

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – PRESENTATION OVERVIEW ΔL'ብ⊲% - Cdና°ൎ在*በናበσ 'Γ' ለነፈበርት



Freshwater Environment

- Water Management
 - Contact and Non- Contact Water Management
 - Groundwater interactions with surface water
- Downstream Water Quality
- Fisheries Offsetting
- Adaptive Management

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WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT WHALE TAIL ΦΩΓ' ΔΔ'C) "" - ΔL "Γ' ΔΡς "Λσ"



Surface Water Management

- Objective: to minimize the potential impact of the project on the receiving water surrounding the proposed mining activities
- Strategies:
 - 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

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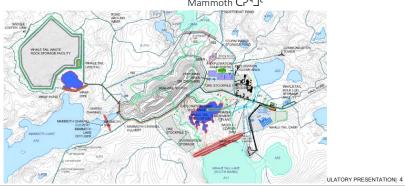
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AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 3

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT WHALE TAIL DOLFO Δ 0°C Δ 1°C Δ 1°C Δ 1°C Δ 1°C Δ 1°C Δ 2°C Δ 3°C Δ 4°C Δ 5°C Δ 5°C



- Separate contact water from noncontact water
- Contact water is directed to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond
- Pit sumps, Waste Rock Storage Facility Pond
- Treated Effluent is discharged to Mammoth Lake
- C\Ci-Jq-pc\Cv-Cv-D-p



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT WHALE TAIL ムロ 「ム」つられても、 ムレバト くしゃい



Item	Mean Annual Water Volume (m³)
Whale Tail Attenuation Pond	• 455,000
Whale Tail WRSF Contact water to Pond	• 112,000
Open Pit inflows	• 111,000
Freshwater Pumped from Lake C38 (Nemo Lake)	• 74,000
Treated Water from WTP to be Discharged to the Receiving environment	• 420,000
Freshwater Diverted from Watershed A to Watershed C	• 207,000
Freshwater from Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) to Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake)	• 1,873,000

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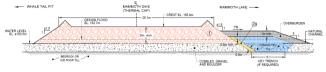






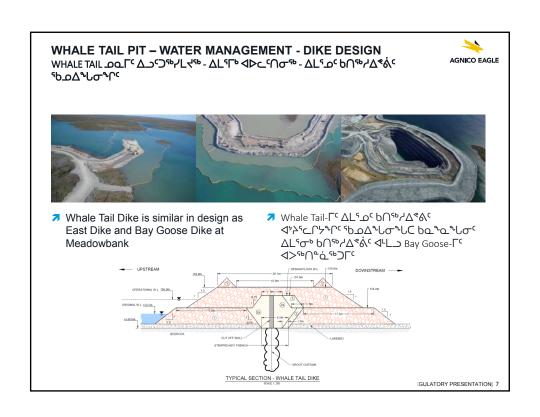


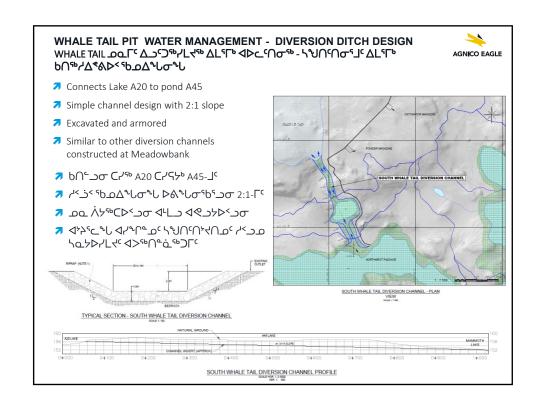
Mammoth Dike is similar in design to South Camp and Vault Dike Mammoth-Γ^c ΔL^cΓ^b bΠ^{ch}λ^c δ^cΔ^cλ^cΓ^c σΓ^dσ^cΔ^c Δ^c Δ^c ΔL^c ΔL^c ΔC^cbΠ^{ch}λ^c δδ^c Δ^c

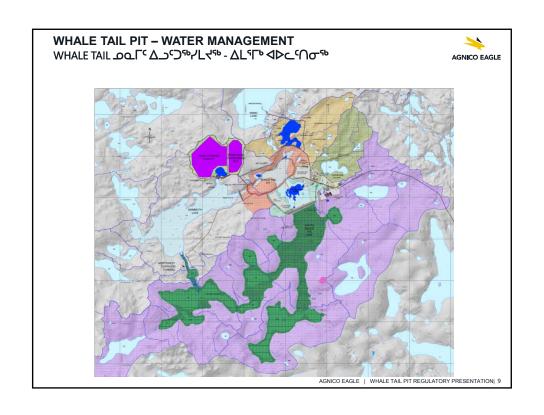


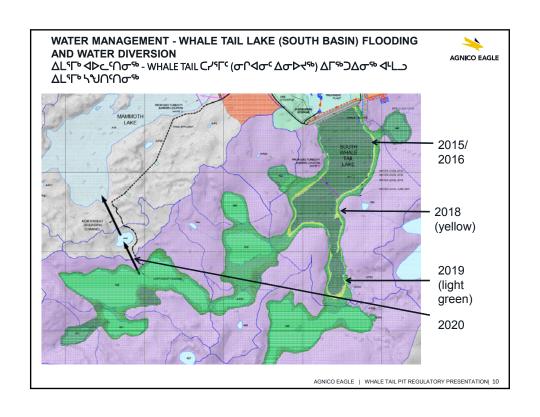
MAMMOTH DIKE - TYPICAL SECTION

SENTATION 6









WHALE TAIL PIT - WATER MANAGEMENT ውር ነጋላው ግሬተ 3JAHW ውር ር Δ ጋር ይደ 3JAHW AGNICO EAGLE Water Management Activities and Sequence Mine Year • Temporary pump contact water from open pit to the Whale Tail WRSF Pond Year -1 (2018) Treat turbid water from construction and from quarries using the WTP and discharge in Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) Dewater Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) • Pump contact water from the open pit and Whale Tail WRSF to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond • Treat Whale Tail Attenuation Pond contact water and discharge in Lake A16 Year 1 (2019) (Mammoth Lake) Whale Tail East channel diverts non-contact water from Lake A53 to Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) • If necessary, North channel diverts non-contact water from the north of open pit to Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) • Northeast Pond flows towards the C watershed Year 2 (2020) Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) to Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) through the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Diversion Channel Will be translated AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 11

Mine Year	Water Management Activities and Sequence	
Year -1 (2018)	 Temporary pump contact water from open pit to the Whale Tail WRSF Pond Treat turbid water from construction and from quarries using the WTP and discharge in Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) 	
Year 1 (2019)	 Dewater Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) Pump contact water from the open pit and Whale Tail WRSF to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond Treat Whale Tail Attenuation Pond contact water and discharge in Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) Whale Tail East channel diverts non-contact water from Lake A53 to Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) If necessary, North channel diverts non-contact water from the north of open pit to Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) 	
Year 2 (2020)	 Northeast Pond flows towards the C watershed Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) to Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake) through the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Diversion Channel 	



IN RESPONSE TO TECHNICAL COMMITMENT 34

Year	Freshwater Intake (NEMO Lake)	Total Outflow (Lake C38)	
rear	[m³]	[m³]	
2017	0	462,914	
2018	111,559	434,795	
2019	174,708	549,745	
2020	191,052	773,449	
2021	191,050	773,449	
2022	191,050	416,279	
2023	191,050	416,279	
2024	191,052	416,279	
2025	0	462,914	

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Proposed Amount of Freshwater for Whale Tail Pit (m³) – Commitment 41

	Proposed Whale Tail Type A				
Used for	Whale Tail Camp	Whale Tail Camp	Whale Tail Pit Flooding	Whale Tail Pit Flooding	Whale Tail Total
Source	Nemo Lake	Whale Tail Lake	North-East Pond	Whale Tail Lake	
Licence	2AM- WTP	2AM- WTP	2AM- WT	2AM- WT	
2016					
2017	017				
2018	111 560	63 147			174 708
2019	174 708				174 708
2020	191 052				191 052
2021	191 052				191 052
2022	191 052		241 055	10 413 557	10 845 663
2023	191 052			4 351 961	4 543 013
2024	191 052			3 414 973	3 606 025
2025	2025 17 520			4 366 520	4 384 040
2026	2026 17 520			4 272 650	4 290 170
2027	2027				17 520
2028	2028				17 520

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WATER USE UNDER 2AM-MEA1525 AT MEADOWBANK MINE ΔL[¢]Γ[♭] ላϽ[¢]σ[¬][¢] WHALE TAIL ΔαΓ[¢] Δ⊃[¢]Ͻ[†]γL[†][¢] ላ▷ċ[†][†] (ハーケト) ーン



Water Use under Meadowbank Type A 2 AM MEA-1525 remains the same

	Approved Water Use at Meadowbank					
Used for	Meadowbank Mill & Camp ^a	Goose Flooding ^a	Portage Flooding ^a	Vault Area Flooding (Wally) ^a	Meadowbank Estimated Total ^a	Meadowbank Mine Approved Water Use
Source	Third Potage Lake	Third Portage Lake	Third Portage Lake	Wally Lake		Part E Item 1-4
Licence	2AM-MEA1525	2AM-MEA1525	2AM-MEA1525	2AM-MEA1525	2AM MEA1525	2AM MEA1525
2016	571 440	1 350 000			1 921 440	2,350,000
2017	1 058 160	900 000			1 958 160	2,350,000
2018	652 420	941 614	3 000 000		4 594 034	9,120,000
2019	34 675		4 520 000	4 182 604	8 737 279	9,120,000
2020	34 770		4 520 000	4 182 604	8 737 374	9,120,000
2021	34 675		4 520 000	4 182 604	8 737 279	9,120,000
2022	34 675		4 520 000	4 182 604	8 737 279	9,120,000
2023	34 675		4 520 000	4 182 604	8 737 279	9,120,000
2024	34 770		4 374 649	4 182 604	8 592 023	9,120,000
2025	34 675			3 269 666	3 304 341	9,120,000
2026						
2027						
2028						

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

Option 3

Option 4



- 7 Fishout is planned to begin in open water season of 2018
- Fish transferred from Whale Tail Lake North Basin to South Basin
- Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) Fishout Workplan on June 28th, 2017.
- Whale Tail Lake Fisheries Offsetting Plan has been sent to DFO/KivIA and NIRB









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FISHERIES OFFSETTING - WHALE TAIL LAKE (NORTH BASIN) FISHOUT Δ'b_ጋርሲσ'] ^{(ጎ}ቱ የቦላናቱ / ውናቱ - WHALE TAIL ር/ናቱ (▷ላ ቴኒ - ኒ-ዕና) Δ'b_ጋሪ ታ Δσናቱ



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FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN ΔԽ೨୯ (ՀԽԻՐՎԽԻԾ



- Fisheries Offsetting includes:
 - Onsite habitat creation (new habitat creation, improved the connection between Mammoth and Whale Tail Lake);
 - Complimentary measures (including research and sustainable projects that are intended to provide direct benefits to the community of Baker Lake)
- 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 during the authorization phase

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Updates

- The offsetting calculation was updated using equal weights for all species
- Habitat losses due to enrichment were reexamined after water quality predictions were updated to account for treatment
 - Habitat losses are not expected
- 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)

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Commitments

- Will conduct monthly water quality monitoring in the pit during flooding and closure
- Will conduct stratified water quality monitoring in
- Will conduct monthly water quality monitoring in the pit during flooding and closure
- Will conduct stratified water quality monitoring in Whale Tail, Mammoth, and Nemo lakes

Proposed Terms and Conditions

- Continue to work with DFO and KivIA to finalize the Offsetting Plan for approval prior to construction
- Provide contingency offsetting if unable to demonstrate sustainable fish habitat in post-closure

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ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT



- 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
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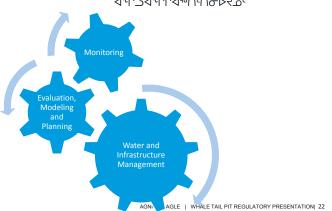
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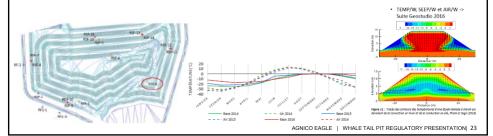
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WHALE TAIL PIT - WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT WHALE TAIL Δ Q $^{c}\Delta$ $^{c}\Delta^{c}\Delta^{d}$ $^{c}\Delta^{d}$ c ᠈᠘᠙᠙᠙᠘ᢗ᠘ᢗᡐ᠘ᡧ᠘᠘᠙᠙᠙᠘᠘ Agnico Eagle will adhere to the effective operational practices adopted from Meadowbank and will follow site specific - ARD/ML-Γ° Þ°⊃SΔσ°° monitoring plans including:

- ARD/ ML Sampling
- Waste Rock Storage Facility Management Plan
- Water Quality and Flow Management Plan
- Agnico believes that closure of the Waste Rock Storage Facility will be controlled
 - Ongoing research on the effectiveness of the cover and thickness requirements
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WHALE TAIL PIT - WATER MANAGEMENT ΔC° ΔC° ΔC° ΔC° ΔC°



AGNICO EAGLE

Surface Water Management

- Key Commitments
- Final treatment options for arsenic and phosphorus

Proposed Terms and Conditions

- To support closure planning, conduct hydrogeological modelling to validate hydraulic gradients
- If warranted, revise pit design and/or appropriate mitigation measures developed

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- Modeling predicts that Arsenic and Phosphorous treatment may be required during operation
- With treatment of Arsenic to 0.10 mg/L:
 - Base Case Model predicts that 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 base case prediction that all applicable dissolved and total parameter concentrations are predicted to meet CEQG-AL and arsenic is predicted to meet the SSWQO.
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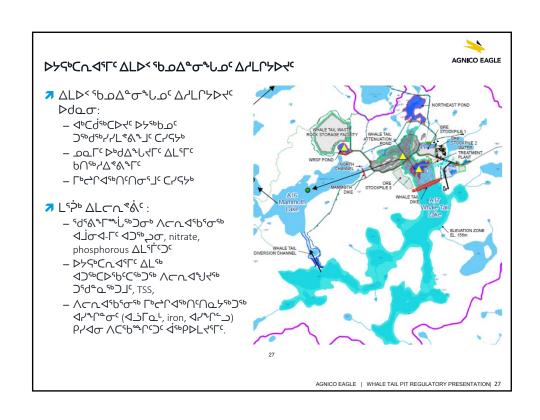
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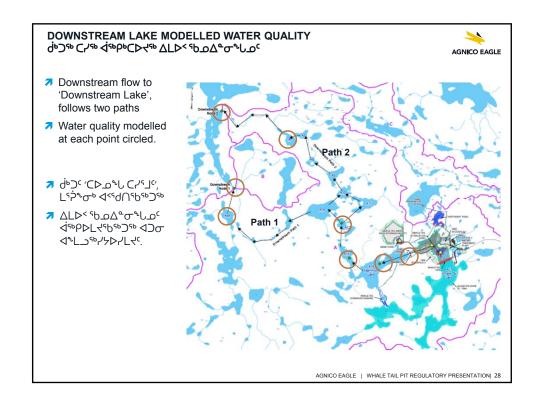
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AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 25

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MINE SITE WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS Northeast Policy Waster quality predictions at: - Waste rock storage facility Pond - Open pit Sump - Attenuation Pond 2 water treatment plants: - Sewage treatment of ammonia, nitrate, phosphorous - Mine contact water treatment for arsenic, TSS, - Treatment is likely to attenuate other metals (aluminum, iron, others) but not accounted for in model.

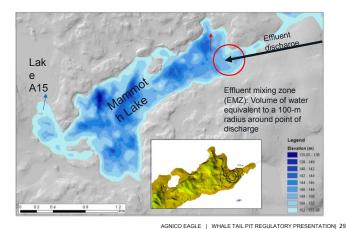




SUMMER-ONLY EFFLUENT DISCHARGE TO MAMMOTH LAKE ዻ▷ታ₀ዕናጋ∆°൨ ኈ ናዕናል ጌՐግኒሶጭጋጭ ∧ር ሲሊ ህ/Lጚጭ ዕልጚጭ MAMMOTH (ĽLና) ርረናገና



- Discharge into the primary flow path of Mammoth Lake with continuous current during the open water season; it acts as a very wide channel of Mammoth Lake (Golder hydrology study)
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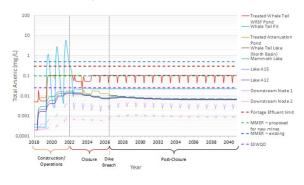
WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS

ΔL>< ᡐ᠘Δ°σ%ሁ᠘° α C>°Ċ%C>ל°



BASE CASE (EXPECTED CASE) የb.应∆∿სთ▷ጚጭ (σሲ▷ቦን▷ጚጭ)

- Arsenic and phosphorous are the constituents of interest that are predicted to require treatment.
 - Arsenic with treatment to 0.1 mg/L in effluent
- - ጋናժ° Δ ና 5 $^$

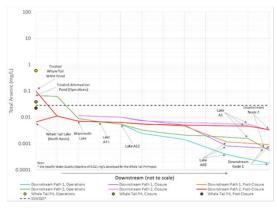


WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔLÞ<βρΔ°σ%υρς ας Φιζής Ορζί



BASE CASE (EXPECTED CASE) ኄዾ∆ኄしσ▷ጚጜ (σሲ▷ቦን▷ጚጜ)

- Arsenic concentration in downstream Lakes meets Site Specifc Arsenic Water Quality Objective of 0.025 mg/L
- **7** ጋናፊ° α %ጋ% α %ሁውና 0.025 mg/ α C



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WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔLÞ<βρΔ°σ%υρς ας Φιζήνονς

- Sensitivity analyses were conducted to look at the effects of different scenarios on water quality
- #1: The effects of not treating the WRSF water in post-closure, using a 2 m cover and a 4 m cover (active thaw depth)
- #2: The effects of north wall ultramafic (UM) rock being mixed in with the WRSF cover material
- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit – removing more of the metal leaching rock from the pit walls and putting it in the WRSF, and how this will affect the magnitude of arsenic loadings from the pit walls should diffusion occur.



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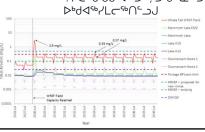


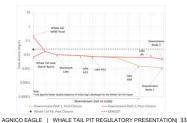
- #1: The effects of not treating the WRSF water in post-closure, using a 2 m cover and a 4 m cover (active thaw depths)
- Summary: Increasing the active thaw depth (cover) on the WRSF increases the mass load to Mammoth Lake in postclosure.
 - Has little effect on the downstream arsenic concentrations.
 - This scenario shows that treatment of the WRSF contact water may not be necessary in post-closure.



- #1: 'ba∆'\c⁻¹nſſĠſ ∧ႠჀჃჀჼſſጏ WRSF AL¹ Þbdď¹/Lc⁻³nſጏJ, 4Ͻჼъъσ 2 ЃС 'bʾปႣ₫ჼъϽჼ ₫ჼĹጏ 4 Ѓር 'bʾปႣ₫ჼъϽჼ¹ (ላፆቴ<′ႠႯᅻ‹ ΔႶσ゚Ს)</p>
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4-meter cover, without arsenic treatment post-closure 4 「C ららもつくらうらり、つらせっている。





WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔL▷< ⁰DΔ°σ°Uס° α C▷°C˙®C▷√°



- #1: The effects of not treating the WRSF water in post-closure, using a 2 m cover and a 4 m cover (active thaw depths)
- Low associated risks:
 - There is little risk of increasing arsenic concentrations above the SSWQO of 0.025 mg/L in Mammoth Lake if the WRSF contains and active thaw depth of either 2 or 4 m and is left untreated in post-closure.
- - ΓΡイΓ[®] トンへ⊲を^{*}σ^{*®}C^{*}B[®]D^{*®}
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- #2: The effects of north wall ultramafic (UM) rock being mixed in with the WRSF cover material
 - Inclusion of north wall UM at a rate of 2% and 5%

Results:

- At 2% and 5%, the WRSF cover will produce contact water that may cause the downstream lakes to exceed the arsenic SSWQO.
- In reality, the transport and mixing downstream will occur at a much slower rate and may result in lower arsenic concentrations.
- - ΔCPCPσ% Pd%a%lσ^c dP°a%
 UM ά\PC%b°Dσ 2% d^LLD 5%-Γ^b

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- 2% ላ¹፟L⇒ 5%-Γ°⇒σ, WRSF ቫኔትሁሲσላ⁵ኮር³Ს ΔL⊂▷⁵σላጭጋጭ ₫ካባብላኄፈኄ⇒σ ር√¹ኌ⁰ ▷³ሀር▷ኅበባብ⇒σ ጋ⁵₫°ፈጭጋ୮⁰ SSWQO-Γ°.

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WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS AGNICO EAGLE $\Delta LD < \Phi \Delta^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} U D^{\circ} \sigma CD^{\circ} CD < \Phi CD^{\circ}$ **7 #2:** The effects of north wall ultramafic **7 #2:** 5b_0△5b_c5b_15h_5c ▷ 45a_5b_cc (UM) rock being mixed in with the WRSF cover material - Inclusion of north wall UM at a rate of 2% $-\Delta$ CDCD σ %DD $^{\circ}$ Q%DU σ CD $^{\circ}$ QP $^{\circ}$ Q $^{\circ}$ DM فـ4>۱۹۵ عــ 5%-۲۵ and 5% 2% north wall UM in cover 5% north wall UM in cover 2% >4°a°lσ' 4P°a°b UM 56°lσ' AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 36



- #2: The effects of north wall ultramafic (UM) rock being mixed in with the WRSF cover material
 - Inclusion of north wall UM at a rate of 2% and 5%

Low associated risks:

- North wall UM and cover material are located on opposite sides of the pit and are therefore easily segregated
- North wall UM and cover material will be stored in separate areas

7 Risk control:

- Cover at end of mine life with low ML/ARD waste rock
- Ensure adherence to mine waste management plan
- Monitoring during operation through postclosure
- Agnico Eagle has 10 years experience of successful waste rock management at Meadowbank, will follow a similar management plan

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AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION 37

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔL▷< ⁰ΦωΔ°σ°UΦ° Φ⊂▷°Ċ°□C▷√°

- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
 - Removing 50% more of the arsenicleaching UM rock from the pit walls
 - Placement of this rock in the WRSF

Summary:

- 20% improvement in water quality for WRSF contact water, in the flooded pit and Whale Tail Lake North Basin in post-closure.
- Flooded pit lake and Whale Tail North Basin are pedicted to remain below the SSWQO of 0.025 mg/L.
- Lower arsenic loading to downstream lakes post-closure
- Though the risk for diffusion is low, in the event that it does occur, arsenic concentrations within the flooded pit will increase at a slower rate.



- - 50%-b°G°T° ŠŰL'D D°d°C°D'C D'S'BbG°°L'S'D'C dA'C TO UN D'S'C A_C)B'L'K' AP°C °C°C'C
 - ΔC_J DbsbΔc WRSF-Jc

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- 20%-Γ^b ΛΡィՐϤ⁵D⁵ ΔLP<sup>
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 CィP^c Þ^d^a ^aUσ^c
 Þ^bd^c^bγLC⁵D^c²J.
 </sup>
- Δンプ⁶ν/Lゼ⁶ν Δ¹Γ⁶ν Ͻ⁶ν ΕΛ⁷ν Whale Tail C⁷P⁵ PΦ⁶ν ⁶υ
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- **7 #3:** The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Results for WRSF contact water:
 - Even though a greater tonnage of north wall UM is placed in the WRSF, more of non-metal leaching rock also being placed in the WRSF.
 - A relative decrease in arsenic loading in WRSF = improvement in contact water quality in operations.
 - Post-closure water quality remains the same as the same cover material and active thaw depths are used.
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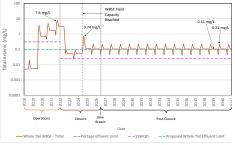
WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔLÞ<βροδοσθυρι ας Φιζιος

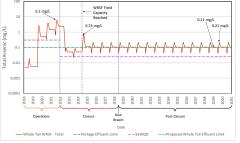
- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Result for WRSF contact water:
 - 20% improvement in WRSF contact water quality with placement of north wall push back waste rock
 - No long term changes.

AGNICO EAGLE 7 #3: 「も」

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WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ALD TO DA TO LO COLDICÓN COLD



- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Results for Pit Lake Water Quality:
 - Removing the north wall UM from the pit results in a 20% reduction in longterm arsenic concentrations within the pit and the overlying Whale Tail Lake North Basin.
 - Both are predicted to remain below the SSWQO of 0.025 mg/L.
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AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 41

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔLÞ<βρΔ°σ%υρς ας Φιζήνονς



- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Results for Pit Water Quality, with Diffusion:
 - In the unlikely, hypothetical worst case scenario that diffusion in the pit occurs, the arsenic concentrations in the flooded pit could theoretically reach a little over 2 mg/L, which is what laboratory testing has shown is the concentration in the waste rock pore space for the arsenic leaching rock types.
 - In the pushback scenario, it will take slightly longer to reach this concentration.

- #3: 'baa'\ba' 4P*a'F' aaF'A4*a*ba' 4P*a'F' aaF'A5'5*/L4'J'
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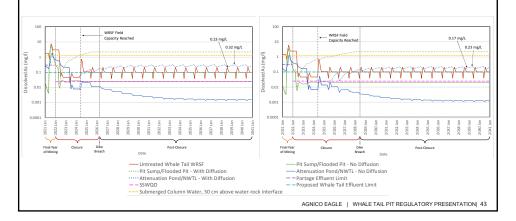
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- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Results for Pit Water Quality, with Diffusion:
 - Hypothetical worst case arsenic effect from fully contained diffusion from submerged pit wall of ultramafic rock:



- 3. #3: የኮውሊ∿სሮ ላየዮ ወላ Lc2. ₩3: የኮውሊ ላየኤ ወ . Lc2. ₩3: የኮውሊ ላየኤ ወ . Lc3. ₩3: የኮውሊ . Lc4. ₩3: (P \under \u
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WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔL▷< የb_Δ°σ%ს_ρና α_c▷ናርጐC▷<ና

- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Associated Risks and Benefits WRSF:
 - North wall UM rock exposure in pit and WRSF is proportionally lower, which reduces the arsenic concentrations during operations.
 - The WRSF contact water will be sent to the Attenuation Pond for treatment in operations and will not affect operational discharge water quality.
 - In post-closure, the north wall UM rock will be encapsulated in the frozen core of the WRSF, and will not contribute mass loading to Mammoth Lake.



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 ⁴₽°ฉ¹Г¹ UM ▷♭ናΔ⁴ ₫ペ⇒♭▷σ₫⁰⊃¹
 ⁴₫₫⁰ዯLጚ⁴Ј¹ WRSF-Г¹, ₫┖ጔ
 △b๙∆σ⁴ዕፆ∮∾⁰ቦ′ጋ⁰ Mammoth (LL¹)
 Cґ¹¬⁰₀ሁፆ႕¹

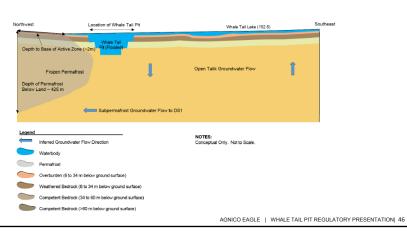


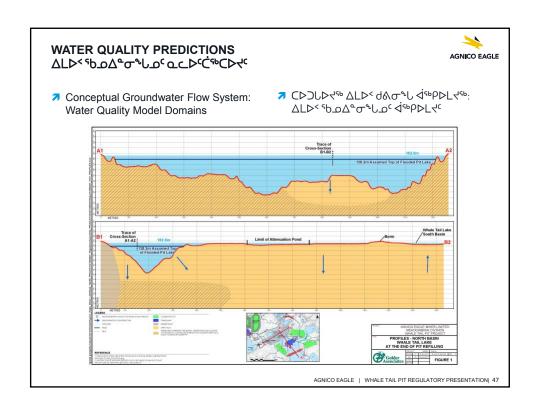
- #3: The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
- Associated Risks and Benefits to Pit Lake Water Quality:
 - Removing more of the north wall UM rock from the wall of the pit reduces the risk of high arsenic concentrations in the pit lake.
 - Based on the current local groundwater regime, the flooded pit will act as a groundwater recharge zone in post-closure. As a result, diffusion is not expected to be significant enough to severely alter the arsenic concentrations in the pit lake over time.
- - $\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_$
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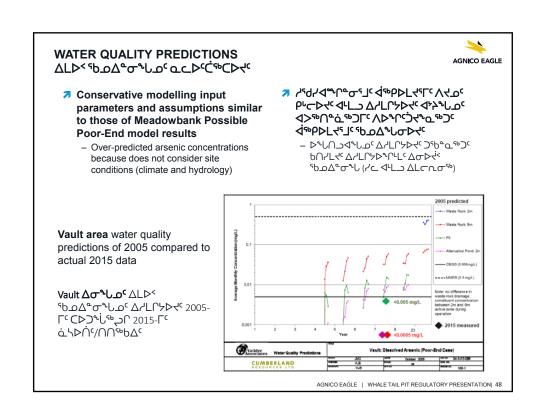
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- Conceptual Groundwater Flow System Long Term Post-Closure:
 - Flow from pit into deep groundwater regime will not allow diffused arsenic to accumulate in pit waters







WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS ΔL▷< ٩٥٥ Δ° σ% ∪ ως ας ▷ς Ċ% C▷ς ς

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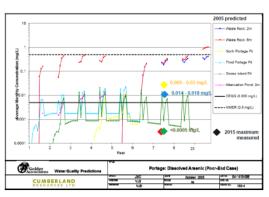
- Conservative modelling input parameters and assumptions similar to those of Meadowbank Possible Poor-End model results
 - Over-predicted arsenic concentrations because does not consider site conditions (climate and hydrology)
- ሷቇbPTሩ?! ‹。₽Φ∇"ቦΦΡሩ, Ϥ>ϣU«ϔ "ይጋL‹ ∀D"Lc,Ͻሩ,Φ,Σ). ԵՐ⊏ Ρሩር ፈተΓግ ∇ԿΓ L, PPሩ, Δ, ታቃ,ቦ Φ. Կ. ሲዓጎ Վ"ሁ. Φ. 21 ‹ Վ, φ, b PF Τ «L. V 4 Φ.

Portage area water quality predictions of 2005 compared to actual 2015 data

Portage Δσ~しω^c ΔL▷

「b_ΔΔ^aσ~しω^c ΔረLΓγ▷ζ^c 2005-Γ^c C▷Ͻ~し~b₂ 2015-Γ^c

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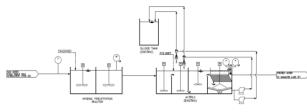
SELECTED ARSENIC TREATMENT METHOD ታ24ኈርዑቲ ጋናժ ሲጭጋቦ ለርሲፈየኑናታኒና ፭፡፡፡ ሶውር አርቱ



Veolia Water Treatment Plant

- Arsenic-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 prior to discharge into the Mammoth Lake.
- The treatment is performed between June and September.
- Expected levels of treatment : 0.10 mg/L arsenic

- つらめったいっちゃっちゃった。 ΔLが Λ てんんがららくないは Actiflo documents
 つらしているのではないます。
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WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS FOR NUTRIENTS ΔLP< የኮውΔ° σ° የኮውና ወር Pናር የኮርኮተና በΓΓJና ለ P ተውና



- 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 has selected a Newterra system for treatment at Whale Tail Pit.

- Phosphorus Phanchart and Phosphorus Phanchart and Phosphorus Phanchart and Phosphorus Phosphorus
- C¹-Q NPPN A)%CP A)%CP-</p
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SELECTED PHOSPHORUS TREATMENT METHOD \$\sigma P \left \colon \colon \sigma \sigma \colon \sigma \co



Advance Membrane bioreactor (MBR) sewage treatment:

- a simple and effective combination of an activated sludge biological treatment system with membrane filtration;
- uses MicroClear ultrafiltration (UF)
- Nitrification, pre and post–denitrification, phosphorus precipitation with alum

7 Treatment Levels

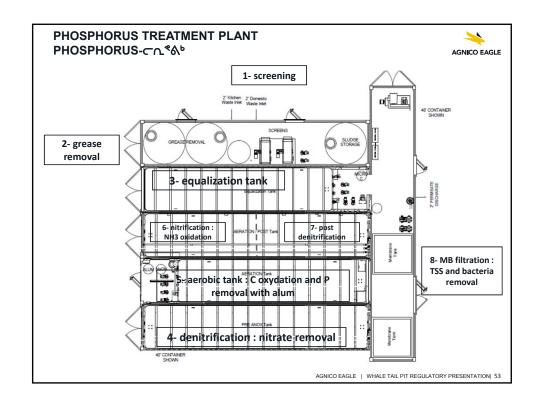
- P: 1.0 mg/L
- Ammonia: <0.08 mg/L
- Nitrate: 4 mg/L

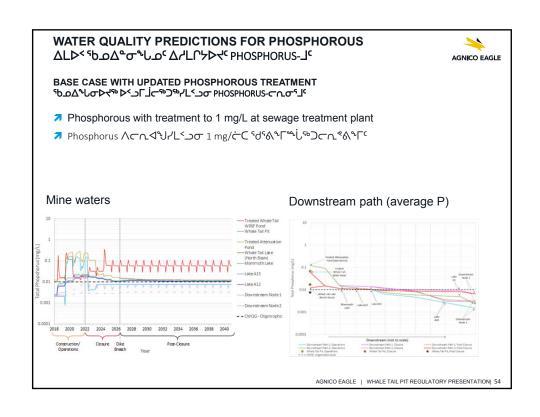
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- 4° $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$
- 4つ^ςb^cC^ςb O^ςb MicroClear b O^ςb d A オート (UF)
- $\ \Delta \text{CP}^{5} \text{D} \Delta^{4} \& \Gamma \text{G}^{5}, \ \text{LP} \text{G}^{5} \text{G}^{5} \text{C}^{5} \text{D} \Delta^{5}$

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- P: 1.0 mg/ċ⁻C
- Ammonia: <0.08 mg/L
- Nitrate: 4 mg/L





EFFLUENT QUALITY CRITERIA 「付ふか「ゃしゃっちっひゃっしっく」っゃくしゃ PROPOSED CRITERIA くつやくしゃく

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- Proposed Effluent Quality Criteria (EQC)
 - * values defined with ECCC during meetings on June 7th, 2017 and August correspondence.
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 - * 心へらづい つりてしゃてしゃく ECCCd' もつしょもついっとういで くって、 2017-「て ペトレー くっしょ くっしん。 つしゃりゅう。

	Proposed EQC		
Constituent	Mean	Maximum	
рН	6 - 9.5	6 - 9.5	
Total Suspended Solids	15	30	
Total Dissolved Solids	1,400	1,400	
Total Phosphorus	0.3	0.6	
Total Ammonia	16	32	
Total Aluminum	0.5	1.0	
Total Arsenic	0.1	0.2	
Total Cadmium	0.0002	0.0004	
Total Chromium	0.02	0.04	
Total Copper	0.1	0.2	
Total Iron	1.0	2.0	
Total Lead	0.05	0.1	
Total Mercury	For further discussion		
Total Nickel	0.25	0.5	
Total Zinc	0.1	0.2	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	3.0	6.0	

Units: none for pH; mg-P/L for phosphorus; mg-N/L for ammonia; mg/L for all other constituents.

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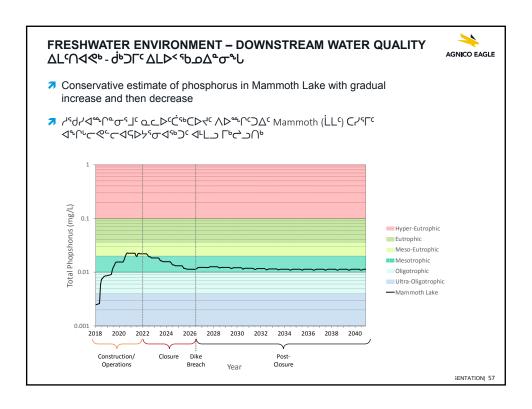
Site Specific Water Quality Objective

- Development of the SSWQO followed the SSD protocol recommended by CCME
- The Site Specific Water Quality Objective (SSWQO) of 25 μg/L for arsenic, based on the use of chronic toxicity data (without amphibian data) was accepted by ECCC

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FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY ΔLいつdや-dらつに ΔLトくらしひゅつらし



- Water quality predictions were developed for site and downstream environments
- Predictions have been updated with treatment for phosphorus and arsenic, and with additional mitigation (e.g., north wall push-back, variable covers for waste rock)
- Downstream water quality is predicted to be less than guidelines; conservative approach over-predicted aluminum and iron in the downstream environment
- Arsenic will be less than the Site Specific Water Quality Objective
- Trophic status will change from oligotrophic, to mesotrophic, and back to oligotrophic

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FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY Δ L'\\Cappa do \cappa do



Commitments

- Treat seepage from the waste rock storage facility during post-closure if needed
- Updated baseline report before construction

Proposed Terms and Conditions

- Conduct a mercury monitoring program (aligned with other water and fish monitoring)
- Conduct hydrodynamic modelling for the post-closure phase of the pit lake (with hydrogeologic model inputs)
- Conduct hydrodynamic modelling for the post-closure phase of Mammoth Lake with runoff from the waste rock storage facility (varied cover scenarios)

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- $\Delta \Gamma = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{2}}}$
- $\begin{array}{c} \Delta_{p,p}(\mathsf{D}_p, \mathcal{Q}_p, \mathsf{D}_p) \\ \Delta_{p,p}(\mathsf{Q}_p, \mathsf{Q}_p, \mathsf{Q}_$

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ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

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



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