WHALE TAIL PIT
THE FUTURE OF THE MEADOWBANK MINE

WHALE TAIL ᓄᖇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
ᓯᕗᓂᖏᖅᖃᐅᔨᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃᓴᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐ

PART IX – FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT
ᐊᑲᐅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ IX - ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖅ

TECHNICAL MEETINGS - DAY 1 – APRIL 28
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᓕᒫᓂᒃ - ᐅᔨᓗᖅ 1 - ᐃᐳᑎ 28, 2017

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – PRESENTATION OVERVIEW
ᐃᒪᖅᑎᐊᓕᒃ - ᑕᑯᖏᓐᓄᐅᑎᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᓱᐊᑎᓕᒃ

Freshwater Environment

- Description of VCs and Inuit concerns related to Freshwater Environment
- Water Management

i. Contact and Non- Contact Water Management
   - Describe surface hydrology
   - Designs for Water Management Infrastructure (iv.)
   - Alternatives assessment/ Multiple Accounts Analysis for Water Management

ii. Hydrogeology (Talik within Whale Tail Open Pit)

- Summary of the FEIS results
- Fisheries Offsetting

iii. Adaptive Management

ᐃᒪᖅᑎᐊᓕᒃ

- ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖓ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓂᖅᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᐅᔭᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑐᖏᑦ ᐱᓱᐊᑎᖅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᐊᓕᖏᓪᓗᑦ
- ᐃᒪᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᑎᓂᖅ

i. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᑉᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᑎᓂᖅ
   - ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᖑᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ
   - ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᑎᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦ (iv.)
   - ᐊᓯᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ / ᐊᐱᔨᑎᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᑎᓂᕐᒪᑦ

ii. ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ (ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᖏᑦ Whale Tail ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ)

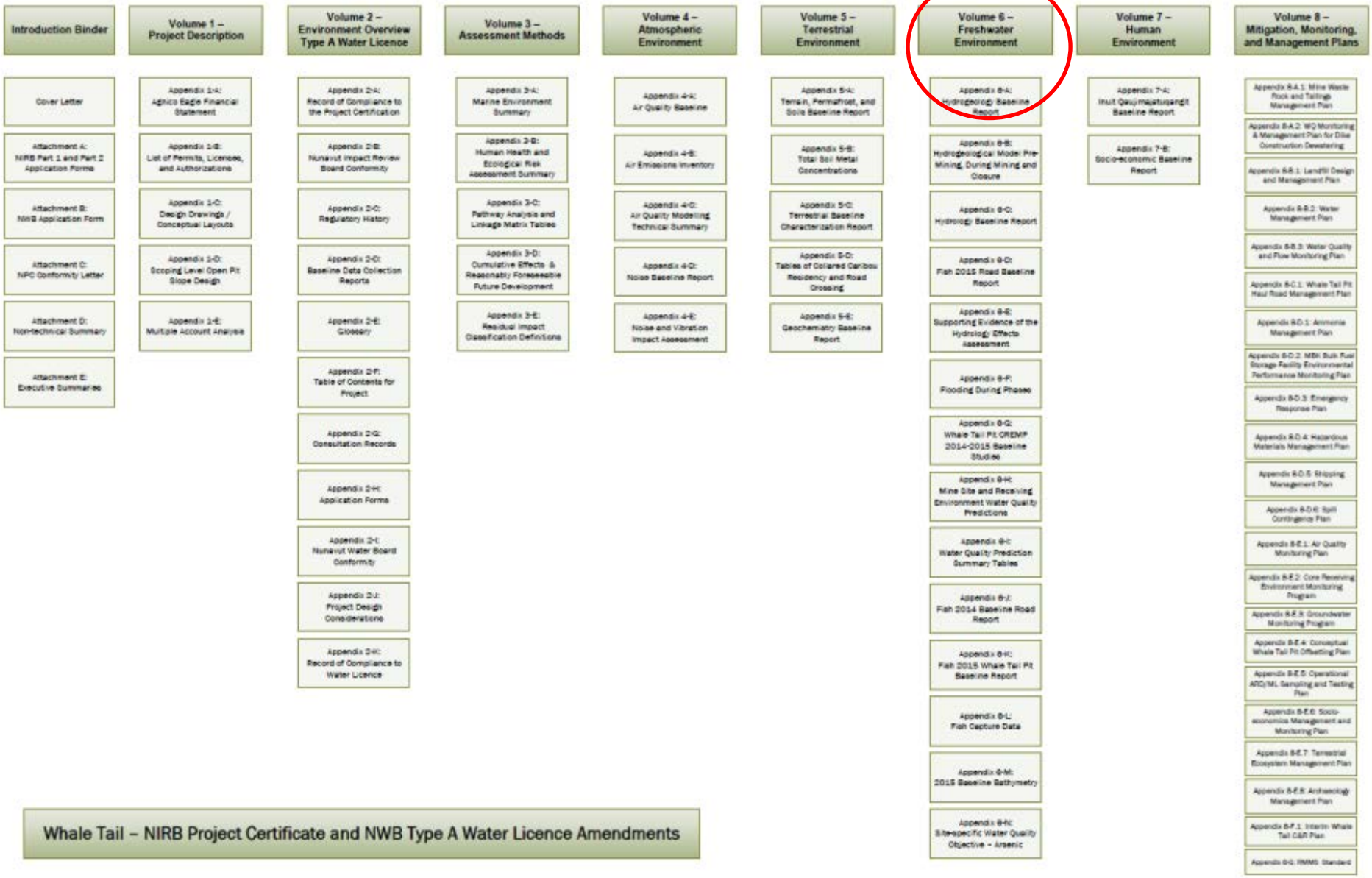
- ᓇᐃᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᑦ
- ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑲᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂᑦ

iii. ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᑎᓂᖅ

WHALE TAIL PIT DOCUMENT MAP

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᑭᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᓄᓇᕗᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE



Whale Tail – NIRB Project Certificate and NWB Type A Water Licence Amendments

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – VALUED COMPONENTS
ᐃᒪᖅᑎᐊᓐᓄᒃ - ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓂᖅᑲᕆᐊᕆᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᖅᐅᕆᑦ

- Valued Components and other components assessed:
  - Hydrogeology
  - Groundwater quality and quantity,
  - Surface Water Quality,
  - Water Quality,
  - Sediment Quality,
  - Arctic Grayling, Arctic Char, Lake Trout, Round Whitefish

- ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓂᖅᑲᕆᐊᕆᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᖅᐅᕆᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᒋᖅᐅᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕆᑦ:
  - ᐃᓚᓪᓕᓂᖅ
  - ᓄᓇᒋᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᐸᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇ,
  - ᐃᓚᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᐸᖃᑦᑎᖏᓐᓇᑐᖅᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓇ,
  - ᐃᓚᐅᐸᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓇ,
  - ᑕᓯᐅᐸᐊᓗᓂᑐᖅᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ,
  - ᐊᒥᕋᓪᓗᐅᑐ, ᐃᖃᓄᐅᓪᐲᑦ, ᐃᓕᔪᕋᐃᑦ, ᓯᓗᐅᐸᐅᓚᓪᓕᑦ

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT
ᐃᒪᖅᑎᐊᕐᓄᑦ

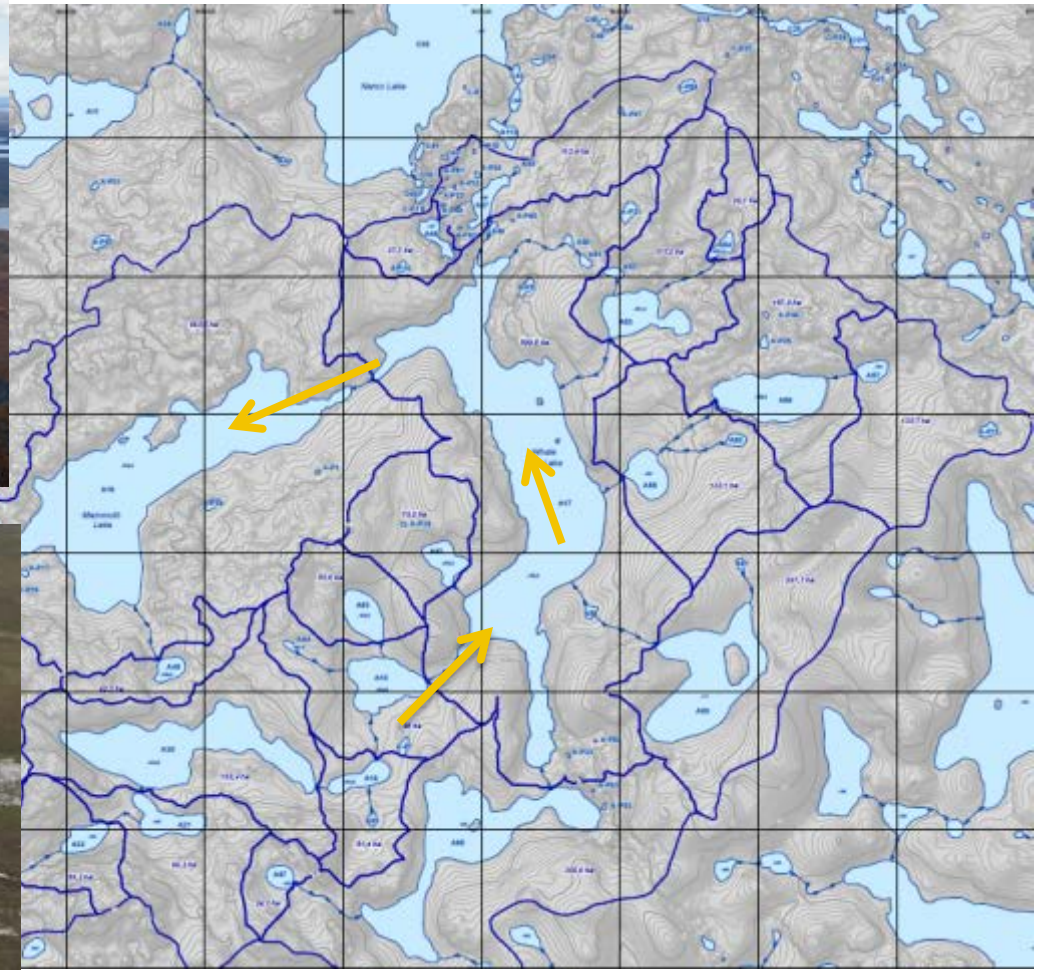
- Inuit Concerns:
  - importance of rivers and lakes as travel routes during the winter;
  - fish are an important secondary source of traditional food;
  - traditionally fishing did not take place within the project lakes area; and
  - concerns of effects of mining on water quality (e.g. spills, dust, disturbance to lakes and dewatering).

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᑎᐅᖏᑦ
  - ᐱᒻᒪᓗᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓪ ᑕᓱᑦ ᐊᐠᖅᑯᑎᑎᕆᐊᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᖅᑲᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑯᑦ;
  - ᐃᖅᑲᓪᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓗᐅᑎᕆᐅᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᑎᕆᐊᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ;
  - ᐱᖅᑯᓱᖅᑲᓗᕆᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓪᓕᓱᐅᖅᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᓱᐅᕐᔪᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓪ
  - ᐃᓱᒪᓕᓴᑦᖃᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᓕᓄᑦ ᐅᕆᖅᑕᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᕆᓚᐅᑦ ᐅᒪᐃᓕᐅᓂᖅᓗᑦ (ᑯᐃᕐᔪᑦ, ᓴᕐᔪᐊᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᑕᓱᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓪ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᐃᓂᖅᑎᖅ).

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᐅᐃᓗᐊᖅᓱᒪᓕᕆᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᒃᐊᐅᓪᓚᓂᖅ

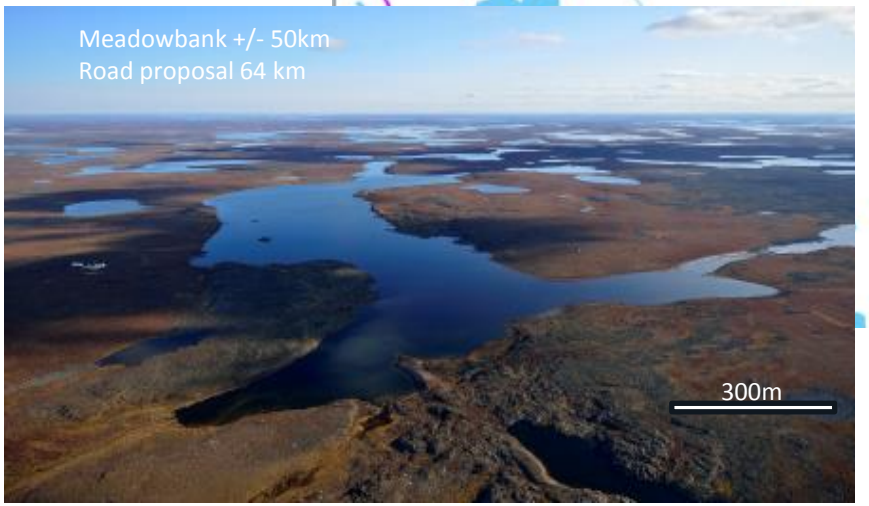
AGNICO EAGLE



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᐅᐃᓗᐊᖅᓱᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅ - ᐃᓕᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᕐᓂᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔨᕐᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑎᐅᐅᓪᓗᓂᑎᓂᖅ

Surface Water Management

Volume 8- Appendix 8-B.2 – Water Management Plan

- Objective: to minimize the potential impact of the project on the receiving water surrounding the proposed mining activities
- Strategies:
  1. Reduce the amount of contact water requiring management, pumping, monitoring and treatment
  2. Divert non-contact water away from the mine site
  3. Limit freshwater quantity requirements

ᓄᓇᐅᑦᖁᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖏᑎᐅᐅᓪᓗᓂᑎᓂᖅ

ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅ 8 - ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᔨᕐᖅ 8-8.2 - ᐃᒪᖏᑎᐅᐅᓪᓗᓂᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓇᐅᑎ

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᔨᕐᖅ: ᒥᑭᓴᑲᑯᖅᑎᓕᓄᑐ ᐊᑲᑐᖅᓱᓂᐅᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᖁᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖏᓪᓗᒃ ᐅᔭᖁᑲᒥᕆᐊᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᓴᒃ
- ᖁᑲᓄᖅᑐᑭᑏᑦ:
  1. ᒥᑲᓂᒋᐊᖏᓪᓗᐊᓪ ᖁᑲᓄᑎᒋᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᒥᐅᔨᕐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖁᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑐᓪᓗᑦ, ᑯᕃᖅᒥᐃᓂᓪᓗᒃ, ᖁᑲᐅᔪᒋᐊᖁᑲᒋᒥᖏᓪᓗᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗᓐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᓪᓗᒃ
  2. ᓴᖑᑎᓕᓐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᒥᐅᓚᖅᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᖁᑲᒥᕆᐊᖃᐅᔨᓕᒥᑦ
  3. ᑭᓴᓕᖁᖅᑎᓕᓐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑎᐊᓀᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᖁᑲᓄᑎᒋᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᓄᓕᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓯᓕᒃ

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ

Surface Water Management

- Contact water:
  - Water that has come into contact with mine site processes or reports from disturbed catchment areas
  - All contact water intercepted, contained, analyzed and re-used in mine operations or treated and released once discharge criteria are met
- Non contact water:
  - Water originating from areas unaffected by mining activity (undisturbed catchments)
  - Non- contact water is intercepted and/or directed away from mining areas by means of natural or constructed diversions (such as frozen saddledams, roads or channels)

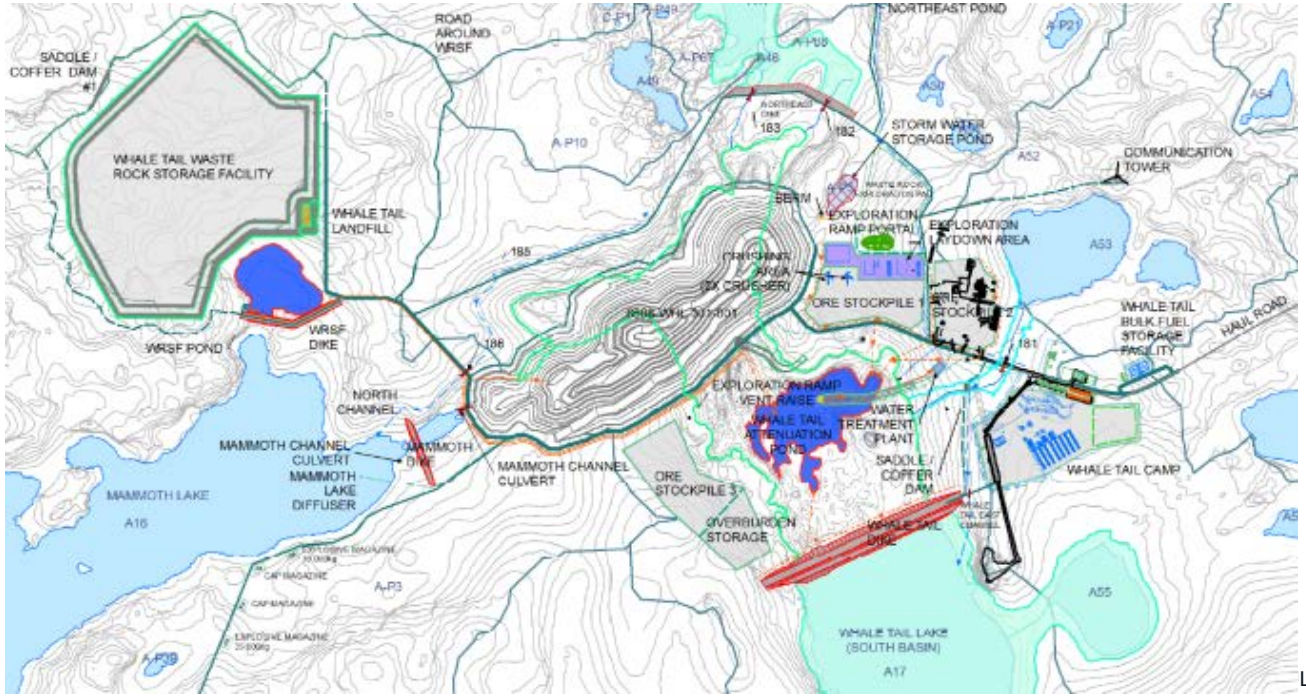
ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖁᑲᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ

- ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ:
  - ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᑕᓗᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᐃᐃᓴᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓚᒃᑑᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖓᔪᑦ, ᑐᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᖁᒃᐅᓴᓴᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓚᐊ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᓂᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᑕᓗᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐃᓕᑎᒃᐅᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒃᓴᑕ ᑯᕐᓴᐅᒃᑖᓚᑎᒃ ᑯᕐᓴᐅᒃᑖᓚᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᒪᑎᑕᓴᐅᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒃᓴᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐃᓕᑎᒃᐅᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓚᐊ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᓂᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᑕᓗᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓚᐊ/ᐅᕝᕙᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᑕᓗᐊᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᒥᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᒪᑎᕐᑎᓂᖓᓕᒧᑦ (ᓯᑦᓗ ᖁᑯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᓴᑎᕐᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑦᖁᑯᑎᑦ ᓯᑦᓗᐃᐃᑦᓗᓂᖓᓐᓂᑦ)

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ

- Separate contact water from non-contact water
- Contact water is directed to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond
- Pit sumps, Waste Rock Storage Facility Pond
- Treated Effluent is discharged to Mammoth Lake

- ᐊᐸᑎᖏᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ
- ᐊᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᒋᓗᓐᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑎᑦᓂᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᖏᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ
- ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᒥᑦ ᑯᕆᖅᑕᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ, ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᖢᐃᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᓐᓄᖅ
- ᐱᓕᓱᐊᓐᔪᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᕆᓐᓄᐅᖏᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ Mammoth ᑕᓯᖏᓗᑦ



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᐅᐃᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑲᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅ

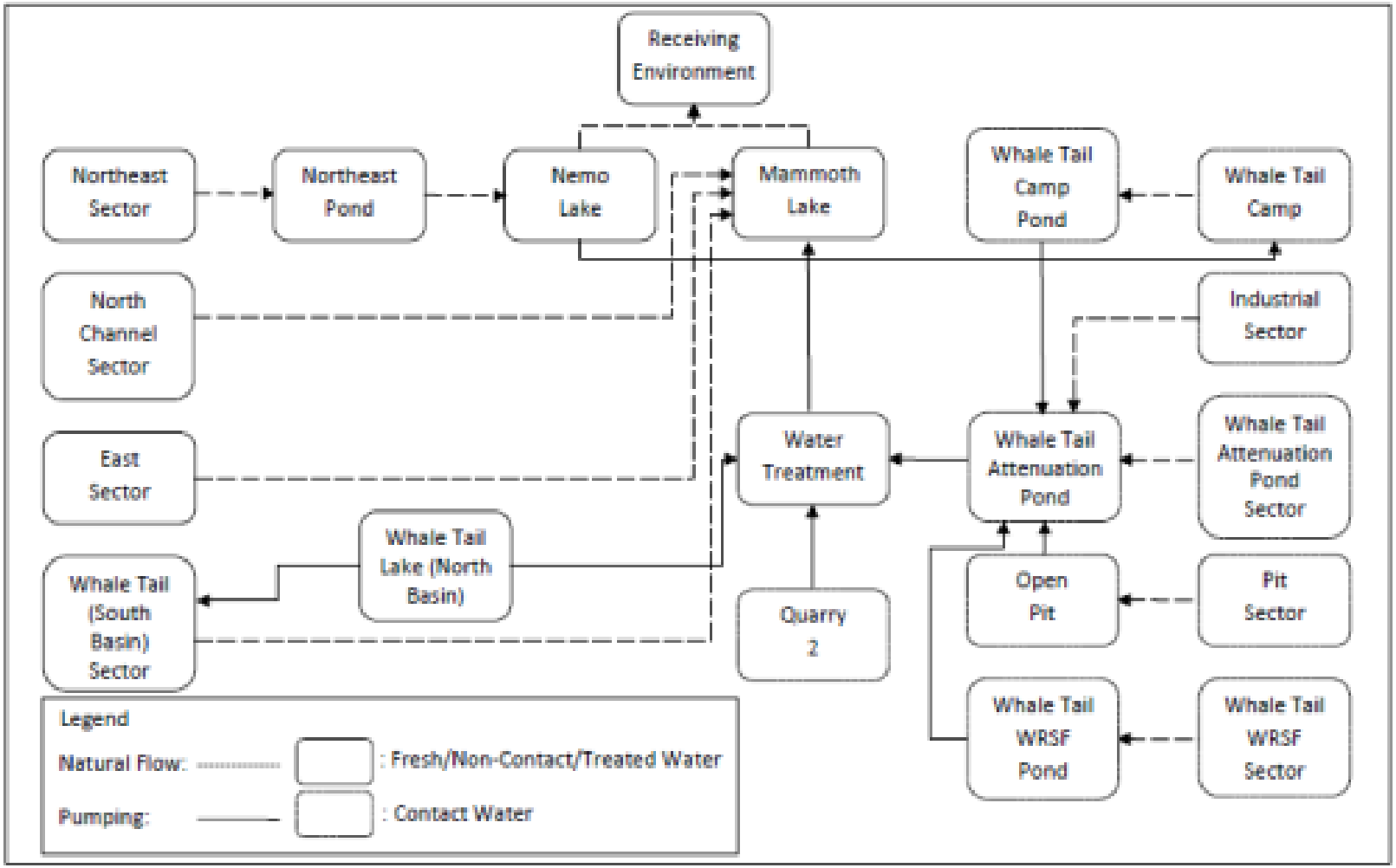


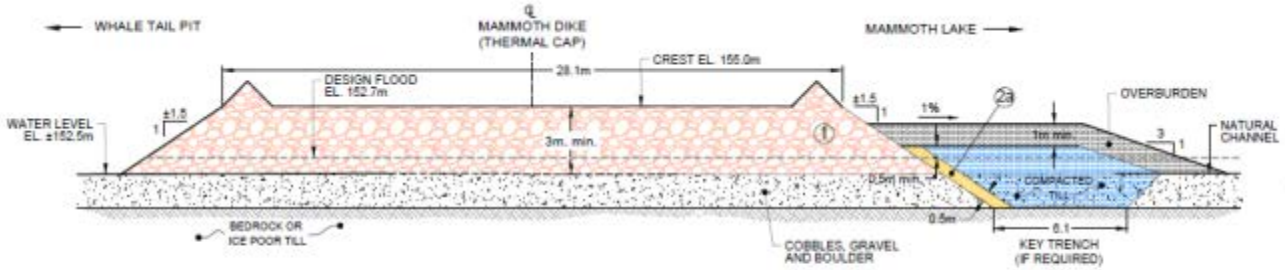
Figure B.1 **Water Management Flowsheet during Construction and Operations**

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - SADDLEDAM DESIGN

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑲᐅᐅᓕᕆᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᓱᒋᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᐃᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ

- Mammoth Dike is similar in design to South Camp and Vault Dike

- Mammoth-ᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑲᐅ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᓕᒍᖅᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᐃᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᓪᓚᕐᔪᐊᓘᓗ Vault-ᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᐊᕐᓇᖅᓂᓂᑦ



MAMMOTH DIKE - TYPICAL SECTION

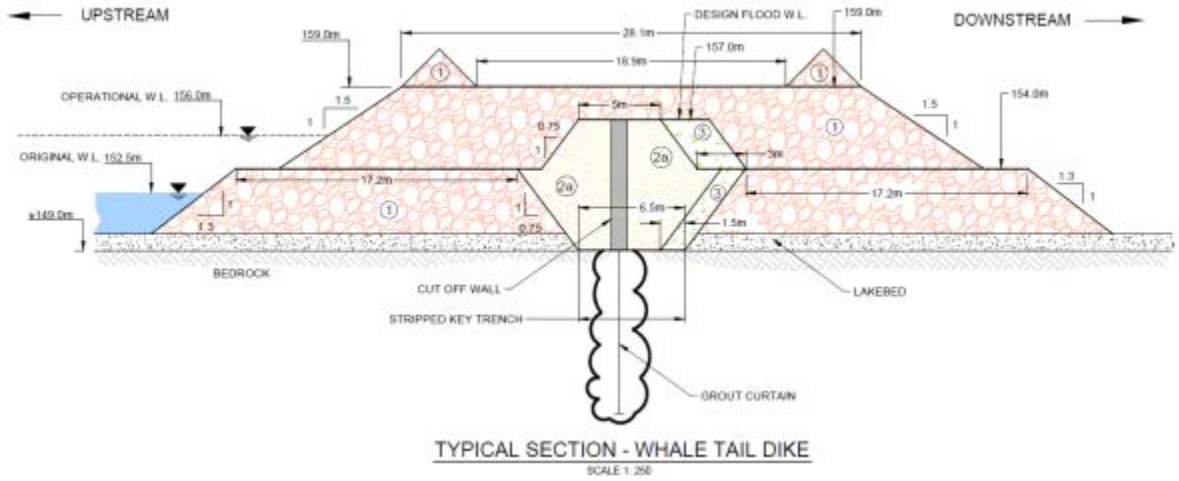
SCALE 1: 250

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - DIKE DESIGN

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑐᑦ

- Whale Tail Dike is similar in design as East Dike and Bay Goose Dike at Meadowbank

- Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓚᑎᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑐᑦᑎᑕ ᑲᓇᖅᓇᑦᑎᓂᑕ ᐃᒪᓐᓂᑲ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Bay Goose-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᵒᓴᖅᑐᒥᑦ



TYPICAL SECTION - WHALE TAIL DIKE

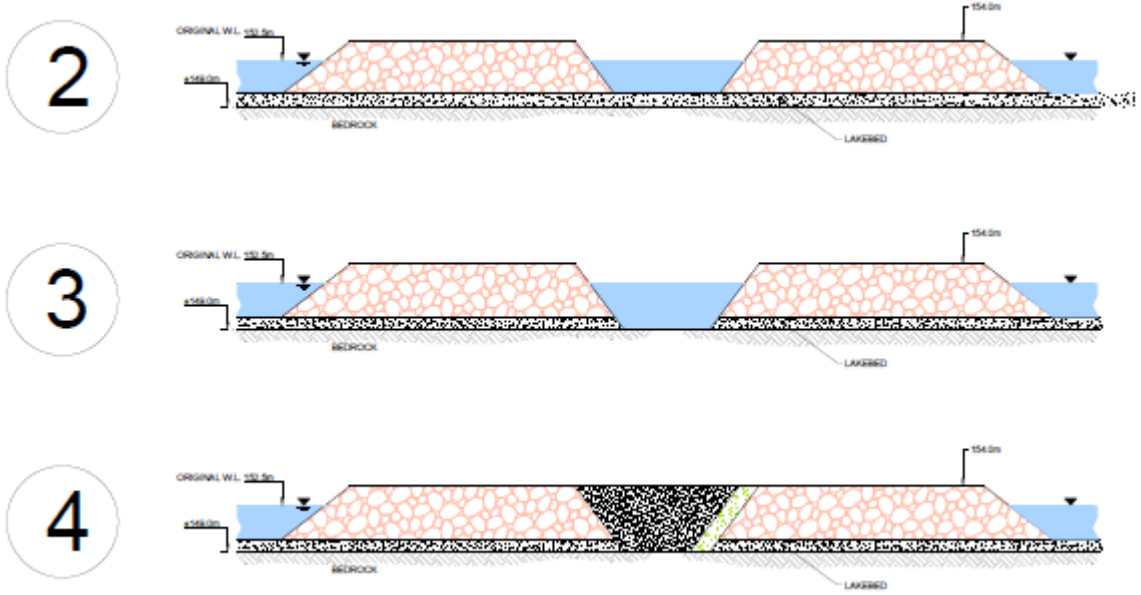
SCALE 1: 250

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - DIKE CONSTRUCTION

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑉᐳᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᖅᓂᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᓂᒃᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᖏᕐᕕᐅᓚᓂᖅ

- Step 1: Install turbidity curtains and begin monitoring (lake elevation 152.5 masl)
- Step 2: Begin platform construction to elevation 154 masl.
- Step 3: Excavate lake bottom till down to bed rock
- Step 4: Fill cut-off with gravel

- ᓱᐅᑦᓀᖅ: ᐃᓀᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅᑕᐃᓀᒃᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᐅᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅᓂᓗᒍ (ᑕᓱᐅᐸ ᖏᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃᓚᖓ 152.5 masl)
- ᑐᑲᓀᐊ: ᑐᖓᓚᕕᒃ ᓴᓇᕈᑦᓀᐊᓗᒍ ᖏᑦᑎᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ 154 masl.
- ᐱᖓᓚᓪᐊ: ᐋᓴᖏᓗᒍ ᑕᓱᐅᐸ ᐊᓗᐊ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒃᓯᑕ



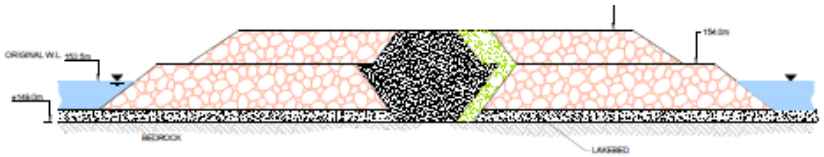
WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - DIKE CONSTRUCTION

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᕐᓇᕐᐳᓚᐅᓂᖅ

- Continuously assess the need of additional turbidity curtains along the face of the dike or alternative construction mitigation
- Step 5: place final lift of dike platform material to elevation 157 masl
- Step 6: begin completion of the bentonite cut-off

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᖃᑲᖃᑕᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓴᓚᐊᖃᑲᖏᓐᓂᓗᑎᒍ ᐃᒪᖏᓂ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓴᐸᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑕᓂᔪᓐᓇᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᖏᑕᔪᐊᖏᑕᐊᖃᑎᑎᓂᑎᓂᖏᖓᔪᑦ
- ᑕᑦᑕᒪᖏᒍ: ᐃᓕᖏᓚᓄᔪᐃ ᑭᖓᔪᑦᓕᖅᖃᓂᒃᐸᒃᓀᑦ ᖁᓀᑎᓴᐸᑎ ᐃᒪᖏᑦᑲ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᕐᐊᐅᑦ ᑐᖓᖅᓯᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓄᔪᐃ 157 masl-ᒧᑦ
- ᐊᖏᐊᓂᕐᖏᒍ: ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐸᑦᑕᐊᓗᔪᐃ bentonite-ᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᑕᕐᐊᒃ

5



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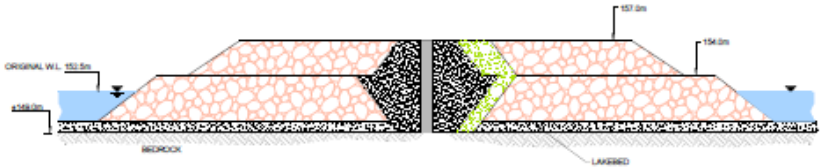


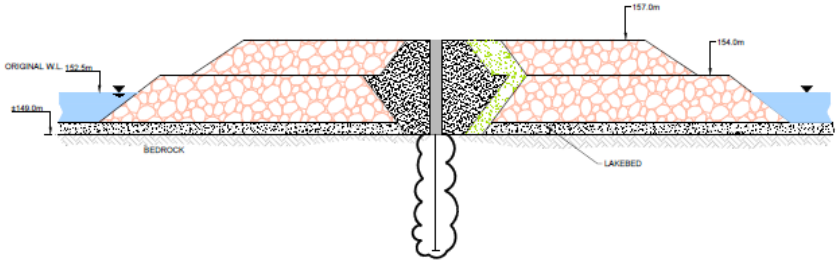
WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - DIKE CONSTRUCTION

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑉᐳ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓭᐃᓴᖕᓇᐅᓚᐅᑦᓂᖅ

- Step 7: Complete grout curtain within the key trench
- Step 8: Dike construction completion
- Dewatering of Whale Tail Lake North will begin
- Operational Maintenance and Surveillance of the Dike

- 7-ᖃᓄ: ᐱᐊᓂᓗᒍ ᑕᓗ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑎᑦ
- 8-ᖃᓄ: ᐃᒪᖏᑉᐳ ᑲᑎᖅᓭᐃᓴᖕᓇᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓂᖃᓄ ᐱᐊᓂᓗᒍ
- ᐃᒪᐃᔨᐃᓂᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᖃᓇᖃᓄᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᖏᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ
- ᐊᐅᓯᖏᓂᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᖏᓂᖅ ᖁᑲᐅᔪᓴᐃᓂᒍ ᐃᒪᖏᑉᐳ ᖁᑲᑎᖅᓭᐃᓴᖕᓇᖃᑦ

7



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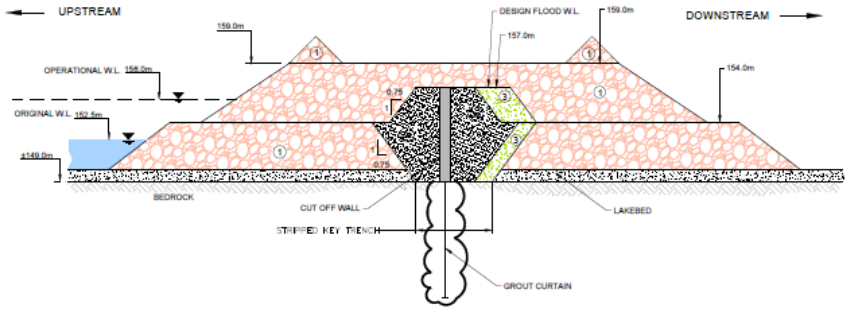
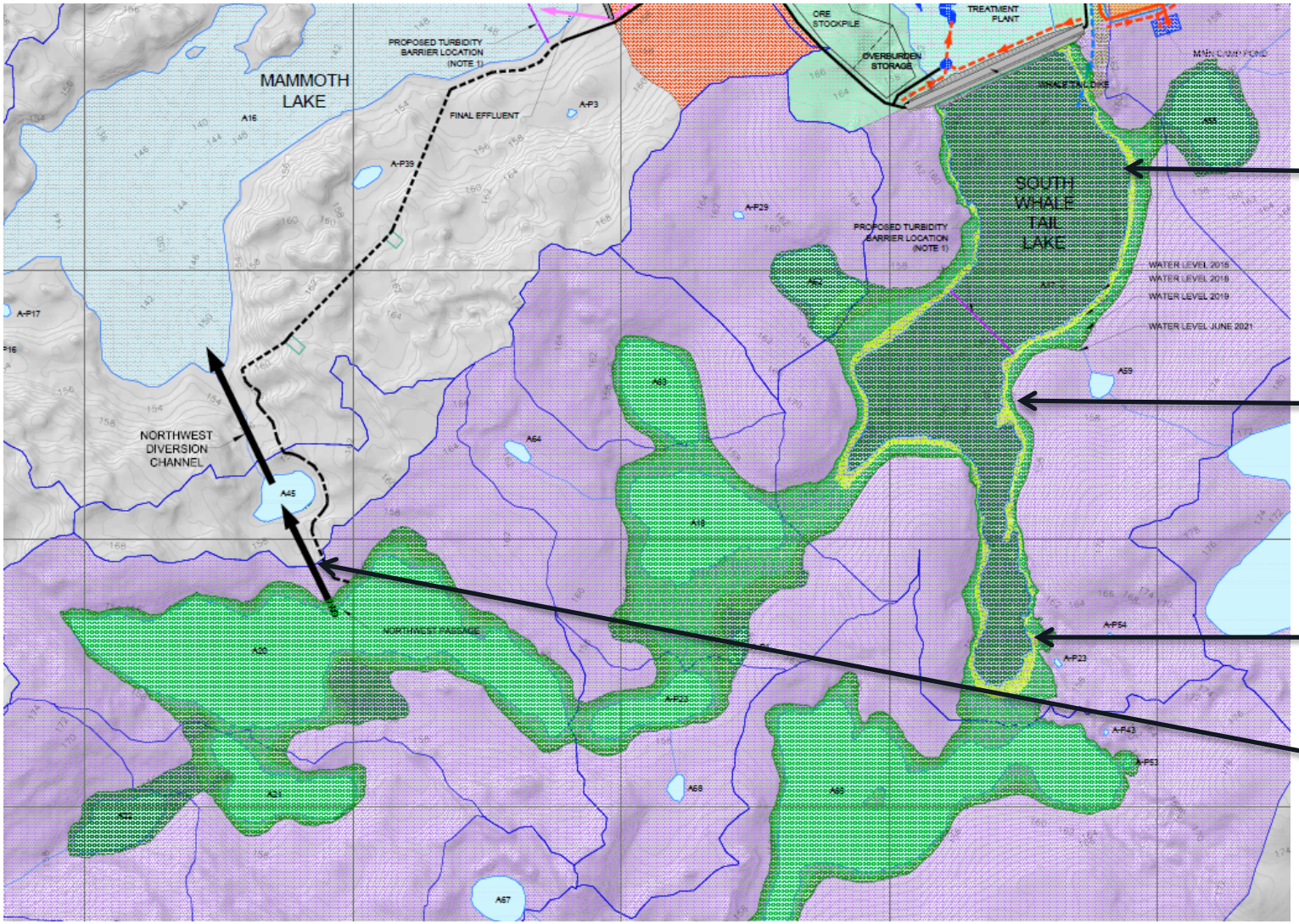


WATER MANAGEMENT - WHALE TAIL LAKE (SOUTH BASIN) FLOODING AND WATER DIVERSION

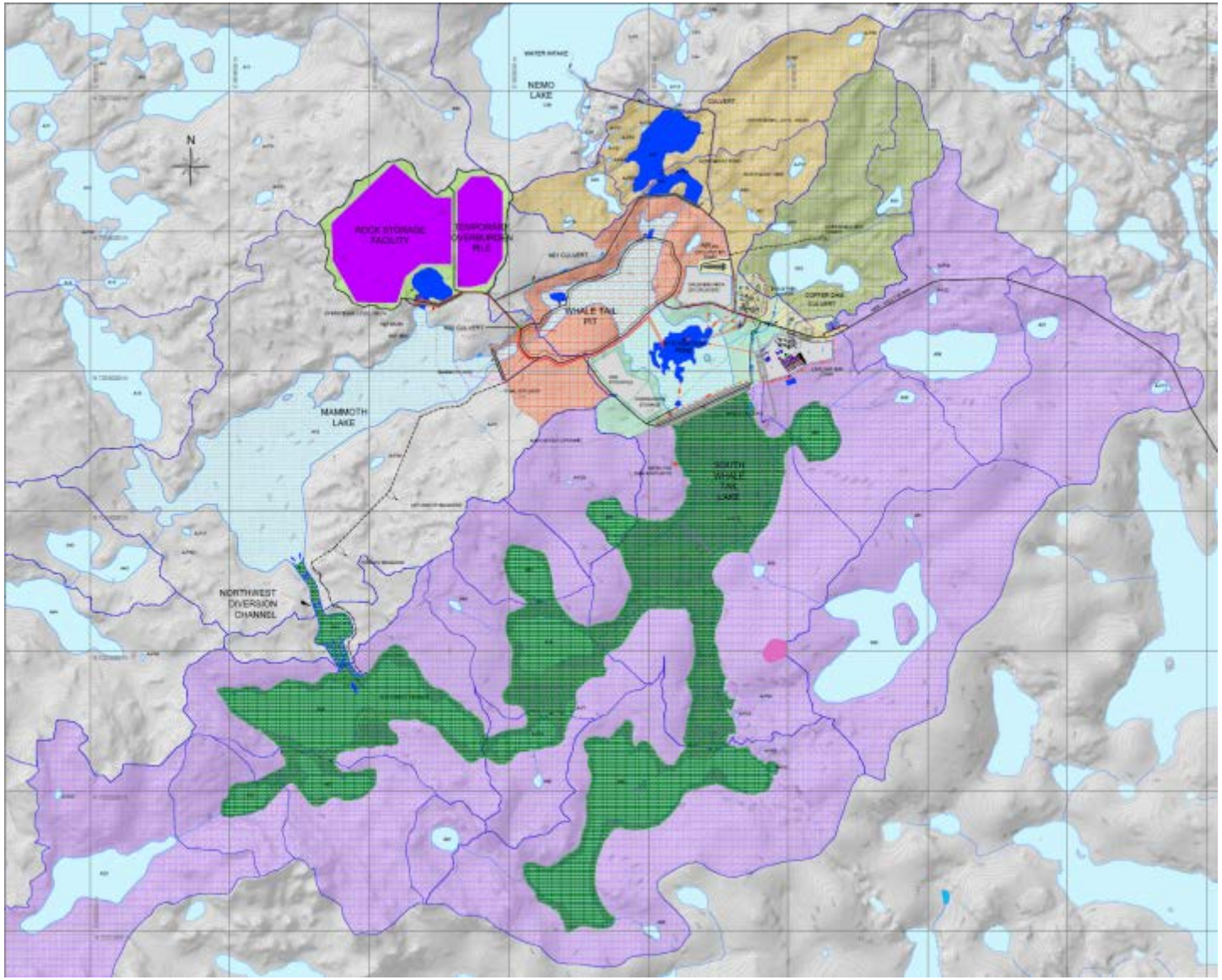
ᐃᒪᖏᑎᐅᑦᑎᓂᖅ - WHALE TAIL ᑕᓯᖏᑎᑦ (ᓂᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᖅ) ᐃᒥᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᔭᑎᑎᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᐅᐃᓗᐍᕆᔨᖅᖃᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑲᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᓕᖅ



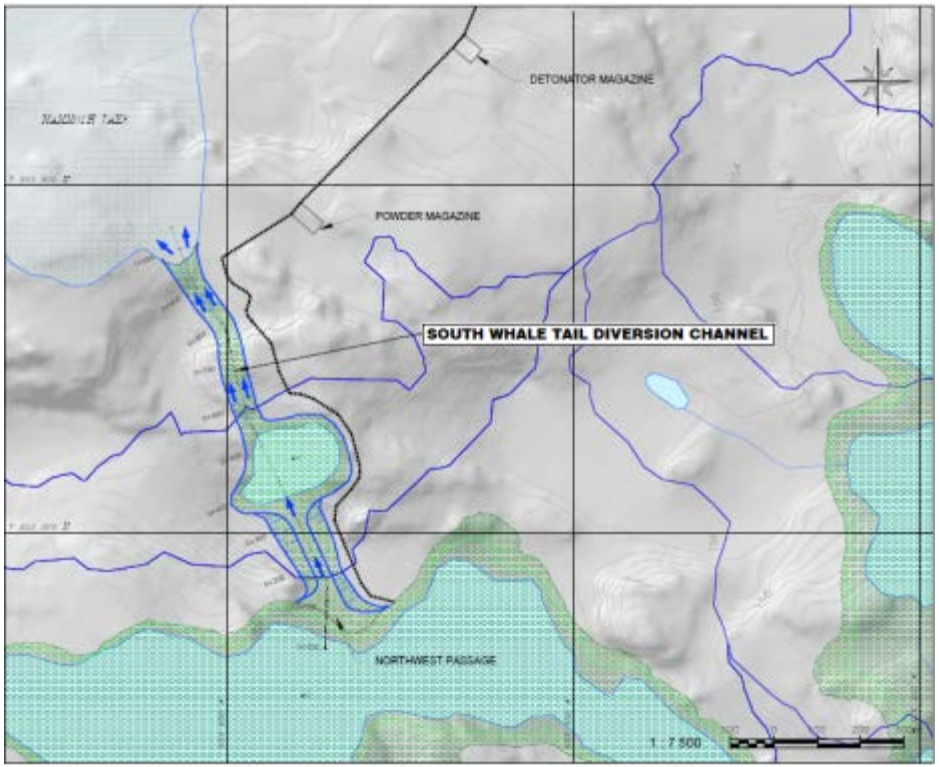
WHALE TAIL PIT WATER MANAGEMENT - DIVERSION DITCH DESIGN

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖏᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ - ᓴᖅᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅᓯᖅᑐᓂᖅ

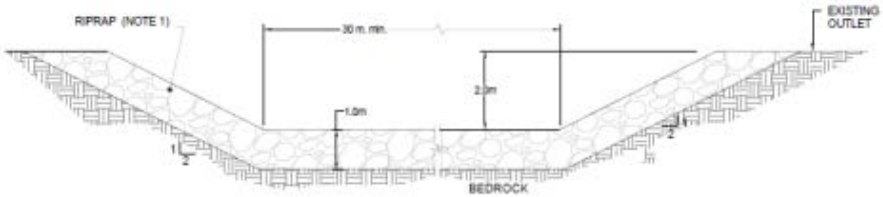
AGNICO EAGLE

- Connects Lake A20 to pond A45
- Simple channel design with 2:1 slope
- Excavated and armored
- Similar to other diversion channels constructed at Meadowbank

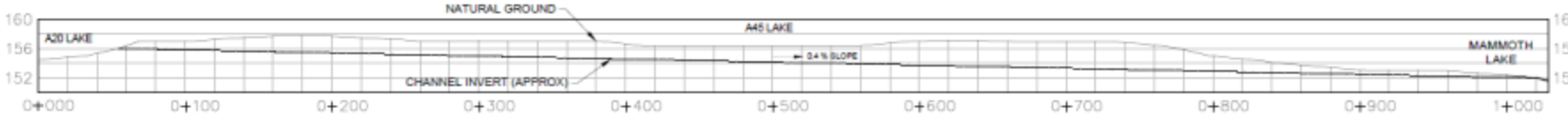
- ᑲᑎᒪᓗᓂ ᑕᓯᖅ A20 ᑕᓯᕐᓴᒃ A45-ᒧᑦ
- ᓯᕗᓕᕐ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑲᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐃᖅᑲᓂᕐᖃᖏᓗᓂ 2:1-ᒥᑦ
- ᓄᓇ ᐱᓴᖅᑕᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᓗᓴᐅᕐᓗᓂ
- ᐊᓴᐅᖏᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᓯᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑎᑎᕆᔨᒋᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᓄ ᓴᓇᓴᐅᓯᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓐᓄᖅᑕᒥᑦ



SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL - PLAN VIEW



TYPICAL SECTION - SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL



SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL PROFILE

WATER MANAGEMENT - MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS ANALYSIS
ᐃᒪᖏᓂᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᖅ - ᖃᐅᔨᐊᖏᓂᖅᖃᐅᔾᔪᑎᐃᓱᒪᑦ

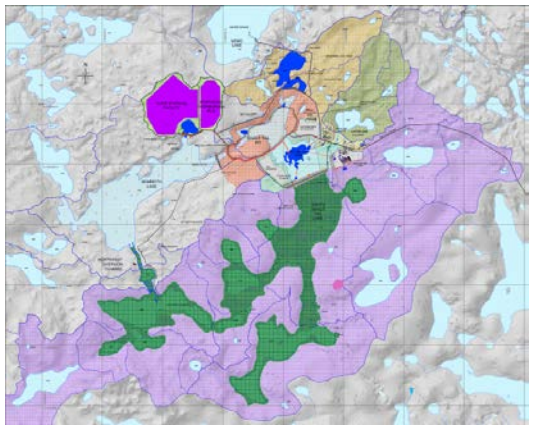
AGNICO EAGLE

1. Option 1 – Pumping To Mammoth Lake (east basin)
2. Option 2 – Channel from Whale Tail Lake to Mammoth Lake (east basin)
3. Option 3 – Rerouting water towards Mammoth Lake (larger area to be flooded)
4. Option 4 – Channel and re-routing water towards Mammoth Lake (preferred option)

1. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᖏᓐᓄᖅᑐᖅ 1: ᑯᕕᑎᕐᑎᓗᓂᓂ Mammoth ᑕᓯᖏᒪᑦ (ᑲᓐᓄᖏᓕᓂᑦ)
2. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᖏᓐᓄᖅᑐᖅ 2: ᓂᐸᓗ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏᒥᑦ Mammoth ᑕᓯᖏᒪᑦ (ᑲᓐᓄᖏᓕᓄᑦ)
3. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᖏᓐᓄᖅᑐᖅ 3: ᓴᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ Mammoth ᑕᓯᐅᐸ ᒥᐦᓴᓄᑦ (ᐊᖏᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᒪᒥᖅᑕᐅᕆᓚᐊᓕᒃ)
4. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᖏᓐᓄᖅᑐᖅ 4: ᓂᐸᓗ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓴᖓᑎᐅᑲᓂᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ Mammoth ᑕᓯᐅᐸ ᒥᐦᓴᓄᑦ (ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᑭᒪᔨᖅ)

Option 1 and 2

Option 3

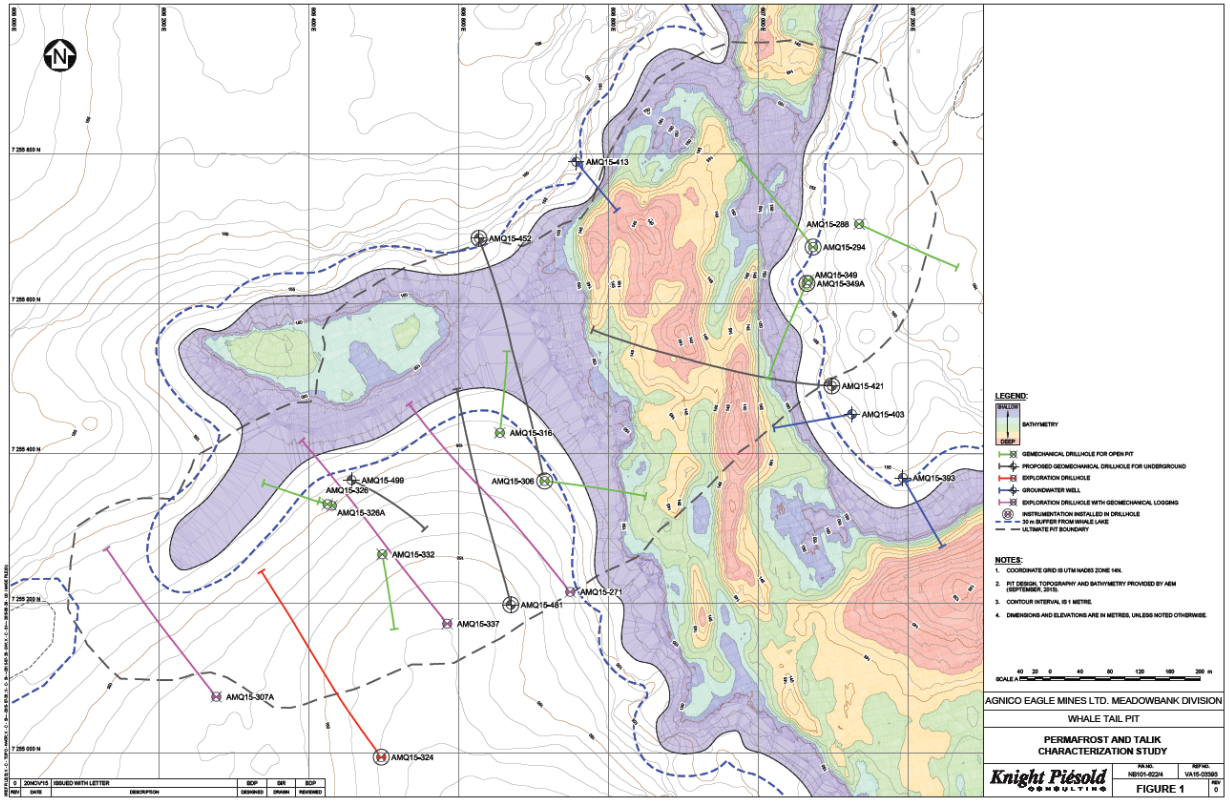


Option 4

WHALE TAIL PIT WATER MANAGEMENT - HYDROGEOLOGY
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖏᑎᐅᑕᑦᑎᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- Baseline conditions are characterized in Appendix 6-A – Hydrogeology Baseline Report
- 2015 –installed 3 GW Wells
- 2016 – installed a multi port Westbay GW Well

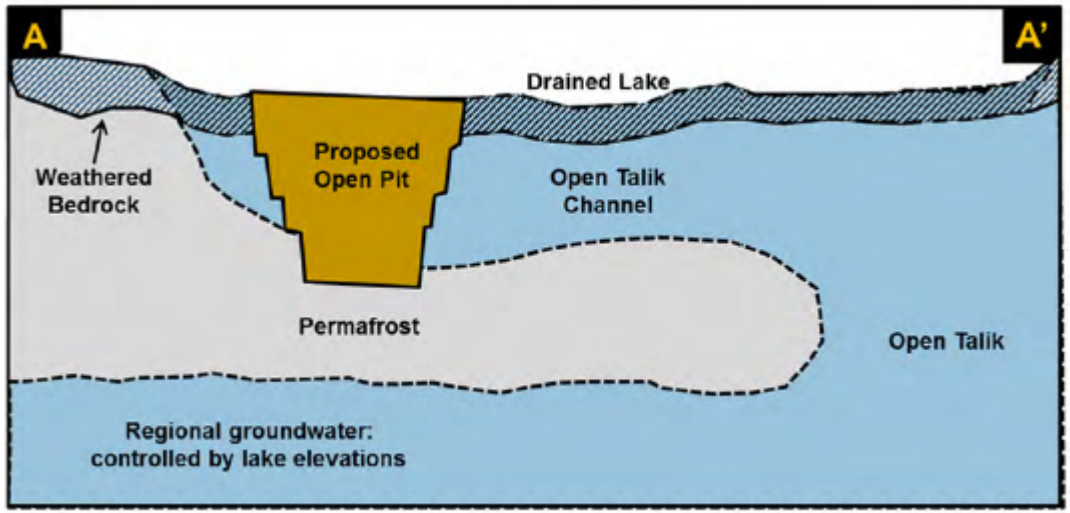
- ᑭᖅᓕᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᖅᓂᐅᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᖅᓂᔨᓕᕆᐅᖅᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᔨᖅ 6-A-ᒥᑦ - ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑭᖅᓕᒥᔭᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᖏᑲᓐ
- 2015-ᒥᑦ - ᐃᓕᓴᔨᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓴᓂᑦ GW ᐃᒪᖏᐅᓴᕐᕆᖓᓂᑦ
- 2016-ᒥᑦ - ᐃᓕᓴᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᖓᓕᓂᒃ ᑐᓕᒃᑕᕐᕆᖏᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ Westbay GW ᐃᒪᖏᐅᓴᕐᕆᖓᓂᑦ



WHALE TAIL PIT WATER MANAGEMENT - HYDROGEOLOGY
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖏᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- Permafrost is expected below land and in shallow areas of Whale Tail Lake
- Talik is underlain by permafrost near the pit
- Open talik towards the central portion or deeper section of Whale Tail Lake

- ᖃᐅᔨᖏᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᑎᓴᐅᔨᒃᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᐦᓂᓐᓇᔨᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᖓᓐᓂᐊᖃᓂᖅᓱᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏᑦ
- ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᔨᑦ ᐊᑕᐦᓂᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᓂᒃᓱᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᑦ
- ᐅᓄᐁᐃᓱᒃᓚᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᑎᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᖅᑎᐊᓂᑦ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᐅᑦ



WHALE TAIL PIT WATER MANAGEMENT - HYDROGEOLOGY
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᓕᕆᖅ ᐃᒪᖏᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᒍᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ

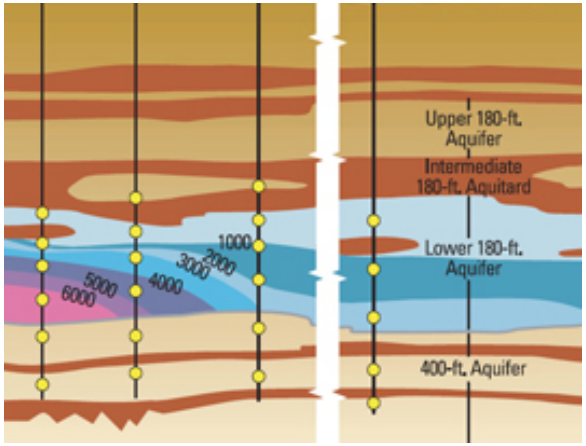
AGNICO EAGLE

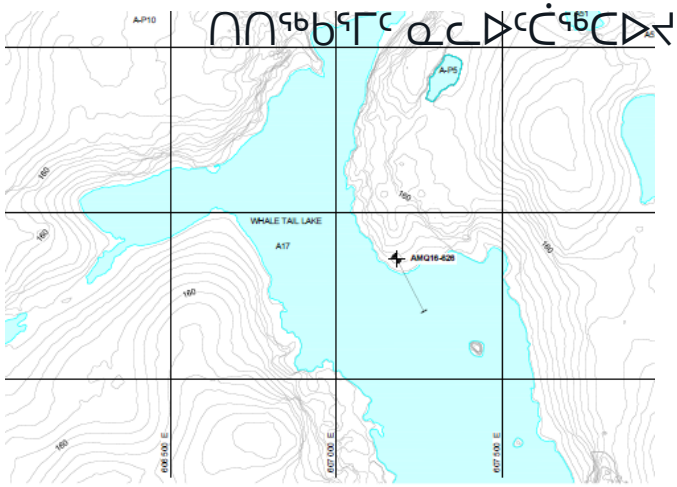
- Westbay groundwater well installed to a depth of 500m below surface
- Ports are positioned at different intervals:

  For example:
  - Port 1 – 488.3 to 499 m
  - Port 3 – 381.5 to 392.3 m
  - Port 6 – 276.2 to 286.9 m
- Data from 2016 are reliable and are consistent with FEIS predictions

- Westbay ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᒃᐅᓱᐊᕆᖅᑕᐅᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑎᓂᖅᓗᑦ 500 ᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᖁᒃᖏᑕ ᐊᑕᓚᓂᑦ
- ᑐᓪᓕᖅᑕ ᐊᕆᓚᐅᓱᒪᓕᕆᑦ ᐊᓴᐅᑦᖏᑕᑐᑦᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᒪᓚᐅᑦᑐᓂᑦ:

  ᐅᒃᑐᑎᑎᑕᓗᒍ
  - ᑐᓪᓕᖅᑕᕐᕆᒃ 1 – 488.3-ᒥᑦ 499 ᒥᑕ-ᓗᑦ
  - ᑐᓪᓕᖅᑕᕐᕆᒃ 2 – 381.5-ᒥᑦ 392.3 ᒥᑕ-ᓗᑦ
  - ᑐᓪᓕᖅᑕᕐᕆᒃ 3 – 276.2-ᒥᑦ 286.9 ᒥᑕ-ᓗᑦ
- ᓇᓴᐅᑎᕐᓂᑎᑐᖅᑲᐃᑦ 2016-ᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖓᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᓴᐅᑦᓱᒪᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᑦᓀᓗᖅᓯᒪᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᑕᓚᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ





FEIS SUMMARY – HYDROGEOLOGY AND WATER QUANTITY
ᑭᖅᑕᖅᓴᒥᑦᐊᕐᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓂᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ - ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᖃᓄᑎᒋᐅᓂᖅᓱᒃ

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Summary of Results

Volume 6 – Freshwater Environment

- Hydrogeology and Groundwater
  - Pit operations will remain within the permafrost and no primary pathways were identified
- Surface Water Quantity
  - Dewatering, mine infrastructure development and diversion activities of the Project will alter surface water quantity
  - Dewatering of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) and flooding of Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) and diverting water to Mammoth through the diversion channel will alter the water levels, flow and channel/bank stability

ᓇᐃᓐᖅᓂᒪᔪᖅᖃᓄᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ

ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅ 6 - ᐃᒪᓕᑎᐊᕐᐃᓕ ᐊᕐᑎᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ

- ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᓕ ᐃᒪᖅ
  - ᓄᓇᒥᓕ ᐃᓗᓕᑐᖅᓂᒪᔪᕐᒥᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᐅᑉᓯᓕᖅᑐᓕ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓂᑎᑦᓗᐅᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂᓕᐅᕙᓕᓕᒃ
- ᐃᒪᐃᓕ ᓄᓇᐅᓪ ᖃᐅᖅᓯᓂᑦᑐᓕ ᖃᐅᓄᑎᐅᓂᖅᓂᒃ
  - ᐃᒪᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ, ᐅᔭᖅᑕᕆᐊᓪ ᐱᖃᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅᓄᓕ ᐱᓕᓕᒪᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᓗᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕ ᐃᒪᐃᓕ ᓄᓇᐅᓪ ᖃᐅᖅᓯᓂᑦᑐᓕ ᖃᐅᓄᑎᐅᓂᖅᓂᒃᓂᒃ
  - ᐃᒪᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖅᑎᓕ (ᐅᐊᖅᓭᖅᓯᓂᑦ) ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑎᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖅᑎᓕ (ᓂᑎᐊᓂᑦ) ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓴᖅᔪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᒃ Mammoth-ᒧᓕ ᓯᕐᓗᐅᑯᓕ ᐊᓯᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕ ᐃᒪᐅᕐᖃᓄᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᑦ, ᑯᕆᓂᖅᓂᓕ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᓗᐅᓂᖅ/ᕿᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᐊᕐᓱᑎᓄᖅᓂᖅᓄᓕ

FEIS SUMMARY – WATER QUALITY
ᑭᖅᑕᖅᓯᒥᑦᐊᕐᑎᓕᓗᓂᑦᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓂᓐᓇᐅᓴᖅᓂᒪᔪᑦ - ᐃᒪᐅᑦᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓄᑦ

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Summary of Results continued…

Volume 6 – Freshwater Environment

- Surface Water Quality
  - Dust and air emissions will have negligible effects on water quality
  - Flooding of Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) may result in increased concentrations of contaminants but given the short duration of flooding, the magnitude of effects is moderate.
  - Lakes and Rivers of cultural importance such as Innugugayualik and Pipedream lakes & tributaries of the Meadowbank River are not expected to be impacted
  - Changes to the downstream receiving environment from Mammoth Lake to Node 2 in one parameter over the long term (i.e. Phosphorus) with a return to baseline condition post-closure

ᓇᐃᔪᖅᓂᒪᔪᖅᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓄᐅᔨᓂᒃᑲᔪᓂᑦ…

ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅ 6 - ᐃᒪᓕᑎᐊᕐᐃᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᖏᑦᑐᓂ

- ᓄᓇᐅᑦᖁᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐳᔪᖃᑦᑲᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᓪᓕᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᑦᒥᑭᑐᑐᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓄᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐃᓄᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐃᒻᒥᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓂᖏᑦ (ᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ) ᐊᖏᑭᓕᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐊᓕᒃ ᑲᑎᓂᒪᔪᓂᓂ ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᑭᓂᓚᐅᖏᓐᓄᑕ ᖃᐃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓄᖅᑎᑦᑎᓵᓂ ᖁᑎᐊᓵᕈᔪᖅᑐᖅ.
  - ᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓂᓚᐅᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓚᐅᑭᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᓂᔪᓗ ᐃᓐᓄᔭᒍᓴᔨᐊᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Pipedream ᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓐᓄᓵᑐᑦ ᑯᖏᓐᓄᐃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᓚᐅᑭᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐳᖓᓐᓄᑦᑎᓐᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑭᐅᔨᓂᑦ
  - ᐊᓂᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ ᑯᒃᑐᓄᑦ Mammoth ᑕᓂᖏᑦ Node 2-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᑭᔨᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔨᐊᓕᑦ (ᓂᔪᓗ Phosphorus) ᐅᑎᔪᓗᓂ ᑭᖑᓂᑭᔨᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐃᓄᐃᓂᓕᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᓂᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ

FEIS SUMMARY – WATER QUALITY
ᑭᖓᓪᓗᖅᓯᒥᐊᕐᑎᑕᓚᓂᕐᓗᓪᓕᒋᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᓗᓪᓕᓇᐃᓴᖅᓂᒪᓕᕐᓂ - ᐃᒪᐅᓴᖅᑲᓇᐃᖏᓂᖅ

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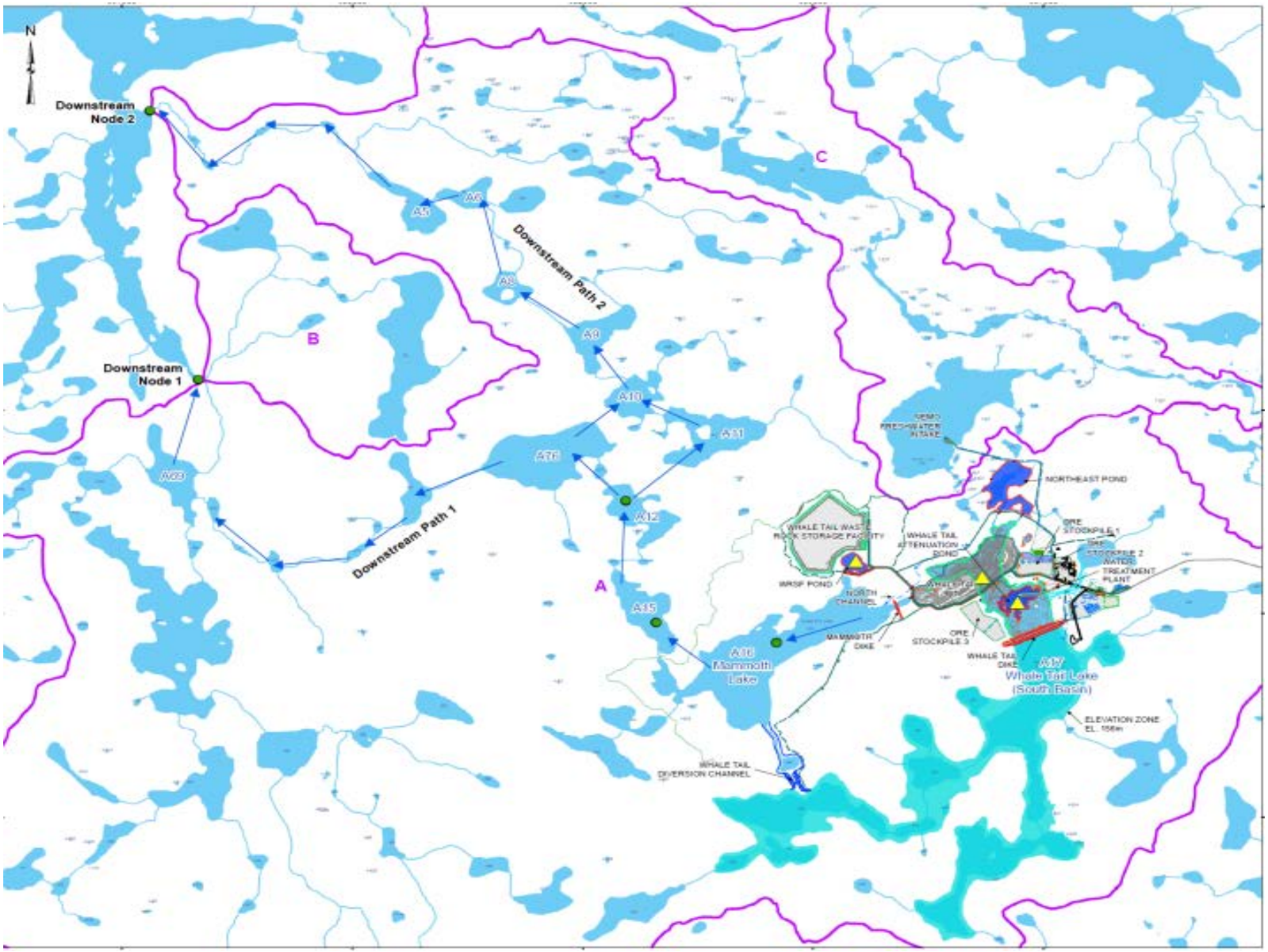

FEIS SUMMARY – FISH AND FISH HABITAT
ᑭᖅᑕᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦᐊᕐᑎᑕᓗᓂᑦᑎᑎᖅᑲᖏᑦᓇᐃᓴᖅᓭᒪᔪᑦ - ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᒥᖅᓂᓕᓂᑦ

Summary of Results continued…

- Fish and Fish Habitat
  - Indirect effects to fish and fish habitat are predicted
  - Measurable effects within the local study area including dewatering of Whale Tail Lake (north basin) and flooding of Whale Tail Lake (South Basin)
  - Permanent habitat loss due to Whale Tail Dike and Mammoth Dike footprints
  - Downstream changes to flows
  - Reflooding Whale Tail Lake (North Basin), breaching the dikes and returning the water levels and flows to the natural levels

ᓇᐃᓴᖅᓭᒪᔪᖅᑲᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦᑲᔪᓂᑦ…

- ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᒥᖅᓂᓕᓂᑦ
  - ᑕᐃᑲᓐᓂᐅᓐᓂᒋᔭᖅᑲᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᓕᓂᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᑦᔪᖅᑕᓂᐃᖅᑲᓐᓇᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓐᓇᓂ ᐃᓂᒥᖅᓐᓂᒃᓇᓂᓗ ᓂᓗᐅᒥᖅᐅᓂᑦ
  - ᐅᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᖅᑎᑎᑉᓂᑦ ᑲᖅᐅᓴᓴᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓂᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᖅᐃᓂᕐᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᕐᓂᑦ (ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓓᓂᑦ) ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᓪᒥᖅᑐᐃᓂᕐᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᕐᓂᑦ (ᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ)
  - ᐊᓯᐅᔪᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᓐᒃ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓐᖓᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ Mammoth ᐃᓂᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᑰᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᓇᓐᓄ ᐊᓯᐊᓐᓄᔪᓗᑎᒃ ᑯᕕᔪᑐᑦ
  - ᐃᒪᒥᖅᑐᐃᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓂᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᕐᓂᑦ (ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓓᓂᑦ), ᑐᓐᓄᐅᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᑲᓐᓇᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᑦᔪᖅᑕᓂᐃᖅᑲᓐᓇᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᓵᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᓂᓂᓗᓐᓄᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᑯᕕᔪᓇᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓂᖅᓐᓄᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᓂᓂᐅᔪᓇᑦ

FISHERIES OFFSETTING - WHALE TAIL LAKE (NORTH BASIN) FISHOUT
ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᐅᖃᖅᑭᓴᐃᓂᖅ - WHALE TAIL ᑕᓴᖅ (ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔨᐃᓂᖅ

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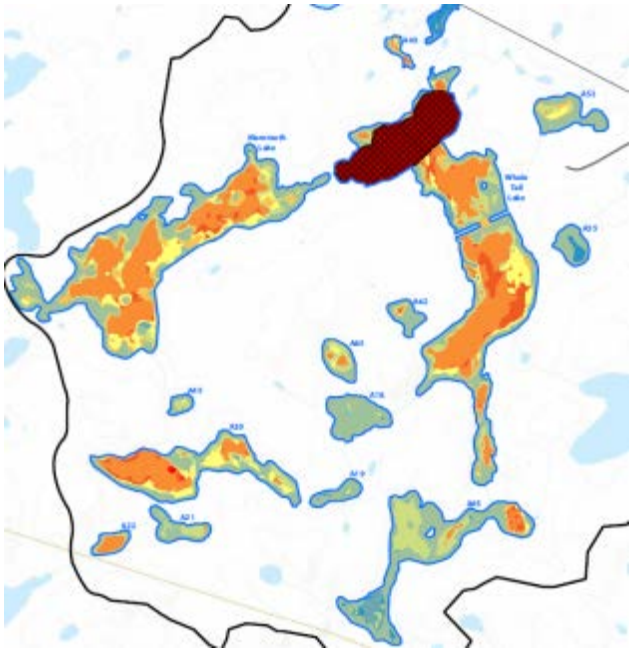
- Fishout is planned to begin in open water season of 2018
- Fish transferred from Whale Tail Lake North Basin to South Basin
- Conceptual Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) Fishout Workplan to NIRB/ DFO on Feb 28, 2017.
- The benefit of backflooding Whale Tail is to create a “reservoir” for fish/ fisheries productivity during operations

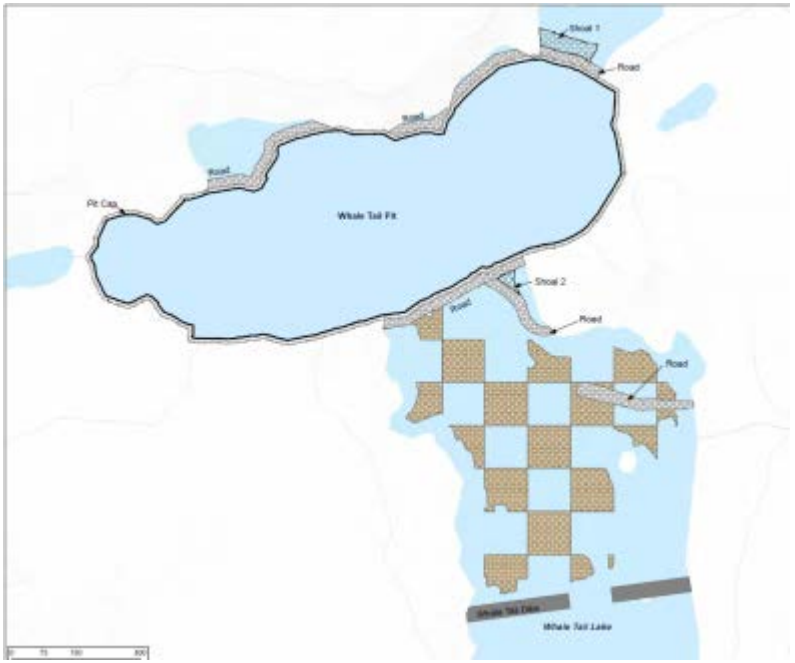
FISHERIES OFFSETTING - WHALE TAIL LAKE (NORTH BASIN) FISHOUT
ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅᐸᑦᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ - WHALE TAIL ᑕᓯᖅ (ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᖏᓂᑦ) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔪᐃᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔪᐃᓂᖃᕆᐊᑭᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᐅᓕᖅᓯᑦ 2018-ᒥᑦ
- ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᖏᓂᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ
- ᑕᐅᑐᒃᐅᔪᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏᑦ (ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᖏᓂᑦ) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔪᐃᓂᕆᓗᑦ ᓯᓐᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᖓᑎᓕᕆᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᓴᓄᑦ/ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᓴᓄᑦ ᕿᑐᐊᒃ 28, 2017-ᒥᑦ.
- ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᔪᐃᓂᕆᓗᑦ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏᑦ “ᐃᒪᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓄᐅᕆᓂᕆᓗᑦ” ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ/ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᖅᑎᑎᒋᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ

CONCEPTUAL FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN
ᑕᐅᑐᑐᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᓱᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᑎᒃ

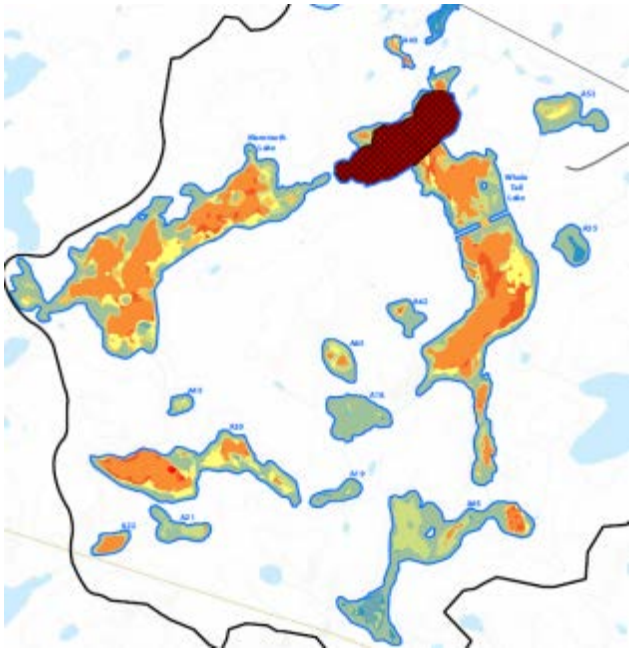


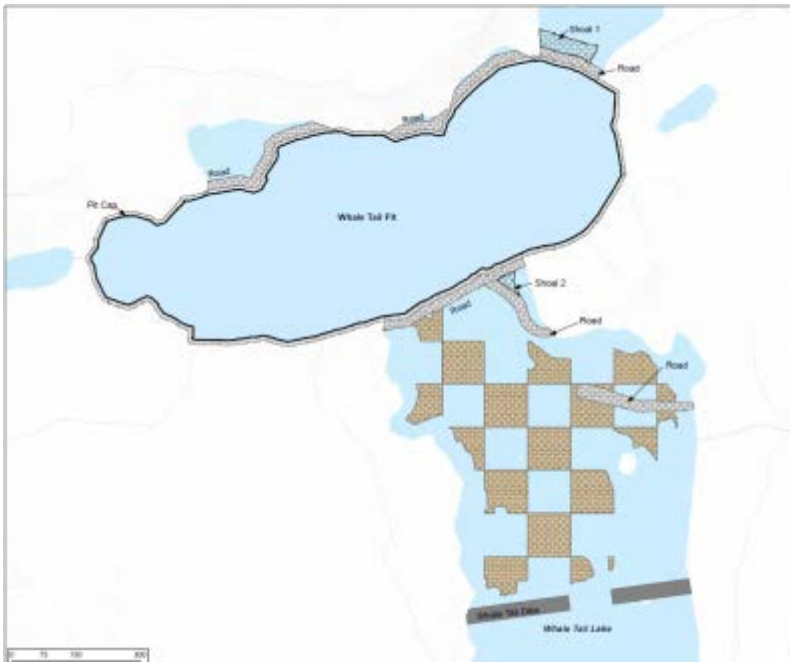


- For consistency, the Meadowbank Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) methods were used for the Whale Tail Pit Project Conceptual Offsetting Plan
- Volume 8 – Appendix 8-E.4 Conceptual Offsetting Plan

- ᐊᓴᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᓂᖅᓗᑦ, ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓄᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᑎᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᕿᑎᕐᕋᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ (HEP) ᐊᑦᑭᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ Whale Tail ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᓗᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᑦᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᐅᓯᐃᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᑎᒃᓗᑦ
- ᐅᖅᑲᒫᒪᓴᖅ 8 - ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅ ᐃᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ 8-E.4 ᑕᐅᑐᑦᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᐅᓯᐃᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᑎᒃ

CONCEPTUAL FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN
ᑕᐅᑐᑐᐅᔨᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓱᖅᓄᑦᐊᖅᑭᖅᓯᓂᖅᓗᑦᑕᕐᓇᐅᑎ





- Conceptual offsetting may include:
  - Onsite habitat creation (new habitat creation, improved the connection between Mammoth and Whale Tail Lake);
  - Offsite habitat creation (e.g., Arctic grayling spawing pads); and
  - Complimentary measures (including research and sustainable projects that are intended to provide direct benefits to the community of Baker Lake)

- ᑕᐅᑐᑐᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᖅᓯᓂᖅᓗᑦᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ:
  - ᐃᓂᐅᔨᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ (ᓄᑦᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᓕᐅᖏᓐᓄᓂ, ᐱᐅᓯᑎᐊᖏᓐᓄᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅᐊᑯᕐᓂᖅᑎᕐᓂᑦ Mammoth ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᑦ);
  - ᐃᓂᐅᐸᓯᓕᑦᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᑎᖃᐅᔨᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ (ᓯᑦᓗ ᐊᒥᖏᖏᓐᓄᐃᑦᒪᕐᓂᐅᓂᑦ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
  - ᐃᑲᔨᐃᓂᖏᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᔨᑦ (ᐃᓕᐅᐸᓗᑎᑲᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᖏᓐᓄᖏᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᑎᓂᖏᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂᑲᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂᑲᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ)

CONCEPTUAL FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN
ᑕᐅᑐᑐᐅᔨᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓱᓄᓂᐊᖅᑭᖅᓯᓂᖅᓗᑦᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎ

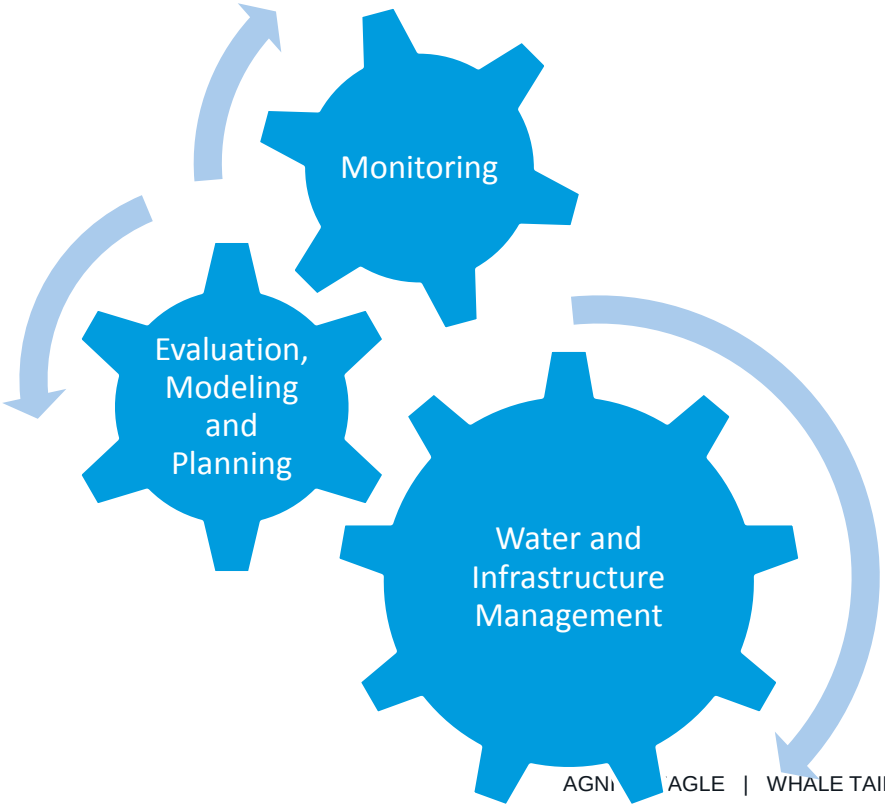
- Agnico Eagle is committed to the concepts presented in the offsetting plan
- Will continue to work with DFO and KivIA to finalize:
  - The Final Offsetting Plan
- Committed to finalizing the complimentary measures including:
  - research projects to provide regional benefits, and
  - sustainability projects that are intended to provide direct benefits to the community of Baker Lake (example - research and studies for Baker Lake sewage treatment)

- ᐊᒃᓂᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᑐᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᓴᖏᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᖅᓯᐃᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ
- ᑲᐅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᖅᑎᑎᓂᖏᓖᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᑦᓱᐅᔪᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᐃᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑭᖏᑦᑦᖅᐸᒃᑯᒋᓐᓗᑎᑦ:
  - ᑭᖏᑦᑦᖅᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᖅᓯᐃᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎ
- ᐱᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖏᑦᑦᖅᐸᒃᑯᒋᓐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᐅᐃᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᐊᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᑦ:
  - ᖃᑲᐅᔪᓴᐃᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓱᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔨᑦ ᑭᓚᑦᑦᖅᓗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
  - ᓯᖅᑯᓯᐊᖏᑎᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅᓗᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐅᔨᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᑐᐊᖅᓗᑦ (ᐅᒃᑐᑎᑎᓗᔪ- ᖃᑲᐅᔪᓴᐃᓱᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᑐᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᖅᑯᖅᓴᖏᖓᓱᖅᓗᑦ)

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦᐊᐅᓕᕆᑎᓂᖅ

- Adaptive Management requires continuous monitoring, evaluation, modeling and planning, with a feedback loop for continuous improvement
- This will result in adapting infrastructure, management plans, and mitigation accordingly

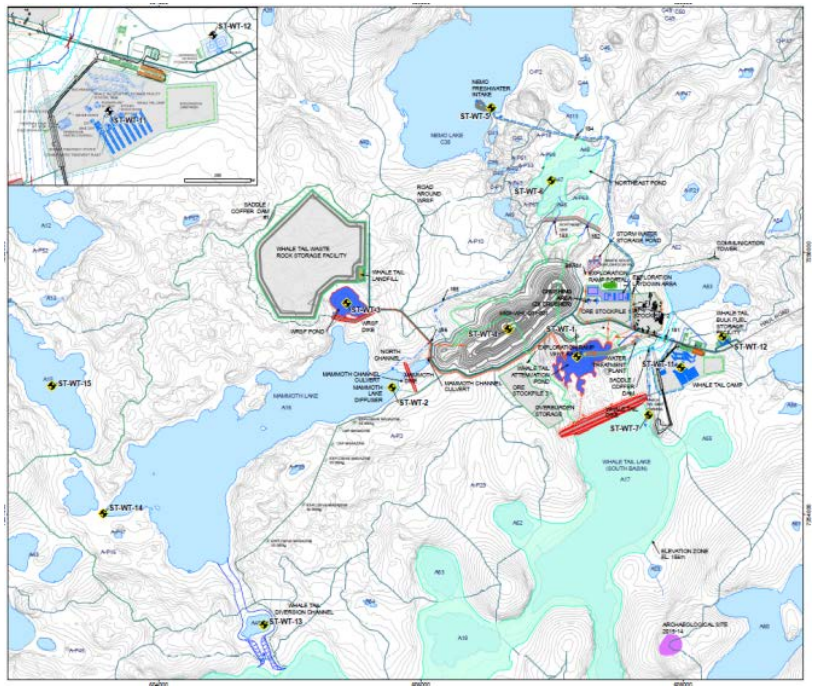
- ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᕆᑎᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖃᑕᖃᓂᖃᓕᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓱᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᓕᐅᑏᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖃᓐᓇᐃᓂᒥᑦ, ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖃᖅᓗᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᐅᒪᒧᑦ
- ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓚᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᖃᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᓂᐅᖅ, ᐊᐅᓕᕆᑎᓂᒧᑦ ᓴᖃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᐅᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᑕᓗᖏᑕᐊᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ



ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
ᐊᑐᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅ

- Applying lessons learned from Meadowbank
- Continuous improvement
- Transferable monitoring locations and approaches between sites and Type A Licenses including requirements for:
  - sampling and modeling

- ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᐅᓴᖅᑐᑐᒃ
- ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ
- ᓄᑕᐅᔪᓱᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᒃᑐᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ Type A ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓯᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓴᓗᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᓐᖓᒃ:
  - ᐅᖅᑐᕐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᐅᒪᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᕐᒧᑦ



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