

2025 Surveillance Network Program Hydrometric Monitoring Report

**Mary River Project
Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation**

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Prepared by:



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1. INTRODUCTION

A monitoring requirement of the Mary River Project's (the Project) Type 'A' Water Licence - 2AM-MRY2540 (the Type 'A' Water Licence), issued to Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland) by the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), is to measure and document the surface water flow volumes at or near locations established under the Project's Surveillance Network Program (SNP), prescribed by the Type 'A' Water Licence. To ensure compliance with the monitoring requirement, a hydrometric monitoring network consisting of nine (9) monitoring stations at or near existing SNP monitoring stations was established in 2014. Table 1 summarizes the locations monitored during 2025, including their IDs, station types, and the data collected. The locations of the SNP monitoring stations have stayed consistent across the Project operation and are shown on Figure 1 (attached).

Table 1 2025 SNP Hydrometric Monitoring Stations

Station ID	Hydrometric Station Type	Data Collected
MQ-C-B MQ-C-D MS-C-A/B	Hydrometric station installed using natural channel control.	Discharge and water level were measured during sampling events to validate stage-discharge relationships. Pressure transducers were used to measure water levels at 15-minute intervals.
MP-Q1-02 MP-C-B MP-C-K MS-MRY-13A MQ-C-A MS-C-E	Hydrometric station installed using a flow measurement structure and thin plate weir.	Water levels were measured during sampling events. Pressure transducers were used to measure water levels at 15-minute intervals.

2. METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION

An initial site visit was conducted at each station in June 2025 to install the pressure transducers, measure flow, and perform maintenance as required. The stations were installed as soon as practical following the stream channel and station locations becoming ice-free. As in previous years, flow monitoring is not possible with ice in the channel as the melting process continuously modifies the stage-discharge relationship. The majority of the freshet occurred before some of the stations were able to be installed, due to the presence of ice. Follow-up site visits were subsequently conducted in June, July, August, and September to measure flow, water level, and download data from the pressure transducers. The data logger at MQ-C-B began to produce erroneous data in early-August and no data were usable after August 4.

The pressure transducers were removed in September at the onset of freezing conditions. Water level data were recorded at each station at 15-minute intervals. Daily discharge at each station was calculated by averaging the 15-minute data on a daily basis.

3. RESULTS

The daily discharge data recorded at the SNP hydrometric stations during 2025 are provided in Table 2 (attached) and Table 3 (attached). The daily discharge data for the SNP hydrometric stations at Milne Port are displayed on Figure 2 (attached) and the daily discharge data for SNP hydrometric stations at the Mine Site on Figure 3 (attached) and Figure 4 (attached).

4. DISCUSSION

The Project's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) includes potential effects on surface water quantity in the Mine Site and Milne Port Local Study Areas (LSAs) due to (Baffinland, 2012):

- Water withdrawal;
- Water Diversion; and
- Runoff or Effluent Discharge.

Previous analysis of hydrometric data shows that there is considerable variability in monthly flow within each year and there is also considerable variability in runoff year to year (SEI, 2018). The natural variability in stream flow is high as it is controlled primarily by spatial and temporal variability in snow cover, snow melt which is transient in the wind-blown tundra environment, and rainfall. Detecting potential changes in water quantity is challenging as the predicted effects from water withdrawals, diversions, and runoff and discharges would typically be well within the range of natural variability and in some cases be below quantifiable limits.

Water quantity effects within the Mine Site LSA that were carried through the FEIS included freshwater withdrawal, freshwater diversion, and runoff or effluent discharge (Baffinland, 2012). Water withdrawal was anticipated to be from Camp Lake, water diversions were expected to occur around the Waste Rock Stockpile, the Open Pit, and the Ore Stockpile Platform, and effluent was expected to be discharged from the Waste Rock Stockpile, the Ore Stockpile, and the Sewage Treatment Plant.

None of the Mine Site SNP hydrometric stations are located at the outlets of the catchments used in the FEIS and as such would not be expected to see the full predicted changes in water quantity. However, several of the SNP hydrometric stations are located within the SDLT-1 and MR-10 catchments. The predicted effects to the MR-10 catchment are presented in the FEIS (Baffinland, 2012). The predicted effects to the SDLT-1 catchment in the FEIS were updated in KP, 2021a and the effects of the water management measures currently proposed are summarized in KP, 2021b. A summary of the predicted effects and corresponding SNP hydrometric station within the two catchments is provided in Table 4.

The only water quantity effect that was expected to be measurable within the Milne Port LSA is the withdrawal of freshwater from Km32 Lake. None of the Milne Port SNP hydrometric stations monitor water quantity into or out of Km32 Lake, and as such the hydrometric data cannot be compared to the effects of the water withdrawal predicted in the FEIS. The flows at the Milne Port SNP hydrometric stations in 2025 were consistent with past data, with no significant trends in discharge observed. This is consistent with the FEIS in that no effects to water quantity were predicted in the Milne Port LSA other than the withdrawal at Km32 Lake.

Table 4 Summary of Predicted Effects on Water Quantity

Catchment	Predicted Effect	SNP Monitoring Station
SDLT-1	Reduction in flow of up to 26% due to diversions and corresponding increase in flow up to 31% from discharge of effluent (net mean annual discharge reduction of 5%) (KP, 2021b)	MS-C-A/B, MS-C-E
MR-10	Reduction in mean monthly flow of up to 30% from diversions and increase in mean monthly flow of up to 63% from discharge of effluent (Baffinland, 2012)	MQ-C-A, MQ-C-B, MQ-C-D

4.1 Trend Analysis Methodology

The change in streamflow over time is a result of variability or change in weather and climate. In several regions of northern Canada there is evidence that streamflow is increasing, flood events are becoming more frequent, and the magnitude of spring peak-flows is changing (Cunderlik and Ouarda, 2009; Zadeh et al., 2020). The year-to-year variability of streamflow at applicable SNP hydrometric stations was examined and compared to the effects on water quantity predicted in the FEIS.

To detect a linear trend in the streamflow data, a widely used non-parametric Mann-Kendall statistical test was applied (Mann, 1945; Kendall, 1975). The Mann-Kendall test is preferred over standard parametric tests such as regression because it does not assume the data follow a specific distribution, does not require data to be normally distributed, and it is less sensitive to extreme or missing values. The magnitude of the trend was calculated using Sen's slope, which calculates the slope of the trend as a change in measurement per change in time (Sen, 1968). The significance of the trend is determined by whether the Sen's slope is statistically different from zero (Gocic and Trajkovic, 2013). A trend is typically considered statistically significant if $p < 0.05$, meaning the trend is not due to chance and typically implying there is a less than 5% probability that the observed data occurred by random chance. Although not normally accepted as statistically significant, trends with $p < 0.1$ were noted for discussion purposes.

Trend analysis was focussed on July and August average monthly flow as most SNP hydrometric stations have complete data records for these months. The period of record in June and September is not consistent from year to year due to the timing of SNP hydrometric station installation and removal, and as such a statistical comparison would not be representative of monthly trends in streamflow.

4.2 SDLT-1 Catchment

The predicted effects within the SDLT-1 catchment are a reduction in flow of up to 26% due to diversions and corresponding increase in flow up to 31% from discharge of effluent (net mean annual discharge reduction of 5%) (KP, 2021b). The MS-C-A/B and MS-C-E stations are located in the SDLT-1 catchment, downstream of the potential flow diversions, approximately 1,000 m (MS-C-A/B) and 750 m (MS-C-E) upstream of the outlet. The monthly average flows from 2014 to 2025 at the MS-C-A/B and MS-C-E SNP hydrometric stations are provided in Table 5.

Table 5 Monthly Average Flows at MS-C-A/B and MS-C-E

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MS-C-A/B Average Monthly Flow (l/s)												
June	67.0	17.5	4.6	38.7	8.6	50.0	32.0	26.3	144.4	156.5	54.3	63.5
July	51.5	29.6	7.7	19.6	42.4	39.2	20.6	64.2	42.4	99.8	61.3	90.4
Aug	46.4	53.5	47.8	34.1	65.9	20.3	9.1	79.1	22.2	92.1	67.2	64.8
Sept	11.0		7.9	53.7			2.5	15.9	19.8	66.2	126.1	47.0
MS-C-E Average Monthly Flow (l/s)												
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
June		0.6	0.5				4.3	2.7	4.6	3.4	2.7	
July		2.4	1.7				3.6	9.4	5.1	2.6	7.7	9.8
Aug	17.4	5.4	5.4				2.2	12.3	8.1	8.0	8.4	4.8
Sept	4.5		0.3				1.0	5.7	7.2	7.1	11.6	2.6

Note:

1. June and September have different length data records each year due to the timing of SNP hydrometric station installation and removal.

The data presented in Table 5 emphasize that there is considerable natural variability in the runoff from month to month and year to year. Patterns of lower and higher annual runoff are evident and are generally seen among all SNP hydrometric stations within a given year, which suggests that the annual runoff trends occur on a regional scale. Despite natural variability, there is a trend towards increasing average monthly flow at MS-C-A/B since 2014, which is more pronounced since the diversion of water from the Mine Haul Road in 2022. The linear trends in the streamflow using the Mann-Kendall statistical test for July and August at MS-C-A/B are shown on Figure 5.

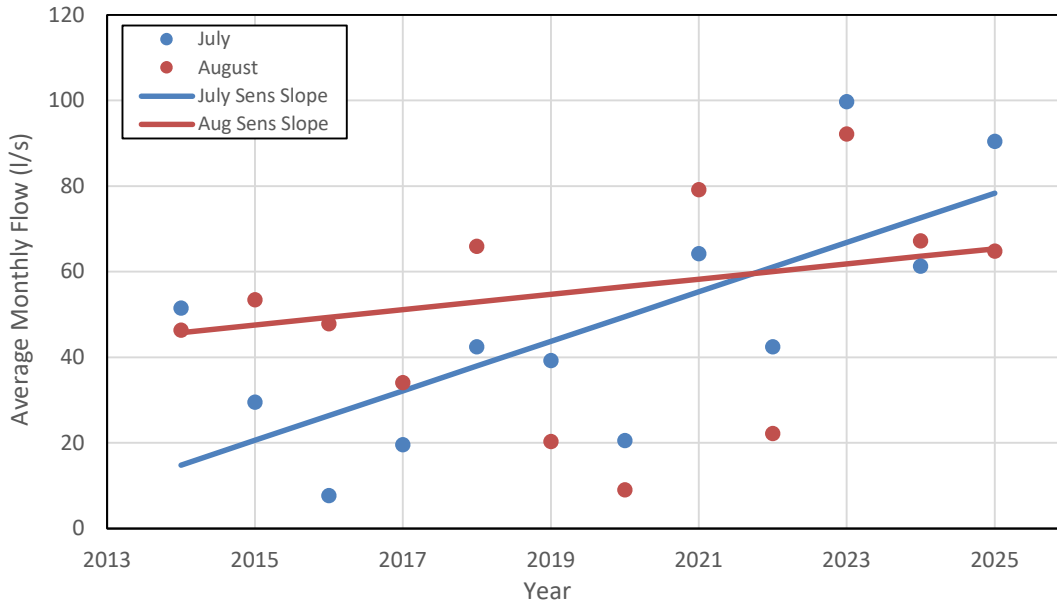


Figure 5 Trends in Monthly Average Flow at MS-C-A/B

The linear trends in the streamflow using the Mann-Kendall statistical test for July and August at MS-C-E are shown on Figure 6.

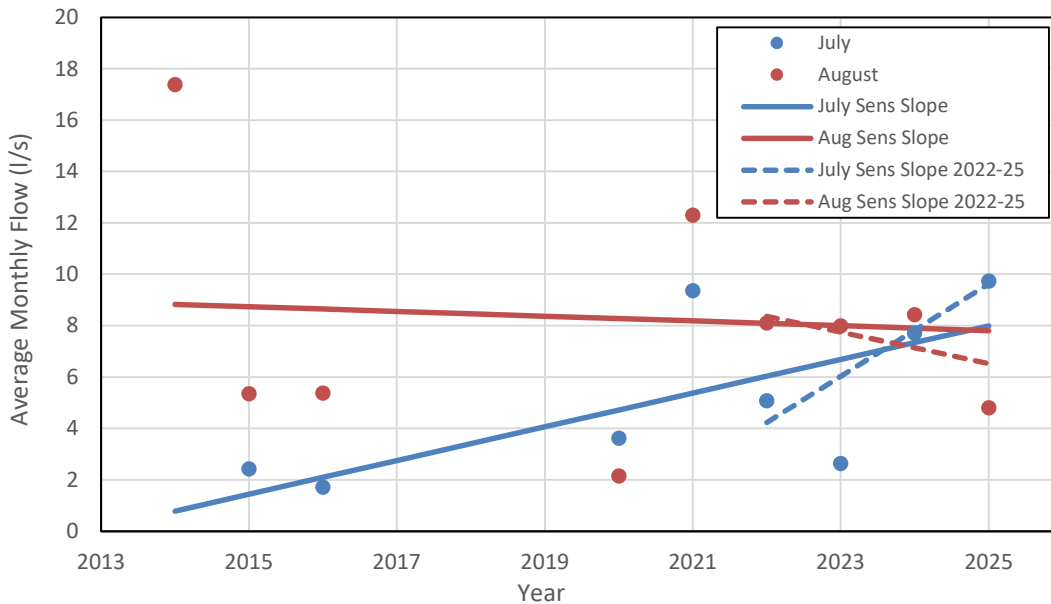


Figure 6 Trends in Monthly Average Flow at MS-C-E

There are increasing trends in monthly average July and August flow at MS-C-AB from 2014 to 2025, with the Sen's slope showing a 429% increase for July and a 42% increase for August monthly flow. The July Sen's slope is significant at $p = 0.05$ while the August Sen's slope is not significant, meaning it is not statistically different than no slope or no trend ($p > 0.1$). The range in flow from year to year are controlled primarily by natural variability, however there is a clear trend toward increasing flow, especially in July. The increase in flow confirms that the diversion of the Mine Haul Road has increased the magnitude of flow, however by a greater rate than predicted by the FEIS and updates. The flows now follow the relationship expected within the Modification 13 package submitted to the NWB, as additional catchments were added.

There is an increasing trend in monthly average July flow at MS-C-E from 2014 to 2025 and a slight decreasing trend in August flow, with the Sen's slope showing a 925% increase in July and an 11% decrease in August flow. The July Sen's slope was significant at $p < 0.1$ while the August slope is not statistically significant. There is a gap in the data from 2016 to 2022; however similar trends are apparent from 2022 to 2025, with a greater but not statistically significant decreasing trend of 24% difference in August flow and an increasing trend of 77% difference in July flow.

The decrease in August flow at MS-C-E from 2022 to 2025 agrees with predicted effects as there is no discharge of effluent in this portion of the catchment. However, the increase in July flow is counter to the overall prediction of decreasing flow.

4.3 MR-10 Catchment

Three SNP hydrometric stations are located in the MR-10 catchment, which is predicted to see a flow reduction of up to than 30% due to diversions, and a flow increase of up to 63% due to the discharge of effluent. None of the SNP hydrometric stations are located at the outlet of the catchment or downstream of the predicted diversions and discharges. Nonetheless, the MQ-C-D SNP hydrometric station, which is located downstream of the other two SNP hydrometric stations, was used to evaluate any potential effects to water quantity in that area of the MR-10 catchment. The monthly average flows from 2014 to 2025 at the MQ-C-D station are provided in Table 6.

Table 6 Monthly Average Flow at MQ-C-D

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	MQ-C-D Average Monthly Flow (l/s)											
June			10.7	11.8	8.1	15.5	41.3	23.3	11.5	45.1	17.9	8.3
July	17.0		3.3	6.8	13.4	19.9	13.7	19.3	2.1	13.6	15.5	34.2
Aug	37.4	26.2	25.7	22.5	33.3	17.1	13.9	24.3	5.3	21.8	21.7	21.0
Sept	10.5		0.6	40.3		17.0	13.5	15.3	6.3	18.3	21.6	15.5

Note:

1. June and September have different length data records each year due to the timing of SNP hydrometric station installation and removal.

Similar to other stations, there is a range of average monthly flow at MQ-C-D from year to year associated with naturally wetter or drier conditions.

The linear trends in the streamflow using the Mann-Kendall statistical test for July and August at MQ-C-D are shown on Figure 7.

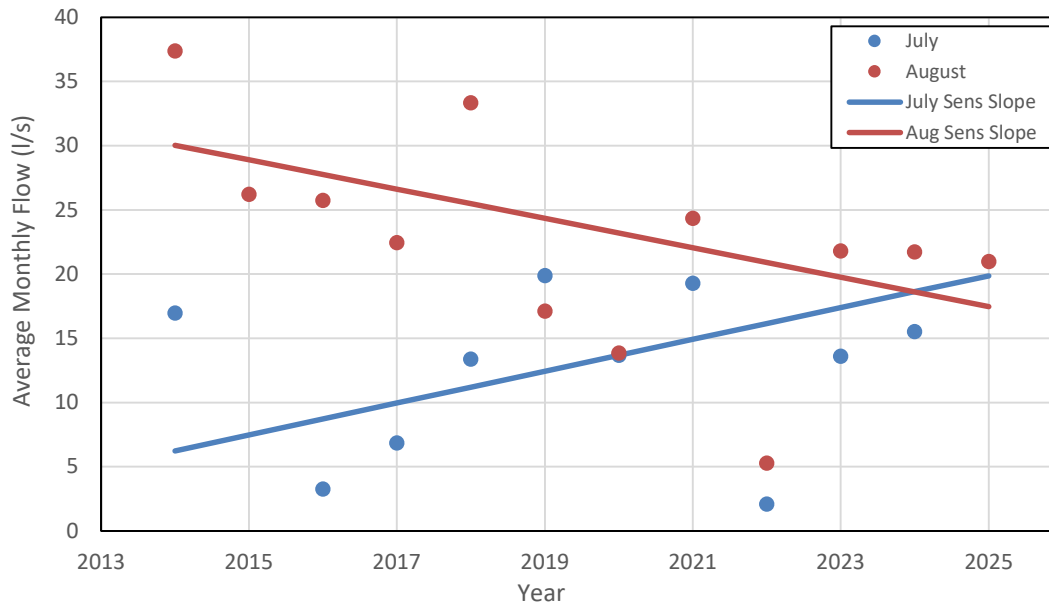


Figure 7 Trends in Monthly Average Flow at MQ-C-D

There is an increasing trend in monthly average July flow at MQ-C-D from 2014 to 2025 and a decreasing trend in August flow, with the Sen's slope showing 217% increase in July flow and a 43% decrease in August flow. The July Sen's slope is not statistically significant while the August slope is statistically significant with $p < 0.05$. The decrease in August flow generally agrees with predicted effects; however the increasing trend in July flow is counter to the overall prediction of decreasing flow.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The weirs added and upgraded in 2019 provided reliable data throughout 2025. The SNP hydrometric stations with natural stream controls (MS-C-A/B, MQ-C-B, and MQ-C-D) were stable and continue to produce reliable flow data. No modifications to the flow structures or SNP hydrometric stations with natural controls are proposed for the 2026 season.

There are increasing and decreasing trends in monthly average July and August flow evident at the SNP hydrometric stations from 2014 to 2025. The trends towards increasing July flow at MS-C-A/B and MS-C-E and the decreasing trend at MQ-C-D are statistically significant. None of the other trends are significant, meaning they are not statistically different than no slope or no trend ($p > 0.1$). Although not statistically significant, the present decrease is generally within the range of predicted effects. The statistically significant trends toward increasing flow at MS-C-A/B is due primarily to the diversion of the Mine Haul Road and increased catchment size; however a trend towards increasing flow was present prior to the diversion. The trend analysis suggests that changes in flow from year to year are driven largely by natural variability and there are no evident changes in flow beyond the effects predicted in the FEIS.

To ensure compliance with the Type 'A' Water Licence, Baffinland will continue to monitor surface water flow volumes at the SNP hydrometric stations in 2025 using the established protocols.

6. REFERENCES

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7. CERTIFICATION

This document was prepared by the undersigned.

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Table 2 - SNP Station Daily Average Discharge - June and July

Date	Daily Average Discharge (l/s)								
	MP-C-B	MP-C-K	MP-Q1-02	MQ-C-A	MQ-C-B	MQ-C-D	MS-MRY-13A	MS-C-A/B	MS-C-E
1-Jun-25								146.7	
2-Jun-25								144.8	
3-Jun-25								185.8	
4-Jun-25								179.4	
5-Jun-25								161.0	
6-Jun-25								150.8	
7-Jun-25								138.0	
8-Jun-25								113.4	
9-Jun-25								89.5	
10-Jun-25								66.8	
11-Jun-25								45.0	
12-Jun-25								27.4	
13-Jun-25								14.2	
14-Jun-25								15.6	
15-Jun-25								22.7	
16-Jun-25								34.5	
17-Jun-25								57.8	
18-Jun-25								82.9	
19-Jun-25	6.33	1.1						82.1	
20-Jun-25	5.64	1.3						73.1	
21-Jun-25	4.92	1.0		4.37	4.6	9.8	0.0016	71.2	
22-Jun-25	5.3	0.9		2.31	10.9	10.3	0.0033	74.6	
23-Jun-25	5.7	1.0		1.48	8.7	10.2	0.0047	84.6	
24-Jun-25	5.4	0.9		1.04	4.3	9.6	0.0096	88.3	
25-Jun-25	5.2	1.2		1.01	5.1	8.2	0.0180	86.3	
26-Jun-25	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.75	4.3	6.4	0.0177	83.0	
27-Jun-25	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.37	4.6	10.5	0.0040	79.5	
28-Jun-25	2.3	1.1	1	0.15	3.6	7.5	0.0002	73.3	
29-Jun-25	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.03	3.4	5.4	0	64.7	
30-Jun-25	1.1	0.9	1	0.00	5.1	4.6	0	55.4	
01-Jul-25	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.03	9.3	5.0	0.0009	46.6	
02-Jul-25	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.08	9.9	6.9	0	38.3	
03-Jul-25	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.003	9.4	4.9	0	24.9	
04-Jul-25	0.1	0.3	0.3	0	6.4	4.3	0	16.2	
05-Jul-25	0.2	0.001	0.3	0	8.3	4.4	0	12.5	
06-Jul-25	0.1	0	0.3	0	5.5	4.2	0	10.7	
07-Jul-25	0.003	0.2	0.3	0	7.0	3.9	0	10.0	
08-Jul-25	0.1	0.3	0.3	0	6.8	3.5	0	9.6	
09-Jul-25	0	0.004	0.3	0	3.0	3.1	0	9.1	
10-Jul-25	6.2	5.0	1.2	0.58	10.9	8.0	0.0054	11.1	
11-Jul-25	43.0	49.0	9.4	8.91	66.1	33.8	0.1183	29.7	
12-Jul-25	44.9	52.1	8.1	12.59	104.8	68.1	0.2219	82.3	
13-Jul-25	40.5	46.9	4.8	14.10	114.6	113.8	0.2025	236.5	
14-Jul-25	31.1	37.4	2.9	8.53	54.3	66.5	0.1399	217.2	
15-Jul-25	34.6	40.4	2.9	16.51	104.8	111.2	0.6729	213.5	17.5
16-Jul-25	47.4	54.0	5.7	17.61	149.0	153.4	1.0253	346.0	18.5
17-Jul-25	41.0	45.9	3.9	10.79	76.9	105.6	0.6792	303.8	15.9
18-Jul-25	29.9	36.3	2.4	7.93	45.3	67.5	0.5211	198.7	14.2
19-Jul-25	21.1	28.8	1.7	5.53	26.4	50.8	0.3479	150.5	13.0
20-Jul-25	16.9	22.5	1.3	3.56	13.3	38.1	0.2408	126.1	11.7
21-Jul-25	13.1	16.8	1.0	2.53	9.2	29.5	0.1862	106.4	10.3
22-Jul-25	9.4	13.4	0.9	2.24	11.2	25.3	0.1530	91.7	9.2
23-Jul-25	6.7	12.0	0.9	2.06	13.4	22.4	0.1280	81.8	8.8
24-Jul-25	4.8	10.7	0.8	1.79	9.8	20.2	0.1017	73.9	7.9
25-Jul-25	3.4	9.9	0.7	1.44	6.9	18.0	0.0720	66.3	6.7
26-Jul-25	2.9	9.2	0.7	1.28	6.4	15.5	0.0539	58.1	5.8
27-Jul-25	2.4	7.8	0.6	1.46	6.6	15.6	0.0387	51.9	5.8
28-Jul-25	1.6	8.2	0.6	1.58	6.6	16.5	0.0219	49.0	6.8
29-Jul-25	1.4	7.1	0.6	1.32	7.8	15.4	0.0064	46.2	5.6
30-Jul-25	0.5	6.2	0.6	1.14	5.7	13.7	0.0005	43.8	4.4
31-Jul-25	0.6	6.0	0.6	1.03	4.9	12.1	0	40.9	3.7

Table 3 - SNP Station Daily Average Discharge - August to mid-September

Date	Daily Average Discharge (l/s)								
	MP-C-B	MP-C-K	MP-Q1-02	MQ-C-A	MQ-C-B	MQ-C-D	MS-MRY-13A	MS-C-A/B	MS-C-E
1-Aug-24	0.8	5.6	0.61	1.05	4.9	10.8	0	37.9	3.3
2-Aug-24	0.8	5.7	0.60	1.17	3.5	10.3	0	34.9	3.1
3-Aug-24	1.8	7.2	0.62	1.31	3.9	10.1	0.0004	32.7	3.2
4-Aug-24	6.2	10.1	1.19	3.84	8.5	21.2	0.018	37.9	6.5
5-Aug-24	8.0	14.8	1.10	5.40	20.9	29.4	0.001	53.5	10.5
6-Aug-24	7.5	14.7	1.52	4.77		30.7	0.037	78.6	9.0
7-Aug-24	8.6	16.9	1.65	7.00		37.5	0.009	96.3	12.8
8-Aug-24	5.9	14.3	1.58	4.96		34.5	0.0001	108.4	9.8
9-Aug-24	4.3	11.7	1.37	4.96		31.7	0	108.6	9.2
10-Aug-24	3.7	9.4	1.01	3.26		26.2	0	102.3	7.4
11-Aug-24	3.1	8.3	0.71	2.67		22.5	0	92.2	6.1
12-Aug-24	2.3	7.7	0.47	2.27		19.9	0	83.2	5.2
13-Aug-24	2.5	6.7	0.36	2.02		17.6	0	76.4	4.3
14-Aug-24	1.9	5.5	0.30	2.01		16.7	0	70.6	5.0
15-Aug-24	1.7	5.2	0.24	2.20		17.5	0	65.5	5.0
16-Aug-24	1.0	3.9	0.19	1.72		15.6	0	59.8	3.5
17-Aug-24	0.6	4.1	0.14	1.56		14.0	0	54.3	2.7
18-Aug-24	0.7	3.5	0.13	1.38		12.0	0	48.6	2.0
19-Aug-24	0.4	2.9	0.12	1.34		11.2	0	43.1	1.7
20-Aug-24	5.0	5.7	0.37	3.92		20.5	0	45.2	4.5
21-Aug-24	4.4	8.4	0.36	4.53		25.7	0	48.8	4.9
22-Aug-24	2.5	8.9	0.33	3.23		20.4	0	59.1	3.2
23-Aug-24	1.6	7.5	0.31	2.45		16.9	0	61.6	2.2
24-Aug-24	2.1	6.5	0.30	2.46		17.0	0	59.8	2.1
25-Aug-24	1.8	6.5	0.85	3.09		18.1	0	58.8	2.4
26-Aug-24	1.9	6.9	0.75	2.91		17.0	0	59.3	2.4
27-Aug-24	4.0	7.5	0.39	4.59		22.8	0	63.0	3.3
28-Aug-24	3.0	9.1	0.93	5.81		28.4	0	65.3	4.5
29-Aug-24	0.4	6.2	0.44	4.58		24.5	0	68.4	3.5
30-Aug-24	1.1	5.5	0.28	3.16		27.6	0	68.7	3.8
31-Aug-24	1.2	3.8	0.11	2.54		22.1	0	65.9	2.1
1-Sep-24	1.4	3.9	0.07	2.30		18.1	0	63.2	2.5
2-Sep-24				2.34		18.4	0	58.0	3.8
3-Sep-24				2.16		20.0	0	54.4	2.0
4-Sep-24				2.02		17.6	0	52.2	2.0
5-Sep-24				1.92		17.3	0	49.0	1.9
6-Sep-24				1.60		14.9	0	43.8	2.0
7-Sep-24				1.97		11.9	0	38.6	3.2
8-Sep-24				2.88		11.0	0	33.8	4.2
9-Sep-24				4.55		10.4	0	30.2	1.6
10-Sep-24							0		

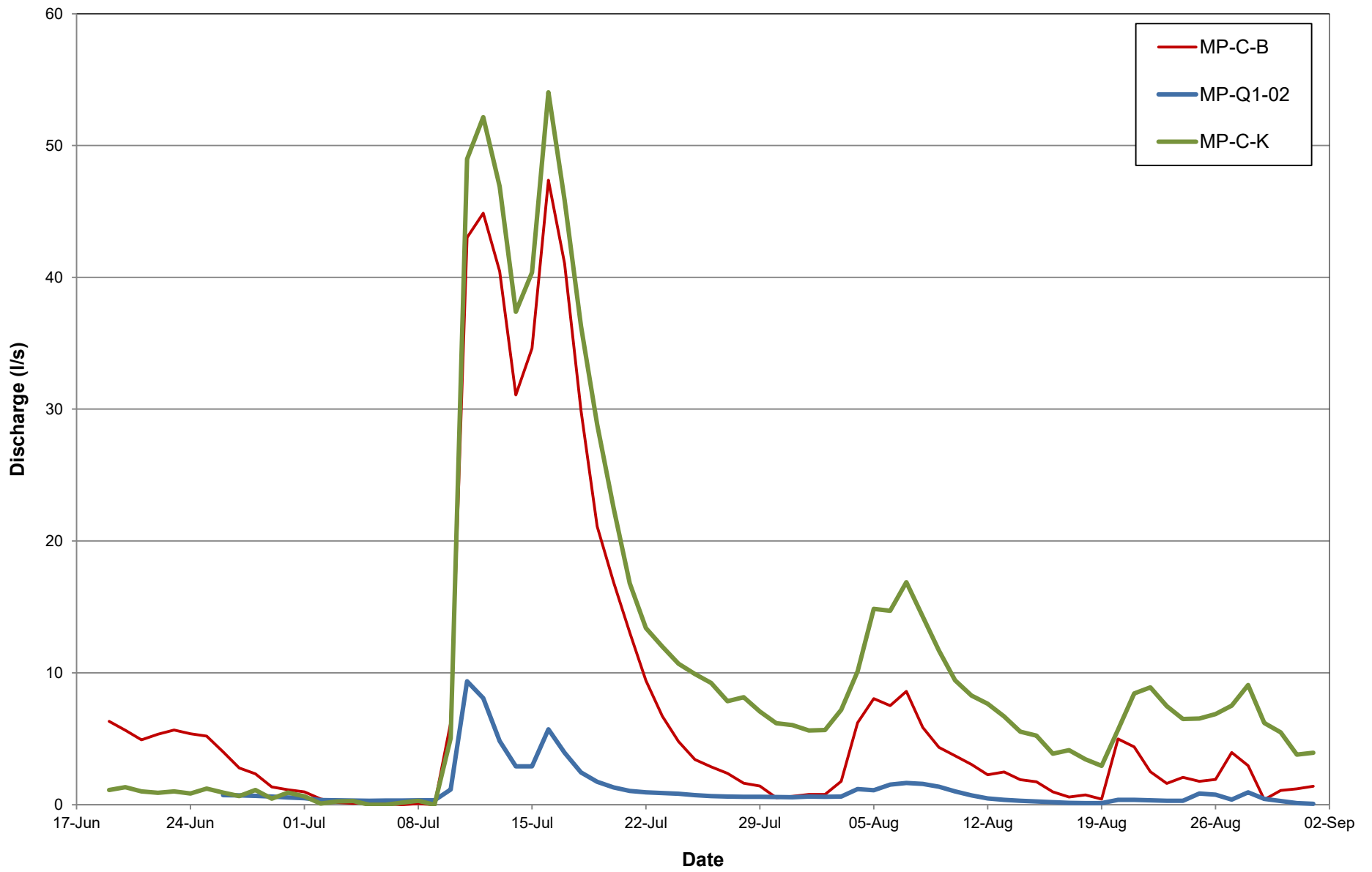


Figure 2 Milne Port SNP Hydrometric Stations - Daily Discharge

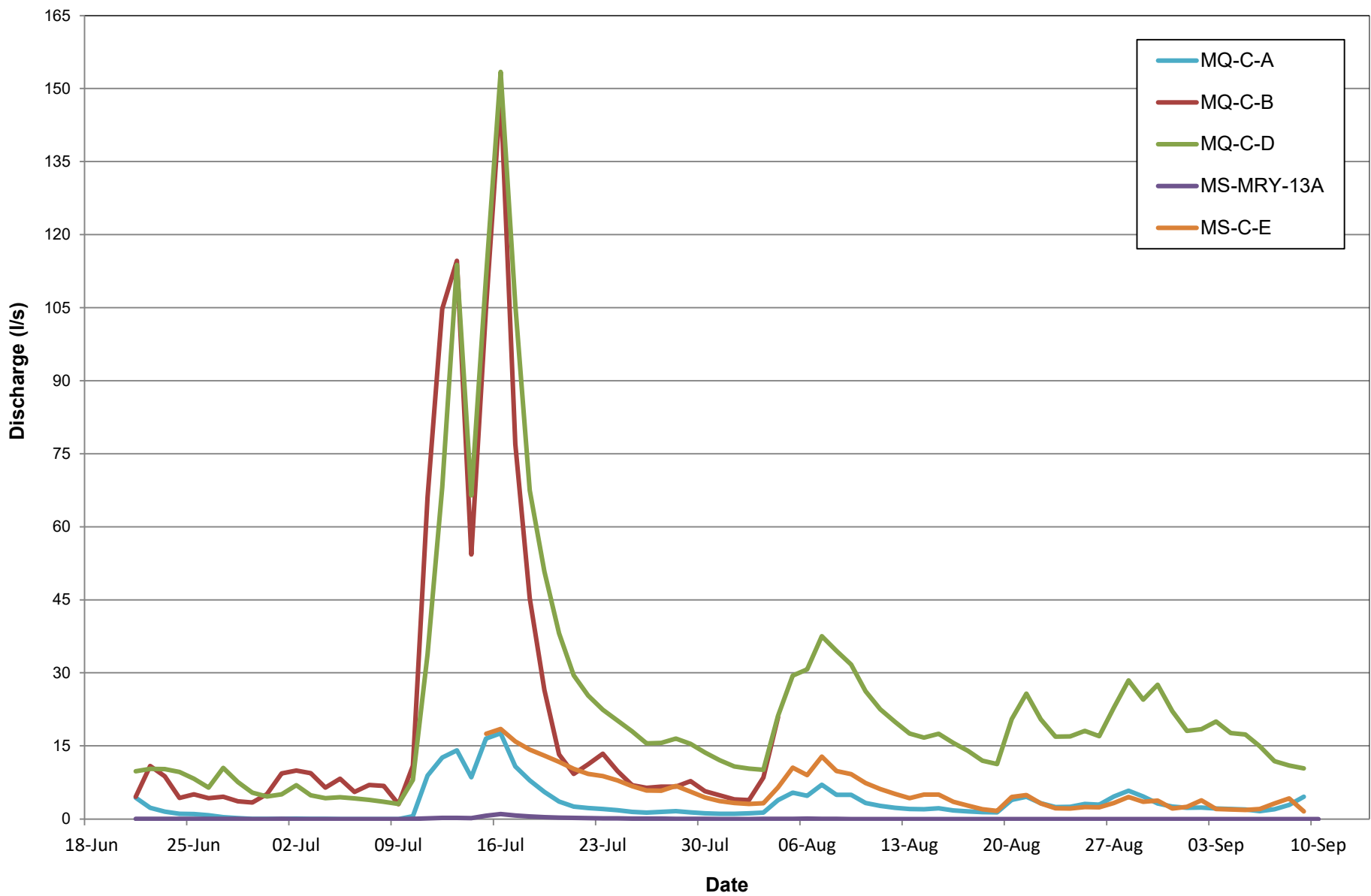


Figure 3 Mine Site SNP Hydrometric Stations - Daily Discharge

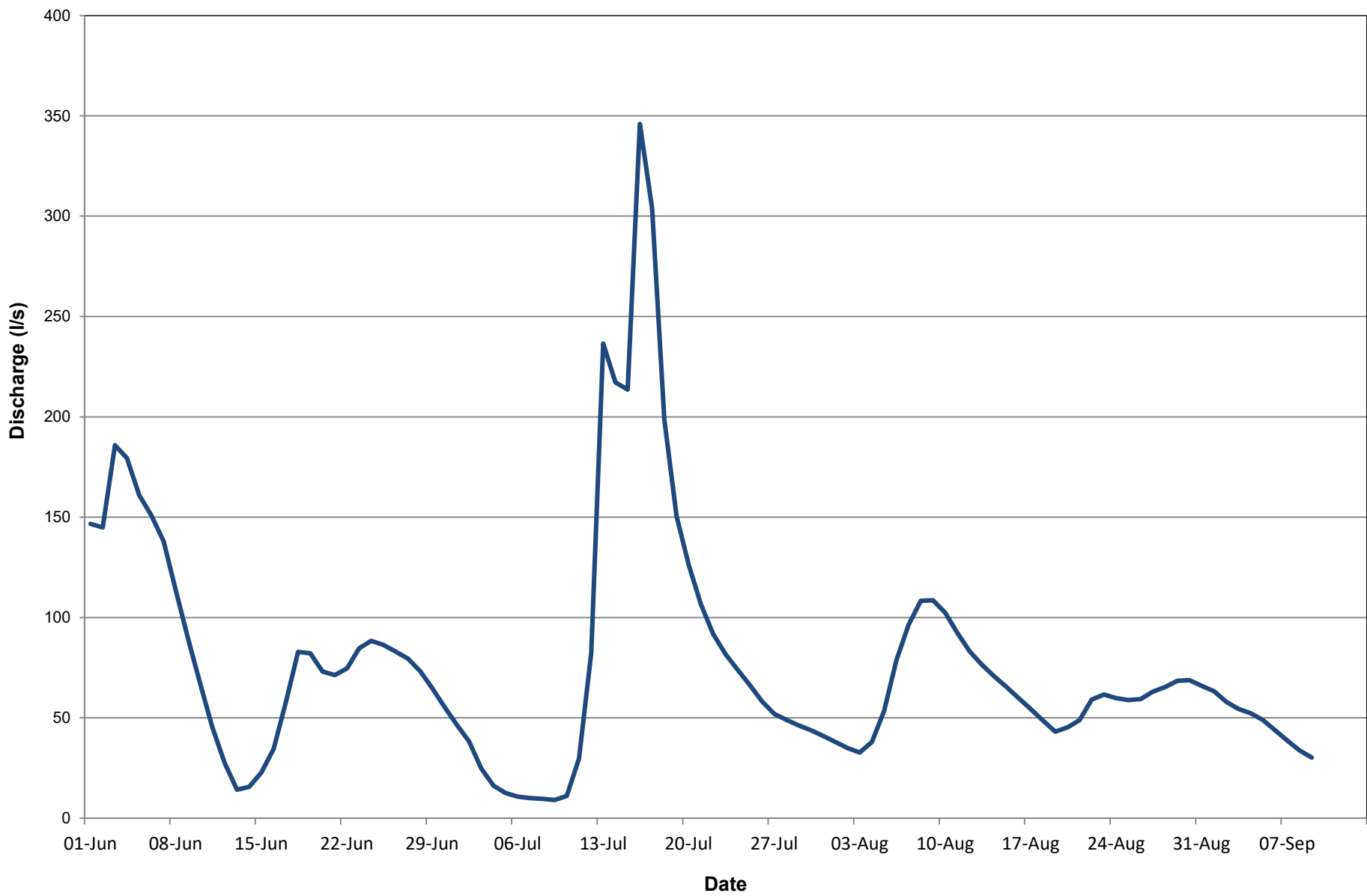


Figure 4 Mine Site SNP Hydrometric Station MS-C-A/B - Daily Discharge