

# **APPENDIX 8-B**

**Addendums for Waste, Domestic Waste and Operational Infrastructure Management Plans** 





8-B.2: Water Management Plan



## **ADDENDUM**



Project Name:	Meadowbank Gold Project				
Plan / Version:	Water Management Plan		Version WT; June 2016		
NIRB Requirement:	Project Certificate No. 004		Condition: not applicable		
NWB Requirement:	2AM-MEA-1525		Condition: Part E, Item 7 and 8		
Addendum:					
Section Change	Specify: Update or New	Details			
Appendix H	New	WT Addendum			



**Meadowbank Division** 

**WHALE TAIL PIT** 

Water Management Plan Addendum

JUNE 2016 VERSION WT

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division (Agnico Eagle) is proposing to develop Whale Tail Pit and Haul Road Project (Project), a satellite deposit located on the Amaruq property, to extend mine operations and milling at Meadowbank Mine.

The proposed open pit mine, mined by truck-and-shovel operation, will produce 8.3 million tonnes (Mt) of ore, 46.1 Mt of waste rock, and 5.6 Mt of overburden waste. For the purposes of the water management planning, Agnico Eagle has considered four phases to the development: 1 year of construction, 3 years of mine operations, 8 years of closure, and the post-closure period.

The water management objectives are to minimize potential impacts to the quantity and quality of surface water at the mine site. Water management structures (water retention dikes/berms and diversion channels) will be constructed, dependent on the potential presence and volume of water, to contain and manage the contact water from the areas affected by the mine or mining activities. The major water management infrastructure includes: two contact water ponds, three water diversion channels, four water retention dikes, and two Water Treatment Plants (WTP).

Consistent with the approved Meadowbank Mine Water Management plan, this Addendum for Whale Tail Pit describes the main objectives pertaining to water management which are to limit and/or stop the flow of surface water runoff in the pit and to limit the impact on the local environment. In developing the water management plan, the following principles were followed:

- keep the different water types separated as much as possible;
- control and minimize contact water through diversion and containment;
- minimize freshwater consumption by recycling and reusing the contact and process water wherever feasible; and
- meet discharge criteria before any site contact water is released to the downstream environment.

During mine construction and operations, contact water originating from affected areas on surface will be intercepted, diverted and collected within the various collection ponds. The collected water on the mine site will be eventually pumped and stored in the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond, where the contact water will be treated by the WTP prior to discharge to the receiving environment or reused in the operations.

During operations, site contact water quality is predicted to exceed the Portage effluent criteria of the Meadowbank Water Licence for arsenic and total dissolved solids in Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) Pond and in Whale Tail Pit sump. This water will be controlled by constructing the Whale Tail WRSF Dike and the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. The Whale Tail WRSF Pond water will report with all other contact water and will be mixed in the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond and treated

AGNICO EAGLE

during operations. Through best management practices and mitigation, the predicted water quality of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) meets aquatic life guidelines post-closure.

During operations when the mine is at its maximum footprint, the conservative predictions of future water quality indicate that most parameter concentrations in the downstream environment are below CEQG-AL except for arsenic. As per Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1525 Part E Item 7 and 8 requirements, a site wide water balance will be updated as part of the annual water management plan and end pit water quality modelling will be conducted to update these predictions.

As per NWB Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1525 Part E Item 7, the Licensee shall not breach dikes until the water quality in the flooded area meets Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Water Quality Guidelines, baseline concentrations or appropriate site specific water quality objectives. During mine closure, no mine discharges will occur to the downstream receiving environment since all contact waters are diverted to the open pit and Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) for re-flooding. The water quality in open pit and Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) averaged over the closure period is predicted to be similar to that of the last year of operations, with similar maximum and average concentrations.

## **DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
WT	June 2016			The Water Management Plan	Agnico Eagle
				as Supporting Document for	Meadowbank Division
				Type A Water Licence	and
				Application, submitted to	Golder Associates Ltd.
				Nunavut Water Board for	
				review and approval	

## **TABLE OF CONTENT**

EXECUTIVE	SUMMARY	i
DOCUMENT	Γ CONTROL	iii
TABLE OF (	CONTENT	iv
Acronyms		viii
•		
Units		
Section 1 •	INTRODUCTION	1
Section 2 •	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	3
2.1 Sit	e Conditions	3
2.1.1	Climate	3
2.1.2	Permafrost	5
2.1.3	Hydrology	8
2.1.4	Surface Water Quality	8
2.1.5	Climate Change	9
2.1.6	Seismic Zone	9
2.2 Mi	ne Operations Description	9
2.2.1	Mine Development Plan	9
2.2.2	Summary of Mine Waste Management	10
Section 3 •	WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER BALANCE	11
3.1 Ge	neral Water Management Strategy	11
3.1.1	Water Management Objectives and Strategies	11
3.1.2	Water Management System	12
3.1.3	Waterbody Inventory	12
3.1.4	Water Management Plan during Construction and Operations	13
3.1.5	Freshwater and Sewage Water Management	21
3.2 Op	peration, Maintenance, and Surveillance of Project Dikes	23
3.2.1	Consequence of Failure	23
3.2.2	Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual	23



3.2.3		
3.2.4	5	
3.2.5	Operations	24
3.2.6	Surveillance	25
3.2.7	Monitoring and Instrumentation	25
3.2.8	Reporting Procedures and Data Management	25
3.2.9	Decommissioning	25
3.2.1	0 Emergency Preparedness Plan	26
3.3	Water Management during Closure	26
3.3.1	Open Pit and Refilling of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin)	27
3.3.2	Contact Water Collection System	28
3.4	Water Balance	29
Section 4	• REFERENCES	31
Annendi	x A • YEARLY SITE LAYOUT PLANS	33
Appendix	K B • WATER MANAGEMENT SCHEMATIC FLOW SHEETS	34
Appendix	x C • SELECTED YEARLY WATER BALANCE DATA	39
List of Ta	blac	
Table 1.1	Overview of Timeline and General Activities	2
Table 2.1	Estimated Mine Site Monthly Mean Climate Characteristics	5
Table 2.2	Estimated Mine Site Extreme 24-Hour Rainfall Events	5
Table 2.3	Summary of Mine Waste Tonnage and Destination	10
Table 3.1	Inventory of Waterbodies Directly Impacted by Mining Activities	13
Table 3.2	Water Management Facilities and Construction Schedule	14
Table 3.3	Water Management Activities during Construction and Operations	18
Table 3.4	Overall Site Surface Contact Water Management Plan	19
Table 3.5	Anticipated Sewage Treatment Plant Treatment Performance	22

	24
Key Water Management Activities during Mine Closure	27
Estimated Mean Annual Volumes from Mine Site Water Balance	30
Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility Pond Water Balance	40
Whale Tail Camp Pond Water Balance	41
Whale Tail Pit Water Balance (Groundwater not considered)	42
Whale Tail Attenuation Pond Water Balance	43
Northeast Pond Water Balance	44
Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Water Balance	45
Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) Water Balance	46
GURES	
Location of the Project	1
Location of the Froject	4
Permafrost Map of Canada	
	7
Permafrost Map of Canada	7 15
Permafrost Map of Canada  Typical Sections of the Whale Tail Dike and Whale Tail Dike Abutment	75 16
Permafrost Map of Canada  Typical Sections of the Whale Tail Dike and Whale Tail Dike Abutment  Typical Section of the Mammoth Dike	75 15 16
Permafrost Map of Canada  Typical Sections of the Whale Tail Dike and Whale Tail Dike Abutment  Typical Section of the Mammoth Dike  Typical Section of the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility Dike	15 16 16
Permafrost Map of Canada	75 16 16 17
Permafrost Map of Canada	15 16 16 33
Permafrost Map of Canada	75 16 17 33 33
Permafrost Map of Canada  Typical Sections of the Whale Tail Dike and Whale Tail Dike Abutment  Typical Section of the Mammoth Dike  Typical Section of the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility Dike  Typical Section of the Northeast Dike  Yearly Site Layout Plan (Year -1: 2018)  Yearly Site Layout Plan (Year 1: 2019)	75 16 16 33 33
	Estimated Mean Annual Volumes from Mine Site Water Balance

Vİ

Figure B.3	Water Management Flowsheet during Closure (Year 8 [2026] to Year 11 [2029]) 37
Figure B.4	Water Management Flowsheet during the Post-Closure38

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Yearly Site Layout Plans

Appendix B Water Management Schematic Flow Sheets

Appendix C Selected Yearly Water Balance Data



## **ACRONYMS**

Agnico Eagle Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division
CCME Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
DFO Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada

NWB Nunavut Water Board

OMS Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance

PGA Peak Ground Acceleration
Plan Water Management Plan

Project Whale Tail Pit

STP Sewage Treatment Plant
TSS total suspended solids

WEST Waste Back Steeper Facility

WRSF Waste Rock Storage Facility

WSER Wastewater System Effluent Regulations

WTP Water Treatment Plant

#### **UNITS**

± plus or minus< less than</li>% percent

°C degrees Celsius

°C/m degrees Celsius per metre masl metre(s) above sea level mg/L milligrams per litre

km kilometre(s)

km² kilo square metre(s)
L/day/person litres per person per day

 $\begin{array}{ll} m & metre \\ mm & millimetre \\ m^3 & cubic metre(s) \end{array}$ 

m³/day cubic metres per day m³/hour cubic metres per hour m³/year cubic metres per year

Mm³/year million cubic metre(s) per year

Mm<sup>3</sup> million cubic metre(s)

t tonne

Mt million tonne(s)

JUNE 2016 ix

## **SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION**

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division (Agnico Eagle) is proposing to develop Whale Tail Pit and Haul Road Project (Project), a satellite deposit located on the Amaruq property, to continue mine operations and milling at Meadowbank Mine. Agnico Eagle is seeking approval to extend Meadowbank Mine to include development of resources from Whale Tail Pit. Concurrent with the reconsideration of the Project Certificate by the Nunavut Impact Review Board, Agnico Eagle is seeking an amendment to Meadowbank Mine Type A Water Licence (No. 2AM-MEA1525) to include mining of Whale Tail Pit and construction and operations of associated infrastructure from the Nunavut Water Board (NWB).

The Amaruq property is a 408 square kilometre (km²) site located on Inuit Owned Land approximately 150 kilometres (km) north of the hamlet of Baker Lake and approximately 50 km northwest of Meadowbank Mine in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The deposit will be mined as an open pit (i.e., Whale Tail Pit), and ore will be hauled to the approved infrastructure at Meadowbank Mine for milling.

The proposed open pit mine, mined by truck-and-shovel operation, will produce 8.3 million tonnes (Mt) of ore, 46.1 Mt of waste rock, and 5.6 Mt of overburden waste. There are four phases to the development: 1 year of construction, 3 years of mine operations, 8 years of closure, and the post-closure period.

The construction and preparation of material will begin as soon as permits and authorizations are received and construction of the dikes is anticipated to start in the second quarter of Year -1 (2018). Focus on site preparation and construction of infrastructure, with the development of the open-pit to produce construction material will continue in 2018. During this first phase, waste rock and overburden will be piled in the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility (Whale Tail WRSF) and ore stockpiled on the ore pads. The operational phase will span approximately 3 years, from Year 1 (2019) to Year 4 (2022). Mining activities are expected to end in Year 3 (2021) and ore processing is expected to end during the first quarter of Year 4 (2022). Closure will occur from Year 4 (2022) to Year 11 (2029) after the completion of mining and will include removal of the non-essential site infrastructure and flooding of the mined-out open pit as well as reestablishment of the natural Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake) level. Only essential infrastructure related to water treatment will remain on site during the closure and post-closure phases. Accordingly, in addition to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP), a part of the camp, including all infrastructure allowing camp autonomy and security, as well as site roads, will be maintained following the operational phase (see more information in Whale Tail Pit Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan). Site and surrounding environment monitoring will start from the beginning of the construction and be completed during the post-closure phase when it is shown that the site and water quality meets the regulatory closure objectives. Table 1.1 summarizes the overview of the timeline and general activities.



June 2016 1

**Table 1.1** Overview of Timeline and General Activities

Phase	Year	General Activities	
Construction	Year -1	<ul> <li>Constructing site infrastructure</li> <li>Developing open-pit mine</li> <li>Stockpiling ore</li> </ul>	
Operations	Year 1 to 3	Open-pit operations     Trucking ore to Meadowbank	
Year 4		Complete trucking ore to Meadowbank	
Closure	Year 4 to 11	<ul> <li>Remove non-essential site infrastructure</li> <li>Mined-out open pit flooding</li> <li>Reestablishment of the natural Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake) level</li> <li>Site and surrounding environment monitoring</li> </ul>	
Post-Closure	Year 11 forward	Site and surrounding environment monitoring	

This document presents the Water Management Plan (Plan) as an Addendum to the NWB approved Meadowbank Water Management Plan to support the Amendment to the Type A Water Licence Application. Agnico Eagle has applied the same water management and water balance approach in this document as is used for the annual Meadowbank Mine Water management report (Agnico Eagle 2015a). The purpose of this Addendum is to provide consolidated information on water management, required water management infrastructure and water balance for the operations of Whale Tail Pit as a satellite pit for the Meadowbank Mine.

Once approval for Whale Tail Pit has been granted, this Plan will be updated as required as per NWB Type A Water Licence Part E Item 7 and 8 requirements to reflect any changes in operations or economic feasibility occurs, and to incorporate new information and the latest technology, where appropriate.



June 2016 2

#### **SECTION 2 • BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### 2.1 Site Conditions

The general mine site location for the Project is presented in .

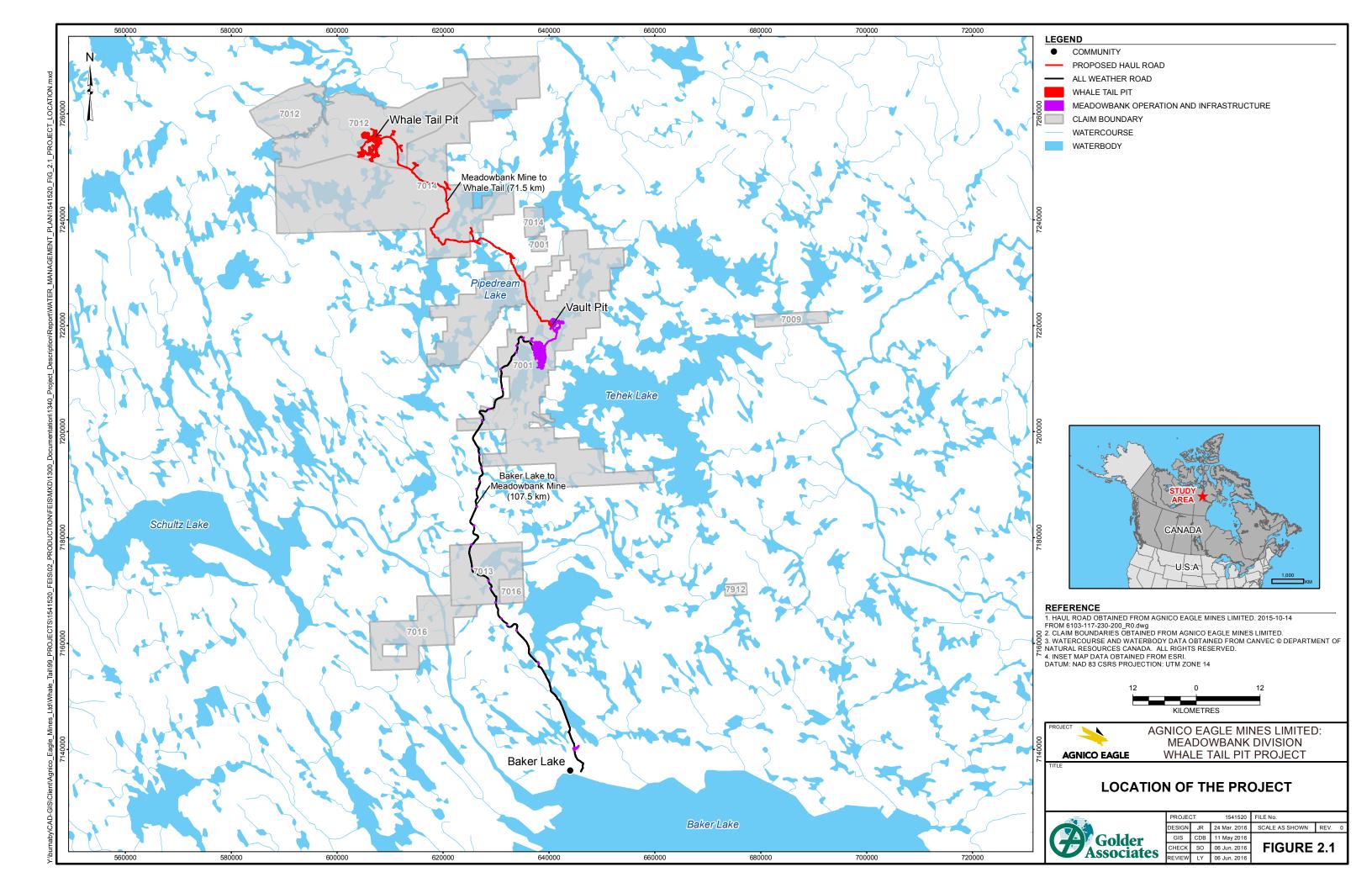
#### **2.1.1** Climate

Climate characteristics presented herein were extracted from the permitting level engineering report (SNC 2015).

The Project is located in an arid arctic environment that experiences extreme winter conditions, with an annual mean temperature of -11.3 degrees Celsius (°C). The monthly mean temperature ranges from -31.3°C in January to 11.6°C in June, with above-freezing mean temperatures from June to September. The annual mean total precipitation at the Project is 249 millimetres (mm), with 59 percent (%) of precipitation falling as rain, and 41% falling as snow. Mean annual losses were estimated to be 248 mm for lake evaporation, 80 mm for evapotranspiration, and 72 mm for sublimation. Mean annual temperature, precipitation, and losses characteristics are presented in Table 2.1.

Short-duration rainfall, representative of the Project are presented in Table 2.2, based on intensity-duration-frequency curves available from the Baker Lake A meteorological station (Station ID 2300500) operated by the Government of Canada (2015).





**Table 2.1** Estimated Mine Site Monthly Mean Climate Characteristics

			Monthly Precipitation (mm) <sup>a</sup>			Losses <sup>a</sup>		
Montha	Mean Air Temp. (°C) <sup>a</sup>	Rainfall (mm)	Snowfall Water Equivalent (mm)	Total Precip. (mm)	Lake Evap. (mm)	Evapo- transpiration (mm)	Snow Sublimation (mm)	
January	-31.3	0	7	7	0	0	9	
February	-31.1	0	6	6	0	0	9	
March	-26.3	0	9	9	0	0	9	
April	-17.0	0	13	13	0	0	9	
May	-6.4	5	8	13	0	0	9	
June	4.9	18	3	21	9	3	0	
July	11.6	39	0	39	99	32	0	
August	9.8	42	1	43	100	32	0	
September	3.1	35	7	42	40	13	0	
October	-6.5	6	22	28	0	0	9	
November	-19.3	0	17	17	0	0	9	
December	-26.8	0	10	10	0	0	9	
Annual	-11.3	146	103	249	248	80	72	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> SNC (2015).

Table 2.2 Estimated Mine Site Extreme 24-Hour Rainfall Events

Return Period (Years) <sup>a</sup>	24-hour Precipitation (mm) <sup>a</sup>
2	27
5	40
10	48
25	57
50	67
100	75
1000	101

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> SNC (2015).

mm = millimetre.

## 2.1.2 Permafrost

The mine site is located in an area of continuous permafrost, as shown on Figure 2.2. Based on measurements of ground temperatures (Knight Piésold 2015), the depth of permafrost at the mine

June 2016 5



<sup>°</sup>C = degrees Celsius; mm = millimetre.

site is estimated to be in the order of 425 metres (m) outside of the influence of waterbodies. The depth of the permafrost and active layer will vary based on proximity to the lakes, overburden thickness, vegetation, climate conditions, and slope direction. The typical depth of the active layer is 2 m in this region of Canada. The typical permafrost ground temperatures at the depths of zero annual amplitude (typically at the depth of below 15 m) is approximately -8.0 °C in the areas away from lakes and streams. The geothermal gradient measured is 0.02 degrees Celsius per metre (°C/m) (Knight Piésold 2015). Late-winter ice thickness on freshwater lakes is approximately 2.0 m. Ice covers usually appear by the end of October and are completely formed in early November. The spring ice melt typically begins in mid-June and is complete by early July.

Groundwater characteristics at the mine site are detailed in Volume 6, Section 6.2, and are briefly summarized herein.

Two groundwater flow regimes in areas of continuous permafrost are generally present:

- a deep groundwater flow regime beneath the base of the permafrost; and
- a shallow flow regime located in an active (seasonally thawed) layer near the ground surface.

From late spring to early autumn, when temperatures are above  $0^{\circ}$ C, the active layer thaws out. Within the active layer, the water table is expected to be a subdued replica of topography, and is expected to parallel the topographic surface. Project area groundwater in the active layer flows to local depressions and ponds that drain to larger lakes at velocities estimated to range from about 0.004 m/day to 0.08 m/day.

