

## **Appendix 4**

---

### **NIRB 2022 Annual Report Commitments**

---

Authority	Topic	Reference to comments	Regulator's Comment	Regulator's Recommendation	Agnico Eagle's Response	2023 Annual Report Section
GN	Helicopter Traffic Monitoring and Reporting	Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Ltd. (2019). Meadowbank Division Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan, Version 7; Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2023). Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report, Appendix 47 – Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2022 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report; Government of Nunavut (GN). (2017). Final Written Submission for Agnico Eagle Mines' Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Whale Tail Pit Project; Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB). (2017) Final Hearing Report, Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. Whale Tail Project. NIRB File No. 16MN056; Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB). (2006) Project Certificate for the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project. Project Certificate 004.	Helicopters are a potential source of disturbance for caribou and other wildlife. In the Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2022 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report (AEM 2023), the Proponent has made significant improvements in the monitoring and reporting of Project related helicopter traffic. However, the Government of Nunavut (GN) notes that a majority of reported flights in 2022 had average altitudes below the minimum altitudes set in the Project's Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan (TEMP) and in Terms and Conditions 61 and 62(f) of Project Certificate No. 004 (NIRB 2006). This includes flights during caribou migration periods. The GN is concerned about the potential impacts of this low level flying on wildlife and requests that the Proponent provides additional information to demonstrate whether low-level flights below the mandatory minimum altitudes were justified or whether there is a compliance issue.	Noting the concerns of the community members from Baker Lake and those of the GN regarding potential impacts of helicopters on wildlife, the GN recommends to both NIRB and the Proponent that the following revisions be made to reporting of helicopter traffic in the 2022 and all future annual reports:  1. Based on consultation with the Project's Terrestrial Advisory Group, provide a definition of short and long-range helicopter flights.  2. Summarize annual helicopter flight data, as presented in Table 4.9 of the 2022 report, according to flight range category (short vs long-range) and the appropriate mandatory minimum altitude for each range category (i.e., 300 m for short-range, 600 m for long-range).  3. Report the metric "Hours of Flying Below the 300 and 600 m Altitude Minimums".  4. Provide maps that show short and long-range flights where the average flight altitude (minus take-off and landing) was below 300 and 600 m, respectively.  5. Provide tables, reporting total flight hours and number of flights for short and long-range flights, where average altitudes were below the mandatory minimums of 300 and 600 m respectively; distinguishing, via separate summaries, between flights where low-level flying was required by statute, regulation, or the performance of environmental monitoring required under the Project Certificate versus flights where low level flying was the preferred means of flying (but not required by statute, regulation or Project Certificate). Specific laws, regulations or Project monitoring requirements should be cited for each flight below mandatory minimums based on average flight altitude (minus take-off and landing).	1. Agnico Eagle will determine what it considers to be short- and long-range helicopter flights and discuss them with the TAG. 2. Agnico Eagle will provide this metric in the 2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report. 3. Agnico Eagle will provide this metric in the 2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report, minus take-offs and landings when possible. 4. Flight data provided by helicopter contractors do not allow take-off and landings to be easily distinguished. Agnico Eagle will attempt to reconcile this so it can be included in the 2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report. 5. Past flight data provided by Agnico Eagle's helicopter contractor does not allow direct linkage between flight purpose and altitude tracking. Agnico Eagle will attempt to resolve this issue with its contractor in order to fulfill the GN's request.	Section 4.5.9 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
GN	Trends in Number of Caribou Observed Along the Whale Tail Haul Road	Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Ltd. (2019). Meadowbank; Division Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan, Version 7. Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2020). Meadowbank Complex 2019 Annual Report; Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2021). Meadowbank Complex 2020 Annual Report; Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2022). Meadowbank Complex 2021 Annual Report; Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2023). Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report, Appendix 47 – Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2022 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report; Government of Nunavut (2022). Comment Request for Agnico Eagle Mine's Meadowbank and Whale Tail Project 2021 Annual Report.	The Annual Report provides a good summary of caribou observational data from road surveys in 2023. However, with the growing time series of data, collected since the Project began, a more in-depth analysis of these data should be conducted and presented in order to detect potentially important emerging trends that may warrant more detailed investigation. This is especially important for data regarding caribou interactions with the Whale Tail Haul Road (WTHR) given the intensity of traffic on this road is more than twice that of the All-Weather Access Road (AWAR), and the large size of haul trucks using it.	1. In future reports, the Proponent includes summaries of the number of caribou observed annually and seasonally during road surveys, corrected for survey effort, for the AWAR and WTHR. Comparison of annual variation in these metrics should also be presented. 2. In future reports, the Proponent includes analysis of caribou road crossing probability for open versus closed roads based on crossing events observed during road surveys; corrected for survey effort and number of caribou present near roads. 3. Prior to drafting the 2023 Annual Report, the Proponent hold a workshop with the Project's Terrestrial Advisory Group (TAG) to reach consensus on additional analyses of caribou monitoring data and metrics that will be included in future reports.	1. Agnico Eagle appreciates the GN's review of monitoring data. However, it is important to note for second interpretation provided by the GN, that when caribou are close to the road, monitoring effort is higher and the road is closed to facilitate crossing. Alternatively, when caribou are far from the road, less monitoring effort is required, and the frequency of crossing will be low because caribou are not close enough to cross. This is how the TEMP decision trees are designed to work for the protection of caribou and is a consistent approach to the KIVA mobile conservation measures. Agnico Eagle will discuss changing annual report summaries with the TAG. 2. Please refer to previous response. 3. Agnico Eagle already discusses, implements, and reports independently of the annual wildlife monitoring summary report on additional caribou analyses with the TAG. Examples include the previous analyses on lead caribou (EDI 2020), caribou migration timing (Golder 2021), the snow study (ERM 2022). Additional analyses have been proposed and discussed throughout the year at TAG meetings and in annual wildlife summary report comments. Agnico Eagle will continue to discuss proposed monitoring alternatives and alternative analyses for caribou with the TAG.	Section 3.6 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
GN	Caribou Behaviour Study	Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2023a). Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report, Appendix 47 – Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2022 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report; Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM) Limited. (2023b). Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report	The 2023 Annual Report provides some interesting preliminary analyses of the caribou behaviour study, looking at how behaviour changes in response to project infra-structure and disturbances such as roads and vehicle traffic (Appendix I, AEM 2023a).  The results so far indicate that caribou behaviour is significantly affected by traffic and that a return to 'normal' behaviour seems to occur after 3-6 minutes after disturbance. The report could go further in placing this important finding in the context of traffic intensity on Project roads. For example, how does the 3-6 minutes required for caribou behaviour to normalize compared to the frequency of traffic on the Whale Tail Haul Road (WTHR)? What does this mean for the permeability of the road?  Based on recommendations from the Project's Terrestrial Advisory Group (TAG) the study methodology has been modified to treat walking as a separate behaviour category. However, since caribou may walk when foraging, migrating, or responding to a threat, the Government of Nunavut (GN) recommends further refinement of study methods to differentiate between walking as a response or non-response behavior. Finally, as the body of data collected by the study grows, distinction should be made, through analyses, between the Project's different roads or the different vehicle types ranging	1. Future analyses of the caribou behaviour study in the annual report should differentiate between different Project roads and/or types of traffic (e.g., haul trucks, vans, pick-ups/cars, ATVs). 2. Study methodology should be modified such that future analyses are able to categorize travel direction as towards, away, or parallel to roads, accounting for prevailing direction of migration as an interacting factor. 3. Study results should be discussed in the context of data on daily and seasonal traffic frequencies on Project roads and the potential for open roads to act as a barrier to movement of caribou.	1. The proposed analysis to differentiate between roads and vehicle types has been tried in the past, but with limited success due to sample size. With additional years of data, however, the sample size has grown, and this analysis may be possible. Categories of vehicle type may have to be reduced to heavy vehicle, light vehicle, and ATV to reduce the impact on statistical power. Further discussions will take place with the TAG to ensure future analyses answer the questions and concerns raised during the hearings and project approval process. 2. Since this was first suggested by the TAG in 2021, direction of travel has been recorded as parallel or perpendicular. For the late 2023 season, that field will be expanded in data collection forms to allow users to record whether caribou were moving away or towards the road. However, as the dataset will be significantly limited, Agnico Eagle would like to temper expectation of the ability to provide statistically significant results on additional analyses not originally captured within the methodology of the study. 3. Agnico Eagle has a daily traffic log for each road, but the current format of data recorded will make it difficult to have precise information. It should be noted that because traffic data are only available for two spatial points on the haul road and on the AWAR (i.e. entry point and exist point), the estimate of traffic intensity would have to be extrapolated for the whole road for every day and then redistributed, and may not perfectly reflect the conditions experienced by caribou at that location in that moment. This uncertainty will be caveat on any conclusions that can be reached on subsequent data analyses. This information will be explored for the 2023 report to determine the approximate traffic intensity for the period in which the behaviour surveys occur.	Sections 6.3.4, 6.4.4, 6.3.8, of the Caribou Behaviour report presented in Appendix K of Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
DFO	Fish Passage at Road Crossing	Appendix 46: Whale Tail Haul Road Management Plan Version 4 – Section 7.1.2	Gap/Issue: Culverts crossing fish bearing waters along the AWAR and WTHR requiring repair/maintenance. Annual report does not identify issues with culverts affecting fish passage. Annual report does not provide a plan for repair/replacement.	Proponent to provide a plan for repair and/or replacement of damaged and obstructed culverts prioritizing repairs to culverts with potential to affect fish passage and those affecting fish and fish habitat along Whale Tail Haul Road and AWAR.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges DFO's comment. Annually, a complete geotechnical inspection is performed by a third party along the AWAR and WTHR. The report is submitted as an appendix of the Annual Report along with the implementation plan. Agnico Eagle will include in future annual report a list of culverts crossing fish bearing along with proposed plan for the repair and or replacement, if needed	Section 3.3 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
CIRNAC	Whale Tail Project Pit Sump Water Quality/Quantity	Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report: Sections 8.5.3.2.4 and 8.5.3.2.5; Appendix 6-H to the Whale Tail Project Expansion Environmental Assessment (Figure 6H); NIRB Project Certificate No. 008, Term and Conditions 8,15, and 16	The quality and quantity of water reporting to the Whale Tail Project pit sumps during operations is relevant to the post-closure water quality of the pit lakes that will form during closure. This is particularly important for arsenic, which is considered to be a contaminant of potential concern in the flooded pit lakes. It is, therefore critical that the quality and quantity of water reporting to the pit sumps is consistent with Environmental Assessment (EA) predictions.  In the case of the IVR pit, the Whale Tail Project Expansion Environmental Assessment predicted that the maximum concentration of arsenic in the IVR Pit sump in 2022 would be approximately 1.5 mg/L. But, the 2022 Annual Report indicates that arsenic concentrations in the IVR pit sump are roughly 3X greater, at 4.5 mg/L. Further, the volume of water reporting to the pit sump is greater than originally predicted. The combined increase of arsenic concentrations and water volumes will result in total arsenic loadings to the IVR pit that are well above EA predictions. Increases for these two parameters have also been noted for the Whale Tail Pit sump.  It is unclear to CIRNAC what influence the increased arsenic loadings to the pit sumps will have on post-closure water quality in the flooded pit. CIRNAC was also unable to identify what factors resulted in the higher-than-anticipated arsenic loadings and whether any adjustments to the closure strategy may be necessary.	1. Confirm if arsenic loadings to the Whale Tail and IVR pits, as indicated by sump monitoring, are greater than the predictions presented in the FEIS documents for the project. 2. Investigate and describe the factors that are contributing to the pit sumps having arsenic loadings that are higher than predicted in the FEIS (e.g., pit wall seepage). 3. Indicate any modifications that will be needed to the Whale Tail and IVR Pit closure strategy to ensure that water quality in the pit lakes will serve as viable aquatic habitat	1. The following graphs present the water quality forecast based on the FEIS assessment against the measured values in Whale Tail and IVR Pits. The concentration of total arsenic measured in the pits in 2022 are generally higher than the FEIS forecast. Predictions for the FEIS were developed using a model (Golder 2018) and included various assumptions. For example:  •Geochemical testing results were used in the model. At the time of model development, static test results were available but kinetic test results were not available. •Mass loads (or water volume and concentrations) to model nodes (e.g., pits, sumps) accounted for chemical loadings from natural areas and developed areas (e.g. waste rock runoff and seepage). •Predictions were developed for various nodes (e.g., WRSF pond, pits) that were estimated based on predicted flows and chemistries and assumed exposed lithologies. The actual exposed lithology in a given mine year, or the lithology most influenced by runoff may differ than assumptions used in the model.  The higher arsenic load reporting to the pit sumps could be due to a higher release of arsenic being leached from the pit walls upon contact with seepage water and runoff water, or a change in water management (IVR Pit is quite dry because of permafrost conditions and water is not pumped out as often as Whale Tail Pit), and different lithology encountered than anticipated.  There are no fixed coordinates to the IVR Pit/sump sampling location. As noted in the annual report (Section 8.5.3.2) samples are collected from IVR and Whale Tail pit/sump when conditions are safe, and when water is present.  2. see response to CIRNAC 3.2-1 3. For the 2023 Annual Report Water Quality Forecast Agnico Eagle will evaluate and if necessary re-calibrate the model using recent geochemical data (e.g., static and kinetic tests), and recent monitoring data (e.g., pits, sumps). Improving the modelling of arsenic loading in the water quality forecasts will help provide a more accurate forecast to support adaptive measures and determine if modifications need to be made to the Whale Tail and IVR Pit closure strategy.  Note that for IVR Pit, per the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP), the current mitigation plan is that exposed pit walls that are prone to leach arsenic shall be sloped back and covered with overburden and rip rap. Note that the need and feasibility of such mitigation on the exposed pit walls prone to arsenic leaching will be evaluated and updated in the final closure plan. For Whale Tail Pit no pit wall mitigation is currently planned.  It should be noted that as per the ICRP, following completion of flooding of the open pits, the flooded pit lake will meet water quality objectives and demonstrate steady state conditions to confirm the pit lake can be reconnected to the downstream receiving environment. Routine pit lake water quality monitoring will be undertaken during closure and collected data will be used to calibrate and update the water quality model. In-situ treatment or treatment with the operational WTP could be done if required.  As per the water license 2AM-WTP-1830, Part E, condition 9: "The Licensee shall not breach dikes until the water quality in the re-flooded area meets CCME Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life, baseline concentrations, or appropriate site-specific water quality objectives, such as the predictions in Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) [...] If water quality parameters are above CCME Guidelines and/or FEIS predictions, unless otherwise approved by the Board, a site-specific risk assessment must be conducted to identify Site Specific Water Quality Objectives for the site that are protective of the aquatic environment. Where they are required, Site Specific Water Quality Objectives shall be incorporated in the approved Final Reclamation and Closure Plan."	Section 4 of the 2023 WT Water Management Plan presented in Appendix 14 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
CIRNAC	Spill Management Plan	Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report: Section 7.1; NIRB Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 Term and Condition 26	The 2022 Annual Report (Section 7.1) states that, in an effort to address rising significant environmental incidents, AEM developed a new action plan to identify and address root causes of spills, as well as raising environmental awareness across the site. As part of the action plan, AEM stated they reviewed spills which occurred in 2021 and the first half of 2022 to identify common causes. The maintenance department also launched an equipment spill root cause analysis, which included a Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) on the equipment models with the highest spill frequency. AEM also stated that the identification of causes and rectifying actions will be completed in 2023. Furthermore, to identify and better address incident root causes, an investigation process was designed and launched in 2022. Corrective measures are reportedly tracked for completeness. The above-noted initiatives as described in the 2022 Annual Report, represent improvements in AEM's spill management approach. However the Annual Report does not include the detailed findings and recommendations related to these initiatives. For example, it does not describe the new spill action plan, the spill FMEA and the corrective measures that are being put in place.	CIRNAC recommends that AEM provide details of findings and recommendations for all new spill management initiatives in future Annual Reports. This should include, but not be limited to, the new spill action plan, the spill FMEA and any new corrective measures.	Agnico Eagle acknowledge CIRNAC's comment and will provide more information in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 7 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
CIRNAC	Annual Closure Planning Update Meetings	Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report: Section 9; NIRB Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003: Term and Conditions 78,79, and 80; NIRB Project Certificate No. 008; Amendment 001: Term and Conditions 7 and 13	Section 9 of the 2022 Annual Report provides high-level discussions of the closure planning and implementation process: the section describes the state of the closure planning process, ongoing studies, information gaps and progressive reclamation. While CIRNAC appreciates receiving these descriptions, CIRNAC has a wide range of questions and comments regarding the closure planning process for the Meadowbank and Whale Tail sites. Many of these questions and comments have been submitted in prior annual report reviews conducted by CIRNAC, as summarized in Table A. While these questions and comments could be deferred until the submission of formal closure planning documents (e.g., periodic updated Interim Closure and Reclamation Plans and security estimates), CIRNAC is of the view that a more active dialogue on closure planning is justified. This is particularly important for the Meadowbank and Whale Tail Projects given that they are currently scheduled to begin active closure within three years (i.e., by 2026). Taking into consideration the relatively limited time remaining before the implementation of closure, additional and regular dialogue between AEM, regulators, and interested parties would be beneficial. This would help to facilitate reaching technically sound closure and reclamation decisions in a timely manner.	CIRNAC recommends that AEM convene an annual workshop with regulators and interested parties to discuss the status of closure planning for the Meadowbank and Whale Tail Mines beginning in 2023. The overall goal of the workshop would be to ensure that all organizations (including Agnico Eagle Mines (AEM)) are fully informed of closure requirements and to proactively identify key issues that need to be resolved on a priority basis. This will facilitate the timely design, approval, and implementation of an appropriate closure strategy for the sites. CIRNAC has also appended Table A, which presents a list of CIRNAC's closure-related questions raised in previous Annual Report TRCs, for AEM's use as discussion points during the closure workshops.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges that active dialogue on closure planning is justified between the involved organizations and regulators. Agnico intends to continue providing updates on progressive closure work, closure planning and closure engineering concepts, for both Meadowbank and Whale Tail sites, through the Annual Report and the next version of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan. Agnico believes that the responses and actions provided in regard to the previous comments from CIRNAC related to closure (Table A) were adequate as per the progress of the closure work and will be further answered as additional information related to closure becomes available. The submission of the next version of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan for Meadowbank and Whale Tail is planned for 2024. In the next version of the plan, a preliminary schedule of workshop with regulators and interested parties will be presented, for the remaining part of operation until the submission of the Final Closure and Reclamation Plans. As per the Water Licenses (2AM-MEA1530 and 2AM-WTP1830), the Licensee shall submit the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan to the Board for approval at least twelve (12) months prior to the expected end of planned mining.	Section 9 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report

Authority	Topic	Reference to comments	Regulator's Comment	Regulator's Recommendation	Agnico Eagle's Response	2023 Annual Report Section
CIRNAC	Whale Tail Revised Water Quality Predictions	Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report: Appendix 13, Appendix D; Meadowbank Complex 2021 Annual Report: Appendix 13, Appendix D; Final Environmental Impact Statement Addendum for the Whale Tail Pit Expansion Project (2018)	<p>Appendix 13 (Appendix D) of the 2022 Annual Report presents updated water quality predictions for the Whale Tail site. The predictions for some parameters are substantively different from predictions presented in the FEIS Addendum for the Whale Tail Pit Expansion Project. Notably, the following parameters are now predicted to exceed the FEIS values in Mammoth Lake during the post-closure phase: cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, manganese, nickel, selenium, zinc, phosphorous, nitrate and chloride.</p> <p>In addition to exceeding FEIS predictions, some parameters are also predicted to be above the predictions presented in the 2021 Annual Report and, in some instances, above the applicable environmental quality criteria (e.g., CCME criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life). This situation is demonstrated in the following two plots for total phosphorus and total cadmium. In both cases, revised predictions are well above: a) the FEIS predictions; b) the 2021 predictions; and, most importantly c) the applicable CCME criteria during the post-closure phase.</p> <p>In addition to the increases noted above, arsenic concentrations in Mammoth Lake (as shown in the following figure) are now predicted to be well above the FEIS Addendum predictions. They are also predicted to be approaching the applicable CCME effluent quality criterion (0.025 mg/L) at the time of closure (i.e., three years from now, in 2026).</p> <p>Appendix 13 of the 2022 Annual Report acknowledges increases relative to FEIS predictions with the following statement: "The WQF model forecasted concentrations that are generally higher than the FEIS forecasted values." Despite this acknowledgement, the 2022 Annual Report presents limited information regarding the factors that are contributing to the predicted increases. For example, it is unclear whether the increases are attributable to revised modelling assumptions or site conditions that are worse than originally expected (e.g., elevated seepage loading rates).</p> <p>Furthermore, with regard to predictions that exceed the CCME criteria during post-closure (e.g., cadmium and phosphorous), the 2022 Annual Report presents limited information regarding the potential implications to the closure strategies for the site. To the contrary, the Annual Report states: "At closure, no water treatment is forecasted to be required." This conclusion appears to be inconsistent with predicted water quality exceedances during the post-closure phase.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a detailed table describing the factors that contributed to 2022 water quality predictions being higher than one or more of the following: a) FEIS predictions; b) predictions from 2021; and c) predictions that exceed environmental quality criteria.</li> <li>Describe why there is a high-degree of variability between the 2021 and 2022 predictions.</li> <li>For any parameters that are predicted to exceed 75% of the environmental quality criteria during post-closure, describe the approaches that will be taken to ensure significant adverse impacts do not occur.</li> <li>Describe the studies that AEM will undertake between now and the finalization of the closure plan to verify the accuracy of water quality predictions. 5. Describe if and how the higher than originally anticipated water quality predictions will affect closure strategies for the site.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The model platform used for the 2022 annual forecast was changed from the platform used in the 2021 annual forecast and the FEIS. In addition, assumptions and inputs were changed for the 2022 annual forecasts. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher runoff coefficient</li> <li>The water quality for the different input streams to the model is based on the yearly average measured values and are assumed to be constant over a given year.</li> <li>The model was not re-calibrated with the most recent monitoring data.</li> <li>Changes in the model platform and model assumptions can produce variable results.</li> </ul>           However, monitoring data (example arsenic figure included by CIRNAC) do not show an increasing trend over time. In addition, results from the CREMP (see Appendix 33 from the 2022 Annual Report) concluded: "Of the parameters with trigger exceedances, FEIS predictions were exceeded for total phosphorus at WTS and total alkalinity, TDS, total lithium, and several ionic compounds at WTS and MAM in one or more sampling events. Importantly, the absolute concentrations of these parameters remain low. Total phosphorus and arsenic at WTS and MAM are within the normal operating ranges and Level 1 water management strategy is in effect in 2023 as per the Adaptive Management Plan. Routine water quality monitoring will continue in 2023 to track emerging spatial and temporal trends."         </li> <li>During operation, the main parameter that influences the water quality forecast in Mammoth Lake and Whale Tail South Lake is the water treatment % removal efficiency applied to the model. The % removal was calculated based on the average yearly concentration measured in the Attenuation Pond and in the treated effluent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For example, for arsenic, a constant % removal efficiency of 88% was used for the model based on the average removal of 2021 and 2022. In 2021, the average was estimated at 90% while in 2022, the average was estimated at 86% based on the analytical results take at site. By using a higher % removal efficiency over 88%, the water quality forecast could trend similar to the FEIS forecast.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The next water quality forecast models will provide a discussion on the factors contributing to the water quality predictions being higher than the previous predictions (FEIS and previous years model predictions) and predictions that exceed environmental quality criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See response to CIRNAC 3.7.1. The 2022 model is based on the site water/mass balance model and assumes completely mixed ponds. It uses as input all of the water volumes transferred on the site in 2022 and the water volumes forecasted based on an average year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The 2022 model is more conservative than the 2021 model, especially when compared to the measured arsenic values. For the 2023 Annual Report the water quality forecast model will be adjusted based on recent field measured values.</li> <li>To ensure adverse impacts do not occur for parameters that are predicted to exceed 75% of the environmental quality criteria during post-closure, Agnico Eagle will first examine the WTP to ensure that it is performing at its maximum % removal. In addition, as described above, the water quality forecast will be updated with available geochemistry and on-site water quality data. These additional data will contribute to improve the model, inform on adaptive management measures, and provide better predictions of water quality for closure and post-closure.</li> <li>It is important to note that CCME guidelines have been used for the water quality forecasting, as the final closure site-specific water quality criteria for certain parameters are not yet established. Further discussion on site-specific criteria will be presented in the next Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan and in the final Closure and Reclamation Plan.</li> <li>The water quality forecast will be updated as additional geochemistry data and on-site water quality data becomes available, which will contribute to improve the models, inform on adaptive management measures, and provide better predictions of water quality for closure and post-closure. Site-specific criteria will be developed and presented in the next Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan and in the final Closure and Reclamation Plan.</li> <li>Currently the closure strategies for the site remain unchanged. As per the ICRP, following completion of flooding of the open pits, the flooded pit lake will meet water quality objectives and demonstrate steady state conditions to confirm the pit lake can be reconnected to the downstream receiving environment. Routine pit lake water quality monitoring will be undertaken during closure and collected data will be used to calibrate and update the water quality model. In-situ treatment or treatment with the operational WTP could be done if required. As per the water license condition, the dikes will not be breached until the water quality in the re-flooded area meets CCME Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life, baseline concentrations, or appropriate site-specific water quality objectives, such as the predictions in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).</li> </ol>	Section 4 of the 2023 Meadowbank Water Management Plan presented in Appendix 13 and Section 4 of the 2023 WT Water Management Plan presented in Appendix 14 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
CIRNAC	Water Quality Prediction Models	Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report: Section 12; Meadowbank Complex 2022 Annual Report: Section 13; CIRNAC Technical Review Comments on the 2021 Annual Report to NWB (TRC #1); CIRNAC Technical Review Comments on the Whale Tail Pit Project Expansion Environmental Assessment (TRC #3)	<p>Updated water quality predictions for the Meadowbank and Whale Tail sites are presented in appendices 12 and 13 of the 2022 Annual Report. In both instances, the reports describe the general modelling approaches. Key aspects of these approaches include the following statements which have been extracted directly from Appendix 3 of Appendix 12 (similar statements are also provided in Appendix 12):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table 3-1: "Water quality for the different input streams to the model is based on the yearly average measured values and are assumed to be constant over a given year."</li> </ol> <p>In the opinion of CIRNAC, the use of annual average input streams represents a potential underestimation of loadings at some points of time. For instance, loadings before, during, and after freshet often vary significantly. There is, therefore, a potential that the approach is missing intra-year peak events that are environmentally significant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 3.3: "In order to simplify the model, the mass balance model assumes that the ponds, pits and lakes are completely mixed systems. Consequently, the results from the model provide an indication of the concentrations in these areas and should not be considered as an absolute value at this time." (emphasis added). CIRNAC agrees that this approach provides only an indication of concentrations and should not be relied on as a definitive indicator of potential environmental impacts. On multiple occasions CIRNAC has expressed a concern that the "fully mixed" modelling assumption fails to provide sufficient spatial resolution to identify localized areas with elevated concentrations (e.g., in the vicinity of effluent discharges). Recently (in a letter to NWB dated May 29, 2023), AEM stated that the modelling presented in the 2022 Annual Report had been modified to address this concern. However, the 2022 Annual Report and supporting documentation (e.g., Appendix 12 and 13) continue to use the fully mixed assumption in all modelling.</li> <li>Section 3.3: "It should be noted at this point that the model should be used to evaluate a 'high level' impact of operation and closure activities at the Whale Tail Mine site on the future water quality in the WTP Pit / WTP Basin, the WTR, Mammoth Lake and WTS Lake. The forecasted concentration should be considered as an order of magnitude estimate only considering that the model uses monthly values that are transferred around the site and assumes a fixed water quality concentration for each input stream over time." (emphasis added). CIRNAC agrees with AEM that the modelling approach is suitable for making high-level screening decisions, similar to those that were reached for the FEIS. However, the "order of magnitude" approach is not sufficient for an operating mine that is approaching closure, particularly in instances where parameters are predicted to approach and exceed applicable environmental quality criteria. To illustrate, the following figure (Figure 29) shows that predicted arsenic concentrations are predicted to approach the CCME effluent quality criterion (0.025 mg/L). Given that predictions are only accurate to within an order of magnitude, actual arsenic concentrations could reach levels that are ten times the CCME criterion. The proximity of the current predictions to the criterion therefore represents a potential concern that warrants more detailed modelling. CIRNAC has cited this concern on multiple occasions, most recently in its submission to the 2022 Annual Report to the NWB (TRC #1). In response to that comment, AEM indicated (in May 29, 2023 letter to NWB) that appropriate modifications would be made to the 2022 Annual Report. Based on our review of the 2022 Annual Reports submitted to NWB and NRC, CIRNAC was unable to identify any evidence to demonstrate that the recommended changes had been made.</li> <li>Section 3.3: "The present mass balance model cannot simulate the treated effluent plume discharged in Mammoth Lake or Whale Tail South Lake. A hydrodynamic model is required to simulate the discharge of treated effluent in these lakes, which is beyond the scope of this study."</li> </ol> <p>CIRNAC agrees with AEM that their "fully mixed" approach is insufficient to predict the localized effects of contaminant loadings from sources such as treated effluent plumes, seepage from Waste Rock Storage Facilities (WRSFs), seepage from pit walls, etc. Consequently, the modelling is unable to evaluate localized concentrations, some of which will be greater than those which have been predicted under AEM's fully mixed modelling approach. This is particularly important given the fact that some parameters are rare, or above, applicable environmental quality criteria (see the annex figure presented above under the third point). CIRNAC therefore fully supports AEM's conclusion that a hydrodynamic model is required to simulate the discharge of treated effluent and predict potential project impacts.</p> <p>However, it is unclear to CIRNAC whether AEM is planning to perform hydrodynamic modelling in the future. From Recommendations in Section 5.2, SNC-Lavalin (AEM's technical advisor) provided the following recommendation: "To better understand the loading of potential COCs from the proposed pit wall during operation and following closure, determining if it is possible to sample the pit wall runoff safely. Consider advancing the hydrogeological model and understanding of the pit wall filling to assess the potential loading of COCs during Operation and Closure." On multiple occasions (e.g., CIRNAC TRC #3 during the FEIS for the Expansion Project), CIRNAC indicated that additional sampling and modelling of pit wall seepage would be beneficial. CIRNAC, therefore, fully supports SNC Lavalin's recommendation which would help to refine post-closure water quality predictions in the pit lakes.</p> <p>However, it is unclear how AEM intends to act on the recommendation. As noted in TRC #2, contaminant concentrations (e.g., arsenic) in the Whale Tail and WTR pit walls are significantly higher than originally predicted. This justifies additional efforts to characterize the loadings associated with pit walls, including seepage.</p> <p>Collectively, the points noted above demonstrate there are multiple simplifying assumptions and approaches being used by AEM to predict water quality that warrant reconsideration. While CIRNAC supported using simplifying assumptions and approaches during project approval and the initial years of operation, the project is now at a stage that justifies the development of more refined and accurate water quality predictions. While the above noted observations are related to the Whale Tail project, CIRNAC notes that updates to assumptions and approaches should be completed for the Meadowbank Mine as well.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using monthly (or smaller) time steps for all model inputs instead of the current one-year time step.</li> <li>Performing hydrodynamic modelling of receivers instead of assuming fully mixed conditions.</li> <li>Performing sensitivity analyses to accurately capture the range of uncertainty associated with water quality predictions. 4. expanding efforts to characterize loadings from pit walls.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The water quality forecast model uses a monthly time-step for water movement. In theory, it may be possible to integrate to the model a monthly time step with regard to water quality and assess if it is possible to vary the input stream water quality over time. This will be investigated further for both the Meadowbank and Whale Tail water quality forecast model. Note that this would add another level of complexity to the model and this is not something AEM can guarantee is possible for the next iteration of the model.</li> <li>Hydrodynamic modelling is another type of tool used to predict possible future conditions but models that assume fully mixed conditions are appropriately conservative and can be used to support operations and adaptive management. Agnico Eagle will consider a hydrodynamic model but cannot guarantee this is possible for the next iteration of the model, or even if it could be completed on an annual basis.</li> <li>Sensitivity analysis will be performed for next year's water quality forecast model for a few key parameters. For example: runoff volumes to manage for a dry and wet year, increase in arsenic loading from pit walls, etc. Results will be included in the next Water Quality Forecast Reports. 4. Further geochemistry analysis and additional pit sums water quality data will be integrated when available to the yearly updated water quality forecast model. Strategies are being developed to obtain additional in situ water quality data from the pits.</li> </ol>	Section 3 and 4 of the 2023 Meadowbank Water Management Plan presented in Appendix 13 and Section 3 and 4 of the 2023 WT Water Management Plan presented in Appendix 14 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
KIA	Meadowbank and W	Appendix 47: 5.3.6.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The KiVIA appreciates that Agnico Eagle provided a monthly summary of traffic type and annual trends and details of road closure. Traffic volumes are high, on the WTHR in August 2022 a heavy equipment vehicle passed on average every 6.9 minutes. However, understanding impacts on caribou and the effectiveness of mitigation is still incomplete and requires the daily frequency of traffic (or the duration of gaps between traffic) both when group size is below the threshold for closure and for essential traffic during closure. The daily traffic frequency should be integrated with daily caribou counted/ road survey to assess the probability of caribou exposed to the road under conditions of closure (&gt;GST), non-closure (&lt;GST), partial closure (&lt;24h) and reduced speed.</li> <li>The KiVIA appreciate the additional details on the 31 convoys (5.3.6.7; Table 3-14; pg.3-19) which included 2 convoys/day on 9 days (return trips). The additional fuel storage has apparently reduced the need for fuel supply to a single convoy. Table 3-14 is unclear about what "escort back to hubs" refers to: why the number of vehicles for passenger transport is variable and high (couldn't a single bus be used for transporting people?) and whether the number of vehicles and convoys for dry goods could be reduced. Section 3.6.7 does not explain trade-offs for the convoys: whether to increase the number of days with no essential traffic or reduce the number of vehicles per convoy as well as the number of convoys (to reduce the duration of traffic exposure to the caribou).</li> <li>The KiVIA appreciates the increased effort to document caribou behavior responses to convoys (Appendix I.5.6.3.8; pg. 21) which suggested that responses to convoys were longer than responses to single disturbances but sample size remains a limitation. Data were lacking on the duration of the convoys relative to the number of vehicles and their spacing. Overall, there is no monitoring to measure how caribou cross roads as no one method is designed to assess probability of crossing relative to number of caribou encountering the roads and traffic or their behavior. The road surveys are designed to measure numbers of caribou encountering the road rather than crossing rates. Uncertainty remains about the camera surveys and the behavioral monitoring has not yet been applied specifically to crossing behavior.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report daily traffic frequency for days when the road is open, days when 24h closure and &lt;24h closure days.</li> <li>Provide information on how to reduce the frequency of convoys and the number of vehicles in the convoys when road closures are in effect.</li> <li>In collaboration with the Terrestrial Advisory Group (TAG), Agnico Eagle design and implement a behavioral study integrated with cameras and road surveys to measure how and when caribou cross the road's to improve mitigation effectiveness.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agnico Eagle's methodology for data collection of road traffic does not easily allow for the desired analysis. However, this metric will be explored and attempted to be provide in the 2023 annual report.</li> <li>The frequency of convoys and number of vehicles in convoys fluctuates and is determined based on operational requirements. As noted in the response to GI recommendation 3-4, Agnico Eagle already maximized stockpiles and inventories. Expansion to further increase stockpiling and inventory capacities may require a change to the Mine Plan, which may have other environmental implications (e.g., additional habitat loss).</li> <li>Agnico Eagle is open to discussion with the TAG on this project, and looks forward to further discussions with the TAG</li> </ol>	Section 3.6 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
KIA	Meadowbank and W	Appendix 47: 5.6.0 Caribou satellite-collaring program	The KiVIA notes that a data sharing agreement for caribou collar data is now signed (March 2023). The KiVIA is requesting that the "catch-up" analyses for 2020-2022 not be deferred until the 2023 Annual Monitoring report but be provided earlier. Agnico Eagle (Appendix I) acknowledged that integrating the road surveys, collar data and the behavioral monitoring to assess the timing of caribou encountering the road (and representativeness of the collars) and road mitigation effectiveness could be undertaken. Additionally, as discussed at the November/ December 2022 TAG meeting, caribou crossing rates may be better assessed using caribou satellite collar data, and vehicle traffic collected using the remote camera data (5.8.4.3; pg. 8-3).	Agnico Eagle to provide a 2020-2022 report based on satellite collar analyses by October 2023.	Agnico Eagle gained access to Government of Nunavut collared caribou data in March 2023. Agnico Eagle will present analyses of collar data, consistent with past reporting, in the 2023 annual wildlife summary report. The 2023 annual wildlife summary report is anticipated to be available in spring 2024. The analysis will include the years of 2020 to 2023. However, further discussions will be held with the TAG prior to the submission of the 2023 annual report, and collared caribou analysis are expected to be included in the topics.	Section 6 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
KIA	Meadowbank and W	Appendix 47: Appendix I Caribou Behaviour Monitoring	The report provides both analyses and the data and is well-presented and meets the objectives of the program. Caribou groups tend to be smaller closer to the road and larger further away and the larger groups had lower responses to traffic on the road. However, caribou in small groups or close to the road were not more likely to cross the roads. Responses were similar during road closure or when the road was open (convoys occurred during road closures). After the passage of a convoy, caribou took a longer but variable time to return to their previous behavior. The results tend themselves to integrating with other aspects of Agnico Eagle's caribou monitoring and mitigation. For example, Appendix I reports that larger groups of caribou tended to be recorded further from the road which may be a factor in assessing group size threshold (defined as within 250 m to 1,000 m of the road) for mitigation. Understanding caribou behavior as individuals and groups relative to the frequency of traffic could improve the efficiency of mitigation such as the duration of road closures.	<p>The KiVIA recommends Agnico Eagle provide options to review with TAG for re-designing the behavior monitoring to integrate it with other monitoring (collars, road surveys, traffic volumes) to contribute to monitoring how caribou cross roads and mitigation effectiveness.</p> <p>The behavioral analyses found that that road closure status did not affect behaviour, possibly due to it having less explanatory power than the other variables included which in the context of mitigation effectiveness is a finding to be followed up. However, it is unclear if and how the behavioral monitoring accommodated complete and partial closures (&lt;24 h) and the level of disturbance during closures.</p> <p>The behavioral study reports an overall 3-year consistency in behavioral responses (Appendix I.5.6.3.8; pg. 21). The consistency may suggest re-evaluating sampling design and effort to convoys test the effectiveness of group size as a threshold and assess whether behavioral responses can indicate sensory disturbance as an impact prediction.</p>	Agnico Eagle appreciates the collaborative relationship with the TAG and the KiVIA and appreciates the discussions and suggestions made by the KiVIA on the behaviour program to date. These suggestions, including objectives of the study, survey methods and data analyses have been incorporated, where possible, into the behaviour program and we believe the program has benefitted from this collaboration. Agnico Eagle is happy to continue discussing options for updating and improving the behaviour program with the TAG and updating the objectives of the program to integrate with other monitoring programs as needed and as technically feasible.	Section 6.4 of the Caribou Behaviour report presented in Appendix K of Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
KIA	Pit Lake Conductivity	Appendix 12	In the Meadowbank Water Forecasting Update, Agnico Eagle contemplates measuring depth profiles of conductivity in the pits to determine the presence of stratification in the pit lakes. Discussions surrounding the creation of end pit lakes with suitable fish habitat reference the presence of a chemical gradient, with higher concentrations of dissolved solids near the bottom of the end pit lakes. Further information on the presence and stability of stratification in the pits would assist in evaluating the suitability of these lakes for providing fish habitat.	Agnico Eagle should commit to measuring depth profiles of conductivity in the re-flooded pits.	Measurement of pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity at different depths in Goose pit have been completed in 2022. Additional profiles will be completed in 2023. These results will provide information on the stratification of the Goose pit and will be discussed in the pits water quality forecast model. Based on the results, additional profiles may be completed during the operation period before closure. The program for water quality sampling in the pits for closure and post-closure, including the re-flooding period, will be based on the pit water quality model predictions and will be presented in the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan.	Section 4 of the 2023 Meadowbank Water Management Plan presented in Appendix 13 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
KIA	Document Control	Appendix 37	A large number of documents are submitted for review annually. Use of the documents control tables to outline changes in subsequent document versions enable reviewers to efficiently focus their efforts.	Agnico Eagle should ensure the pages and sections modified in subsequent document versions is reflected in the document control table.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges KiVIA's comments and will continue effort to ensure pages and section modified in subsequent document update are adequately outline in the document control section.	Document Control in Management Plan update submitted as part of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
KIA	Wildlife Mortality	Appendix 47	Table 4-8: Summary of Project -Related Wildlife Mortality Records for Caribou and Predatory Mammals (2007 to 2022) indicates there has been no caribou mortalities since the mine became operational. Grader working on the AWAR northbound during the winter in a blizzard hit 3 to 5 caribou which all did not survive so they were brought to the mine site. Carcasses had to be thawed out at the Environment office than butchered into quarters to be incinerated. I was the Environmental technician on site when this happened and I took care of the carcasses.	Table 4-8 should be updated to accurately reflect project-related mortality. Further, reporting protocols should be re-examined to ensure mortality incidences are recorded	Table 4-8 of the 2022 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report presented the mortalities that occurred on Meadowbank and Whale Tail sites from 2007 to 2022. Table 4-8 does not include the wildlife mortalities along the AWAR and the WTHR. Mortality along both roads is presented in Table 3-18 and include the incident mentioned above that occurred on March 6, 2013 resulting in five (5) Caribou mortalities.	Section 3.6 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
TC	Information regarding the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) and Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (OPPP) for the Project		For the information of the Board and the Proponent, under section 12 of the Environmental Response Regulations passed pursuant to CSA 2001, there is a requirement for the owner of an OHF to complete annual reviews and if necessary update the Project's Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) and Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (OPPP). If plans are updated, they must be submitted to Transport Canada no later than one year after the update. As required under the CSA 2001, the facility will need to notify Transport Canada of proposed changes to the OHF's operations relating to the loading or unloading of oil to or from vessels (180 days in advance of the change). The facility is also required to submit a revised OPEP/OPPP 90 days before a change in operation.	Transport Canada recommends to the Board and the Proponent that an up-to-date OPEP/OPPP continue to be included in future annual reports for the Meadowbank Complex	Agnico Eagle acknowledges Transport Canada's comment and will continue to include the most up to date OPEP/OPPP as part of future annual reports.	Meadowbank OPEP and OPPP Version 17 presented in Appendix 25 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report

Authority	Topic	Reference to comments	Regulator's Comment	Regulator's Recommendation	Agnico Eagle's Response	2023 Annual Report Section
Health Canada	Cited References	2022 Annual Monitoring Report, Appendix 48: 2022 Wildlife and HHRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan v8	Use of outdated guidance to support the human health risk assessment (HHRA) Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan. Some of the HC guidance documents cited in Appendix 48 have not been updated to their most contemporary versions (e.g., Health Canada 2010, 2012). HC notes that the young child or toddler receptor described in Section 1.11.2 (age 7 months – 4 years) differs from current HC guidance for defining this age group (i.e., 6 months to <5 years). With respect to Table 5 of Appendix 46, more recent sources of country food consumption rates that are applicable to the Kivalliq Region might also be available and are recommended to be used for future revisions of the plan.	HC recommends that outdated HC guidance is replaced with updated versions (where applicable), such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Canada. 2019. Guidance for Evaluating Human Health Impacts in Environmental Assessment: Human Health Risk Assessment;</li> <li>Health Canada. 2021. Federal Contaminated Site Risk Assessment in Canada: Guidance on Human Health Preliminary Quantitative Risk Assessment (PQRA), version 3.0;</li> <li>Health Canada. 2021. Federal Contaminated Site Risk Assessment in Canada: Toxicological Reference Values (TRVs), version 3.0. If more recent country food consumption data are available and are representative of the Kivalliq Region, HC recommends updating Table 5 and the risk assessment accordingly.</li> </ul>	Agnico recognizes this comment and will update these references as applicable to the established country foods assessment pathways in advance of the next assessment (2024).	Wildlife & HHRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan presented in Appendix 40 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
Health Canada	HHRA Problem Formulation – Exposure Pathways and Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs)	2022 Annual Monitoring Report, Section 8.14.1.4 – Air Quality Monitoring - Community Engagement, PDF pg. 365. 2022 Annual Monitoring Report, Appendix 48: 2022 Wildlife and HHRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan Version 8, Section 1.11 – Human Health – Country Foods Assessment, Problem Formulation, PDF pg. 28-30	The rationale provided is insufficient to support the exclusion of fish and berries in the Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan and the screening of certain COPCs. The specific country food items to be evaluated in the Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan are listed in Section 1.11.1 of Appendix 48 and include caribou and Canada goose. Fish was excluded due to the “no fishing policy” at the project site and because fish are non-migratory. However, mercury is required to be assessed under Whale Tail Certificate Condition 63 and sampling under the country foods plan will encompass Whale Tail sampling locations in 2022 (as per Appendix 48, PDF pg. 42). This implies the consumption of fish should also be considered in the potential exposure pathways or further information should be provided regarding the integration of results from the country foods plan with those from the Mercury Monitoring Plan (Appendix 53). Likewise, berries were excluded from the country foods HHRA plan due to the rationale that public access is prohibited past km 85 on the access road. It is indicated on PDF pg. 365 of the 2022 Annual Monitoring Report that a berry picking session was held with harvesters in August 2022 to help inform dust mitigation activities. Should the Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit (IQ) shared by harvesters support inclusion of berries within the country foods list for assessment, the plan should be updated accordingly. Finally, HC notes that it is not appropriate for a chemical to be screened out of a quantitative HHRA based on a rationale that the predicted concentrations are less than 10% above background (as proposed on PDF pg. 30 of Appendix 48), as there is no established justification that such concentrations would not have the potential to impact human health. A rationale would be recommended on a chemical-specific basis as well as a site-specific basis (Health Canada, 2019).	1. HC recommends including consumption of fish in the potential exposure pathways for the Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan or providing further justification for its exclusion from the country foods plan. 2. HC supports updating the Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan to include berries if IQ indicates potential for a complete exposure pathway. 3. HC recommends that additional chemical-specific rationale be provided for screening out any COPCs where the use of maximum measured baseline + 10% is proposed as a screening value	1. Agnico Eagle appreciates this review, and will present a revised Wildlife and HHRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan incorporating responses to Health Canada's recommendations (as detailed below) in March, 2024, which is ahead of the next scheduled assessment (summer 2024). Agnico Eagle notes that the evaluation of mercury in fish, as required under NRB Project Certificate No. 008 Condition 63, is conducted as a component of the Whale Tail Mine Mercury Monitoring Plan (MMP); most recently, updated as Version 4, March 2023 and provided as Appendix 54 of the 2022 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report. The annual Mercury Monitoring Report describes the assessment of tissue concentrations, and is provided as an appendix of the Annual Report to the NRB. Agnico Eagle will clarify this reporting structure in the next country foods risk assessment report, and include a summary of results. However, at this point, hazard quotient calculation is not planned, as described in the MMP. Instead, the data analysis for mercury will focus on comparison of analytical results with predictions made in the FEIS Addendum for the Whale Tail Pit Expansion Project and supporting documents. Specifically, Azimuth (2019)3 modeled expected concentrations in fish tissue (average of 1.55 mg/kg wwt in a 550 mm Lake Trout), and addressed the potential for impacts based on Health Canada's recommended consumption rates. Further risk-based analyses will be implemented in the event that monitoring results exceed model predictions. 2. Agnico appreciates this insight and recognizes the apparent discrepancy. In advance of the next country foods risk assessment, Agnico Eagle will review IQ to confirm whether consumption of berries is a complete exposure pathway for this project and will update the model accordingly. Agnico Eagle has also reviewed the last HHRA report (2021) and notes that all measured soil concentrations for AWAR monitoring locations met the identified health-based screening values, so no COPCs would be identified for berries under that evaluation. 3. Agnico Eagle recognizes this recommendation, and moving forward, will adjust these screening criteria to reflect site-specific measured background concentrations, rather than background + 10%.	Wildlife & HHRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan presented in Appendix 40 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
Health Canada	Lake Trout sampling data from baseline (i.e., 2015 and 2018) and post-impoundment (i.e., 2020) sampling events in Appendix C of the Lake Trout Sampling Data	2022 Annual Monitoring Report, Appendix 53: Whale Tail 2022 Mercury Monitoring Program Report, Appendix C	Additional data recommended for the Mercury Monitoring Program Report. A small-bodied fish mercury database is provided in Appendix C of the Whale Tail 2022 Mercury Monitoring Program Report, but data for Lake Trout pre- and post-impoundment sampling events were not provided.	HC requests that future monitoring reports provide Lake Trout sampling data from baseline (i.e., 2015 and 2018) and post-impoundment (i.e., 2020) sampling events in Appendix C of the Mercury Monitoring Program Report. As was done for the small-bodied fish, future monitoring data can be added to the Lake Trout database.	Agnico Eagle agrees with the comment from HC about providing Lake Trout sampling data from baseline (i.e., 2015 and 2018) and post-impoundment (i.e., 2020) sampling events in Appendix C of the Mercury Monitoring Program Report. Lake Trout sampling data from baseline (i.e., 2015 and 2018) and post-impoundment (i.e., 2020) sampling events were provided in Appendix C1 (large-bodied fish database) in the 2021 Mercury Monitoring Program Report (Azimuth, 2022A). No Lake Trout were collected in 2021 or 2022 and the next sampling event is planned for 2023. The plan is to add the 2023 Lake Trout data to the existing large-bodied fish database and provide the updated database in the 2023 Mercury Monitoring Program Report.	Section 5 of Mercury Monitoring Report presented in Appendix 27 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
Health Canada	Noise Monitoring at Locations Protective of Off-Duty Workers	2022 Annual Monitoring Report, Appendix 49 – Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2022 Noise Monitoring Report	HC encourages noise monitoring in locations that are protective of off-duty workers. HC acknowledges and supports the Proponent's stated intention to fully implement the Noise Monitoring and Abatement Plan through two surveys in 2023 after data were provided for 2022 (Appendix 49, PDF pg. 3). HC also sees value in a monitoring station located near the camp accommodations for off-duty workers to enable characterization of exposure for the closest human receptors. HC notes that adverse impacts to sleep may begin when average sound levels inside sleeping quarters exceed 30 dBA for continuous noise sources, or 45 dBA (max) for discrete noise events (WHO, 1999). As such, HC is of the view that the Proponent's noise monitoring program should include noise monitoring at off-duty worker locations to allow for the implementation of additional mitigations should noise levels inside of dwelling spaces (i.e., sleeping quarters) exceed noise guideline levels.	1. HC encourages locating noise monitoring stations where they can monitor future noise levels (particularly night-time levels) experienced inside of dwelling spaces (i.e., sleeping quarters) and inform the need for additional mitigations, should measured levels exceed noise guidelines. 2. HC supports the implementation of additional mitigations under the Proponent's noise abatement plan (Project Certificate Condition 10) should monitoring results indicate potential adverse noise-related health impacts for off-duty workers.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges Health Canada's response. Agnico Eagle will complete a noise survey campaign. Results and mitigation measures will be provided in the 2023 annual report.	Section 8.13.3 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
Health Canada	Monitoring for Non-Threshold Air Quality and Dust Contaminants	2022 Annual Monitoring Report, Appendix 50 – Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2022 Air Quality and Dust Monitoring Report.	HC encourages the use of the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) in effect at the time of monitoring, and ongoing efforts to limit emissions of non-threshold air contaminants to the extent possible. HC considers nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particulate matter with diameter less than 2.5 µm (PM2.5) non-threshold air contaminants, meaning that associations with different health outcomes have been demonstrated throughout the range of concentrations, therefore any increase in exposure will result in an increased health risk. Despite measured concentrations of air quality contaminants generally remaining below the CAAQS or other relevant guidelines (e.g., Appendix 50, Fig. 5 and Fig. 16), HC emphasizes the importance of reducing air emissions as much as possible, especially for non-threshold air contaminants such as PM2.5 and NO2. Also, the applicable air quality standards, such as the CAAQS, should not be considered as “pollute up-to” levels and the project is encouraged to strive for continuous improvement. In addition, HC noted the continuous NO2 monitoring instrument was only active from January to July due to mechanical failure (Appendix 50, PDF pg. 37). HC encourages efforts to prevent future instrument failures (e.g., securing spare instrument parts - Appendix 50, pg. 54), and the development of additional strategies to ensure robust future monitoring datasets. Considering the non-threshold nature of NO2, HC would also recommend using the 2025 CAAQS value for future reporting purposes.	1. HC recommends using the most stringent federal, provincial, or territorial air quality standards applicable to the given area. In many cases, although they are not based on health effects alone, the CAAQS will be the most stringent levels for key air pollutants, especially for longer-term projects with emissions after 2025. 2. HC supports implementing all economically and technologically feasible mitigation measures to limit emissions of non-threshold air contaminants to the extent possible.	1. As per the approved Air Quality and Dustfall management plan, Agnico Eagle is already comparing air quality monitoring results to the current CAAQS. Agnico Eagle will continue to provide comparisons to the current CAAQS in future annual reports. 2. Agnico Eagle concurs with this approach and is continually reviewing air quality management measures onsite, as described in the most recent Air Quality and Dustfall Monitoring Plan (Version 6, March 2022). In addition, the implementation and effectiveness of all prescribed air quality controls in constraining Project-related impacts to the scope of FEIS predictions is assessed annually in the Meadowbank Complex Post-Environmental Assessment Monitoring Program (Section 12 of the 2022 Annual Report to the NRB).	2023 Air Quality and Dustfall Monitoring Report as presented in Appendix 47 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NRB	Board's recommendation Meadowbank Gold Mine Project (03MN107) and Whale Tail Pit Project (16MN056)	Incorporation of Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit into Monitoring and Management Plans	The NRB heard feedback at their 2023 Community Information Session in Baker Lake that community members are also unclear about how their knowledge is used by Agnico Eagle and where they can find their knowledge reflected in monitoring and management plans. The NRB notes that addressing these community concerns will require that information be accessible, straightforward and direct, and easy to locate. The NRB discussed possible methods for addressing this community concern with Agnico Eagle staff during the NRB's 2023 Site Visit, including dedicated print materials, tables, and summaries in the body of Agnico Eagle's future annual reports, and dedicated follow up meeting with communities and individuals. The NRB also notes that it remains unclear on the status of the Baker Lake Dust Committee, which would be considered a method for collecting Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit specific to dust concerns. Based on Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report and subsequent discussions with Agnico Eagle staff, it is unclear whether this group has been established.	Recommendation 3: Within 45 days of the issuance of this correspondence, the Board requests that Agnico Eagle provide an explanation of the methods used to follow up with affected communities regarding the incorporation of shared Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit into monitoring and management plans, as well as any new follow up measures planned for 2024. The information is also expected to be incorporated into the 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle is acknowledging Board's recommendation regarding incorporation of Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit into monitoring and management plan. In time of this correspondence, Agnico Eagle can affirm that Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit has been incorporated into our activities and operations whenever feasible, demonstrating our commitment to respecting Inuit culture. For example, the Socio-Economic Monitoring Reports (SEMR) for 2022 and 2023 have incorporated and clearly identified Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit (IQ) and Inuit Societal Values (ISVs) perspectives in the interpretation and conclusion of results. The relevant methodology and framework for incorporating and considering Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit (IQ) and Inuit Societal Values (ISVs) have been outlined in the SEMR and will continue to be so. The SEMR specifies instances where specific ISVs have been utilized or are relevant to the subjects under discussion. This is done to showcase Agnico Eagle's dedication to the utilization and implementation of IQ and ISVs and to initiate a move towards more comprehensive integration of IQ and ISVs in its monitoring and reporting efforts. In another instance from the 2023 operations, Agnico Eagle demonstrated its commitment to respecting Inuit culture through the modification of cyanide transportation operations at the Meadowbank Complex. After conducting an information session between Agnico Eagle representatives and members of the Baker Lake community to explain the cyanide transportation procedure under the ICMC, community members expressed their necessity to maintain access to a lake for collecting fresh water, especially for Elders, during AWAR closure. Upon careful evaluation of available options, Agnico Eagle personnel responsible for the transportation adjusted AWAR sections to be either closed or opened during transportation, ensuring community safety. This modification allowed the community, particularly Elders, to retain access to the land for harvesting and collecting fresh water. Throughout the transportation operations, regular communications and updates were shared with the Baker Lake Hamlet, HTO, Health Center, RCMP, and KIA. Subsequent to these communications, Agnico Eagle received positive feedback from members of the community. In 2024, Agnico Eagle intends to disseminate a condensed version of the shared Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit from the preceding year. This information is expected to be shared as a component of the annual engagement activities scheduled within the community. Additionally, Agnico Eagle will actively explore suitable methods to communicate back the process of collecting and integrating Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit into its operations and activities.	Section 11.9 of 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NRB	Board's recommendation Meadowbank Gold Mine Project (03MN107) and Whale Tail Pit Project (16MN056)	Incorporation of Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit into Monitoring and Management Plans	The NRB heard feedback at their 2023 Community Information Session in Baker Lake that community members are also unclear about how their knowledge is used by Agnico Eagle and where they can find their knowledge reflected in monitoring and management plans. The NRB notes that addressing these community concerns will require that information be accessible, straightforward and direct, and easy to locate. The NRB discussed possible methods for addressing this community concern with Agnico Eagle staff during the NRB's 2023 Site Visit, including dedicated print materials, tables, and summaries in the body of Agnico Eagle's future annual reports, and dedicated follow up meeting with communities and individuals. The NRB also notes that it remains unclear on the status of the Baker Lake Dust Committee, which would be considered a method for collecting Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit specific to dust concerns. Based on Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report and subsequent discussions with Agnico Eagle staff, it is unclear whether this group has been established.	Recommendation 4: Within 45 days of the issuance of this correspondence, the Board requests that Agnico Eagle provide an update on the formation of the Baker Lake Dust Committee and outline how the information gathered from the group is incorporated into their plans. If the committee is formed, please submit information regarding the meetings, Inuit Qaujijmajuqangit collected, how it was incorporated and reported back to the group and when the NRB can anticipate the updated stand-alone plans on its Public Registry and/or posting on Agnico Eagle's website.	Agnico Eagle has begun the development of a community-based dustfall monitoring program in 2022. Agnico Eagle met with Hamlet Council on February 16th, 2022 and the Baker Lake HTO on February 17th, 2022 to discuss the development of the Baker Lake Dust Advisory Group (BLDAG). The first meeting in February 2022 was to identify the groups impacted by dust generated by Agnico Eagle operations. The Baker Lake HTO were asked to identify the berry pickers. Agnico Eagle also requested names of berry pickers from the Kivalliq Elders Advisory Committee and are now engaging with a select group of berry pickers in the community of Baker Lake. In August 2022, a berry picking session was held with two harvesters to collect IQ and listen to the experiences of these individuals to assist Agnico Eagle in better mitigating potential effects of dust. In 2023, Agnico Eagle continued to collaborate with the community of Baker Lake to identify some areas of concern along the road. In early September, Agnico Eagle had an open public session on the AWAR. The day after, a bus tour up to AWAR Km 65 was organized with interested Elders from Baker Lake. Agnico Eagle will continue in 2024 to engage with the community of Baker Lake, more specifically, with the group of berry pickers identified as the most impacted groups. More details on activities, consultations and IQ collected will be provided in the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 11.9 of 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NRB	Board's recommendation Meadowbank Gold Mine Project (03MN107) and Whale Tail Pit Project (16MN056)	Community Engagement on the Subject of Mine Closure	During the NRB's 2023 Community Information Session, the primary concern shared by community members was uncertainty and lack of accessible information regarding the closure of the Meadowbank and Whale Tail mines. Concerns centered around the assumed loss of infrastructure such as the All-weather Access Road and economic impacts on community members and local businesses. Community members stated that they are interested in receiving ongoing communication from Agnico Eagle regarding closure updates, timelines, and any re-employment programs that may be offered. While some of this information is covered in Agnico Eagle's Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan, the NRB notes that this plan is not currently available on Agnico Eagle's public website, nor does it address all the specific concerns that community members shared orally.	Recommendation 5: Within 45 days of the issuance of this correspondence, the Board requests that Agnico Eagle provide commentary on any plans to increase public engagement on the subject of mine closure.	In 2023, as per the Whale Tail Project Certificate No. 008 Amended Terms and Conditions (TC) No. 51, Agnico Eagle advanced the recommendations of the Conceptual Socio-economic Closure Plan (CSECP). Based on the framework established in 2021, Agnico Eagle advanced the following items in Social Closure planning aligned with TC 51, to be continued in 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Started work on social closure studies, with delivery of final reports expected by Q2 2024;</li> <li>Completed various socio-economic reports of other northern mine closures, specifically in the NWT;</li> <li>Implemented progressive social closure tasks;</li> <li>Started planning engagement activities and community consultations; will continue in 2024;</li> <li>Evaluated re-skilling opportunities for Inuit employees who may not be able to transfer into similar positions upon mine closure;</li> <li>Started development of workforce transition plan between Whale Tail Project and other mine owned and operated in the Kivalliq region.</li> </ul> Community consultations with various subgroups (youth, women, elders etc.) and consultations with Government, KIA and Hamlet representatives are planned to be initiated in 2024 and continued throughout the remaining operation period, with the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify current risks, and link mitigation to the implementation plans and strategies developed through detail closure planning activities;</li> <li>Discuss the sale or transfer of assets of benefit to Kivalliq communities;</li> <li>Support community priorities for economic development that reduces dependency on mining.</li> </ul> Finally, Agnico Eagle will make available the last version of the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plans for Meadowbank and for Whale Tail on its website.	Section 9 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NRB	Annual Report Monitoring for Meadowbank and Whale Tail Sites	Areas Requiring Further Study or Changes to the Monitoring Program – Meadowbank Gold Mine	In order for the NRB and other parties to assess compliance with Project Certificate Terms and Conditions, it is important that all Terms and Conditions are addressed in writing in Agnico Eagle's Annual Report, even if compliance has not changed from previous years or if no updates were made. Listing and addressing all terms and conditions also makes the report more accessible to members of the public who may not be familiar with the material included in previous reports. Listing all terms and conditions removes ambiguity for the Board when determining compliance and ensures that Terms and Conditions are not marked non-compliant due to missing information. It was noted by NRB staff while reviewing the 2022 Annual Report that several Meadowbank Project Certificate Terms and Conditions were not referenced or addressed in any capacity within the report. Specific instances are noted in Appendix I – Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003.	NRB staff recommend that Agnico Eagle reference each Term and Condition in the Meadowbank Project Certificate Amendment 3 starting in the 2023 Annual Report and future Annual Reports.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NRB's comment. Terms and Condition applicable to operation phase will be included in upcoming Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Table 1-3 to Table 1-4 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NRB	Annual Report Monitoring for Meadowbank and Whale Tail Sites	Update on the Appendix A Commitments	Term and Condition 1 of Project Certificate No. 004 specifies that each commitment made in during the Final Hearing must be incorporated and met. During the 2023 Monitoring year, no comments or information were received from Parties regarding the commitment updates in Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. This gap in information results in difficulty determining whether Parties agree that commitments are fulfilled. The NRB intends to ensure that Parties agree on what commitments remain part of the active monitoring process. The NRB requires information from both the Proponent and Parties in order to coordinate, integrate, and ensure that the NRB's project-specific monitoring programs yield the information required to accurately measure effects and adequately assess compliance with Terms and Conditions, Regulatory Instruments, and Agreements.	NRB staff request that Agnico Eagle and Regulatory Authorities comment on the Commitments listed in Appendix A of Project Certificate No. 004 during the 2023-2024 Monitoring Process.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NRB's comment. Commitments listed in Appendix A applicable to the operation phase will be included in upcoming Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Meadowbank and Whale Tail update on Implementation of Commitments as presented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NRB	Annual Report Monitoring for Meadowbank and Whale Tail Sites	Deterrence of Caribou at Tailings Storage Facility – Condition 59	The NRB acknowledges Agnico Eagle's observations that the Tailings Storage Facility is not frequently visited by caribou and therefore does not require the installation of caribou deterrents. However, this conclusion will continue to result in deficient compliance for Term and Condition 59 due to the requirement for deterrents at this location and a lack of information in the annual report.	NRB staff suggest that Agnico Eagle provide further discussion in the 2023 Annual Report as well as future annual reports on the logistics involved in installing wildlife deterrents and the constraints that prevent them from complying with this Term and Condition.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NRB's comment and will provide an update in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 8.18.1.1 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report

Authority	Topic	Reference to comments	Regulator's Comment	Regulator's Recommendation	Agnico Eagle's Response	2023 Annual Report Section
NIRB	Annual Report Monitoring for Meadowbank and Whale Tail Sites	Local area marine mammal monitors – Condition 36	The NIRB appreciates Agnico Eagle's efforts to hire and maintain local marine monitors and acknowledges the difficulties faced by Agnico Eagle in meeting the requirements of this condition. The NIRB is interested in understanding the full scope of efforts taken by Agnico Eagle to improve this situation, such as specific training programs for local marine monitors, recruitment strategies for this position, and/or any public engagement with local communities to gather information that may help to solve the problem.	NIRB staff request that the Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report and future Annual Reports includes a thorough discussion of local area marine mammal monitor recruitment practices, training programs, and/or engagement activities undertaken each year.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment and will provide more information in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 11.8.2 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report and Meadowbank and Meladine Marine Mammal and Seabird Annual report as presented in Appendix 32 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Regulatory Requirements - Term and Condition 1: Adherence to the commitments from the original Final Hearing.		The NIRB requires the Proponent and commenting parties to report on the Project Certificate Appendix A commitments. Information is to be included by the Proponent in the 2023 Annual Report and Parties in their 2024 comment submissions.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. Commitments listed in Appendix A applicable to the operation phase will be included in the upcoming Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Meadowbank and Whale Tail update on implementation of Commitments as presented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Local area marine mammal monitors onboard all vessels - Term and Condition 36	Marine Mammal Management and Monitoring Plan, Version 4 (April 2022) was submitted as Appendix 56 of Agnico Eagle's 2021 Annual Report. The 2022 Marine Mammal and Seabird Observer Report was submitted in Appendix 39 of the 2022 Annual Report. No marine mammal vessel strikes or interactions with seabirds were recorded in 2022. Further information regarding the status of the Local Marine Mammal Monitoring Program can be found in Agnico Eagle's memo to the NIRB dated September 29, 2023. The NIRB appreciates Agnico Eagle's efforts to hire and maintain local marine monitors and acknowledges the difficulties faced by Agnico Eagle in meeting the requirements of the T&C.	The NIRB looks forward to further information in the 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment and will provide more information in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 11.8.2 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report and the Meadowbank and Meladine Marine Mammal and Seabird Annual report as presented in Appendix 32 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Traditional Knowledge from the local HTOs and Chesterfield Inlet - marine mammals, cabins, hunting, and other local activities in the Inlet - Term and Condition 40	A summary of meetings with local HTOs and the community of Chesterfield Inlet can be found in Appendix 5 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. Information is missing regarding the specific traditional knowledge collected and how this information is incorporated into operational changes, as per the T&C.	Inclusion/incorporation of Inuit Qaujimatuaqangit should be summarized and reported on in the annual report and outside of Appendix 5. It is important for readers/Public to understand how and where their shared knowledge is being used and how Projects may change as a result of their knowledge.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment and will provide an update in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report. Also refer to response provided in Section 1.2 of this document.	Section 11.9 of 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Mitigation procedures for marine mammals - Term and Condition 41	2022 Marine Mammal and Seabird Annual Report included as Appendix 39 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. No marine mammal or seabird incidents were reported for the 2022 shipping season; however, several issues were raised by parties with regards to Agnico Eagle's mitigation procedures. DFO notes that Agnico Eagle's current Marine Mammal Monitoring policy of one (1) survey of 1.5-2 hours per day is not sufficient for effectively monitoring marine mammals. It was also noted that there were ongoing outages for ship location data over the past three (3) monitoring years, resulting in data being missed for up to several days at a time. Any marine mammal monitoring plans should be reviewed by DFO to ensure efficacy.	The Board looks forward to updates from Agnico Eagle and DFO on the improvements to the marine monitoring process in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report and subsequent comment period.	Refer to Agnico Eagle's response provided in Section 2.1.5.	Section 11.8.1 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report and the Meadowbank and Meladine Marine Mammal and Seabird Annual report as presented in Appendix 32 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Freshwater intake pipe requirements and design - Term and Condition 46	The NIRB notes that this T&C was not mentioned in Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report, however the NIRB understands that information from previous years has not changed.	The NIRB looks forward to receiving information in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report and in future annual reports as the Proponent should be reporting on all Terms and Conditions in monitoring.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. Term and Condition applicable to operation phase will be included in the upcoming Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 4.1 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Fish Habitat Monitoring Plan to be developed to also include Phaser Lake - Term and Condition 53	Under the Habitat Compensation Monitoring Plan, Version 4, February 2017, a monitoring report is required every 2 years. Monitoring last occurred in 2021 and the 2021 Habitat Compensation Monitoring Report was provided in Appendix 45 of Agnico Eagle's 2021 Annual Report.	Biological monitoring was not required in 2022 and the NIRB looks forward to viewing the 2023 report in accordance with Agnico Eagle's commitment to monitor every 2 years.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. The 2023 Habitat Compensation Monitoring Report will be provided in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 1 of the 2023 Meadowbank Habitat Compensation Monitoring Plan as presented in Appendix 38 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Provide updated Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan including requirements for a Hunter Harvest Study - Term and Condition 54 a, b, c, d	54 a: Baseline data included in the 2022 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report in Appendix 47 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report.	The NIRB is anticipating the updated version of the TEMP (Version 8) by the end of 2023.	At the in-person TAG meeting No. 15 held on November 7th and 8th, 2023, the TAG recommended the postponement of the submission of the TEMP V8 into 2024, to allow further discussion and a more robust management plan. An official recommendation was signed by all TAG members which included Agnico Eagle, KivIA, GN and the Baker Lake HTO. Additional information pertaining to the updated TEMP will be included in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 8.18 of the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Provide updated Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan including requirements for a Hunter Harvest Study - Term and Condition 54f	54 f: Agnico Eagle suspended the waterbird nest survey program in 2013 along the mine site and along the AWAR due to low densities of waterbird nests identified for Meadowbank	Results of 2022 surveys conducted at the Whale Tail site by Trent University, ECCC, and Agnico Eagle will be published as a Trent University Master's Thesis and will be included in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report.	Methods and results related to waterbird surveys have been previously provided in Appendix A of the 2021 Migratory Bird Protection Report, with supplemental analysis as reported in the 2022 Migratory Bird Protection Update. The complete analysis and report on behavioural responses will be included in a second Trent University MSc Thesis manuscript, expected to be submitted in 2024. References for any publications produced in 2024 will be provided in the 2024 Annual Report, but otherwise reporting under the Migratory Bird Protection Plan is considered complete at this time. An update will also be included in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 14 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Provide updated Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Plan including requirements for a Hunter Harvest Study - Term and Condition 54g	In 2022 Agnico Eagle finalized a collaboration agreement with ECCC, which includes a commitment to conduct 48 PRISM plots over 10 years (2021-2031) and to complete Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS) along the AWAR and WTHR every three (3) years at minimum. In 2022, two (2) BSS routes of 50 stations each and four (4) PRISM plots were surveyed at Meadowbank. Agnico Eagle's intent for 2023 is to survey both BSS routes again as well as 12 additional PRISM plots.	The NIRB looks forward to hearing about the completion of these targets in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. An update on the 2023 PRISM and BBS surveys efforts will be provided in 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 15 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Deterrence of caribou at the tailings facility - Term and Condition 59	During the 2023 Site Visit, NIRB staff noted that there were no wildlife deterrents installed at the Tailings Storage Facility. Agnico Eagle staff stated that this area is not frequently visited by caribou and therefore wildlife deterrent measures are best focused on other areas of the site.	The NIRB looks forward to further discussions from Agnico Eagle in future Reports	Refer to Agnico Eagle's response provided in Section 2.1.3	Section 8.18.1.1 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Monitoring of contaminant levels in country foods through a plan developed in consultation with HC - Term and Condition 67	Monitoring is scheduled to be completed every three (3) years, and was scheduled for 2020; however, due to COVID-19 restrictions the analysis was delayed. The Wildlife Screening Level Risk Assessment (WSLRA) was instead completed in 2021 and provided as Appendix 46 of Agnico Eagle's 2021 Annual Report. Version 8 of the WSLRA/Human Health Risk Assessment (HhRA) Plan (January 2023) is included as Appendix 48 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. Recent assessments included a specific focus on shorebirds making use of the TSF as habitat. The risk estimate for arsenic marginally exceeded the threshold for negligible risk, therefore follow-up testing will occur in 2023. Refer to Project Certificate 004 Term and Condition 63 and Project Certificate 008 Terms and Conditions 44 and 54 for further information.	The NIRB looks forward to viewing the results of this testing in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report. Health Canada provided a suggestion in response to Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report to include fish and berries in country food analyses, as they are currently not analyzed.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment and will be providing summary results of the 2023 assessment in the upcoming Meadowbank Complex Annual Report. Agnico Eagle will also present a revised Wildlife and HhRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan incorporating responses to Health Canada's recommendations ahead of the next scheduled assessment (summer 2024).	Wildlife & HhRA Country Foods Screening Level Risk Assessment Plan presented in Appendix 40 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Demonstrate incorporation of Inuit societal values into mine operation policies - Term and Condition 68	Agnico Eagle continues to make efforts to comply with this T&C, however parties and community members continue to have concerns with compliance. The NIRB recognizes positive improvements over the past few monitoring years, including the formation of the Kivalliq Elders Advisory Committee, the formation of the Community Liaison Committee, and the creation of the Sanajiksanut employment program. Agnico Eagle reported 4 meetings and 3 consultations with the Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet HTOs in 2022 in order to discuss project activities and provided an explanation of their methodology for incorporating Inuit Societal Values into their reporting. Despite the efforts, affected community members in Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet continue to raise concerns about lack of opportunities to share knowledge and lack of accessible information and follow-up regarding the use of Inuit Qaujimatuaqangit in monitoring and management plans. Agnico Eagle reports that dust mitigation in 2022 was carried out in accordance with the Air Quality and Dustfall Monitoring Plan (Version 6, March 2022).	The NIRB looks forward to further information in the 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. Annually, the Kivalliq operations undertake activities and develop initiatives to exemplify the incorporation of Inuit Qaujimatuaqangit and Inuit societal values into the mine's operations. Consistent with the response provided in Section 1.2 (Recommendation 3) of this document, in 2024, Agnico Eagle plans to distribute a concise version of the shared Inuit Qaujimatuaqangit from the previous year. This information is anticipated to be shared as part of the annual engagement activities scheduled within the community. Furthermore, Agnico Eagle will actively explore appropriate methods to communicate the process of collecting and integrating Inuit Qaujimatuaqangit into its operations and activities. The 2023 Annual Report will include details on performed work to consult with local stakeholders and demonstrate the work toward incorporating Inuit societal values into mine operations.	Section 11.9 of 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Employ environmentally protective techniques to suppress any surface road dust - Term and Condition 74	During the 2023 Site Visit, NIRB staff confirmed that noted that Tetraflake (CaCl2) dust suppressant was applied to the five (5) key areas along the AWAR outlined in the Plan, as well as an additional section of the road closer to the mine site. NIRB staff also observed dust suppressant on the roads at the Baker Lake facilities. Agnico Eagle stated in a September 2023 memo that they had applied chemical dust suppressant on kilometers 0-20 of the AWAR. The NIRB appreciates this effort to mitigate dust on the section of the road closest to the community of Baker Lake and increase the overall surface area treated with dust suppressant. Based on community concerns in relation to dust along the AWAR, the NIRB requested that Agnico Eagle discuss with both Baker Lake HTO and the community to assess the effectiveness of the dust control along the road and the potential need for additional dust control locations. Agnico Eagle met with the Baker Lake-HTO early in 2022 to discuss the formation of the Baker Lake Dust Advisory Group (BLDAG), however the status of this group is unclear. Agnico Eagle notes that they had planned a dust monitoring information session in 2022, but the session was cancelled. Accidents, malfunctions and spills were listed within Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report and the following reports were referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous Materials Management Plan, Version 7, March 2022 (Appendix 55 of the 2021 Annual Report);</li> <li>Spill Contingency Plan, Version 16, March 2023 (Appendix 27);</li> <li>Emergency Response Plan, Version 17, October 2021 (Appendix 31 of the 2021 Annual Report);</li> <li>Oil Pollution Emergency Plan and Oil Pollution Prevention, Version 15, March 2023 (Appendix 32);</li> <li>Meadowbank OMS Manual for Tailings Management, Version 11, December 2022 (Appendix 36);</li> <li>Meadowbank OMS Manual for the dewatering dikes, Version 10, December 2022 (Appendix 35);</li> <li>Whale Tail OMS Manual for Water Management Infrastructure, Version 3, December 2022 (Appendix 37)</li> </ul> Agnico Eagle noted in their 2022 Annual Report that no public engagement outside the NIRB or NWB process was undertaken to produce the original plans or the updated versions presented in the list above. Agnico Eagle does not note any other meetings taking place with Elders and community members on the subject of accidents and malfunctions.	The NIRB looks forward to further information in the 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. For 2024, Agnico Eagle will explore methods to incorporate Inuit Qaujimatuaqangit into Accident and Malfunction operations in consultation with Elders and potentially affected communities in the NIRB's 2023 Board Recommendations and the Board looks forward to Agnico Eagle's reply	Section 7.3 and Section 11.9 of 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Meadowbank Gold Mine Project Certificate No. 004, Amendment 003 – Appendix I	Early Warning Monitoring Program along the east boundary of the Project's local study area (mine and road) including the location where Third Portage Lake flows into Tehk Lake with involvement from Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet - Term and Condition 76	The NIRB notes that this T&C is not addressed in Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. Related information can be found in the programs listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquatic Effects Management Program (AEMP), Version 5 (April 2022); and Core Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (CREMP), (2022).</li> </ul>	The NIRB reminds the Proponent to address all Terms and Conditions in the annual report in order to make the report accessible and transparent	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. Term and Condition applicable to operation phase will be included in the upcoming Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.	Section 8.1 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-1: Board Guidance on General Regulatory and Administrative Responsibilities	Provide on-going opportunities for consultation and comment on any substantive revisions to the Project-specific monitoring program, modelling, studies, management plans, management measures, and reporting - Term and Condition 13		Agnico Eagle cites Appendix 5 of their 2022 Annual Report in response to T&Cs related to consultation and public engagement. While there were several public meetings held by Agnico Eagle throughout the year, detailed information on the content of the meetings and questions/feedback received in relation to criteria in this T&C are not shared by Agnico Eagle, making it difficult to assess compliance.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. For the 2023 Annual Report, efforts will be made to include more engagement details and information either in the consultation and public engagement appendix, or under the T&C 13 section.	Engagement Table as present in Appendix 48 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report

Authority	Topic	Reference to comments	Regulator's Comment	Regulator's Recommendation	Agnico Eagle's Response	2023 Annual Report Section
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Air Quality Monitoring and Management Plan including specific air quality monitoring thresholds that will trigger adaptive management responses and actions. Active and passive monitoring shall be used. Revision: Undertake continuous NO2 monitoring downwind of mining activities and comparison to CAAQS - Term and Condition 1	The monitoring program was conducted according to the Air Quality and Dust fall Monitoring Plan, Version 6, March 2022 was submitted as Appendix 51 of Agnico Eagle's 2021 Annual Report, results were included in Appendix 50 of the 2022 Annual Report. Agnico Eagle noted that the NO2 monitoring instrument was only active from January-July 2022 due to issues with power outages causing mechanical failures in the equipment. However, NIRB staff observed that this issue was resolved as of July 2023 due to the installation of new failsafe measures in the equipment.	The NIRB looks forward to updates on the success of these measures in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment	Sections 4.3 of Air Quality and Dustfall Monitoring Program as presented in Appendix 42 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Mitigation dust impacts on project roads. Includes dust suppression on all project roads - Term and Condition 2	NIRB staff observed that Dust Suppressant was applied along the entire length of the WTHR, Baker Lake Marshalling Facility, Mine sites, and six (6) sections of the AWAR. Agnico Eagle staff verbally stated that the AWAR receives watering as a dust suppression method, however the frequency of road watering stated in Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report was listed as "weekly" and the AWAR was not explicitly listed. Weekly road watering cannot be considered fully compliant due to the speed of evaporation. NIRB staff were not able to observe watering occurring on the AWAR while onsite in 2023. In Table 8-85 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. Action Item 5 states that Agnico Eagle will discuss the use of supplemental dust suppressant along key sections of the AWAR with the HTO. The NIRB acknowledges and appreciates this action item. This item is listed as "Outstanding" and is not yet assigned a due date. Most FEIS Addendum model predictions for total dustfall on the WTHR were met in 2022, with the exception of two locations where predictions were exceeded. Two (2) dust collection transects are present on the AWAR and three (3) are present on the WTHR, along with multiple stations onsite.		Refer to Agnico Eagle's response provided in Section 1.2.	Air Quality and Dustfall Monitoring Program as presented in Appendix 42 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Plan - Term and Condition 3	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan, Version 3, March 2020. Preliminary results summary of the 2022 monitoring program is presented in the 2022 Annual Report with final results to be included in the 2023 Annual Report. Values are consistent with the GHG Reduction Plan (April 2020).		Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment	Section 8.15 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	The Closure and Reclamation Plan to include a program to progressively reclaim disturbed areas in a manner that demonstrates the Proponent has considered aesthetic values of local communities - Term and Condition 12	Whale Tail Pit Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan was submitted to NWB in July 2020 and provided to NIRB in Appendix 51 of the 2020 Annual Report	The NIRB notes that Appendix 5 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report does not reference a public meeting held in the Hamlet of Baker Lake in 2022 regarding closure, and this was the top concern of community members during the NIRB's 2023 Community Information Session	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment related to the 2022 Annual Report. Throughout 2023, efforts were undertaken to identify activities and initiatives aimed at improving community engagement concerning closure and reclamation plans. The specifics of these endeavors, along with the engagement plan and activities for 2024, will be outlined in the forthcoming 2023 Annual Report.	Section 9.4 and Section 9.5 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Collaborate with GN to collect collar data and quantify effects of project components on caribou movement - Term and Condition 29	2021 and 2022 caribou telemetry data was not available for inclusion in the 2022 Annual Report. Last update to migration corridors was provided in the 2014 Annual Report. Agnico Eagle signed a data sharing agreement with the GNDot on March 3, 2023.	Therefore, the NIRB looks forward to seeing this information reflected in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report.	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment and is currently working to update the map.	Section 6 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Migratory Birds Protection Plan - Term and Condition 34	The Migratory Bird Protection Plan, Version 3, March 2020 was included as Appendix 64 of Agnico Eagle's 2019 Annual Report. The 2022 Migratory Bird Protection Update is included in the 2022 Wildlife Summary Monitoring Report in Appendix 47 of Agnico Eagle's 2022 Annual Report. The studies initiated in 2018 in collaboration with ECCC and Trent University continued to be analyzed in 2022.	The thesis manuscript for this work is expected to be submitted in 2023 and the NIRB is looking forward to seeing information included in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report.	Methods and results related to waterbird surveys have been previously provided in Appendix A of the 2021 Migratory Bird Protection Report, with supplemental analysis as reported in the 2022 Migratory Bird Protection Update. The complete analysis and report on behavioural responses will be included in a second Trent University MSc Thesis manuscript, expected to be submitted in 2024. References for any publications produced in 2024 will be provided in the 2024 Annual Report, but otherwise reporting under the Migratory Bird Protection Plan is considered complete at this time. An update will also be included in the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report	Section 8.18.5 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report and Section 14 of the Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report as presented in Appendix 39 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Cross-cultural Training - Term and Condition 59	Agnico Eagle put their cross-cultural training program on hold in 2022 due to the content being deemed ineffective and "Agnico Eagle-centric."	An organization was selected as a partner for developing a new training program, and the NIRB looks forward to seeing an update on this in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. Significant progress was made in 2023 with the Cross-Cultural training program. A comprehensive update on this initiative will be provided in the 2023 Annual Report.	Section 11.10.3.2 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Coordination of ongoing care with community health centers - Term and Condition 60	Agnico Eagle provided an explanation of the current process for coordinating both work-related and non-work-related healthcare. Information was not provided on how the Government of Nunavut is involved in this process, as per the T&C.		Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment. Similar to the response provided under Term and Condition 58, work and progression were made between Agnico Eagle and Government of Nunavut Health representatives over the course of 2023, leading to more collaboration opportunities in 2024. Details about meetings and discussions will be included in the 2023 Annual Report.	Section 11.11.1.5 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Home ownership and access to affordable housing and provision of financial literacy training programs - Term and Condition 61	In 2021 Agnico Eagle secured funding for 2021 to look at Energy Efficient Worker Housing Program. Natural Resources Canada and Agnico Eagle made contribution for the program to identify current supply chain gaps and uncover energy efficient and economical solutions for local builders. In 2022, Agnico Eagle reports that they undertook an examination of the housing challenges in Nunavut, however no information was provided about findings or progress. In addition, the financial literacy training offered by Agnico Eagle continues to be postponed since 2020	The NIRB looks forward to receiving more information on progress for this T&C in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment	Section 11.6 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report
NIRB	Compliance with the Whale Tail Pit Project Certificate No. 008, Amendment 1 - Appendix II-2: Whale Tail Pit Project Specific Terms and Conditions	Monitor project-related pressures to community infrastructure - Term and Condition 62	In Agnico Eagle's Socio-Economic Monitoring Report, included in Appendix 4 of their 2022 Annual Report, it is stated that Meadowbank and Whale Tail are largely non-reliant on the community infrastructure of Baker Lake or other Kivalliq communities. Estimates of interactions with community infrastructure are provided in section 8.2 of the Socio-Economic Monitoring Report, however it does not appear that this monitoring was completed in collaboration with the GN as per the T&C and discussions of impacts to social services other than healthcare are absent.	The NIRB looks forward to receiving more information on progress for this T&C in Agnico Eagle's 2023 Annual Report and the Government of Nunavut's 2024 comments	Agnico Eagle acknowledges NIRB's comment	Socio-Economic Monitoring Report as presented in Appendix 47 of the 2023 Meadowbank Complex Annual Report.