

WHALE TAIL PIT THE FUTURE OF THE MEADOWBANK MINE

THE FUTURE OF THE MEADOWBANK MINE



TECHNICAL MEETINGS – DAY 1 – APRIL 28, 2017 Λ⊂ヘ



i) Design of the Tailings Storage Facility (including thermal instrumentation)

- Overview of the history of the Meadowbank Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)
 - NWB Type A 2AM MEA1525
- Whale Tail Pit requires continuation of the use of the Meadowbank TSF
- Closure concept of Meadowbank TSF
- Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility (including proposed thermal instrumentation)
- ii) Wastewater Management and Treatment
- iii) Effluent Quality Criteria
- iv) Dust Management
- Current practices at Meadowbank
- Proposed practices during Whale Tail Pit operations

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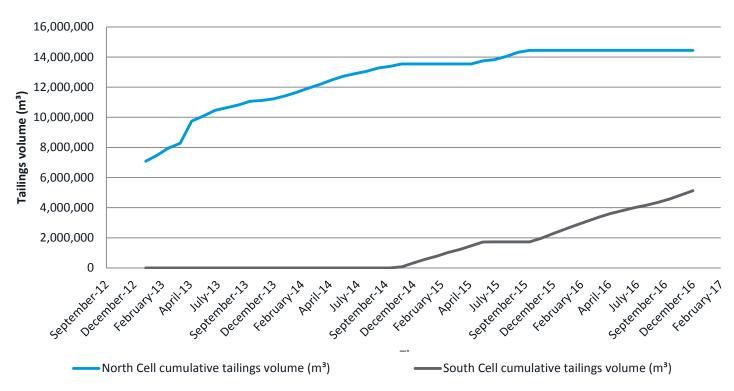
- 7 $P^bd^{cb}<^cC^1C^2D^2$
- Whale Tail-Γ^c Dケ^{sb}b_D^c つ^{sb}d^{sb}γγL^eδ^b (ΔCD^c)

- iv) > 4^5 b \dot{C}° Γ° \triangleleft \triangleright L° \cap σ° \bullet
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- **→** 4つ⁵bCDdLdc Whale Tail-Lc 4pc 2 とこっしている。

MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY <!-- This is a straight of the content of t



- North Cell TSF reached maximum capacity in October 2015 with 14.2Mm³ stored;
- South Cell deposition was started in November 2014 – around 5.2m³ of tailings are stored since then.









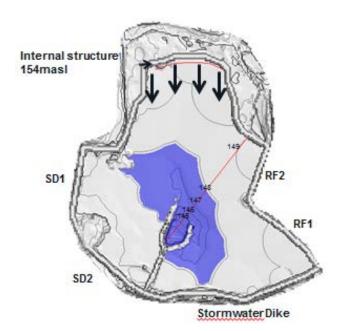


MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY WILL BE USED FOR WHALE TAIL PIT – NORTH CELL RAISE

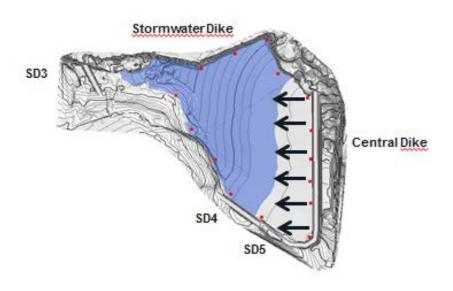


North Cell TSF

- The figure on the left depicts the geometry of the North Cell before resuming the deposition in June 2019. An incline internal structure will surround the North Cell TSF starting at elevation 154m.
- Most of the deposition will occurred from the north end identified by a red line on the picture below.



₽₫%₽%₽₽¢ TSF

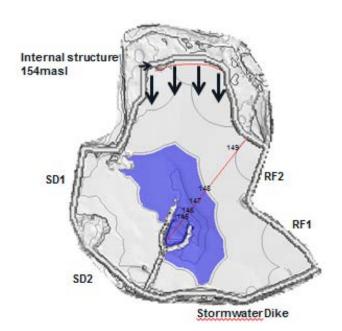


MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY WILL BE USED FOR WHALE TAIL PIT – NORTH CELL RAISE



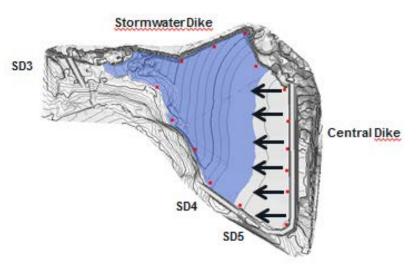
South Cell TSF

- The figure on the right depicts the geometry of the North Cell before resuming the deposition in October 2019. All structure (Central Dike, SD3, 4 & 5 and Stormwater Dike) will be at elevation 150m.
- Most of the deposition will occurred from the Central Dike in order to reclaim water from the west end of the TSF.



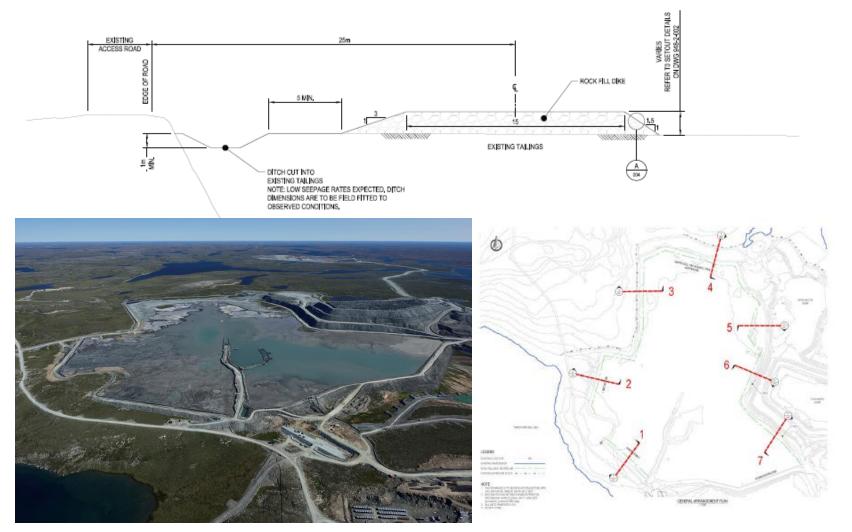
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- Δ CD566CD4_6C5C6 Λ G46D56 4D56CD_46DC6 Δ L5C6 Δ N66CD_466CC6 Δ N66CD66CD4_6C5C6 Δ L5C6 Δ C6C0 Δ C6C0 Δ C4G6CD56 TSF.





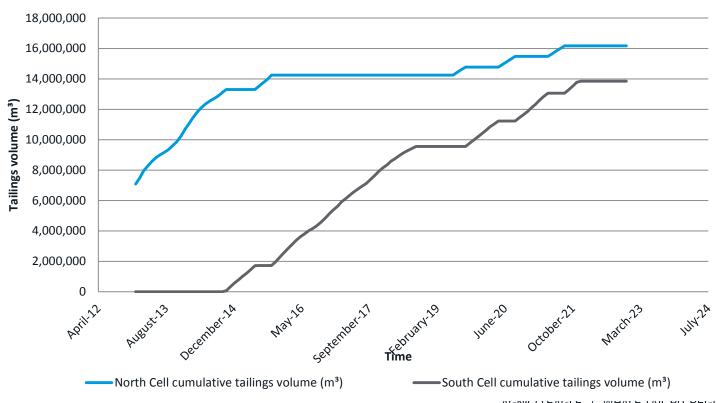
North Cell Internal Structure at maximum Elv. 154m



MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY



- North Cell TSF reached maximum capacity in September 2021 with 16.2 Mm³ stored;
- South Cell TSF reached maximum capacity in January 2022 with 13.8Mm³ stored.





- Mineralization at Meadowbank and Whale Tail deposits are low sulphur that carries arsenic
- Tailings generated from milling of Meadowbank and Whale Tail deposits have similar constituents of environmental of interest:
 - Potentially acid generating but show a delay to onset of acidification
 - Arsenic-leaching
 - Carry cyanide by-products
 - Metallurgists expect similar grain size

- - $2^{4} C^{5} A^{5} A^{5} C^{5} A^{5} A^{5} C^{5}$

Tailing	Average Sulphur %	Average Buffering Capacity (NP) ^a	Average Net Potential Ratio b	Average Total Arsenic (mg/kg)	Average Leachable Arsenic (mg/L)
Amaruq	3.5	60	0.6	940	0.86
Meadowbank	2.5	30	0.5	139	0.002

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- Both tailings types have similar characteristics although Whale Tail has higher Sulphur and arsenic.
- Both will require a similar closure strategy: water quality control during operation and placement of a capping layer at closure to isolate the underlying tailings from exposure to the surrounding environment - same as planned for Meadowbank Tailings
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Soapstone environmental testing

- Recently, concerns were raised about the long-term physical properties of Meadowbank's soapstone unit.
- It was suggested that the resistance to freeze/thaw (F/T) and wet/dry (W/D) cycles had to be evaluated through laboratory testing.

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e.g. slab 2F/T before



Slab #	Mass loss (%)	Slab #	Mass loss (%)
1F/T	0.032	1W/D	0.070
2F/T	0.050	2W/D	0.085
3F/T	0.021	3W/D	0.029
4F/T	0.043	4W/D	0.042
5F/T	0.036	5W/D	0.592

e.g. slab 2F/T after



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Soapstone environmental testing

- The average mass losses were 0.04% and 0.16% after 80 F/T and W/D cycle, respectively.
- The literature suggests that samples showing less than 0.5% mass loss after W/D and F/T weathering tests could be considered as an excellent source for armourstone material (e.g. Lienhart (1998), Latham et al. (2006)).
- The results suggest that the effects of F/T and W/D cycles on the integrity of the soapstone are small and that Meadowbank's soapstone is a good material for the construction of structures such as a tailings storage facility cover.

- 4°P4F64742°b°C°G560.04%-%JCD56D564LD W/D-CCDCSbCSbCSbCSc.
- UU4P4P0104c 0.5% \checkmark $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ$ $^{\prime}$ トト⁵トトトプロ^CCト⁵ト (でこつ, Lienhart (199), Lathem et al. (2006)).
- 5 $\Gamma^{c} \triangleleft^{L} \square W/D - \Gamma^{c} \triangleright \bigcap \Gamma^{b} \square \Gamma^{c}$ ᠈ᠳᢗ᠈ᠾᢛ᠘᠙ᠸ᠅᠘᠙ᢙ᠙᠘ᡧ $D^{6}d^{6}$



Slab #	Mass loss (%)	Slab #	Mass loss (%)
1F/T	0.032	1W/D	0.070
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4F/T	0.043	4W/D	0.042
5F/T	0.036	5W/D	0.592





Landform objectives

- Ensure water-shedding landform
 - NO PONDING
- Ensure stability of landform
 - MINIMIZE EROSION
- Direct runoff via channels to appropriate areas where:
 - Post construction discharges can be controlled/treated (CCME water quality criteria must be met)
 - Long-term water discharge is approved

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- -44% -46%
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North Cell TSF Closure Landform



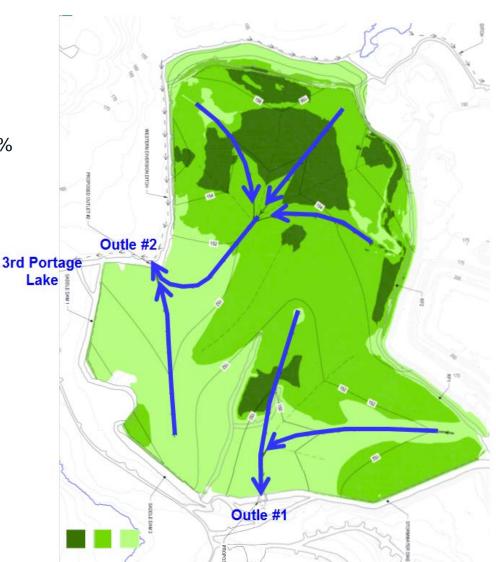


- Landform objectives continued...
 - Ensure landform fits into the landscape, no post-construction dust, and no interference with caribou migration.

Landform design

- Thermal cover consisting of NPAG rock placed over both the North and South Cells with a min thickness of 2.0 m (more than 90% of surface >4 m);
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 Γ΄C);

North Cell TSF Closure Landform

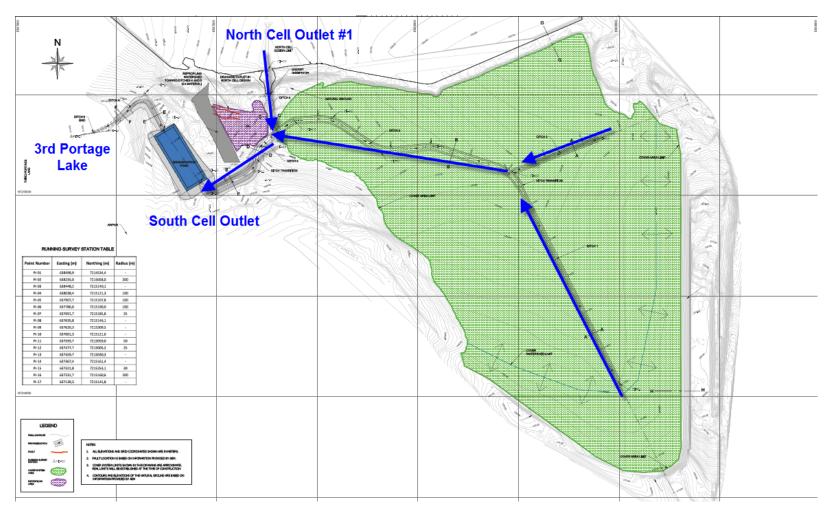


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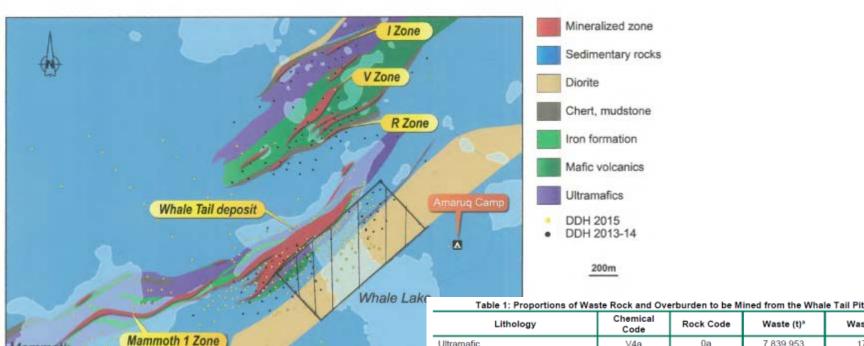
South Cell TSF Closure Landform

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Mineralized zones are primarily:

Mammoth Lake

- Iron Formation and Ultramafic
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Lithology	Chemical Code	Rock Code	Waste (t) ^a	Waste %
Ultramafic	V4a	0a	7,839,953	17%
Transitional Ultramafic	V3-V4	0b	6,292,816	14%
	Sı	ım of Ultramafic	14,132,768	31%
Granavacka	3b	S3C	3,167,882	7%
Greywacke	3b	S3S 9,707,441		21%
	Sui	m of Greywacke	12,875,323	28%
Chert	3b	S10	9,069,203	20%
Iron Formation	3b	S9E	7,080,011	15%
Mafic Volcanic	V3	1b	2,324,150	5%
Intermediate Intrusive	12	8b	622,937	1%
		Sub Total	46,104,394	100%
Overburden			5,618,359	-
		Total	51,722,752	-

Note:
^a Individual tonnages may not sum to the total due to rounding Source: Agnico Eagle, personal communication, February 2016.

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- Ultramafic and Iron Formation is potentially Arsenic leaching Waste Rock as compared to Portage Effluent Limits
- 46% have a <u>potential</u> to leach arsenic and consists of:
 - Ultramafic
 - Iron Formation
 - Mafic Volcanic (portions of)
 - Northern Greywacke
 - Intermediate Intrusive

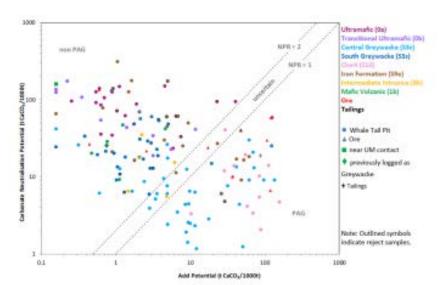


Figure 7: Acid Potential (AP) vs Carbonate Neutralization Potential (CaNP)

- - Ultramafic
 - \δ
 \δ
 - Mafic Volcanic ($\Delta L^{\alpha} \Gamma^{\alpha} \sigma^{-C}$)
 - Northern Greywacke
 - 4d°σ%lσ°Δ∩%D°

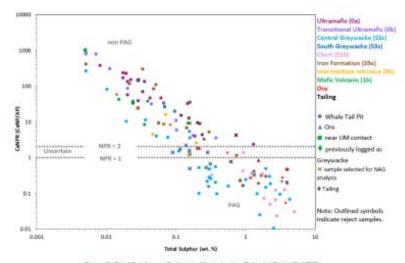


Figure 9: Total Sulphur vs Carbonate Neutralization Potential Ratio (CaNPR)



- Construction material includes rock types:
 - Intermediate Intrusive
 - Southern Greywacke
 - Mafic volcanic rock (away from greywacke and ultramafic units)
- Construction material will consist of non-PAG and low-leaching material
- Continue to evaluate the capping (2- 4m) requirements for closure of WRSF

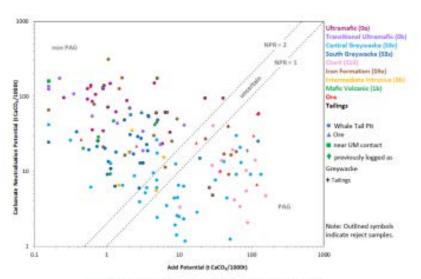


Figure 7: Acid Potential (AP) vs Carbonate Neutralization Potential (CaNP)

- - $-4d^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}U\sigma^{\circ}\Delta\Omega^{\circ}D^{\circ}$
 - Southern Greywacke
 - Mafic volcanic rock ($\triangle \subset \triangleright^{\mathfrak{q}} \cap^{\mathsf{GS}}$ greywacke- $\bigcap^{\mathsf{q}} \cap^{\mathsf{GS}}$ ultramafic- $\bigcap^{\mathfrak{q}} \cap^{\mathsf{GS}} \cap^$

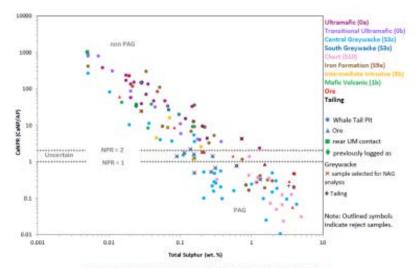
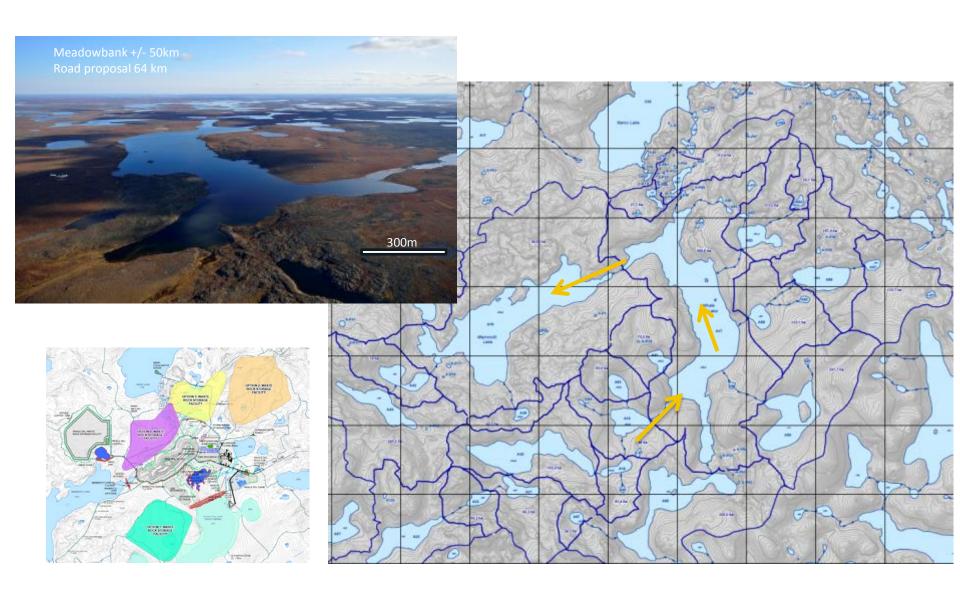


Figure 9: Total Sulphur vs Carbonate Neutralization Potential Ratio (CaNPR)

WHALE TAIL PIT - WASTE MANAGEMENT WHALE TAIL DOLCO SOLVEY LESS - SOLVEY COOPS SOLVE





WATER MANAGEMENT - MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS ANALYSIS OR ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT



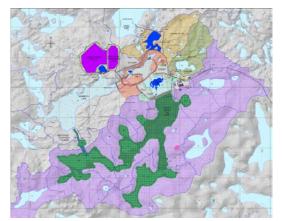
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- Option 1 Pumping Towards Mammoth Lake
- Option 2 Channel from Whale Tail Lake to Mammoth Lake
- Option 3 Rerouting water towards
 Mammoth Lake (larger area to be flooded)
- 4. Option 4 Channel and re-routing water towards Mammoth Lake (preferred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

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- 2. $4)^{5b}CD^{5b}C^{5b$
- 3. $4D^{5b}CD^{5b}3-474J^{5}d6C^{5b}$ Mammoth $C7D^{5b}D^{5b}3-474J^{5}d6C^{5b}$ $\Delta^{L}\Gamma^{5b}D^{5b}CD^{5}\Lambda^{5b}$







Option 1 and 2

Option 3

WHALE TAIL PIT - WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY – ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

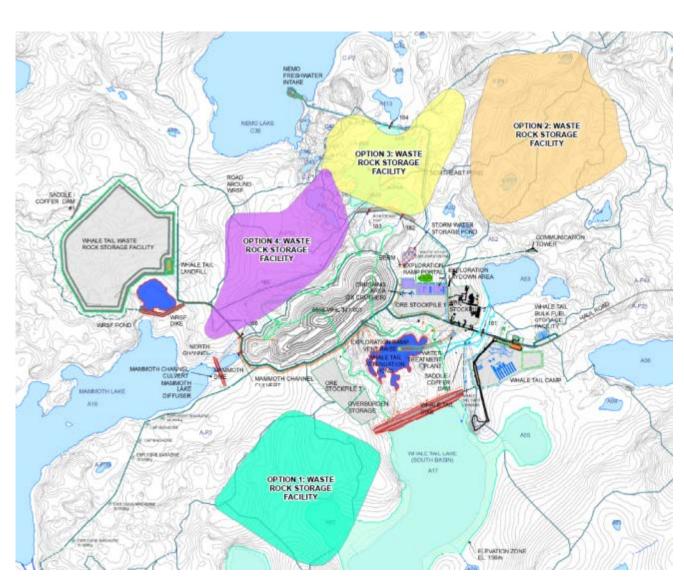


Consideration for:

- Proximity to the pit
- Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) drainage controls
- Site wide water management

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 ▷⁵⁰₫⁰⁰√√L⁰ል⁰ (WRSF)
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WHALE TAIL PIT - WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY – ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT



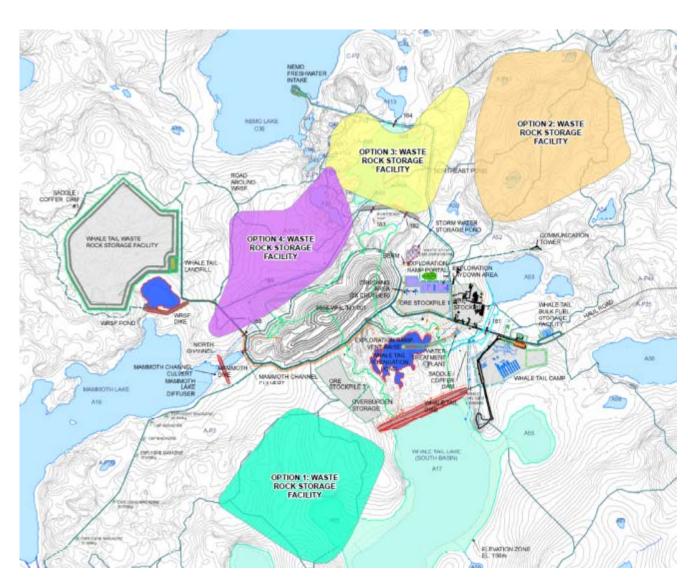
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Consideration for:

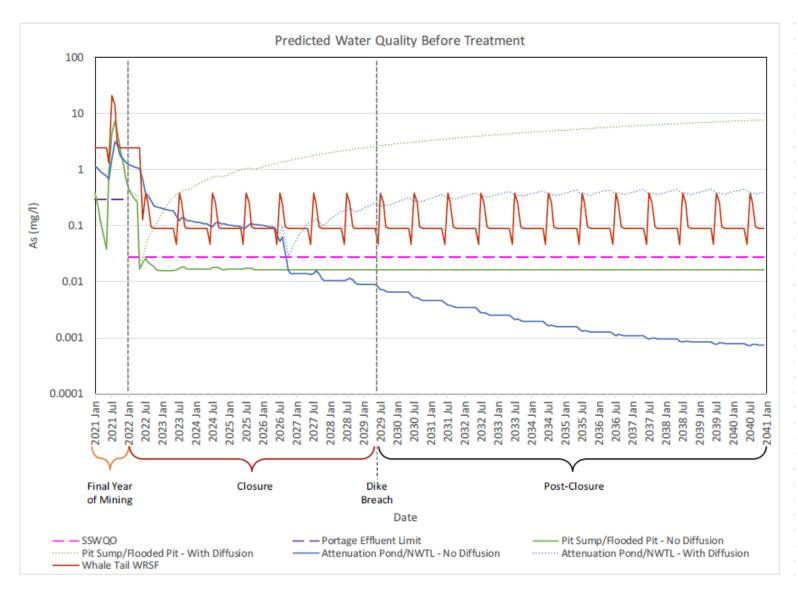
- Location selected is proximal to pit, slightly elevated topography, within a small sub-watershed of Mammoth Lake.
- Landfill is located within the Whale Tail WRSF

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- Modeling predicts that treatment may be required during operation
- With treatment of Arsenic to 0.15 mg/L:
 - Maximum footprint, the predicted concentrations at Downstream locations are below CEQG-AL for all applicable parameters and SSWQO for As are met at all stages of operations, closure and postclosure
- Post Closure, all applicable dissolved parameter concentrations are predicted to meet CEQG-AL and arsenic is predicted to meet the SSWQO.

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Table 12: Predicted Dissolved Arsenic Concentrations in Downstream Lakes

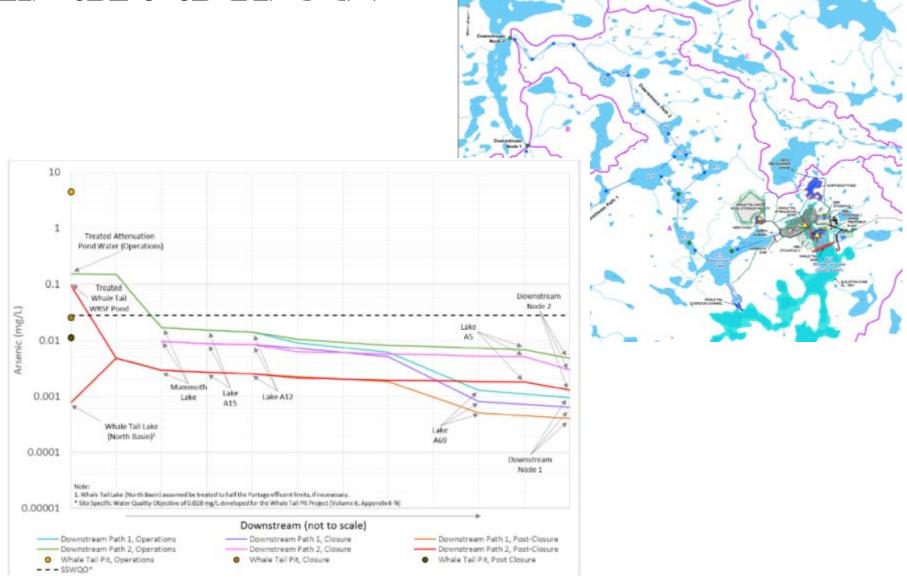
Location	Units	Operations		Closure		Post-Closure	
		Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
SSWQO*	mg/L	0.028					
Mammoth Lake	mg/L	0.016	0.018	0.0096	0.018	0.0029	0.0030
Lake A15	mg/L	0.015	0.016	0.0088	0.016	0.0027	0.0028
Lake A12	mg/L	0.014	0.015	0.0085	0.015	0.0026	0.0026
Downstream Node 1	mg/L	0.00096	0.0012	0.00063	0.0010	0.00040	0.00044
Downstream Node 2	mg/L	0.0048	0.0063	0.0030	0.0058	0.0013	0.0015

Note: Bolded values are above SSWOO

a Site-specific Water Quality Objective of 0.028 mg/L developed for the Project (Volume 6, Appendix 6-N).

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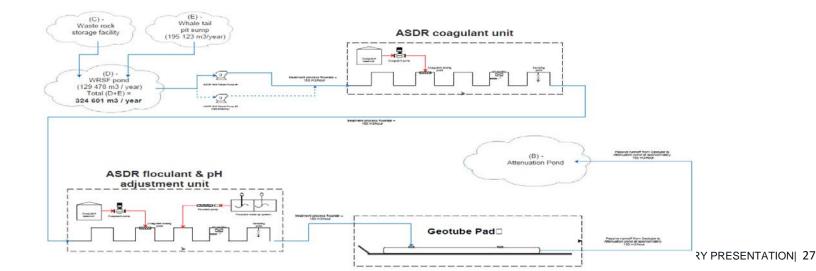






- Water is treated only during three/four month in summer (June to September).
- Option 1: As containing water is treated with ferric sulfate (unit 1) in-line through a static mixer coagulation plant. Water is then flocculated between the WRSF pond and the attenuation pond. Sludge produced will settle into the attenuation pond.
- Option 2: = option 1 + Geotube filtration before discharge into the attenuation pond.
- Expected levels of treatment : 0.15 mg/L

- **1** <u>4)%C> 犬[®]a [®]b)[®] 1</u>: As-⁹b⁹b ΔL⁹b Λ C Λ [®]b C C ⁹b S ferric sulfate-J (unit 1) 4 C D C C b d C 4 d C C P C C B C C C B C B C C B C
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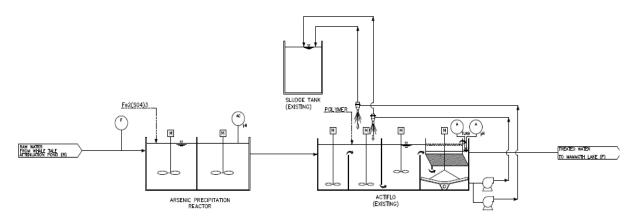
SCOPING LEVEL ARSENIC TREATMENT \(\cap \cap \delta \cap \cap \delta \cap \delta \cap \delta \cap \delta \cap \delta \de



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- Option 3: As containing water is treated with ferric sulfate in a reactor before the Actiflo. Water is then flocculated in the existing Actiflo. Excess of TSS in the attenuation pond could be treated at the same time as for As with the existing Actiflo prior to discharge into the Mammoth Lake. The treatment is performed between June and September.
- Expected levels of treatment : 0.15 mg/L

Veolia





- Phosphorous in mine site contact waters come mostly from grey water effluent into the Attenuation pond, minor theoretical contribution from waste rock.
- Assumption on grey water quality used in the water quality model is existing information from Meadowbank Mine.
- This meets the proposed effluent discharge criteria but results in temporary increase of phosphorous in downstream lakes.
- Agnico Eagle is currently evaluating phosphorous treatment options.

- Phosphorus Phasphorus Phaspho
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SCOPING LEVEL PHOSPHORUS TREATMENT \(\Cappa \lambda \sqrt{1} \rangle \delta \cappa \rangle \sqrt{1} \rangle \text{PHOSPHORUS-CAG\rangle} \]



- Option 1: P is treated directly after the Bionest available on site with a coagulation / clarification with Aluminium sulfate → P objective = 1 mg/L
- Option 2: P is treated directly by the Bionest on site with ferric sulfate coagulation followed by a granular filtration (Blue PRO) → P objective = 0.3 mg/L
- Receiving water quality objective: 0.01 mg/L in Mammoth Lake → 1 mg/L at the exit of the sewage treatment plant

- Δ)⁵⁶C▷ ζ³Q ⁵⁶)⁵⁶1: P Λ ⊂ Λ Δ Ϣ ⁵b ^CC ⁵⁶ D ⁵⁶
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 P Ϣ ⁶⁶D ⁶⁶ = 1 mg/L

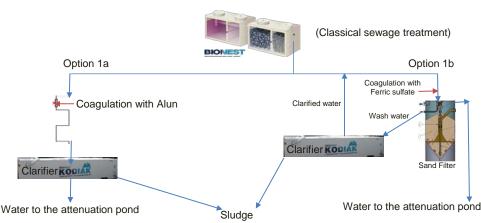
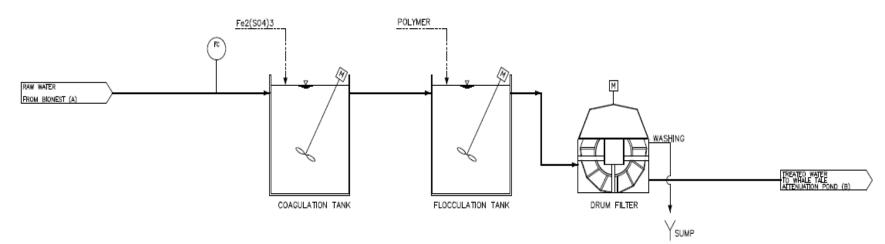


Figure 1: Bionest Flowsheet

SCOPING LEVEL PHOSPHORUS TREATMENT \(\Cappa \lambda \sigma \sigma \sigma \cappa \sigma \sigma \cappa \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \cappa \sigma \sig



- Option 3: P is treated directly after the Bionest available on site with a coagulation / filtration with iron sulfate.
- Water after dephosphatation is discharged into the attenuation pond.
 Water treatment is performed along the year → P objective = 0.5 mg/L
- Receiving water quality objective: 0.01 mg/L in Mammoth Lake → 1 mg/L at the exit of the sewage treatment plant



PROPOSED EFFLUENT WATER QUALITY CRITERIA ΔLናΓ ዕልረቱ የታወሷ ው የተመረሰ ለርሲ ላህ ረL ረቱ



Proposed Effluent Criteria below, based on current MMER and Portage effluent criteria (Meadowbank WL 2AM-MEA1525, July 2015)

Constituent	Units	EQC Based on Best Management or Regulation ^(a)		
		Mean ^(b)	Maximum ^(c)	
pН	-	6 - 9.5	6 - 9.5	
Total suspended so	mg/L	15	30	
Aluminum	mg/L	*	*	
Arsenic	mg/L	0.3	0.6	
Chromium	mg/L	*	*	
Copper	mg/L	0.1	0.2	
Iron	mg/L	*	*	
Lead	mg/L	0.1	0.2	
Nickel	mg/L	0.25	0.5	
Zinc	mg/L	0.4	0.8	
Cyanide	mg/L	1	2	
Total Petroleum Hy	mg/L	3	6	
Radium 226	Bq/L	0.37	1.11	

^{*} values being defined

DUST MANAGEMENT > < いっている Company Co



Agnico Eagle's adaptive management plan for dust at Meadowbank Mine and AWAR can be summarized as the following:

- Mine Pit Area / Haul Road and Airstrip watering.
- Dust suppressant used in highest traffic areas and nearest to Baker Lake.
- Where dust problems persist, a chemical suppressant (e.g., TETRA Flake [CaCl₂]) is used, for example along the Vaul Haul Road.
- In 2016, dust suppressants were applied in areas of concern identified by the HTO along the AWAR

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Agnico Eagle's adaptive management plan for mitigation of Whale Tail Pit and Haul Road dust will be similar and can be summarized in general as follows:

- Low silt esker material is the preferred road top-dressing material used in construction.
- After construction, problem areas will be identified and reported by Agnico Eagle staff (e.g., haul truck drivers), and top dressed with low silt esker material.
- Initially, road watering may be applied to control problem areas.
- Where dust problems persist, a chemical suppressant (e.g., TETRA Flake [CaCl₂]) will be used.

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