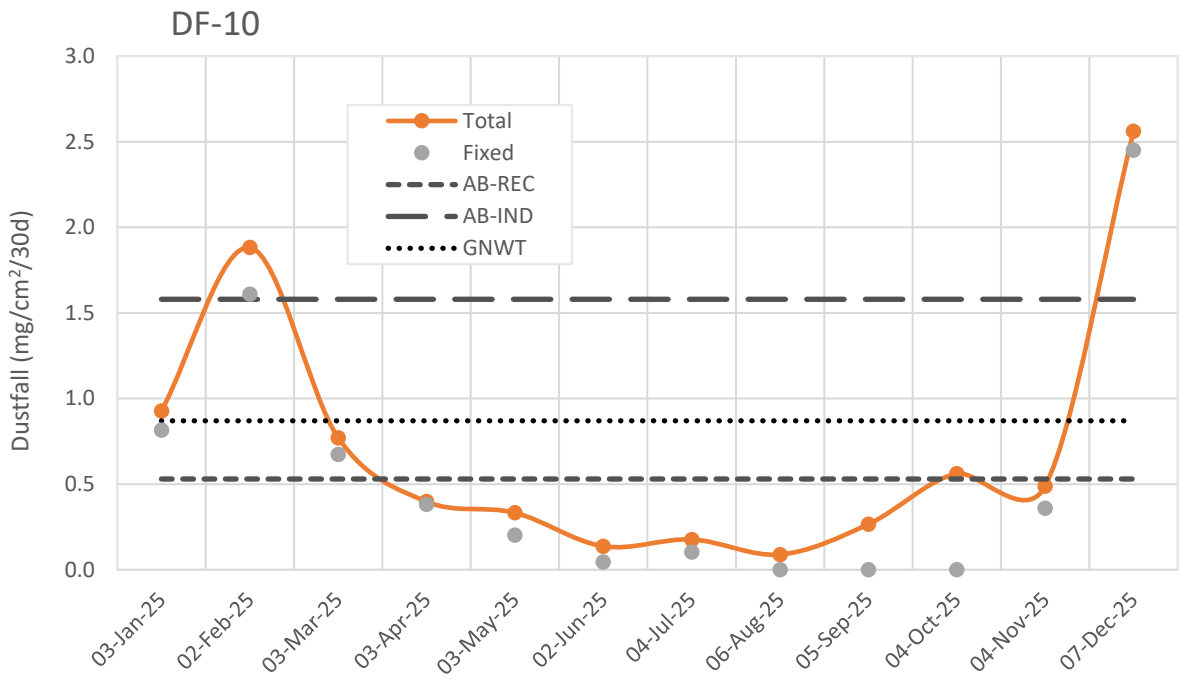

Figure 14. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall at sampling location DF-10 at the Meliadine site. Symbols represent start date of sample collection. Dashed lines indicate regulatory guidelines.

Historical results for total dustfall since 2012 along with the maximum measured background concentration (DF-8, assessed summer-only, 2019 – 2025) are provided in Figure 15 for assessment of trends over time. Background concentrations at DF-8 measured since 2019 have ranged from 0.04 to 0.36 mg/cm^2/30d, with an average of 0.12 mg/cm^2/30d (n = 14).

Generally, an increase in measured dustfall rates for onsite stations occurred after mid-2017 when the construction period began, and site activity increased. An increase in the frequency of isolated peaks also occurred beginning in 2024, corresponding with the initiation of new pit development activities.

Overall, results still infrequently exceed even recreational area guidelines (historically, <17% of total dustfall samples each year). Other than station DF-4 in 2025, exceedances of the industrial area guideline also continue to be restricted to individual samples at a variety of stations, rather than a clear trend in one area. Best management practices in place for dust mitigation therefore continue to be implemented effectively to control nuisance-level emissions, especially during the warmer months when watering is more feasible.

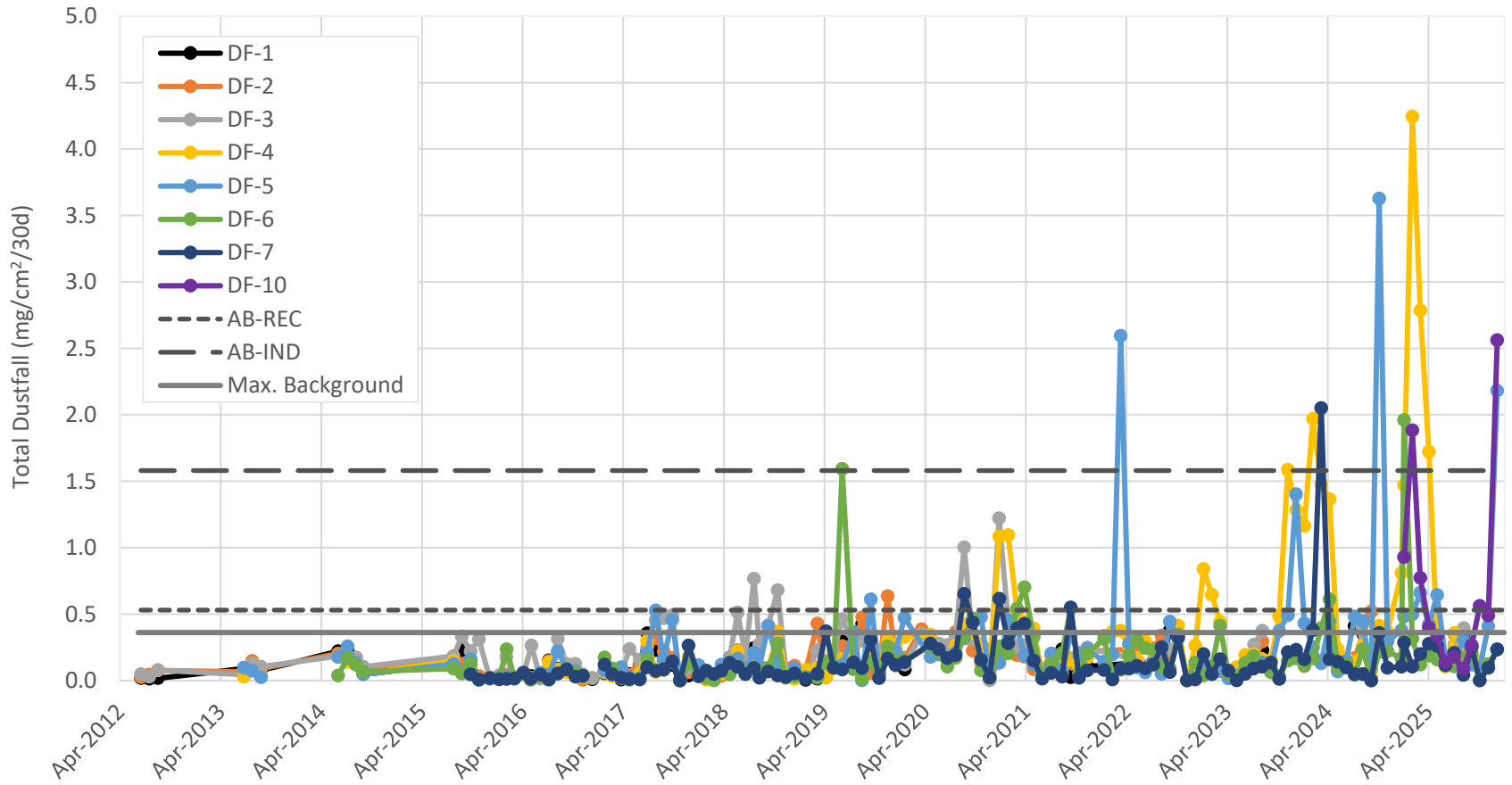

Figure 15. Historical 30-day-normalized rates of total dustfall for year-round sampling stations at the Meliadine site. Symbols represent start date of sample collection. Dashed lines indicate the regulatory guidelines. Max. background is from samples at DF-8 since 2019. Pre-construction occurred from 2012 – 2016, construction occurred from 2017 – 2018, and operations have occurred since 2019. Year-round sampling at DF-1, DF-2, and DF-3 ceased at the end of 2021 in favour of summer-only transects.

3.2.2. AWAR & Rankin Inlet Bypass Road Dustfall Transects

Dustfall data collected at AWAR transects DF-1, DF-2, DF-3, and Bypass Road transect DF-WT in 2025 are provided in Figures 16 – 19. For all transects, rates of dustfall declined below the AB-Rec guideline within or very close to 100 m of the road.

Historical annual average total dustfall data for all AWAR transects (DF-1, DF-2, and DF-3) combined are shown in Figure 20. For each year, data are averaged across samplings transects and monitoring events (two to three sequential 30-d periods). In 2025, average rates of dustfall along the AWAR for the summer season remained very close to guidelines for recreational areas, for all sampling distances (as near as 25 m from the road).

Total dust suppressant applications in 2025 were similar to previous years (see Section 7.1.1). Traffic rates along the AWAR in 2025 were similar to those recorded in 2024 [1].

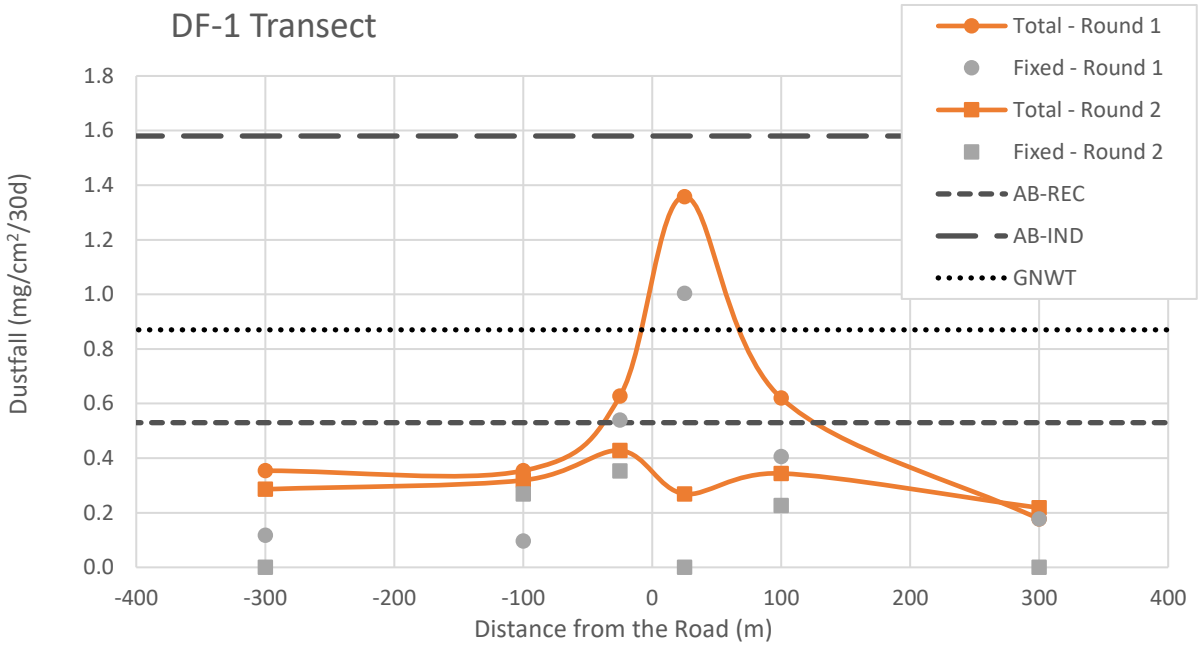

Figure 16. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall for transect DF-1 along the Meliadine AWAR in 2025. Negative values represent the west (upwind) side of the road. Dashed lines indicate various regulatory guidelines (see text).

[1] A review of traffic rates will be provided in Meliadine's 2025 Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan Report, an appendix of the 2025 Annual Report to the NIRB.

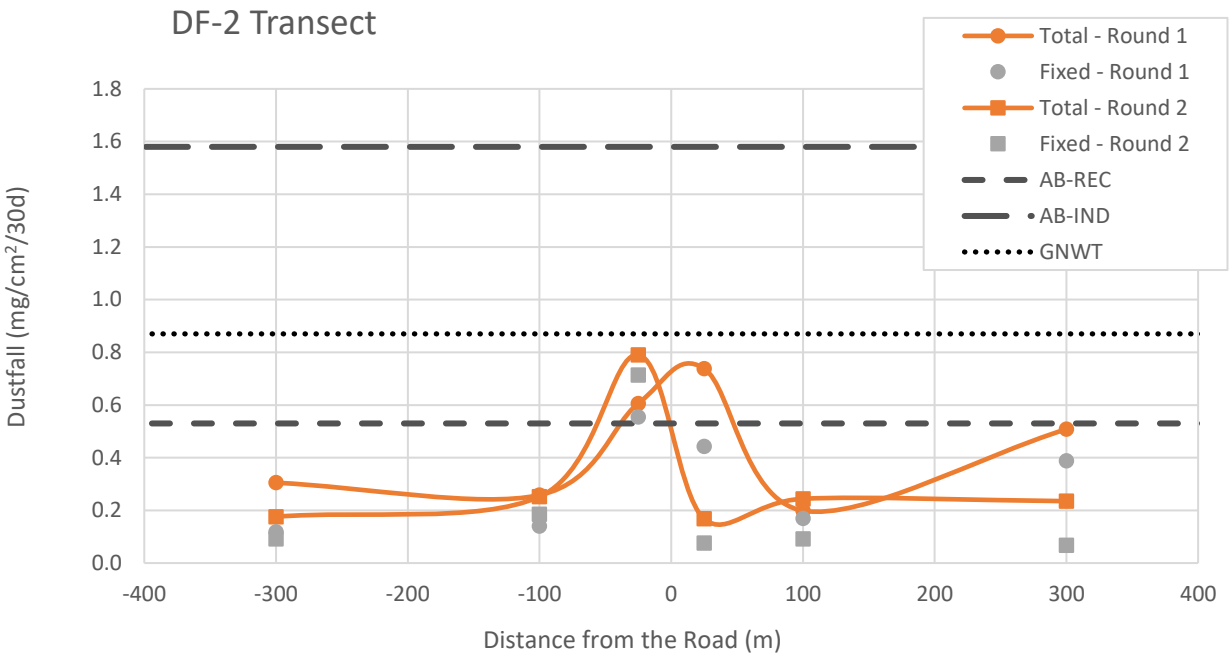

Figure 17. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall for transect DF-2 along the Meliadine AWAR in 2025. Negative values represent the west (upwind) side of the road. Dashed lines indicate various regulatory guidelines (see text).

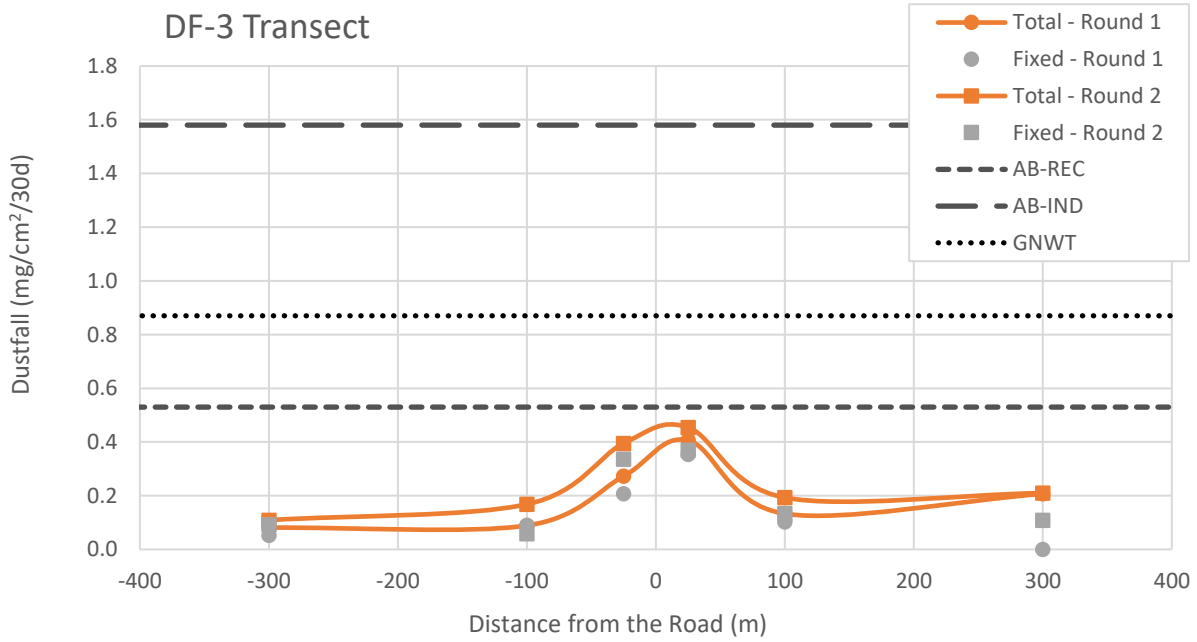

Figure 18. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall for transect DF-3 along the Meliadine AWAR in 2025. Negative values represent the west (upwind) side of the road. Dashed lines indicate various regulatory guidelines (see text).

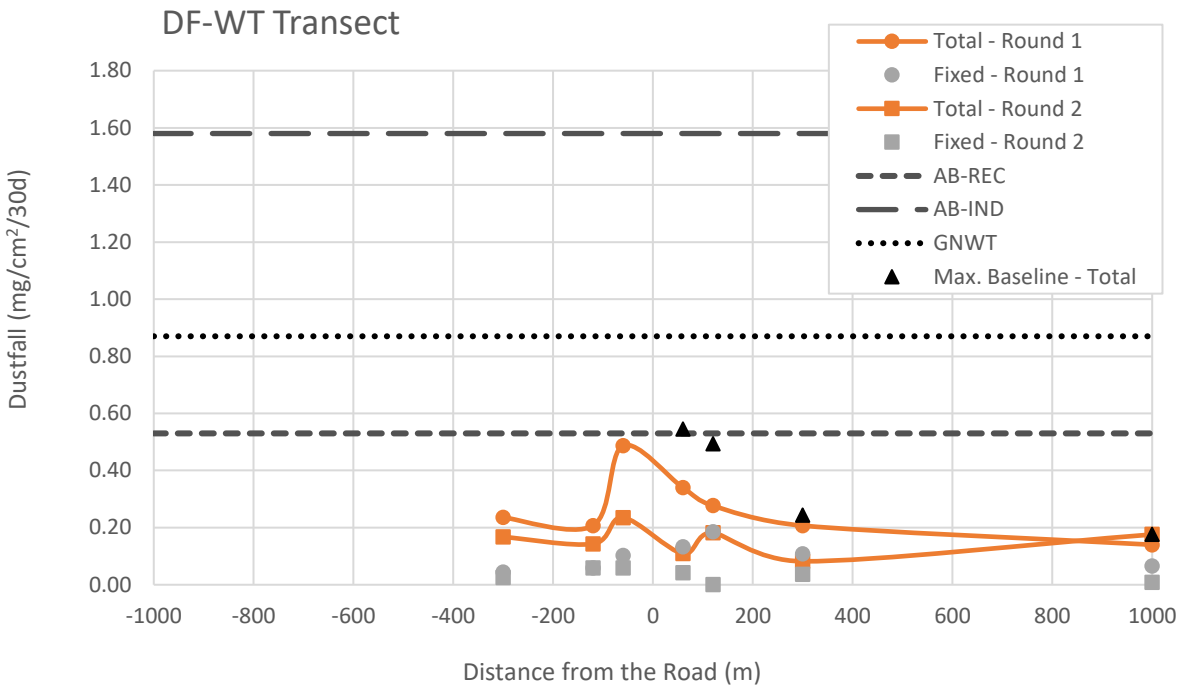

Figure 19. 30-day-normalized rates of total and fixed dustfall for transect DF-WT along the Rankin Inlet By-pass Road in 2025. Negative values represent the west (upwind) side of the road. Dashed lines indicate various regulatory guidelines. Background values are maximum recorded total dustfall rates observed in July and August, 2017 and 2018, pre-construction.

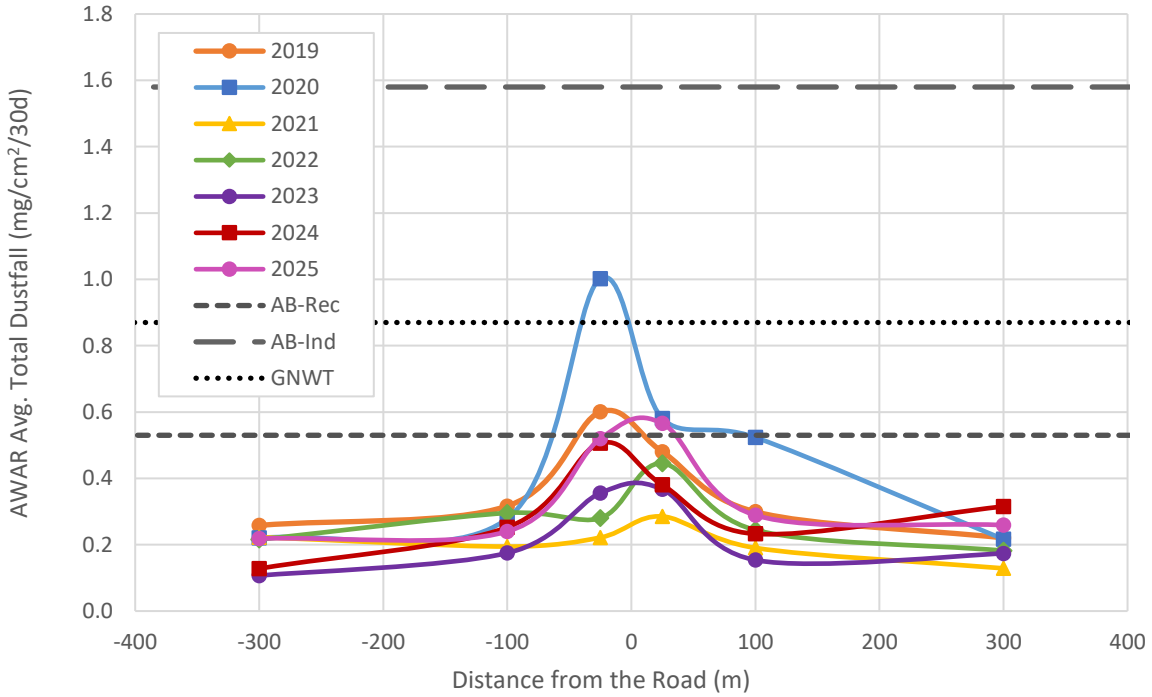

Figure 20. Average 30-day-normalized rates of total dustfall for summertime sampling transects DF-1, DF-2, and DF-3 along the Meliadine AWAR in 2025. Negative values represent the west (upwind) side of the road. Dashed lines indicate various regulatory guidelines (see text).

3.3. NO_2 and SO_2

3.3.1. NO_2

Monthly-average NO_2 trends in 2025 are presented in Figure 21, and historical results (collected since 2017) are presented in Figure 22. Samples are plotted by the collection start date, and values below the laboratory detection limit are plotted as ½ the limit. In 2025, monthly average concentrations of NO_2 varied between non-detect (<0.1) and 3.7 ppb, which is similar to the range observed historically. No clear trends between sampling stations or over time are evident in either dataset. No guidelines or FEIS predictions apply to monthly averages.

Annual arithmetic mean concentrations since sampling began (2017 – 2025) were calculated for each station from monthly average values, using ½ the laboratory's reportable detection limit where reported concentrations were less than this value (Table 9). Historically, all annual mean concentrations of NO_2 have met the GN(2023)/CAAQS guideline of 12.0 ppb, and the maximum predicted concentrations (2014 FEIS) for the SSA (DF-5, DF-10) and LSA (DF-7).

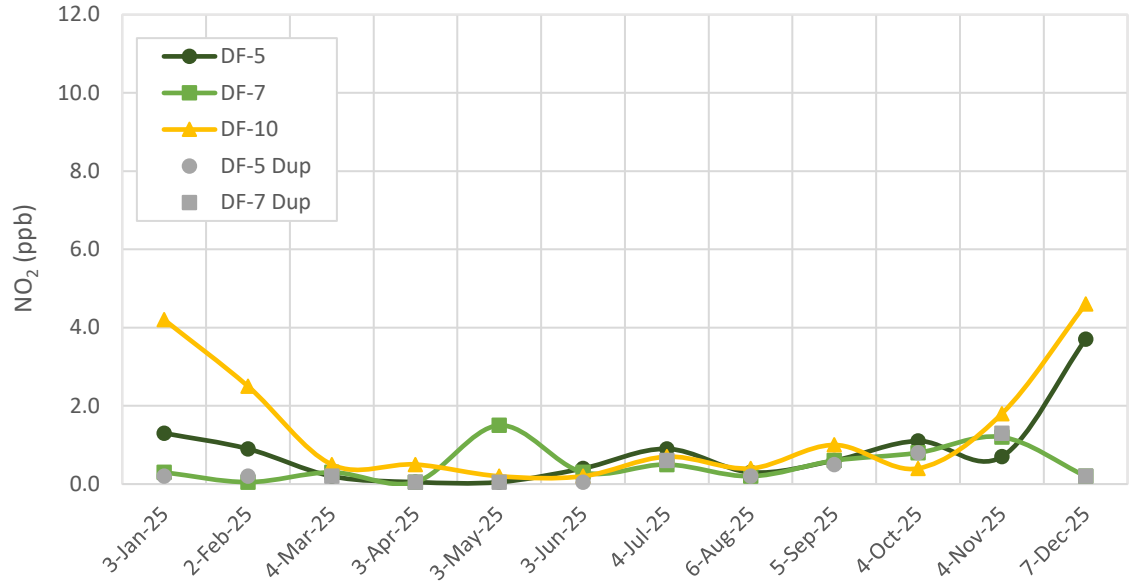

Figure 21. Monthly average concentrations of NO_2 at DF-5, DF-7, and DF-10. Symbols represent the collection start date. Y-axis is scaled to the GN/CAAQS guideline for the annual average (12.0 ppb), for context. No guidelines or FEIS predictions apply to monthly averages.

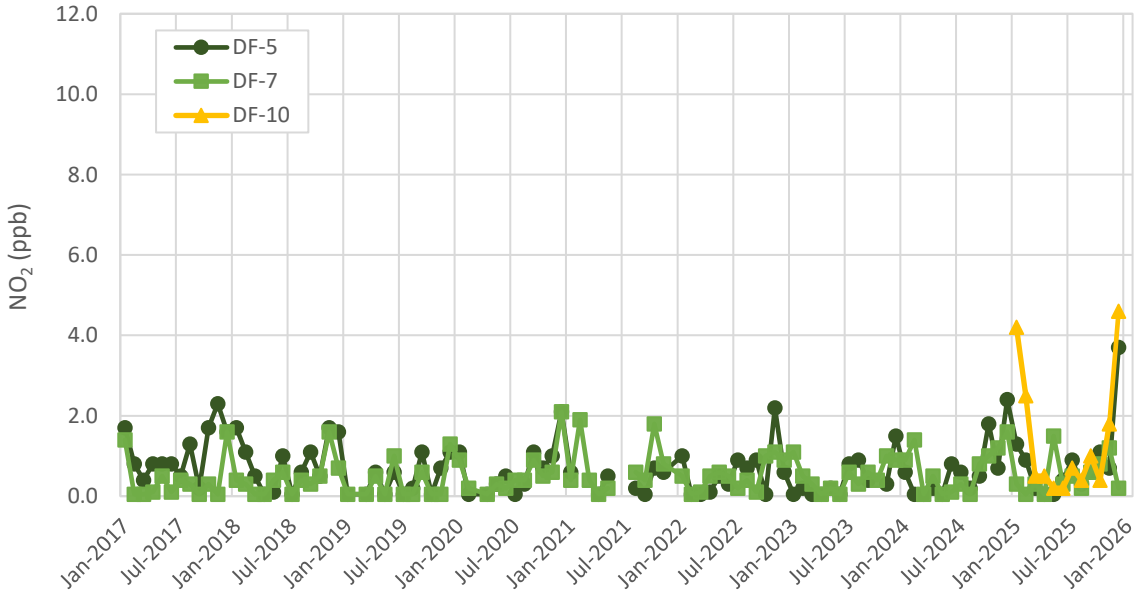

Figure 22. Historical measured monthly average concentrations of NO_2 at DF-5, DF-7, and DF-10. Y-axis is scaled to the GN/CAAQS guideline for the annual average (12.0 ppb), for context. No guidelines or FEIS predictions apply to monthly averages.

Table 9. Annual average concentrations of NO_2 at Meliadine monitoring stations DF-5, DF-7, and DF-10, measured using passive sampling devices deployed over 1-month periods (n = # 1-month samples per year).

Station	Year	*CAAQS (ppb)*	*GN Guideline (ppb)*	*2014 FEIS Prediction (ppb)*	n	Measured NO_2 (ppb)
DF-5	2017	*17*	*32*	*23.4*	11	1.03
	2018				12	0.83
	2019				11	0.46
	2020				11	0.66
	2021	*12*			7	0.39
	2022				12	0.61
	2023				11	0.41
	2024				12	0.66
	2025		*12*		12	0.85
DF-7	2017	*17*	*32*	*12.2*	11	0.30
	2018				12	0.52
	2019				11	0.29
	2020				11	0.60
	2021	*12*			9	0.73
	2022				12	0.50
	2023				12	0.50
	2024				12	0.66
	2025		*12*		12	0.50
DF-10	2025	*12*	*12*	*23.4*	12	1.42

3.3.2. SO_2

Monthly-average concentrations of SO_2 in 2025 are presented in Figure 23, and historical results collected since 2017 are presented in Figure 24. Samples are referred to by the collection start date, and values below the laboratory's reportable detection limit are plotted as ½ the limit. In 2025, SO_2 was not detectable (<0.1 ppb) in 25 of 46 samples and duplicates, with a maximum measured concentration of 0.6 ppb. With limited detections above the laboratory limit historically, no clear trends between sampling stations or over time are evident. No guidelines or FEIS predictions apply to monthly averages.

Annual arithmetic mean concentrations of SO_2 since sampling began (2017 – 2025) were calculated for each station from monthly average values, using ½ the laboratory detection limit where reported concentrations were less than this value (Table 10). Historically, all annual mean concentrations of SO_2 have met the GN guideline and CAAQS of 4.0 ppb, and the 2014 FEIS maximum predicted values for the SSA (DF-5, DF-10) and LSA (DF-7).

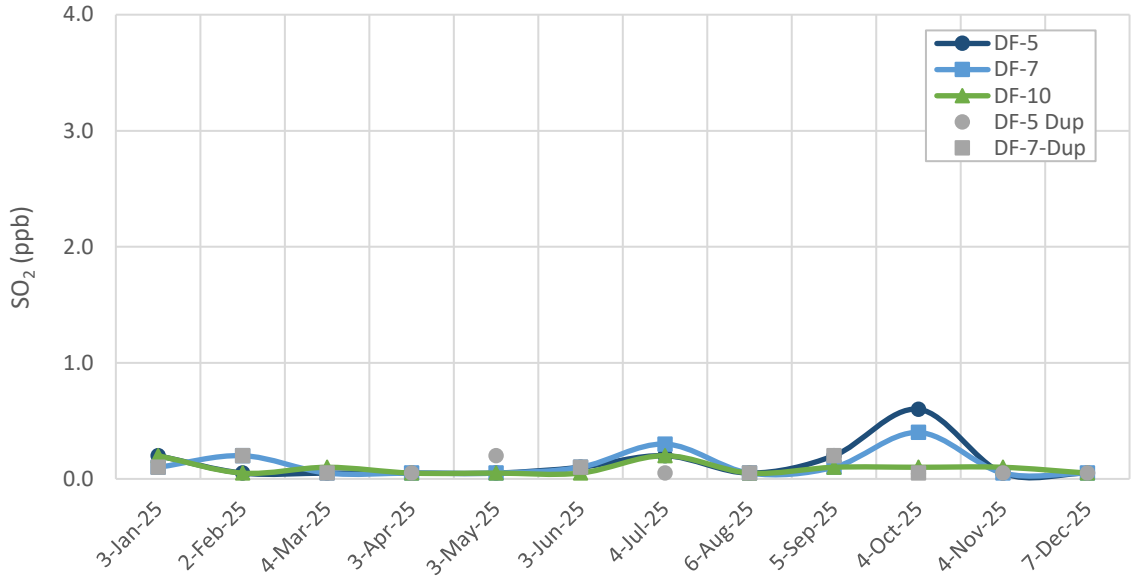

Figure 23. Monthly average concentrations of SO2 at DF-5, DF-7, and DF-10 in 2025. Symbols represent the collection start date. Y-axis is scaled to the GN(2023)/CAAQS for the annual average (4.0 ppb), for context. No guidelines or FEIS predictions apply to monthly averages.

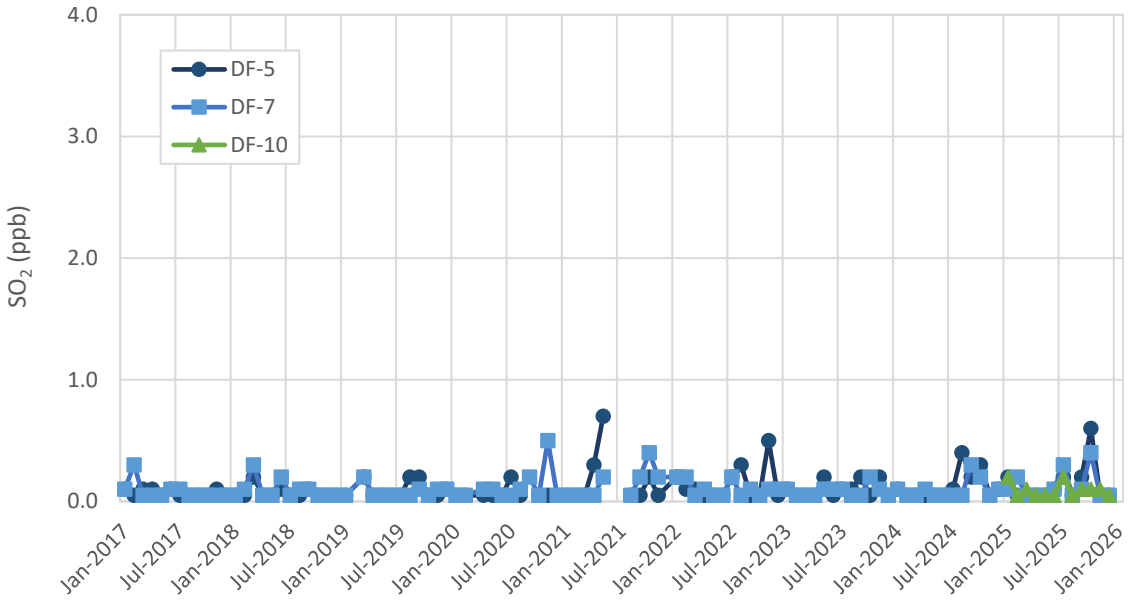

Figure 24. Historical measured monthly average concentrations of SO2 at DF-5, DF-7, and DF-10. Y-axis is scaled to the GN/CAAQS value for the annual average (4.0 ppb), for context. No guidelines or FEIS predictions apply to monthly averages.

Table 10. Annual average concentrations of SO_2 at Meliadine monitoring stations DF-5, DF-7, and DF-10, measured using passive sampling devices deployed over 1-month periods (n = # samples per year).

Station	Date	*CAAQS (ppb)*	*GN Guideline (ppb)*	*2014 FEIS Prediction (ppb)*	n	Measured SO_2 (ppb)
DF-5	2017	*5.0*	*11*	*0.3*	11	0.07
	2018				12	0.07
	2019				11	0.09
	2020				10	0.07
	2021	*4.0*			9	0.17
	2022				12	0.14
	2023				12	0.10
	2024				12	0.13
	2025		*4.0*		12	0.14
DF-7	2017	*5.0*	*11*	*0.2*	11	0.09
	2018				12	0.10
	2019				11	0.07
	2020				11	0.12
	2021	*4.0*			9	0.14
	2022				12	0.10
	2023				12	0.08
	2024				12	0.10
	2025		*4.0*		12	0.13
DF-10	2025	*4.0*	*4.0*	*0.3*	12	0.09

SECTION 4 • METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING

As described in the Air Quality Monitoring Plan, a permanent weather station was installed at the Meliadine site, and daily averages or maximum values for the following parameters in 2025 are provided in Appendix A.

- wind speed;
- wind direction;
- temperature;
- solar radiation;
- precipitation; and
- relative humidity.

SECTION 5 • INCINERATOR STACK TESTING

Stack testing for two incinerators (1 and 2) at the Meliadine Mine was performed by RWDI AIR Inc. between September 27 and 30, 2025. The associated 2025 Stack Testing Report is provided under separate cover, as an appendix of the 2025 Annual Report to the NIRB. Average results across the three tests for each incinerator are compared to the CCME Canada Wide Standards for dioxins and furans and mercury. When laboratory-reported results were less than the method detection limit, the reportable detection limit was used in calculations (conservative approach).

For incinerator 1 (Eco Waste Incinerator), the average measured concentration of mercury (<0.272 µg/Rm^3) met the GN standard of 20 µg/Rm^3, and the average measured concentration of total dioxins and furans (<16.2 pg/Rm³) met the GN standard (80 pg/Rm³).

For incinerator 2 (Ketek Incinerator), the average measured concentration of mercury (<0.159 µg/Rm^3) met the GN standard of 20 µg/Rm^3, but the average measured concentration of total dioxins and furans (<82.2 pg/Rm³) exceeded the GN standard (80 pg/Rm³).

Further information can be found in the 2025 Annual Report main document.

SECTION 6 • GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Agnico Eagle is required by Environment Canada's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program (GHGRP) and Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) to track greenhouse gas emissions based on annual fuel consumption, composition and the US EPA's AP-42 emission factors.

In the Meliadine Mine's 2014 FEIS, total GHG emissions from the mine site were conservatively estimated to be not more than 304,000 tonnes/yr CO_2e. Estimated GHG emissions from the additional marine operations at Rankin Inlet were estimated at approximately 13,000 tonnes/yr CO_2e.

Calculated emissions for the Meliadine Mine (including Rankin Inlet operations) were last reported on May 31, 2025, for the 2024 reporting period. Total facility emissions reported for 2024 under ECCC's OBPS were 145,240 tonnes CO_2e.

SECTION 7 • MITIGATION AND ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES

7.1. Mitigation

Fugitive dust abatement measures were identified in the 2014 FEIS for the operations phase as follows (Table 11), with comments on implementation in 2025.

Table 11. FEIS-listed mitigation measures for fugitive dust abatement and implementation in the current reporting year.

FEIS-Listed Mitigation Measure	Implementation (2025)
Best management practices to control fugitive particulate emissions from haul roads and material handling, and the AWAR (see Roads Management Plan for details).	Dust suppressant application and road watering were conducted as described in Section 7.1.1
Best management practices to control fugitive particulate emissions from the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) (see Dust Management Plan for details).	Rock capping continued to be placed on slopes of the TSF along with dormant cells where tailings were not actively being placed. Use of water applications when temperatures were above 0˚C. Fabrication and use of mobile windbreakers on active cells.
Sources of particulate emissions at the processing facility are controlled through the use of baghouses.	In practice. Use of baghouses in the mill dust collector and exhaust fans.
Enclosures are used to reduce fugitive emissions at the processing facility	In practice.
Exhaust emissions from non-road vehicles are managed through purchasing equipment that meet Tier 3 emission standards.	New purchases are Tier 4.
Exhaust emissions from non-road vehicles are managed through regular and routine maintenance of vehicles	In practice.
SO_2 emissions from non-road vehicles and stationary equipment will be reduced through the use of low sulphur diesel fuel (<15 ppm).	Actual fuel in use in ultra-low sulphur fuel (<8 ppm).

In addition, a Dust Management Working Group was put in place in 2021 involving several departments from the Meliadine Mine to develop and support initiatives for dust management. Agnico Eagle is committed to continuously improving environmental performance and will continue to explore potential additional improvements through the Dust Management Working Group.

Overall, since monitoring results to date are generally within applicable air quality criteria and/or 2014 FEIS predictions, no additional or contingency air quality mitigation measures are planned at this time.

7.1.1. Dust Suppressant Application

In 2025, Agnico Eagle maintained records for dust suppressant application and road watering activities. The complete details (dates, locations, quantities) were recorded, and are retained by the Environment Department. A figure showing locations and dates of dust suppressant (calcium chloride) application along the AWAR and Rankin Inlet Bypass Road is provided (Figure 25).

As in previous years, onsite watering was conducted as feasible to control dust on haul roads, service roads, pits, waste rock storage facility (WRSF), TSF, and at the crusher. Watering occurred from May - October. Over the year, a total water application of 4,338 m^3 was recorded.

Applications of calcium chloride occurred at onsite locations, at the Itivia marine facility, and along the AWAR and Bypass Road in June, July, and August. Applications were completed along the AWAR and Bypass Road from June 1 – 2 (km 15 – 30), July 18 – 20 (Itivia to km 30), and August 3 – 5 (km 9 – 30). A total of 51 bags of $CaCl_2$ product were applied on the AWAR/Bypass Road in 2025 (950 kg/bag).

With these applications, rates of dustfall over the summer season continued to meet regulatory guidelines for recreational areas (AB-Rec) within 25 – 100 m of the road.

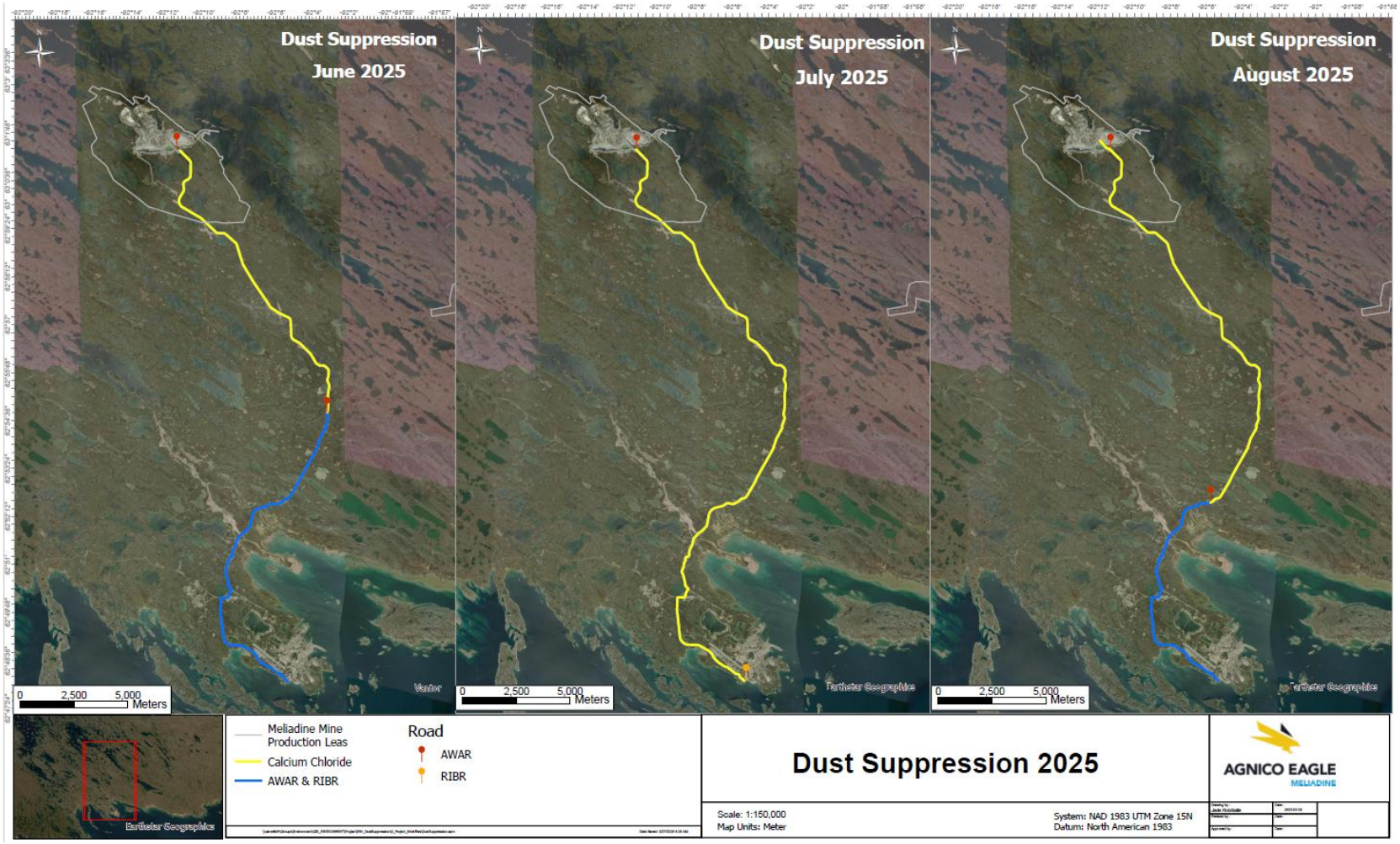

Figure 25. Locations and dates of calcium chloride (dust suppressant) application along the Meliadine AWAR and Rankin Inlet By-Pass Road in 2025.

7.2. Monitoring

No adaptations to monitoring methods were specifically planned for 2025, other than changes in monitoring location DF-4. As described in the 2025 Air Quality Monitoring Plan, monitoring station DF-4 is being replaced with DF-10 as development begins in the Pump pit area. Dustfall, NO_2, and SO_2 monitoring transitioned to DF-10 in 2025, and suspended particulate monitoring at the new location is expected to start in 2026.

To facilitate real-time monitoring, cover potential data gaps occurring due to Partisol downtime, and maintain a more mobile monitoring system during the current phase of rapid onsite change, Agnico is assessing the installation of a network of a near-reference grade continuous sensors for suspended particulates (e.g. Aeroqual AQS1), including at this location. A second unit would be paired with one of the existing Partisols, for comparative data interpretation. Both sets of Partisols (locations DF-5, DF-7) will continue to be operated.

Based on mine plans and results of the air quality monitoring program to date, no other changes are planned for 2026. Additional updates will be evaluated as part of ongoing program review.

SECTION 8 • REFERENCES

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Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment, 2023. Environmental Guideline for Ambient Air Quality.

Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment, 2011. Environmental Guideline for Ambient Air Quality.

APPENDIX A: DAILY AVERAGE WEATHER DATA

Appendix A - Table 1: Daily average temperature, average relative humidity (RH), average wind speed, average wind direction, average solar radiation, and total precipitation as measured by the Meliadine onsite weather station.

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-01-01	-23.3	75	28	336	2.9	0.0
2025-01-02	-30.4	64	28	340	2.8	0.1
2025-01-03	-34.9	61	23	335	4.4	0.0
2025-01-04	-31.5	64	4	320	0.0	0.0
2025-01-05	-31.4	62	20	326	4.9	0.0
2025-01-06	-37.8	58	18	315	4.0	0.1
2025-01-07	-33.0	74	8	154	6.1	0.0
2025-01-08	-17.8	87	24	144	2.3	9.1
2025-01-09	-13.8	88	11	107	3.0	0.4
2025-01-10	-14.9	87	35	35	3.6	0.3
2025-01-11	-18.0	83	29	44	0.0	0.0
2025-01-12	-24.2	71	14	12	6.6	0.1
2025-01-13	-28.1	77	4	187	4.6	0.0
2025-01-14	-17.7	86	7	209	2.6	0.0
2025-01-15	-17.7	85	12	44	4.3	0.0
2025-01-16	-19.9	83	7	120	4.8	0.4
2025-01-17	-27.2	64	27	5	5.6	0.2
2025-01-18	-39.0	59	20	339	0.0	0.1
2025-01-19	-36.5	61	27	334	6.5	0.0
2025-01-20	-36.2	59	21	323	7.5	0.1
2025-01-21	-34.4	73	17	324	8.8	0.0
2025-01-22	-24.4	76	27	323	9.4	0.1
2025-01-23	-20.7	84	13	217	10.3	0.2
2025-01-24	-22.3	72	23	338	13.2	0.1
2025-01-25	-35.1	64	12	333	0.0	0.1
2025-01-26	-31.0	66	10	358	11.2	0.0
2025-01-27	-35.2	61	23	328	9.7	0.1
2025-01-28	-35.0	63	19	333	11.6	0.0
2025-01-29	-31.6	70	18	328	11.3	0.0
2025-01-30	-28.5	68	27	329	9.9	0.0
2025-01-31	-30.5	67	19	294	9.5	0.0

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-02-01	-25.0	75	26	275	0.0	0.0
2025-02-02	-24.1	75	23	289	12.3	0.0
2025-02-03	-24.4	76	26	309	12.8	0.1
2025-02-04	-23.1	81	27	284	15.2	0.0
2025-02-05	-22.9	73	15	311	16.8	0.2
2025-02-06	-30.1	69	17	315	20.4	0.0
2025-02-07	-28.3	70	2	204	18.4	0.1
2025-02-08	-30.0	68	9	346	0.0	0.0
2025-02-09	-32.6	67	15	322	10.6	0.0
2025-02-10	-29.4	65	8	283	12.1	0.1
2025-02-11	-31.5	65	15	7	16.4	0.0
2025-02-12	-29.1	69	13	30	12.7	0.0
2025-02-13	-32.5	64	11	328	21.9	0.0
2025-02-14	-31.3	67	7	168	15.3	0.0
2025-02-15	-35.3	64	0	0	0.0	0.0
2025-02-16	-30.3	69	25	335	23.5	0.0
2025-02-17	-22.9	83	26	337	21.1	0.0
2025-02-18	-22.0	79	12	322	16.0	0.1
2025-02-19	-22.7	77	15	321	18.9	0.0
2025-02-20	-24.3	76	10	235	18.1	0.0
2025-02-21	-24.7	72	19	348	35.2	0.1
2025-02-22	-30.6	68	10	253	0.0	0.0
2025-02-23	-31.0	64	9	280	43.8	23.5
2025-02-24	-33.3	63	21	319	43.9	0.0
2025-02-25	-34.3	62	18	305	45.7	0.0
2025-02-26	-34.6	62	28	315	46.4	0.0
2025-02-27	-32.9	66	39	323	52.8	0.1
2025-02-28	-29.0	69	42	330	55.2	0.5
2025-03-01	-30.0	72	12	284	0.0	0.1
2025-03-02	-22.2	83	21	317	62.8	0.0
2025-03-03	-19.5	81	24	328	11.6	0.0
2025-03-04	-23.6	78	16	307	72.0	0.1
2025-03-05	-21.3	81	14	287	65.8	0.0
2025-03-06	-22.1	79	11	293	80.8	0.0
2025-03-07	-23.4	72	6	306	76.9	0.1

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-03-08	-26.5	74	13	302	0.0	0.1
2025-03-09	-23.6	76	29	320	74.6	0.1
2025-03-10	-24.8	76	38	326	81.6	0.4
2025-03-11	-23.7	76	17	39	92.0	0.2
2025-03-12	-25.1	73	18	21	98.9	0.2
2025-03-13	-26.2	74	22	311	101.3	0.1
2025-03-14	-28.7	73	15	281	0.0	0.0
2025-03-15	-24.9	76	20	350	0.0	0.0
2025-03-16	-19.3	85	37	0	77.6	0.6
2025-03-17	-18.5	84	49	322	86.6	1.0
2025-03-18	-22.0	79	33	303	143.2	0.4
2025-03-19	-21.8	75	14	327	124.7	0.5
2025-03-20	-25.2	72	19	357	124.4	0.0
2025-03-21	-27.2	69	12	312	126.7	0.0
2025-03-22	-32.7	66	5	323	0.0	0.0
2025-03-23	-26.8	80	2	310	135.4	0.0
2025-03-24	-18.1	81	0	0	113.8	0.2
2025-03-25	-20.0	71	5	349	145.7	0.6
2025-03-26	-29.4	66	19	332	164.3	0.1
2025-03-27	-29.7	66	19	317	164.8	0.1
2025-03-28	-30.7	65	12	301	169.0	0.0
2025-03-29	-33.7	64	9	314	0.0	0.0
2025-03-30	-31.3	65	13	321	176.9	0.0
2025-03-31	-28.2	67	17	313	227.7	0.1
2025-04-01	-27.4	70	7	288	177.4	0.0
2025-04-02	-22.4	83	14	128	165.3	0.0
2025-04-03	-16.7	83	28	103	175.7	0.5
2025-04-04	-14.9	83	25	100	160.0	0.8
2025-04-05	-24.8	74	14	316	0.0	0.6
2025-04-06	-23.3	72	16	340	277.1	0.1
2025-04-07	-23.7	76	5	83	207.1	0.0
2025-04-08	-20.2	75	8	134	203.8	0.0
2025-04-09	-16.4	74	5	155	207.6	0.0
2025-04-10	-7.4	92	9	144	124.5	4.2
2025-04-11	-6.4	90	17	360	157.0	0.0

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-04-12	-19.7	82	10	308	0.0	0.3
2025-04-13	-19.3	80	10	343	218.4	0.0
2025-04-14	-16.5	75	10	353	189.7	0.6
2025-04-15	-24.6	79	12	334	236.2	0.0
2025-04-16	-23.4	76	11	346	54.6	0.1
2025-04-17	-24.7	73	11	335	240.8	0.0
2025-04-18	-22.5	84	8	265	247.1	0.0
2025-04-19	-7.6	91	21	139	0.0	4.8
2025-04-20	-9.0	86	26	298	180.0	1.6
2025-04-21	-15.4	81	12	263	249.6	0.0
2025-04-22	-11.4	86	14	175	249.1	0.0
2025-04-23	-6.3	93	12	152	163.5	2.2
2025-04-24	-12.5	81	20	305	260.3	0.4
2025-04-25	-16.5	78	14	290	242.1	0.2
2025-04-26	-19.7	82	18	321	0.0	0.1
2025-04-27	-16.0	85	8	355	233.6	1.4
2025-04-28	-15.9	85	11	310	274.7	0.1
2025-04-29	-13.0	86	9	215	237.5	0.9
2025-04-30	-16.7	84	36	312	246.3	0.8
2025-05-01	-14.8	79	24	275	270.7	0.1
2025-05-02	-14.4	82	9	305	266.9	0.1
2025-05-03	-15.3	84	7	276	0.0	0.0
2025-05-04	-10.9	87	10	124	221.7	2.9
2025-05-05	-9.5	83	14	11	274.1	1.0
2025-05-06	-14.5	83	24	280	290.6	0.1
2025-05-07	-8.8	88	16	184	278.0	0.0
2025-05-08	-1.5	81	32	278	289.5	16.6
2025-05-09	-11.0	76	26	308	224.0	0.1
2025-05-10	-9.1	82	21	328	0.0	0.2
2025-05-11	-8.8	85	13	32	295.4	0.0
2025-05-12	-2.1	92	22	258	171.9	1.8
2025-05-13	-6.8	82	19	11	281.9	0.1
2025-05-14	-5.4	86	15	315	287.4	0.0
2025-05-15	-5.8	96	12	85	150.9	2.9
2025-05-16	-4.3	88	12	65	246.3	1.6

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-05-17	-7.1	79	6	282	0.0	0.0
2025-05-18	-6.1	85	10	231	239.9	0.1
2025-05-19	-2.0	91	15	177	295.3	0.0
2025-05-20	-0.4	96	18	173	328.3	0.0
2025-05-21	-2.8	99	8	168	257.6	0.1
2025-05-22	-3.9	99	9	152	300.7	0.2
2025-05-23	-1.2	85	12	160	310.5	0.0
2025-05-24	0.7	87	9	154	0.2	0.0
2025-05-25	5.9	68	9	167	289.2	0.0
2025-05-26	8.8	80	11	211	292.7	0.0
2025-05-27	4.3	89	17	128	261.4	0.0
2025-05-28	4.4	94	20	283	177.1	0.1
2025-05-29	4.6	61	13	354	337.6	0.0
2025-05-30	3.1	81	10	154	272.5	0.1
2025-05-31	-0.2	94	11	124	0.2	5.5
2025-06-01	1.9	78	19	115	219.7	0.0
2025-06-02	1.3	91	37	108	54.8	4.0
2025-06-03	1.0	99	35	76	38.6	1.7
2025-06-04	1.5	98	24	18	25.9	0.7
2025-06-05	4.0	77	19	310	253.9	0.0
2025-06-06	5.5	73	7	231	306.8	0.0
2025-06-07	2.1	75	7	103	0.7	0.0
2025-06-08	6.2	74	6	121	309.1	0.0
2025-06-09	5.3	80	9	128	195.0	0.0
2025-06-10	5.1	70	12	93	274.7	0.0
2025-06-11	6.0	76	10	188	312.7	0.0
2025-06-12	8.0	88	16	282	244.3	3.0
2025-06-13	3.7	73	19	318	186.2	1.3
2025-06-14	6.8	71	25	252	0.4	0.0
2025-06-15	5.4	70	21	339	324.3	0.0
2025-06-16	3.7	98	14	143	125.6	3.4
2025-06-17	2.7	84	31	0	114.0	2.2
2025-06-18	5.3	66	13	327	233.8	0.0
2025-06-19	7.2	89	8	159	139.7	1.7
2025-06-20	6.4	85	7	154	182.7	1.0

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-06-21	5.3	73	13	284	1.3	0.1
2025-06-22	8.9	65	14	302	268.5	0.0
2025-06-23	10.9	61	9	295	339.7	0.0
2025-06-24	12.8	63	8	274	240.5	0.0
2025-06-25	14.6	68	9	221	197.1	0.2
2025-06-26	14.2	71	8	292	307.1	0.0
2025-06-27	9.7	78	14	106	93.9	1.9
2025-06-28	13.3	65	13	237	1.8	0.0
2025-06-29	16.6	71	9	270	287.5	0.1
2025-06-30	8.4	89	11	164	234.5	0.2
2025-07-01	11.6	64	7	66	258.0	0.0
2025-07-02	17.7	67	19	248	320.2	0.0
2025-07-03	12.5	84	13	345	197.2	7.1
2025-07-04	9.9	74	19	74	184.5	0.0
2025-07-05	11.8	70	20	300	0.6	0.0
2025-07-06	12.1	72	13	284	1.5	0.0
2025-07-07	14.2	62	15	296	313.5	0.0
2025-07-08	18.4	70	13	194	302.5	0.8
2025-07-09	14.7	88	13	155	194.4	2.5
2025-07-10	14.8	71	21	246	181.0	4.7
2025-07-11	10.2	85	26	260	229.9	2.5
2025-07-12	11.4	89	3	339	0.6	0.0
2025-07-13	11.2	62	25	352	243.9	0.0
2025-07-14	9.6	61	29	336	290.8	0.1
2025-07-15	10.2	60	24	323	258.7	0.0
2025-07-16	12.6	62	35	340	256.5	0.0
2025-07-17	9.7	70	26	25	128.6	0.2
2025-07-18	10.0	70	10	24	150.1	0.0
2025-07-19	8.9	83	11	169	0.0	0.2
2025-07-20	11.7	81	12	243	167.4	0.7
2025-07-21	11.4	94	10	151	77.3	2.1
2025-07-22	8.6	100	17	118	46.6	20.7
2025-07-23	10.1	93	18	22	176.1	0.0
2025-07-24	11.8	84	24	332	111.5	0.0
2025-07-25	10.4	87	14	342	199.0	0.1

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-07-26	8.6	100	14	97	0.0	10.0
2025-07-27	8.9	100	8	118	59.3	20.0
2025-07-28	9.6	94	14	13	83.2	2.5
2025-07-29	12.6	79	20	337	216.4	0.3
2025-07-30	13.6	70	19	309	287.9	0.0
2025-07-31	14.4	91	12	214	143.4	0.0
2025-08-01	14.3	80	22	322	130.5	0.1
2025-08-02	11.5	70	19	310	0.0	0.0
2025-08-03	15.7	64	17	288	273.8	0.0
2025-08-04	16.2	78	12	209	205.8	0.0
2025-08-05	15.2	84	12	159	123.6	0.0
2025-08-06	17.5	73	26	277	246.3	0.2
2025-08-07	10.1	74	15	344	272.3	0.1
2025-08-08	12.8	73	20	237	218.8	0.0
2025-08-09	7.4	67	10	204	0.0	0.0
2025-08-10	7.5	97	10	147	89.1	2.2
2025-08-11	8.0	88	18	76	46.8	4.3
2025-08-12	8.9	73	16	1	248.9	0.0
2025-08-13	9.4	71	12	352	247.1	0.0
2025-08-14	9.7	76	7	178	176.7	0.0
2025-08-15	9.9	73	12	75	168.6	0.1
2025-08-16	10.2	69	12	291	0.0	0.0
2025-08-17	14.5	69	13	266	240.1	0.0
2025-08-18	16.0	75	9	219		0.0
2025-08-19	11.1	94	11	138	66.2	1.8
2025-08-20	10.9	96	13	104	48.0	0.0
2025-08-21	10.9	91	17	80	152.0	0.0
2025-08-22	10.7	84	16	66	70.3	1.1
2025-08-23	10.8	72	11	195	0.0	0.1
2025-08-24	12.9	83	13	196	150.0	0.0
2025-08-25	11.6	87	20	270	62.8	3.5
2025-08-26	7.2	77	12	358	201.4	0.0
2025-08-27	11.3	86	19	225	112.4	0.0
2025-08-28	14.9	80	12	194	171.7	0.0
2025-08-29	12.9	70	22	310	159.5	0.0

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-08-30	9.4	84	12	147	0.0	0.0
2025-08-31	12.4	62	32	291	171.3	0.0
2025-09-01	5.7	75	34	331	123.9	0.2
2025-09-02	5.4	75	17	326	173.4	0.0
2025-09-03	8.0	79	18	219	152.5	0.0
2025-09-04	8.2	92	9	203	44.0	0.0
2025-09-05	6.8	83	20	14	26.4	0.0
2025-09-06	3.7	81	11	6	0.0	0.0
2025-09-07	5.7	77	8	353	158.2	0.0
2025-09-08	6.0	85	15	300	110.4	0.2
2025-09-09	5.5	90	9	44	99.0	0.0
2025-09-10	6.3	95	15	154	87.2	11.6
2025-09-11	8.3	98	16	46	43.5	2.8
2025-09-12	6.7	94	18	56	70.0	0.0
2025-09-13	7.6	99	1	188	0.0	0.1
2025-09-14	10.8	91	4	155	67.7	0.0
2025-09-15	8.2	86	17	67	45.7	0.3
2025-09-16	4.3	88	24	61	79.2	0.0
2025-09-17	4.2	79	5	7	89.4	0.0
2025-09-18	6.5	71	5	306	141.5	0.0
2025-09-19	5.6	97	14	151	50.9	0.4
2025-09-20	7.4	97	5	130	0.0	0.2
2025-09-21	7.6	100	13	139	43.1	0.5
2025-09-22	10.6	97	15	164	110.9	0.2
2025-09-23	11.5	90	12	198	61.5	0.0
2025-09-24	7.4	86	23	299	55.8	0.0
2025-09-25	4.3	90	20	349	99.8	0.0
2025-09-26	3.6	92	8	84	96.8	0.0
2025-09-27	4.5	94	16	83	0.0	0.1
2025-09-28	4.6	87	8	78	59.4	0.0
2025-09-29	5.8	93	12	264	45.0	0.0
2025-09-30	5.1	99	14	137	26.3	2.0
2025-10-01	7.8	98	12	231	19.6	18.2
2025-10-02	4.8	87	34	321	59.8	0.0
2025-10-03	5.1	92	15	233	73.2	0.0

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-10-04	5.7	99	21	294	0.0	6.9
2025-10-05	2.4	89	33	303	51.3	0.2
2025-10-06	-0.8	87	43	305	36.5	0.1
2025-10-07	0.0	87	35	320	57.7	0.1
2025-10-08	1.0	95	12	202	66.6	3.3
2025-10-09	3.6	88	25	266	22.7	1.7
2025-10-10	0.2	94	30	296	50.1	0.1
2025-10-11	4.2	100	13	121	0.0	3.4
2025-10-12	0.6	92	30	325	40.3	1.1
2025-10-13	-0.2	89	14	288	58.1	0.0
2025-10-14	0.8	97	15	233	42.5	0.0
2025-10-15	0.5	91	11	310	31.2	0.0
2025-10-16	2.1	100	13	114	11.3	2.8
2025-10-17	2.9	100	7	122	9.2	0.0
2025-10-18	-0.1	99	19	37	0.0	0.2
2025-10-19	-0.5	98	26	329	17.5	0.4
2025-10-20	-0.1	93	25	282	37.8	0.1
2025-10-21	-1.0	88	14	256	33.9	0.0
2025-10-22	0.1	92	9	218	19.1	0.0
2025-10-23	-2.7	96	4	85	49.4	0.0
2025-10-24	-0.6	97	11	163	24.0	0.0
2025-10-25	4.1	97	22	145	0.0	0.0
2025-10-26	3.9	93	22	227	19.1	0.0
2025-10-27	0.6	98	12	7	14.1	0.0
2025-10-28	-0.4	99	16	38	23.7	1.1
2025-10-29	0.3	99	38	54	12.9	2.9
2025-10-30	-3.3	99	20	17	25.6	0.1
2025-10-31	-5.5	100	2	232	37.0	0.3
2025-11-01	0.7	98	11	156	0.0	1.2
2025-11-02	0.9	100	9	150	12.1	3.0
2025-11-03	0.2	100	10	241	8.6	0.2
2025-11-04	-4.8	90	28	323	20.1	1.1
2025-11-05	-15.3	90	38	310	32.6	0.1
2025-11-06	-8.9	92	30	351	18.2	0.4
2025-11-07	-7.9	94	16	10	25.1	0.0

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-11-08	-13.9	90	31	338	0.0	0.0
2025-11-09	-13.4	94	17	356	11.3	0.1
2025-11-10	-4.1	95	19	143	14.3	0.0
2025-11-11	0.0	100	18	133	9.8	8.1
2025-11-12	-3.0	98	21	73	14.1	0.3
2025-11-13	-13.1	92	23	326	22.5	0.1
2025-11-14	-7.9	98	22	113	10.6	0.7
2025-11-15	0.2	100	16	116	0.0	1.3
2025-11-16	0.0	100	19	91	11.2	0.9
2025-11-17	-2.5	100	8	46	17.1	0.0
2025-11-18	-3.7	99	5	87	11.2	0.1
2025-11-19	-3.0	98	5	118	8.9	0.1
2025-11-20	-4.7	99	7	359	8.7	0.0
2025-11-21	-4.8	99	5	32	7.1	0.0
2025-11-22	-1.8	99	6	141	0.0	0.2
2025-11-23	-2.6	100	13	104	10.0	0.2
2025-11-24	-7.6	95	16	12	8.5	0.0
2025-11-25	-16.9	87	21	327	10.0	0.1
2025-11-26	-20.1	86	19	331	9.6	0.0
2025-11-27	-17.4	88	16	315	10.4	0.0
2025-11-28	-20.3	83	21	310	5.3	0.1
2025-11-29	-26.8	81	24	304	0.0	0.0
2025-11-30	-28.1	79	18	304	5.9	0.1
2025-12-01	-30.4	78	17	317	5.2	0.0
2025-12-02	-30.3	79	21	319	4.9	0.0
2025-12-03	-26.1	82	22	321	4.6	0.0
2025-12-04	-26.1	79	10	306	2.7	0.1
2025-12-05	-28.9	80	2	318	4.4	0.0
2025-12-06	-27.5	79	20	314	0.0	0.0
2025-12-07	-29.2	77	19	320	3.0	0.0
2025-12-08	-32.1	76	17	331	3.2	0.0
2025-12-09	-29.8	80	22	332	3.1	0.0
2025-12-10	-23.7	85	20	355	2.0	0.0
2025-12-11	-17.7	86	16	41	2.2	0.2
2025-12-12	-23.0	80	25	351	2.4	0.1

Date	Temp. (°C)	RH (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Direction (deg.)	Solar Rad. (watts/m^2)	Total Precipitation (mm)
2025-12-13	-25.9	79	18	211	0.0	0.0
2025-12-14	-28.2	77	13	258	3.2	0.0
2025-12-15	-33.6	73	14	276	2.9	0.1
2025-12-16	-37.1	72	14	291	2.9	0.0
2025-12-17	-34.4	75	31	307	2.3	0.1
2025-12-18	-34.4	73	17	294	2.4	0.0
2025-12-19	-35.3	75	3	264	2.5	0.0
2025-12-20	-31.9	76	15	303	0.0	0.0
2025-12-21	-32.4	78	28	288	2.5	0.1
2025-12-22	-23.8	84	35	277	1.6	0.3
2025-12-23	-21.6	82	28	283	1.9	0.1
2025-12-24	-23.6	85	18	285	2.0	0.1
2025-12-25	-20.0	85	17	234	1.5	0.1
2025-12-26	-24.4	79	8	283	2.1	0.0
2025-12-27	-33.5	75	21	329	0.0	0.1
2025-12-28	-34.8	73	12	326	2.4	0.0
2025-12-29	-36.7	73	12	334	2.6	0.1
2025-12-30	-35.2	75	18	337	3.2	0.0
2025-12-31	-29.0	78	53	330	1.5	1.97