

WL Renewal Commitment #	Recommendation #	Regulator Recommendation	Commitment	Form of Submission	Status	Commitment Update
1	CIRNAC R-1	N/A	Baffinland will include a table providing the status of management plans in the QIA-NWB Annual Report for Operations.	Annual Report	Complete	See Table 9.1 in the QIA and NWB Annual Report for Operations.
2	CIRNAC R-06	N/A	(a) Baffinland will provide updated figures to reflect the most up to date information for all routine and permitted sampling locations on November 18, 2024 to the Nunavut Water Board and intervenors.		Complete	Submitted in 2024 as part of the technical meeting information packages.
3	CIRNAC R-10	N/A	Baffinland will provide the status of all thermistors, including BH2 and BH3 in the 2024 annual report.	2024 Annual Report	Complete	Provided annually since 2024 in the QIA and NWB Annual Report for Operations.
4	CIRNAC R-11	The only ML/ARD mitigation strategy is freezing the PAG waste rock in permafrost in the WRP. The 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is cited to support BIMC's assertion that the non-PAG shell is sufficient to keep the PAG frozen. Climate change is occurring at a faster rate in the Arctic than in other regions of the earth, and climate change models have been substantially updated in recent years. The original water license states under Part F paragraph 3 that a revised waste rock management plan shall be provided for future revisions under the license. The revision shall include updates on: g. Waste Rock Storage Facilities with consideration for climate change. CIRNAC recommends that: a) BIMC revisit its climate change predictions and evaluate the long-term thermal stability of the permafrost in the WRP. This evaluation also needs to be updated once additional monitoring and modelling data from the WRP are available (TRC 10).	Baffinland will include multiple climate change projections (SSP1, SSP2 and SSP 5) in the next update of the thermal model planned for 2026, as outlined in the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan Revision 6.	Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan Revision	In Progress	Baffinland is currently planning to complete the WRF thermal model update in 2026. Revision 7 of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan is expected to be submitted by November 1, 2026, in alignment with Part B, Item 15(d) of the Water Licence.
5	CIRNAC R-13	N/A	Baffinland supports a change in the financial security review process that allows flexibility in timing and duration. Baffinland will continue to engage with CIRNAC and QIA on this specific item and present an agreed upon revision to the relevant WL conditions.		Complete	Baffinland, QIA and CIRNAC have considered Part C: Conditions Applying to Security, and have no revisions to recommend to the NWB at this time. This commitment is complete. Baffinland is committed to continuing to work with CIRNAC and QIA on a process that aligns with Part C of the Licence and will communicate with the NWB if the status of this item changes.
6	CIRNAC R-22	The application requires that the Waste Management Plan (or Groundwater Management Plan) provide a description of measures to prevent groundwater from coming into contact with waste as well as measures for managing groundwater that does come into contact with waste. Appendix L5, Section 4.7. exclusively discusses management of groundwater within the landfill facility. The definition of waste used in the management plans does not align with the definition of waste within the water license. The Waste Management Plan also provides no description of measures for preventing groundwater from coming into contact with waste or managing groundwater that has come into contact with waste. An event that has been shown to have occurred at the landfill facility. It also provides no description as to how groundwater is being managed within the hazardous waste berm facility which has also come into contact with waste. CIRNAC recommends that BIMC: a) Provide a Groundwater Management Plan. This plan should use the definition of waste provided in the license and Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act. The plan should provide a description of what current measures are in place to prevent waste from coming into contact with groundwater. These measures should be provided for any area within the project with substances that are considered waste as per the Act (e.g., maintenance shops, ore storage areas, mine area, waste rock facility, etc.). It should also include measures for managing groundwater that does come into contact with waste. Finally, It should include a description of how groundwater is being monitored around areas with waste to determine if groundwater is coming into contact with waste sources.	Baffinland will update the Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan (SWAEMP) with a synthesis of the groundwater activity on site, combined with the groundwater quality analysis and interpretation. It is anticipated the update will include; frequency of upgradient and downgradient monitoring at selected shallow groundwater monitoring locations and identify potential areas and triggers associated with implementation of monitoring at the Project for water quality analytes and the associated monitoring frequencies.	Updated Plans	Complete	Revision 8 of the SWAEMP was submitted to the NWB on Jan 9, 2026.
7	CIRNAC R-28	Section 4.2 lists 'ice road construction' as an industrial use of the fresh water source. Under the existing Water Licence (WL) explicit description of ice road provisions is not included (e.g. Part A, Item 1 Scope). CIRNAC recommends that: a) The Board include ice roads within the scope of BIMC's WL. b) If ice roads are included in the WL scope, CIRNAC recommends that BIMC provide the water quantity used for ice road construction and provide a description its methods for constructing its ice roads.	Baffinland will provide details regarding water bodies that will be withdrawn from and the projected volume of water during the detailed design stage of the Project. This will be submitted to the NWB as part of the design construction reports outlined in Part D, Item 2 of the Water Licence.	Design Construction Report(s)	Open	This item will be addressed once detailed design for the Steensby Component is finalized.

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8	QIA-TR-4	QIA recommends Baffinland include a WRF model update by November 1, 2024 to include all discharges and interactions with the aquatic environment, incorporating updated baseline data (relative to the existing licence and incorporating reference data), climate change predictions extending through and past the requested licence duration (using RCP 8.5) and includes model validation using project data collected over the previous water licence period (analyzed, as opposed to the raw data presented in 240916 2AM-MRY1325 Attachment 1 - Water Licence Water Quality Monitoring Results 2013- 2023-ILAE). Providing the model update by this deadline will allow QIA to review it in time for the NWB Technical Meeting. QIA emphasizes that this model update must be completed as part of these proceedings and not as a condition of the licence to provide stakeholders and the Board confidence the waste rock facility can be operated with environmental interactions consistent with the environmental assessment and will not incur long-term environmental liabilities.	Baffinland will work with QIA as part of the annual security review process to address comments on the thermal model and Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP). Baffinland will include multiple climate change projections in the next update of the thermal model planned for 2026 as outlined in the ICRP Revision 6.	Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan Revision	In Progress	Baffinland is currently planning to complete the WRF thermal model update in 2026. Revision 7 of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan is expected to be submitted by November 1, 2026, in alignment with Part B, Item 15(d) of the Water Licence.
9	QIA-TR-7	Section 4.2 states that the “hydrological assessment relies on streamflow data collected by Baffinland and the Water Survey of Canada (WSC) since 2006”. A hydrology baseline analysis for the Mary River Project was also completed in 2012. Baffinland has continued to operate only seven of these hydrometric stations since 2012. QIA questions why data collection was suspended on nine of the 16 stations. At least three of these discontinued stations provide context and are located along the Steensby railway and proposed winter road. These stations could have provided recent baseline information. In order to monitor changes, QIA recommends that Baffinland be required to reactivate these stations. If construction is delayed, the stations should be reactivated to continue with baseline data collection.	DFO will provide its analysis of existing and required hydrological datasets associated with the Steensby Component.		N/A	N/A
10	QIA-TR-8	Winter water withdrawal protocol states that drawing water from a single body of water must not exceed 10% of the available water under ice. This threshold is applicable to waterbodies, for which bathymetry is available. Most of the lakes, for which water withdrawal is proposed, have bathymetry available; however, one lake requires an extraction of a volume of water, for which bathymetry is not available. The document states that the proposed extraction volumes were related to the lake surface area and that it represents a drawdown of approximately 1.6 cm, yet no rationale or methodology is provided. DFO has developed a Method for Determining Available Winter Water Volumes for Small-Scale Projects (2020) that includes a water use estimate and field verification plans for lakes, for which bathymetry is not available. In order to provide rationale for the proposed extraction, QIA recommends that this methodology be employed for any lakes without bathymetry.	Baffinland commits to providing details to QIA on the use of the referenced methodology for under-ice water withdrawals at lakes where no bathymetric information is available. Baffinland will provide the information to QIA for review when it is used.		Open	N/A - Baffinland has not used the referenced methodology to date.
11	QIA-TR-10	Baffinland describes mitigation measures to avoid entrainment and impingement of fish during the water withdrawal process. Baffinland also states that areas where critical Arctic Char spawning habitat is located will be avoided during their spawning period, between September 1 and June 30 and that a qualified professional will determine if water withdrawal is allowed at each proposed site during the critical timing window and based on the suitability of spawning habitat. QIA is concerned that knowledge of the presence of suitable spawning habitat will not be obtained until the time when Baffinland is ready to withdraw water. If this timing corresponds with spawning activity, a new location will need to be identified. QIA believes that a spawning habitat assessment conducted well in advance of water withdrawal would be more beneficial to the process and safer for spawning fish. The locations could be mapped during the preceding summer and confirmed just prior to the commencement of water withdrawal. QIA recommends conducting a spawning habitat assessment to identify suitable habitat as a baseline. This activity would be similar to and can be conducted in conjunction with the Steensby Port and Railway Freshwater Habitat Surveys (2021-2023) for the stream crossings.	Baffinland will provide aquatic habitat information collected at the proposed water intake sites. These details will be submitted to the Board for review and acceptance at least sixty days prior to construction as outlined in Part D, Item 2 of the Water Licence.	Design Construction Report(s)	Open	This item will be addressed once detailed design for the Steensby Component is finalized.
12	QIA-TR-20	Locations of drainage ditches and runoff conveyance infrastructure are not clear on this figure (Figure 2 – Mine Site Drainage and Water Licence Monitoring Locations), as only overland flow paths are marked with small arrows. QIA recommends revising to show drainage ditch and flow directions to help contextualize the placement of water sample/monitoring locations.	Baffinland will provide updated water sampling and monitoring location figures within the next version of the Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan (SWAEMP). This update will include updated water monitoring locations and flow directions.	Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan	Complete	Revision 8 of the SWAEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 9, 2026.

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	QIA-TR-28-38		<p>Baffinland and QIA acknowledge there are existing regulatory authorizations (Project Certificate 005 Terms and Conditions and Appendix B Commitments) and bilateral agreements (Mary River IIBA and Water Compensation Agreement) that address the topics raised in QIA technical comments QIA-TR-28 to QIA-TR-38. This includes the integration of IQ into the Mary River Project, waterbodies of heightened importance, updates to Steensby baseline information, the Pond Inlet Freshwater IQ Study, Inuit OITRs, Inuit water rights, Inuit engagement, the Inuit Stewardship Program/Plan and CRLU studies. Many of these initiatives and deliverables are being led directly by QIA.</p> <p>Baffinland and QIA will continue discussions on these important topics and provide an update on the outcomes of those discussions as relevant to the water licence renewal process at least 3 weeks prior to the NWB Final Hearing. In the meantime, Baffinland and QIA agree that the NWB can proceed and schedule a public hearing on the basis of our mutual understanding of the current status of each item as agreed to previously and in other forums between Baffinland and QIA.</p>		Complete	Baffinland and QIA advanced their discussions regarding QIA-TR-28 to 38 and, based on agreed wording proposed in the Water Licence Framework, those comments are considered resolved.										
15	ECCC #4	<p>Proponent's Conclusion Table D-2 of the Tote Road Monitoring Program defines analytical parameters for parameter groups 2, 3 and 4. Group 4 includes "Total and Dissolved Metals". ECCC's Conclusion The Program does not specify which metals should be analyzed.</p> <p>ECCC recommends the Proponent update the Tote Road Monitoring Program to specify which total and dissolved metals will be analyzed for collected water samples</p>	<p>Baffinland will include the list of total and dissolved fractions in the next update to the SWAEMP.</p> <p>Timing of plan update to be confirmed before the public hearing.</p>	Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan	Complete	Revision 8 of the SWAEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 9, 2026.										
16	ECCC #5	ECCC recommends the Proponent update the Fresh Water Supply, Sewage, and Wastewater Management Plan to clarify where 4,4',4"- (Benzene-1,3,5-triyltri-2,1-ethynediyl) tribenzoic acid is referenced and to use the common BTEX acronym for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes.	<p>The abbreviation BTE will be corrected in Section 3.1 of the next revision of the Fresh Water Supply, Sewage, and Wastewater Management Plan, which will be issued with the NWB QIA Annual Report for Operations in 2025 .</p> <p>Timing of plan update to be confirmed before the public hearing.</p>	Relevant Management Plan Revisions	In Progress	Baffinland is currently updating the FWSSWMP. Revision 11.02 of the FWSSWMP is expected to be submitted to the NWB on March 31, 2026.										
	ECCC #6		<p>Baffinland will adopt the below FEQGs as the discharge criteria for benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylene at the Project.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Federal water quality long-term guidelines (mg/L)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Benzene</td> <td>0.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toluene</td> <td>0.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethylbenzene</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Xylene</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Federal water quality long-term guidelines (mg/L)	Benzene	0.59	Toluene	0.03	Ethylbenzene	0.07	Xylene	0.07	N/A	Complete	Baffinland integrated these updates in the Water Licence Framework and these guidelines have been integrated into the discharge criteria in Type A Water Licence 2AM-MRY2540.
Parameter	Federal water quality long-term guidelines (mg/L)															
Benzene	0.59															
Toluene	0.03															
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Xylene	0.07															
	ECCC #7		Baffinland will issue a draft Schedule I with the requested information added on November 18th, 2024 to the NWB for consideration as part of these proceedings.		Complete	Baffinland submitted a draft Schedule I on November 18, 2024 for review.										
20	ECCC #9	<p>Section 3.1.1.1 of the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan details how water quality benchmarks were determined for monitored parameters. ECCC notes two parameters for which the water quality benchmarks for lakes and streams could be improved or clarified. Aluminum does not mention "(dissolved)", however the CCME benchmark for dissolved aluminum of 0.1g/L is used for Camp Lake. The parameters in the table are for total metals, apart from a few metals where the precision "(dissolved)" was added. It is not clear which values in the "Aluminum" rows of Tables 3.1 and 3.2 are total or dissolved. ECCC notes that there is a FEQG for total aluminum developed in 2022 that incorporates site-specific toxicity modifying factors. This more recent guideline reflects the current understanding on the science related to aluminum compared to CCME (1987) and using this guideline could help clarify measurement of total versus dissolved. Selenium is not on the list of parameters with benchmarks. According to the FEQG: "Among all trace nutrients, the difference between essentiality and toxicity is narrowest for selenium and thus the risk of adverse impact from environmental contamination is extremely high." Since selenium is already amongst the metals analyzed in the Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program, it would be pertinent to compare it to the CCME guideline for the long-term protection of aquatic life of 1 µg/L.</p> <p>ECCC recommends that the Proponent update the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan to clarify the water quality benchmark for aluminum and include a water quality benchmark for selenium.</p>	<p>Baffinland is committed to incorporating updated industry standard guidelines and utilising them to protect potential receiving environments down gradient of the Project. Baffinland will add the new total Aluminum FEQG to the AEMP pending ongoing analysis of baseline data.</p> <p>Baffinland commits to updating their AEMP benchmark to align with CCME standards in the 2025 AEMP Rev 2 submission for selenium.</p> <p>Timing of plan update to be confirmed before the public hearing.</p>	AEMP Revision	Complete	Revision 3 of the AEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 14, 2026.										

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21	ECCC #11	<p>Several inconsistencies appear as editorial oversights in the management plans. These include: - Tote Road Monitoring Program (Section D-2) - The acronym used for Total Dissolved Solids is TSS, but should be TDS. - PWSP Effluent Discharge Plan (Section 3.0) - the acronym "NR" is used for Max concentration of any grab sample discharged to the ocean for ammonia and total phosphorous. It is not evident what it stands for and is not defined. The acronym should be defined in a footnote or elsewhere. - SWAEMP (Section 4.1.6 and 7.1.1) - The reference between sections is mixed Erosion and sedimentation mitigation measures are described in Section 6 of the Plan. However, Section 4.1.6 refers to "sedimentation and erosion controls outlined in Section 5 of this Plan." Section 7.1.1 refers to "Mitigation measures identified in Section 5 of this Plan". Cross references should be corrected. -SWAEMP (Table 9-3) - Though the title of the table states the monitoring station are for Milne Port, the Table also lists those for the Mine Site, The title should be corrected, or two separate tables (one for each site) should be made. Life-of-Mine Waste Rock Management Plan (Throughout) - MMER is mentioned throughout the Plan, however MMER has been amended and is now MDMER. MMER should be updated to MDMER to reflect current regulations.</p> <p>ECCC recommends that the Proponent update the Tote Road Monitoring Program; PWSP Effluent Discharge Plan; Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan; and Life-of-Mine Waste Rock Management Plan to correct noted inconsistencies at the next opportunity.</p>	The requested administrative updates for minor corrections will be made in the next revisions to the referenced plans and management plans following the NWB normal course, of annual reporting, which occurs in parallel with the renewal process. Timing of plan update to be confirmed before the public hearing.	Relevant Management Plan	In Progress	The requested administrative updates are being completed as the referenced plans and management plans are updated. Those updates were integrated in Revision 8 of the SWAEMP, which was submitted to the NWB on January 9, 2026.
22	DFO-TRC-01	<p>In their response to the IRs, BIM indicated that the Surface Water, Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan will be updated to include watercourse crossing information, but that they wish the review of this update be conducted separately from the NWB Water Licence Renewal Process. DFO visited the site in July 2024, and noted potential fish passage issues and sediment and erosion control concerns along the Tote Road at a number of watercourse crossings. This reflects some similar comments stated in BIM's "Attachment 4 Freshwater Environment Engagement Comments 2014-2024". Although DFO is currently in discussions with the proponent to address concerns surrounding the Tote Road and the proposed remediation strategies, DFO is of the opinion that this issue should be discussed as part of the water license renewal process as impacts from watercourse crossings may overlap with one or more additional regulator's mandates, and concerned may be shared by impacted communities and organizations. Specifically, the plans should include measures to protect fish and fish habitat to preserve fish passage and to protect downstream fish habitat from impacts.</p> <p>DFO suggests BIM provide a summary table of all proposed watercourse crossings (i.e., road and rail culverts and bridges) to be presented at the Water Licence Technical Meeting, and to be added to the updated Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan. This summary table is likely to be used by regulators to ensure that impacts to the aquatic environment are minimized. The information should include, but not be limited to: • Locations where road infrastructure interacts with waterbodies and watercourses including seasonally wet drainages; • Type of crossing - existing or proposed (bridges and culverts); • Channel and wetted width; • Fish species present (confirmed and suspected), and life stage; • Rationale on why crossings were considered unlikely to be non-fish bearing (i.e., downstream barrier to fish passage); and • Whether there are fish bearing waterbodies downstream and/or upstream of the crossing and known important habitat. The seasonal channels between fish bearing waterbodies should be considered fish habitat. Additionally, BIM should include in the updated plan a description of measures to protect fish and fish habitat to preserve fish passage and to protect downstream fish habitat from impacts.</p>	Baffinland will include a summary table with all proposed watercourse crossings (road and rail culverts and bridges) in the next update to the SWAEMP for crossing locations along the Tote Road. The review of the SWAEMP will occur following the Nunavut Water Board normal course of annual reporting, which occurs in parallel with the renewal process. Timing of plan update to be confirmed before the public hearing.	Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan Revisions	Complete	Revision 8 of the SWAEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 9, 2026.
23	DFO-TRC-02	<p>As noted in DFO-TRC-01, when DFO visited the site in July 2024, evidence of unsuitable sediment and erosion control was documented at multiple watercourse crossings along the Tote Road. DFO observed active sedimentation and erosion emerging from the Tote Road and appearing to result in sediment depositions downstream (e.g., visible plume, road bed materials observed in the channel). The existing Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan is broad, does not apply to specific site conditions, and there is evidence that the mitigation measures it outlines have not been consistently applied throughout the site.</p> <p>DFO requests the Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan be supplemented with a section that identifies areas of potential sediment and erosion concerns along the Tote Road, and provides site or condition specific measures that can be implemented along Roads/Rails to reduce the risk of erosion and control sedimentation and respond to sediment releases. These site and condition specific measures should take into account road bed slopes, types of fill materials, snow and ice movement, ditch gradient, and location of fish bearing waters. The section should also include: • Examples of materials and techniques that BIM will employ to control sedimentation and erosion; • Required training/certifications to be acquired by individuals and/or teams responsible for developing and implementing the erosion and sediment control plans; and • Details on how this plan will proactively be put in place along proposed developments, including the rail.</p>	<p>BIM will implement erosion and sediment control training is required for personnel involved with the planning, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures. The addition of Canadian-Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CAN-CISEC) personnel has been valuable in drawing awareness to and understanding of erosion and sediment control requirements, supporting construction activities and daily operations. In-house Erosion and Sediment Control Awareness training is being developed for personnel involved in erosion and sediment control activities and will be rolled-out during winter 2024-25.</p> <p>Topics covered will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation that governs erosion and sediment • Types of erosion • Factors that influence erosion • Erosion and Sediment control best management practices • Installation of best management practices 		Complete	The Erosion and Sediment Control Training was delivered in 2025 by Baffinland to a cohort of 127 personnel on site. This cohort consisted of relevant Department Personnel who will, over the course of their employment, find themselves involved in installing, maintaining, or developing ESC controls.

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24	NWB TM-01		Baffinland will provide management plans requiring updates based on Renewal to the NWB within a year following the issuance of the Water Licence renewal. Baffinland will provide a proposed schedule for publication of updated management plans before the public hearings.	Management Plans	In Progress	Updated management plans are being provided to the NWB.
	NWB TM-02		Baffinland will submit a draft Water Licence Framework to the NWB before the public hearings.	Report: Draft Water Licence Framework	Complete	Baffinland submitted a draft Water Licence Framework on December 18, 2024 for review.
26	ECCC-04	<p>The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) references a single thermistor installed to 400 m depth to characterize local deeper permafrost conditions. Permafrost has a large influence on hydrogeology at the site. No discussion of sub-permafrost hydrogeology was provided in the EIS or ICRP. Other mines in Nunavut with extensive permafrost have collected sufficient data to model interactions between their projects and groundwater (e.g., Hope Bay, Meliadine). Open taliks are predicted to form under certain open pits at Meliadine post-closure, and in those cases, understanding the direction of hydraulic gradient becomes an important factor to understand interactions with surface water. Specifically, determining whether water from the pit will flow into the ground or if groundwater will be upwelling into the pit. In the case of the Mary River mine, understanding the direction of this potential groundwater-surface water interaction is important because of potentially poor pit water quality at depth.</p> <p>ECCC recommends the Proponent identify the data that is missing for an assessment of the impacts of pit flooding on permafrost and the regional hydrogeology. ECCC recommends the Proponent update the reclamation research program on pit flooding to include the collection of missing data identified above, and that the Proponent then assess the impacts of pit flooding on regional hydrogeology.</p>	As part of the ongoing ICRP research, Baffinland commits to assessing the potential impacts of pit development on local permafrost and hydrogeological regimes prior to pit development to define closure requirements. The details will be further refined as part of the ICRP Rev 6 review that is ongoing.		Complete pending 2030 research	<p>The updated Pit Water Quality Model was submitted externally on December 10, 2025.</p> <p>Assessment of pit flooding on the permafrost regime is included in the ICRP Rev 6 reclamation research schedule for 2030 (See Appendix D4 and D7).</p>
27	ECCC-03	<p>ECCC reviewed the Tote Road Monitoring Program data provided in the annual reports. This included 2023 upstream and downstream measurements for all monitoring events at 20 culverts and bridges, and the subset of monitoring events when metals were analyzed at the eight culverts and bridges in fishbearing watercourses for 2015 to 2023. There are 261 data pairs and five instances (2%) where the difference between upstream and downstream TSS concentrations exceeded the CCME guideline. In three of the five sampling events when the CCME guideline was exceeded, the TSS criterion currently being proposed by the Proponent (double the CCME guideline) was also exceeded and sample results would have triggered response measures. ECCC is of the view that the Proponent has not provided sufficient justification to support a TSS criterion in watercourses along the Tote Road which is higher than CCME guidelines.</p> <p>1. Naturally occurring high TSS events in the watercourses along the Tote Road do not justify increasing the number or duration of high TSS events due to Project activities. The effects of TSS on fish are dependent on concentration and duration, as accounted for in the CCME guidelines. High concentrations of TSS may stress aquatic organisms and increasing the frequency or duration of high TSS events can cause negative effects to aquatic organisms.</p> <p>2. The monitoring data available indicates that the CCME guideline for TSS is respected in the majority of sampling events. When Project-related high TSS concentrations are measured, they are often above both the Proponent's proposed criterion and the CCME guideline. Based on the data available to ECCC, initiating actions to investigate erosion and sedimentation mitigation measures when TSS concentrations are above the CCME guidelines rather than responding only when the Proponent's criterion is exceeded would result in a follow-up response for an additional 1% of sampling events. Therefore, applying the response when CCME guidelines are exceeded does not appear to be an operational barrier to ECCC.</p> <p>3. Ongoing sediment management issues at Mary River and along the Tote Road present a strong rationale for more thorough monitoring than may be required in other NWB water licences.</p> <p>ECCC recommends that when the Tote Road Monitoring Program is appended to the SWAEMP, the definition of a project-related change in TSS concentrations be modified to mirror the CCME guideline: "Maximum increase of 25 mg/L from background levels at any time when background levels are between 25 and 250 mg/L. Should not increase more than 10% of background levels when background is >250 mg/L."</p>	Baffinland will conduct a review of the Tote Road Monitoring Program (TRMP) data to confirm the natural variability in the 150 metre sample area. Baffinland will share this data with ECCC, which will be used to build the trend of the Total Suspended Solid criteria to be implemented.		In Progress	Baffinland conducted the data analysis which confirmed that the TSS trigger of 50 mg/L change is not reflective of natural variability within the system. Therefore, Baffinland agrees that the CCME trigger is appropriate for identifying potential Project-related change and it will be applied for the 2026 field season and incorporated into the next update of the Roads Management Plan.

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29	CIRNAC-08	Mineral wastes are soils, sediment or construction materials which have become contaminated as a result of mining operations. These can include native soil contaminated by dusting from ore haulage, crushing, blasting, or spilled ore, or sediments collected in retention ponds with metal concentrations greater than CCME soil standards protective of human health and the environment. These wastes may also be generated by cleanup activities undertaken during site closure and remediation, like contaminated native soils below operational areas such as the crusher and ore storage areas at the mine site and Milne Port. The waste management plan does not mention how these materials would be collected, contained, recorded during work, and disposed of correctly. Table 2 and 3 in the Waste Management Plan describe how soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons are managed but there is no mention of native soils or other contaminants used by mining operations. The Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan states that "Residual soils meet federal/territorial soil quality guidelines or site-specific risk based criteria as required (CCME agricultural is assumed at this time). If soil exceeds the adopted criteria, it will be removed or risk managed to the satisfaction of the qualified professional to achieve protection of ecological and human health". There is no mention of how this will be operationalized. Section 3.3.8, Landfills and Other Waste Disposal Areas within the Guidelines for Closure and Reclamation of Advance Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories, states that landfills and other waste disposal areas which can include abandoned waste rock piles should be disposed in a manner that minimizes adverse human health and environmental effects. It is CIRNAC's interpretation that if the mine were abandoned, agriculture, parkland or residential guidelines would apply to all mineral waste areas (including the waste rock facility) and the Federal government would be held to a higher standard of clean-up for the crusher, ore storage areas, dusting zones and possibly the waste rock facility. CIRNAC recommends that: a) BIMC update the waste management plan to include mineral waste and directives for: collection, containment, data / records, and disposal.	Baffinland will update the ICRP to include soil or sediments containing site related contaminants that pose a risk to human health and/or the environment. A contaminant is defined as any substance that, when introduced into the air, water, soil or sediment, exceeds an agreed upon end land use or other criteria developed as part of the closure planning process and has the potential to cause adverse effects to human health, the environment or ecological systems.	Management Plan Update	In Progress	This will be included in the scope of the 2026 ICRP update. Revision 7 of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan is expected to be submitted by November 1, 2026, in alignment with Part B, Item 15(d) of the Water Licence.
30	CIRNAC-16	Within Appendix H (FEIS Freshwater Quality Predictions), Table H9 – 14 list water quality predictions for different creeks in the area. The predictions are from pre-2018. More data from water quality monitoring is now available. A comparison between predicted and measured water quality data will support an evaluation of water quality predictions and confirmation of required mitigation measures. Part F paragraph 3 of the 2013 water license (and 2015 Amendment No. 1) states that a revised waste rock management plan shall be provided for future revisions under the license. The revision shall include updates on: a. Geochemical modeling; b. Pit water quality predictions. CIRNAC recommends that BIMC: a) Provide a comparison between predicted and measured water quality data and evaluate if additional mitigation measures are required. b) Provide update on geochemical modeling and pit water quality predictions	Baffinland will undertake a pit water quality model update in 2025. This model will include the following: 1. Operational pit water quality predictions for the next 5 years (2025-2029) 2. Water quality predictions for an early closure scenario at the end of 2029, considering three different climate change scenarios for a 100-year period. It should be noted that this model is being completed to provide data requested by CIRNAC and QIA regarding pit water quality predictions to support closure security estimation. As part of this modelling exercise, water quality predictions for the early closure scenario will be compared against closure objectives and criteria, which are outlined in Table 5.1 of Baffinland's Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan Revision 6. The 5-yr operational water quality predictions will need to be evaluated against FEIS predictions and Type 'A' Water Licence Discharge Criteria. The model will be completed by Q4-2025 and is scheduled to be submitted as part of the Annual Security Review process.	Report	Complete	The updated Pit Water Quality Model was submitted on December 10, 2025.
31	QIA-TR-1	A key feature of the Nunavut water licence is to functionally constrain project effects to those predicted and agreed upon in the project certificate. Management plans are refined during the water licensing process, a process which iteratively continues following reviews of monitoring data every year or so. QIA has highlighted in our completeness check on both Baffinland's draft and formal water licence application to the NWB (QIA-4), and in our review of Baffinland's responses to QIA on August 15, 2024 that a summary of historical data is required to demonstrate compliance with the licence terms and conditions as well as the predictions outlined in the environmental assessment for the project over the entire period of record under which the Mary River Project has operated. Baffinland initially provided a summary of monitoring data collected over the 2023 monitoring year, and subsequently the raw data over the entire period of record (2013- 2023) from all monitoring stations. Neither dataset provides the necessary context nor is it accompanied by any interpretation to permit stakeholders to evaluate whether the management plans have effectively constrained effects. Baffinland's responses to QIA's information request (QIA-5) also included a summary of the "Status of Management Plans Required under Type A WL-ILAE". This document was provided in response to QIA's request that management plans required under the Type A water licence be updated based on the outcomes of the monitoring data review. Baffinland's submission outlines the versions of the plans, and which are currently being revised with the public via the NWB and NIRB annual report processes. This submission does not demonstrate if the plans have been updated to consider all operating data through to the water licence renewal submission.	Baffinland commits to the development of a one-time memorandum including the following aquatic monitoring information: • Temporal plots of water quality results from lake and stream CREMP monitoring areas that include results from the baseline (2006 to 2013), construction (2014), and operations (2015 to 2024) periods for specific parameters associated with the mine site ore bodies or with blasting (i.e., aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, zinc, nitrate, nitrite, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and ammonia). Area specific predictions from the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS; Baffinland 2012) will be included on the plots for comparison. • Tabular summaries of seasonal averages • A statement comparing the concentrations to area specific predictions from the FEIS • Weather data will be correlated with sampling to the extent possible to assess the impact of wet versus dry events on observed monitoring values	Memorandum	Complete	The memorandum was submitted to the NWB on December 10, 2025. Outcomes of the memorandum are being integrated into relevant management plans as applicable.

WL Renewal Commitment #	Recommendation #	Regulator Recommendation	Commitment	Form of Submission	Status	Commitment Update
		a. We request Baffinland all aquatic monitoring data collected while the Project has operated to demonstrate how actual monitoring conditions have remained within or exceeded environmental assessment predictions. This analysis should include seasonally specific summaries (e.g., median values and percentiles) throughout the receiving environment akin to an annual report using all data provided in "240916 2AM-MRY1325 Attachment 1 - Water Licence Water Quality Monitoring Results 2013-2023-ILAE". Further, the analyses should include trend analyses to provide confidence for reviewers that conditions are not trending up over time (and may either exceed environmental assessment predictions in the future, or further exceed environmental assessment predictions). The results should be compared with area specific environmental predictions presented in the Environmental Assessment.b. Upon completion of this requested analysis, Baffinland should update plans that are intended to manage environmental effects pathways that have exceeded environmental assessment predictions.The provision of this analysis and updated plans that have not effectively constrained environmental effects as outlined in the environmental assessment must be accomplished during this licensing process with sufficient time for review by the parties.	the impact of wet versus dry events on observed monitoring values. This memorandum will be submitted within 6 months of the approval of this Licence by the Minister. The memorandum will be submitted to the NWB to allow a review of the study outcomes. Baffinland will provide the memorandum to QIA 30 days before the NWB submission to allow QIA to evaluate the conclusions and provide recommendations of updates into suggested management plans. As required, the outcomes of the memorandum will be integrated into relevant management plans. Any plan updates would be completed within 6 months of publication of the memo, or an alternative date as agreed to between QIA and Baffinland.			
32	QIA-TR-2	QIA has highlighted concerns with the adaptive management components (Trigger Action Response Plan, TARP) of several management plans required under the water licence, including but not limited to the SWAEMP. Specifically, QIA highlighted both in QIA-7 and our comments issued during the annual report review that the reliance on "professional judgment" in the TARP introduced significant uncertainty and subjectivity in how exceedances of triggers would be evaluated, and that professional judgment was used in multiple cases (see QIA submission to NWB - QIA 2023 NWB AEMP#3, QIA 2023 NWB CREMP#9, QIA 2023 NWB CREMP#15) to conclude that an observed effect was not attributed to the project.QIA appreciated Baffinland's response to QIA-7 indicating that "supporting rationale for any positions taken based on professional judgment should be clearly stated as part of the adaptive management process" and that "Baffinland is prepared to develop a generaldecision tree to justify decisions based on professional judgment, which could be appended to the Adaptive Management Plan and apply across Baffinland's Environmental Management System".However, Baffinland has suggested that "this process would likely involve several steps, including defining the decision context, identifying possible outcomes, and using a structured approach to evaluate the alternatives. This will be discussed further with QIA at the next meeting of the Adaptive Management Plan Working Group."However, these NWB proceedings are an appropriate venue to clarify how adaptive management will be implemented for the project, and to better ensure it is implemented to the satisfaction of all parties under a renewed water licence.We note that an adaptive management discussion is particularly relevant here as potential responses may require alterations to the licence, and it is preferred to identify those potentialities during the licensing process.QIA agrees with the Applicant's reasoning that "a general decision tree to justify decisions based on professional judgment" ought to be included in an adaptive management plan for the Project; however, as the SWAEMP is one of the core plans for the Project, it is necessary for effective operations and management of the aquatic ecosystem for the SWAEMP to contain the TARP and the decision tree outlining the flow of professional judgement. QIA requests that Baffinland prepare an initial TARP decision tree pertaining to decisions based on professional judgement as part of these proceedings.	Where professional judgement is applied in relation to TARPs, Baffinland will include supporting rationale. BIMC to further provide a clearer linkage of how exceedances of objective TARP thresholds will result in management actions of project effects pathways.	Annual Report	Complete	Rationale has been added to Revision 3 of the AEMP. Revision 3 of the AEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 14, 2026.
33	QIA-TR-2		Baffinland will update the AEMP to include event based water quality monitoring informed by the QIA-TR-1 memorandum conclusions, or other relevant data. The AEMP will define how an event is triggered and assessed.	Management Plan Update	Complete	This update has been added to Revision 8 of the SWAEMP (this update is not relevant to the AEMP). Revision 8 of the SWAEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 9, 2026.

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34	QIA-TR-6	<p>Baffinland describes comprehensive environmental management plans and monitoring programs to manage the effects of the Mary River Project. Baffinland goes on to state that it “intends to apply its experience and the existing management plans and monitoring programs to manage the construction and operation of the Steensby Railway, in addition to developing additional measures as required to address site-specific issues.”While QIA understands the need to maximize efficiency in preparing management plans and monitoring programs, nonetheless, site-specific plans should be developed to account for different conditions at the proposed crossings. Several mitigation measures are certainly applicable to numerous crossings and conditions including spill contingency plans and general environmental protection measures outlined in the Environmental Protection Plan; however, parameters such as gradient, flow, substrate and fish communities will differ and will require management techniques to be developed accordingly. In addition, none of the plans referred to in the document include measures specifically for the Steensby component.</p> <p>Rather than referring to the plans, from which mitigation measures will be implemented, it would be useful for Baffinland to incorporate measures that are applicable specifically to water taking activities, even though several measures overlap with other activities. The plans could either be updated to include the Steensby component or developed separately as specific plans.</p>	<p>Baffinland will collect supplemental baseline data to support the development of applicable aquatic monitoring programs along the Steensby Railway alignment and at Steensby Port, to cover a full season's data prior to construction commencing in a given location. If the supplemental baseline data deviates by more than 2 standard deviations from the original baseline, Baffinland will engage with QIA to review the findings and collaboratively develop appropriate updates to the construction monitoring programs, if required, to ensure potential environmental changes are effectively captured and addressed.</p>	Report	In Progress	<p>The program was completed for the first 40 KM of railway in summer 2025. Analysis of results is ongoing and an interim report will be submitted with Baffinland's Annual Report to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) when completed. Collection of the remainder of the baseline data (or further baseline data collection) will be completed prior to construction.</p>
35	QIA-TR-7	<p>Section 4.2 states that the “hydrological assessment relies on streamflow data collected by Baffinland and the Water Survey of Canada (WSC) since 2006”. A hydrology baseline analysis for the Mary River Project was also completed in 2012. Baffinland has continued to operate only seven of these hydrometric stations since 2012. QIA questions why data collection was suspended on nine of the 16 stations. At least three of these discontinued stations provide context and are located along the Steensby railway and proposed winter road. These stations could have provided recent baseline information.</p> <p>In order to monitor changes, QIA recommends that Baffinland be required to reactivate these stations. If construction is delayed, the stations should be reactivated to continue with baseline data collection.</p>	<p>Baffinland is planning to reactivate the four hydrometric monitoring stations (BR11, BR25, BR96-2 and BR137) along the Steensby Railway corridor in 2025 to supplement existing baseline data collected for the 2012 FEIS. These stations will measure streamflow and help characterize natural variation in hydrological conditions. If the supplemental baseline data deviates by more than 2 standard deviations from the original baseline, Baffinland will engage with QIA to review the findings and collaboratively develop appropriate updates to the construction monitoring programs, if required, to ensure potential environmental changes are effectively captured and addressed.</p>	Report	Complete	<p>The program was implemented in summer 2025. The Steensby Rail Corridor Hydrometric Monitoring Report is included in Appendix E.13.4.</p>
36	QIA-TR-11/17	<p>QIA-TR-11: We appreciate the clarification with respect to the full suite of parameters of potential concern (POPC) sampled through operation of the environmental monitoring programs. We have continuing concern that elevated concentrations in POPCs are derived from mine activities and would like to narrow down the specific cause of these values. We would like to know how the five parameters (arsenic, copper, iron, manganese, and phosphorus) found to have elevated concentrations compared to the AEMP/benchmark values compare with the elements associated with the ore body and/or tote road chemical composition.</p> <p>How do the chosen parameters of potential concern (POPC) that demonstrate elevated concentrations compare with elements that are associated with the ore body?</p> <p>QIA-TR-17: This issue was discussed in QIA's completeness check Information Request WL Renewal IR #13. During the 2023 CREMP monitoring program, mine-related influences on water quality was detected in tributaries to Camp Lake (Minnow Environmental, 2024). At Camp Lake, no AEMP water quality benchmarks were exceeded in 2023 and no mine-related influences on water quality were indicated. Additional trend analysis and benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring is a good step in quantifying the impacts of the change in POPC contribution/accumulation at CLT1. The response to this question appears to be deferring adaptive management actions to mine operations and targeted causal investigations because the increased concentrations of POPCs has not caused significant changes to benthic macroinvertebrate communities. In short, it appears that targeted causal investigations are being deferred because the POPCs are being diluted, which is not a good reason to defer adaptive management practices. It is a positive sign that the CREMP appears to indicate that the detection of mine influence on water quality at CLT1 has occurred before significant effects are expressed in aquatic biota, as it gives Baffinland an opportunity to take corrective actions before aquatic biota are impacted by the changes in water quality.</p> <p>QIA recommends that a detailed investigation into the pathway of effects that are causing this change in water quality be done and remediation measures be conducted to prevent further elevation of concentrations of POPC before there is any negative effect to the aquatic biota in the receiving environment.</p>	<p>Baffinland will update the AEMP to provide quantifiable triggers (e.g., exceedances of water quality guidelines or AEMP benchmark values) within the framework. These triggers will lead to specific adaptive management actions to be undertaken in response to exceedances. The management actions for these cases shall be initially investigative following a process defined in the AEMP, and if the investigation determines it, appropriate mitigative actions for the source or the cause of these exceedances will be implemented. Any plan updates would be completed within 6 months following issuance of the renewed water licence, or an alternative date as agreed to between QIA and Baffinland. The AEMP will be revised collaboratively with QIA review and input, specifically with regards to triggers for adaptive management actions.</p>	Management Plan Update	Complete	<p>Revision 3 of the AEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 14, 2026.</p>

WL Renewal Commitment #	Recommendation #	Regulator Recommendation	Commitment	Form of Submission	Status	Commitment Update
37	QIA-TR-14/15	<p>QIA-TR-14: The document states: For monitoring of sediment character and quality in lakes, a depth sampler will be used. The preferred sample apparatus for lake sediment samples are gravity percussion corers, since they allow for retrieval and analysis of sediment profiles. A Petite Ponar can also be used but will not provide sediment profiles. Generally, forms of gravity percussion corers consist of a clear polycarbonate sample core tube attached to a weighted upper head assembly and a seal mechanism. The top two centimeters of sediment from the core samples will be retained for laboratory analysis unless sampling objectives state otherwise. Baffinland is correct in stating the preferred device for collecting a lake sediment core is a gravity corer compared to a Petite Ponar because a gravity corer will preserve the sediment profile. Lake sediment cores have long been used to reconstruct baseline (pre- industrial) conditions, which may allow for timing and cause(s) of environmental change to be identified. The current standard operating procedures in the CREMP states for only the top 2 cm to be retained while the remaining sediment is discarded. Sedimentation accumulation and sedimentation rates were reported previously by Baffinland Iron Mines. Rough estimates suggest 2 cm may only represent a period of ~20 years, which will vary on a lake-by-lake basis. However, ~20 years extends barely past the start of mining operations. A 2-cm sample is likely integrating sediment deposited before and after the start of mining operations, which may mask the enrichment of substances of concern due to mining operations and activities. As referred to numerous times in water licence application, background concentrations of substances of concern may be elevated naturally because of the geological deposit and may naturally exceed sediment quality guidelines. For example, sediment metal concentrations at the top of the core may be above or below sediment quality guidelines but have increased potentially 5-fold above sediment that predates industrial activities in the region (i.e., the bottom of a full-length sediment core). This will provide a more rigorous method to develop site-specific baselines for substances of concern.</p> <p>QIA recommends a one-time collection of full-length lake sediment cores (50 cm) from lakes located close to the mining operations at Mary River Mine – Sallivik Camp and reference lakes sites. The 50 cm sediment core will be sectioned into 1 cm or 0.5 cm intervals. Routine analysis of metal concentrations can be reported downcore to provide context to metals concentrations observed in surficial sediment. Ultimately, this will provide the most rigorous baseline (pre-mine) data possible on substances of concern to discern the relative roles of natural and anthropogenic activities. Combined with systematic water and surficial sediment sampling, these methods provide a powerful approach to track changes at a range of temporal and spatial scales relevant to inform environmental stewardship decisions.</p> <p>QIA-TR-15: The document states: Because greatest accumulation of depositing material occurs with the deep basin(s) of lakes, monitoring of sediment quality at profundal stations provides the optimal basis for temporal tracking of metals in sediment of the mine-exposed lakes. Sediment quality monitoring at lakes will occur at an annual frequency. QIA concurs. The profundal zones or deeper regions of a lake provide optimal basis for temporal tracking of sediment metal(loid) concentrations. However, critical to note, is within lake sediment depositional process. Sediment focusing occurs naturally within a lake due to energy gradients. Shallower regions of lakes are often associated with coarser sediment particle size, which will possess relatively low metal(loid) concentrations due to low surface area to mass ratio of sediment. Conversely, deep regions are associated with finer sediment particle size and higher metal(loid) concentrations due to higher surface to mass ratio. Thus, comparison between sediment samples with different grain size may undermine temporal analyses and mask a signal of enrichment due to industrial operations. QIA recommends Baffinland continue sampling surficial sediment consistently from the deepest regions or profundal zone of lakes. Additionally, grain size of the sediment should be considered when evaluating for temporal or spatial trends. A common technique used to account for varying grain size is geochemical normalization</p>	<p>Baffinland commits to a one-time submission of usable, sorted data and metadata for statistical analyses by July 31, 2025. The submission will include all the sediment and water quality data collected from Sheardown and Camp catchment (e.g., lake and tributary). QIA's analysis of this data will be completed at their expense. The outcomes of QIA's analysis will be shared with Baffinland in draft for review and to discuss in relation to any further action to be undertaken as part of the adaptive management framework. Following the completion of this process the QIA may publicly disseminate the results of its analysis through the Nunavut Water Board. This will be submitted in the form of raw data by July 31, 2025.</p>	Raw Data	Complete	The sediment and water quality data collected from Sheardown and Camp Lake catchments from 2005 to 2024 was provided to the QIA on July 30, 2025.
38	QIA-TR-16	<p>The document states: "Regular geotechnical inspections will also be conducted, along with the removal of accumulated sediment in the pond as required." It is important to have a record of the specific, measured quantity of sediment accumulation that results in cleanout of the KM105 pond. It would be valuable for records of these measurements and cleanout frequency (and cleanout volumes) to be shared to ensure that frequent and reasonable maintenance of stormwater/drainage infrastructure has been occurring.</p> <p>Please clarify what is measured to determine "sufficient sediment accumulation" for removal in the fall. This response appears ambiguous – is sediment cleaned out once it reaches a predetermined storage level or only done in the fall? QIA notes that in 3 years of fall site visits (2022 – 2024) there have not been observed or documented any signs of pond cleanouts occurring. QIA recommends that Baffinland share records of these cleanouts for review.</p>	<p>Baffinland will provide preliminary/interim and final engineering design solutions for the haul road drainage that currently is conveyed through the KM105 dam and eventually into Sheardown tributary into Sheardown Lake for QIA review at a minimum 60 days before the start of construction, in alignment with the Water Licence requirements. Baffinland will provide an initial adaptive design to QIA for review by July 31, 2025.</p>	Engineering Designs	In Progress	A memorandum outlining the status of KM 105 engineering design solutions was provided to QIA on July 31, 2025. The final design is currently under review and will be submitted to QIA and the NWB once the design package is finalized. The IFC drawings are expected to be provided to reviewers in Q2-2026.

WL Renewal Commitment #	Recommendation #	Regulator Recommendation	Commitment	Form of Submission	Status	Commitment Update
39	QIA-TR-24	<p>In its completeness check Information Request WL Renewal #16, QIA requested:... a detailed record of Baffinland's recent engagement with Inuit about freshwater use (e.g., from 2015 to present), including a list of Inuit concerns related to water and Baffinland's plans to address those concerns, for both the Steensby component and current operations. QIA requires more information on the form of the meeting; how long the meeting lasted; what was presented at the meeting; how feedback was sought; what feedback was received; and how this feedback has been acted on. Baffinland provided its response on September 10, 2024 stating: Regarding QIA's comment on Baffinland's "adherence to requirements set by non-Inuit agencies and organizations that do not consider Inuit use, objectives, or measures," Baffinland would like to clarify that this pertains specifically to compliance with the Fisheries Act, as administered by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). It is important to note that the Government of Canada has implemented the Inuit Nunangat Policy, which mandates that all federal departments and agencies, including DFO, incorporate Inuit perspectives and needs into the development of policies and programs.</p> <p>QIA would like to re-iterate its request to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to clarify whether it agrees with the Applicant's September 10, 2024 response to this comment regarding the consideration of the Fisheries Act of Inuit use, objectives and measures in relation to this Project.</p>	<p>Baffinland will collaborate with QIA to incorporate the outcomes of QIA-led data collection into relevant management plans listed in Part B Item 14 of the Water Licence, and will plan to submit any consequential updates to the NWB with the submission of the 2026 Annual Report. The timing of this commitment is contingent on QIA providing Baffinland with available verified QIA program-led data relevant to Project water use and management and/or waste generation and management by the end of September, 2025.</p>	Management Plan Update	In Progress	<p>For the 2025 QIA and NWB Annual Report for Operations reporting period, the relevant QIA-led Inuit Stewardship Program (ISP) deliverables were not provided to Baffinland in final form at least five (5) months prior to the annual report submission deadline. As a result, Schedule B Items 26 and 44 are not triggered/applicable for this reporting year, and summaries of QIA-led monitoring/study results and associated agreed actions are not applicable for the 2025 annual report.</p> <p>Baffinland remains committed to working collaboratively with QIA to ensure that QIA-led monitoring and study results relevant to water use and management and/or waste disposal and management are appropriately considered and incorporated into Baffinland's monitoring and management framework. Now that these reports have been received, Baffinland intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a joint review with QIA to identify and document results that are relevant to water use/management and waste disposal/management, and to confirm context and interpretation as needed. • Develop and document any agreed actions and responses, including any adaptive management measures and/or updates to applicable plans (as appropriate). • Track implementation of agreed actions (where applicable) and report on the results, responses, and any plan updates in the 2026 QIA and NWB Annual Report for Operations, due March 31, 2027. <p>This approach is intended to ensure that QIA-led monitoring and study outcomes are integrated in a transparent, traceable manner that supports ongoing adaptive management and continuous improvement.</p>
	ECCC #1		<p>A comprehensive follow up report for water quality monitoring at the seep location as well as downstream receiving environment station D1-05 will be provided to ECCC, CIRNAC and QIA in Q4 2024.</p>	Applicable Management Plans	Complete	<p>A report detailing the seep at the KM 105 dam was provided to ECCC on January 22, 2025.</p>
14 b)	ECCC #1	<p>Proponent's Conclusion: Controlling erosion and sedimentation at the Mine Site during freshet continues to be challenging. Releases and seepage of sediment-laden water are reported in the 2023 and 2022 annual reports, despite efforts made to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The Mine Site Water Management Plan was created in 2021 to address these issues and proposed a medium-term plan for controlling sedimentation on the Mine Site. The Plan objectives were to address sedimentation for the Mine Site component of the project for the 2021 to 2025 period. ECCC's Conclusion: A renewed licence would include the period after the proposed Plan's execution window, and erosion and sedimentation control continue to be an important issue on site. Therefore, an update on the Plan's execution, lessons learned, which measures have proven to be effective or not, how the Proponent has adapted, and proposed measures for the future should be provided. Specifically, updates should be provided on: -Condition of the KM 105 pond and the water tightness of the dam constructed in 2021 to 2022; -Advancement of SDLT-1 Sedimentation Pond; -Advancement of QMR2 Sedimentation Pond; -Advancement of Weatherhaven Camp Sedimentation Pond; and -Proposed remedial measures for the Mary River, Sheardown Lake, and Camp Lake Catchments.</p> <p>ECCC recommends the Proponent: a) Provide an update on the execution of the Mine Site Water Management Plan, including updates on the five points requested above; and b) Provide an updated Plan to address continued challenges controlling erosion and sedimentation on the Mine Site that integrates lessons learned including which measures have proven to be effective or not and how the Proponent has adapted.</p>	<p>Baffinland will provide an update on the various infrastructure under the original Mine Site water management plan in subsequent annual reporting. As indicated previously the title may be misleading as this was a planning document and used to permit features under the WL in Modification No. 13. Baffinland will work with ECCC and the various regulators to ensure sufficient information is provided as committed to during ongoing discussions and the WL renewal process. We envision this to include lessons learned, adaptive management implemented to date, ongoing monitoring data, updates on constructed infrastructure with plans to address issues and then ensuring this is incorporated into the new designs or remedial actions for areas that are required. As this information is permitted and built with approval from the NWB then applicable information for how the facility or infrastructure is managed and operated is updated in the applicable WL management plan. I.e. Freshwater, Supply, Wastewater management plan.</p>	Applicable Management Plans	In Progress	<p>An update on Modification No. 13 infrastructure implementation is provided in the 2025 QIA-NWB Annual Report for Operations. A comprehensive end of year report will also be provided for the KM 105 Water Management Facility, summarizing: historical operations, remediation and mitigation measures, 2025 water quality results and mitigation performance, and the proposed 2026 water management approach for the facility.</p> <p>In 2026, Baffinland will continue to advance long-term water management planning, taking into consideration alignment with Steensby-related infrastructure, follow-up to 2026 operational conditions and potential operational changes to the KM 105 infrastructure, as well as planning activities associated with reclamation of Quarry QMR2. This work will incorporate lessons learned and adaptive management implemented to date, and will support future updates to the Long Term Water Management Plan.</p>
	ECCC #8		<p>Baffinland will issue a draft Schedule I with this information added on November 18th, 2024 to the Nunavut Water Board for review as part of these proceedings.</p>	Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan Revisions	Complete	<p>Baffinland submitted a draft Schedule I on November 18, 2024 for review.</p>

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19 b)	ECCC #8	<p>Proponent's ConclusionThe Fresh Water Supply, Sewage, and Wastewater Management Plan has been updated to include KM105 Stormwater Pond in the tables and maps. However, references to this water management structure were not found in the Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan.ECCC's ConclusionSince the KM105 Pond was built after the current licence was issued, it is not included as a monitoring location in the water licence. This renewal is a good opportunity to update the licence and plans to reflect water management infrastructure on site.</p> <p>ECCC recommends that a renewed licence include the KM105 Pond as a monitoring location and that the Proponent update the Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Management Plan to integrate the KM105 Pond in the text, tables and figures.</p>	The most recent revision of the SWAEMP was issued prior to the KM105 Pond being constructed. Water Licence monitoring locations will be updated in the next revision of the SWAEMP. Timing of plan update to be confirmed before the public hearing.	Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan Revisions	Complete	Revision 8 of the SWAEMP was submitted to the NWB on January 9, 2026.
	ECCC #8		<p>Baffinland will make the following updates to the draft Schedule I.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrite-N be added to Group 7 in the Water Licence of Table 12 Add metals from Group 4 to Group 5 in the Water Licence of Table 12 	Surface Water and Aquatic Ecosystems Monitoring Plan Revisions	Complete	Baffinland submitted a draft Schedule I on November 18, 2024 for review.
28 a)	CIRNAC R-04	<p>As stated in comment #3 (Air Quality & Waste Deposit to Water for AEMP), dustfall as a pathway of potential effect requires improved management planning, monitoring and reporting under the authority of the WL. CIRNAC does not believe that the current dustfall monitoring meets the regulatory expectations for WL monitoring. Due to changes in BIMC operations (e.g., mine plan updates, increased haulage rates, future planned expansion), there is a need to conduct a detailed review of dustfall monitoring. Review of dustfall monitoring and capture data should be undertaken to verify the mine's dustfall performance over time, relative to baseline predictions. In addition, a review should also consider whether the existing data is sufficient to make evidentiary conclusions about cumulative effects and potential effects of dustfall on water quality as a source load input.</p> <p>CIRNAC recommends a comprehensive review of dustfall monitoring relative to the scope and authority of the WL, relative to water quality, and to consider the following: a) Review of dustfall data (requested in comment #2) and the model used to support the monitoring program (including sample design, assumptions etc.) to determine if dustfall data collection is sufficient, relative to the current state of development. b) Provide recommendations (if required) for improvement to the dustfall monitoring process to further enhance the improvements suggested in comment #3, recommendation #5.</p>	<p>Baffinland commits to conducting a review of dustfall data and the associated monitoring program to assess the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample design Program assumptions Data Collection Dustfall relative to baseline predictions. 	Dustfall Data Review Report	In Progress	<p>A memorandum summarizing the dustfall program and data review will be included in the TEAMR associated with the 2025 NIRB Annual Report.</p> <p>Baffinland confirms that dustfall data and analysis is effectively utilized to inform on potential aquatic impacts from dust through existing aquatic effects programs, including the CREMP. A review of dustfall data available and program methodology confirmed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baffinland has total deposition rates from dustfall adjacent to monitored CREMP lakes. Baffinland began incorporating total metals analyses into the dustfall monitoring program starting in 2024. The data set is not yet large enough to support statistical comparisons; however, additional years of data collection will support this. Dustfall total metals analyses generally align with AEMP metal analytes for water quality. Dustfall can not be used to predict source load rates due to other variables - effluents, erosion, natural sources, unknown levels of dust reaching receiving environments, residency and lake/stream flow characteristics and volumes. Patterns of metal concentrations in dustfall can be compared to patterns in metals concentrations in water quality. Lake sample locations that have perceived more potential for dust impact could be examined and compared to locations that have less perceived dust impact. Deposition values in canisters near select lake monitoring locations could be used to interpret this. Dust impacts to water quality are transient in nature and therefore are negligible "cumulative effects" however patterns in metal concentrations can be used to contribute to explaining elevated TSS or metals within water quality results.
28 b)	CIRNAC R-04		<p>Baffinland commits to conducting the dustfall review described above as part of the 2025 QIA/NWB Annual Report for Operations, to be submitted by March 31, 2026. As required, the outcomes of the dustfall data review will be integrated into relevant management plans. Any plan updates would be completed within 6 months of publication of the dustfall data review, or an alternative date as agreed to between CIRNAC and Baffinland.</p> <p>Furthermore, as outlined in response to QIA-TR-1, Baffinland will develop a memorandum that will assess temporal water quality trends in relation to relevant FEIS predictions. This memorandum, combined with the dustfall review data will inform future updates to relevant management plans.</p>	Management Plan Updates	Open	Outcomes of the dustfall data review will be integrated into relevant management plans as applicable, pending completion of the review.