



AGNICO EAGLE

Meadowbank Division

Whale Tail Pit – Waste Rock Management Plan

OCTOBER 2018

VERSION 4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division (Agnico Eagle) will develop the Whale Tail Pit and Haul Road Project (Project), a satellite deposit located on the Amaruq property, to continue mine operations and milling at Meadowbank Mine.

The proposed open pit mine, mined by truck-and-shovel operation, will produce 8.3 million tonnes (Mt) of ore, 61.3Mt of waste rock, and 6.0 Mt of overburden waste. There are four phases to the development: 1 year of construction, 3 years of mine operations, 8 years of closure, and the post-closure period. According to the Whale Tail Pit Life of Mine (LOM) calculation, the addition of the Whale Tail Pit to the actual Meadowbank LOM (LOM 2015) will generate an addition of approximately 8.3 Mt (dry) of tailings to the Meadowbank Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for a total of 35.4 Mt.

Project mining facilities include accommodation buildings; two ore stockpiles; one overburden stockpile; one waste rock storage facility (WRSF) area planned to receive waste rock and waste overburden; a water management system that includes collection ponds, water diversion channels, and retention dikes/berms; and a Water Treatment Plant.

One area, located north-west of the open pit, has been identified as the Whale Tail WRSF for waste rock placement. Waste rock and overburden will be trucked to the Whale Tail WRSF until the end of mine operations, with distribution according to the operations schedule. Waste rock and overburden will be co-disposed together in one of the two piles constituting the Whale Tail WRSF area. All waste rock material will be sampled and tested during operations to confirm their ARD and ML potential in support of waste segregation. Waste rock and overburden produced during mining will be used in the construction of the mine site infrastructure, while some of the non-potentially acid generator (NPAG) and non-metal leaching (NML) waste rock will be put aside for capping at closure. Because of the large material requirement for construction and NPAG/NML rock cover, as well as the importance for adequate disposal to meet closure objectives, waste rock management will be a key component of the mining planning for the Whale Tail Project.

Tailings from the Project will be stored in the Meadowbank TSF. The management operation and monitoring of the TSF is regulated under Agnico Eagles existing Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526. Updates to the Meadowbank Mine Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan have been provided in support of the application and amendment needed to the Type A Water Licence to reflect changes in the Meadowbank operations. In summary, the TSF consists of a North Cell and South Cell located within the basin of the former north-west arm of Second Portage Lake previously dewatered to allow mining in the Portage Pit. To store the full volume of tailings from processing of the Whale Tail Pit ore, Agnico Eagle will maximize storage in South cell through the deposition of approximately 5.3 Mt of tailings, and is proposing to construct internal dike structures to store the remaining 3 Mt within the current footprint of the North Cell.

The generation of metal leachate in acidic drainage is a concern for mining projects. Climate control strategies rely on cold temperatures to reduce the rate at which oxidation occurs. The low net precipitation in permafrost regions limits infiltration of water into waste rock and tailings disposal areas. Consequently, the climate of the Whale Tail Pit will act as a natural control to reduce the production of acid mine drainage and metal leachate. Climate control strategies are best applied to materials placed at a low moisture content to reduce the need for additional controls on seepage and infiltration. This strategy is considered to be effective for waste rock in arid climate such as the one of Whale Tail Pit.

The Whale Tail WRSF and the ore stockpiles were designed to minimize the impact on the environment and to consider geotechnical and geochemical stability. The surface runoff and seepage water from these facilities will be collected in water collection ponds as part of the water management strategy. If water quality does not meet the discharge criteria as per the Whale Tail Water Licence requirement, the collected water will be treated prior to being discharged to the outside environment during operation and closure.

Closure of the Whale Tail WRSF will begin when practical as part of the progressive reclamation program. The Whale Tail WRSF will be covered with non-potentially acid generating and non-metal leaching waste rock to promote freezing as a control strategy against acid generation and migration of contaminants. Thermistors will be installed within the Whale Tail WRSF to monitor permafrost development. Thermal and water quality monitoring will be carried out during all stages of the mine life to demonstrate geotechnical stability and the safe environmental performance of the facilities. If any non-compliant conditions are identified, then maintenance and planning for corrective measures will be completed in a timely manner to ensure successful completion of the Whale Tail Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date (YM)	Section	Page	Revision
1	January 2017	ALL	-	Comprehensive plan for Whale Tail Pit project
2	May 2018	ALL	-	Comprehensive review of the plan for Whale Tail Pit project
3	September 2018	ALL	-	Comprehensive review of the plan for Whale Tail Pit project
4	October 2018	2.5, 3.2, 9.3	7, 11, 29	Updated to align with recommendations issued by CIRNAC and ECCC in October 2018

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ACRONYMS

Agnico Eagle	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LOM	Life of Mine
ML	Metal Leaching
NML	Non-Metal Leaching
NPAG	Non-Potentially Acid Generating
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
PAG	Potentially Acid Generating
PGA	peak ground acceleration
Project	Whale Tail Pit and Haul Road Project
SWD	Stormwater Dike
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WRSF	Waste Rock Storage Facility
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

UNITS

%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
°C/m	degrees Celsius per metre
g	gram
ha	hectare
km	kilometre(s)
km ²	square kilometre(s)
m	metre
masl	metre above sea level
mm	millimetre
m ³	cubic metre(s)
m ³ /hr	cubic metre(s) per hour
Mm ³	million cubic metre(s)
Mt	million tonne(s)
t	tonne
t/day	tonne(s) per day
t/m ³	tonne(s) per cubic metre

SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Division (Agnico Eagle) will develop the Whale Tail Pit and Haul Road Project (Project), a satellite deposit located on the Amaruq property, to continue mine operations and milling at Meadowbank Mine.

The Amaruq property is a 408 square kilometre (km²) site located on Inuit Owned Land approximately 150 kilometres (km) north of the hamlet of Baker Lake and approximately 50 km northwest of Meadowbank Mine in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The deposit will be mined as an open pit (i.e., Whale Tail Pit), and ore will be hauled to the approved infrastructure at Meadowbank Mine for milling.

The proposed open pit mine, mined by truck-and-shovel operation, will produce 8.3 million tonnes (Mt) of ore, 61.3Mt of waste rock, and 6.0Mt of overburden waste. There are four phases to the development: 1 year of construction, 3 years of mine operations, 8 years of closure, and the post-closure period.

The general mine site location for the Project is shown in Figure 1.1. The mine development will include the following major infrastructure:

- industrial area (camp and garage);
- crusher;
- ore stockpiles;
- rock and overburden storage facilities;
- landfill;
- haul and access roads;
- open pit mine; and
- water dewatering dikes.

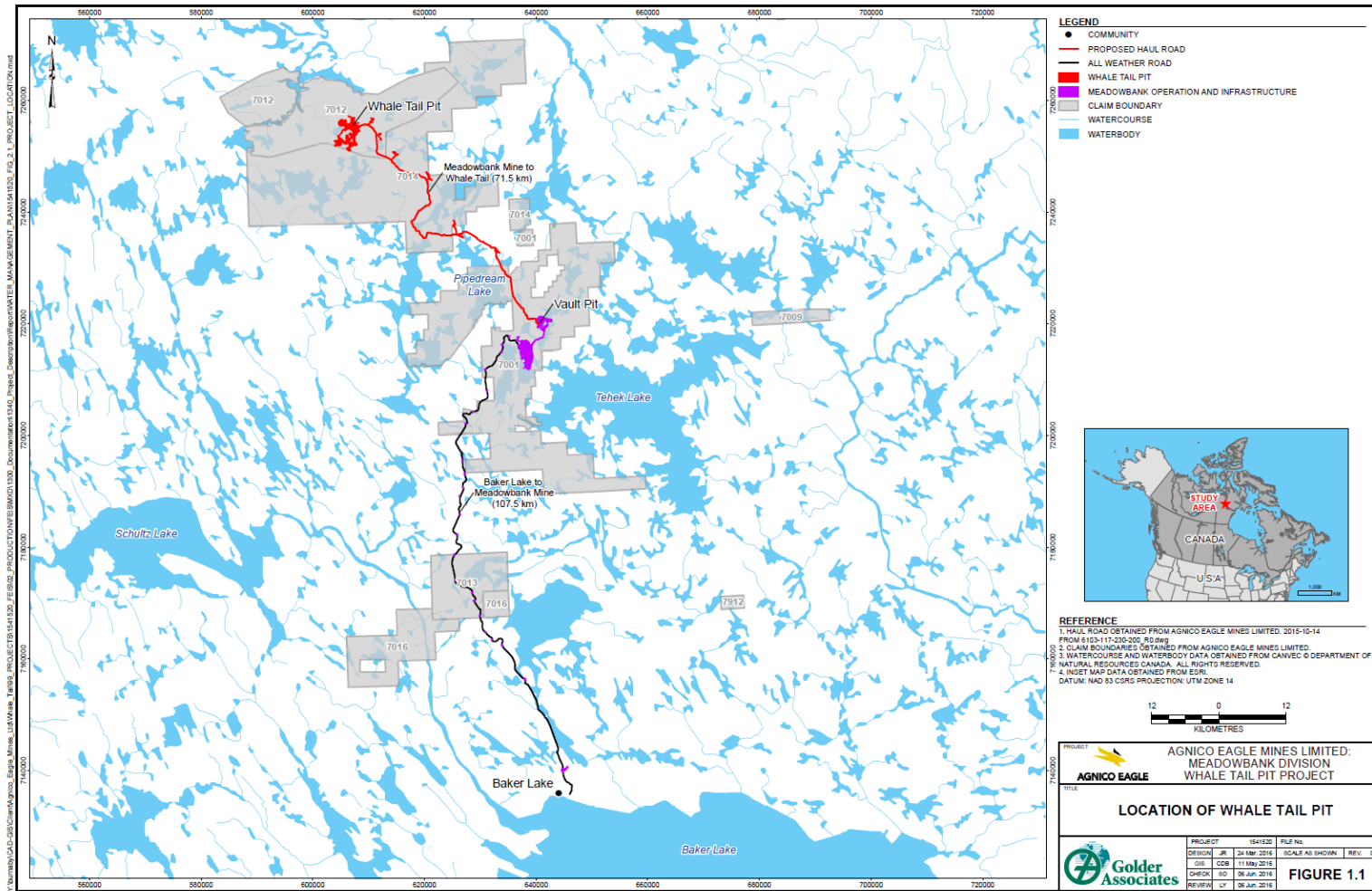


Figure 1.1 Location of Whale Tail Pit

This document presents the Waste Rock Management Plan (the Plan) and is submitted as per Part B, conditions 14 and 15 of the NWB Whale Tail Type A Water License 2AM-WTP1826. The purpose of the Plan is to provide consolidated information on the management ore stockpiled on site, waste rock and overburden, including strategies for runoff and dust control and monitoring programs for the storage facilities. The management operation and monitoring of the tailings storage facilities (TSF) (refer to Figure 1.2) is regulated under Agnico Eagles existing Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526. Updates to the Meadowbank Mine Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan have been provided in support of the application and amendment needed to the Type A Water Licence to reflect changes in the Meadowbank operations.

As per the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) Whale Tail Project Certificate No.008, term and condition 7, the Whale Tail Waste Rock Management Plan is submitted to the NIRB at least 60 days prior to the start of construction of the Waste Rock Storage Facility, with subsequent updates or revisions to the Plan submitted annually thereafter or as may otherwise be required by the NIRB for the life of the Project.

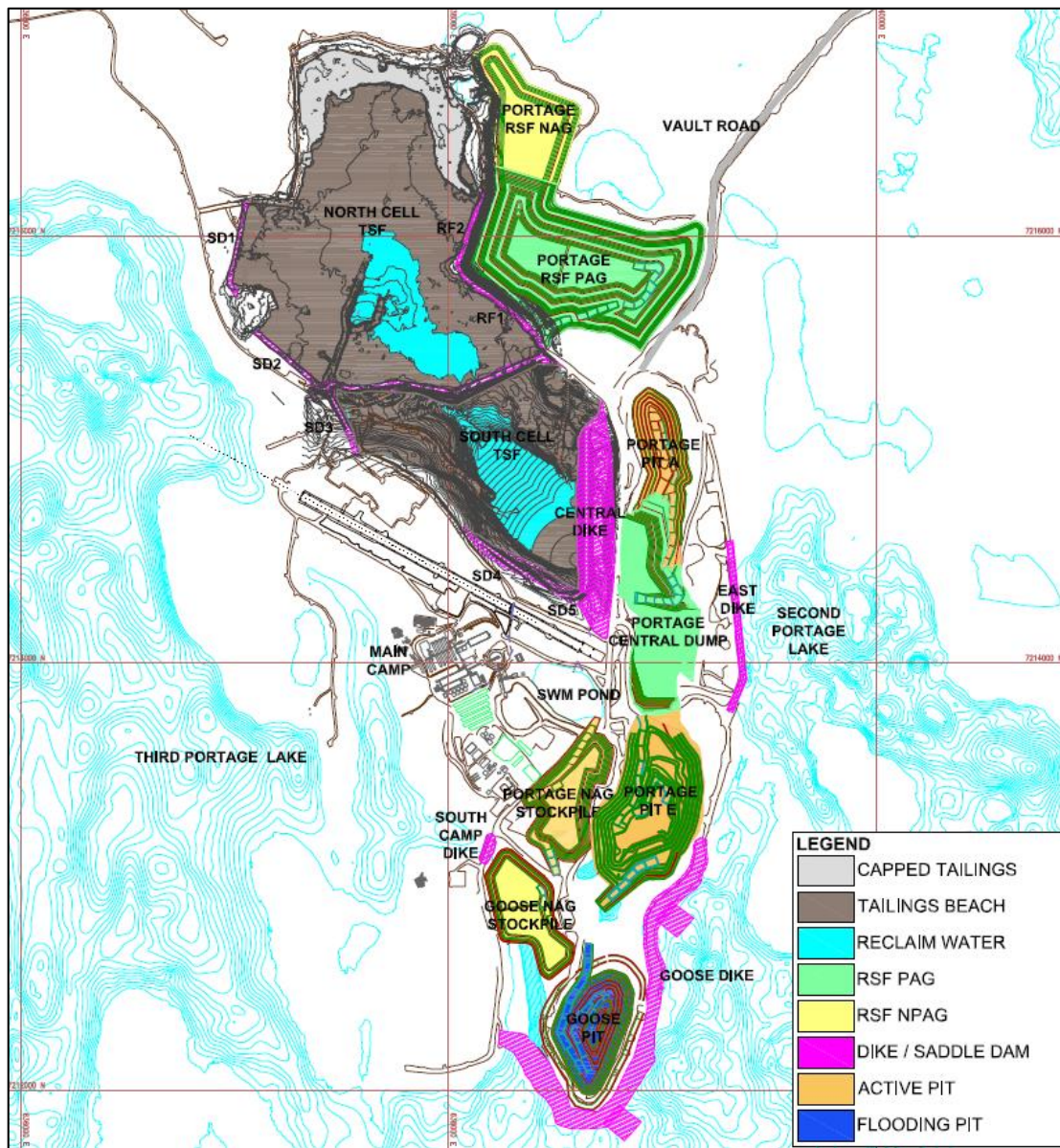


Figure 1.2 Meadowbank Tailings Storage Facility

SECTION 2 • BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Whale Tail Pit Mine Operations

The construction phase is anticipated to start in at the beginning of the third quarter of Year -1 (2018) and focus on site preparation and the construction of infrastructure, with the start of the open pit development to produce construction material. The operations (mining and ore processing) will continue approximately 3 years, from Year 1 (2019) to Year 4 (2022), with a rate of extraction targeted between 9,000 and 12,000 tonnes per day (t/day) of ore at an average stripping ratio of 8.1. Mining activities are expected to end in Year 3 (2021) and ore processing with stockpiled material is expected to end during the first quarter of Year 4 (2022). Closure will occur from Year 4 (2022) to Year 11 (2029) after the completion of mining and will include removal of the non-essential site infrastructure and flooding of the mined-out open pit, as well as reestablishment of the natural Whale Tail Lake level. Post-closure and monitoring phases will commence as closure is completed in Year 11 (2029) and will continue until approximately Year 28 (2047) or until it is shown that the site and water quality meets regulatory closure objectives. Table 2.1 summarizes the Project timeline and general activities.

Table 2.1 Overview of Timeline and General Activities

Phase	Year	General Activities
Construction	Year -1	- Construct site infrastructure - Develop open pit mine - Stockpile ore
Operations	Year 1 to 3	- Open pit operations - Transport ore to Meadowbank Mine - Stockpile ore - Discharge Tailings in Meadowbank TSF
	Year 4	- Complete transportation of ore to Meadowbank Mine - Complete discharge tailings in Meadowbank TSF
Closure	Year 4 to 11	- Remove non-essential site infrastructure - Flood mined-out open pit - Re-establish natural Whale Tail Lake level
Post-Closure	Year 11 forwards	Site and surrounding environment monitoring

TSF = Tailings Storage Facility

2.2 Meadowbank Mine Operations

As a requirement of the Type A Water Licence, any modifications to the dewatering process, life of mine (LOM), tailings storage facilities (TSF), and any other aspect associated to the water management at Meadowbank are adhered to and updated in the annual submission of the Meadowbank Water Management Plan and associated water balance.

2.3 Whale Tail Pit Site Layout

Site layouts are presented in Appendix A.

2.4 Climate

Climate characteristics presented herein were extracted from the permitting level engineering report (SNC, 2015).

The Project is located in an arid arctic environment that experiences extreme winter conditions, with an annual mean temperature of -11.3 degrees Celsius (°C). The monthly mean temperature ranges from -31.3°C in January to 11.6°C in June, with above-freezing mean temperatures from June to September. The annual mean total precipitation at the Project is 249 millimetres (mm), with 59 percent (%) of precipitation falling as rain, and 41% falling as snow. Mean annual losses were estimated to be 248 mm for lake evaporation, 80 mm for evapotranspiration, and 72 mm for sublimation. Mean annual temperature, precipitation, and losses characteristics are presented in Table 2.2.

Short-duration rainfall events representative of the Project are presented in Table 2.3, based on intensity-duration-frequency curves available from the Baker Lake A meteorological station (Station ID 2300500) operated by the Government of Canada (2015).

Table 2.2 Estimated Mine Site Monthly Mean Climate Characteristics

Month ^a	Mean Air Temperature (°C) ^a	Monthly Precipitation (mm) ^a			Losses ^a		
		Rainfall (mm)	Snowfall Water Equivalent (mm)	Total Precipitation (mm)	Lake Evaporation (mm)	Evapo-transpiration (mm)	Snow Sublimation (mm)
January	-31.3	0	7	7	0	0	9
February	-31.1	0	6	6	0	0	9
March	-26.3	0	9	9	0	0	9
April	-17.0	0	13	13	0	0	9
May	-6.4	5	8	13	0	0	9
June	4.9	18	3	21	9	3	0
July	11.6	39	0	39	99	32	0
August	9.8	42	1	43	100	32	0
September	3.1	35	7	42	40	13	0
October	-6.5	6	22	28	0	0	9
November	-19.3	0	17	17	0	0	9
December	-26.8	0	10	10	0	0	9
Annual	-11.3	146	103	249	248	80	72

^aSNC (2015). mm = millimetre; °C = degrees Celsius.

Table 2.3 Estimated Mine Site Extreme 24-Hour Rainfall Events

Return Period (Years) ^a	24-hour Precipitation (mm) ^a
2	27
5	40
10	48
25	57
50	67
100	75
1000	101

^a SNC (2015). mm = millimetre.

2.5 Climate Change

Climate change information presented herein was extracted from the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Amendment, Volume 4, Section 4.2 (Agnico Eagle, 2016).

The climate in the Arctic is changing faster than at mid-latitudes (IPCC, 2014). The most recent set of climate model projections (CMIP5) predict an Arctic-wide year 2100 multi-model mean temperature increase of +13°C in late fall and +5°C in late spring under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s "business as usual scenario" (RCP8.5). IPCC climate change mitigation scenario RCP4.5 results in a year 2100 multi-model Arctic wide prediction of +7°C in late fall and +3°C in late spring (Overland et al., 2013). The effects of changes of this magnitude to terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems, and social and economic systems of the Arctic are an active area of research. However, due to the short duration of the proposed Project, climate change related effects to the Project are likely negligible. [The WRSF, which will be a permanent infrastructure, was design using the appropriate climate change model scenario to mitigate potential climate change related effects \(Golder, 2018\).](#)

2.6 Permafrost

The mine site is located in an area of continuous permafrost, as shown on Figure 2.1. Based on measurements of ground temperatures (Knight Piésold, 2015), the depth of permafrost at the mine site is estimated to be in the order of 425 metres (m) outside of the influence of waterbodies. The depth of the permafrost and active layer will vary based on proximity to the lakes, overburden thickness, vegetation, climate conditions, and slope direction. The typical depth of the active layer is 2 m in this region of Canada. The typical permafrost ground temperatures at the depths of zero annual amplitude (typically at the depth of below 15 m) is approximately -8.0 °C in areas away from lakes and streams. The geothermal gradient measured is 0.02 degrees Celsius per metre (°C/m) (Knight Piésold, 2015). Late-winter ice thickness on freshwater lakes is approximately 2.0 m. Ice covers usually appear by the end of October and are completely formed in early November. The spring ice melt typically begins in mid-June and is complete by early July.

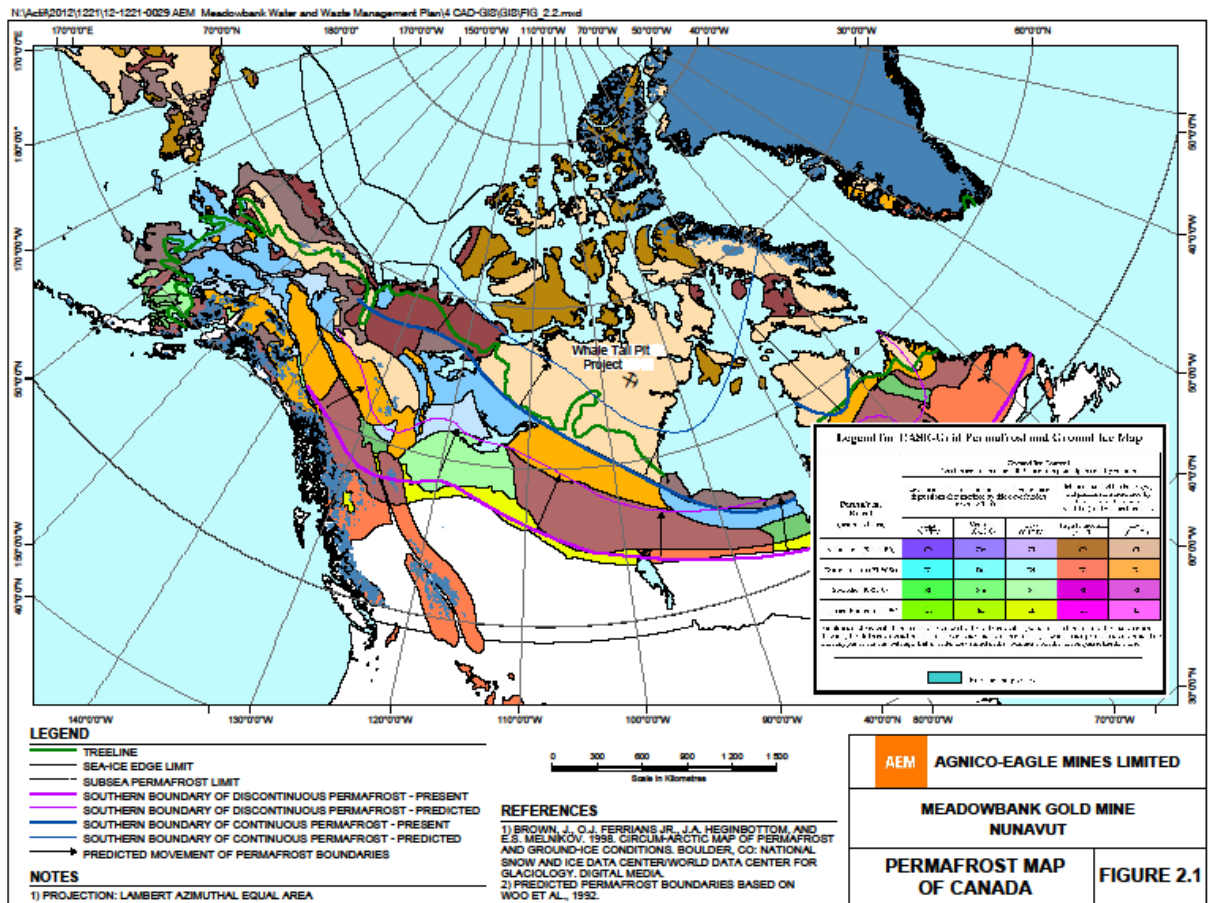


Figure 2.1 Permafrost Map of Canada

2.7 Seismic Zone

The mine site is situated in an area of low seismic risk. The peak ground acceleration (PGA) for the area was estimated using the seismic hazard calculator from the 2010 National Building Code of Canada website (http://www.earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/hazard-alea/interpolat/index_2010-eng.php). The estimated PGA is 0.019 grams (g) for a 5% in 50-year probability of exceedance (0.001 per annum or 1 in 1,000 year return) and 0.036 g for a 2% in 50-year probability of exceedance (0.000404 per annum or 1 in 2,475 year return) for the area.

SECTION 3 • WHALE TAIL PIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.1 Whale Tail Pit Life of Mine

Several LOM scenarios were analysed by Agnico Eagle, which ultimately retained the best one based on economic viability of the Project. The chosen scenario is not expected to change significantly from that existing at Meadowbank, and will remain on average 9,000 t/day and up to a peak mill throughput of 12,000 t/day (which is the current rate capacity at Meadowbank Mill). Milling will end as the maximum capacity of the current TSF at Meadowbank is reached (8.3 Mt). Table 3.1 summarizes the Whale Tail Pit LOM.

Table 3.1 Projected Whale Tail Pit Mined Tonnages

Year	Period	Ore Mined (t)	Ore Processed in Mill (t)	Production Days
2018		160,020	-	-
2019	Q1	366,229	-	184
	Q2	610,012	-	
	Q3	418,663	821,250	
	Q4	895,072	821,250	
2020	Q1	800,463	821,250	366
	Q2	931,458	821,250	
	Q3	763,882	821,250	
	Q4	856,512	821,250	
2021		2,476,834	3,285,000	365
2022		0	66,644	8
Total		8,279,144	8,279,144	923

t = tonne.

The Whale Tail Pit deposition plan is proposed to be a continuation of the current Meadowbank deposition plan according to the Whale Tail Pit production rates and mill feed presented in Table 3.1. Completion of the Meadowbank LOM milling activities will occur in Q3 2018.

For additional information, refer to the Mine Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan submitted under Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526.

3.2 Mine Waste Production Sequence

Two mine waste streams will be produced at Whale Tail Pit, waste rock and overburden. A third mine waste stream, tailings, will be produced at Meadowbank Mine (Refer to the Mine Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan, submitted under Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526). Approximately 61.3Mt of waste rock and 6.0Mt of overburden will be generated by the Project as presented in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. The operation management and monitoring of the TSF is regulated under Agnico Eagle Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526.

The term “waste rock” designates all fragmented rock mass that has no economic value and needs to be stored separately. Waste rock is also commonly referred to as “mine rock” in the mining industry. Typically, waste rock is produced during the initial stripping phase and during the subsequent development of open pits and underground workings.

The term “overburden” designates all soils above the bedrock that needs to be stripped at surface prior to developing the open pits. Generally, the overburden at the site consists of a thin layer of organic material overlying a layer of non-cohesive soil with variable amounts of silt, sand, and gravel.

Table 3.2 Projected Mined Tonnages and Ore Stockpile Balance (2018 – 2022)

Year	Period	Ore Mined (t)	Waste Rock Excavated (t)	Overburden Excavated (t)	Total Material Excavated (t)	Total Material Excavated (t/day)	Strip ratio	Ore Stockpile Balance (t)
2018	June to Sept.	0	1 356 408	0	1 356 408	11 303		0
	Q4	160 020	851 428	0	1 011 448	10 994	5.3	126 417
	Sub-total	160 020	2 207 836	0	2 367 856	11 169	13.8	160 020
2019	Q1	366 229	517 007	2 750 378	3 633 613	40 373	8.9	140 664
	Q2	610 012	2 153 610	931 456	3 695 079	40 605	5.1	222 710
	Q3	418 663	6 170 599	1 710 536	8 299 798	90 215	18.8	0
	Q4	895 072	7 141 907	649 578	8 686 557	94 419	8.7	0
	Sub-total	2 289 976	15 983 122	6 041 948	24 315 047	66 617	9.6	0
2020	Q1	800 463	8 044 059	0	8 844 522	97 193	10.0	0
	Q2	931 458	7 676 901	0	8 608 359	94 597	8.2	0
	Q3	763 882	7 837 460	0	8 601 342	93 493	10.3	0
	Q4	856 512	6 609 431	0	7 465 943	81 152	7.7	0
	Sub-total	3 352 314	30 167 851	0	33 520 165	91 585	9.0	0
2021		2 476 834	12 974 910	0	15 451 744	42 334	5.2	0
2022		0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total		8 279 144	61 333 719	6 041 948	75 654 811		8.1	0

t = tonne; t/day = tonnes per day.

The proposed usage or destination of the two mine waste materials is presented in Table 3.3. Further details on the management of the mine waste materials are presented in Section 5 of this Plan.

The site layouts presented in Appendix A show the evolution of the site in 2018, 2019, 2022, and 2029. Most of the waste rock excavated in 2018 at the start of the open pit development will be used for the construction of the water management structures, the infrastructures pads, and the access roads (Table 3.4). During the Year 1 (2019) and the Year 2 (2020), the remaining required facilities for the operations will be completed.

Table 3.3 Summary of Mine Waste Tonnage and Destination

Mine Waste Stream	Estimated Quantities	Waste Destination
Overburden	6.0Mt	• Temporary storage West of Whale Tail Lake (~ 0.1 Mt for operations) • Co-disposed with waste rock in Whale Tail WRSF
Waste Rock	61.3Mt	• Construction material • Whale Tail WRSF • Closure and site reclamation

Mt = million tonnes; WRSF = Waste Rock Storage Facility.

Table 3.4 Projected Waste Rock Tonnages Used for Construction (2018 – 2022)

Year	Period	Waste Rock and Overburden Excavated (t)	Waste Rock Used for Pad and Road Construction (t)	Waste Rock Used for Water Management Structures (t)	Waste Rock and Overburden Stored in Whale Tail WRSF (t)
2018	June to Sept.	1 356 408	654 044	514 655	187 709
	Q4	851 428	0	75 970	775 458
	Sub-total	2 207 836	654 044	590 625	963 167
2019	Q1	3 267 384	185 970	153 600	2 927 814
	Q2	3 085 067	470 772	0	2 614 295
	Q3	7 881 135	0	96 120	7 785 015
	Q4	7 791 485	0	0	7 791 485
	Sub-total	22 025 071	656 742	203 306	21 165 023
2020	Q1	8 044 059	0	0	8 044 059
	Q2	7 676 901	0	0	7 676 901
	Q3	7 837 460	0	0	7 837 460
	Q4	6 609 431	0	0	6 609 431
	Sub-total	30 167 851	0	3 624	30 164 227
2021		12 974 910	0	0	12 974 910
2022		0	0	0	0
Total		67 375 667	1 310 786	797 555	65 267 327

t = tonne; WRSF = Waste Rock Storage Facility.

Over the LOM, non-potentially acid generating (NPAG)/non-metal leaching (NML) and potentially acid generating (PAG)/metal leaching (ML) waste rock will be segregated according to the requirement for construction (refer to the Operational Acid Rock Drainage (ARD)/Metal Leaching (ML) Testing and Sampling Plan) and capping of the Whale Tail WRSF (refer to Sections 5 and 9). [The NPAG waste rock tonnage required for the construction of the Whale Tail WRSF for the 4.7 m thermal cover is 8,883,000 tonnes.](#)

SECTION 4 • WHALE TAIL PIT OVERBURDEN MATERIALS

A detailed description of soils in the Project footprint is presented in FEIS Volume 5, Section 5.3 - Terrain, Permafrost, and Soils (Agnico Eagle, 2016). Soils in the Project footprint are predominantly coarse to moderately coarse-textured glacial till and colluvium with high coarse fragment content commonly overlying bedrock at shallow depths (less than 1 m). Soils are dominated by Cryosols which develop on till dominated landscapes. Saturated soil layers overlying frozen layers have been observed on site. Other soils identified include Brunisols which are most prevalent on glaciofluvial material (e.g., eskers), Gleysols which develop on till in transition areas between upland and depressional landscape positions, and Regosols which are poorly developed soils. Organic Cryosolic soils have been found in wetlands.

Field results suggest that the mineral soils are predominantly acidic to neutral, ranging from pH 5.14 to 6.96, with pH tending to increase with soil depth (FEIS Amendment Volume 5, Appendix 5-A, Appendix E). Due to their mineralogy, the mineral soils in the Project area are increasingly sensitive to adverse effects due to acid deposition with decreasing baseline pH. Soils in the Project footprint are generally not susceptible to compaction. Soils prone to compaction are limited to low-lying, imperfectly and poorly drained areas where the clay content of soils is slightly higher.

Most soils in the Project area are rated as having moderate erosion potential, with the exception of areas with morainal blankets or colluvial deposits on slopes greater than 60%, and areas containing glaciofluvial soils. In areas of gullied or dissected terrain, the erosion potential would increase.

There is a level of uncertainty associated with the location of ice-rich permafrost within the Project footprint as no detailed permafrost studies regarding the thickness of the active layer or the ice content of the soils were completed for this area. It is assumed that ground ice content is between 0 and 10% as suggested by Heginbottom et al. (1995). Conditions are considered to be similar to Meadowbank, with ice lenses and ice wedges present locally on land, as indicated by permafrost features such as frost mounds. These areas of local ground ice are generally associated with low-lying areas of poor drainage.

A chemical characterization program investigated the geo-environmental properties of surficial overburden and Whale Tail Lake sediments. Static geochemistry tests, mineralogy and kinetic leaching tests were carried out to investigate the reactivity of these materials with respect to their potential to generate ARD and to release metals (metal leaching or ML) to the receiving environment. The surficial overburden, as described in FEIS Amendment Volume 5, Appendix 5-E, is NPAG and has low leachability but the fines portion of the material could be amenable to erosion and transport as suspended solids in contact water.

The overburden expected to be excavated over the LOM is presented in the Table 3.2. According to Meadowbank Mine experience, lakebeds will consist of water saturated and soft soils. The remainder

of the overburden materials will consist of till excavated on land. Some of the till or till-like material (approximately 100,000 t) is expected to be used during operations and will be temporarily stockpiled on the Overburden Storage pad (having approximate footprint of 3.2 hectares (ha)) near Whale Tail Dike and where the contact runoff will naturally flow into the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. The remaining 5.9 Mt of overburden will be piled at the base of the Whale Tail WRSF and surrounded with waste rock to stabilize the material (see Figure A.1 in Appendix A). All the overburden stockpiled in the Whale Tail WRSF will be eventually covered with NPAG/NML waste rock if deemed required. Further details on mine site closure and reclamation can be found in the Whale Tail Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan.

SECTION 5 • WHALE TAIL PIT WASTE ROCK

The location of the Whale Tail WRSF took into consideration the following environmental, social, economic, and technical aspects of waste rock management:

- minimize the overall footprint of the Whale Tail WRSF to the extent practicable while maintaining the short-term and long-term stability of the facilities;
- avoid or minimize impact to adjacent fish bearing lakes;
- minimize the haul distance from the open pit to the Whale Tail WRSF;
- minimize the number of the water catchment areas potentially affected by drainage from the Whale Tail WRSF;
- when feasible, divert upstream clean natural non-contact run-on water away from the Whale Tail WRSF; and
- facilitate the collection and management of the contact water from the Whale Tail WRSF during mine operations to avoid potentially negative impacts on the surrounding environment.

The area selected for the storage of waste rock and overburden materials is shown in Figures A.1 to A.4 of Appendix A. This area has an approximate footprint of 110 ha. Waste rock and overburden from the Whale Tail Pit not used for site development purposes will be trucked to the Whale Tail WRSF until the end of mine operations.

Waste rock will be managed in accordance with the Plan, as per Part F, condition 19 of the Water License 2AM-WTP1826.

5.1 Waste Rock Properties

A chemical characterization program investigated the geo-environmental properties of waste rock and ore at the Project (Golder, 2018b). Static geochemistry tests, mineralogy and kinetic leaching tests were carried out to investigate the reactivity of these materials with respect to their potential to generate ARD (potentially acid generating, or PAG) and to release metals (ML) to the receiving environment.

The Whale Tail deposit mineralization is low sulphur but the sulphur carries arsenic which is enriched in many waste rock types, while other rock types are PAG. Arsenic, sulphur, and carbonate-buffering capacity are the parameters of environmental interest present in mining wastes. Mine waste will be segregated during operations, such that all PAG and/or ML material will be managed within the Whale Tail WRSF, and all material that is NPAG and NML will be used for site construction and WRSF closure. Table 5.1 below summarizes the various waste rock types and their ARD/ML potential.

Table 5.1 Anticipated ARD/ML Potential of Waste Rock Types at Whale Tail (Golder, 2018b)

Waste Type	Rock Unit Code	ARD Potential	ML Potential ¹
Komatiite North	V4a – 0a	No	High
Komatiite South	V4a – 0b	No	Moderate
Greywacke Central	S3C – 3b	Yes	Variable
Greywacke South	S3S – 3b	No	Low
Greywacke North	S3N-3b	Variable	Variable
Chert	S10 – 3b	Yes	Variable
Iron Formation	S9E – 3b	No	High
Basalt	V3 – 1b	No	Moderate
Diorite	I2 – 8b	No	Low
Overburden	n.a.	No	Low ²
Lake sediment	n.a.	Yes	High ²

n.a. not applicable

¹ based on large column kinetic test results

² based on Shake Flask Extraction results

Most of the waste rock lithologies to be disturbed by mining are NPAG including komatiite, iron formation, basalt, southern greywacke and diorite units. Together, these lithologies comprise approximately 68% of the waste rock (41.8 Mt). These units will not require means to control ARD. Of these, however, the basalt, komatiite and iron formation units, which account for 51% of waste rock (31.3 Mt), as well as some of the lake sediments, leach arsenic in static and kinetic leaching tests at concentrations that exceed the Effluent Quality Criterion (EQC) developed for the site. The south greywacke and the diorite within the open pit have low leachability in addition to being NPAG and represent approximately 17% of the waste rock (10.5 Mt). The north greywacke has variable ARD and arsenic leaching potential and represents 11% of waste rock (6.8 Mt).

The ore and waste rock from the central greywacke and chert units are PAG. Chert and central greywacke represent 21% of waste rock to be generated by mining (19.1 Mt). They are silicified and, compared with the other greywacke waste rock, have a lower buffering capacity and/or a slightly higher sulphur content which results in a PAG classification of this material. The PAG waste rock also leaches arsenic but at concentrations that are well below the EQC. Kinetic leaching tests, mineral

depletion calculations and consideration of the scale and site differences between laboratory tests and field conditions suggest a time lag to possible ARD development at site of more than a decade. Upper tier ARD materials (high sulphur/low buffering capacity greywacke or chert waste rock) generated acidic drainage earlier under laboratory conditions but without the benefit of added buffering capacity from mixing with other NPAG rock piles. The delay to onset of ARD from the bulk of PAG waste rock and ore is expected to be substantially longer than the **four** years of mine construction and operations. Further, ARD control mechanisms for PAG materials will be implemented during operations as PAG/ML material will be in placed in the center of the WRSF and progressively covered with NPAG material.

All waste material will be sampled and tested during operations to confirm their ARD and ML potential in support of waste segregation. Based on results to date, a sulphur content of 0.1 wt% appears to be a suitable threshold to identify PAG material. Arsenic leaching material will be evaluated based on a strong correlation between total and leachable arsenic in the current results, which indicates that material below 75 mg/kg is not expected to result in waste rock contact water quality above the EQC. The diorite and south greywacke material, which are both NPAG/NML, as well as other material below these threshold values, can be used as construction materials on site, as cover material for the Whale Tail WRSF and as reclamation material. All material above these thresholds, as well as the lake sediments, will require long-term management and will be stored in the Whale Tail WRSF.

5.2 Waste Rock and Waste Rock Storage Facility Management

5.2.1 Waste Rock Storage Facility Water Management

Seepage and runoff water from the Whale Tail WRSF will be managed by a combination of water retention dikes and water collection ponds (Whale Tail WRSF Pond and Whale Tail Attenuation Pond). Water quality will be monitored as per the Whale Tail Water License requirements. If water quality does not meet discharge criteria, contact water in the water collection ponds will be treated at the Whale Tail water treatment plant (WTP) prior to discharge to the outside environment.

The Whale Tail WRSF was located considering advantageous topography in the form of a gentle valley presenting one low topographic point near Mammoth Lake where a contact water pond will be built. Only one low topographic point is observed north of the Whale Tail WRSF where potential runoff could escape from the Whale Tail WRSF footprint. As part of the surrounding road, a saddle dam will be constructed at this location to avoid contamination of the sub-watershed located northward of the Whale Tail WRSF.

As mentioned in the document Amaruq Stage 1 WRSF, Ore Stockpile 1 and Starter Pit Design Report and Drawings (Agnico Eagle, 2018), while awaiting the construction of the Whale Tail WRSF dike expected in winter 2019, a Stage 1 WRSF will be initiated. The Stage 1 WRSF, located within the footprint of the final location of the WRSF, will be positioned as to be able to control the watershed using the topography in combination with temporary water management structures in order to prevent potentially contaminated contact water from seeping into the environment. The duration of

this Stage 1 WRSF will be during the second half of 2018 until the aforementioned WRSF dike is constructed or when weather conditions are sufficiently cold that no thawing or water runoff can occur.

To avoid any potential contact water from entering the environment, a low-permeability access road built of overburden will be established first to reach the Stage 1 WRSF location and will act as a barrier to any water not naturally diverted towards a containment sump that will be established once the access road is completed and prior to any placement of PAG / ML material. The location of the Stage 1 WRSF was chosen as to use the topography to control water runoff, in combination with the access road and collection sump designed to sustain a 1:100 year rain event. All water collected in the sump will be directed towards Quarry 1 in a closed circuit. Refer to Figure A.5 of Appendix A.

The construction of Whale Tail WRSF Pond (Whale Tail WRSF Dike) and Whale Tail Attenuation Pond (Whale Tail Dike) are among the most important water management infrastructure for the Project. Construction of Whale Tail Dike will be initiated in the third quarter of 2018 and the construction of the Whale Tail WRSF Dike will start in 2019. The source of construction material for these facilities will be the first development of the open pit where NPAG/NML rocks are located. The overburden will be removed and stockpiled in the Whale Tail WRSF. During the construction, berms and sumps will be built inside the footprint of the Whale Tail WRSF area if required to limit seepage and runoff from overburden and waste rock. As soon as waste rock material will be available from the open pit, the overburden will be surrounded with waste rock material (see Figure A.1 in Appendix A) to control the stability of the pile. If deemed necessary, turbidity barriers in Mammoth Lake will also be installed.

During the operations of the mine, seepage and runoff from the Whale Tail WRSF will be captured by the Whale Tail WRSF Pond and pumped to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond where the contact water will be treated in the Whale Tail WTP prior to discharge to the outside environment.

The Whale Tail WRSF water management infrastructure will remain in place until mine closure activities are completed and monitoring results demonstrate that the contact water quality from the Whale Tail WRSF meets discharge criteria (refer to Section 9.1).

Refer to the Whale Tail Pit Water Management Report for additional details on water management of the Whale Tail WRSF.

5.2.2 Waste Rock Management Planning

Waste rock and overburden produced during mining will be used in the construction of the mine site infrastructure, while some of the NPAG/NML waste rock will be put aside for capping at closure and for underwater structures for fish habitat compensation if required. The balance of the PAG or NPAG waste rock that will not be used will be placed in the Whale Tail WRSF and will remain in the dedicated rock storage facility areas for PAG or NPAG material.

As a first step in waste rock management planning, options are developed to define the main use and destination for each rock type based on the results of geochemical testing. The second step required accounting of the quantity and timing of extraction of each waste rock type on an annual basis. This included further refinement of the quantity, type and timing of construction material requirements for each infrastructure of the project. The lithology of waste rock is added to the geological block model for each deposit and a detailed account of construction requirements is made, based on the most advanced infrastructure designs available at the moment of planning. The Waste Rock Management Plan is updated annually with current production quantities and actual LOM, dictating the production and mining schedule. Planning of the placement of waste rock material is reviewed for each LOM exercise, considering the different waste rock facility locations and capacity, as well as the closure NPAG/NML cover requirements.

Waste rock management is also part of the day to day planning of the mine operation. Part of the mining planning includes the management of waste rock, to ensure the plan established with the LOM is followed, to ensure material required for construction or closure purposes are properly stored, and also to plan for adequate and permitted storage areas. Because of the material requirement for construction and NPAG/NML rock cover, as well as the importance for adequate disposal to meet closure objectives, waste rock management will be a key component of the mining planning for the Whale Tail Project.

5.2.3 Waste Rock Management Execution

Segregation of ore, waste rock as potentially acid generating (PAG) or non-potentially acid generating material (NPAG), as well as metal leaching (ML) and non-metal leaching material (NML), is based on operational testing during mining activity to differentiate waste rock type. Sampling and testing of waste materials for acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching will be conducted during mine operation in order to segregate PAG/ML waste rock from NPAG/NML waste rock material, so that waste material can be assigned to specific locations or use. This practice has been ongoing since the beginning of the mining operations at Meadowbank, and will continue during the operation period at Whale Tail Pit.

Operational sampling and analysis will be completed at the laboratory on site, at specified frequency during mining activities, in order to identify and delineate the material type in the pits during mining. The results from these analyses will be used to differentiate the PAG/ML and NPAG/NML materials. Once characterized, the waste rock material will be segregated and placed in appropriate locations.

The geochemical properties of all Whale Tail mining wastes will also be confirmed by certified laboratory, through both static and kinetic testing on numerous representative samples, by various test methods and through multiple Project development stages. These data will be used to update the Waste Rock Management Plan and implement adaptive management strategies to adequately ensure the protection of the environment and meet regulatory requirements.

The dispatch system is a computer system used to manage and control surface mining equipment. This system has been implemented at Meadowbank and will be used also at the Whale Tail Pit. The system offers real time fleet management and machine guidance technology that records data related to mining equipment activity, location, time, production, and maintenance. This information is also displayed to machine operators and other mining personnel. The system connects with mobile computers on field equipment such as excavators and haul trucks. For example, operators of loading equipment in the pit have information on screens about the type of material they are excavating. The haul truck drivers also have access to information in their equipment, about what type of material they are hauling and where is the appropriate disposal destination for the material. Information regarding the waste rock characterization is also managed and recorded by the mine dispatch system, tracking in real time loads of material, including waste rock, and their respective destination. The system and the dispatcher in charge guide the operators and ensure the ore and waste rock material are transported to the appropriate destination.

As part of the planning and execution of the waste rock management strategy, waste rock presenting geological characteristics leading to metal leaching such as arsenic will be managed in the Whale Tail WRSF in order to ensure their encapsulation and geochemical stability. Certain type of waste rock material or lithology will be placed in specific locations within the WRSF in order to provide sufficient cover of NPAG/NML waste rock material to prevent metal leaching and ensure geochemical stability.

5.2.4 Waste Rock Facility Monitoring

Monitoring will be carried out during all stages of the operation to demonstrate geotechnical stability, safe environmental performance of the facility and efficiency of the waste management procedures. If any non-compliant conditions are identified, adaptive management including modification of waste management practices and planning for corrective measures will be completed in a timely manner to ensure the environmental performance of the Whale Tail WRSF, the protection of the environment and that regulatory requirements are met.

In order to assess and monitor the performance of the waste rock management procedure, a number of methods can be put in place during the operation, such as:

- QA/QC laboratory analysis program with an accredited commercial laboratory to validate the procedure and results of the onsite laboratory for determination of PAG/NPAG and ML/NML waste rock;
- Mine dispatch data base, ensuring tracking and location of all waste rock material at any locations on site. With the information in the system, recovery of waste rock material disposed in an inappropriate location will be possible in a timely manner;
- Clear indication and marking of the PAG/ML zones, NPAG/NML zones and NPAG/NML cover within the waste rock storage facility, to provide visual guidance for the operators and during environmental inspection;

- Survey of the WRSF to provide a record plan of the waste rock material placement within the facility;
- Thermal monitoring of the WRSF to observe freezeback with thermistors installed at strategic locations. The purpose of the thermistors is to monitor the temperature within the facility as freezing progresses. The thermistors will be monitored regularly throughout the operational period, as presented in the Thermal Monitoring Plan, to verify and validate the WRSF thermal model with operational data from site.
- Water quality monitoring will be completed as per the Water Quality Flow and Monitoring Plan and the Water License requirements.

A specific set of procedures for segregation and monitoring of the waste rock material at the Whale Tail Project is presented in the Operational Acid Rock Drainage (ARD)/ Metal Leaching (ML) Testing and Sampling Plan.

5.3 Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility Dimensions

The evolution of the Whale Tail WRSF is shown in Figures A.1 to A.4 of Appendix A. At completion, the crest elevation of the Whale Tail WRSF will be approximately at 250 m (maximum height of approximately 95 m) in an environment where the adjacent topography elevation varies between 154 and 170 m.

The Whale Tail WRSF is designed to minimize the impact on the environment and consider both the physical and geochemical stability of the stored waste rock and overburden. The design criteria are presented in FEIS Amendment Volume 2, Appendix 2-J (Agnico Eagle, 2016). Final design details for the Whale Tail WRSF will be provided to the regulators for approval at least 60 days prior to construction. The Whale Tail WRSF is designed considering the placement of the waste rock and overburden in layers spread using a dozer to minimize the footprint and the dust. Each bench of 20 m maximum height is going to be composed of 4 layers of 5 m thickness, and where the bench toe will start at a setback distance of 20 m from the crest of the previous bench. The current design and overall sideslope angle of the Whale Tail WRSF will be 2.5V:1V, an angle generally considered stable for such a facility (see Figure 5.1 for a typical cross section). However, slope stability analyses will be performed during the next engineering phases to determine the final design so that it is consistent with approved Portage and Vault Waste Rock facilities at Meadowbank Mine. If needed, the Whale Tail WRSF could be expended for additional capacity, within the approved limits of the Project and upon regulatory approval.

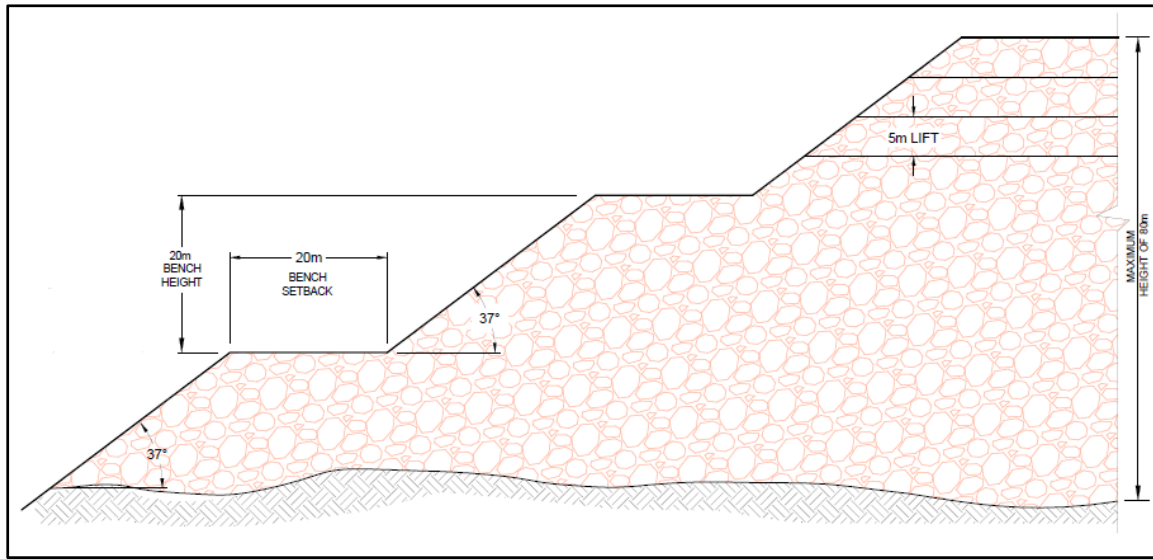


Figure 5.1 Typical Cross Section of the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility

Source: SNC (2015).

SECTION 6 • WHALE TAIL PIT ORE STOCKPILES

The three areas selected for stockpiling of ore are identified as Ore Stockpile 1, Ore Stockpile 2, and Ore Stockpile 3 on Figure A.2 of Appendix A. These ore stockpile pads have an approximate footprint of 5.7, 5.5, and 6.5 ha, respectively. As presented in Table 3.1, the maximum amount of ore stockpiled on the ore pads is 1,136,261 tonnes (t) in Q2 2019, from there the quantity of ore stockpiled stabilizes and then decreases until the end of operations in Q1 2022. No ore will remain on stockpile pads at the end of operations.

6.1 Ore Properties

A chemical characterization program investigated the geo-environmental properties of waste rock and ore report (FEIS Amendment Volume 5, Appendix 5-E). Static geochemistry tests, mineralogy and kinetic leaching tests were carried out to investigate the reactivity of these materials with respect to their potential to generate ARD and to release metals (ML) to the receiving environment.

The ore is PAG, and is enriched in arsenic, antimony, bismuth, chromium, selenium, silver and to a lesser extent, nickel. Some of the ore samples leached arsenic at concentrations that exceed the Portage effluent criterion in static (shake flask extraction) tests but exceedances were short-lived in the first cycles of kinetic leaching tests. The delay to onset of ARD from ore is expected to be substantially longer than the seven years of mine construction, operations, and closure.

6.2 Ore Stockpile Management

Seepage and runoff water from Ore Stockpiles 1, 2, and 3 will naturally flow to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond; channels will be constructed if deemed required to direct the seepage and runoff to the pond. If the water quality does not meet discharge criteria, the contact water will be treated at the Whale Tail WTP prior to discharge to the outside environment.

The Ore Stockpile Pad 1, which constitute the first stage of the ore stockpile, was designed based on the following considerations. A minimum 1.0 m of overburden and/or waste rock will be placed over original ground to reduce any thaw-induced differential settlements. Waste rock will then be placed to follow the natural topography, thereby reducing the likelihood of water ponding on the surface of the pad requiring additional maintenance. A final grade of about 0.5% sloping towards the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond will be achieved. Any surface run off from the ore stockpile or the pad will therefore be directed to the Attenuation Pond containment area (Agnico Eagle, 2018).

6.3 Ore Stockpile Facility Dimensions

The three ore stockpiles will occupy an area of approximately 17.8 ha. A typical cross section of these facilities is presented in Appendix A (Drawing no. 6108-687-210-001). Currently, Ore Stockpiles 1, 2, and 3 are designed to stack three layers of 5 m maximum thickness for a total height of 15 m. The sideslope angle of these ore stockpiles will be 3V:1V, an angle generally considered stable for such

facility. Slope stability analyses will be performed during the next engineering phases and a final design will be presented prior to construction.

SECTION 7 • MEADOWBANK TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY - TAILINGS MANAGEMENT FOR WHALE TAIL PIT

According to the Whale Tail Pit LOM calculation, the addition of the Whale Tail Pit to the Meadowbank LOM (LOM 2015 – completion Q3 2018) will generate an addition of approximately 8.3 Mt (dry) of tailings to the Meadowbank TSF for a total of 35.4 Mt.

Currently, Meadowbank tailings are stored within the TSF North and South Cells. The TSF includes dikes/dams, and is located within the basin of the former north-west arm of Second Portage Lake which has been dewatered to allow mining in the Portage Pit (refer to Figure 1.2). The TSF North and South cells are separated by the Stormwater Dike. Tailings were deposited into the North Cell from 2010 until November 2014, and again from June to September 2015. The South Cell (former Portage Attenuation Pond) is currently operating and receiving tailings.

Tailings from Whale Tail Pit will be stored within the approved Meadowbank TSF footprint. According to the approved Meadowbank TSF design and Meadowbank LOM 2015, there remains a capacity of 5.3 Mt in the South Cell after the completion of mining Goose Pit, Portage Pit, Vault Pit, BB Phaser, and Phaser Pit. To provide the additional 3 Mt of capacity required to store Whale Tail Pit tailings, Agnico Eagle is proposing to construct an internal structure raise over the outside perimeter of the existing and frozen North Cell. This concept will increase the tailings beach elevation to a maximum of 153.5 masl in the North Cell.

The management operation and monitoring of the TSF is regulated under Agnico Eagles existing Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526. Updates to the Meadowbank Mine Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan has been provided in support of the Whale Tail Pit application and amendment needed to the existing Type A Water Licence to reflect changes in the Meadowbank operations.

SECTION 8 • CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR ACID ROCK DRAINAGE AND METAL LEACHATE IN COLD REGIONS

The generation of metal leachate in acidic drainage is a concern for mining projects. In evaluating the potential control strategies for the disposal of the mine waste for the Whale Tail Pit, consideration was given to strategies that are effective in cold regions. A discussion of the alternative control strategies considered is summarized below.

Common control strategies for the prevention or reduction of acid mine drainage in cold regions are:

1. Control of acid generating reactions;
2. Control of migration of contaminants; and
3. Collection and treatment.

In assessing the overall control strategies for the Project, emphasis has been placed on methods that satisfy (1) and (2) in the above list, which then has an impact on (3) by potentially reducing the requirements for these activities. Table 8.1 presents various acid mine drainage control strategies.

Table 8.1 Acid Mine Drainage Control Strategies of the Arctic

Strategy	Description
Freeze Controlled	Requires considerable volumes of non-acid waste rock for insulation protection. Better understanding of air and water transport through waste rock required for reliable design.
Climate Controlled	Requires control of convective air flow through waste rock, infiltration control with modest measures and temperature controls. Better understanding of waste rock air, water, and heat transport for reliable design.
Engineered Cover	Special consideration for freeze-thaw effects. Availability and cost of cover materials are major impediments.
Subaqueous Disposal	Very difficult to dispose of waste rock beneath winter ice.
Collection and Treatment	Costly to maintain at remote locations Long-term maintenance cost.

Source: Dawson and Morin (1996).

The Whale Tail Pit site is located within the zone of continuous permafrost, and has a mean annual air temperature of about -11.3°C. Based on thermal data collected during baseline studies, the mine area is underlain by permafrost to the depth of 425 m below the ground surface. In developing this Plan, freeze control and climate control strategies have been adopted.

Freeze control strategies rely on the immobilization of pore fluids to control acid mine drainage reactions, and the potential migration of contaminated pore water outside of the storage facility. The climate conditions in the project area are amenable to freeze control strategies, and hence should be taken advantage of. In addition to immobilization of pore fluids, permafrost can reduce the hydraulic conductivity of materials by several orders of magnitude. Consequently, freeze control strategies are effective methods for reducing the migration of contaminants through materials. According to

Dawson and Morin (1996), freeze control strategies can only be effective if sufficient quantities of NPAG waste rock are available for use as a cover and insulation protection.

Climate control strategies rely on cold temperatures to reduce the rate at which oxidation occurs. The low net precipitation in permafrost regions limits infiltration of water into waste rock and tailings disposal areas. Consequently, the climate of the Whale Tail Pit will act as a natural control to reduce the production of acid mine drainage and metal leachate. Climate control strategies are best applied to materials placed at a low moisture content to reduce the need for additional controls on seepage and infiltration. This strategy is considered to be effective for waste rock in arid climate such as the one of Whale Tail Pit.

Meadowbank Mine uses the climate control strategy for the reclamation of the WRSF and TSF. Research activities are ongoing about the behaviour and the performance of the proposed cover systems for Meadowbank Mine with the participation of the Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Polytechnique: Research Institute Mines and Environment since 2014. Experience and knowledge acquired at Meadowbank Mine regarding the design, the closure cover conception and the monitoring of the facility and the cover system will be applied to the Whale Tail Pit waste rock storage facility.

SECTION 9 • MONITORING AND CLOSURE

9.1 Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility

Progressive reclamation includes closure activities that take place prior to permanent closure in areas or at facilities that are no longer actively required for current or future mining operations. Reclamation activities can be done during operations with the available equipment and resources to reduce future reclamation costs, minimize the duration of environmental exposure, and enhance environmental protection. Progressive reclamation may shorten the time for achieving reclamation objectives and may provide valuable experience on the effectiveness of certain measures that might be implemented during permanent closure. The Whale Tail WRSF will be operated to facilitate progressive reclamation; detailed mine closure and reclamation activities are provided in the Whale Tail Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan.

A closure cover system will be added on the slopes and top surface of the Whale Tail WRSF, to encapsulate the PAG/ML waste rock. As for the Meadowbank WRSF, the NPAG/NML cover to be placed over the PAG/ML waste rock will be constructed during operations with the available equipment and resources in areas safe to access for work. The cover design proposed is the similar as the Meadowbank Portage WRSF. Based on results calibrated to the Meadowbank WRSF thermal data to date and climate change predictions, the maximum predicted thickness of the WRSF active layer is 4.2 m and a contingency of 0.5 m will be added. Thus, the cover will consist of a 4.7 m thick NPAG/NML waste rock placement as a final surface cover. The intent of the cover is to contain the yearly active layer inside the thickness of the cover and maintain a temperature below 0°C for the underlying PAG/ML waste rock. The objective of the cover is the control of acid generating reactions and migration of contaminants.

The segregation of the PAG/NPAG and ML/NML waste rock will occur during operations (see the Operational ARD-ML Sampling and Testing Plan and Section 5.2), as will the progressive placement of the final cover on the WRSF slopes. The covering of the top of the Whale Tail WRSF will be completed during the closure period using the stockpiled NPAG and NML waste rock. There is sufficient NPAG/NML material for the 4.7 m cover, if needed (Golder, 2018b). It is anticipated that the native lichen community will naturally re-vegetate the surface of the Whale Tail WRSF over time.

During operation, thermal monitoring will be conducted in the cover and the facility. These results, along with thermal modelling, will assess the performance of the WRSF closure cover and identify if adjustments in the cover placement or thickness will be required.

Thermal and water quality monitoring will be carried out during all stages of the mine life to demonstrate geotechnical stability and the safe environmental performance of the facilities. If any non-compliant conditions are identified, then maintenance and planning for corrective measures will be completed in a timely manner to ensure successful completion of the Whale Tail Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan.

Mine closure and the reclamation of the Whale Tail WRSF will use currently accepted management practices and appropriate mine closure techniques that will comply with accepted protocols and standards.

Geochemical testing indicates that some waste rock material is NPAG/NML, but some waste rock is characterized as PAG and/or ML (refer to Section 5.1) and therefore, means to limit oxidation and water infiltration need to be put in place. By containing the yearly active layer inside the thickness of NPAG/NML waste rock cover and maintain a temperature below 0°C for the underlying PAG/ML waste rock, the cover will provide control of acid generating reactions and migration of contaminants. Increased active thaw depth/rock cover from 4.0 to 4.7 m is expected to have no effect on WRSF contact water quality during operations, and long-term post closure effects to water quality of a thicker active layer are expected to be within model accuracy where a clean (low leaching) waste rock cover present.

The contact water management system for the Whale Tail WRSF (WRSF Dike and WRSF Pond) will remain in place until mine closure activities are completed and monitoring results demonstrate that water quality conditions from the Whale Tail WRSF are acceptable for discharge with no further treatment required. Water quality will be monitored as per the Whale Tail Pit Water License requirements. Once water quality meets the discharge criteria established through the water licensing process, the contact water management system will be decommissioned to allow the surface runoff and seepage water from the Whale Tail WRSF to naturally flow to the outside environment. Water quality predictions for Whale Tail Pit are provided in Volume 6, Appendix 6-H of the FEIS (Agnico Eagle, 2016).

9.2 Ore Stockpiles

Ore Stockpiles 1, 2, and 3 will be used over the operations to stockpile ore and will be freed during Q1 2022. During the following summer, if metal contamination of ore pads is measured, the pad section targeted by the contamination will be excavated and placed in the Whale Tail WRSF before its final covering with NPAG waste rock. If deemed required, the Ore Stockpiles 1, 2, and 3 will be covered with NPAG/NML waste rock or soils. In the event of a short-term temporary closure, the water and dust management strategies for the ore stockpiles will be kept the same as used during active mine operations. In the event of a long-term temporary closure, surface water control structures will be maintained as required. Further details on mine site closure and reclamation, including the ore stockpiles, can be found in the Whale Tail Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan.

9.3 Water Quality Forecast for Whale Tail Pit Operation and Closure

An updated water quality forecast report including Whale Tail Pit was completed in 2017 (Golder, 2017). The purpose of the updated modelling was to identify through a mass balance approach the contaminants of concern during the pit flooding process and determine if water treatment will be required on site for closure activities when comparing the final contaminant levels to the CCME

guidelines and/or site specific criteria for parameters that are not included in the CCME guidelines. In 2018, a hydrodynamic modelling of Whale Tail Pit Lake was conducted as additional analyses to determine the approximate fill time for the Whale Tail Pit at closure and to evaluate the potential for chemical stratification and the Pit Lake water quality profile post-closure. This hydrodynamic modelling study is addressing terms and conditions of NIRB project certificate, Condition 16 a), c). Results show that diffusion of arsenic from all pit walls has no significant effect on water quality in short and long-term. Arsenic transfer to the open pit by diffusion from the submerged pit walls is not significantly affected by the hydrogeological regime around the flooded open pit (Golder, 2018a).

By 2018, the pit lake is expected to be fully flooded by transfer from South Basin and natural inflows. Lake water is predicted to completely mix bi-annually in spring and fall and exhibit weak chemical stratification in summer and winter. Pit lake water quality meets SSWQO for arsenic, oligotrophic level of 0.01 mg/L phosphorous and receiving water quality guideline for and nitrate in 2028 and post-closure, allowing reconnection of North and South Basins and restore lake circulation (Golder, 2018a).

The hydrodynamic modelling indicated that the effluent discharge into Mammoth Lake will be well mixed (fully mixed conditions), which is representative of the closure conditions. The water quality forecast will be updated on an annual basis as new monitoring data is added at the site, as per the Whale Tail Water License requirements. Forecasted model values from prior years will be compared with the actual sample results from the following years for model calibration purposes.

9.4 Water Quality Forecast for Meadowbank Operation and Closure

Using Whale Tail Pit tailings geochemistry data, identified three contaminants of concern that could impact end Goose and Portage pits water quality at Meadowbank and therefore require treatment: copper, selenium and total nitrogen. These contaminants originate from the TSF reclaim water transferred to the pits in 2022 as outlined in Section 8.7 of the forecast (SNC, 2016). As the aforementioned parameters may be of concern prior to dike breaching, treatment options for their removal during or after the pit flooding process will need to be examined and will be assessed in greater detail during the preparation of the Meadowbank Final Closure and Reclamation Plan to be submitted one year prior to the end of operations. The management operation and monitoring of the TSF and of the Portage and Goose pits water quality is regulated under Agnico Eagle existing Type A Water Licence 2AM-MEA1526.

9.5 Monitoring of Freezeback

9.5.1 Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility

To observe the freezeback of Whale Tail WRSF, a series of subsurface thermistors will be installed at strategic locations. The purpose of the thermistors is to monitor the temperature within the facility as freezing progresses. The thermistors will be monitored regularly throughout the operational period as well as during closure and post-closure according to the Whale Tail Water Licence and as described

in the Thermal Monitoring Plan. The results will be used to evaluate the predicted thermal response of the facility, and will allow for revision of the thickness of the final cover if required.

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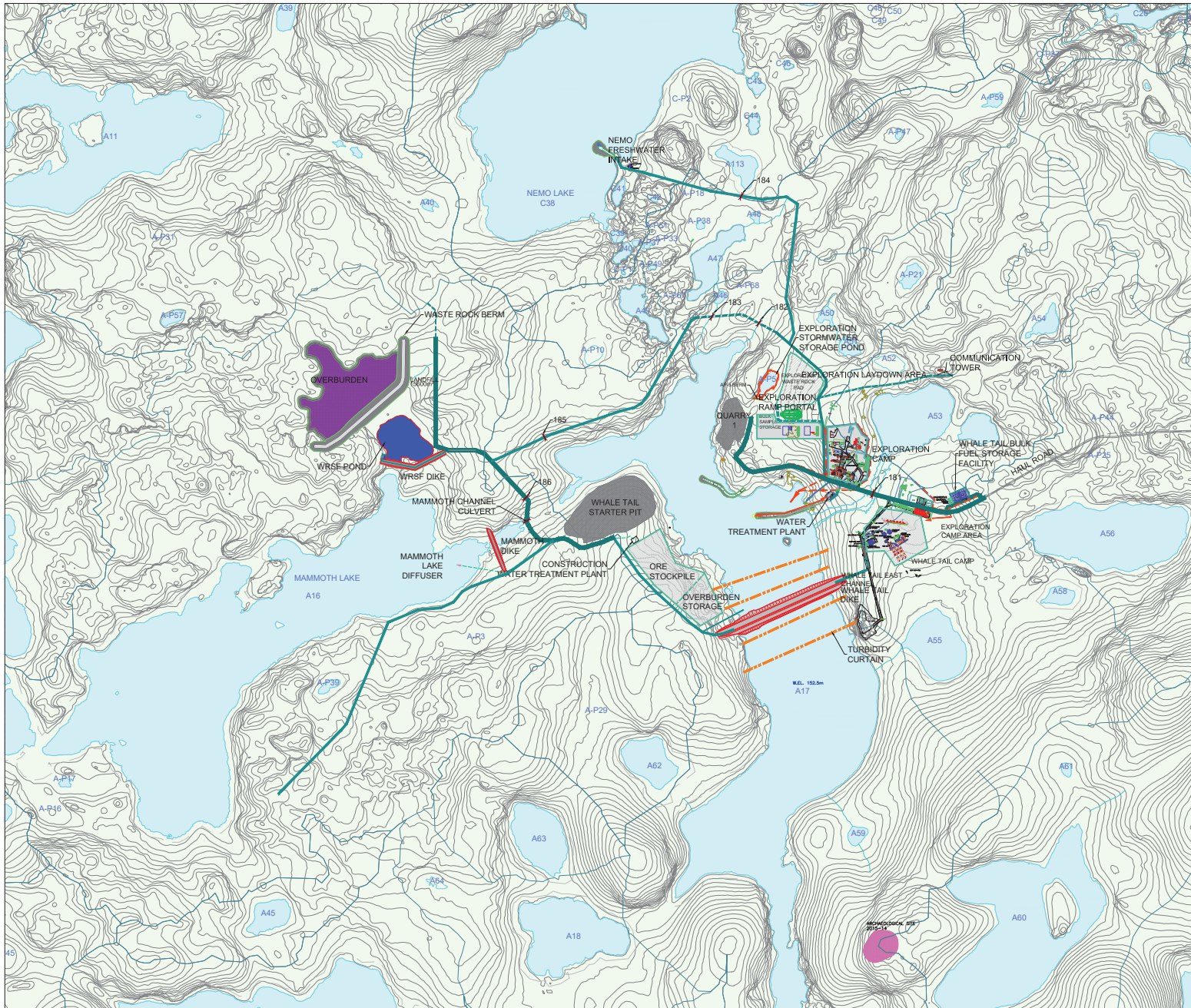
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APPENDIX A • DRAWINGS - SITE LAYOUTS

- Figure A.1** **Yearly Site Layout Plan (Year -1: 2018)**
- Figure A.2** **Yearly Site Layout Plan (Year 1: 2019)**
- Figure A.3** **Yearly Site Layout Plan (Year 4: 2022)**
- Figure A.4** **Yearly Site Layout Plan (Year 11: 2029)**
- Figure A.5** **WRSF, Starter Pit and Ore Stockpile Plan View, Roads and Pads Construction
Drawing 6108-687-210-001**



PLAN / CLZ
KEY PLAN

NOTES GÉNÉRALES / GENERAL NOTES

LEGEND

- ROAD
- TEMPORARY ROAD
- NATURAL WATERSHED
- COLLECTION CHANNEL
- CULVERT
- INTAKE WATER PIPE
- CONTACT WATER PIPE
- FRESHWATER PIPE
- TURBIDITY BARRIER
- DIKE
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- POND / SUMP

DESCRIPTION GÉNÉRALE / GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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WHALE TAIL PROJET
WM

YEARLY SITE LAYOUT PLAN
(YEAR - 1:2018)

DESSINÉ PAR
DRAWN BY: J.CRETE

DATE
2018-05-04

VERIFIÉ PAR
CHECKED BY:

APPROUVÉ PAR
APPROVED BY:

ÉCHELLE
SCALE:

DATE

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PROJECT NO.

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LEGEND

-
- WHALE TAIL LAKE (SOUTH BASIN)**
FLOODED LIMIT (WATER LEVEL 156.0m)
- ROAD**
- TEMPORARY ROAD**
- NATURAL WATERSHED**
- DIVERSION CHANNEL**
- COLLECTION CHANNEL**
- CULVERT**
- INTAKE WATER PIPE**
- CONTACT WATER PIPE**
- FRESHWATER PIPE**
- DIKE**
- POND / SUMP**
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE**

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WHALE TAIL PROJCT
WM

YEARLY SITE LAYOUT PLAN
(YEAR 1:2019)

DESSINÉ PAR DRAWN BY	J.CRETE	DATE 2018-05-04
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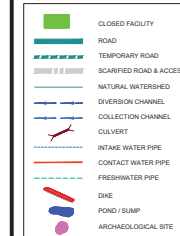
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WHALE TAIL PROJCT
WM

YEARLY SITE LAYOUT PLAN
(YEAR 4:2022)

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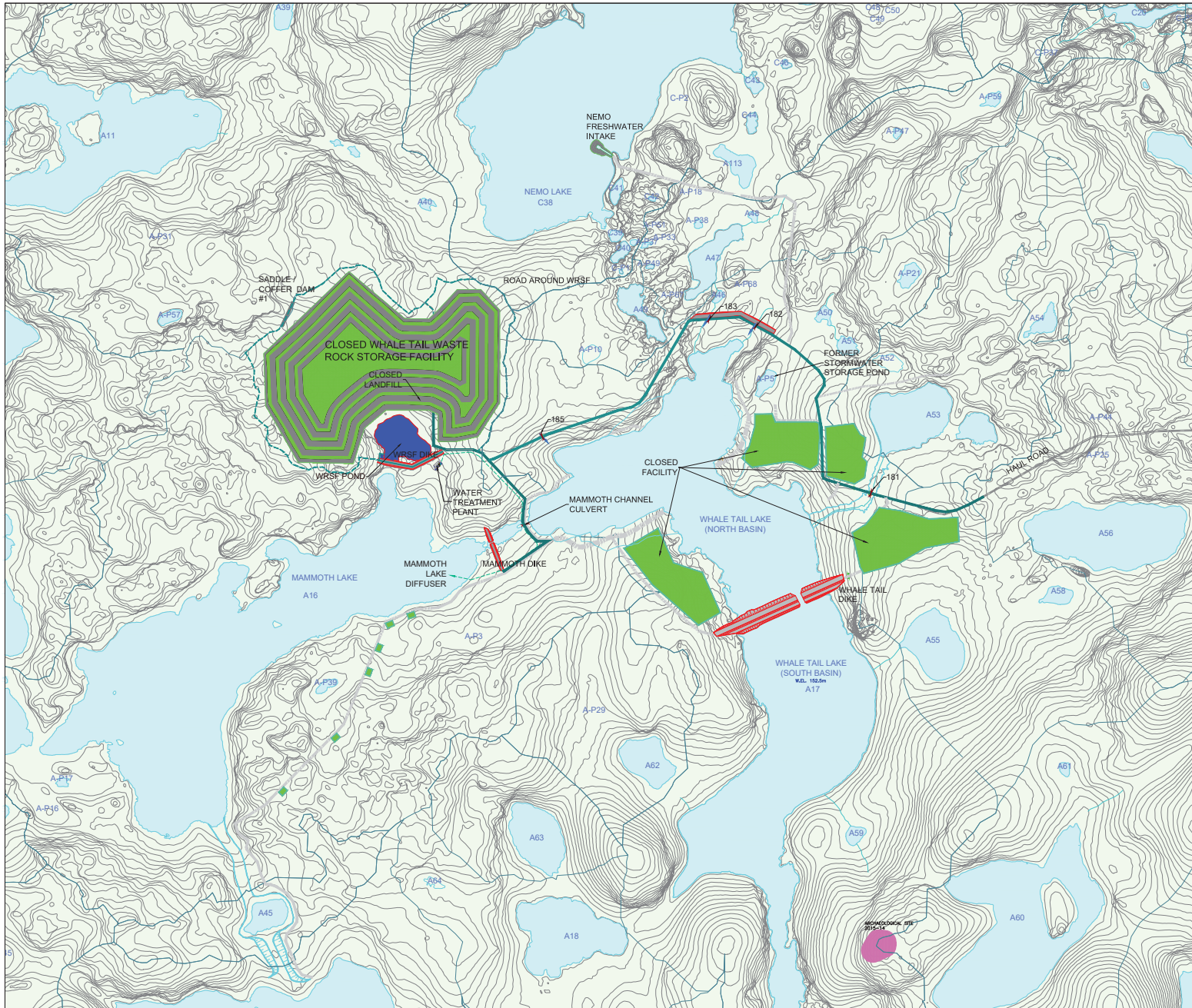
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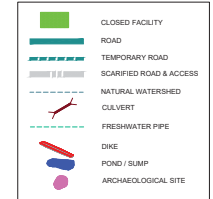
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(YEAR 11:2029)

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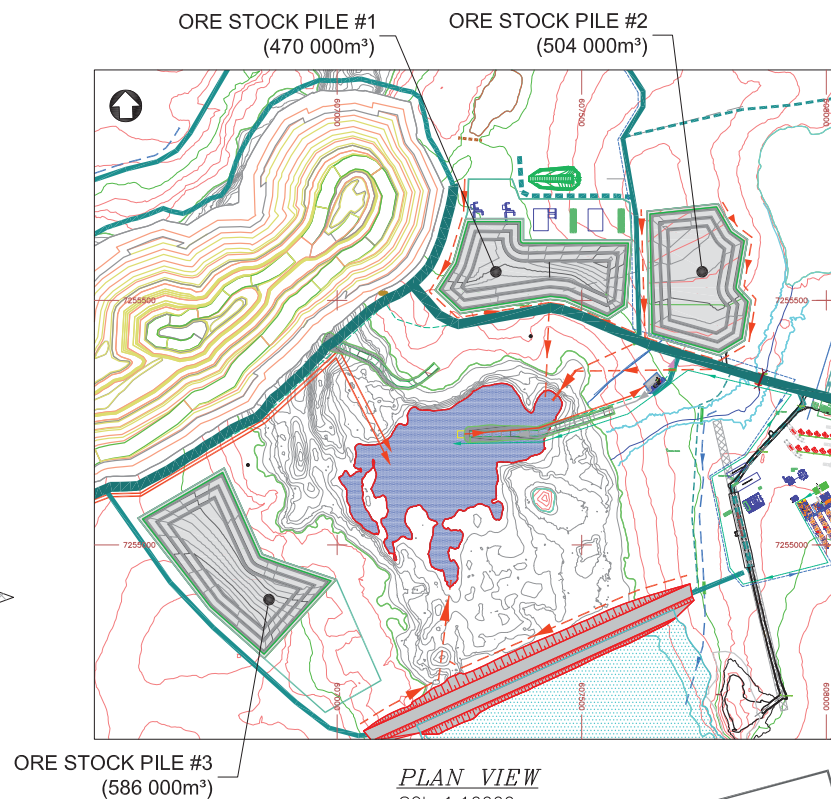
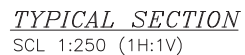
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