SUMMARY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PRESENTATION
ᓇᐃᓭᕆᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᑎᑎᓂᕆ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕐᓭᕆᑎᑎᓂᕆᓂᕆᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

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)
- Whale Tail Waste Rock Management

i) ᖃᓄᐃᔅᑐᓂᖓ ᖃᒪᑎᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᓂᒧᓱᒪᕐᓇᐅᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᕐᓂ ᐅᓇᕐᓂᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ)

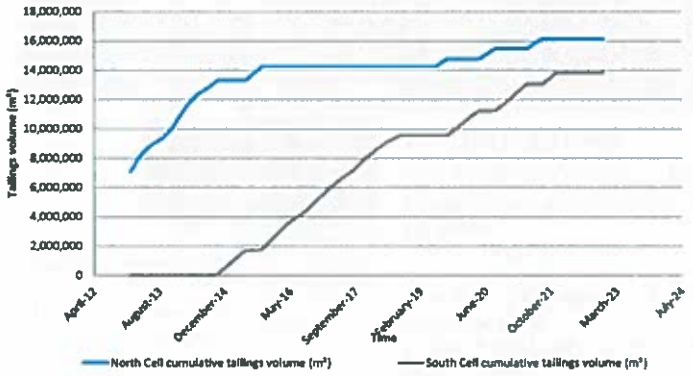
- ᖃᑎᖅᑭᑐᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕐᓂᓂᑎᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᕆᑎᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ ᖃᒪᑎᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᓂᒧᓱᒪᕐᓇᖅᑎᑦ (TSF)
  - ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᓚᓚᐅᑦ Type A 2AM MEA1525
- Whale Tail ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᐃᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔨᓚᐊᖏᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕆᑎᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ TSF–ᒥᑦ
- ᐅᓴᐃᐊᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐊᓂᕆᑎᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ TSF
- Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᓂᒧᓱᒪᕐᓇᐃᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᕐᓂ ᐅᓇᕐᓂᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦᔨᓴᕐᓂ)

MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY
ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᓕᕆᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓱᒪᖅᓴᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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.

- ᐅᐊᖏᓇᓴᕆᑐᖅ TSF ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᑭᓪᓚᕆᑦ ᐃᓂᐊᓪᓚᒃ 2021-ᒥᑦ 16.2 Mm³ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓱᒪᓗᓂᓂ;
- ᓂᒋᐊᕆᑐᖅ TSF ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᑭᓪᓚᕆᑦ ᐃᓂᐊᓪᓚᒃ 2022-ᒥᑦ 13.8 Mm³ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓱᒪᓗᓂᓂ.



AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION 3

MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY
ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᓕᕆᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓱᒪᖅᓴᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION 4

MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY
ᐊᐳᖏᑎᖅᓭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᓕᕐᑎᓂᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᓕᒫᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᓗᒃ

AGNICO EAGLE

MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY WILL BE USED FOR WHALE TAIL PIT – NORTH CELL RAISE
ᐊᐳᖏᑎᖅᓭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᓕᕐᑎᓂᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᓕᒫᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ - ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓗᒍᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

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.

ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓗᒍᓂᑦ TSF

- ᐊᑦᔨ ᓴᐅᒪᓕᐊᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᑎᕆᔨᖅ ᓱᓴᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑕᓗᒃ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓗᒍᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᐳᖅ 2019-ᒥ. ᓴᓇᔅᐳᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓗᒍᓂᖅ TSF ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓴᓂ ᖃᓄᑎᖅᓂᒥᓂᑦ 154 ᑎᑕᓂᖅ.
- ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᓂᓴᒃᑯᑲᖅ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓗᒍᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓴᐅᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓴᓂ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᖅᔨᒥᑦ.

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

ᐊᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᑉᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᒧᑦ - ᐅᐊᓪᓇᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᑐᑐᖅ

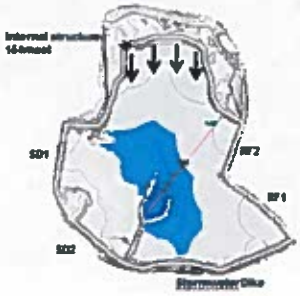
AGNICO EAGLE

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.

ᓂᒥᐊᑉᐱᓐ TSF

- ᐊᑭᓕ ᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓴᐅᑎᕐᑎᔪᖅ ᐋᓴᐅᓯᓚᓂᓪᓚᑕ ᐅᐊᓪᓇᓚᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᐅᖅᑲᐃᐧᐃᑦᑐᓴᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓂ 2019-ᒥᑦ. ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᓚᒃᑐᑦ (ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᒪᕐᒪᖅ, SD3, 4-ᓗ 5-ᓗ ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᒪᕐᒪᖅ) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓂᓂᖅ 150 ᒥᑕᒥᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.
- ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓚᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᒪᕐᒪᖅᓱᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᓚᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᓂᓪᓚᑕ ᐃᓱᐊᓂᖅᑐᖅ TSF.

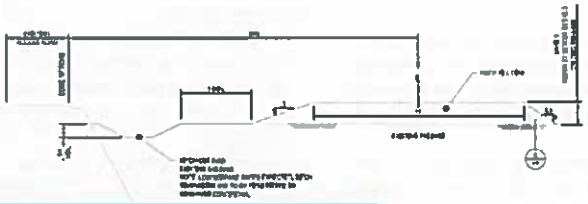


MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

ᐊᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᑉᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- North Cell Internal Structure at maximum Elv. 154m
- ᐅᐊᓪᓇᓚᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᓚᑐᓕ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᓚᑐᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓂᓂᖅ 154 ᒥᑕ



GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TAILINGS
ᓄᓇᒥᐅ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᒍᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᓂ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

- ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᐳᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ Whale Tail ᓄᓇᒥᐅ ᐃᓗᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᑎᒥᐅ sulphur-ᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᖏᓂᖅᐸᑦ
- ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᖃᓕᓕᒫᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᐳᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓐ Whale Tail ᓄᓇᒥᐅ ᐃᓗᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖓᓕᕆᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ:
  - ᐊᓯᓕᓕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᖏᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᓕᓕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.
  - ᑐᖏᓂᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᓂᐊᔪᖅ
  - ᑐᖏᓂᖅᐸᑦᑕᒋᐅᖅ ᐱᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ
  - ᓴᐃᓕᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᓂᐱᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒋᐊᖏᓐᖏᓕᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᖏᑦ

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

GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF TAILINGS
ᓄᓇᒥᐅ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᒍᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᓂ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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.

- ᐅᑲᑯᓕᖏᑦ ᐅᑲᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ
  - ᒪᓂᓇᖅ, ᐃᓕᒪᔨᑦ ᖃᖅᑭᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᓕᒫᓂ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑲᑯᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦᓂᓕᒫᓂ.
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖅᑐᑦ/ᐊᐅᔾᔨᓂᓪᓗ (F/T) ᐊᒪᓚᐅ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᖅᑐᑦ/ᐸᓂᖅᑐᑦ (W/D) ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑭᐅᔾᔨᒪᔨᑦᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑲᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

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

GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF TAILINGS
ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᓂᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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.

- ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᑐᑐᓂᑦ
  - ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ 0.04%-ᓴᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ 0.16%-ᓴᓪᓗᑎᓂ 80 ᐃᑎᖑᐃᑦ ᑭᓴᓂᐊᔪᑦ F/T-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ W/D-ᒥᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ.
  - ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᐅᑐᑕᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᓴᐱᐅᑎᕐᑎᑦ 0.5% ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᓕᓂᒥᑦ W/D ᐊᓕᒪᓗ F/T ᑭᓴᓂᐊᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᒥᑦ ᐅᐅᑐᑕᐃᓂᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᐳᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᔨᓂᖓᓚᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐅᔨᓂᑕᐅᖅ (ᓴᓐᓗ, Lienhart (199), Lathem et al. (2006)).
  - ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᑎᑎᕐᓂᑦ F/T-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ W/D-ᒥᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐃᑦᑎᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᐳᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᔨᓂᖓᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᓐᓗ ᖃᒪᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂ ᑐᖓᔪᖓᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ.


e.g. slab 2F/T before

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


e.g. slab 2F/T after

TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY CLOSURE CONCEPTS
ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᖓᔪᖓᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᓂᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

- ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓚᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ
  - ᓄᓇ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓂᐅ ᐃᒪᖓᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ
    - ᑕᓯᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᓗᒍ
  - ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓂᐅᖃᖅᑎᖅᑐᓗᒍ ᓄᓇ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
    - ᓱᖏᑦᑐᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᖅᑐᓗᒍ
  - ᐊᓂᔪᓕᒪᓂᐅᓂ ᓯᑦᓗᓂᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓗᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᓂᑦ:
    - ᖃᓄᐅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (CCME ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓚ ᑎᑭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ)
    - ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔨᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᒪᓴᐅᔪᖅ

North Cell TSF Closure Landform

TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY CLOSURE CONCEPTS
ᖃᑭᒃᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓪᓚᕆᓚᐅᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᑐᒍ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᓂᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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);

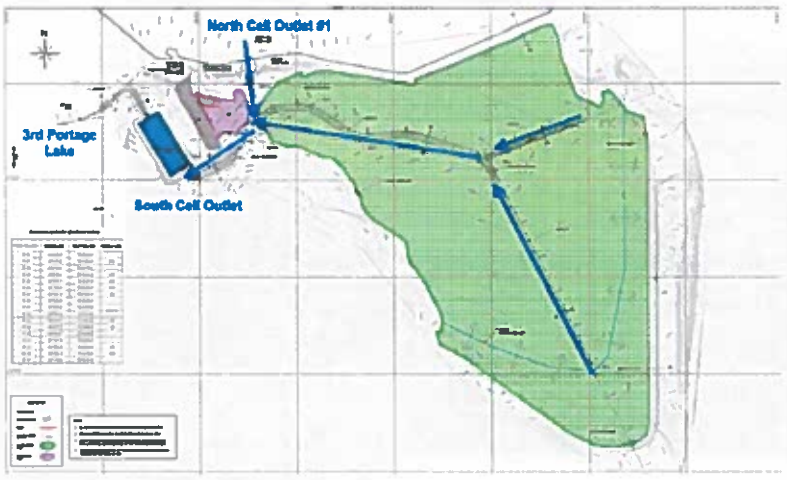
- ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓂᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᔨᐊᖅᓱᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓕᒃ...
  - ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓂᓐᓇᒃ ᓇᓗᒫᓐᓄᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᔨᒍᑦ, ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔭᓂᒃᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑐᖅᓯᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓕᒫᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᕐᓂᖅᖃᖅᑐᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᐃᓂ ᓄᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓂᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᐱᒻᒪᓂᓐᓇᒃ
  - ᓂᓪᓕᖅᑕᐃᓕᓴᐅᒋᑦ ᖃᖅᖃᖅᓄᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐅᓕᕆᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔾᖏᖃᖅᖃᖅᓄᓂ ᖃᖅᑲᓇᐅᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᒥᑭᓐᓄᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖃᖅᓄᓂ 2.0 ᑎᑎᕆᐅ (90% ᐅᓪᓚᒋᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ >4 ᑎᑎᕆ);

North Cell TSF Closure Landform

GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF TAILINGS
ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔨᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓪᓚᔨᔨᓕᓚᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- South Cell TSF Closure Landform
- ᓂᑎᐊᓂᕐᒪᖓ TSF ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᒃ

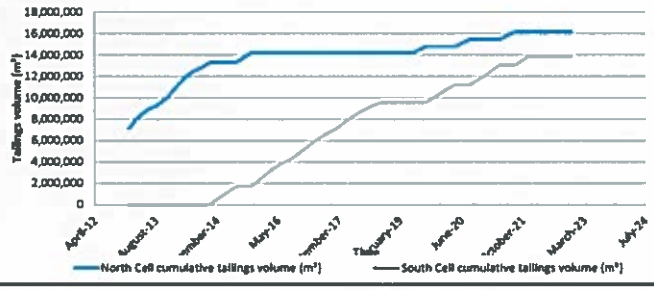


MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY
ᐊᐳᖏᑎᓱᓇᖏᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᓗᓄᑦ ᑐᖏᑯᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦᑐᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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.
- Submitted a stand-alone Tailings Management Plan (TMP) to NWB on January 25th, 2017.
- As a NWB condition, TMP will be updated prior to operations.

- ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᓂᕐᓂᖏᑐᖅ TSF ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᖏᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓇᑲᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᖏᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑎᐱᐅᓂ 2021-ᒥᑦ 16.2 Mm³ ᑐᖏᑯᓯᒪᓂᓂ;
- ᓂᑎᐊᓵᓂᑐᖅ TSF ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᖏᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓇᑲᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᖏᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑎᐱᐅᓂ 2022-ᒥᑦ 13.8 Mm³ ᑐᖏᑯᓯᒪᓂᓂ.
- ᑐᓂᐅᑕᐅᔪᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᖕᒥᖏᑯᖕᓂᔪᓂ ᖃᒪᑲᑎᑐᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐸᖕᓂᔪᑎ (TMP) ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᓚᖕᓴᖏᑦᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐅ 25, 2017-ᒥᑦ
- ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᓚᖕᓴᖏᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᖕᓂᒃᓴᐊᖏᑦᓂᖕᓂᒃᑐᑦ, TMP ᐅᑦᓗᒥᔨᓕᖕᑐᑦᑕᐅᖏᑦᑎᑦᓂᐊᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᐊᖏᑦᓴᖕᑎᓂᑦ.



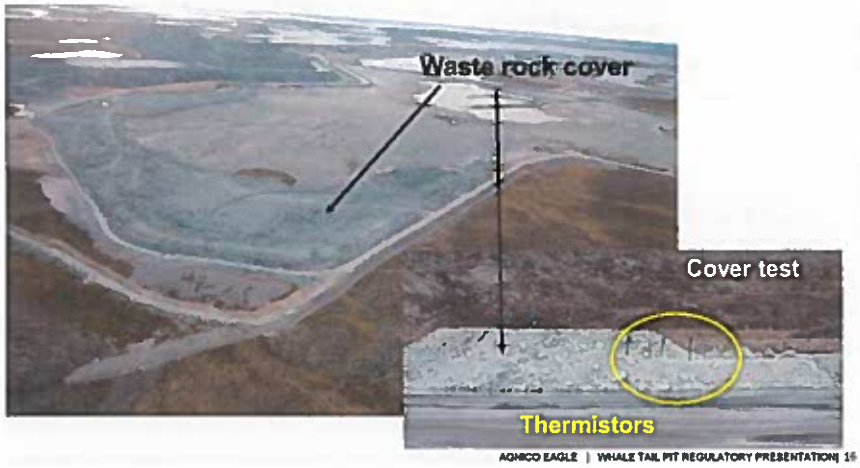
ESENTATION| 15

TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY CLOSURE
ᖃᒪᑲᑎᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᖏᑯᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖕᑯᐊᖏᓂᖕᓂᒃ

AGNICO EAGLE

CURRENT CLOSURE OF MEADOWBANK TSF NORTH CELL
ᒪᓕᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖕᑯᐊᖏᓂᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐳᖏᑎᓱᓇᖏᑐᑦ TSF ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᓂᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐᖅ

- Waste rock cover being placed over the north and east portions of the north cell TSF
- ᐊᖓᑕᑯᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᖏᑲᐃᑦ ᖁᑲᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑐᐊᖏᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᓂᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓚᓗᓗ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᓂᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᑎᓕᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᓂᕐᓂᖏᓂᑦ TSF



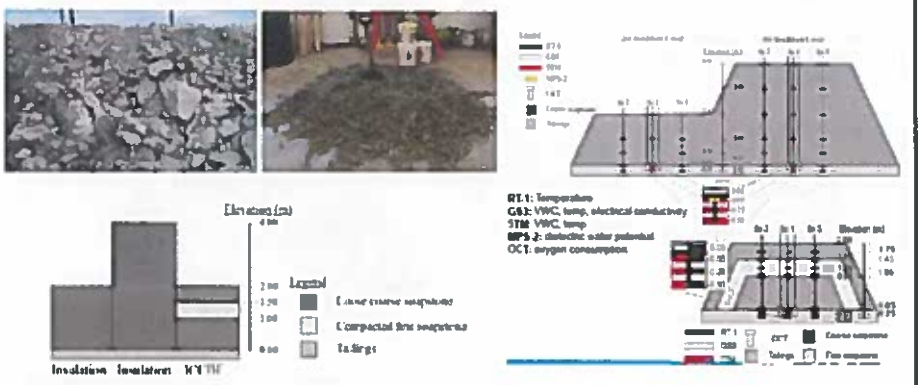
AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 16

TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY CLOSURE
ᖃᒪᑲᑎᒪᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᑲᑯᓴᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ON MEADOWBANK TAILINGS
ᓴᓪᓕᑐᖅᖃᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓚᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᖓᑎᒋᔭᖅᑕᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᑲᑎᒋᔭᓄᑦ

- Verify achievement of closure objectives with various cover thicknesses and cover designs
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕆᐅᕐᓂ ᐅᑲᑯᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᑎᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ



WHALE TAIL PIT - WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY – ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᓂᖅ - ᖃᒪᑯᓂᒃᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᖅ - ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓚᐅᕐᓄᑦᓯᓚᖓᓂᒃ

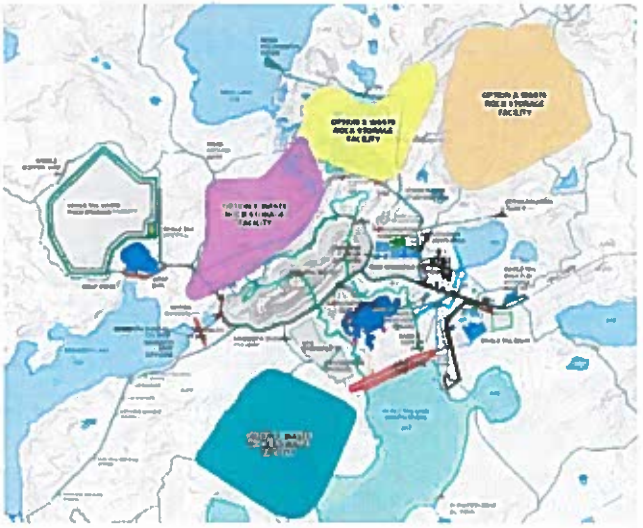
AGNICO EAGLE

Consideration for:

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

ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᒃ:

- ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᖃᒪᑯᓂᒃᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᖅ (WRSF) ᑯᐃᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᑦ
- ᐃᓂᐅᔨᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅ



WHALE TAIL PIT - WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY – ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ - ᐊᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑐᑦᓯᓚᕐᓗᒃ - ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

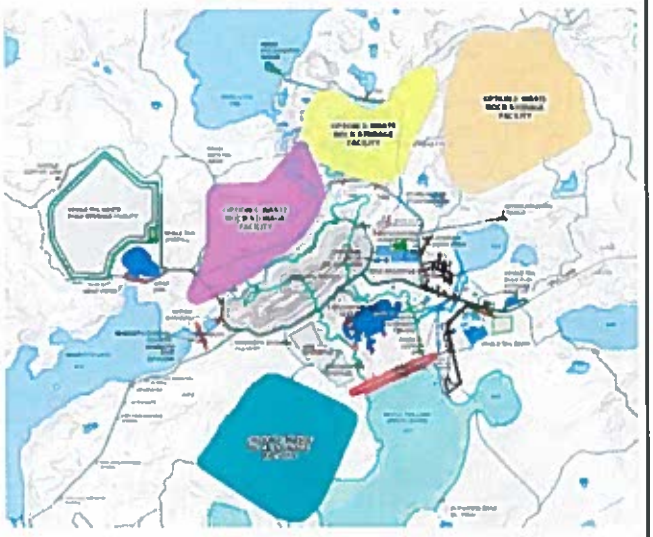
AGNICO EAGLE

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

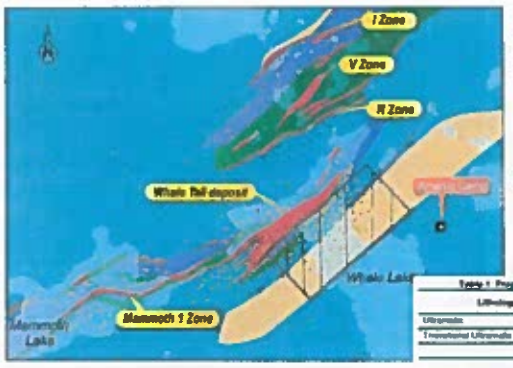
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᐃᓐ ᐅᑉᐱᒃᓗ :

- ᐃᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓂᖅᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ, ᖃᐅᑎᐅᓱᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇ, ᐃᓕᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᓂᖓᓕᒫᖅ Mammoth ᑕᓱᒥᑦ.
- ᐊᐅᑕᐃᑦ Whale Tail WRSF-ᓂᒃᓵᓕᖅ



WASTE ROCK CHARACTERIZATION
ᐊᐅᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᐃᓕᓕᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

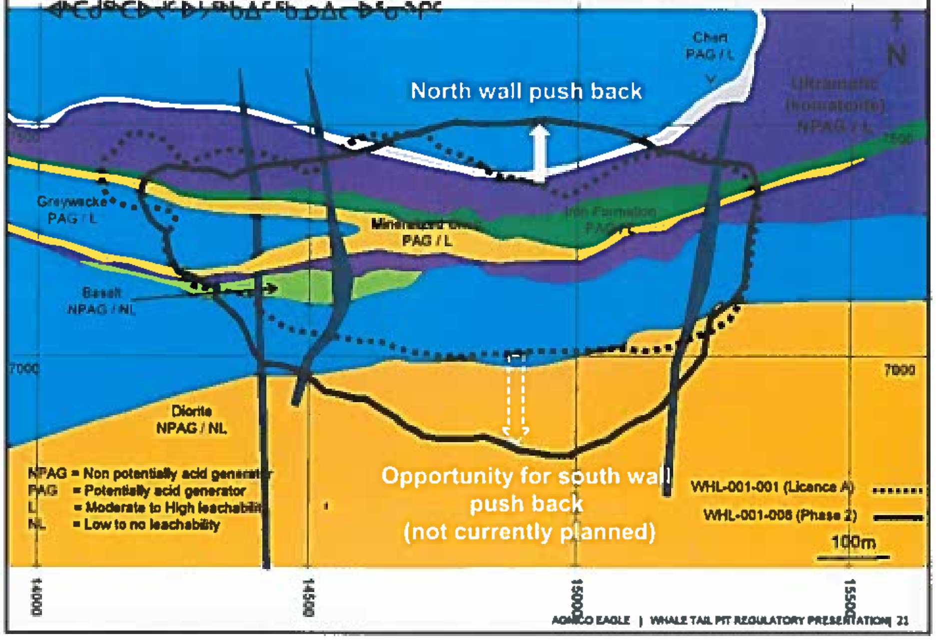


- Mineralized zones are primarily:
  - Iron Formation and Ultramafic rock types
- ᐅᖃᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᓗᐃᓕᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ:
  - ᓴᖃᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᑭᓱᓗ Ultramafic-ᑎᑦ

Lithology	Chemical Code	Rock Code	Waste (t)*	Waste %
Ultramafic	Vdis	Ga	7 839 883	17%
Transitional Ultramafic	V3 V4	Gb	6 292 816	14%
		Zone of Ultramafic	44 132 700	31%
Greywacke	3b	63C	3 357 883	7%
	3b	63B	8 757 441	19%
		Zone of Greywacke	12 575 338	26%
Chert	2b	5 10	9 699 203	20%
Iron Formation	2b	64E	7 000 811	15%
Mafic Volcanics	V3	7b	2 324 110	5%
Intermediate Volcanics	I2	6b	622 937	1%
		Sub Total	46 104 304	100%
Overburden			5 818 290	-
		Total	51 922 594	-

Source: Agnico Eagle personal communication, February 2016

WASTE ROCK CHARACTERIZATION
ᐊᒃᑕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ

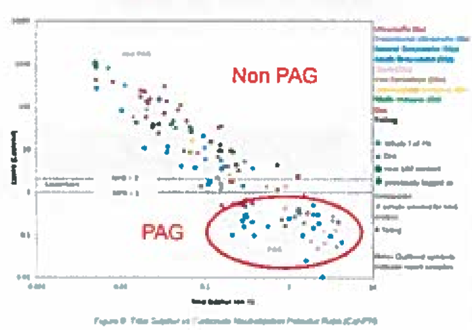


WASTE ROCK CHARACTERIZATION
ᐊᒃᑕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- Ultramafic and Iron Formation is potentially arsenic leaching waste rock compared to Portage Effluent Limits
- 46% have a <u>potential</u> to leach arsenic, consists of:
  - Ultramafic
  - Iron Formation
  - Mafic Volcanic (portions of)
  - North Greywacke (portions of)
- ᓴᕕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Ultramafic-ᒥᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓇᖅᑑᔭᙳᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᙱᖅᐳᒍ Portage-ᒥᑦ ᕿᕐᕕᖕᒥᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᑦ
- 46%-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᓂᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᕐᑲᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ:
  - Ultramafic
  - ᓴᕕᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ
  - Mafic Volcanic (ᐃᒪᙱᓐᓂᕐ)
  - Greywacke (ᐃᒪᙱᓐᓂᕐ)

Potential for acid generation (PAG) rock limited to near ore zones:
- Central Greywacke, Chert, Iron Formation



WASTE ROCK CHARACTERIZATION
ᐊᐳᑕᑯᑕᐅᐊᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑎᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **Low Reactivity of PAG Waste Rock at Whale Tail**
  - WRSF will contain approximately 30% PAG (chert and central greywacke)
  - PAG rock will be placed at centre of pile
  - Whale Tail PAG waste rock is less reactive in accelerated, laboratory test conditions: buffering capacity depletion from PAG rock: 3 – 63 years under lab conditions, more than 10 years under site conditions from tests with 75th percentile S content, <30th percentile NP

- ᒥᑭᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᕆᑲᖅᓂᓂᖅ PAG ᐊᐳᑕᑯᑕᐅᐊᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ
  - WRSF ᐃᓗᓕᔪᖅᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ 30%-ᓗᐊᓂᖅ PAG-ᓂᖅ (ᐅᓴᖅᑲᒥᑦᑐᑦ)
  - PAG ᐅᓴᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᑎᐊᓕᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᑎᓯᒪᔨᓄᑦ
  - Whale Tail PAG ᐊᐳᑕᑯᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔨᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᕆᑲᖅᓂᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᕆᑲᓂᖅᑎᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐃᖅᕕᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ: ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐅᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑎᑲᓐ ᓄᐋᑎᓂᖅ PAG ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ: 3 – 63 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖅᑕᐅᖅᕕᐃᓐᓇᑦ, ᖃᐅᓕᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᖅᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ 75-ᒥᔪᐅᔨᒥᑦ ᓴᓵᖅᑎᒥᑦ S ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ, 30-ᒥᔪᐅᔨᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᓴᓵᖅᑎᒥᑦ NPᓕᒥᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 23

WASTE ROCK CHARACTERIZATION
ᐊᐳᑕᑯᑕᐅᐊᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑎᑦ

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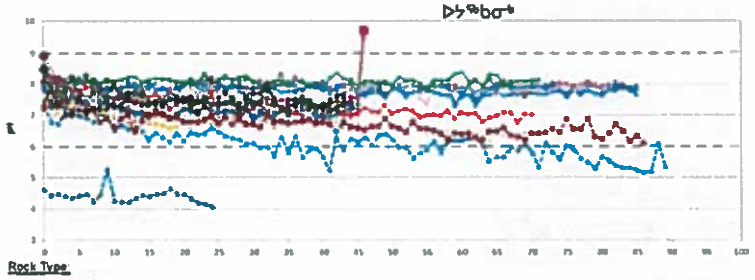
- **Low Reactivity of PAG Waste Rock at Whale Tail**
  - Although some rock types are PAG, reactivity of sulphide mineral is very low as demonstrated by laboratory kinetic testing
  - Site conditions (cold, dry climate) will further reduce reactivity of waste rock

- ᒥᑭᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᕆᑲᖅᓂᓂᖅ PAG ᐊᐳᑕᑯᑕᐅᐊᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᓴᒥᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑎᑦ PAG-ᓴᐃᓗᐊᖅᑎᓴᓂᖅᑎᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᕆᑲᓂᖅ sulphide ᐅᓴᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒋᑎᑲᔨᖅ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐃᖅᕕᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᑕᔪᐃᓂᖅᑎᑦ
  - ᐃᓂᐅᔨᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᓇᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ (ᓂᔪᓚᓇᖅᑐᖅ <ᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚ) ᒥᓴᓪᒋᐊᖅᑎᑎᑲᖅᓂᓂᖅᑐᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑎᑲᖅᓂᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᑕᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ



AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 24

WASTE ROCK CHARACTERIZATION – CONSTRUCTION ROCK
ᐊᐢᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ - ᐱᓇᓵᓕᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ

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- 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 mainly from the south portion of the pit
- Continue to evaluate the capping (2- 4m) requirements for closure of WRSF
- Recent analysis suggests 3.3 m active thaw depth, plan for 3.8 m cover thickness
- Ample extra amount of NPAG - low ML waste rock from the open pit to cover entire WRSF and to adjust to greater thickness if required.
- South pit wall push back can be additional source of NPAG – low ML rock if needed.

- ᐱᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑐᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ:
  - ᐊᑯᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᑐᑦ
  - Southern Greywacke
  - Mafic volcanic rock (ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓚᑎᖅ greywacke-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ultramafic-ᓕᓐᓂᑦ)
- ᐱᓇᓵᓕᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ PAG-ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᒥᑉᐳᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᑯᐃᓕᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᐊᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓄᓂᑦ ᔭᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ
- ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᑎᖅᑕᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᑦ (2 – 4 ᒥᑕᐃᖏ) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᓐᓄᓕᓂᑦ WRSF
- ᒪᓐᓇᓕᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓕᖅ 3.3 ᒥᑕᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐊᓂᖅᑎᖅ ᐃᑎᓂᐅᔪᖏᑦ, ᐸᖃᓇᐅᑎᑎᓕᐅᖅ 3.8 ᒥᑕᓂᖅ ᐃᕐᓯᑎᑎᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᑦ
- ᒥᑉᐳᑦ NPAG-ᖃᖅᑐᖅ - ᒥᑉᐳᑦ ML-ᓕᖅ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐃᓐᓇᓕᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑎᐳᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅ WRSF-ᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᒥᐊᓪᓗᑐᒍ ᐃᕐᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ.
- ᓂᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᕐᓄᐅᖅᑲᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ NPAG-ᒧᑦ - ML-ᓕᖅ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

WHALE TAIL PIT – WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅᑐᖅ

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- Define Quantity /Timing of Waste Rock Availability and Define Uses
  - The mine waste rock production sequence is determined for every mine plan;
  - The material balance is completed for each year of production;
  - This balance indicates the distribution within the following categories of materials by rock type:
    - Mine rock for construction;
    - Mine rock for dams construction;
    - Mine rock for closure capping;
    - Mine rock to WRSF.
- Non PAG/ Non ML waste rock produced by mining activities is used for construction of the remaining mine infrastructures and for closure requirements

- ᑐᑭᓯᐅᔨᓗᑦ ᖃᑦᕕᐊᓂᕐᓂᖅᓱᖃᑎᒌᓗᒃ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᔨᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ
  - ᐅᔪᖅᑕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᓕ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᐃᓴᓕᐅᖅᑲᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᖅᑲᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᐊᓂᓕᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᑎᓪᓚᖅᑕᓂᖅ;
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓛᓗᓪᓕᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᕆᔨᖅ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐅᐸᐅᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ;
  - ᑕᑯᓗ ᐃᓛᓗᓪᓕᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᖅ ᓇᒧᓐᓄᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑐᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ
    - ᐅᔪᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᐊᓂᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ;
    - ᐅᔪᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᓚᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᓇᑎᓂᓪᓚᑦ;
    - ᐅᔪᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ;
    - ᐅᔪᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᓕ ᑐᓄᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ (WRSF).
- PAG-ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᑐᓂᖅ/ML-ᖃᓄᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓵᓕᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓵᓕᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓵᓕᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ

EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

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STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

- At baseline stage: identification of waste rock types and use categories by lithology
  - Open Pit Mining Plan pre-populated with lithologies by mining bench
- Verification sampling of blast holes, analysis of reject by on-site Leco furnace:
  - Total sulphur and inorganic carbon to determine acid rock drainage potential
  - Arsenic on subset of selected lithologies
  - Gold value by assay.
- Define ARD potential by comparison of results against previously established Whale Tail specific criteria
- The mine geologist completes daily assessment of categories of rock types mined and transfer of information to shift boss, shovel and truck operators
  - Waste PAG or ML: to WRSF
  - Waste non-PAG, non-ML: to cover pile, for construction or WRSF
  - Ore: to ore stockpile
- The mine surveyor uses this information to delineate the dig limits within the blasted rock pile to guide the shovel and loader operators, direct where rock is to be taken

ᑐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ

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ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ WHALE TAIL-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ

- ᑮᓪᓕᐅᔪᕐᒥᓂᖅ: ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓴᓕᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᕙᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᐆᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ Leco ᐃᑲᖕᓱᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ:
  - ᑲᑎᖅᓱᒥᑦ sulphur ᐊᒻᒪ inorganic carbon ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᕐᓱᒥᑦ ᑰᓯ-ᖃᖓᓐᓚᑕ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᑯᐃᔪᒥᑦ
  - ᑐᑯᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ
  - ᑰᖅ ᐊᑭᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᓂ assay-ᒥᒃ.
- ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓗᒍ ARD-ᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᙵᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ Whale Tail-ᒧᑦ
- ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓕᐊᕆᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓕᕆᔨᐅᑉ ᐱᐊᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒻᒫᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᑦᑐᒥᑦᑐ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᑭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᑕᕐᒧᑦ, ᐳᐊᕆᑎᓕᕆᔫᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ
  - ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ PAG ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ML: ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ WRSF
  - ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ PAG-ᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ML-ᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ: ᖃᓕᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᓴᓇᕝᕕᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ WRSF
  - ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ: ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᓄᑦ
- ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓕᐊᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓯᔪᑦ ᖃᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐳᐊᕆᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓗᑕᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᑦ, ᓇᒥᙵᐅᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ

EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGNICO EAGLE

STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

- Identification of waste rock types and use categories by lithology
  - Defined by baseline studies
  - Used to populate Mine Bloc Model
  - Addendum to Meadowbank ML/ARD Sampling Plan, EIS Volume 8, Appendix 8-E.5
- Rock classified according to Site-specific ARD and ML criteria

Waste Type	Sampling Frequency	
	ARD Potential	ML Potential[1]
North Wall Ultramafic	No sampling – confirmed ARD/ML	
South Wall Ultramafic	No sampling – confirmed ARD/ML	
Greywacke Central	Every 4th dhole	Every 16th hole
Greywacke South	Every 4th hole	Every 16th hole
Chert	No sampling – confirmed ARD/ML	
Iron Formation	No sampling – confirmed ARD/ML	
Mafic Volcanic	Every 16th hole	Every 4th hole
Intermediate Intrusive	No sampling – confirmed NPAG / not leachable and suitable for construction	

Example of segregation by location

South Wall Rock (cover) North Wall UM

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ᑐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᕐᓇᐅᑎ

AGNICO EAGLE

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᕐᔪᐃᓕᑦ WHALE TAIL-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

- ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔅᑐᓂᓴᓕᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓪ ᐊᑐᕐᔭᓂ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔅᑐᓂᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᐃᑦ
  - ᑐᑭᓯᐅᕐᔭᓂ ᑭᓯᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᔭᓂ ᑲᑎᑎᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᔨᕐᑕᓚᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᕐᒧᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᔭᓂ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓴᖅᑐᑦ ML/ARD-ᒧᑦ ᐅᐱᑐᕐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᓘᑉᐅᑎᓂ, EIS ᐅᖃᐅᓚᒪᓕᖅ 8, ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐅᔪᖅ 8-E.5
- ᐅᔨᕐᖃᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔅᑐᓂᓴᓕᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓴᐅᓚᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓚᒥᑦ ARD-ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᓪ ML-ᒧᑦ crite-ᒧᑦ

Waste Type	Sampling Frequency	
	ARD Potential	ML Potential[1]
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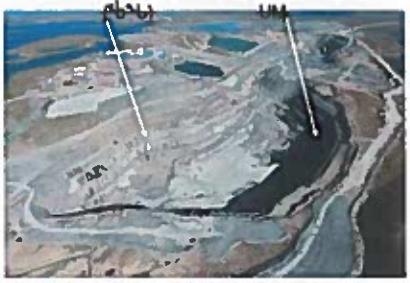
Mafic Volcanic	Every 16th hole	Every 4th hole
Intermediate Intrusive	No sampling – confirmed NPAG / not leachable and suitable for construction	

ᐅᓴᕐᑎᑎ ᐊᓯᑎᓚᓂᓴᓕᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓚᑎᒧᑦ

ᓂᓕᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᔪᓐᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅ



AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 30

EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGNICO EAGLE

STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

- Verification sampling of blast holes, analysis of reject by on-site Leco furnace:
  - Total sulphur for acid potential (AP)
  - Inorganic carbon for neutralisation potential (NP)
  - Determination of acid rock drainage potential by calculated Net Potential Ratio (NPR) NPR = NP/AP
  - Arsenic analysis on subset of samples, selected lithologies
  - Gold value by assay
- Results fed back to the bloc model and mine geologist to adjust waste rock management plan as needed.

Ͻσᐅᑕᐅσᓐᒐ ᐊᐅᑕძᓂᑕᐅᓵᐟ ᐅᔨᓂᑲᑲσᓂᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᑎσᓂᔪᑦ ᕿᖏᐅᑎ

AGNICO EAGLE

ᖃᑲΔᓪᐅᑲᓂᓪᒡᓪᑕᐊᑉᑦ WHALE TAIL-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᑕძᓂᑕᐅᓵᐟ ᐅᔨᓂᑲᑲσᓂᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᑎσᓂᔪᑦ

- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔨΔσᓂᓂᑲ ᐅᐅϽᕿΔσᓂᔪσᓂᑲ ᖃᑲᓂᑎᓱᒪᓵσᓂ ᐊᓐᒪᓵσᓂ, ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴΔσᓂᓂᑲ ᐱᔨᐅᓐᓕᕿϽσᓂᑲ Δσᐅᐅᓵᒥᑦ Leco Δᑲᑦᓴᐅᑎᑲძᑦ:
  - ᑲᑎᓵᓗᒥᑦ sulphur-ᒥᑲ ᐊᓱᔪᒡᑲᐅᓐᓇᔪσᐅᓵᒥᑲ (AP)
  - inorganic carbon-ᒥᑲ ᓄᓂᑲᓴᒪᑎᑦᑎσᓂᔪᑦ (NP)
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴΔσᓂᓂᑲ ᐊᓱᔪᒡᖃϽᒥᑲ ᐅᔨᑦᑎᒥᑦ ძΔᔪᒥᑲ ᓇᓴᐅᓱᔪσᓂᑲძᑦ ᐋᓂᓱᐟᐊᐅᔪϽσ ᐱᒪᖃᑲᐅᓐᓇᔪσᓂᑲძᑦ (NPR) NPR = NP/AP
  - ϽᑦძᐟᓇᓂϽᒥᑲ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴΔσᓂᓂᑲ Δᓪᓴᑎᓂσᓂᑦ, σᐅᐊᓂᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓇΔᓪϽσᓴᑎᑦᑎσᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᓂᑲᑲΔᑦ
  - Jᓗᑦ ᐊᑭᓴᒐ ᐊϽᓂᓗϽσ assay-ᒥᑲ
- ᖃᓇΔᓴᒐσᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑲᐅᓱᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᑦᑲᑕᓪᐊᑦᓕᑦ ᐊᑦᓂᑭᐅᒪᔪᓕᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐅᔨᑦᑲᑕᓪᐊᑦᒥᑦ ᐅᔨᑦᑲᓪᓚᓗᑦ ᐊᓂᑭᑎᐊᓂᑕᐅσᐊᑦᓗσ ᐊᐅᑕძᓂᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᓂᑲᓇσᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᑎσᓂᔪᑦ ᕿᖏᐅᑎ ᐱᔨᓪᐊᑦᑲᖃᔨᓴᒐᑦ.

WHALE TAIL PIT – WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᒍᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᐊᒃᑕᒎᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ

- Field sampling of rock material for use in NPR analyses proceeds according to the following guidelines:
  - Drill holes are sampled in accordance with the frequency set out in writing by the Geology Superintendent. The default sampling frequency is the sampling of every fourth drill hole in each drill hole pattern;
  - Each sample should weigh no less that 1 kg;
  - The sample is labeled using a convention that is readily traceable back to the production drill hole numbers;
  - Composite samples are not to be used because they confuse the data and render it more difficult for use in model creation or comparison.

- ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ NPR-ᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ:
  - ᐃᑯᑕᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓕᓇᔾᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒧᑦ. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᑕᒪᑦ ᐃᑯᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᑰᑕᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ;
  - ᐊᑐᓂ ᐆᒃᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᓂᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ 1 ᑭᓗᒍᕗ ᑐᖓᓂᐅᖕᒥᒍᖅ;
  - ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᑲᐅᑎᒋᔾᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᕆᕙᑦᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ;
  - ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᓯᕐᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖓᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

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WHALE TAIL PIT – WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᒍᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᐊᒃᑕᒎᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ

- Following laboratory analysis, geology staff will classify waste rock and overburden as NPAG if the NPR value is greater than 2; PAG if the NPR value is less than 1 and uncertain for NPR values between 1 and 2 (Table 1). These criteria can be re-evaluated when judged relevant by the Geology Superintendent in consultation with the Mine Engineer, as additional test data become available. ARD classifications of all samples are logged in Meadowbank's GEMCOM database.

- ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓕᓇᔾᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᒎᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᑕᐅᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ NPAG-ᕗᔪᑎᑐᑦ NPR-ᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᒃᐸᑦ 2-ᒥᒃ; PAG-ᕗᔪᑎᑐᑦ NPR-ᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᒃᐸᑦ 1-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓗᓂ NPR-ᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅ 1). ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᐸᑕ ᐅᔭᕋᓕᓇᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᔭᖅᑕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨ, ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓃᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑲᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ. ARD-ᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓗᒃᑖᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ GEMCOM ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓯᒪᕝᕕᖕᒧᑦ.

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 34

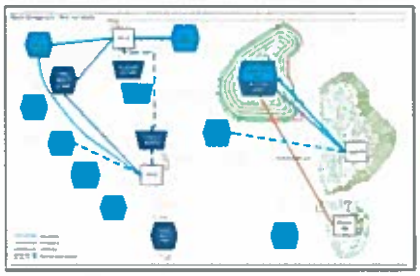
EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGNICO EAGLE

STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

- The mine geologist completes daily assessment of categories of rock types mined and transfer of information to shift boss, shovel and truck operators
  - Waste PAG or ML: to WRSF
  - Waste non-PAG, non-ML: to cover pile, for construction or WRSF
  - Ore: to ore stockpile
- Production mapping daily and bi-monthly: waste rock by classification and deposition location

Production map every 2 weeks



Daily map

ᑐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᓐᓄᐅᔪᓐ

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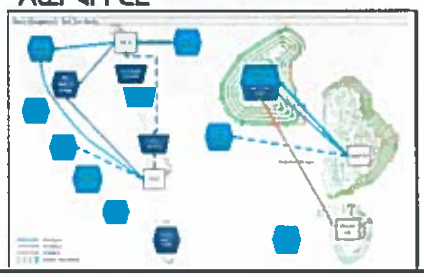
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᕿᓕᐊᑦᑎᓪᓗ WHALE TAIL-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ

- ᐅᓴᖅᑕᓚᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓕᓚᓱᐅᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᑦᒪᒃ ᖃᑲᐅᓴᐃᐃᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᕿᓕᐊᑦᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᓪᓕᕐᓂᓪ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓴᐅᑦ ᑭᓯᐅᖅᑕᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓱᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᒪᑦᓯᒧᑦ, ᐅᐊᑎᑕᓚᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑭᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ PAG ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅ ML: ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ
  - ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ PAG-ᖃᖅᑎᑕᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅ ML-ᖃᖅᑎᑕᑐᑦ: ᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᖄᓂᖅᓱᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᓪᓗ WRSF
  - ᐅᓴᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ: ᐅᓴᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ
- ᐱᓕᐅᓚᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᐊᓕᓚᓂᖅ ᖃᑲᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᒪᖃᐅᔨᖅᑕᖅᓴᒍ ᑕᖅᑭᖅ: ᐊᐳᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᓴᐃᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓱᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᐅᑕᓪᓗ

ᐱᓕᐅᓚᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᐊᖅ ᒪᖃᐅᔨᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓱᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ

ᖃᑲᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᐊᖅ



EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGNICO EAGLE

STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

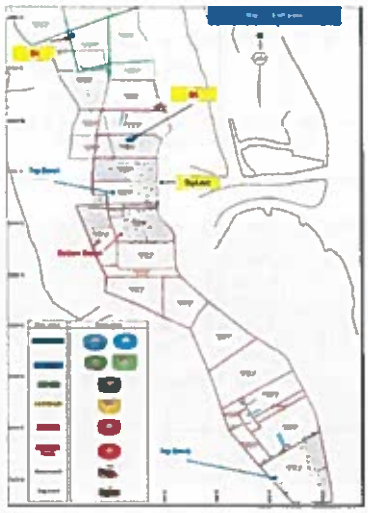
- The mine geologist completes daily assessment of categories of rock types mined and transfer of information to shift boss, shovel and truck operators
  - Waste PAG or ML: to WRSF
  - Waste non-PAG, non-ML: to cover pile, for construction or WRSF
  - Ore: to ore stockpile
- The mine surveyor uses this information to delineate the dig limits within the blasted rock pile to guide the shovel and loader operators, direct where rock is to be taken
- Example of map provided to shift boss (Meadowbank)

ᑐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᖏᐊᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓄᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅ WHALE TAIL-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

- ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᓚᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓪᓚᓴᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᐊᓂᖅᑲᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓪᓚᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ PAG ᐅᓵᖓᓂᖅ ML: ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ
  - ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ PAG-ᖃᓄᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᓵᖓᓂᖅ ML-ᖃᓄᕐᓗᒍ: ᖃᐅᓪᓗᐊᓚᐅ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ, ᓴᓇᖕᓂᐊᓂᒥᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓵᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᙵᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ WRSF
  - ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᓚᐅᔪᓂ: ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᓚᐅᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᓚᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑕᕆᓚᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᑎᒃᓴᓂᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᕐᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᖅᖃᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ, ᐅᓗᓐᓄᐅᑎᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ
- ᐅᖃᐅᑎ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᑕᕐᑐᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᒪᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓪᓚᓴᓂᖅ)

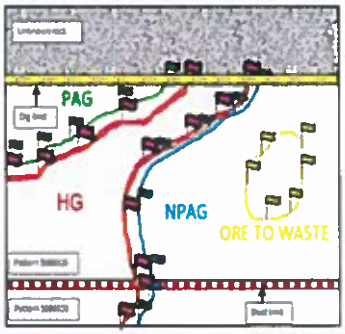


EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGNICO EAGLE

CATEGORIZATION OF ROCK FOR SEGREGATION

- Photo 1 and 2 illustrates the sampling of the drill holes and the delimitation of the packets in the blasted rock material. Figure 1 presents a schematic view of the packet stakeout in the field.



EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

AGNICO EAGLE

STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

- The mine surveyor uses this information to delineate the dig limits within the blasted rock pile to guide the shovel and loader operators, direct where rock is to be taken

EXECUTION OF THE WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN
ᑐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᐊᐅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ

AGNICO EAGLE

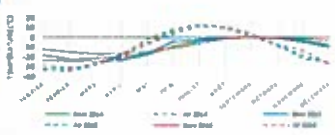
STEPS TO WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ WHALE TAILᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ

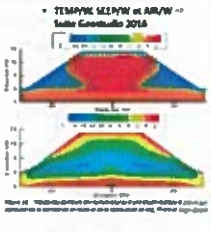
- Dispatch of truck to the appropriate location according to material classification
- Monitoring (periodic sampling) of waste rock material in the pile and contact water quality to verify/document effectiveness of waste rock management plan.
- ᐅᖃᓗᓍᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᑎᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᓂᖅ (ᖃᐅᔨᑎᖅᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᑐᓴᐃᓂᖅ) ᐊᐅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐅ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓓᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

WHALE TAIL PIT – WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᖅ - ᐊᐅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᓂᕐᒧᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- Agnico Eagle will adhere to the effective operational practices adopted from Meadowbank and will follow site specific 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
- ᐊᓚᓂᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ:
  - ARD/MLᒥᓄ ᐅᖃᑐᓴᐃᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᐅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᑐᖅᑯᓂᓗᒃᑖᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑲᓂᑦ ᑯᐊᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ
- ᐊᓚᓂᓄᑦ ᑯᐊᓚᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᐃᓗᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖅᑲᓂᐅ ᑐᖅᑯᓂᓗᒃᑖᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᓄᑦ
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ





WHALE TAIL PIT – WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ - ᐊᖏᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- Following the April Technical Meetings Agnico Eagle completed the following to address intervener technical comments:
  - Thermal modelling analysis that determined a 3.8 m cover thickness may be required at closure for Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility
  - There is sufficient NPAG and non ML material to cap the WRSF
  - Met with INAC and ECCC on various occasions to review waste rock storage segregation and mitigation strategy
- Completed various model sensitivity analyses considering worst case scenarios for waste rock segregation.

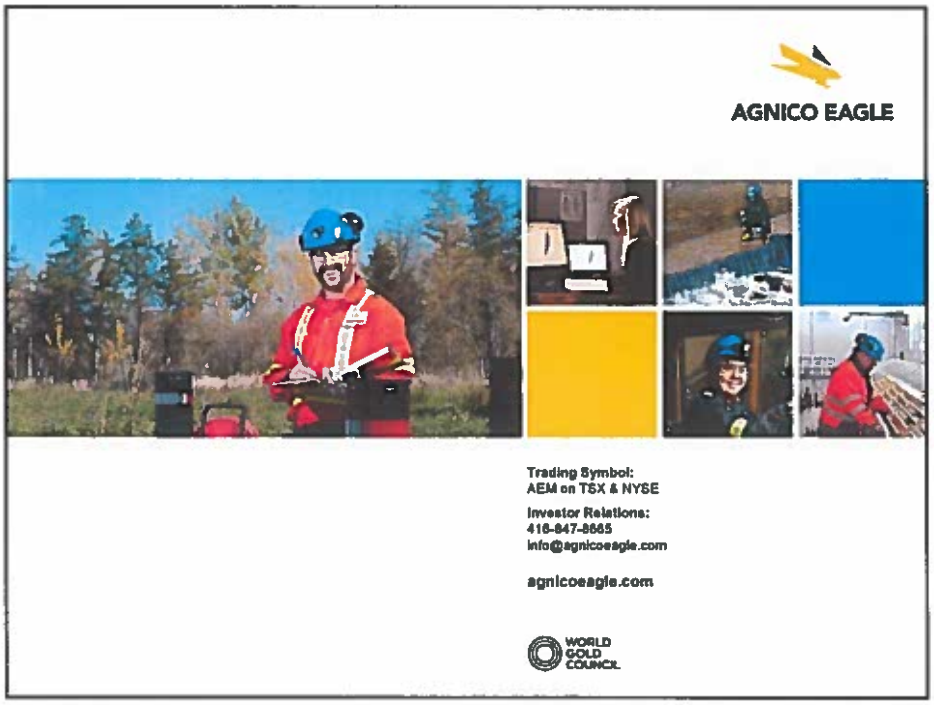
- ᐃᐳᓚᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅᑎᓕᔭᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓯᑯᓂ ᐱᔪᐊᓂᒪᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᓐᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓱᓚᒥᑦ:
  - ᐅᓪᖅᑐᓕᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ 3.8 ᑎᑕᓂᐅ ᐃᓕᓴᑎᑦᓯᐅ ᖃᓚᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᔨᓚᐊᖃᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓴᓱᐅᖅ Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓱᒪᒃᓴᒧᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑐᑦ NPAG-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ML-ᖃᖅᓯᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒋᓂᐊᓂᒪᓗ WRSF
  - ᑲᑎᖃᑎᖃᒋᓐᓂᖅᑐᒧᑦ INAC-ᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ECCC-ᑯᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑭᒥᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓱᒪᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᕐᓱᑎᑎᓂᓕᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐊᓕᓇᓵᔪᑎᑎᓂᓕᓴᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓄᑦᑎᓗᒃ
- ᐱᐊᓂᔪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᔪᐊᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᐅᑎᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᒪᓂᔪᓂᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᑦᓗᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᖅᑲᐃᐅᑦ ᐊᔪᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᓂᓕᒃ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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 post-closure
- 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.

- ᐊᖅᑭᑭᐅᒪᔪᑦᑕᐅᓚᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᖅ ᑐᑦᑯᓴᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓪᓗᓐ ᐱᐅᔭᕐᑐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᓚᐊᖅᑎᖃᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᓗᑦ
- ᐱᑕᓚᐊᖅᑐᓗᓂ ᑐᑦᑯᓴᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᓴᓇᖅᑐᑦ 0.10 mg/ᓕᒫᑦ:
  - ᐊᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑯᓗᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐱᐅᔭᕐᑐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᓗᑦ CEQG-AL-ᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔪᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓚᓗ SSWQO As-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓂᖅᓂᓂᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᓯᐅᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅᑎᓂᖅ, ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖅᑎᓕᓗᑐᖅ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖅᓱᒪᓕᖅᑎᓕᓗᑐᖅ
- ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖅᓱᒪᓕᖅᑎᓕᓗᒧᑦ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᒪᓂᔪᓂᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᑕᖅ ᓄᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ CEQG-AL-ᒧᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖅᓱᒪᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᓂᓕᒃ SSWQO-ᒧᑦ.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