ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

AGNICO-EAGLE MEADOWBANK PROJECT

BAKER LAKE FACILITIES

LICENSE 8BC-MEA0709

Prepared by: Stéphane Robert
Environmental Project
Coordinator

Approved by: Louise Grondin, P.Eng.
Vice-pres.Environment
Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd

Revision 0
October 24, 2007

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1. INTRODUCTION

The Meadowbank Gold Project is located on Inuit-owned land in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, approximately 70 km north of Baker Lake (see Figure 1). The gold will be extracted during the roughly eight- to ten-year operational lifespan of the mine. All construction and operating supplies for the project will be transported on ocean freight systems to facilities constructed in the Hamlet of Baker Lake, which will include barge unloading facilities, lay down area, and fuel tank storage area. The present Abandonment and Restoration Plan pertains to the Meadowbank Baker Lake facilities.

1.1 CORPORATE STRUCTURE

In early July 2007, Cumberland Resources became a 100% wholly-owned subsidiary of Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited (AEM). Through a series of steps, AEM amalgamated with Cumberland and Meadowbank Mining Corporation (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cumberland) on August 1, 2007. As a result of this amalgamation, all of the rights, titles, interests, liabilities and obligations of Cumberland and Meadowbank Mining Corporation are automatically, by law, transferred to and assumed by AEM. Therefore in all the Water License documents, the terms 'Cumberland', 'Meadowbank', 'MMC' and 'AEM' are to mean the same entity: 'Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited.

Agnico-Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited has its head office in Toronto at the following address:

Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited
145 King Street East, Suite 400
Toronto, Ontario,
M5C 2Y7
Tel: 416-947-1212
Website: www.agnico-eagle.com

The Meadowbank project is managed out of the Vancouver office at the following address:

Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited
Suite 375, 555 Burrard Street, Box 209
Two Bentall Centre
Vancouver, British Columbia, V7X 1M8
Tel: 604-608-2557

FIGURE 1

Map of Nunavut showing the location of Baker Lake and of the Meadowbank Project

The Baker Lake Facilities are managed out of the Baker Lake office at the following address:

Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited
Baker Lake, Nunavut,
X0C 0A0
Tel: 867-793-4610

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The present reclamation and abandonment plan has been prepared in accordance with the commitments made in Agnico-Eagle's environmental policy, which are to:

- Assess the potential environmental impacts of any new undertaking with an objective to minimise them.

- Design and operate our facilities to ensure that effective controls are in place to minimise risks to health, safety and the environment.

- Implement an emergency response plan to minimise the impacts of unforeseen events.

- Provide a professional environmental staff to plan and direct environmental compliance programs and to assist in training and education activities.

- Provide training and resources to develop environmentally responsible employees.

- Ensure that environmental factors are included in the purchase of equipment and materials.

- Ensure that contractors operate according to our environmental policy and procedures.

- Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations.

- Communicate with employees, the public, government agencies and other stakeholders on activities involving health, safety and the environment.

- Regularly verify environmental performance and implement any required corrective action.

- Minimise the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and ensure proper disposal of all wastes.

- Implement measures to conserve natural resources such as energy and water.

- Rehabilitate sites in accordance with regulatory criteria and within the established time-frame.

2. RECLAMATION AND ABANDONMENT PLAN PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this Plan is to:

- Comply with the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) 2006 policy requirement for full cost of restoration (clean-up, modification, decommissioning, abandonment);

- Promote environmental stability of facilities and infrastructure and minimize maintenance and monitoring requirements at abandonment;

- Minimize potential impacts from contaminants

- Ensure removal of all hazardous materials and waste.

Three general post-closure objectives have been set in INAC's Mine Site Reclamation Guidelines for the NWT (2006):

1. Physical Stability: The reclaimed site should not pose a threat to humans, wildlife, or environment health and safety;

2. Chemical Stability: The reclaimed site should be chemically stable, such that it does not endanger humans, wildlife or environment health and safety; and,

3. Future Use and Aesthetics: The reclaimed site should be compatible with the surrounding lands at the completion of the reclamation activities.

3. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

3.1. WATER LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Section 173(1) of the Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act (Department of Justice Canada, 2002, c-10) states that the regulations made pursuant to the Northwest Territories Waters Act will continue to apply in Nunavut until they are

replaced or repealed under the Act. Therefore, the Northwest Territories Waters Regulations (SOR/93-303) continue to apply in Nunavut, with some exceptions.

In December 2006, the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) granted Cumberland a project certificate, under the document *Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate; Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Article 12.5.12.* The commitments pertaining to the Closure and Reclamation Plan are addressed in this document.

3.2. NUNAVUT GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS

AEM has complied with all governmental policies and regulations pertaining to environmental and socioeconomic issues in developing the Meadowbank Gold Project, including the Baker Lake facilities.

This C&R plan was prepared in accordance with the following guidelines and regulations:

- Mine Site Reclamation Guidelines for Nunavut, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 2002;
- Mine Site Reclamation Guidelines for the Northwest Territories, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yellowknife, NWT. January 2006 Version;
- The Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER);
- Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines, Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment (CCME)..

4. CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

The site is located within the Hamlet of Baker Lake, about 2 km from the village and is accessible from one of the Hamlet roads. There is no habitation or other infrastructure in the vicinity of the site.

4.1. TOPOGRAPHY AND LAKE BATHYMETRY

The proposed marshalling area is located on a low terrace, parallel to the shoreline of Baker Lake. The topography at the marshalling area and the surrounding area generally has low relief with elevations ranging from 0 to 60 metres above the shoreline (Figure 2). The area of the dry freight storage is located on the upslope terrain, on a gradual slope (2 to 4% towards Baker Lake). The ground rises from the shoreline at slopes between 5 to

20%. Gently sloping, well-drained, generally uniform blankets of marine gravels and sands (beach deposits) are present along the shore of Baker Lake under most of the site.

The bathymetry of Baker Lake at the marshalling area was previously presented in a Golder report, dated August 15, 2005 (Golder, 2005b). Water depths offshore reach approximately 5 to 10 m within a distance of 100 to 180 m from the shore. The bathymetry indicates that the lake adjacent to the proposed marshalling area slopes gently (at about 3%) away from the shore for the first 50 to 70 m, and then at about 7% grade to a depth of 15 m.

4.2. GEOLOGY

The regional surficial geology is characterized by sandy till, bedrock outcrops, felsemeer (ice-shattered bedrock), and shallow lakes; the topography is generally dependent on the bedrock structure. Glacial till is the predominant soil type, although a zone of marine reworking could be present up to an elevation of approximately 100 to 200 masl. Marine beach deposits are commonly found on the north shore of Baker Lake. These deposits manifest themselves as beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges.

The marshalling area location is underlain by mineral soil comprising various proportions of silts, sands and gravels and frost-susceptible glacial till overlying weathered bedrock. The mineral soil thickness ranges from less than 1.4 m thick in the fuel tank farm area to more than 2 m in the dry freight storage area. The glacial till comprises a matrix of fine grained soil with coarse angular gravel, cobble and boulder particles.

The ground is generally frozen at shallow depth (less than 2 m) and the bedrock is also generally encountered at shallow depth (less than 2 m).

The area is characterized by the following key features (Golder, 2004; Golder 2005a):

- Frozen ground is expected at shallow depths (less than 2 m) over the east part of the site, in the area of the proposed fuel tank farm.
- Bedrock is expected at shallow depths (less than 2 m) over the west part of the site, in the area of the proposed dry freight storage, and also to the north, in the area of the proposed explosives storage.
- Approximately 5% of the surface area of the dry freight storage is bedrock outcrop.
- Approximately 60% of the surface area of the proposed fuel tank farm comprises bedrock outcrop.
- A top layer of organic material (primarily green moss), and organic soil covers the site. This top layer is approximately 150 mm thick.
- A layer of grey to black, medium sand has been observed below the organic layer, over most of the site, but not in the area of the push tug barge landing or explosives storage.
- Neither frozen ground nor bedrock was encountered in a test pit excavated in the area of the push tug barge landing.

4.3. FLORA AND FAUNA

The site is covered by low-lying tundra vegetation, primarily a spongy, green moss and organic material. There are no trees or shrubs at the site.

Fish found in Baker Lake include cisco, lake trout, lake whitefish and round whitefish. Lake cisco is thought to be the most abundant species in Baker Lake (Cumberland, 2005).

4.4. CLIMATE

There is a long-term Environment Canada climate station at Baker Lake, referred to as Baker Lake A. Climate normals for this station indicate that the daily mean temperature, on an annual basis, varies between -32.2 and 11.4 degrees Celsius. A maximum daily temperature of 16.7 degrees has been recorded in the month of July and a minimum daily temperature of -35.8 degrees has been recorded in the month of January. Average annual precipitation is 268.7 mm. Annual total rainfall is 156.7 mm and annual snowfall is 130.7 cm.

Using hourly precipitation data obtained from the Baker Lake A station for the period from 1963 to 2006, the extreme daily rain and snowfall data were estimated to be 38.7 mm and 17.6 cm respectively for the 10-year return period and 58.4 mm and 31.3 cm respectively for the 100-year return period.

Using hourly wind data also obtained for the Baker Lake A station for the period from 1963 to 2006, the 10, 100 and 100-year return period hourly wind speed were estimated for each major direction. Table 1 presents the hourly wind speed estimates.

Table 1
Hourly wind speed estimates for Baker Lake A (1963-2006)

Wind Direction	10-year return period (km/hr)	100-year return period (km/hr)	1000-year return period (km/hr)
N	72	82	91
NE	54	61	67
E	62	71	77
SE	63	72	83
S	52	65	77
SW	49	64	80
W	68	101	149
NW	77	98	120

Snowmelt is a significant component of the climate. Snowmelt occurs primarily during the spring freshet, extending approximately from mid-May through June. During the period, the most rapid melt is from mid-May to mid-June, with an average weekly snowmelt at the Baker Lake station of 20.8 mm water.

4.5. PERMAFROST

The Baker Lake marshalling area lies within the zone of continuous permafrost. Thermistors installed at the Meadowbank mine site indicate that the permafrost is on the order of 400 to 500 m in thickness. It is expected that the permafrost thickness at the Baker Lake site would be similar to that at the Meadowbank mine site. However, permafrost might not be encountered in some sections of the proposed marshalling area owing to its proximity to the lake, as it is likely that the permafrost table will be depressed to some degree beneath and adjacent to Baker Lake.

4.6. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The site is underlain by at least 1.5 m of wet, fine grained soils, typically well above optimum water content conditions, which is consistent with frost-susceptible, ice-rich soils. However, there are isolated areas of non frost-susceptible granular soils and weathered bedrock outcrops within the marshalling area.

Tests pits were excavated in the area of the proposed marshalling area (Golder, 2005a). Results indicated that the soil topography is generally composed of :

- a saturated, organic layer up to 0.2 m thick;
- up to 0.7 m thickness of brown sandy gravel; and
- saturated grey brown sand and silt layer to 1.5 m thick.

Bedrock was encountered in these test pits at a maximum depth of 2 m. Frozen ground was also encountered to a maximum depth of 1.2 m. Seepage was observed in the test pits at the west side of the dry freight storage area. Higher flows were observed in the lower elevations, near the lake shore.

Test pits were also excavated in the area of the proposed fuel tank farm (Golder, 2005a). Results indicated that the soil topography is generally composed of:

- a saturated, organic layer of up to 0.2 m thick;
- up to 0.7 m thickness of brown gravely sand; and
- saturated, grey brown, sand and silt layer up to 0.7 m thick.

The site was underlain by bedrock at shallow depths in areas where topsoil and/or overburden soils were encountered. Bedrock was encountered in these test pits to a maximum depth of 1.4 m. No standing water was observed in the test pits, however, seepage flows occurred in some areas.

4.7. BASELINE WATER QUALITY

Information on the water quality of Baker Lake can be found in the baseline aquatic ecosystem report (Cumberland, 2005). The water quality in Baker Lake closely resembles distilled water, with many conventional water chemistry parameters at or below detection limits. Water chemistry is generally homogeneous. The water column is generally well mixed and notable differences in water quality parameters with variance in depth or geographic location were not expected and were not detected. In the summer, some vertical stratification in temperature can be observed because of the important depth of the lake (up to 15 m) and the higher salinity in the bottom water. A maximum surface temperature of 15.5^{o}C and high dissolved oxygen concentrations have been recorded in mid-August.

5. FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

The proposed facilities at Baker Lake are located about 2 km east of the community and have the following coordinates (see Figure 1 and 2):

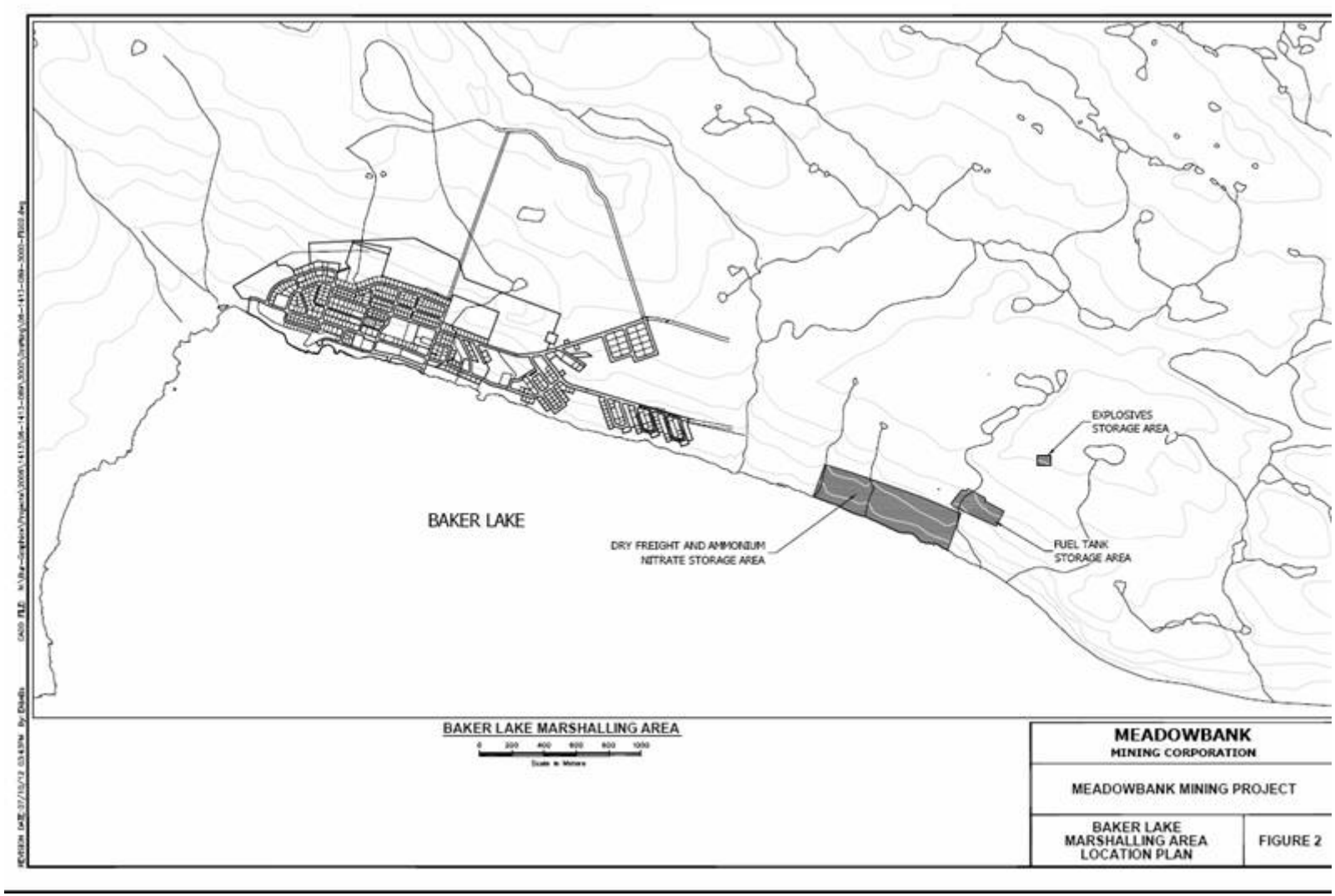
- Latitude: 64°19'2.42"N Longitude: 96° 1'13.37"O
- UTM coordinates 644 025 E, 7 135 770 N

The facility will consist of a barge unloading ramp with an adjacent storage and marshalling area, a fuel storage facility, a storage compound for explosives (all explosives will be stored in approved magazines) and interconnecting roads. A total storage area of approximately 104,000 m^2 will be provided by this facility, near the community of Baker Lake. The entire facility will be fenced and include an office trailer. Power for the facility will be supplied by portable generators and yard lighting will be provided by portable, diesel powered light towers.

Drawings of the Meadowbank Baker Lake facilities are included in Appendix A.

Marshalling Area

The marshalling area will be used for interim storage of supplies for construction and operations of the Meadowbank Project. The marshalling facility will receive supplies during the shipping season from late July until early October. The supplies will then be consolidated, sorted and transported to the site. The site for the laydown area slopes up at about a 10% grade and is located at least 200 metres from the lake shore. It will be a terraced gravel based storage area for stacking sea containers and other equipment. The containers will be stacked two high. An appropriate container handler will be utilized to handle containers from the barge landing site and for transportation related loading. A separate area will be lined with an HDPE liner for the storage of Ammonium Nitrate


BAKER LAKE
EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA
DRY FREIGHT AND AMMONIUM NITRATE STORAGE AREA
FUEL TANK STORAGE AREA
BAKER LAKE MARSHALLING AREA
MEADOWBANK
MINING CORPORATION
MEADOWBANK MINING PROJECT
BAKER LAKE MARSHALLING AREA LOCATION PLAN
FIGURE 2

(AN). This storage area will encompass approximately 6,600 m^2, and will be located on the northwest side of the laydown area. The general laydown area will cover approximately 65,000 m^2.

Tank Farm

The fuel tank farm will consist of four 10 ML diesel fuel storage tanks, two of which to be installed in 2007. The fuel tank farm will be located adjacent to the marshalling area, approximately 300 metres from the shore of Baker Lake. These tanks will be field-erected steel tanks built to API-650 standards and located within a lined and bermed containment area, capable of containing 110% of the total volume of the tanks.

The barges transporting diesel fuel to Baker Lake will be equipped with onboard transfer pumps to transfer fuel through a 200 mm hose connection to the storage tanks. A fuel pump module will be installed adjacent to the fuel storage tanks. The module will have high and low volume dispensing pumps to allow re-fuelling of highway vehicles, and the filling tanker trucks which will be used to haul fuel to site. The module will be housed in an arctic container installed on a lined and compacted gravel pad. The pump module will be provided with a spill collection sump and pump out facilities.

The fuel storage facility will be contained within a lined and bermed area complete with the following:

- A granular base for the tank complete with a 60 mil HDPE liner system and granular dikes to suit the 4 - 10ML tanks (Two to be installed in 2007)
- Four 10ML tanks complete with the required appurtenances such as stairs, base manholes, water draw offs, re-supply nozzle, suction nozzle, tank lighting, tank level monitoring, roof manhole, manual gauge hatch, tank temperature and P/V Vent (Two to be installed in 2007)
- Piping for unloading and loading
- Site lighting via fixtures mounted from the dispensing building
- One Re-supply/Dispenser Building for loading the fuel Trailer / Truck and other vehicles.

A fuel dispensing pad area complete with a dispensing unit will be in a lined facility with a provision to capture any and all spills at the fuelling area and direct it to the main containment area provided for the 4 - 10ML tanks (two to be installed in 2007)

The facility is designed to meet the following standards:

- As a general guideline the fuel facility will meet the GN standard “Design Rationale for Fuel Storage & Distribution Facilities 1998”.
- National Fire Code 1995
- Proposed Federal Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Storage Tank System Regulations – 2003
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment “Environmental Code of Practice of Aboveground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products – 1994”

Explosive Storage Compound

The explosives storage compound is located still farther up the slope, at a distance as required by explosive storage regulations.

Roads

The roads will have an 8% gradient and will be covered with compacted granular fill.

6. DEMOBILISATION AT THE END OF ACTIVITIES

At the end of the activities, the plan assumes that the facility would be offered for sale to the Hamlet of Baker Lake, but that the Hamlet would not purchase the facility, so that AEM would decommission all of the facilities, clean and remove the tanks and any other material. It is also assumed that the tanks would have 'no salvage value' and would therefore be demolished or disassembled and either shipped to another community in the area or the steel and other material would be trucked to the Meadowbank mine site to be placed in the closure landfill in the waste rock storage area north of the tailings disposal area at the mine site. This is the assumption that was used for bond calculation.

6.1. FUEL REMOVAL

All remaining bulk fuel on site will be removed and sold to local interests.

6.2. FUEL TANKS REMOVAL

The tanks will be emptied of fuel, cleaned, dismantled and transported to the Meadowbank mine site landfill. The fuel tanks or the steel will be offered to local interests prior to shipment from Baker Lake.

After the removal of the tank farm, any contaminated soils from the fuel storage area will be removed and placed in a lined disposal facility (to prevent contaminated run off waters from entering the environment). This material will be transported to the Meadowbank mine site land farm to be treated with biological remediation agents. Local in-situ treatment could also be considered.

6.3. REMOVAL OF STRUCTURES

Any building or structure on the site will be emptied and offered for relocation or demolished.

7. RECLAMATION

The natural re-vegetation of the site generally will be slow due to the dry conditions that exist. Some disturbed areas will be allowed to recover naturally while vegetation will be established in others. The use of fertilizers is most effective in moist sites and while it helps on drier sites, the response by the tundra plant community on the higher ground will be significantly slower.

Native-grass cultivars and forbs (e.g. nitrogen-fixing legumes) will be used. Seeds, sprigs, cuttings and transplanted shrubs or indigenous species will also be used, but likely to a lesser extent due to their slower propagation rates observed in experiments at northern mines (BHP 2000).

Terrestrial riparian vegetation may re-establish in shoreline areas.

There will be three particular surface conditions that require reclamation on termination of activities at the Baker Lake Facilities, as described below.

7.1. GRAVEL PADS

Gravel has been placed in some areas to establish a level supporting surface under fuel tanks and on the laydown area. The natural surface remains stable and is bordered by natural vegetation. The gravel will be mixed with peat and fertilizer and be dispersed; the original ground surface will be fertilized and allowed to re-vegetate naturally.

7.2. PIPELINE BASE

Gravel has been placed under the pipeline areas to establish a level supporting surface. The natural surface remains stable and is bordered by natural vegetation. The gravel will be mixed with peat and fertilizer and be dispersed; the original ground surface will be fertilized and allowed to re-vegetate naturally.

7.3. ROADWAYS

All access roads which were constructed will be decommissioned and returned to the original ground profile (unless the Hamlet wants to keep the roads). The pre-existing drainage courses will be re-established and all culverts removed. Disturbed surfaces will be scarified and fertilized to promote natural vegetative cover.

8. SITE MONITORING

After the completion of reclamation, two years of annual monitoring of the site will take place in the late summer. The monitoring will consist of measuring and documenting plant re-growth, and inspecting potential problem areas for erosion and run-off into the Lake. Reports, including photographs, will be submitted to the land owner (KIA) and to the NWB.

9. MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY FACTOR

Cost estimates for the above activities are based on unit costs and unit project management costs are estimated at 70 days at $500/day or $35,000. Table 2 is attached to this document, which includes detailed cost estimates for each activity. No contingency factor has been added to the amounts presented in table 2.

10. REFERENCES

BHP, 2000, BHP Diamonds Inc. Environmental Assessment Report for Sable, Pigeon and Beartooth Kimberlite Pipes. Ekati Diamong Mine. NWT. April 2000

CCME (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment), 2002. Canadian Environment Quality Guidelines, 2002 Update.

Cumberland Resources Ltd., 2005. Meadowbank Project Baseline Aquatic Ecosystem Report. October 2005.

Department of Justice Canada, 2002. Nunaavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act. April 2002

Golder Associates Ltd. 2004. Geomorphology of Baker Lake Marshalling Area and Recommendations for alternative site selection, Meadowbank Gold Project, Nunavut. Project N.04-1413-034/2500, Nov. 17, 2004.

Golder Associates Ltd. 2005a. Field Geotechnical Investigations, Baker Lake Staging Area, Meadowbank Gold Project. Report N. 05-1413-040, September 15, 2005.

Golder Associates Ltd. 2005b. ``Lake Bathymetry Survey Baker Lake Staging Area. Meadowbank Project, Nunavut``. Report N. 05-1413-021/3500. August 25, 2005.

INAC (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), 2006. Mine Site Reclamation Guidelines for the Northwest Territories. January 2006.

MMER (Metal Mining Effluent Regulations) SOR/2002-222. June 2002.

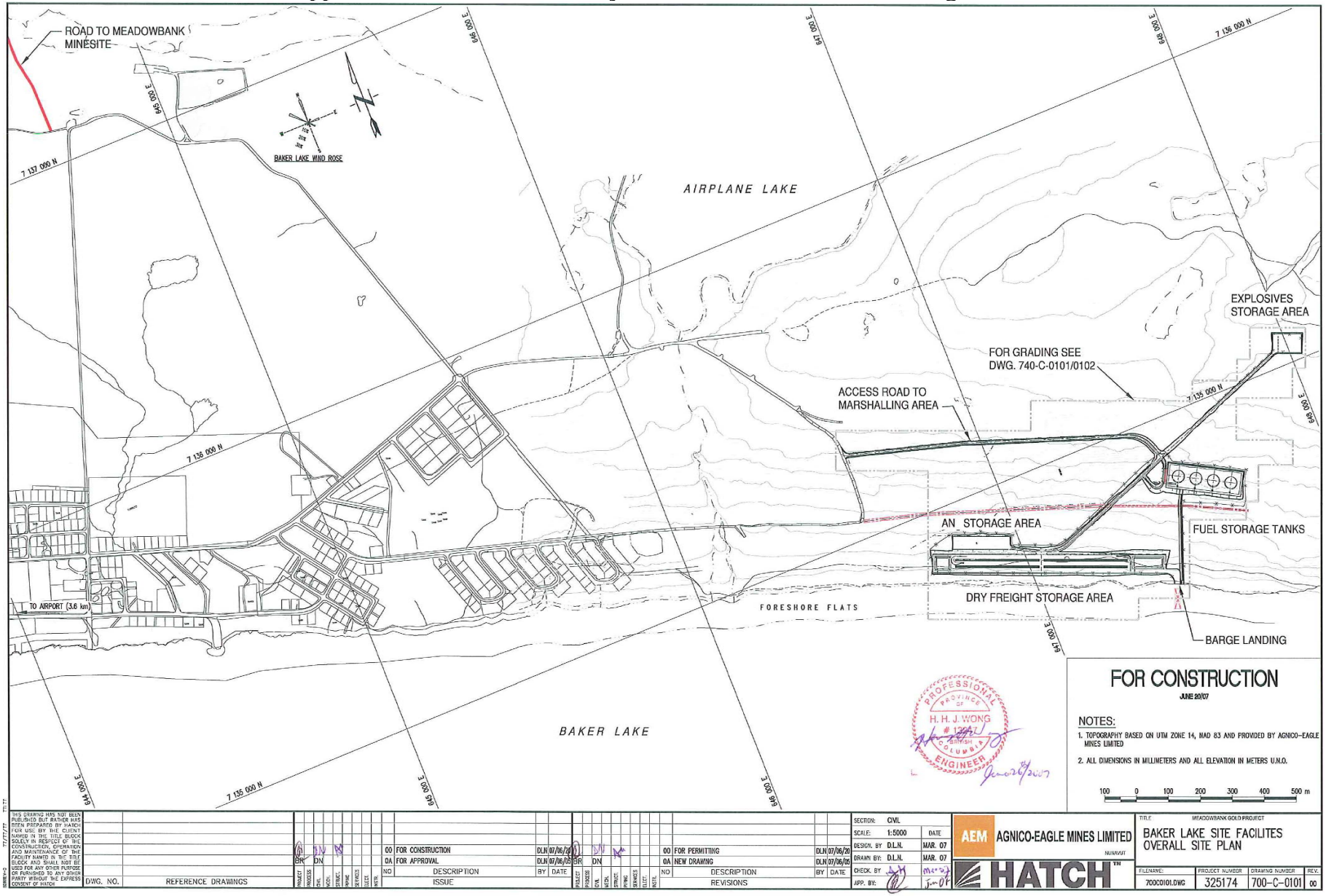
Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), 2006. Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate; Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Article 12.5.12. December 30, 2006.

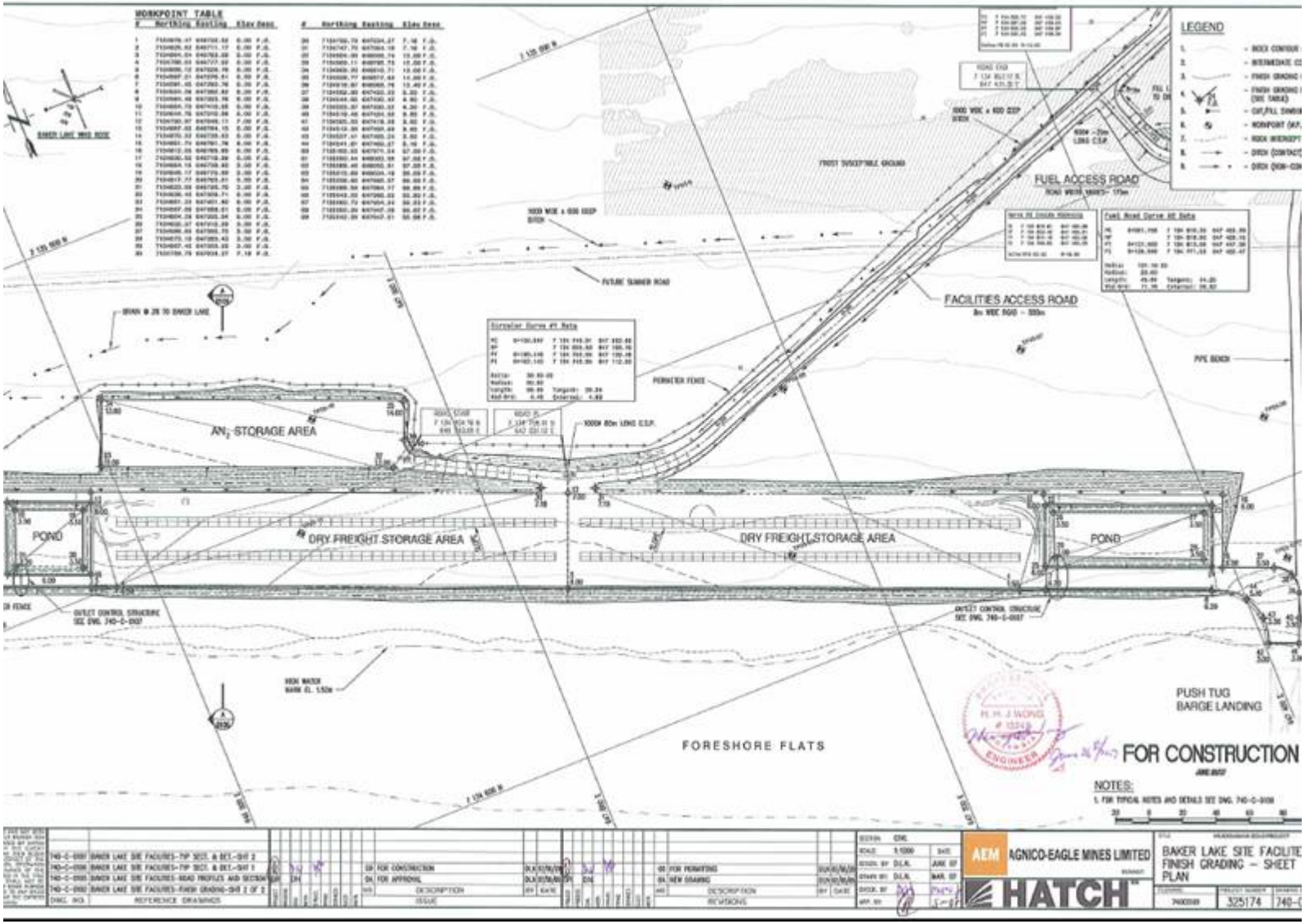
Table 2: Meadowbank Project Baker Lake Facilities Reclamation Cost Estimate

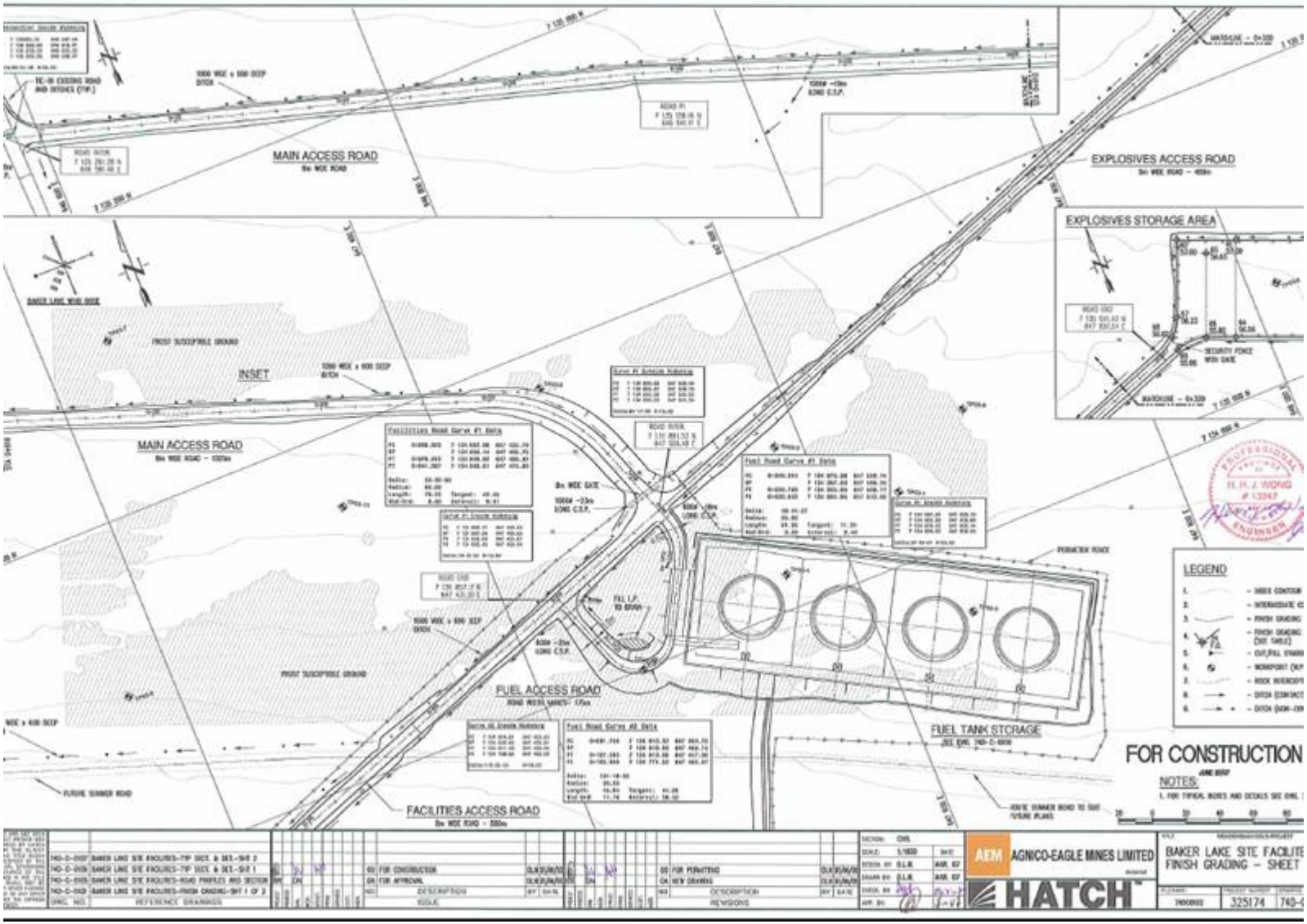
(October 2007)

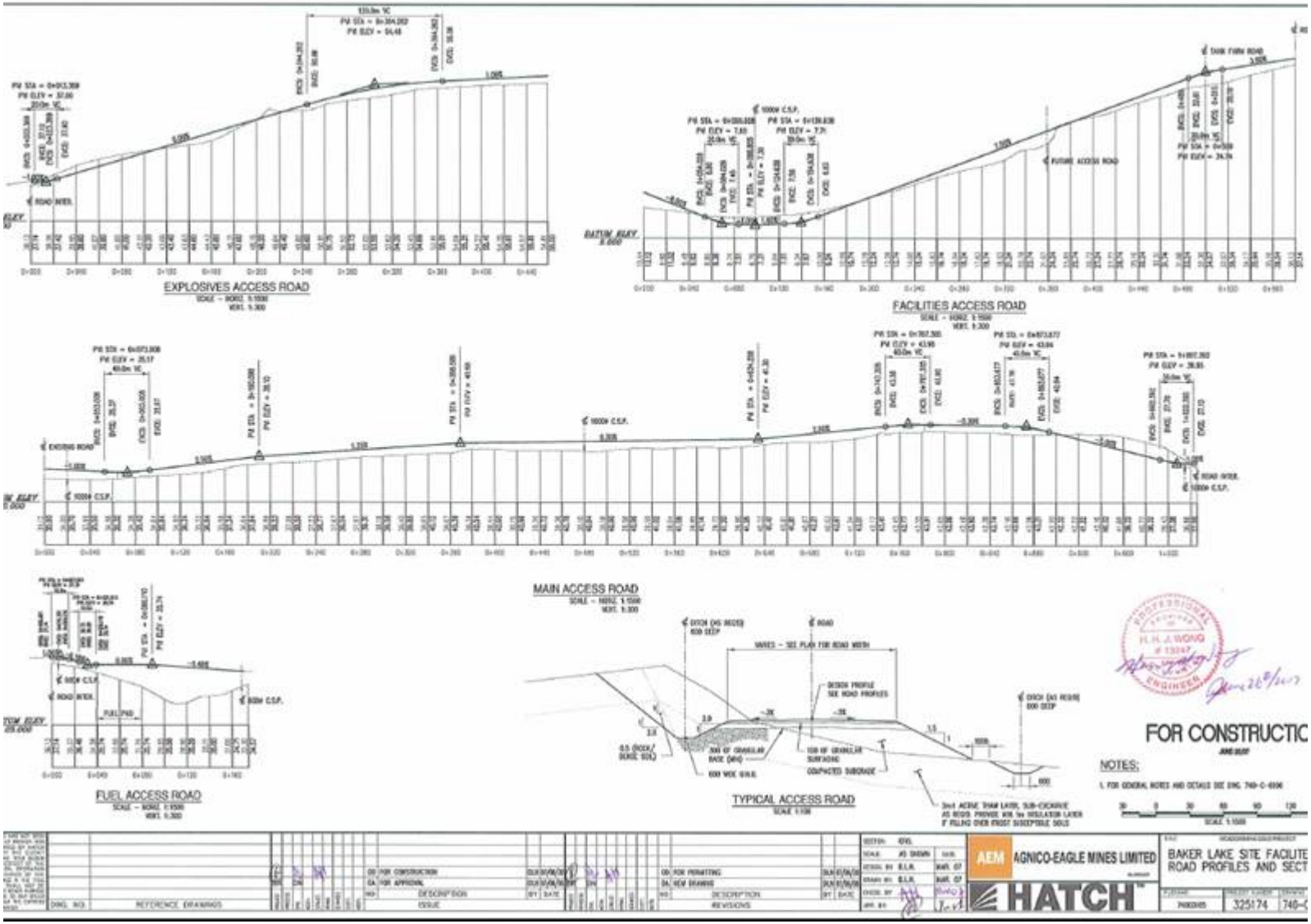
Activity	Sub-activity	Item	Unit	# Units	Cost/Unit	Cost by activity	# man days	allocation of Labour 200$	Allocation of hotels	Allocation for Helicopter	Total for Activity
1.0 Remove structures											
1.1 Fuels/tanks	Remove Fuel	Bulk	litres	2000	0,59 $	1 178,00 $					1 178,00 $
	Remove 5 Tanks and buildings	Clean-up					10	2 000,00 $	2 000,00 $		4 000,00 $
		Dismantle					75	15 000,00 $	15 000,00 $		30 000,00 $
		Baker to mine	tonne	900	46,28 $	41 652,00 $					41 652,00 $
Subtotal - Remove Structures							**12**	**2 400,00 $**	**1 200,00 $**	**3 429,00 $**	**76 830,00 $**
2.0 Reclamation											
2.1 Equipment work	D7H flatten slopes, fill sumps, roads, air strip and tank		op hrs	40	120,00 $	4 800,00 $	5	1 000,00 $	500,00 $	1 429,00 $	7 729,00 $
	Backfill trenches with Cat 307 Hoe		op hrs	120	100,00 $	12 000,00 $	6	1 200,00 $	600,00 $	1 714,00 $	15 514,00 $
2.2 Supplies/clean up and labour	Fertilizer		bulk	2	6 000,00 $	12 000,00 $	5	1 000,00 $	500,00 $	1 429,00 $	14 929,00 $
	Peat		bulk	2	6 000,00 $	12 000,00 $	5	1 000,00 $	500,00 $	1 429,00 $	14 929,00 $
	Scarify						3	600,00 $	300,00 $	857,00 $	1 757,00 $
	Site clean up						2	400,00 $	200,00 $	571,00 $	1 171,00 $
2. Contaminated soil	send to land farm					50 000,00 $					50 000,00 $
2.4 Site monitoring	Contract	Year 1	flat rate	1	10 000,00 $	10 000,00 $					10 000,00 $
		Year 2	flat rate	1	6 000,00 $	6 000,00 $					6 000,00 $
Subtotal - Reclamation						**106 800,00 $**		**5 200,00 $**	**2 600,00 $**	**7 429,00 $**	**122 029,00 $**
Project Management			**man days**	**30**	**500,00 $**	**15 000,00 $**			**7 000,00 $**		**22 000,00 $**
Total cost - no contingency											**220 859,00 $**

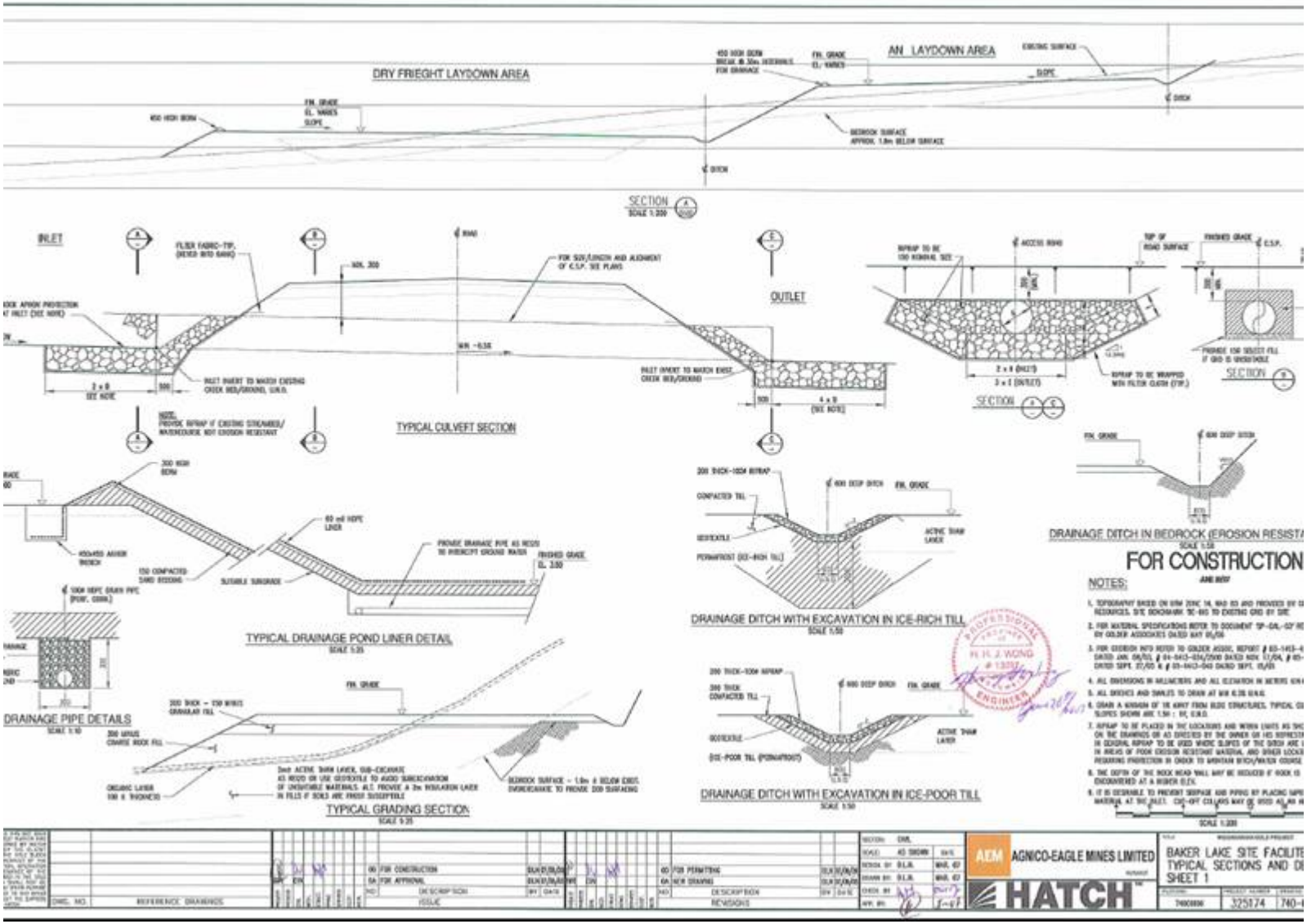
Appendix A : Meadowbank Project Baker Lake Facilities Drawings




WORKPOINT TABLE
LEGEND
FUEL ACCESS ROAD
FACILITIES ACCESS ROAD
AN$_2$ STORAGE AREA
DRY FREIGHT STORAGE AREA
DRY FREIGHT STORAGE AREA
POND
POND
FORESHORE FLATS
PUSH TUG
BARGE LANDING
FUTURE SUMMER ROAD
PERIMETER FENCE
PIPE BENCH
FOR CONSTRUCTION
NOTES:
AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LIMITED
HATCH
BAKER LAKE SITE FACILITIES
FINISH GRADING – SHEET
PLAN
325174


MAIN ACCESS ROAD
EXPLOSIVES ACCESS ROAD
EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA
INSET
MAIN ACCESS ROAD
FUEL ACCESS ROAD
FUEL TANK STORAGE
FACILITIES ACCESS ROAD
LEGEND
FOR CONSTRUCTION
NOTES:
AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LIMITED
HATCH
BAKER LAKE SITE FACILITIES
FINISH GRADING – SHEET


EXPLOSIVES ACCESS ROAD
FACILITIES ACCESS ROAD
FUEL ACCESS ROAD
MAIN ACCESS ROAD
TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD
FOR CONSTRUCTIO
NOTES:
AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LIMITED
HATCH
BAKER LAKE SITE FACILITI
ROAD PROFILES AND SECT
325174


DRY FRIEGHT LAYDOWN AREA
AN LAYDOWN AREA
SECTION
INLET
OUTLET
TYPICAL CULVEFT SECTION
TYPICAL DRAINAGE POND LINER DETAIL
DRAINAGE PIPE DETAILS
TYPICAL GRADING SECTION
DRAINAGE DITCH WITH EXCAVATION IN ICE-RICH TILL
DRAINAGE DITCH WITH EXCAVATION IN ICE-POOR TILL
DRAINAGE DITCH IN BEDROCK (EROSION RESISTA
FOR CONSTRUCTION
NOTES:
AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LIMITED
HATCH
BAKER LAKE SITE FACILITI
TYPICAL SECTIONS AND DI
SHEET 1
325174