AGNICO EAGLE

WHALE TAIL PIT

WHALE TAIL ᔥᓇᒥᕐᐃᓗᓕᕐᓂᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ

THE FUTURE OF THE MEADOWBANK DIVISION

ᓱᓕᓂᖅᓴᓐ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

Part 4 – Water Use and Management

ᐊᐃᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ 4 - ᐃᓕᖅᑐᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᓗᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ

Final Hearing – September 2017

ᑭᓱᓕᓕᖅᔪᖅ ᑐᐴᕆᐅᓂᓐᒪᓇᓂᑦ - ᓱᑎᐱᓗ 2017

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FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

ᐃᓕᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᒃ - ᑕᑯᕐᓇᖅᑎᕐᑎᓂᕐᒥᖅ ᐱᓵᔪᑎᓚᖅ

Freshwater Environment

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

ᐃᓕᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᒃ

- ᐃᓕᕐᒥᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓗᓚᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅᑕᓚᕐᓯᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᒪᕐᒥᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ
  - ᓄᓇᕐᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓚᓱᖅᑎᑦᓴᓂᕐᓯᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᒥᖅ
- ᑲᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᖅᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃ
- ᐃᖅᖢᓂᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑲᖅᑭᕐᐊᖅᓱᓂᖅ
- ᐊᑎᓕᖅᑎᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ

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WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᐃᓚᖏᑐᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅ

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Surface Water Management

- 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

ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖁᖓᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑐᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅ

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᔪᖅ: ᒥᑭᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᓂᓪᓕᐊᔪ ᐊᐅᑐᖅᓯᐅᑦᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓕᖅᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᐊᖃᐊᓕᔪᑦ
- ᖁᓄᓂᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ:
  1. ᒥᑦᑭᐊᖏᓪᓗᐊ ᖁᓄᓂᑎᑦᑐᓴᓚᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖅ ᐱᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖏᑦ, ᑯᐃᖅᑕᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᖁᓄᐅᑦᐊᖏᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᓪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖏᑦ
  2. ᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓚᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑕᕆᐊᖃᐊᓕᔪᑦ
  3. ᑭᓪᓕᖁᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓚᕿᐊᓂᐅᑦ ᖁᓄᓂᑎᑦᑐᓴᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᓴᕆᐊᓕᑦ

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᐃᓚᖏᑐᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓂᖅ

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- 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

- ᐊᑎᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᓇᑦᑐᓂᑦ
- ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖅ Whale Tail-ᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᓄᐊᑎᒥᓂᖅᐸᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᓐᓄᐊᕐᑕᐅᔾᔨᑕᖅᑐᖅ
- ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑯᐃᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᐊᑐᕈᖅᑕᐅᓯᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦᓯᓚᐅᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅ
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖅ ᑯᐃᖅᑐᖅ Mammoth ᑕᓯᖏᓐᓄᐊᕐᑕᐅᔾᔨᑕᖅᑐᖅ

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓱᖅ - ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᖅ

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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

Will be translated

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WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - SADDLEDAM DESIGN
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓱᖅ - ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᖅ - ᐃᓚᓵᓄ ᓄᖅᑲᓚᓐᓇᒃ ᖁᓇᐃᓚᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

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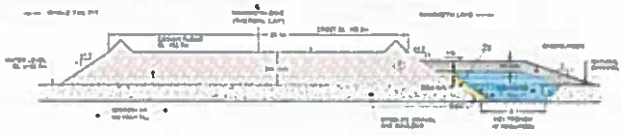
- Mammoth Dike is similar in design to South Camp and Vault Dike
- Mammoth-ᒥᓄ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓭᐃᓇᒃ ᐊᐳᑎᓕᒥᓄ ᖁᓇᐃᓚᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᓂᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᒍᓄ ᐊᓂᓗ Vault-ᒥᓄ ᐃᓚᓵᓄ ᑲᑎᖅᓭᐃᓇᖅᓴᓄ



MAMMOTH DIKE - TYPICAL SECTION

SENTATION| 6

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT - DIKE DESIGN

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᓯᓪᓗᒍ - ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᖅ - ᐃᓚᖅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦ

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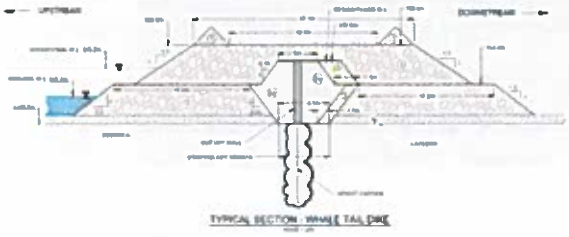
- Whale Tail Dike is similar in design as East Dike and Bay Goose Dike at Meadowbank
- Whale Tail-ᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᓕᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᑲᓇᖅᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ Bay Goose-ᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃᓱᖅᑐᑦ



TYPICAL SECTION - WHALE TAIL DIKE

REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 7

WHALE TAIL PIT WATER MANAGEMENT - DIVERSION DITCH DESIGN

WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᓯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᖅ - ᓴᓐᑎᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᐃᖅᑲᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓐ

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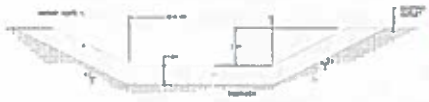
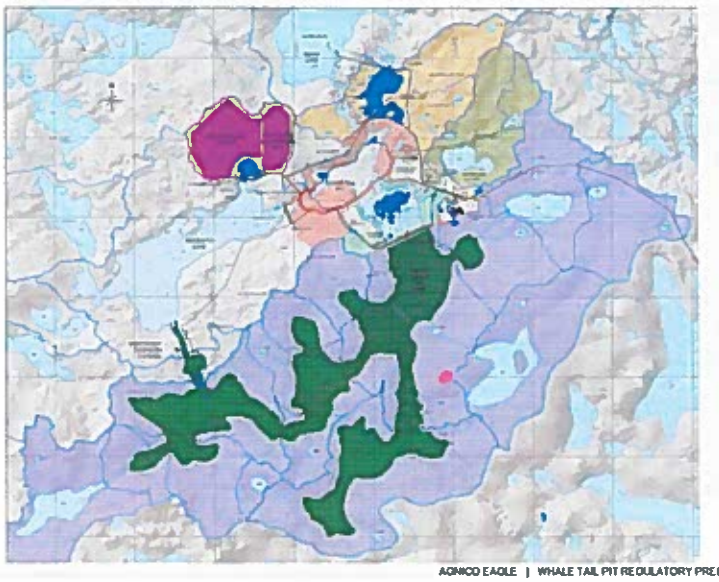
- Connects Lake A20 to pond A45
- Simple channel design with 2:1 slope
- Excavated and armored
- Similar to other diversion channels constructed at Meadowbank
- ᑲᑎᓐᓗᓂ ᑕᓯᖅ A20 ᑕᓯᕋᖅ A45-ᒧᑦ
- ᓄᓗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓐ ᐅᐃᓴᖅᑎᓂᖅᑲᑦᓗᓂ 2:1-ᑎᑦ
- ᓄᓇ ᐱᖃᖅᑕᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᐋᓗᔨᐅᑦᓗᓂ
- ᐊᐅᔪᓕᕆᓐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓄᑦ ᓴᓐᑎᑎᑎᔨᓯᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓗᑦᓗᓄ ᓴᓇᐃᓕᓯᓚᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃᓱᖅᑐᑦ



TYPICAL SECTION - SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL

SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL PROFILE

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᐸ ᐃᓗᓐᓄᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᓕᖅ



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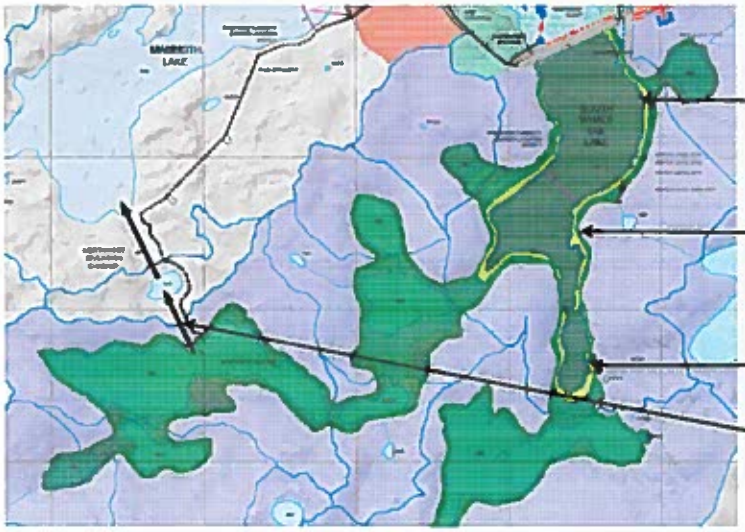
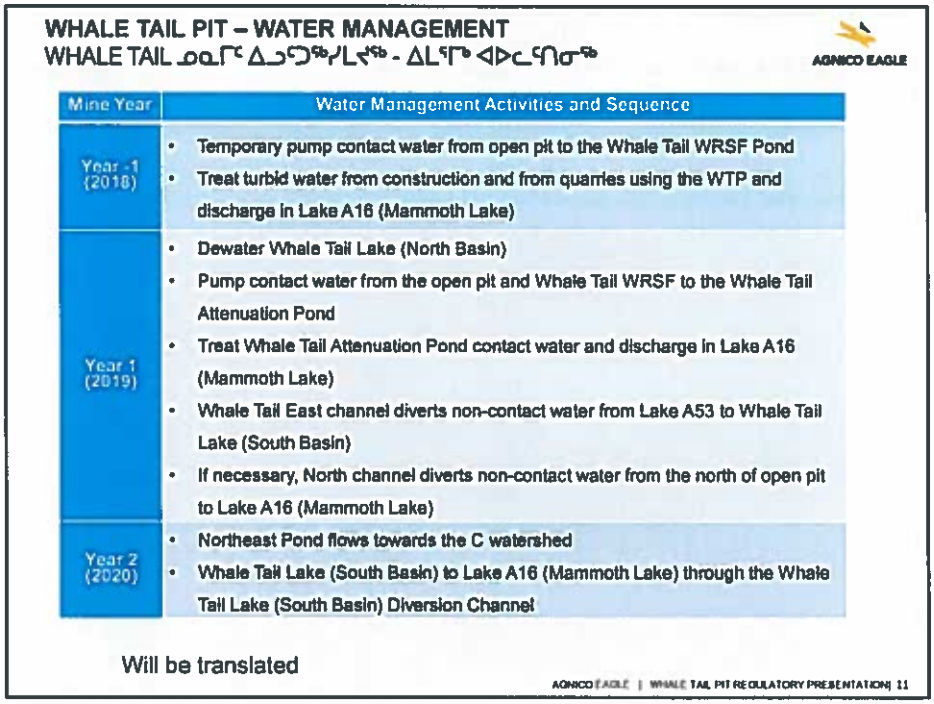
WATER MANAGEMENT - WHALE TAIL LAKE (SOUTH BASIN) FLOODING AND WATER DIVERSION
ᐃᒪᖏᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᓕᖅ - WHALE TAIL ᑕᓯᖏᑦ (ᓂᕆᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᖅ) ᐃᒥᖅᑐᐃᓂᓕᖅ ᐊᓱᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑎᑎᕆᓂᓕᖅ



AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 10



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᒥᐅ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᖅ

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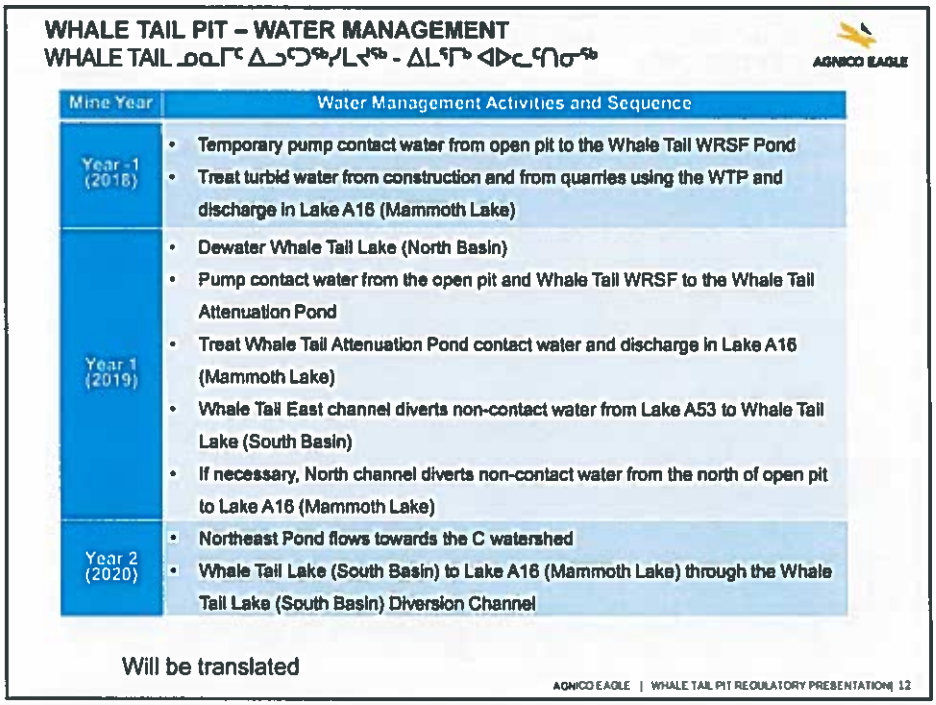
Mine Year	Water Management Activities and Sequence
Year -1 (2018)	• Temporary pump contact water from open pit to the Whale Tail WRSF Pond • Treat turbid water from construction and from quarries using the WTP and discharge in Lake A16 (Mammoth Lake)
Year 1 (2019)	• Dewater Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) • 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

Will be translated

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 11



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ - ᐃᒪᖏᒥᐅ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

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Will be translated

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 12

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥ Δ⊃ᑐᖅᓱᒪᔨᖅ - Δᒪᖏᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅ

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IN RESPONSE TO TECHNICAL COMMITMENT 34

Year	Freshwater Intake (NEMO Lake)	Total Outflow (Lake C38)
	[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

Will be translated

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 13

WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥ Δ⊃ᑐᖅᓱᒪᔨᖅ - Δᒪᖏᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅ

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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					
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		17 520		4 366 520	4 384 040
2026		17 520		4 272 650	4 290 170
2027		17 520			17 520
2028		17 520			17 520

Will be translated

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WATER USE UNDER 2AM-MEA1525 AT MEADOWBANK MINE
ΔL⁵Γ⁵ ◁Ↄ⁵σ⁵ WHALE TAIL ⊃ΘΓᶜ Δ⊃ᶜↃ⁵ᵖ/Lᶜ⁵ ◁Dᵖᑦ⁵ᑎᕆσDᑎᶜ⊃J

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- 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						

Will be translated

WATER MANAGEMENT - MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS ANALYSIS
ΔL⁵σ⁵ ◁Dᵖᑦ⁵ᑎσ⁵ᵖ - ᵖb⁵ᓯ◁⁵ᓯσ⁵ ᵖbᐅᔪ⁵ΔȮᑦ

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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)
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. ◁ↃᵖᑕᐅᔪᓇᵖↃᵖ 1: dΔᑎ⁵ᑎᒐσ Mammoth ᑕᓯ⁵ᒧᑦ (bΔᓇᔪᒐσ⁵)
2. ◁ↃᵖᑕᐅᔪᓇᵖↃᵖ 2: ᓯᑦᒐ Whale Tail ᑕᓯ⁵ᒥᑦ Mammoth ᑕᓯ⁵ᒧᑦ (bΔᓇᔪᒐᔭσ⁵)
3. ◁ↃᵖᑕᐅᔪᓇᵖↃᵖ 3: ᔪᔭᑎᑦ⊃J ΔL⁵ Mammoth ᑕᓯᐅᑦ ᒥᒃᓚσᑦ (◁ᔪᑭσᵖᔪ⁵ ΔL⁵ᒥᵖᑕᐅᔨᓚᐊᓂᵖ)
4. ◁ↃᵖᑕᐅᔪᓇᵖↃᵖ 4: ᓯᑦᒐ ◁Lᒐ ᔪᔭᑎᵖbσᑦ⊃J ΔL⁵ Mammoth ᑕᓯᐅᑦ ᒥᒃᓚσᑦ (◁Ↄᵖᑕᐅᔨᓚᒋᒪᔪ⁵)

Option 1 and 2

Option 3

Option 4

FISHERIES OFFSETTING - WHALE TAIL LAKE (NORTH BASIN) FISHOUT
ᐃᖃᓗᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᒪᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ - WHALE TAIL ᑕᓴᖅ (ᐅᐊᖁᓇᓚᓂᕐ) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔨᐃᓂᖅ

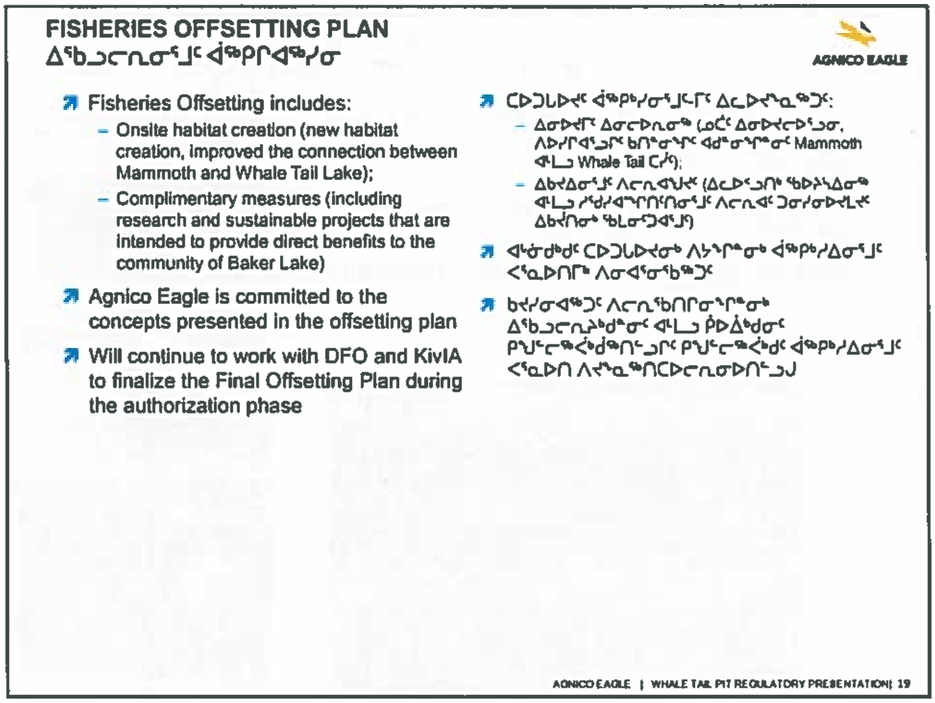
AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

FISHERIES OFFSETTING - WHALE TAIL LAKE (NORTH BASIN) FISHOUT
ᐃᖃᓗᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᒪᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ- WHALE TAIL ᑕᓴᖅ (ᐅᐊᖁᓇᓚᓂᕐ) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔨᐃᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔨᐃᓂᕐᒪᓕᐊᑕᒪᔭᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᐅᓕᖅᖢᑦ 2018-ᒥᑦ
- ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ Whale Tail ᑕᓴᒥᑦ ᐅᐊᖁᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ
- ᑕᐅᑐᒃᐅᔪᖅ Whale Tail ᑕᓴᒥᑦ (ᐅᐊᖁᓇᓚᓂᑦ) ᐃᖃᓗᐃᔨᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᑦᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᑎᓕᓵᕆᔨᓄᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖁᓇᓚᓄᑦ/ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓕᓵᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᐊᓕ 28, 2017-ᒥᑦ.
- Whale Tail ᑕᓴᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓱᓕᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᑦᓇᐅᑎ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓕᓵᕆᔨᓄᑦ/ᑭᐊᐃᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᓗ ᐊᖏᑎᓕᓕᓵᕆᔨᓄᑦ



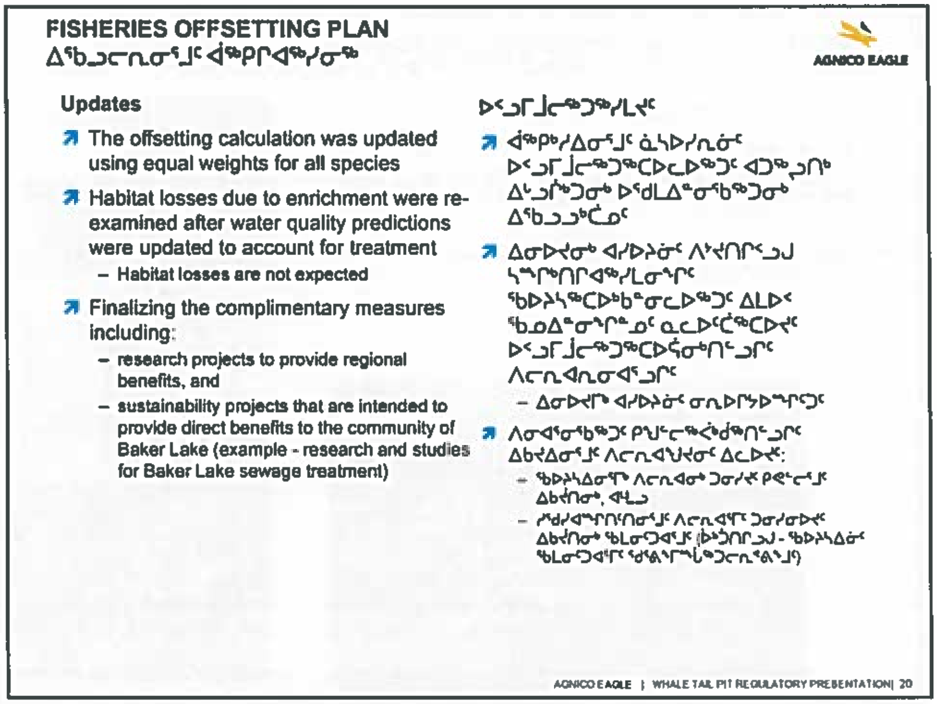
FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN
ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

- ᑕᐅᑐᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ:
  - ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ (ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓕᐅᕐᓗᓂ, ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ Mammoth ᐊᒻᒪ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᖏ);
  - ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕈᓯᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᖅᑯᓯᐊᖕᒋᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒧᑦ)
- ᐊᒡᓃᑯᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒪᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ
- ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑮᐅᐄᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑯᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 19



FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN
ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

Updates

- The offsetting calculation was updated using equal weights for all species
- Habitat losses due to enrichment were re-examined 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)

ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒨᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᓯᓇᓃᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒨᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᒦᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑖᓄᑦ
- ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔪᓃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᓴᖕᒥᒃᑎᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒨᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓵᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ
  - ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔪᓃᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᙱᓚᑦ
- ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑯᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕈᓯᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ:
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ
  - ᓱᖅᑯᓯᐊᖕᒋᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒧᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᖁᖅᓵᖅᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓵᖅᒍᑉ)

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 20

FISHERIES OFFSETTING PLAN
Δˢbᓗᑕᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᒋᐊᖏᓯᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

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

Λσᐊᖏᑦ

- ᑕᖏᑭᒪᒃ ΔLᐅᐸ ᖃᓄΔᵒσᓴᒐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᑦᑕᑦσᐊᖏᑐᑦ Δᓗᑐᑐᖏᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᑦ Δᓕᒥᖏᑐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐊᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐱᓕᓚᐊᑐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᑦ ΔLᐅᐸ ᖃᓄΔᵒσᓴᒐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᑦᑕᑦσᐊᖏᑐᑦ
- ᑕᖏᑭᒪᒃ ΔLᐅᐸ ᖃᓄΔᵒσᓴᒐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᑦᑕᑦσᐊᖏᑐᑦ Δᓗᑐᑐᖏᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᑦ Δᓕᒥᖏᑐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐊᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐱᓕᓚᐊᑐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᑦ ΔLᐅᐸ ᖃᓄΔᵒσᓴᒐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᑦᑕᑦσᐊᖏᑐᑦ Whale Tail, Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕆ), ᐊᖓᒪᓗ Nemo (ᓂᒧ) ᑕᓯᓂᑦ

Ͻᑭᓕᐊᑐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᖃᓄΔᖅᓴᓂᐅᓂᐅᔪᑦ

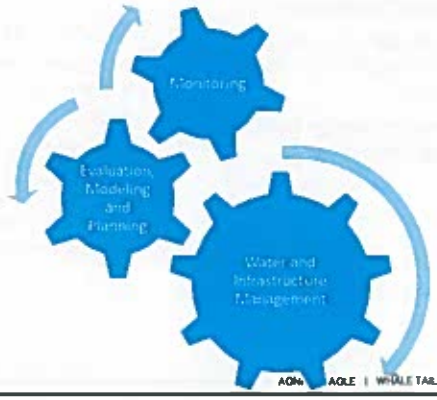
- ᐱᓕᓚᖃᑎᑭᵒᓇᖅᓴᑐᑦ Δˢbᓗᑕᓚᓵᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᑭᐊΔᖅᑯᑦ ᑭᖓᒧᓕᓚᐅᑦᓗᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᒋᓯᐊΔσᓴᒧᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑦ ᓇᓚᒪᔾᐅᓂᐊᖏᓴᖅᑎᓪᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓲᓕᓂᐊᖏᓴᖅᑎᓪᓂᑦ
- ᓂᓚᐅᓇᓐᑎᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᑭᒋᓯᐊᖏᓴᒧᑦ Ͻᓂᓯᓗᓂ ᑕᐊᓴᐅᑎᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᐸᑕ ᓯᖏᓯᐊᑎᑎᓐᓇᖅᑎᓴᒧᑦ ΔˢbᓗΔᑦ Δᓂᓴᖅᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐊᖏᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
ᐊϽᓕᖅᑎᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

- ᐊϽᓕᖅᑎᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᑦᑕᑦσᐅᑲᔪᖏᖅϽᖅ, ᐊᖏᑭᑭᐅᒪᔪᓪᓕᐅᑕᐅᓗᓂσ ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑦ ᑭᐅΔσᓴᒥᑦ, ᑭᐅᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓚᓂσ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒃ Λᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍᓂᕐᒧᑦ
- ᖃᓄΔᖅᓴᓪᓕᓐᖏᑎᓂᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦσᐊᖏᖅϽᖅ ᐊϽᓕᖅᑎᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ Λᐸძᑎσᵇ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎσᵇ, ᐊᖓᒪᓗ ᐊᖃᓕᓚᒋᒋᐊᖏᑎᓂσᐅᔨᓄᑦ

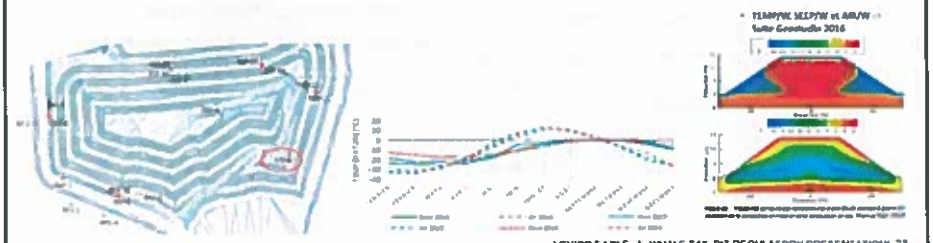


WHALE TAIL PIT – WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓱᒪᔪᖅ - ᐊᐅᑕᑯᓕᐅᔨᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅ

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

- ᐊᒃᓂᓂᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᓪᓚᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔨᒪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᓪᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᑐᑎᒃ:
  - ARD/ML-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓴᕐᕕᐃᓂᖅ
  - ᓂᕆᑯᓂᐅᔨᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓂᓱᒪᔪᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
  - ᐃᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐊᓱᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
- ᐊᒃᓂᓂᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᓂᓂᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓂᓱᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᑎᖅᑐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᖁᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ



WHALE TAIL PIT – WATER MANAGEMENT
WHALE TAIL ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓱᒪᔪᖅ - ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅ

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

ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᓚᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᖅ

– ᐱᓂᐊᖅᓂᓗᐊᑦ

- ᑐᑭᓯᐅᖅᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᐃᖅᑲᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐ

ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔪᓚᔨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓂᖅᓄᐅᔨᑦ

- ᐃᑲᔨᐃᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᖅᓴᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᓪᓚᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐳᖅᓯᖅᑎᓂᐅᔨᓂᑐᓂᖅ
- ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᑦ, ᑲᖅᑭᑎᐊᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓗᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑲᖅᑭᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᖅᑎᓗᓄᐅᑎᓪᓚᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᐊᖅᓴᓪᓕᐅᖅᓄᑦ

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

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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 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.

- ᐊᖏᑭᒪᒃᓴᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᓇᓕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑦᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᓗ ᐱᐅᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᖅᑲᖏᖅᓂᖅᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᑎᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᔪᓂ ᑐᑦᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᓐᓇᑦ 0.10 mg/ᓪᓚᒧᑦ:
  - ᐊᖏᑭᒪᒃᓴᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᓇᓕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᑦ ᑯᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ CEQG-AL-ᒧᑦ ᑭᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦᓂᑦ ᐊᓗᓚ SSWQO As-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓂᓐᓂᔪᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᑎᓂᑦ. ᐅᓱᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓗᓚ ᐅᓱᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐅᓱᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᒧᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒍᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓐᖅᑲᓱᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᓗᓚ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ CEQG-AL-ᒧᑦ ᐊᓗᓚ ᑐᑦᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ SSWQO-ᒧᑦ.

MINE SITE WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS

AGNICO EAGLE

- Water 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.

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ᐅᓴᖅᑕᓚᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᓴᐅᓪᓚᑦ

- ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᓴᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᑯᓐᓗᓂ:
  - ᐊᑲᑕᑯᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓂᖅᓱᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓱᕋᓴᖅ
  - ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐃᓐᒪᓱᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᐊᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
  - ᒥᖅᓯᒪᐊᖅᑎᑎᓂᓕᒧᑦ ᑕᓱᕋᓴᖅ
- ᒪᕐᕉᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᓚᖏᓐᓇᖅ :
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒪᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᒍᓂᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂ, nitrate, phosphorous ᐃᒪᖏᑎᑐᑦ
  - ᐅᓴᖅᑕᓚᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑎᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖅᓱᓕᖅ ᑐᖃᐅᓐᓂᑦ, TSS
  - ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᒥᖅᓯᒪᐊᖅᑎᑎᓂᑎᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᓂᑦ (ᐊᒍᒥᓇᓴ, iron, ᐊᓂᔪᓐᓂᓗ) ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓪᓕᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓴᕐᓂᑦ.

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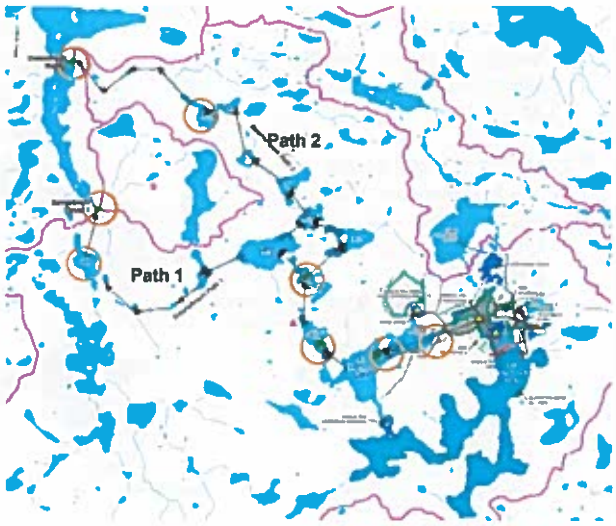
DOWNSTREAM LAKE MODELLED WATER QUALITY
ᑲᑎᖅ ᑕᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ

- Downstream flow to 'Downstream Lake', follows two paths
- Water quality modelled at each point circled.

- ᑲᑎᖅᑦ 'ᑕᐅᓄᓚ ᑕᓱᔪᑦ', ᒪᕐᕉᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᖅᑭᑎᑎᖅᑐᖅ
- ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖅᓚᓗᖅᓱᓕᕐᓂᑦ.



SUMMER-ONLY EFFLUENT DISCHARGE TO MAMMOTH LAKE

ᐊᐅᓴᐦᑐᑐᐃᐧᓇᓂᐧᐣ ᖃᐦᐁᓴᒥᓚᓐᓂᐧᐣ ᐱᓕᓀᐊᑐᓱᒪᔪᐧᐣ dᐁᔪᐧᐣ MAMMOTH (ᒪᒪᕀ) ᑕᓴᒧᑦ

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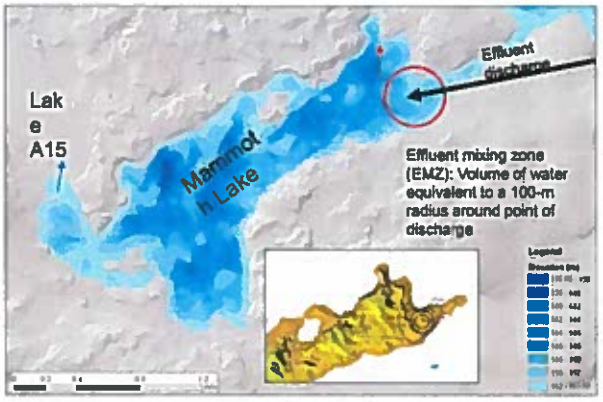
- Discharge into the primary flow path of Mammoth Lake with continuous current during the open water season; it acts as a very wide channel of Mammoth Lake (Golder hydrology study)
- dᐁᔪᐧᐣ dᐁᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑯᑎᑎᓴᐅᓗᐊᐧᐣᑐᐦᑦ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕀ) ᑕᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᐧᐣᑲᐃᐧᐣᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓴᐦᑐᑦ; ᓴᓗᐢᑐᑦᓗᓂ ᓴᑦᓗᑎᓴᐅᔪᐧᐣ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕀ) ᑕᓴᒥᑦ (ᔪᑦᑐᓗᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᓀᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᓵᓴᐅᓂᓚᕀ)



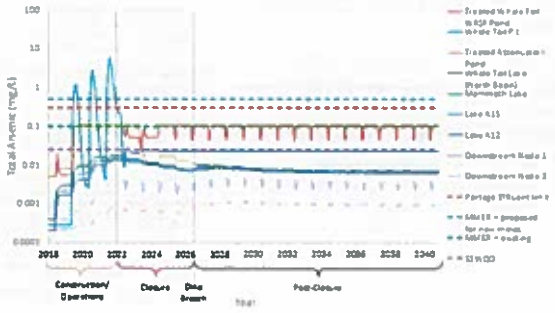
WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᑎᐅᑉᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

BASE CASE (EXPECTED CASE)
ᖃᓄᐃᓚᓂᐅᔪᐧᐣ (ᓂᓚᐅᑦᓴᐅᔪᐧᐣ)

- Arsenic and phosphorous are the constituents of interest that are predicted to require treatment.
  - Arsenic with treatment to 0.1 mg/L in effluent
- ᑐᑦᑯᓇᓐᓂᐧᐣ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᒪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᐅᔪᑦᓂ ᓂᓚᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᑎᓚᐅᓴᐅᓂᓱᑎᓇᓄᑦ.
  - ᑐᑦᑯᓇᓐᓂᐧᐣ ᐱᓪᑎᓚᐅᓱᒪᒪᑦᓗᓂ 0.1 mg/ᓪᑕ ᐱᓪᑎᓚᐅᓱᒪᒪᕐᑐᑦ

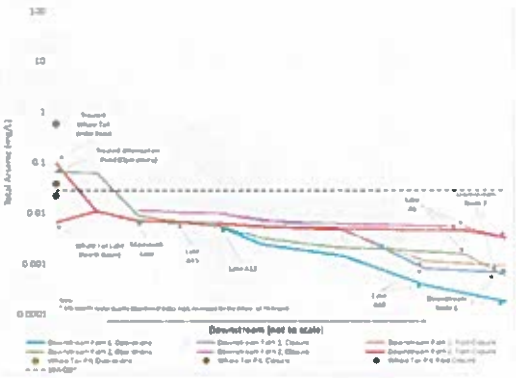


WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓂᓐᓴᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓪᓕ

AGNICO EAGLE

BASE CASE (EXPECTED CASE)
ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓴᓂᐅᔪᖅ (ᓂᓚᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ)

- Arsenic concentration in downstream Lakes meets Site Specifc Arsenic Water Quality Objective of 0.025 mg/L
- ᑐᖁᐟᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᐟᖁᑦ ᑕᓱᖁᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᖁᐟᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓴᓂᐅᔪᖅ 0.025 mg/ᓪᓚ



WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓴᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓪᓕ

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- 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.

- ᐃᐅᐱᑎᔭᕆᐃᓐᓴᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐃᐃᓂᓐᖠᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑭᓂᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᓂᓐ ᐊᐅᔨᓴᒥᑎᑐᖅ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓴᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓴᓂᓪᓕ
- **#1:** ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᓂᓐᖠᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓗᒃᓴᒥᑎᑐᑦᔪᒍ WRSF ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒫᖅᑎᑦᔪᒍ, ᐊᑐᖅᓄᓂᓂ 2 ᒥᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓘᓚᓗ 4 ᒥᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ (ᐊᐅᐱᒃᓴᑦᓕᐊᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᓗᒃ)
- **#2:** ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᓂᓐᖠᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᓗᓄᑦᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ (UM) ᐅᓴᕆᖅ ᐊᐸᑦᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ
- **#3:** ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᓂᓐᖠᓂᑦ ᐊᓱᒃᑕᐅᔨᓕᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᓗᓄᑦᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ - ᐱᖅᓇᑎᑦ ᓴᐃᐅᓂᖅᓱᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᑯᐃᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᐊᓄᐊᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᔪᓕᑦ WRSF-ᒧᑦ, ᖃᑲᓄᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅᑲᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂᓂᑦ ᑐᖁᐟᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᑦ ᐊᐸᑦᓇᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᐊᓂᒪᖅᑕᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᑲᖅᑕᑦ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᑦᑕᑕᐅᔪᑦ

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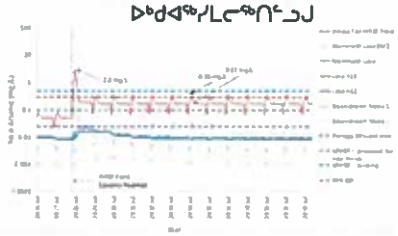
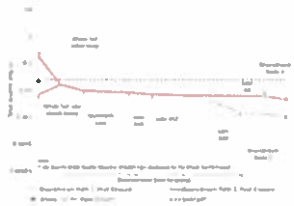
- **#1:** The effects of not treating the WRSF water in post-closure, using a 2 m cover and a 4 m cover (active thaw depths)
- **Summary:** Increasing the active thaw depth (cover) on the WRSF increases the mass load to Mammoth Lake in post-closure,
  - Has little effect on the downstream arsenic concentrations.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

- **#1:** ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓕᒫᓂᑦ WRSF ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓕᒫᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂ 2 ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓗᒍ 4 ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ (ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂᓕᕆᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᓪᓚᒃ)
- **ᓇᐃᐹᖅᑎᒪᓂᖅ:** ᐊᑐᕆᓂᓕᕆᔨᓯᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᕆᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᓪᓚᒃ (ᖃᓄᓚᒃ) WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᓂᖅᑎᓂᓕᕆᔨᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔨᒥᑦ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕐ) ᑕᓯᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒍ,
  - ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᑎᓂᓪᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒃᑲᓪᓚᖅ ᐅᑎᕐᓕᓪᓕᖅᑐᖅ.
  - ᑭᓇ ᑕᓂᓴᐅᑎᒥᑦᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔭᕆᔨᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᔨᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᔭᐅᔨᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᔨᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒍ.

4-meter cover, without arsenic treatment post-closure
4 ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᑐᓴᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᖅᑲᓪᓚᑦᓂᓐᓂᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᔨᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒍ





WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑕᐅᑦᑕᑕᐅᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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.

- **#1:** ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᑎᓂᓪᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᖅᑲᓪᓚᑦᓂᓐᓂᒍ WRSF ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᔨᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒍ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂ 2 ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓗᒍ 4 ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ (ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂᓕᕆᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᓪᓚᒃ)
- **ᒥᑭᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒍᓐᓇᒃ ᐅᓂᒪᐊᓇᖅᓯᐅᔨᑦ:**
  - ᒥᑭᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒪᐊᓇᖅᓯᓂᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕆᓂᖅᑎᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᔨᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒍ SSWQO 0.025 mg/ᓕᑕ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕐ) ᑕᓯᖓᑦ WRSF ᐃᓂᓕᖅᑲᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᑎᓂᓪᓚᒃ 2 ᐅᖃᓘᔭᐅᓂᑦ 4 ᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᔨᓕᒫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒍ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- #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.

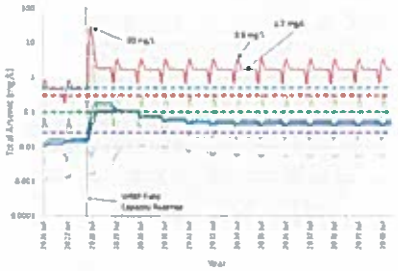
- #2: ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᖅ (UM) ᐅᓴᕆᖅ ᐊᑯᑦᓕᒫᑕᐅᔪᖅ WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᓐᓄ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᖅ UM ᓇᓴᐅᑎᖃᓄᑦᑐᓂ 2% ᐊᓚᒐ 5%-ᒥᓄ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓄᑦ:
  - 2% ᐊᓚᒐ 5%-ᒥᑉᑐᓂ, WRSF ᖃᓄᓐᓇᐊᖅᑕᓐᓄ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔪᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑯᑎᕐᑎᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᑕᓱᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑕᐅᕐᑎᑎᕐᒥᑐᓂ ᑐᔪᑯᓇᖅᑐᒥᓄ SSWQO-ᒥᑦ.
  - ᐃᒪᓇᐃᓚᒪᑦ, ᐊᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᓐᓄ ᐊᓚᒐ ᐊᑯᑦᓕᔪᑎᖅ ᑯᑎᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓭᖃᐃᓇᓂᖅᖃᓕᐅᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓇᓗᑉᑐᓂ ᑐᔪᑯᓇᖅᑐᒥᓄ ᑲᑎᕐᓭᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

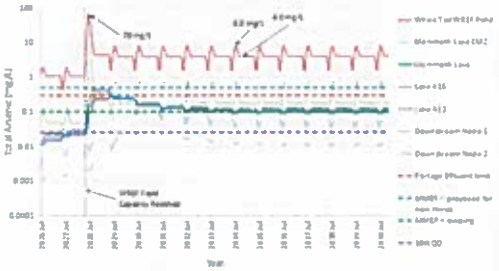
AGNICO EAGLE

- #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%

- #2: ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᖅ (UM) ᐅᓴᕆᖅ ᐊᑯᑦᓕᒫᑕᐅᔪᖅ WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᓐᓄ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᖅ UM ᓇᓴᐅᑎᖃᓄᑦᑐᓂ 2% ᐊᓚᒐ 5%-ᒥᓄ



2% north wall UM in cover
2% ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᖅ UM ᖃᓄᓐᓇᑦ



5% north wall UM in cover
5%-ᒥᓄ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᖅ UM ᖃᓄᓐᓇᑦ

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓂᖅᓯᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑎᓕᕐᓂᐅᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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
- **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 post-closure
- **Agnico Eagle has 10 years experience of successful waste rock management at Meadowbank, will follow a similar management plan**

- **#2:** ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᖅᑎᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ (UM) ᐅᓴᖅᓂ ᐊᑯᓕᕐᓂᐅᕐᕕᖅ WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑐᒍᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᐅᕐᕕᓂᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑎᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅ UM ᐋᓴᐅᑎᖅᑐᓂᖅ 2% ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5%-ᒥᐅ
- **ᒥᑭᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖏᓗ ᐅᑐᓚᐊᓇᖅᓂᐅᕐᑦ:**
  - ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅ UM-ᓗᒃᖢᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖅᓴᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᐅᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᑭᓴᓐᓂᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᕆᔨᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓚᑦ ᐊᓯᑎᖅᑕᐅᑲᑎᑎᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ
  - ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅ UM-ᓗᒃᖢᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖅᓴᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᐅᕐᕕᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᐅᑎᑐᓂᑦ
- **ᐅᑐᓚᐊᓇᖅᓯᐅᕐᕕᒻᒥᐅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓂᖅ:**
  - ᖃᓄᐃ ᐃᓱᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓴᖅᓴᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᑎᓯᑐᑦ ML/ARD-ᖃᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᑯᖅᑎᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ
  - ᒪᓕᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᓴᓂᐊᓇᕆᐊᐅᖅ ᐊᑕᕐᑯᐃᑦ ᒥᓴᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓂᓕᒫᑦ ᐸᑐᖅᓴᖅᓂᖅ
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓯᑎᓂᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᓇᐅᓕ ᐅᓴᐊᑯᖅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐊᓗᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐅᓂᖅ <u>ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᕋᖅᑐᒍᑦ</u> ᐱᐊᓂᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᑕᕐᑕᐅᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓚᓪᓘᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᓐᓴᓚᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᑐᖅᓴᖅᓂᖅ

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓂᖅᓯᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑎᓕᕐᓂᐅᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#3:** The effects of a pushback of the north wall within the pit
  - Removing 50% more of the arsenic-leaching 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.

- 3: ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᖅᑎᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᑎᑦ
  - 50%-ᑲᓂᖅᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᓇᖅᑐᒍᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᑲᓂᕐᓗᒍᑎᒃ ᑯᐃᔨᒥᐅ UM ᐅᓴᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᓂᓂᓂᑦ
  - ᐃᓕᑐᐃ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐃᑦ WRSF-ᒧᑦ
- ᓇᐃᐃᓐᓄᐃ:
  - 20%-ᒥᐅ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᑲᐃᓐᓂᖅᓯᓄᑦ WRSF-ᒧᑦ, ᐃᓗᓕᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᒥᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᐅᑦ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗᒍ.
  - ᐃᓗᓕᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᒥᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᐅᑦ ᐅᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᑎᑎᓂᓕᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᓗᓂᓄᑦ SSWQO-ᒥᑦ 0.025/mg ᓕᑕ.
  - ᐊᑎᑎᓂᓕᖅᓴᒥᐅ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᐅᓇᖅᑐᒍᑎᒃ ᑕᓯᖅᓄᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗᒍ
  - ᐅᑐᓚᐊᓇᖅᓂᖅ ᓯᐊᓱᒃᑲᓕᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑎᑦ

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓕᓂᐸ ᓇᓪᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᓱᐸᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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.

- **#3:** ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓚᒋᔭᖏᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᖏᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓗᑦ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓇᖅ :
  - ᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᔨᒥᐅ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ UM ᐅᓴᖅᕃᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓚᑐᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ WRSF-ᒥᑦ, ᓴᐊᖅᑲᓪᓕᑐᑐᓂᐅᓂᐅᐸ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᓪᓚᖅᑐᒥᐅ ᑯᐊᔨᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᐅ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑎᔨᑦ WRSF-ᓗᑦ.
  - ᐅᓱᓴᓇᖅᑐᒥᐅ ᒥᐅᓪᒥᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᓇᖅᑐᒥᐅ WRSF-ᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ = ᐱᐅᓱᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓂᓪᓚᖅ ᐊᐅᓭᓐᑎᓂᖅᑎᑦ.
  - ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖅᓱᒪᓕᓪᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᔪ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓂᓪᓚᖅ ᐊᓐᓴᒥᓂᐊᖅᑕᓪᓚ ᐊᓐᓴᓚᓄᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᐸᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᔭ ᖃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓕᒥᓂᐅᔨᖅ ᐃᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᑎᖅ.

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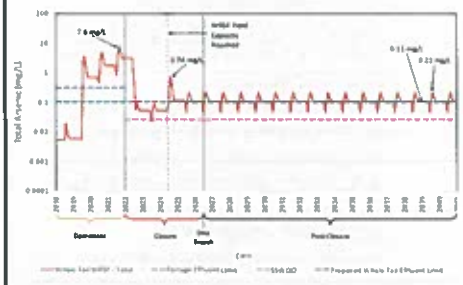
WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓂᓪᓚᖅ ᓇᓪᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᓱᐸᑦ

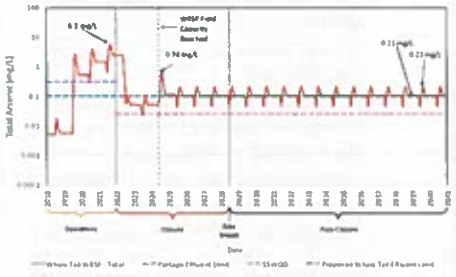
AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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.

- **#3:** ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓚᒋᔭᖏᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓗᑦ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓇᖅ :
  - 20%-ᒥᐅ ᐱᐅᓱᒥᐊᖅᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓂᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓚᑐᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᔪ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓗᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᑦ
  - ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔨᒧᑦ ᐊᓱᐊᓐᒍᓱᓂᖅᑕᑦᑲᓪᓚᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᔨᖅ.



Without the north wall pushback waste rock in WRSF
ᐃᑕᖃᓪᓚᒥᓂᓗᓂ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓗᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᓂᖅᑐᒥᔨᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᓪ WRSF-ᒥᑦ



With the north wall pushback waste rock in WRSF
ᐃᑕᖃᓄᓂᓗᓂ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓗᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᓂᖅᑐᒥᔨᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᑲᓂᓪ WRSF-ᒥᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 40

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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 long-term 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.

- **#3:** ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐊᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒧᑦ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓕᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ:
  - ᐲᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦ UM-ᖑᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ 20%-ᒥᒃ ᒥᒃᓵᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Whale Tail ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ..
  - ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑑᓂᐊᑦᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ SSWQO-ᒥᑦ 0.025 mg/ᓖᑕ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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.

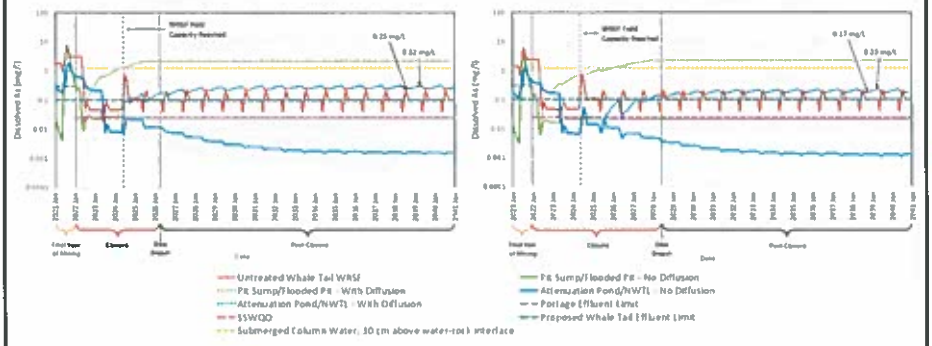
- **#3:** ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ ᐊᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒧᑦ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓕᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᓯᐊᖑᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ:
  - ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᔭᙱᑦᑐᖕᓴᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓪᒥᓛᙳᓇᔭᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᐊᖑᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑕᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓗᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ, ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ 2 mg/ᓖᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᖕᒪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑯᕕᔪᓄᑦ.
  - ᐊᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᐸ ᓇᓪᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᐸ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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:** ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᕐᑎᑐᓂᐸ ᐊᖏᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᐸ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᓐᓂᓂᐸ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᑐᓂᐸ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᐸ, ᓯᐊᓪᓚᑦᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦ:
  - ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᑐᓂᐸ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᐸ, ᓯᐊᓪᓚᑦᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦ:



WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᐸ ᓇᓪᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᐸ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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.

- **#3:** ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᕐᑎᑐᓂᐸ ᐊᖏᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᐸ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᓐᓂᓂᐸ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ
- **ᑕᒪᐅᔨᓂᖓ ᐅᓗᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᐸᑦ - WRSF :**
  - ᐅᐊᖓᓇᓐᓂᓂᐸ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ UM ᐅᓴᖅᐃᑦ ᑕᓂᖅᓴᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅ WRSF ᐃᓕᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᑎᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ, ᒥᓯᓕᐊᖅᑎᑎᐊᖅ ᑐᑦᓂᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᑲᑎᓴᒪᔪᓂᐸ ᐊᐅᓯᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᑎᓐᓄᑦ.
  - WRSF-ᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᒥᓯᓕᐊᖅᑎᑎᓂᓂᓕᒧᑦ ᑕᓯᓴᓐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑐᓂᐊᓂᓚᓂᐸ ᐊᐅᓯᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑐᖅᓯᓂᓂᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᓄᓗ ᐊᐅᓯᖅᑎᑎᓂᓂᒥᑦ ᑯᐃᔪᓂᐸ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᐸ.
  - ᐅᑲᑯᓂᓂᐸ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ UM ᐅᓴᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑐᓂᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ WRSF-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᖏᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᐸᑦᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕆ) ᑕᓯᔭᕐᓚᐅᔪᓂᐸ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **#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.

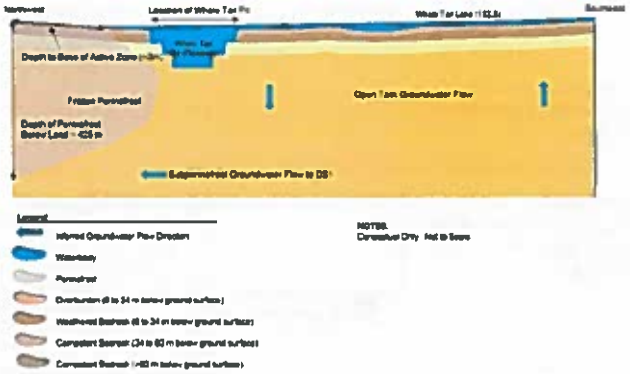
- #3: ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑎᑎᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓱᑕᐅᓕᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓕᒪᔪᓕᒧᑦ
- ᑕᒪᖅᑯᓐᓚᒃ ᐅᓚᑦᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓛᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓕᒪᔪᓕᒧᑦ ᑕᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᑦ:
  - ᐱᓴᐃᖅᑲᓂᓂᖅ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᓚᓂᑦ UM ᐅᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓕᒪᔪᓕᒧᑦ ᒥᓪᓕᐊᖅᑎᑎᔪᖅ ᐅᓚᑦᓚᐊᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᓕᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓕᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᓕᕐᓂᑦ.
  - ᐊᑐᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐅᑉᐳᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᐃᓕᒥᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᓇᓗᒍ, ᓕᐊᓱᒃᓯᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᓱᒪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓪᒧᖅᑎᑎᑦᓂᑐᖅ ᐊᓱᒪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓪᒧᖅᑎᑎᑦᓂᑐᖅᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᑦ ᐅᓚᑦᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᓕᕐᓂᑦ.

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓚᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

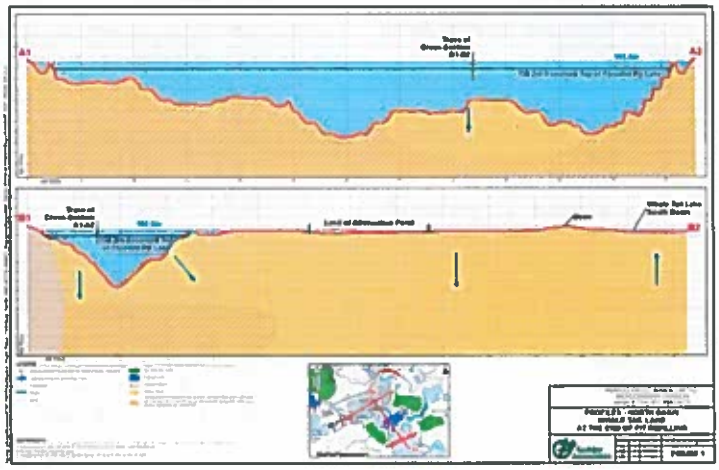
- ᑕᐅᑐᓚᐅᕐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᑯᐃᓐᓇᒪ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᓚᓕᔪᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᕐᔪᒍ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᐅᑎᑦᓂᑐᒍ:
  - ᑯᐃᕐᖅ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓕᒪᔪᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᑎᕐᔪᒍ ᐃᒪᕐᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᓚᓕᔪᖅ ᓕᐊᓱᒃᑎᓯᓂᓂᖅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᓕᔪᕐᓂᐅᑎᑦᓂᑐᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᑐᖅᓕᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ.



WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- Conceptual Groundwater Flow System: Water Quality Model Domains
- ᑕᐅᑐᒪᐅᓪᓚᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᑯᐃᓂᓐᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᐅᒪᓪᓚᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᐅᒪᓪᓚᑦ



AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 47

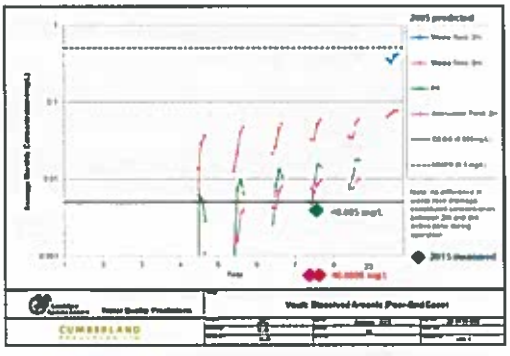
WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **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)
- ᓴᑯᓕᓗᐊᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᐅᒪᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᐅᒪᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᐅᒪᓪᓚᑦ
  - ᐅᖃᓕᑕᐅᓪᓚᓂᓕᑦ ᐃᖏᓕᑎᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᖏᓕᑎᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ (ᓴᓇ ᑭᓚᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᓂᖅ)

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

Vault ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᓕᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓕᑦ ᐃᖏᓕᑎᐅᓪᓚᑦ 2005-ᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᓚᖃᓪᓚᒃ 2015-ᒥᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᐸᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅᑕᑦ



AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 48

WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᑎᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᑦ

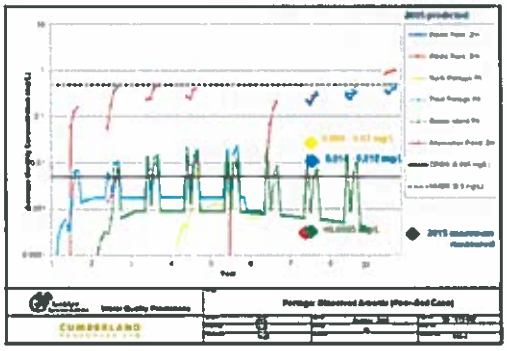
AGNICO EAGLE

- **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)

- ᓴᓇᓯᐊᓐᓂᓐᓂᖅᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᑭᐅᐊᓕᕆᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑭᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᒪᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓐᑎᓵᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦᓴᓇᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᑭᐅᐊᓕᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓐᓇᓂᐅᑎᑦ
  - ᐅᖃᓗᒃᑖᓇᓐᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᓂᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᖃᓵᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓐᓇᓂ (ᓄᓪ ᑭᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ)

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

Portage ᐃᓂᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᓂᐅᑎᑦ 2005-ᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᓴᖃᓚᐅᑎ 2015-ᒥᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᑦ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ

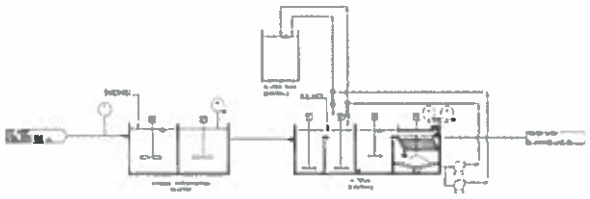


SELECTED ARSENIC TREATMENT METHOD
ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖃᐅᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᐅᒪᔪᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- **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

- Veolia ᐃᒪᖏᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅ
  - ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖃᐅᑎᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ferric sulfate-ᖏᖅᓄᒍᒍ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᑎᕐᓯᓕᒥᑦ Actiflo ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
  - ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᖅᓴᓚᓂᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᒪᓕᕆᔪᑦ Actiflo-ᒧᑦ.
  - ᐱᑕᖏᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ TSS-ᒥᑦ ᒥᓯᑎᐊᖅᑎᑎᓂᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᖏᓐᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᓇᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᑯᐃᑎᓄᑦᓂᐊᖏᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕐ) ᑕᓯᒧᑦ.
  - ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓗᐊᖅᐅᖏᓕᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᑯᓄᓐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᓱᓂ ᑭᒪᓗ ᓯᑎᐱᓗ.
- ᓂᓗᐅᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓵᓄᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᓪᓗᒥᑦ: 0.10 mg/ᓕᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖃᐅᑎᖅ



WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS FOR NUTRIENTS
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᑎᒥᒧᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓄᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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.

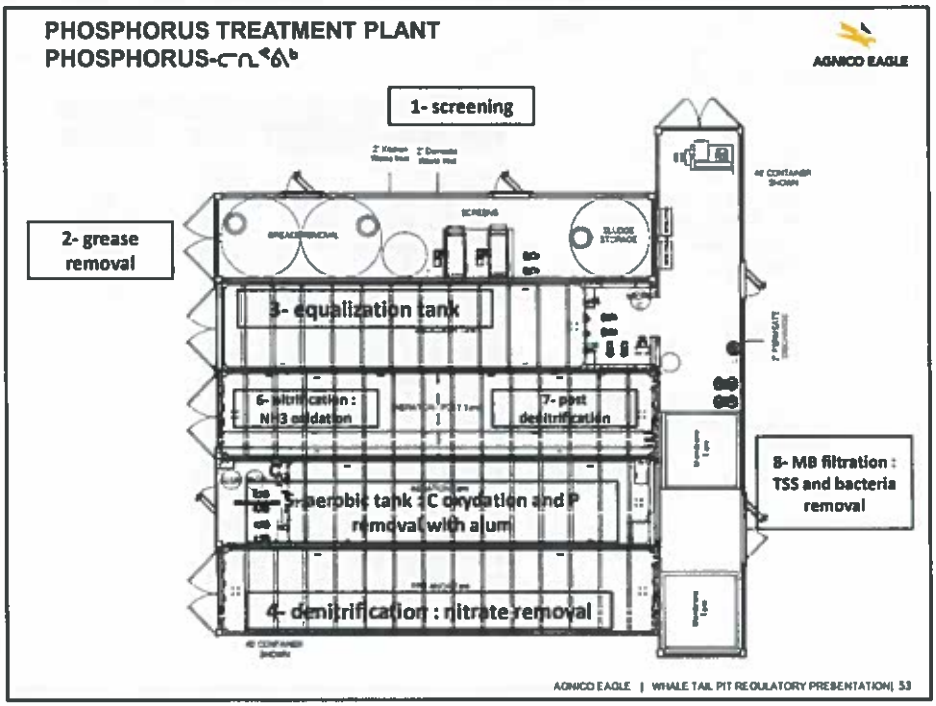
- Phosphorus ᐅᔾᖃᑕᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᐅᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᐊᖃᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓗᐊᖏᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑕᓱᕋᖃᓕᒧᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᓗᐊᖏᑕᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᔾᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᖃᖅᑲᓂᖅ.
- ᐃᓱᒪᓕᔾᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᐊᖃᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖃᖏᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᑎᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᔾᖃᑎᒌᖅᑐᑦ.
- ᑖᒃᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᖅ ᑯᐊᔪᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᒃᓴᓄᑦᑐᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᓕᒪᓕᐅᐃᓪᓕᖃᓂᖅᑕᖅ ᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅ phosphorus ᑯᓘᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᓄᓐᓗ ᑕᓱᓄᑦ.
- ᐊᖑᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᓂᓪᔨᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ Newterra ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ Whale Tail ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓪᓕᖅᓱᒪᔪᖏᑦ.

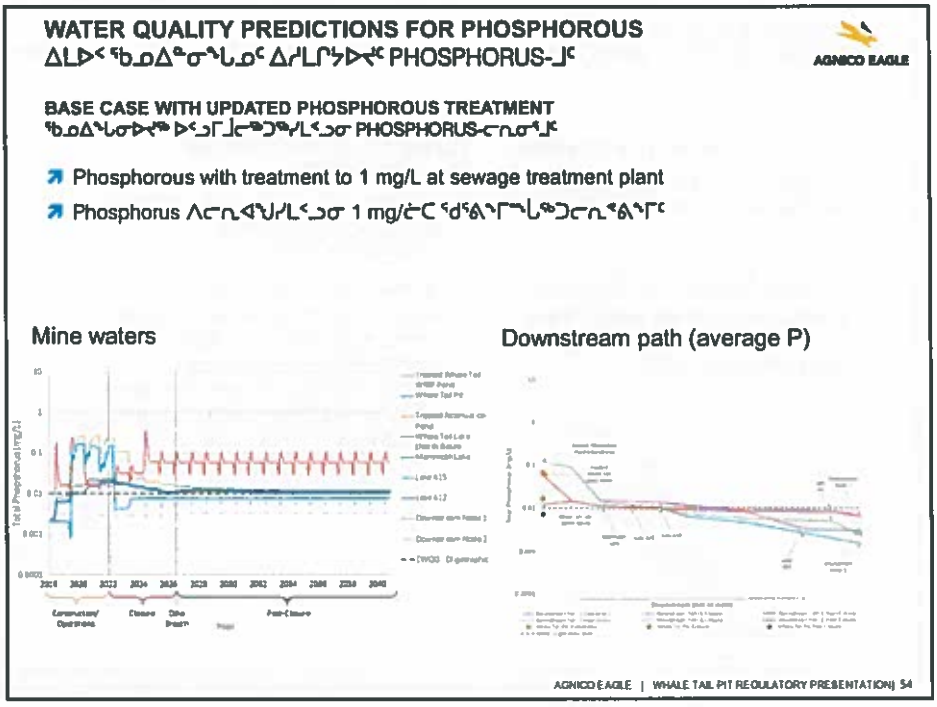
SELECTED PHOSPHORUS TREATMENT METHOD
ᓂᐲᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ PHOSPHORUS-ᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖏᑦᑕᑦ

AGNICO EAGLE

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

- ᐅᒪᔨᓴᓪᓕᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᔪᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐱᑎᓕᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐋᓕᓗᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ;
  - ᐊᖑᓂᑯᓄᑦ MicroClear ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᑎᑎᒃ (UF)
  - ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅ, ᓯᐅᓂᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᓚᐅ ᑭᐅᔭᓂᔪᒍᑦ ᓯᓚᑕᑯᓂᐅᔨᔪᓂᒃ
- ᐋᓕᓗᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓇᓂᖅᓂᐅᔪᑦ
  - P : 1.0 mg/ᓪᓚᑕ
  - Ammonia : <0.08 mg/L
  - Nitrate : 4 mg/L


PHOSPHORUS TREATMENT PLANT
PHOSPHORUS-ᓕᓗᖏᓄᑦ
AGNICO EAGLE
1- screening
2- grease removal
3- equalization tank
6- nitrification : NH3 oxidation
7- post denitrification
5- aerobic tank : C oxydation and P removal with alum
4- denitrification : nitrate removal
8- MB filtration : TSS and bacteria removal
AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 53


WATER QUALITY PREDICTIONS FOR PHOSPHOROUS
ΔLᐅᐸ ᖃᑲΔᐢᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ Δᓱᒪᑎᐅᐊᑦ PHOSPHORUS-ᒍᑦ
AGNICO EAGLE
BASE CASE WITH UPDATED PHOSPHOROUS TREATMENT
ᖃᑲΔᖏᓄᐅᐊᖅ ᐅᐸᑐᒥᓪᒐᖅᑲᒪᐸᑐᓂ PHOSPHORUS-ᓕᓗᓂᒍᑦ
Phosphorous with treatment to 1 mg/L at sewage treatment plant
Phosphorus ᐱᓕᓗᐊᖏᓱᒪᐸᑐᓂ 1 mg/ᓴᑦ ᖃᑯᕐᓂᒥᓪᒐᖅᑲᓕᓗᐊᖏᑦ
Mine waters
Downstream path (average P)
AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 54

EFFLUENT QUALITY CRITERIA
ᖃᑦᕿᓐᓂᖅᓱᖏᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᓐᓂᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᔪᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

PROPOSED CRITERIA
ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᔪᓚᖅ

- Proposed Effluent Quality Criteria (EQC)
  - * values defined with ECCC during meetings on June 7th, 2017 and August correspondence.
- ᖃᑦᕿᓐᓂᖅᓱᖏᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᓐᓂᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᔪᓚᖅ (EQC)
  - * ᐊᓴᓱᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ ECCC-ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖏᑎᒋᐅᑎᑦᓯᑐᑦ ᔪᓐᓇ 7, 2017-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐊᑎᓵᓕᑦ ᑎᑎᖏᑲᓂᑦ.

Constituent	Proposed EQC	
	Mean	Maximum
pH	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.

AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 55

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY
ᐃᒪᕆᐊᓕᖅ - ᑯᓘᑎᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᓐᓂᓚᖅ

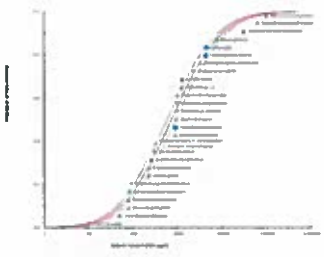
AGNICO EAGLE

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

ᐃᓂᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᓐᓂᓚᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑐᓂᖅᓱᖏᑦ

- SSWQO ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑐᓂᖅᓚᒃ ᒪᓕᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ SSD-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᖁᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑕᐅᔪᑦ CCME-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ
- ᐃᓂᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᓐᓂᓚᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑐᓂᖅᓱᖏᑦ (SSWQO) 25 µg/ᓕᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᓂᖅᓚᒃ ᐱᐅᔨᑦᑐᖏᑕᖁᑦᑕᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᓚᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᑎᖁᔭᒃᑯᑦ (ᐅᒪᓕᔪᖏᑕᖁᖅᑐᓂᓐᓄᒃ ᓴᓇᐅᑎᓂᓐᓄᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᓐᓄᒃ ᐱᑕᖁᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ) ᓴᓇᒪᕆᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ECCC-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ

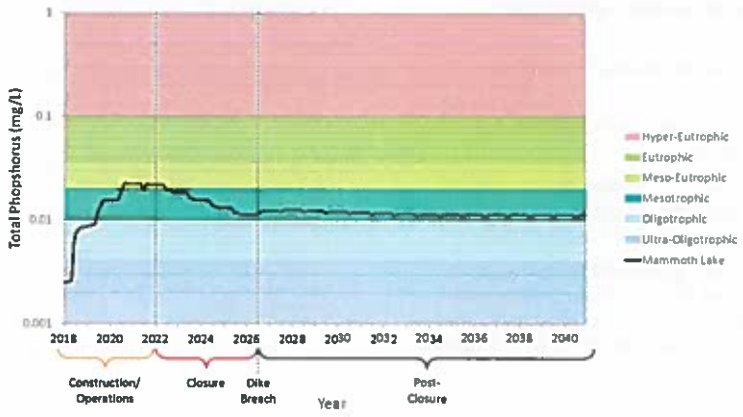


AGNICO EAGLE | WHALE TAIL PIT REGULATORY PRESENTATION| 56

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY
ᐃᒪᕆᐊᖅᑯᒃ - ᑯᓴᒥᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- Conservative estimate of phosphorus in Mammoth Lake with gradual increase and then decrease
- ᓱᑯᓯᐊᓐᓕᕆᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓪᑐᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᐅᓐᓕᕆᓂᑐᐃᓪᓚᑦ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕐ) ᑕᓯᕆᑦ ᐊᐅᑎᓪᓗᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᓗᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔪᓂᑎᒃ



FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY
ᐃᒪᕆᐊᖅᑯᒃ - ᑯᓴᒥᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ

AGNICO EAGLE

- 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

- ᐃᒪᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᑐᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᓗᒪᓗ ᑯᓴᒥᖅ
- ᓇᓪᑐᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᓪᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᐅᓐᓕᕆᓂᑐᐃᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᓇᖅᑐᓪᓚᑦ, ᐊᓗᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᑎᓪᓗᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᑦᑐᓂᖅᓴᓪᓚᑦ (ᓱᓕᓪ, ᐅᐊᖅᓇᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓇᓇᑦᓯ, ᐊᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᑯᓴᕐᑕᐅᓴᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐃᕐ)
- ᑯᓴᒥᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᑐᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᓂᖅᑐᑦ; ᓱᓯᓯᐊᓐᓕᕆᓂᑐᐃᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᓴᒪᑦᓄᑦᓇᓪᑐᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᓕᒥᓇᓪᓚᑦ ᔪᑦ ᐊᓗᒪᓗ iron-ᔪᑦ ᑯᓴᒥᖅ
- ᑐᓴᐅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ
- ᓂᓪᑭᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓐᓄᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑎᐅᖅ ᓱᖅᑲᓕᓯᒪᔨᒥᑦ, mesotrophic-ᔪᑦ, ᐊᓗᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᑎᐅᖅ ᓱᖅᑲᓕᓯᒪᔨᖅᔪᑦ

FRESHWATER ENVIRONMENT – DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY
ᐃᒪᕎᐊᖏᑲ - ᑯᐅᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᑲᓂᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᒃ

AGNICO EAGLE

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)

Aσᐊᖅᑐᐅᓴ

- Aᓕᓚᐊᓚᔨᒥᑦ ᑯᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᑯᓕᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᐅᐅᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓴᑐᒍ ᐱᔪᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᑦ
- ᐅᑦᓴᒍᒧᓕᖅᑐᔨᒥᑦ ᑭᓕᓕᐅᓴ ᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓴᑐᒍ

ᑐᑭᓕᐊᐃᒪᓴᓴ ᐊᓚᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᒃ

- ᓄᐃᓯᐃᑐᑦᓯᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖃᖅᑕᑦᓂᖅᓱᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᓴᒪᓴᓴ (ᑐᑭᓕᐊᐃᒪᓴᓴ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖃᖅᑕᑦᓂᖅᓱᒧᑦ)
- ᐃᒪᓕᓚᓂᖅᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓴᓕᓚᓗᓂᓂᓂ ᐅᔪᐊᖏᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓂᒍ ᐃᒪᓕᓚᓂᖅᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓴᓕᓚᓗᓂᓂᓂ (ᐃᒪᓕᓚᓂᖅᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓴᓕᓚᓗᓂᓂᓂ Λᓴᖅᑕᖃᖅᓱᓂᓂ)
- ᐃᒪᓕᓚᓂᖅᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓴᓕᓚᓗᓂᓂᓂ ᐅᔪᐊᖏᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓂᒍ Mammoth (ᒪᒪᕐ) ᑕᓴᓯᒧᑦ ᑯᐊᓴᒃ ᐊᖅᑕᑯᓕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐅᔪᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓱᒃ (ᐊᖅᓴᓕᓴᓕᒍᑦ ᖃᖅᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᓇᖅᑐᒍ)

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᕐᑎᓂᓯᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᕐᑎᓂᓯᖅ

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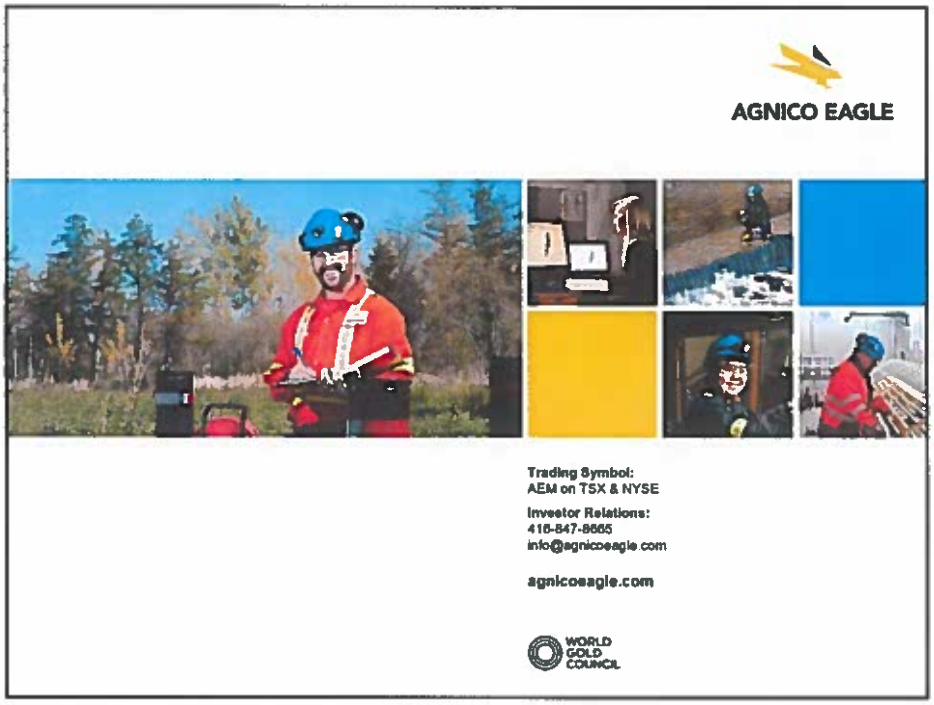
- Applying lessons learned from Meadowbank
- Continuous improvement
- Transferable monitoring locations and approaches between sites and Type A Licenses including requirements for:
  - sampling and modeling

- ᐊᑐᓴᓕᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᑎᓯᓇᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ
- ᑲᓱᓯᓴᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒪᐊᖅᑎᕐᑎᓂᓂᓯᓴᖅᑲᓂᒍ
- ᓇᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖃᖅᑕᑦᓂᖅᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᓯᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᖅᓴᓕᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᓯᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ Type A ᓕᐃᓴᓐᓯᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓐᓴᒃ:
  - ᐅᓄᑦᓴᐃᓂᓯᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᓚᓗ ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓴᓕᓚᓗᓂᓂᓂ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