OMS Manual –Tailings Management Version 13; February 2025



# MEADOWBANK COMPLEX

# **TAILINGS MANAGEMENT**

# Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual

Prepared by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

> Version 13 February 2025

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# TAILINGS MANAGEMENT OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND SURVEILLANCE MANUAL MEADOWBANK COMPLEX AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED

This Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual has been prepared by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited and is to be used for the operation, maintenance and surveillance of Tailings Management at the Meadowbank Complex. All Registered Manual Holders are responsible for ensuring that they are using the most recent revision of this document. This Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual, may not be copied in whole or in part without the written consent of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited.

# **DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Version	Date (YMD)	Section	Page	Revision
(first revision)	February 2012	All	All	
V2	August 27, 2013	All	All	
V3	September 15, 2013	All	All	Updated items mentioned by MDRB and the Mine Inspector in the Annual Geotechnical Inspection in September 2013
V4	January 2015	All	All	
V5	October 2015	All	All	
V6	February 2016	All	All	
V7	March 2017	All	All	
V8	February 2018	All	All	Integration of the updated Central Dike TARP
V9	February 2019	All	All	
V10	July 2021	All	All	Review to add in-pit tailings deposition and comply with MAC Revised OMS Guide (2019)
V11	December 2022	All	All	Updated surveillance procedures
V12	January 2024	All	All	Annual Update
V13	February 2025	1.5 Table 2.1 Table 2.2 3.2.3 Table 3.10 3.5 4.3 4.4 4.5.1 4.6 Table 4.9	4 7 11 20 23 46 55 56 60 61 64	Update policies Update on Responsibilities Update AEM & Design Engineer name General update As-built section update Update reclaim infrastructure Update on tailings management strategy Update on water management strategy Update on compliance analysis Update on operating levels Update on threshold criterias

Approved by:

2025-03-06

Thomas Lepine Engineer of Record - Nunavut

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## SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE OMS MANUAL

This Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual has been prepared by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) and is to be used for the operation, maintenance, and surveillance (OMS) of Tailings Management at the Meadowbank Complex.

This manual is intended as a practical document used by the personnel involved with the Tailings Management at the Meadowbank Complex. It incorporates Industry Standards as well as the AEM Corporate Standard and Policy on Tailings Management.

The objectives of this OMS manual are to define and describe:

- Roles, responsibilities, and level of authority of personnel who perform activities related to the Tailings Management
- The infrastructures covered in the scope of this OMS manual
- Plans, procedures, and processes for:
  - The operation, maintenance, and surveillance of the Tailings Management to ensure that it functions in accordance with the design, meets performance objectives, and links to emergency response planning
  - Evaluating performance of the structures, and reporting performance results
  - Managing change

This manual contains protocols and information that will assist AEM to operate, maintain, and monitor tailings management in a safe manner and identify early signs of malfunction.

Elements related to design, construction, and closure of Tailings Management Infrastructures, and to the process plant is out of scope of this manual.

### 1.2 CONTROL OF DOCUMENTED INFORMATION

This OMS manual is a controlled document. The latest version of this document is available in Intelex.

The Responsible Person (RP) oversees the preparation, update, and distribution of this manual. Any change to this OMS manual must be submitted to and approved by the RP and the Engineer of Record (EoR). The RP is responsible to update the OMS manual in Intelex.

It is each user's responsibility to ensure that they are using the latest version of this document.

The RP is responsible to communicate any change to this manual by e-mail to the distribution list in Table 1-1. They are responsible for maintaining an up-to-date distribution list of this manual.

Position	Name
General Manager	Eric Steinmetzer
General Superintendents	Pierre McMullen
	Mathieu Hotte
Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent / Responsible Person	Eric Haley
Process Plant Superintendent	Guillaume Gemme
Engineering Superintendent	Alexandre Lavallée
Maintenance Superintendent	Frederic Dubé
Energy & Infrastructures Superintendent	Trevor Davies
Health & Safety Superintendent	Patrick Goldfinch
Engineer of Record, Nunavut Division	Thomas Lepine
	Anthony Rattue
Meadowbank Independent Review Board (MBK-IRB)	Kevin Hawton
	Ron Nicholson

#### Table 1-1: OMS Manual Distribution List

#### 1.3 MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE

This manual will be reviewed on an annual basis and revised as necessary to accommodate changes in the condition and operation of the facilities. The RP will be responsible to coordinate this review process.

In conducting the review and update of the OMS manual the following must be considered:

- Performance of the structures
- Current life cycle of the structures
- Change since the last review (site condition, critical control, risk profile, personnel, methodology and technology for OMS activities)

In addition to the annually scheduled review, a review may be triggered by a significant event or may need to be updated in response to:

- Planned changes, such as change in surveillance instrumentation or methodologies, or introduction of new instrumentation methodology
- Changes in personnel or roles referred to in the OMS manual
- Other changes that may occur that need to be addressed prior to the next scheduled review of the OMS manual

The update needs to be completed in a timely manner following the document control criteria specified in Section 1.2.

As a good practice, the RP should organize on a yearly basis a session to present the changes in the OMS manual to the persons in its distribution list.

## 1.4 REQUIRED LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE

To ensure safe operation of these structures, the personnel involved in the OMS activity must have a good comprehension of this manual and the factors that can impact the performance of these structures.

It is the responsibility of each person in the distribution list of this manual to be familiar with its content. They must also ensure that everyone under their supervision whose duty involves tasks related to the operation, maintenance or surveillance of any component associated with the Meadowbank Tailings Management have the appropriate level of knowledge and the resources to comply with the protocol presented in this document.

Table 1-2 below indicates a summary of the required level of knowledge of this Manual. General knowledge refers to having read and understood the information. Detailed knowledge refers to having sufficient understanding, training and knowledge of the processes within a section to be able to carry them out as required.

Records that the requirements of this manual have been reviewed and that each person involved in OMS activity understands the processes and procedures relevant to their task should be kept up to date by each department and updated each time a new manual revision is done. This can be done by using a sign-off sheet.

Position or Task	Level of knowledge	Objective
In the Manual distribution List	General knowledge of all Sections Detailed knowledge of Section 1 and 2	<ul> <li>Understand their R&amp;R related to OMS process</li> <li>Ensure that the task are delegated to the people directly performing the activity and that they have the proper resources to accomplish them</li> <li>Ensure that required training is provided</li> </ul>
Supervise or perform operation task	Detailed knowledge of Section 6 General knowledge of Section 3, Table 6-3, and Section 6.3.1	<ul> <li>Have an in depth understanding of the Operation Process and their requirement</li> <li>Be able to recognize visible sign of deficiency and to know how to communicate those</li> </ul>
Supervise or perform maintenance task	Detailed knowledge of Section 5 General knowledge of Section 3, Table 6-3, and Section 6.3.1	<ul> <li>Have an in depth understanding of the Maintenance Process and their requirement</li> <li>Be able to recognize visible sign of deficiency and to know how to communicate those</li> </ul>
Supervise or perform surveillance task	General knowledge of All Sections Detailed knowledge of Section 3, 4, 5, 6	<ul> <li>Have an in depth understanding of the Surveillance Process and their requirement</li> <li>Be able to recognise when there is a deficiency in an operation and maintenance process</li> </ul>
Work routinely brings them in the vicinity of tailings management component for task not directly linked to Operation, Maintenance or Surveillance	General knowledge of Section 3, Table 6-3, and Section 6.3.1	<ul> <li>Understand how their work might impact tailings management</li> <li>Be able to recognize visible sign of deficiency and to know how to communicate those</li> </ul>

Table 1-2: Summary of required level of knowledge of this Manual

## 1.5 ALIGNMENT WITH POLICIES, GUIDELINES, AND REQUIREMENTS

This OMS manual aligns with the following regulator requirements, guidelines, and Standards. These documents can be found on Intelex:

- AEM, Corporate Standard on Water Management (AEM, 2021)
- AEM, Corporate Standard on Tailings Storage and Heap Facilities (AEM, January 2021)
- AEM Governance Policy for Critical Infrastructure (2020)
- AEM, Sustainable Development Policy (AEM, 2024)
- AEM, Tailings Management Policy (AEM, 2025)

- AEM Water Management Policy (AEM, 2025)
- AEM Geochemical Characterization Guide (AEM, 2017)
- International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC, 2021)
- Canadian Dam Association 'Dam Safety Guidelines' (CDA 2013) and 'Application of Dam Safety Guidelines to Mining Dams' (CDA 2019)
- Mining Association of Canada 'Guide to the Management of Tailings Facility' (MAC, Version 3.2 2021)
- Mining Association of Canada 'Developing an Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual for Tailings and Water Management Facilities' (MAC, Version 2.1 2021)
- Mining Association of Canada 'Toward Sustainable Mining Protocol, Water Stewardship' (MAC, November 2018)
- Mining Association of Canada 'Toward Sustainable Mining Protocol, Tailings Management' (MAC, June 2022)
- Nunavut Water Board, Meadowbank Water License (No. 2AMMEA15-30)

## 1.6 LINKAGE WITH EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

An emergency is a situation that poses an impending or immediate risk to health, life, property, or the environment and which requires urgent intervention to prevent or limit the expected outcome.

This OMS manual addresses conditions related to operation under normal or unusual conditions, as opposed to emergency situations. An Emergency Preparedness Plan and an Emergency Response Plan (EPP/ERP) describes measures the Owner and, in some cases, external parties will take to prepare for an emergency, and to respond if an emergency occurs.

An OMS and ERP manual must be aligned. As a result, this OMS manual contains the following information (refer to Section 4, 5, and 6):

- Performance, occurrences, or observations that would result in an emergency being declared
- Roles and responsibilities of key personnel in transition from normal or unusual conditions to an emergency
- Actions to be taken to transition from normal or unusual conditions to an emergency situation

Once an emergency has been declared, reference must be made to the Emergency Response Plan (reference included in Table 1-3). The most recent version of the ERP can be found on Intelex and in the Emergency Control Room.

#### Table 1-3: Emergency Response Reference Documents

Document	Current Revision
Emergency Response Plan	Updated by AEM. Version 18, October 2023. (Intelex)

# SECTION 2 • ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the key personnel involved in the Meadowbank Tailings Management Infrastructure are shown in Table 2-1. Contact information for each position is indicated in Table 2-2. Terms of reference for the Accountable Executive Officer, Responsible Person, Engineer of Record, Independent Reviewer, and Tailings Working Group are on Intelex.

## 2.1. Training and Qualification

Personnel who have tasks directly related to the Meadowbank Tailings Management need to be qualified for the task and receive and maintain sufficient training to ensure they can perform their required roles and responsibilities. Defining the required qualifications and ensuring proper training and qualification of personnel is a responsibility defined in Table 2-1.

Qualification requirements of personnel is managed on a by department basis and are captured in the R&R of each position and are ensured as part of the HR Process to be fulfilled for each position.

Training requirements and records are defined and managed on a by department basis.

Table 2-1: Responsibilities of Key Members of the OMS Related to Meadowbank Tailings
Management Infrastructure

Role	Responsibilities		
	As emphasized by MAC (2022), the accountability for decisions related to tailings management rests with the Owner's Board of Directors or Governance Level. The Board of Directors or Governance Level is expected to designate an Accountable Executive Officer (AEO) for tailings management. More specifically, the following responsibilities are assigned to the AEO:		
	<ul> <li>Needs to be aware of key outcomes of water management risk assessment and of how these risks are being managed</li> </ul>		
Accountable	<ul> <li>Has accountability and responsibility for putting in place appropriate management structure</li> </ul>		
Executive Officer	Assign responsibility and appropriate budgetary authority for tailings management		
(AEO)	<ul> <li>Define the personnel duties, responsibility, and reporting relationships, supported by job description and organizational charts to implement the tailings management system through all stages in the facility life cycles</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Provide assurance to AEM and its Community of Interest that tailings are managed responsibly</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Development and implementation of training needed for responsible training management</li> </ul>		
	Ensuring development of any required plans for emergency preparedness		
	<ul> <li>Identify the scope of work and budget requirement for all aspects of tailings management</li> </ul>		
	Approve budget for OMS related activity		
General Manager	<ul> <li>Establish an organizational structure with Roles and Responsibilities that meets the Governance Standard on Critical Infrastructure</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Identify and retain a Responsible Person (RP)</li> </ul>		
	Liaise with independent reviewer (MBK-IRB) as required		
General Superintendents	<ul> <li>Ensure the OMS responsibilities delegated to the departments they oversee are carried out as described in this section of the OMS Manual</li> </ul>		
	The function of the EoR is to support AEM in ensuring that mine waste and water management infrastructure are designed and operated properly. The owner, in assuring that these facilities are safe, has the responsibility to identify and retain an EoR, who provides technical direction on behalf of the owner. Having an EoR for mine waste and water infrastructure is recognized as one of the best practices for responsible management of mine waste and water management facilities.		
	<ul> <li>Support and give technical advice to the RP and the AEO on geotechnical and operational challenges</li> </ul>		
Engineer of Record (EoR)	<ul> <li>Participate, if possible, in Dam Safety Inspections and associated reports for tailings facilities that include retention structures/dams/dikes</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Verify if the tailings storage facility (TSF), waste rock storage facility (WRSF), and Water Retaining Infrastructures are designed and are operating in accordance with the best standards in the industry and the AEM corporate standards</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Verify if the waste and water management plans are developed and followed to ensure safety of the operation and the business</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Review and provide agreement on the procedural documents related to waste and water management (including OMS, ERP, and TARP)</li> </ul>		

Role	Responsibilities				
	Be available for the Independent Review (IR) Panel				
	Participate in IR meetings and assist the RP in their preparation if required				
	Participate in the facility's risk assessments				
	Be available for dam safety reviews				
	<ul> <li>Identify other internal or external professionals (such as hydrogeologists, geologists, hydrologists, etc.) to provide their support when required</li> </ul>				
	Propose a schedule of site visits and required meetings during the course of the year				
	The Responsible Person(s) identifies the scope of work and budget requirements (subject to final approval) for all aspects of tailings management, including the Engineer of Record (EoR), and will delegate specific tasks and responsibilities for aspects of tailings management to qualified personnel. The RP is directly responsible for the management of critical infrastructure on a specific site with the objective of compliance with the Governance. The management of critical infrastructure includes design, construction, operation, and closure.				
	Ensure the implementation and sustainability of the Governance model at the site level				
	<ul> <li>Management of critical infrastructure, as well as appurtenant structures that may affect the critical infrastructure</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>The management of personnel, budget, and external resources for the critical infrastructure (external resources include the Design Engineer (DE), Independent Review Board (IRB) and any other necessary consultants/contactors)</li> </ul>				
Responsible	<ul> <li>Close collaboration with the EoR and communication with the Design Engineer and Independent Review Board (IRB)</li> </ul>				
Person (RP)	<ul> <li>Preparation for, and coordination of, IRB meetings and site visits</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Preparation for, and coordination of, annual geotechnical inspections</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Responding to, and implementation of, the recommendations of the IRB</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Annual review and update of the OMS Manual in collaboration with the EoR</li> </ul>				
	Continued application of the requirements of the OMS				
	<ul> <li>In collaboration with the EoR, preparation of an annual report on the status of the critical infrastructure</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Management of all documents and data related to design, construction, operation, closure, surveillance, and monitoring in a secure, accessible, and permanent manner</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Revise and update the OMS Manual to reflect as-built conditions and any other changes related to risk assessments per example. Review and update the OMS manual into Intelex. Maintain up to date distribution list of the OMS Manual.</li> </ul>				
Independent	IR Panels are a mechanism to obtain independent, expert commentary, advice, guidance and where appropriate, recommendations to assist owners/operators in identifying, understanding, and managing risks associated with TSF, WRSF, WSF, HLF, and water-retaining infrastructures. The Independent Reviewer(s) does not have decision-making authority. Accountability and responsibility for decisions rests with AEM.				
Review Board (IRB) –	<ul> <li>Review mine waste management strategy (including tailings and waste rock storage facilities)</li> </ul>				
Meadowbank IRB (MBK-IRB)	<ul> <li>Review water management infrastructure designs and performance (including water retaining infrastructures)</li> </ul>				
	Review on-going construction works and monitoring data				
	<ul> <li>Comment on implementation progress of proposed mine waste management improvement measures</li> </ul>				

Role	Responsibilities
	<ul> <li>Provide opinions and guidance to the operation on the physical integrity, safety, behavior, and performance of the confinement systems for mine waste and water retaining infrastructures</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Comment on management systems, emergency preparedness, and overall management approach of the different mine waste management facilities and water retaining infrastructures</li> </ul>
	Advise on contemplated changes to the structure operation
Design Engineer	<ul> <li>Advise on structure performance and mitigation work as required</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Present, as required, during independent review board meeting to provide input and context on the structure performance</li> </ul>
	Tailings working group is a mechanism to facilitate the communication between the different key stakeholders involved in tailings management.
Tailings Working	<ul> <li>Improve ability to achieve tailings management objectives</li> </ul>
Group (TWG)	<ul> <li>Review deposition plan, water balance, and operational compliance</li> </ul>
	Review facility performance
	Discuss IRB recommendation and develop implementation plan
	The Process Plant Department is the owner of the process plant. They work in close collaboration with the other stakeholder to ensure the success of tailings management. The Process Plant Superintendent is in charge of the Process Plant and ensure that:
	<ul> <li>The Process Plant team has sufficient resources (qualified manpower, material, budget, training) to fulfill the OMS obligation defined in this manual</li> </ul>
Process Plant	<ul> <li>A structure is in place that define the R&amp;R, qualification, training requirement, and a staffing strategy to fulfill the obligation of the OMS Manual</li> </ul>
Superintendent	<ul> <li>The process plant operates and maintain the infrastructure required to produce and transport (i.e pump) the tailings to the tailings management area</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The process plant tracks the parameter and characteristic of the tailings produced to ensure that targets are reached</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The process plant operates and maintains the reclaim water system and tracks the water consumption to ensure that targets are reached</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The process plant stops the transport of tailings if required in case of upset or emergency condition</li> </ul>
	The Environment Department ensures compliance with Environment Regulations and the Water License and is the owner of the water and tailings management infrastructures outside of the process plant. They ensure reporting and liaison with the NIRB, NWB, NGO's and other government agencies. The Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent is in charge of the Environment & Critical Infrastructure Department and ensures that:
Environment & Critical	<ul> <li>The Environment team has sufficient resources (qualified manpower, material, budget, training) to fulfill the OMS obligation defined in this manual</li> </ul>
Infrastructure Superintendent	<ul> <li>A structure is in place that defines the R&amp;R, qualification, training requirement, and a staffing strategy to fulfill the obligation of the OMS Manual</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The Environment department reviews monitoring data for compliance with Water License and regulations and to determine dike performance with respect to design parameters</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The Environment team carries out the surveillance of the structures as required in the OMS Manual (visual inspection and instrument monitoring)</li> </ul>

Role	Responsibilities
	<ul> <li>The Environment team identifies and performs the maintenance work (predictive, preventive and corrective) on the earthwork and instrumentation system</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The Environment team reviews and analyses the surveillance data to evaluate dike performance with respect to design parameters and that surveillance reporting is distributed</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The Environment team ensures that the other OMS tasks related to dewatering and tailings dike components are planned and have an owner (i.e. pump and pipe, access maintenance)</li> </ul>
	The E&I Department has the manpower and equipment to manage roads, electricity, and dewatering at the Meadowbank Site. They fulfill the planning done in collaboration with the Environment & Critical Infrastructure team to ensure the fulfilment of the OMS requirements. The E&I Superintendent is in charge of the E&I Department and ensures that:
	<ul> <li>The E&amp;I team has sufficient resources (qualified manpower, material, budget, training) to fulfill the OMS obligation defined in this manual</li> </ul>
Energy &	<ul> <li>A structure is in place that defines the R&amp;R, qualification, training requirement, and a staffing strategy to fulfill the obligation of the OMS Manual</li> </ul>
Superintendent	<ul> <li>E&amp;I maintains access to the structures and tailings management systems. This includes making road repairs, controlling dust, and managing snow and water.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>E&amp;I installs, operates, maintains, and monitors all the components of pumps and piping systems associated with water management. They also perform operation, maintenance, and surveillance work on the piping system. This work is planned in collaboration with the Environment &amp; Critical Infrastructure Department.</li> </ul>
	Update and maintain a list of operational pumping equipment
Maintenance	The Maintenance Department has the manpower and equipment to maintain mobile equipment and pumps. They fulfill maintenance of some of the mechanical equipment components of the dewatering and tailings dikes as requested by the E&I department. The Maintenance Superintendent is in charge of the Maintenance Department and ensures that:
Superintendent	<ul> <li>Preventive, predictive, and corrective maintenance is carried out regularly on pumping equipment related to water management as requested by E&amp;I</li> </ul>
	Records are kept of maintenance performance on pumping equipment
	The Health and Safety Department is responsible to update and manage the site wide emergency response plan. The Health and Safety Superintendent is in charge of the Health and Safety Department and ensures that:
Health and Safety	The emergency response plan is updated and is aligned with the OMS manual
Superintendent	<ul> <li>The trigger to raise an emergency defined in the OMS manual and the communication pathway to do so is understood and aligned with the ERP</li> </ul>

Role	Name	Work Contact Info
Environment and Critical Infra VP / Accountable Executive Officer	Michel Julien	michel.julien@agnicoeagle.com 416-947-1212 x4013738 514-244-5876
Engineer of Record (EoR) / Technical Specialist, Environmental Management	Thomas Lepine	thomas.lepine@agnicoeagle.com 416-947-1212 x4013722 418-473-8077
Design Engineer – WSP/ Golder	Fiona Esford	fiona.esford@wsp.com 604-296-2832
Independent Reviewer – Meadowbank Independant Review Board (MBK-IRB)	Anthony Rattue Kevin Hawton Ron Nicholson	anthony.rattue@bell.net khawton@knightpiesold.com ron.nicholson@minewattermatters.com
General Manager	Eric Steinmetzer	819-763-0187 819-759-3555 x4606896
General Superintendent (Maintenance, Mill, E&I)	Mathieu Hotte	819-290-3614
General Superintendent (Operations)	Pierre McMullen	819-860-2556 819-759-3555 x4606721
Process Plant Superintendent	Guillaume Gemme	819-856-3073
Engineering Superintendent	Alexandre Lavallée	819-860-0804 819-759-3555 x4606870
Environnent & Critical Infrastructures Superintendant / Responsible Person	Eric Haley	819-651-1010 819-759-3555 x4606491
Energy & Infrastructures Superintendent	Trevor Davies	819-759-3555 x4606632 514-912-8508
Maintenance Superintendent	Frederic Dubé	819-759-3555 x4606722 418-961-9895
Health and Safety Superintendent	Patrick Goldfinch	819-759-3555 x4606720 514-231-6912

# Table 2-2: Contact Information

## SECTION 3 • TAILINGS MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

The Tailings Management Infrastructures at Meadowbank represent the infrastructure required to transport and store tailings produced by the process plant. They can be divided into the following categories:

- The Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and associated dikes (North Cell and South Cell)
- The pits used to store tailings and the associated reclaim system to the mill (Portage Pit and Bay Goose Pit)
- Piping used for tailings conveyance to the TSF or pits
- Sumps, pumps and ditches used to manage water from the tailings management area

The tailings management includes the operation of a series of Infrastructures as shown in Table 3-1. The general layout of the Tailings Management Infrastructure is provided in Appendix A. The design criteria of the earthwork infrastructure are presented in Appendix B. References to design and construction documents are presented in Section 3.2 to 3.6.

Infrastructure	Function
TSF North Cell Peripheral Structures: Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 2, RF1, RF2	Peripheral tailings retention structures for tailings containment within the North Cell
TSF North Cell Internal Structure	Upstream raise built on the tailings to increase capacity of the North Cell
TSF South Cell Peripheral Structures: Saddle Dam 3, Saddle Dam 4, Saddle Dam 5, Central Dike	Peripheral tailings retention structures for tailings containment within the South Cell
TSF Stormwater Dike	Internal structure that divides the TSF into the North and the South Cell
TSF Diversion Ditches	Non-contact water diversion structures. Prevent runoff from the watershed from reaching the TSF
In-Pit: Goose Pit, Pit A, and Pit E	Mined out pits that are used for tailings storage
Tailings Conveyance System	Pumping and piping system used to send the tailings from the process plant to either the TSF or the Pits
Reclaim System	Pumping and piping infrastructure used to recirculate water to the process plant from either the TSF or the in-pit to minimize freshwater consumption at the mill and minimize water to store on site

#### Table 3-1: Description of the Tailings Management Infrastructure

## 3.1 SITE CONDITIONS

The Meadowbank mine is located within a low Arctic Eco climate described as one of the coldest and driest regions of Canada. Arctic winter conditions occur from October through May, with temperatures ranging from +5°C to -40°C. Summer temperatures range from -5°C to +25°C with isolated rainfall increasing through September. The long-term mean annual air temperature for Meadowbank is estimated to be approximately -11.1°C.

The prevailing winds at Meadowbank for both the winter and summer months are from the northwest. A maximum daily wind gust of 93 km/h was recorded on September 1, 2009. August is the wettest month, with a total precipitation of 43.4 mm, and February is the driest month, with a total precipitation of 6.1 mm. During an average year, the total precipitation is 249.6 mm, split between 147.5 mm of rainfall and 102.1 mm of snowfall precipitation.

Two main faults are inferred in the Portage deposit area and are the Bay Zone Fault and the Second Portage Fault. The Second Portage fault trends to the northwest under Central Dike and the Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF), roughly parallel to the orientation of Second Portage Lake. The Bay Zone Fault trends from South to North and crosses Third Portage Lake, Goose Pit and Portage Pit.

Meadowbank is in an area of continuous permafrost. Lake ice thicknesses of between 1.5 m and 2.5 m have been encountered during mid to late spring. Taliks (areas of permanently unfrozen ground) could be expected where water depth is and/or has been greater than about 2 to 2.5 m. The depth of permafrost at site is estimated to be in the order of 450 to 550 m, depending on proximity to lakes. The depth of the active layer ranges from about 1 to 1.5 m.

The site area consists of low, rolling hills with numerous small lakes. It is covered by laterally extensive deposits of glacial till with a thickness from 0 to 5 m. The glacial till is variable but generally is made up of sand and gravel with cobbles and boulders and a fines content between 15% and 40%. Lakebed sediment consisting of sand, silt, and clay sized particles overlies the till in the lakes.

The site is underlain by a sequence of Archaean greenstone (ultramafic and mafic flow sequences) and metasedimentary rocks that have undergone polyphase deformation resulting in the superposition of at least two major structural events. Within the greenstone are volcaniclastic sediments, felsic-to-intermediate flows and tuffs, sediments (greywackes) and oxide iron formations. Ultramafic rocks are variably altered, and the ore is hosted in the iron formation rocks. The four main rock types are iron formation, intermediate volcanic, ultramafic volcanic, and quartzite.

The Meadowbank site is a remote site that is only accessible from the all-weather access road from the town of Baker Lake (with entry gates at the mine and at Baker Lake), or by aerial link with AEM hubs in Quebec. As such, access from unauthorized members of the public is very unlikely.

## 3.2 TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY (TSF)

The tailings storage facility (TSF) is located within the dewatered portion of the northwestern arm of Second Portage Lake and consists of the North Cell and the South Cell. The South Cell is comprised of Central Dike, Saddle Dam 3, Saddle Dam 4 and Saddle Dam 5, all built to El. 145 m. The North Cell is comprised of peripheral structures Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 2, RF1 and RF2. Stormwater Dike is an internal structure separating the North Cell from the South Cell. The North Cell was internally raised with the construction of the North Cell Internal Structure to a variable elevation ranging from 152 to 154 m.

The North Cell and South Cell are currently inactive, however additional capacity remains to accommodate future tailings deposition.

A retention basin and a series of diversion ditches surround the catchment basin of the North Cell. These structures are designed to convey surface water runoff away from the TSF. Three temporary retention basins and one ditch are constructed within the North Cell, at the downstream toe of the North Cell Internal Structure to collect seepage through and runoff from this structure.

Table 3-2 and Table 3-3 summarise the design criteria for the peripheral dikes of the TSF. Figure 3-1 shows a plan view of the TSF infrastructure.

Table 3-2. Design	Criteria Sum	mary for TSF	Perinheral Dike	s of the North Cell
Table J-L. Design	Uniterna Sunni		i emprierai Dike	

Design Cr	Design Criteria – North Cell Peripheral Structure (SD1, SD2) & Stormwater Dike						
			Inflow	Water Level (m)		Max	Crest
Use	(CDA, 2007)	Design Earthquake	Design Flood	Max Operation	Design Flood*	Elevation (m)	Elevation (m) (max elevation)
Tailings Retention	High	1:2500 years	1/3 between 1000-year and PMF	148	149	149.5	150.0

Table 3-3: Design Criteria Summar	y for TSF Peripheral	<b>Dikes of the South Cell</b>
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Design Criteria – South Cell Peripheral Structure (SD3, SD4, SD5, CD)							
			Inflow	Water Level (m)		Max	Crest
Use	(CDA, 2007)	Design Earthquake	Design Flood	Max Operation	Design Flood*	Elevation (m)	Elevation (m) (max elevation)
Tailings Retention	High	1:2500 years	1/3 between 1000-year and PMF	143	144	144.5	145

\*Reference : \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\05-WaterManagement\2021



Figure 3-1: Meadowbank TSF Infrastructure

## 3.2.1 Saddle Dam 1 – North Cell

Saddle Dam 1 is in the northwestern corner of the TSF and forms one of the perimeter structures of the North Cell intended to retain tailings and supernatant fluid during the operation of the TSF. Saddle Dam 1 crosses a depression between the northwestern arm of Second Portage Lake and Third Portage Lake.

Saddle Dam 1 was constructed in two stages using the downstream method from 2009 to 2010. Stage 1 of Saddle Dam 1 was constructed in the fall of 2009 to a height of 10 m (crest elevation of 141 m) and a length of 250 m. Stage 2 was constructed in 2010 to an overall height of 20 m (final crest elevation of 150 m) and length of about 400 m.

Saddle Dam 1 is a rockfill embankment with an 3H:1V upstream slope and a 1.3H:1V downstream slope. This structure has inverted base filters, upstream graded filters, and a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane liner on the upstream dike face. The geomembrane liner is placed between an upper and lower non-woven geotextile layer for protection, and is covered by approximately

0.3 m of granular material up to El. 140 m. No granular layer was placed above El. 140 m and the liner is exposed above that elevation. According to the design, a tailings beach must be maintained on the face of the structure to reduce the potential for ice damage to the liner. The abutments are founded on bedrock, while the central portion of the dike is founded on ice-poor soil. Till and/or crushed aggregate mixed with dry bentonite powder have been placed above the toe of the liner.

The permanent dewatering pump that was installed downstream to manage snowmelt and runoff was removed from operation in 2023, following earthworks to promote natural flow towards Third Portage Lake. Close monitoring of the area will continue as per requirements. References to key documents for the design and construction of Saddle Dam 1 are presented in Table 3-4. Table 3-5 summarizes the main highlights of Saddle Dam 1.

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
Saddle Dam 1	Design Report	Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike (Golder, 2008) Doc 784 Rev 0 (08-1428-0029)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 784 1217_08 RPT- Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike-Meadowbank Ver 0.pdf
	Drawings	Drawings in Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike (Golder, 2008) Doc 784 Rev 0 (08-1428-0029)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 784 1217_08 RPT- Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike-Meadowbank Ver 0.pdf
	Technical Specifications	Specifications for TSF Dike Construction (Golder, 2009) Doc 795 Rev 0 (08-1428- 0029/6000)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\3- Specifications\Doc 795 1020_09 Specification-TSF Dike Construction Meadowbank Rev 0.pdf
	As-Built	Construction Report TSF 2009- 2011 (AEM 2013)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\2- Construction\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report

#### Table 3-4: Reference Documents for Saddle Dam 1 Design and Construction

#### Table 3-5: Saddle Dam 1 Summary

Saddle Dam 1 Designer : Golder Construction Period : 2009-2010 (2 stages using downstream method) Operation Period : 2009 - 2028 Planned Closure Period : 2028-2036

Design Criteria: Refer to Table 3-2

Part of the TSF North Cell. Zoned rockfill dike with an upstream low-permeability element (LLDPE liner) with an upstream toe liner tie-in. The structure is in operation.

#### **Operation Highlight**

North Cell inactive since 2021
Risk assessment performed on this structure in 2021.
Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B



Figure 3-2: Aerial View of Saddle Dam 1



Figure 3-3: Typical Cross-section of Saddle Dam 1

## 3.2.2 Saddle Dam 2 – North Cell

Saddle Dam 2 is located along the western side of the TSF and connects to the western corner of Stormwater Dike. Along with Saddle Dam 1, it forms one of the perimeter structures of the TSF's North Cell which retains tailings and supernatant fluid during the operation of the TSF. Saddle Dam 2 crosses a depression between the northwestern arm of Second Portage Lake and Third Portage Lake. Its construction and design is similar to Saddle Dam 1. Saddle Dam 2 has a maximum height of about 10 m and a crest length of 460 m.

Saddle Dam 2 was constructed in two stages to El. 150 m in 2010 and 2011. The upstream foundation of the dike and abutments are primarily founded on bedrock; however, some portions of the structure, underneath the inverted filter, are founded on ice-poor soil. During construction, a thin layer of low permeability till was placed and compacted along the toe liner tie-in connection with bedrock. A thin layer of crushed aggregate (0-22 mm) mixed with dry bentonite powder was also placed under the thin layer of low permeability till in areas where open fractures were observed within the bedrock. The toe liner tie-in was then covered with till.

There is no pumping system associated with Saddle Dam 2.

References to key documents for the design and construction of Saddle Dam 2 are presented in Table 3-6. Table 3-7 summarizes the main highlights of Saddle Dam 2.

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
Saddle Dam 2	Design Report	Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike (Golder, 2008) Doc 784 Rev 0 (08-1428-0029)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 784 1217_08 RPT- Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike-Meadowbank Ver 0.pdf
	Drawings	Drawings in Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike (Golder, 2008) Doc 784 Rev 0 (08-1428-0029)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 784 1217_08 RPT- Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike-Meadowbank Ver 0.pdf
	Technical Specifications	Specifications for TSF Dike Construction (Golder, 2009) Doc 795 Rev 0 (08-1428- 0029/6000)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\3- Specifications\Doc 795 1020_09 Specification-TSF Dike Construction Meadowbank Rev 0.pdf
	As-Built	Construction Report TSF 2009- 2011 (AEM 2013)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\2- Saddle Dam 2\2- Construction\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report

Table 3-6: Reference Documents for Saddle Dam 2 Design and Construction

#### Table 3-7: Saddle Dam 2 Summary

Saddle Dam 2 Designer : Golder Construction Period : 2010 & 2011 Operation Period : 2011 - 2028 Planned Closure Period : 2028-2036

Design Criteria: Refer to Table 3-2

Part of the TSF North Cell. Zoned rockfill dike with an upstream low-permeability element (LLDPE liner) with an upstream toe liner tie-in. The structure is in operation.

#### **Operation Highlight**

• North Cell inactive since 2021. Risk assessment performed on this structure in 2021.

Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B



Figure 3-4: Aerial View of Saddle Dam 2



Figure 3-5: As-built Cross-section of Saddle Dam 2

### 3.2.3 RF1 and RF2 – North Cell

RF1 and RF2 are two rockfill access roads located on the eastern side of the North Cell at the toe of the Portage Waste Rock Storage Facility. They were constructed in 2009 with run of mine rockfill.

These access roads were not designed as a containment structure but during the operation of the North Cell, water and tailings ponded against them. In June 2013 water going through these structures infiltrated the Portage WRSF and then reached Lake NP2. Following this seepage event, a filter system was constructed in August 2014 on the upstream side of RF1 and RF2 to promote the build up of a tailings beach and prevent water exfiltration from the TSF at that location. The constructed filter berm consisted of till and/or fine ultramafic rock, coarse filter, geotextile, and fine filter. Since the construction of that structure a tailings beach covers these structures. Since the construction of the North Cell Internal Structure on the upstream side of RF1 and RF2 in 2018 these structures are now confined between the NCIS and the Portage WRSF.

In 2023, both of these inactive structures were fully covered in rockfill to promote proper drainage of the water in the area, therefore RF1 & RF2 are now considered as subsurface infrastructures, part of the capping of the North cell.

An as-built report is available for the 2009 construction of RF1 and RF2. There is partial documentation of the filter berm design and construction in 2014. Table 3-8 and Table 3-9 summarizes the available information for RF1 and RF2.

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
RF1/RF2	Design Report	-	-
	Drawings	Filter Concept (AEM, 2014). Does not represent what was built	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\10- RF1 and RF2\1- Engineering\design
	Technical Specifications	-	-
	As-Built	Construction Report TSF 2009- 2011 (AEM 2013)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\10- RF1 and RF2\2- Construction\As-Built

#### Table 3-8: Reference Documents for RF1/RF2 Design and Construction

#### Table 3-9: RF1/RF2 Summary

RF1/RF2

Designer : AEM Construction Period : 2009 & 2010 (rockfill road) / 2014 (upstream filter) Operation Period : 2013 - 2024 Planned Closure Period : 2024-2036

Design Criteria: No documented design criteria

Part of the TSF North Cell. Rockfill dike/road with an upstream filter. The structure is in operation.

#### **Operation Highlight**

•	Seepage observed in 2013 from this area. Upstream filter added in 2014 to promote tailings beach build-up
•	North Cell inactive since 2021
Risk asse	essment performed on this structure in 2021

Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B



Figure 3-6: Aerial View of RF1/RF2



Figure 3-7: Typical Cross-section of RF1/RF2 (not representative of actual as-built condition of upstream filter)

## 3.2.4 North Cell Internal Structure – North Cell

The North Cell Internal Structure is located within the North Cell of the TSF, in its northern section. It is built as an upstream raise over the existing tailings of the North Cell and the rockfill cover placed over the past years for closure operations. It was constructed in 2018 and is 2160 m in length with a variable Elevation between El. 152 m (2+750 to 3+260) and El. 154 m (1+660 to 2+750).

The North Cell Internal Structure is designed and constructed as a permeable zoned rockfill dam with filter zones, built on the top surface dried tailings of the North Cell and on the existing rockfill cover. The bulk part of the North Cell Internal Structure consists of coarse rockfill material. The upstream face is designed at a 3H:1V slope and the downstream faces are designed at a 1.5H:1V slope. The upstream face of the North Cell Internal Structure comprises two granular filter zones. The filter zones are designed to prevent tailings migration and internal erosion, while allowing water to flow through the embankment.

Channeling of water has been observed since 2019 at the upstream toe of the eastern part of the dike. The water flow is eroding fine filter material at the toe. Sloughing, deformation, and tension cracks in the upstream filter layer has been observed since 2020 in the eastern area and are caused by water eroding and undercutting the toe of the filters.

Following the construction of the North Cell Internal Structure, internal ditches and sumps (NC-A, NC-B, NC-C, NC-D, NC-E) were constructed over the existing tailings surface. A ditch connecting to a sump was built on the western side of the North Cell internal structure and two sumps were built on the eastern side. The objective of these structures is to collect water that would seep through the internal structure during tailings deposition operation. Water collected in these structures is pumped back into the TSF. These structures are operational only during deposition from the internal structure of the North Cell.

References to key documents for the design and construction of the North Cell Internal Structure are presented in Table 3-10. Table 3-11 summarizes the main highlights of the North Internal Structure.

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
	Design Report	Detailed Design of North Cell Internal Raise (Golder, 2018) Rev 0 (1784383)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\9- North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)\1- Engineering\2 – Detailed Engineering\3-Reporting\1-Design Report\Design report Rev 0 (final)\1784383_North Cell Internal Dike Raise – Design Report_Rev0_19Apr2018.pdf
	Drawings	Drawings for North Cell Internal Raise (Golder, 2018) Rev 0 (1784383)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\9- North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)\1- Engineering\2 – Detailed Engineering\3-Reporting\3- Drawings\Final\1784383-Meadowbank- Construction Drawings Stamped.pdf
North Cell Internal Structure	Technical Specifications	Specifications for North Cell Internal Raise (Golder, 2018) Rev 0 (1784383)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\9- North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)\1- Engineering\2 – Detailed Engineering\3-Reporting\2- Specification\Rev 0\1784383 – 4000 TSF Spec Meadowbank_Tech Specs_Rev0_7Feb2018.docx
	As-Built	North Cell Internal Structure As- built Report (Golder, 2018) Doc 1578 Rev0 (1897439)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\9- North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)\2- Construction\2018\4-Deliverable\1- As-Built Report\1897439-1578-R-Rev0 As-built report 2018.pdf
	As-Built (South portion )	Progressive Closure Infrastructure As-Built Report (AEM 2023)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\14- Progressive Closure Infra\2- Construction\2023\4- Deliverables\2- Report\2023 PCI_AsBuiltreport_Rev0.docx

# Table 3-10: Reference Documents for the North Cell Internal Structure Design and Construction

#### Table 3-11: North Cell Internal Structure Summary

North Cell Internal Structure							
Designer : Golder							
Constructi	Construction Period : 2018 (upstream raise on tailings)						
Operation	Period : 2018 - 2	2028					
Planned C	Planned Closure Period : 2028-2036						
Design Cri	iteria						
Use	Classification (CDA, 2007)	Design Earthquake	Inflow Design Flood	Water Level (m)		Max	Crest
				Max Operation	Design Flood	Tailings Elevation (m)	Elevation (m) (max elevation)
Tailings Retention	Significant	1:2500 years	-	-	-	Variable (0.5 m freeboard)	152 to 154 m

Part of the TSF North Cell. Zoned rockfill permeable dike with an upstream filter system. The structure is in operation.

#### **Operation Highlight**

- Tension cracks, depression, and sloughing of filter observed in 2020 due to erosion of upstream toe North Cell inactive since 2021
  Risk assessment performed on this structure in 2021.
  Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B



Figure 3-8: Aerial View of the North Cell Internal Structure





## 3.2.5 Saddle Dam 3, Saddle Dam 4 and Saddle Dam 5 – South Cell

Saddle Dam 3 is located in the northwestern corner of the South Cell and merges into Saddle Dam 2 to El. 145 m. Saddle Dam 4 is located in the southwestern corner of the South Cell and merges into Saddle Dam 5, which merges with the southern end of Central Dike, to El. 145 m. These structures were constructed from 2015 to 2018 as a series of downstream raises.

- Stage 1 of Saddle Dam 3, 4 and 5 was constructed in 2015. During Stage 1, Saddle Dam 3 and 4 were constructed to El. 140 m and Saddle Dam 5 to El. 137 m.
- Stage 2 of Saddle Dam 3, 4 and 5 was constructed to El. 143 m in 2016.
- Stage 3 of Saddle Dam 3, 4 and 5 was constructed to El. 145 m in 2017.
- The filter and liner installation at Saddle Dam 3 was finalized in 2018.
- The completed crest length is approximately 245 m for Saddle Dam 3, 365 m for Saddle Dam 4, and 255 m for Saddle Dam 5.

Saddle Dams 3, 4, and 5 are designed and constructed as zoned rockfill dams with filter zones, low permeability upstream liners, and upstream toe liner tie-in key trenches. Cross-sections of Saddle Dams 3, 4 and 5 consist of a rockfill embankment, constructed from run-of-mine waste rock, placed in lifts and compacted. The upstream faces are designed at a 3H:1V slope and the downstream faces are designed at a 1.5H:1V slope. The upstream faces of Saddle Dams 3, 4 and 5 are comprised of two granular filter zones and a LLDPE liner extending along the upstream foundation. The filter zones are meant to keep the tailings inside the facility in case of liner puncture, but mainly act as appropriate

bedding for the liner. An upstream liner tie-in key trench excavated to bedrock and filled with compacted till is located along the upstream area of the structures.

The design of Saddle Dam 3 includes an additional protection cover over the liner made of till and rockfill. This protection was added to the design as this structure will not be protected with a tailings beach during operation as water needs to be maintained in that area for reclaim.

Saddle Dams 3/4/5 have sumps located downstream to collect runoff water and to pump it back in the South Cell.

These structures are designed to be able to be raised to EI. 150 m and the final crest elevation of these structures is subject to review by AEM.

References to key documents for the design and construction of Saddle Dams 3/4/5 are presented in Table 3-12.

Table 3-13 summarizes the main highlights of Saddle Dams 3/4/5.

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document		
	Design Report	Detailed Design Report for Saddle Dams 3, 4 and 5 (Golder, 2015) Doc 1504 Rev1 (1416081)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 1504 1416081 RA Rev1 SD345 Design Report – final.pdf		
	Drawings	Construction Drawings for Saddle Dams 3,4 and 5 (Golder, 2015) Rev0 (1416081)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\2- Drawings\1416081-SD345-Drawings- rev0.pdf		
	Technical Specifications	Saddle Dams 3,4 and 5 Construction Technical Specifications (Golder, 2015) Doc 1498 RevA (1416081)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\3- Specifications\Doc1498-1416081 0127_15 SD 3-4-5 Specifications_MB Ver A.pdf		
SD3/4/5			Stage 1 (2015): \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\2- Construction\2015 (Phase 1)\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report		
		Construction As-Built Reports for	Stage 2 (2016): \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\2- Construction\2016 (Phase 2)\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report		
	As-Built	Stages 1 to 3 (Golder, 2015 to 2018)	Stage 3 (2017): \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\2- Construction\2017 (Phase 3)\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report\Final		
			Stage 3 finalization (2018): \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\2- Construction\2018 (Phase 3 Finalisation)\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report		

# Table 3-12: Reference Documents for the Saddle Dams 3/4/5 Design and Construction

## Table 3-13: Saddle Dams 3/4/5 Structure Summary

Saddle Dams 3/4/5				
Designer : Golder				
Construction Period : 2015-2018				
Operation Period : 2015 - 2026				
Planned Closure Period : 2026-2042				
Design Criteria: Refer to Table 3-3				
Part of the TSF South Cell. Zoned rockfill dike with an upstream low-permeability element (LLDPE liner) with an upstream toe liner tie-in. The structure is in operation.				
Operation Highlight				
South Cell inactive 2019-2024.				
Active deposition in September 2023 only from Central Dike				
Risk assessment performed on these structures in 2021.				
Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B				



Figure 3-10: Aerial View of Saddle Dam 3



Figure 3-11: Aerial View of Saddle Dam 4



TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION

Figure 3-12: Typical Cross-section of the Saddle Dams 3/4/5
## 3.2.6 Central Dike – South Cell

Central Dike is located along the eastern side of the TSF and crosses a depression within Second Portage Lake. It forms one of the perimeter structures of the South Cell. The dike was constructed from 2012 to 2018 as a series of 5 downstream raises to El. 145 m.

The Central Dike design includes a compacted rockfill embankment with an upstream seepage barrier, granular filters, and a key trench along the centerline of the dike transitioning on the upstream toe near both abutments. The foundation soils include lakebed sediments and till overlying bedrock. Soft and ice-rich soils were removed from the Central Dike footprint during construction.

The Central Dike foundation is designed and built to be able to raise the infrastructure to El. 150 m and the final crest elevation is subject to review by AEM. The actual completed crest length is approximately 900 m.

References to key documents for the design and construction of Central Dike are presented in Table 3-14. Table 3-15 summarizes the main highlights of Central Dike.





Figure 3-13: Aerial View of Central Dike and SD5

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
Central Dike	Design Report	Detailed Design Report for Central Dike (Golder, 2012) Doc 1349-1112210035-0511-12 Rev1	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2012\F10 - Design\Dikes Design Report_Golder\Central Dike\Doc 1349- 1112210035_0511_12 RP CD Design- MB Ver 0 Rev1.pdf
	Drawings	Construction Drawings in Detailed Design Report for Central Dike (Golder, 2012) Doc 1349-1112210035-0511-12 Rev1	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2012\F10 - Design\Dikes Design Report_Golder\Central Dike\Doc 1349- 1112210035_0511_12 RP CD Design- MB Ver 0 Rev1.pdf
	Technical Specifications	Technical Specifications in Detailed Design Report for Central Dike (Golder, 2012) Doc 1349-1112210035-0511-12 Rev1	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\\05- Geotechnic\\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2012\F10 - Design\Dikes Design Report_Golder\Central Dike\Doc 1349- 1112210035_0511_12 RP CD Design- MB Ver 0 Rev1.pdf
	As-Built	Construction As-Built Reports (Golder, 2012 to 2018)	2012:\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2012\F32-As-Built Report\Stage 1 2012\FINAL - PDF 2014: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2014\F25-As-Built Report\Final - PDF 2015: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2015\F25-As-Built Report 2016: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2015\F25-As-Built Report 2016: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2- Construction\2016\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report\Doc 1552 1656047 RPA Rev0 As-built
			2017: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2- Construction\2017\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report\Final\1777687-1572-RP-Rev0 As-built report PROTECTED.pdf 2018: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\2- Construction\2018 (Phase 6)\4- Deliverable\1- As- Built Report\1897439-1578-R-Rev0 As-built report

## Table 3-14: Reference Documents for Central Dike Design and Construction

#### Table 3-15: Central Dike Structure Summary

Central Dike Designer : Golder Construction Period : 2012-2018 Operation Period : 2013 - 2026 Planned Closure Period : 2026-2036

Design Criteria : Refer to Table 3-3

Part of the TSF South Cell. Zoned rockfill dike with an upstream low-permeability element (LLDPE liner) with a centreline liner tie-in or an upstream toe liner tie-in (North abutment only). The structure is in operation.

#### **Operation Highlight**

- Seepage observed since 2014 and managed by active pumping. Significantly reduced through adaptive tailings deposition and supernatant pond reduction.
- Orange coloration observed in the downstream pond since 2017 (due to bacteria activity).
- TARP level of the structure is at Yellow since 2014 due to higher seepage rate than anticipated
- South Cell inactive 2019-2023
- Active deposition from Central Dike in September 2023 only
- Risk assessment performed on this structure in 2021.

Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B



Figure 3-14: Typical Cross-sections of Central Dike (top: highest dike section, bottom: section with upstream liner tie-in).

## 3.2.6.1 Central Dike Seepage System

Seepage into the basin at the downstream toe of Central Dike was observed accumulating in a low spot between the dike and the West Road when the South Cell was commissioned in 2014. The rate of seepage started to increase proportionally to the rise of the pond level of the South Cell and reached a peak of 900 m<sup>3</sup>/h in 2015.

A seepage pumping system was installed in the low spot to control the water level at the downstream toe. The pump is operated year-round. All seepage is collected within the downstream area of the dike. The average seepage rate at Central Dike has significantly decreased since 2015 as tailings were deposited in the South Cell and has been following the trend from the 2017 seepage model. The water from the seepage system can either be sent to the South Cell or the Portage Pit.

In the summer of 2017, the water in the downstream pond became orange and this was associated with rapid temperature variation. This event was investigated by chemical analysis and was found to be caused by the precipitation of iron oxide from a bacterial process. As predicted this event has reoccurred yearly in the summer season.

## Table 3-16: Summary of Central Dike Seepage Areas

Seepage area	Dike Station	Average <sup>1</sup> seepage rate (flowmeter)	Water quality
Downstream toe	500 to 850 (at El. 115m)	25 m <sup>3</sup> /h in winter to 200 m <sup>3</sup> /h in summer	Clear with greyish orange coloration in summer

From 2015 to 2017 the following work was done to better understand the seepage situation at Central Dike:

- Desktop studies were undertaken in 2015 to estimate the seepage flows and pore water pressures, verify the dike stability, and attempt to predict the eventual flow volume that would report to the downstream toe for higher pond elevations. The seepage pathway used in the 2015 model was through a layer of fine material in the till layer of the foundation as it was deemed the most critical scenario for the structure's stability. The main recommendation from this desktop study was to maintain beaches adjacent to Central Dike and to maintain a 'back pressure' on the downstream side of Central Dike in order to reduce the hydraulic gradient by holding the downstream pond at El. 115 m.
- In 2015 Willowstick<sup>™</sup> was hired to carry out geophysical soundings (electromagnetic survey) to detect seepage paths. The geophysical campaign led to additional recommendations and identified possible seepage path locations through the bedrock.
- Following the geophysical investigation, an investigation was conducted by SNC Lavallin (SNC) and AEM in December 2015 at station CD-595, and between CD-810 and CD-850. Highly altered and fractured bedrock was encountered and high hydraulic conductivity was

measured from Packer testing. Instrumentation of the four boreholes with piezometers and thermistors was done at the same time.

A study was completed in 2017 to update the seepage modelling and stability assessment with
a seepage flow through the bedrock. In the summer of 2017, an investigation and
instrumentation campaign was performed by Golder to confirm the results of the seepage
modelling. The results from this investigation support the hypothesis that the seepage pathway
occurs in the bedrock. During this investigation a potential void in the till layer was encountered
during drilling. A complementary investigation was thus performed and was not able to confirm
the presence of the void.

## 3.2.7 Stormwater Dike – TSF Divider Dike

Stormwater Dike is an internal structure that subdivides the TSF into the North Cell and the South Cell within the dewatered northwestern arm of Second Portage Lake. The North Cell side is referred as upstream and the South Cell side as downstream.

Stormwater Dike is a rockfill embankment structure founded on lakebed soils. The upstream slope is approximately 3H:1V and the downstream slope is about 1.3H:1V. A bituminous geomembrane liner has been installed above the graded filters on the upstream face of the dike. Low permeability till was placed and compacted along the upstream toe of the dike, above the liner. Stormwater Dike was initially designed and constructed as a temporary structure that would be encapsulated in tailings to equal elevation on both sides. With the change in tailings deposition strategy there is a 5 m difference in tailings elevation between the upstream and downstream area and this structure cannot be considered as a temporary one anymore.

Stormwater Dike was raised in 3 stages using the downstream raise method. Stage 1 was constructed in 2009 to a height of 10 m (crest elevation of 140 m) and a length of 860 m. Stage 2 was primarily constructed in 2010 to an overall height of 18 m (crest elevation of 148 m) and length of about 1,060 m. A horizontal bench is present along the upstream face of the structure due to the connection of the 2009 and 2010 portions of the structure. The junction between the bituminous liner of Stormwater Dike and the LLDPE liner of Saddle Dam 2 was completed in 2011 and the crest of Stormwater Dike was raised to 150 m in 2013 (Stage 3). A stabilisation buttress was added in some areas at the downstream toe of the structure in 2016.

The majority of the dike is seated on dense till from the former lakebed within the talik while the abutments are generally founded on bedrock. The foundation preparation of Stage 2 was completed in winter conditions. It was generally done above water except in an area where water ponding was present (between Sta.10+500 and 10+750 approximately). This pond was located where the topography suggests that the soft lakebed sediment thickness may be greater than at other locations along the dike. Due to the presence of water, the ice crust was cracked with the excavator and only minimal foundation preparation was possible. As a result, most of the lakebed sediment probably remained in place in this area.

Movement and deformation were observed on Stormwater Dike in the past, as detailed below which triggered an increase in the TARP level of the structure. The movement are stable since 2019 and the dike TARP level is back to normal operating condition.

The main highlights of the dike operation are summarized below:

- At the end of August 2016, during a routine inspection, AEM noticed tension cracks and signs of settlements on the crest of Stormwater Dike between Sta. 10+500 to 10+750 approximately. The crack system that suddenly developed in this area had a lateral and vertical component according to the monitoring equipment. To mitigate against a possible foundation failure, a rockfill buttress support was constructed at the downstream toe of Stormwater Dike in the South Cell (from Sta. 10+300 to Sta. 10+700 approximately). After the completion of this buttress the displacement at Stormwater Dike stabilized and then stopped. Cracks have since been filled with bentonite.
- In July 2017, during a routine inspection, AEM noticed new tension cracks and signs of settlements on the crest of Stormwater Dike around Sta. 10+425, between Sta. 10+550 and Sta. 10+650, between Sta. 10+800 and Sta. 10+950, and around Sta. 11+050 approximately. Settling of about 300 mm was observed between Sta. 10+800 and Sta. 10+950, approximately. Cracks appear to be oblique tension fractures, extending over the entire width of the dike crest. Some cracks were up to 5 cm wide but most of them did not progress after they were first observed. The area affected by these cracks is consistent with the limits of the South Cell water ponding against Stormwater Dike, which probably thawed the frozen soft soil foundation.
- In April 2018, new cracks were observed by AEM in between Sta. 10+950 and Sta. 11+010. The widest crack was about 4 cm wide but the cracks did not progress significantly after they were first noted. New cracks were observed later in July in between S114 and S115 but no elongation was noted after.
- The current understanding of the situation is that the soft sediment foundation was frozen in the winter of 2010 while additional rockfill material continued to be placed over it until July 2010. The foundation freezing explains why no adverse settlement or soil failure was observed until the South Cell water level started reaching the toe of the structure in July 2016, which probably thawed the frozen soft soil foundation. The mechanism that caused the observed movement could be due to a foundation soil failure, the thawing of ice lenses, or a combination of both.
- No further movement has occurred in Stormwater Dike since 2018. There is tailings at the toe of the structure on both sides.

References to key documents for the design and construction of Stormwater Dike are presented in

OMS Manual –Tailings Management Version 13; February 2025

Table 3-17.

Table 3-18 summarizes the main highlights of Stormwater Dike.

Dike	Type of Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
Stormwater Dike	Design Report	Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike (Golder, 2008) Doc 784 Rev 0 (08-1428-0029) Buttress Design	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 784 1217_08 RPT- Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike-Meadowbank Ver 0.pdf \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\7- Stormwater Dike\Buttress\Buttress Design
	Drawings	Drawings in Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike (Golder, 2008) Doc 784 Rev 0 (08-1428-0029)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\1- Design Report\Doc 784 1217_08 RPT- Detailed Design of Tailings Storage Facility Dike-Meadowbank Ver 0.pdf
	Technical Specifications	Specifications for TSF Dike Construction (Golder, 2009) Doc 795 Rev 0 (08-1428- 0029/6000)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\1- Engineering\3- Deliverable\3- Specifications\Doc 795 1020_09 Specification-TSF Dike Construction Meadowbank Rev 0.pdf
	As-Built	Construction Report TSF 2009 2011 (AEM 2013) Construction Report Buttress (AEM 2016)	2009-2011 \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\7- Stormwater Dike\AS-BUILT\2010 2016: \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\03-TailingsDams\7- Stormwater Dike\AS-BUILT\2016

## Table 3-17: Reference Documents for Stormwater Dike Design and Construction

#### Table 3-18: Stormwater Dike Structure Summary

Stormwater Dike
Designer : Golder
Construction Period : 2009-2013
Operation Period : 2009 - 2026
Planned Closure Period : 2026-2036
Design Criteria : Significant CDA classification (refer to table 3-3 for other parameters)
Divider dike separating the TSF North Cell and the South Cell. Zoned rockfill dike with an upstream low-permeability element (bituminous liner) with an upstream toe liner tie-in. The structure is in operation.
Operation Highlight
Deformation and movement observed yearly from 2016 to 2018. Stable since 2019

- South Cell inactive 2019-2023 and North Cell inactive since 2021.
- Active deposition in September 2023 only from Central Dike
  Risk assessment performed on this structure in 2021.
  Design Factor of Safety in Appendix B



Figure 3-15: Aerial View of Stormwater Dike (2019)



Figure 3-16: Typical Cross-section of Stormwater Dike (top). As-built section of Phase 2 (bottom)

## 3.2.8 Diversion Ditches – North Cell

The diversion ditches (West and East), located around the perimeter of the North Cell TSF and the Portage RSF, are designed to collect the non-contact water runoff from the surrounding watershed before they reach the TSF area. The ditches are composed of the west section that divert water to the western interception sump and then Portage Lake and the east sections that divert water to NP2 Lake and then from another section to NP1-N Lake. These ditches were constructed in 2012 and are 2622 m long. In the summer of 2014 and 2015 sloughing and erosion damage were observed in the channel slopes. These events were corrected by reprofiling the channel slope and adding additional rockfill material. Since then, the North Cell diversion has been performing adequately.

In 2013, a till plug was installed along the access road at ST-16 when seepage was observed reporting into Lake NP2 from this location. The till plug was constructed in the summer of 2013. Its construction consisted of profiling the upstream road slope and placing a 0.5-m-thick layer of compacted till, and then installing a geotextile membrane covered by 0.5 m of fine ultramafic rockfill and material rejected from till sieving. Both granular layers were compacted with an excavator bucket.

On the west end of the diversion ditches, an Interception Sump was constructed in 2014-2015. The objective of the interception sump is to collect runoff water from the west section of the diversion ditches and to retain it until the total suspended solids in the water have reached the criteria allowing discharge

to the environment. When the TSS level in the interception sump is considered too high, water from that sump is pumped back into the North Cell of the TSF.

After flowing through the AWAR culvert the water discharges across the tundra into Third Portage Lake. WEP1 and WEP2 sumps were constructed in September 2015 to manage water around the northeast side of the WRSF and to ensure that all water ponding behind the WRSF is transferred back to the North Cell TSF. Water collected at WEP1 is pumped to WEP2 which in turn is pumped to ST-16 (WRSF seepage pumping system). Water collected at the latter is pumped back into the Pit A. These infrastructures are shown in Figure 3-17.

References to key documents for the design and construction of the North Cell diversion ditches system are presented in Table 3-19. Table 3-20 summarizes the main design criteria for the North Cell diversion.

Channel	Type of Information	Document Reference	Link to Retrieve Document
North Cell Diversion	Design Basis	Design Basis for NC water diversions (Golder, 2012) Doc 1352 12-1221-0010 V0	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\1 - North Cell\20 -NC Diversion Ditches\1- Engineering\Design\1- Report
	Design Report	Detailed Design Memorandum for water diversion NC (Golder, 2012) Doc 1370 12-1221-0010 V0	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\1 - North Cell\20 -NC Diversion Ditches\1- Engineering\Design\1- Report
	Drawings	Technical Specifications from Design Report for NC Diversion (Golder, 2012) Doc 1359 12-1221-0010 0724 12	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\1 - North Cell\20 -NC Diversion Ditches\1- Engineering\Design\2- Drawings
	As-Built	North Cell Diversion Ditches As- built (AEM, 2013) Western Diversion Ditch Interception Sump Construction	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\1 - North Cell\20 -NC Diversion Ditches\2- Construction\1- NC Diversion\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\1 -
		Summary Report (AEM 2015)	North Cell\20 -NC Diversion Ditches\2- Construction\2- Western Interception Sump\3- Deliverable

#### Table 3-19: Reference Documents for North Cell Diversion Ditches Design and Construction

## Table 3-20: Design Criteria for North Cell Diversion Infrastructure

North Cell Diversion				
Designer : Go	older			
Construction	Period : 2012 (ditch) / 2014-2015 (	Western Interception Sump)		
Operation Pe	riod : 2012 - 2028			
Planned Clos	ure Period : 2028-2036			
	De	sign Criteria		
Use	Water type	Inflow Design Flood	Base width (m)	
Water ConveyanceNon-contact1:1000.5m to 3 m				
Built to convey non-contact water to Third Portage, Lake NP2 and Lake NP1-N				
The West and East diversion required maintenance work in 2014 and 2015 to correct slope sloughing and erosion				
Risk assessment performed on this structure in 2021.				

Note 1: PMF means Probable Maximum Flood



Figure 3-17: Diversion Ditches and Related Infrastructure

## 3.3 IN-PIT TAILINGS DEPOSITION

Some of the mined-out pits at Meadowbank are approved for the use of management of water and tailings. The components of the in-pit tailings deposition system are:

- Goose Pit
- Portage Pit E
- Portage Pit A
- Reclaim water system from Pit A and Pit E to the Process Plant
- Water transfer system from Goose Pit to Portage Pit A and from Pit E to Pit A

In-Pit tailings deposition started in the summer of 2019 with the deposition of tailings in Goose Pit. Deposition of tailings switched to Portage Pit E in the fall of 2020. Tailings deposition started in Pit A in December 2024. Water is reclaimed to the mill from Pit A or Pit E. Water is transferred from Goose Pit to Pit A and from Pit E to Pit A as required.

# References to the design and construction documents for the in-pit tailings management system are presented in

Table 3-21.



Figure 3-18: In-Pit Area for Tailings Management (Summer 2020)

Table 3-21: Reference Documents for In-Pit Deposition

	Type of		
	Information	Reference Document	Link to retrieve document
In-Pit Deposition	Design Report	In-pit tailings deposition design report, SNC (2018) Ref. 651196-9000-40ER- 0001	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\2 – Detailed Engineering\4-Deliverable\1- Design Report\Final\651196-9000-40ER-0001-00 In Pit Tailings Disposal – Detailed Engineering Report.pdf
		Short-Term In-Pit Reclaim System Upgrade Report (booster Pit A), (SNC 2021). Ref. 678925-3000-40ER-0001	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\5- Reclaim System Increase\1- 2020-2021\3- Deliverable\1- Report\1- Short Term Increase (booster)\678925- 3000-40ER-0001_00 (Short Term Soln).pdf
		Medium Term In-Pit Reclaim System Upgrade Report (Pit E reclaim (SNC 2021). Ref. 678925-4000-40ER-0001_00	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\5- Reclaim System Increase\1- 2020-2021\3- Deliverable\1- Report\2- Medium Term Increase\678925-4000- 40ER-0001_00.pdf
	Drawings	In-pit tailings deposition construction drawings, SNC (2018)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\2 - Detailed Engineering\4-Deliverable\2- Drawings\Meadowbank In-Pit Deposition Layouts Revision R2
		Short-Term In-Pit Reclaim System Upgrade Construction Drawings (2021)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\5- Reclaim System Increase\1- 2020-2021\3- Deliverable\1- Report\1- Short Term Increase (booster)
		Medium term In-Pit Reclaim System Construction Drawings (SNC 2021).	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\5- Reclaim System Increase\1- 2020-2021\3- Deliverable\1- Report\2- Medium Term Increase
	Technical Specifications	In-pit tailings deposition technical specifications (SNC, 2018) Ref. 6118-E-132-001-SPT- 001_R0	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\2 - Detailed Engineering\4-Deliverable\3- Specification\6118- E-132-001-SPT-001_R0 (signed).pdf
	As-Built	AEM (2022) In-Pit tailings deposition construction summary report	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\\05- Geotechnic\\06-TailingsManagement\\3- In-Pit Deposition\\2 - Construction\\1- Infra Construction 2019-2021\\4- Deliverable\\1- As-Built Report
	As-built	AEM 2025 (draft) In-Pit deposition construction summary report	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\2 - Construction\4- Pit A deposition\4- Deliverable\2- Report\PItA AsBuiltReport Rev0.doc



Figure 3-19: Plan view of In-Pit Area and Related Infrastructure (as of Fall 2022)

## 3.3.1 Pits

Goose Pit is located at the South end of the Meadowbank site, in the dewatered section of the Third Portage Lake. It was mined out between the years 2012 to 2015. The crest is at an elevation of 130.0 masl and the bottom is at an elevation of -10.0 masl which provides a total volume of retention for tailings of 5,471,353 m<sup>3</sup> and for tailings and water 6,321,146 m<sup>3</sup>. The walls are mainly composed of iron formation, intermediate volcanic, and ultramafic volcanic rocks and can contain quartzite on the upper west pit wall. Sheared and fractured rocks were observed at the contact zone between rock units. Water bearing fractures are predominantly associated with the contact between quartzite and the ultramafic formations.

Portage Pit A is located within the dewatered portion of the Second Portage Lake. It was mined out between the years 2010 and 2018 by creating 5 benches of 21 meters each. The crest is at an elevation of 130.0 masl and the bottom is at -3.0 masl, which provides a total volume of retention for tailings of 11,416,587 m<sup>3</sup> and for tailings and water 12,965,099 m<sup>3</sup> (130.0 masl) and 14,719,893 m<sup>3</sup> (133.6 masl).

Portage Pit E is located between Portage Pit A and Goose Pit, within the dewatered portion of the Third Portage Lake. It was mined out between the years 2010 and 2019 by creating 7 benches of 21 meters each. The crest is at an elevation of 130.0 masl and the bottom is at -20.0 masl, which provides a total volume of retention for tailings of 19,141,935 m<sup>3</sup> and for tailings and water of 20,891,735 m<sup>3</sup> (130.0 masl) and 23,695,162 m<sup>3</sup> (133.6 masl).

In-Pit Tailings	S Deposition (Goose Pit, Portage Pit A, Portage Pit E)			
Designer: SNC	Designer: SNC			
Construction Period (infra) : 201	9-2021			
Operation Period: 2019 - 2028	Operation Period: 2019 - 2028			
Planned Closure Period : 2028-2	Planned Closure Period : 2028-2036			
Design Criteria				
Maximum tailings elevation	El. 125.6 - 8m below Third Portage lake level (133.6 m)			

#### Table 3-22: Design Criteria for In-Pit Deposition (from design report)

## 3.4 TAILINGS CONVEYANCE INFRASTRUCTURE

Tailings are produced as a slurry in the process plant. OMS components related to the tailings circuit at the process plant is out of scope of this document. These components include the grind circuit, intensive cyanidation unit (ICU), pre-generation tanks, leach tanks, carbon in pulp (CIP) tanks, cyanide recovery, thickener, cyanide destruction circuit, tailings pump box, and reclaim water tank. AEM is a member of the ICMC and complies with the cyanide transportation and operation protocol. By complying with these protocols, it ensures that tailings are managed adequately at the process plant and in conveyance to the process plant.

From the tailings pumpbox tailings are pumped to the designed tailings management area using the process plant tailings slurry pumps. A simplified flow sheet of the process plant flow diagram is included in Appendix C. A schematization of the tailings pumpbox system is included in Figure 3-20.

Tailings slurry is conveyed in HDPE pipe (16" DR11 or 14" DR17). Tailings deposition at Meadowbank is done using the end of pipe technique with only one active tailings deposition point at a given time. Appendix C includes a layout of the current tailings deposition line and the designed deposition points.

A booster pump station is required to be able to pump the tailings into the North Cell due to the pumping distance and difference in elevation. The booster pump station includes two electrical pumps that are controlled by the mill.

When tailings deposition occurs from a dike, the tailings deposition points are constructed in a way to prevent damaging the structure (also called a deposition finger). The protection usually includes placement of aggregate over the structure as well as the placement of bituminous geomembrane or used conveyor belt.

	Type of Information	Link to retrieve document
Process Plant General Layout Plan		\\CANUFS01\public\ICMC\2021\Mill\9. Engineering plans
	Drawings	P:\Construction\2008MEAD- Construction\400 ENGINEERING\10 HATCH\10 DRAWINGS
North Cell Booster Pump	Design & Construction document	\\CANUFS01\public\ICMC\2021\Mill\9. Engineering plans\Tailing booster pump
Pig Launcher Station	Design & Construction document	\\CANUFS01\public\ICMC\2021\Mill\9. Engineering plans\Pig Launcher Station
South Cell Pump	Design & Construction document	\\CANUFS01\public\ICMC\2021\Mill\9. Engineering plans\South cell pump

Table 3-23: Key References for Tailings Conveyance Infrastructure





#### 3.5 RECLAIM INFRASTRUCTURE

The following pumping infrastructures are required to reclaim water from the in-pit system:

- Transfer system from Goose Pit to Portage Pit A. Includes two submersible pumps (Model S8C1) connected to an electrical substation (Goose Sub). This system uses 14" and 10" DR11 pipe. This system although still partially installed is not in use anymore but may be recommissioned if required.
- Reclaim system from Pit A to the reclaim tank in the process plant. Includes two submersible pumps (Model S8C1) with containerized mechanical booster pump stations in series. The number of booster stations varies depending on the water level within the pit. The setup also

includes an electrical station container with variable frequency drive per booster pump each connected to an electrical station (Pit A sub and Pit E sub). Pipe used for this system is 10" DR11 HDPE from Pit A to the West Road and then 10" DR11 pipe to the mill.

- The reclaim system from Pit E to the reclaim tank also varies depending on the water level in the pit. Components include two containerized pumping stations (Primary pump is a Technosub 12TSH 150 HP, Booster pump is a Technosub MRH200-2250-2 350 HP) with a suction line and suction cage for the primary pump. This setup also includes two electrical station containers with variable frequency drives each connected to an electrical station (Pit E sub). Pipe used for this system is 10" DR11 HDPE from Pit E to the West Road and then 10" DR11 pipe to the mill. With a high water level in the pit, only the Technosub 350 HP is sufficient to provide reclaim to the Mill. AEM is currently studying the possibility of increasing the process water reclaim capacity in the Pit to provide the Mill.
- Transfer system from Portage Pit E to Portage Pit A. Includes one containerized pumping station (Cornell prime-assisted pump model 4HH-RP-F18DB, 100 HP) with a suction line and suction cage connected to an electrical substation (Goose Sub). This system uses 10" DR11 pipe. Starting in August of 2024, the pits A & E are now hydraulically connected therefore the need for transferring water from one pit to the other has been put on hold.

## Reference to the design and construction document for the reclaim infrastructure are included as part of the documentation of the in-pit tailings management system presented in

Table 3-21. Information on the design parameters of these systems is included in Table 3-24.

# Table 3-24: Design Criteria for In-Pit Deposition Reclaim and Transfer System (from design report)

report)			
In-	Pit Reclaim System (Pit A) Design Criteria		
Desired reclaim flowrate 400 m <sup>3</sup> /h with 4 S8C1 pumps operating (2 submersible and 2 boosters series configuration)			
Booster pump inlet pressure	20 to 50 psig		
Velocity in HDPE pipe < 4.5 m/s			
In-I	Pit Goose Transfer System Design Criteria		
Desired transfer flowrate	400 to 800 m <sup>3</sup> /h		
Water level in Goose Pit	El. 110 to 129		
In-	Pit Reclaim System (Pit E) Design Criteria		
Desired reclaim flowrate	300 to 600 m <sup>3</sup> /h (Primary pump is a Technosub 12TSH 150 HP, Booster pump is a Technosub MRH200-2250-2 350 HP)		
Booster pump inlet pressure 35 psig			
Velocity in HDPE pipe	< 4.5 m/s		
In-Pit Pit E Transfer System Design Criteria			
Desired transfer flowrate 150 to 200 m <sup>3</sup> /h			

## 3.6 WATER MANAGEMENT PUMPING INFRASTRUCTURE

Appendix C shows the pumping flowchart for the Meadowbank Site as well as the location of the pumping infrastructure.

The water management strategy for the TSF is to pump the runoff and seepage from the North area (Western Interception sump, ST-16) in the North Cell. Water collected around the TSF dikes is captured in sumps and pumped back as required on the upstream side of the dike. Most sumps do not have a permanent pumping system and water is pumped out as required during freshet using a mobile pump. These sumps are located at SD1, SD3, and SD4, and around the North Cell Internal Structure. Central Dike has a permanent pumping system comprised of an electrical pump and a diesel pump. Pumping of the downstream pond is required on a year-round basis as to maintain a target EL. at 115 m. Water from the Central Dike seepage is sent back into the South Cell or Portage Pit A.

Water from the North Cell and from the Stormwater Management Pond is transferred to the South Cell to ensure the respect of water level criteria. Water from the South Cell, Central Dike seepage, East Dike seepage and Stormwater Pond will be directed to Portage Pit A.

Water accumulating in the surface area around Goose Pit (Bay Goose Dike ring road, NPAG stockpile, Goose sump) is pumped to Goose Pit as required.

## 3.7 INSTRUMENTATION

The tailings management area and infrastructures are instrumented to continuously monitor performance. In-situ instruments are installed within the structures and their foundations to monitor stability and within the tailings (piezometers, thermistors) to monitor freeze back.

Water levels in the ponds are monitored by piezometers whose readings are confirmed with periodic water surveys.

The telemetry instruments to monitor the tailings conveyance system and the water reclaim system (flow meters, pressure sensors) are accessible through the communication interface (HMI) but are out of scope of this document as they are operated and maintained by the process plant.

Groundwater quality is monitored around the tailings management area by 5 groundwater wells, 4 of which are around the in-pit areas. More details on the groundwater well system can be found in the groundwater monitoring plan.

Reference documents for the instrumentation installed on the tailings management infrastructures is summarized in Table 3-25. The summary of the instruments installed is summarized in Table 3-26.

Type of Information	Information Location
Instruments Database	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05- Geotechnic\11-Instrumentation\1- Instruments\ALL Instruments Databases
Instrument Maps and Typical Cross-Sections	Instruments summary folder for each structure on the network
Groundwater monitoring plan	\\Cambfs01\groups\Environment\MANAGEMENT PLANS\Management plans\Groundwater monitoring plan\Meadowbank\Version 11
Process plant communication interface (reclaim water system, tailings circuit)	Through Wonderware interface (HMII)

## Table 3-25: Reference Documents for Instrumentation

## Table 3-26: Instrumentation Summary for the Tailings Management Area and Infrastructure

Structure	Piezometers	Thermistors
Central Dike	79	26
Stormwater Dike	2	3
Saddle Dam 1	-	5
Saddle Dam 2	-	5
Saddle Dam 3	-	5
Saddle Dam 4	-	5
Saddle Dam 5	-	3
RF1-RF2	-	5
North Cell Internal	-	4
Structure		
North Cell Tailings	-	10

## SECTION 4 • OPERATIONS

The following section outlines the key operational procedures that need to be observed and followed during operation of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructures in accordance with their performance objectives.

## 4.1 REFERENCES

References to key documents for the operation of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructure are presented in Table 4-1.

Type of information	Reference	Link to Retrieve Document
Tailings Deposition Plan	2024	\\cambfs01\GROUPS\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\4 - Deposition Plan\2024\2- Deliverables\1- Plan Presentation\Final\Operational Tailings Deposition Plan V2024-07-09.pdf
Tailings Management Monthly Compliance Report	-	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\3 - Operation\3- Inspection
Tailings Tracking System	-	P:\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\3- In- Pit Deposition\2 - Construction\1- Infra Construction 2019- 2021\4- Deliverable\1- As-Built Report
Tailings Working Group Presentation	-	P:\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06-TailingsManagement\6- Tailings Working Group
Power BI Dashboard on Water Management	-	https://app.powerbi.com/groups/me/apps/e2b8b538-784c- 43d5-9ed2-3b213d5f1d3b/reports/4284becf-d88d-479d-b81b- eb133449a879/ReportSection81fc7fbdeaab99c7dc96
Risk Management Plan Tailings	2021	Intelex
Meadowbank Annual Water Balance	2024	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\12- Annual Report\2024\1- Annual Report 2024\4- Water Management Plan Update\1- Mdbk\Appendix A 2024 Water Balance.pdf
Meadowbank Water Management Plan	V12 AEM 2024	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\12- Annual Report\2024\1- Annual Report 2024\4- Water Management Plan Update\1- Mdbk\2024 AEM MBK Water Management Plan_V12_final version w appendices.pdf
Meadowbank Waste Management Plan	V14 AEM 2024	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\12- Annual Report\2024\1- Annual Report 2024\7- Waste Management Plan Update\1- Mdbk\MBK Waste Rock-Tailings mgt plan V14_final with appendices.pdf
ICMC Documentation	2021	\\CANUFS01\public\ICMC\2021\Mill\9. Mill Engineering plans
360 Cyanide Destruction Control Plan	V7 AEM 2018	\\CANUFS01\public\ICMC\2021\Mill\3. Process Plan control Room
Control logic for Process Plant Tailings Pumps to In-Pit	Evaluation of existing tailings pump for in-pit deposition 651196-4000-49CX-01 (SNC 2018)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\2 - Detailed Engineering\3-Technical\4- Infrastructures\11 - Tailings Pumps Analysis
Reclaim System Control Logic (Pit A reclaim)	Short-Term In-Pit Reclaim System Upgrade Report 678925-3000-40ER-01 (SNC, 2021)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\5- Reclaim System Increase\1- 2020-2021\3- Deliverable\1- Report\1- Short Term Increase (booster)\ 678925-3000-40ER-0001_00 (Short Term Soln).pdf
Reclaim System Control Logic (Pit E reclaim)	Medium-Term Increase In-Pit Reclaim System Upgrade Report 678925-4000-40ER- 0001_00 (SNC, 2021)	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\1- Engineering Study\5- Reclaim System Increase\1- 2020-2021\3- Deliverable\1- Report\2- Medium Term Increase\678925-4000- 40ER-0001_00.pdf
General Alarm Emergency Evacuation	MBK-MILL-HS-PRO	Intelex
Process Plant Power Outage	MVK-MIL-OP-0044	Intelex
Process Plant Loss of Tailings	MBK-MIL-OP-0049	Intelex
Process Plant Shutdown	MBK-MIL-OP-0029	Intelex
Send Slurry Pig	MBK-MILL-OP-PRO Send Slurry Pig	Intelex

# Table 4-1: Key Reference Documents for Operation of Meadowbank Tailings Management Infrastructure

## 4.2 SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL

The performance objectives with respect to the failure modes are summarized in Table 4-2. These were obtained from a risk assessment on Tailings Management. The operational controls for the Meadowbank tailings management system during operation are summarized in Table 4-3 and described further in this Section.

Type of	Failure mode	e mode Inferred Causes Consequences		Performance objective	
structure	Loss of containment by overtopping	Water or tailings level exceeds containment elevation of the facility	<ul> <li>Poor management of tailings and water level</li> <li>Subsidence of low- permeability element</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncontrolled outflow</li> <li>Material damage</li> <li>Loss of access</li> <li>Potential for loss of life</li> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> <li>Loss of reputation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Adequate freeboard level (monitoring by survey and PZ)</li> <li>Water management compliance to water balance</li> <li>Tailings deposition plan compliance</li> <li>No subsidence of the crest (visual inspections &amp; drone survey)</li> </ul>
Tailings containment facility (Dikes and in-pit)	Internal erosion (dike)	<ul> <li>Erosion of engineered fill leading to deformation of liner</li> <li>Damage in liner (hole or tear)</li> <li>Erosion of foundation soils</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Excessive hydraulic gradient</li> <li>Pre-existing seepage channels</li> <li>Inadequate construction materials or foundation soils (unlikely due to appropriate design and QA/QC)</li> <li>Damage to liner due to operations around the dike (unlikely because liner is protected)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Loss of tailings containment</li> <li>Degradation of structure increasing risk of failure</li> <li>Increased risk of uncontrolled release of contaminant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Stable condition of fill and toe area (visual inspections)</li> <li>Adequate tailings beach along dike and no water ponding or channeling against the liner (visual inspection)</li> <li>Stable, manageable seepage (visual inspections, flowmeter monitoring)</li> <li>Stable thermal and piezometric regime in foundation (piezometers and thermistors monitoring, refer to TARP in Section 4.8)</li> </ul>
	Foundation failure (dike)	Failure of foundation soils against shear stress	<ul> <li>Inadequate foundation shear strength</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncontrolled outflow</li> <li>Material damage</li> <li>Loss of access</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good, stable condition of foundation at the toe (visual inspections)</li> <li>Stable thermal and piezometric regime in</li> </ul>

# Table 4-2: Performance Objectives in Terms of Failure Modes of the Meadowbank TailingsManagement System

Type of	Failure mode	Inferred	Causes Consequences		Performance objective
structure		mechanism			and indicator
			<ul> <li>Excessive pore-water pressure</li> <li>Erosion of soils (refer to previous failure mode)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potential for loss of life</li> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> </ul>	pore-pressure levels (piezometers and thermistors monitoring refer to TARP in Section 4.8)
	Dike slope failure	Failure of construction material against shear stress	<ul> <li>Excessive deformation of engineering fill or liner</li> <li>Erosion of soils (refer to previous failure mode)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncontrolled outflow</li> <li>Material damage</li> <li>Loss of access</li> <li>Potential for loss of life</li> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> <li>Loss of reputation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good, stable condition of all elements of the dike (visual inspections)</li> <li>Acceptable levels of deformation (movement monitoring, refer to TARP in Section 4.8)</li> </ul>
	Uncontrolled release of deleterious substance to Env from the tailing's containment facility	<ul> <li>Unmanageable seepage</li> <li>Groundwater contamination</li> <li>Windblown contamination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Excessive hydraulic gradient</li> <li>Pre-existing seepage channels</li> <li>Inadequate seepage collection system</li> <li>Damage to liner</li> <li>Permafrost degradation</li> <li>Water not meeting discharge quality criteria is released in Env</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> <li>Loss of reputation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Manageable seepage (visual inspections, flowmeter monitoring, pumping capacity)</li> <li>Water Quality monitoring &amp; forecast (surface / groundwater)</li> <li>Visual observation of tailings dust outside of site</li> <li>Stable thermal and piezometric regime in foundation (piezometers and thermistors monitoring refer to TARP in Section 4.8)</li> </ul>
	Overtopping of channel slopes	Insufficient capacity to convey water through the channel	<ul> <li>Blockage by debris</li> <li>Erosion of slope materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncontrolled outflow</li> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good condition (unobstructed) of the channels, inlets and outlets (visual inspections)</li> </ul>

Type of structure	Failure mode	Inferred mechanism	Causes	Consequences	Performance objective and indicator
Channels			<ul> <li>Ice / snow blockage</li> </ul>	Loss of reputation	<ul> <li>Normal water levels in channels and upstream area (refer to TARP in Section 4.8)</li> <li>Proper snow removal strategy prior to freshet</li> </ul>
	Excessive turbidity in water discharge into environment	Erosion of materials or foundation	<ul> <li>Inadequate materials</li> <li>Exposed foundation</li> <li>Failure of turbidity control systems (turbidity barriers)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> <li>Loss of reputation</li> </ul>	Good condition (no erosion) of the channel materials (visual inspections)
Tailings Conveyance Infrastructure	Tailings line leakage	Physical damage to the piping and pumping systems	<ul> <li>Poor maintenance of piping and pumps</li> <li>Infrastructure are damaged by mobile equipment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncontrolled outflow</li> <li>Environmental exceedance / damage</li> <li>Interruption of milling activity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good condition of piping and pumping infrastructure (visual inspection, thickness measurement, flow monitoring, and maintenance)</li> <li>Infrastructure are well identified in the field and in status map</li> </ul>
	Tailings conveyance failure	Impossibility to pump tailings from the mill to the containment area	<ul> <li>Freezing of tailings line</li> <li>Blockage in tailings line (tailings build up)</li> <li>Mechanical and Electrical Infra failure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interruption of milling activity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good condition of piping and pumping infrastructure (visual inspection and maintenance)</li> <li>Frequency of pig cleaning of the line</li> <li>Pressure in the line</li> <li>Discharge rate</li> </ul>
Reclaim water Infrastructure	Reclaim system failure	Impossibility to reclaim water from containment area	<ul> <li>Freezing of line</li> <li>Infrastructure are damaged by mobile equipment</li> <li>Mechanical and Electrical Infra failure</li> <li>Flooding of infra</li> <li>High turbidity to the mill</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increase freshwater consumption (impact on closure cost)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good condition of piping and pumping infrastructure (visual inspection and maintenance)</li> <li>Frequency of pig cleaning of the line</li> <li>Pressure in the line</li> <li>Reclaim rate</li> <li>TSS level of reclaim water</li> </ul>

#### Table 4-3: Operational Control of the Meadowbank Tailings Management Infrastructure

Tailings	s Transportation and Placement
•	Tailings deposition is compliant to the tailings deposition plan (respect of deposition duration and
	location)
•	Tailings delivery systems are operated and maintained as per the control plan. Low flow alarm at 320
	m <sup>3</sup> /h and Low Low flow alarm at 0 m <sup>3</sup> /h. High pressure alarm set at 1170 kPa in tailings line
•	Procedure are in place to stop tailings transportation in case of major issue with tailings management
	system
Tailings	s Containment
•	All tailings must be stored within the TSF or the selected Pits
•	Tailings freeboard must be always respected (refer to Section 4.6)
•	Tailings beaches need to be promoted along the peripheral structures The construction schedule for
	the raise of the tailings containment structures is aligned with the deposition plan
water N	
•	A sufficient water volume must be maintained in the LSF ponds or the Pits to allow recirculation to the
	mill (reclaim). The volume of water to be kept in the TSF should not exceed that value
•	The meshwater minimum freehueter concumption of 50 m <sup>3</sup> /h, based on historical chaonystion. An
•	The mill requires a minimum reshwater consumption of 50 m/m, based on historical observation. An
	The realism water in the realism tank must have NTU between 145 and 245 (approximately 10 to 40)
•	nnm)
	The location of the water pond in the TSE must comply with the deposition plan and a minimum water
•	head should pond against the peripheral structure
•	A water cover should be maintained in the pit in operation to minimise tailings re-suspension
•	Ice is not allowed to nond against the liner of the tailings retention structures. A 20m tailings heach
	needs to be maintained in winter
•	Operational freeboard of each tailings retention structure must be respected during operation (refer to
	section 4.6)
•	Water movements are tracked and recorded monthly (volume, origin, destination)
•	The water management systems (pump, pipes) are operated and maintained as per the planning
	intent.
•	Pumping units must be connected to an alarm and interlock system to be able to react quickly to any
	deficiency (avoid freezing or damaging system due to a component shutdown)
•	The water level in each of the tailings containment facilities must be compliant with the water balance
	model and be compatible with the pumping infrastructure elevation. Difference must be explained to
	forecast the impact on the available containment and closure strategy
•	Any seepage must be captured by a sump and pumped back to allowed location (or naturally report to
	an approved location). Seepage control and collection information is available in Section 4.7
•	Water quality is monitored (surface & groundwater) and this information informs the water quality
	forecast at closure and the closure strategy
Surveil	ance
•	Surveillance requirements for operational performance indicators; see Section 4.8
•	Threshold for performance criteria to trigger pre-defined actions; see Section 4.8

## 4.3 TAILINGS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The TSF was commissioned in conjunction with the mill start-up in February 2010, with tailings being deposited within the North Cell of the facility. Tailings deposition was transferred from the North Cell to the South Cell at the end of 2014. Tailings deposition occurred during the summer of 2015 within the

North Cell and resumed in the South Cell in October 2015. Progressive closure of the North Cell started in the winter of 2015 with the construction of a non potentially acid generating (NPAG) rockfill capping over the tailings and continued in the winter of 2016. In the summer of 2018, the North Cell internal structure was built and deposition was resumed in the North Cell. In the beginning of July 2019, In-Pit Deposition started in Goose Pit. In August 2020, tailings are distributed from the mill to Pit E. Since then, occasional tailings deposition occurred in South Cell and North Cell. Starting in December 2024, tailings are discharged into pit A.

Tailings deposition is done using the end of pipe technique with only one active tailings deposition point at a given time. From the pig launcher (if required) the tailings pipe is positioned to reach the deposition point. The location of the tailings deposition points is determined during the tailings deposition plan exercise.

Changing between deposition points on a given line consists of stopping the flow of tailings in the line, redirecting it through the pig launcher bypass, flushing the line, relocating the deposition point pipe and then switching tailings from the by-pass to the newly installed deposition line.

The tailings transport and reclaim system to the mill is managed by a control loop in an HMI linked to a series of sensors and alarms in these systems. Reference to the control plans and operational documents is included in Table 4-1.

The tailings deposition strategy in the North and South Cells is to promote the closure landform as much as possible. This is done by strategic tailings deposition along the periphery and internal structures of the Cells. Due to the length of the beach, the deposition window within these Cells is limited between May and October to avoid subaerial deposition in the winter which is associated with high ice entrapment.

The tailings deposition strategy in the in-pit is to optimize tailings placement to meet the global water management strategy. Deposition started from August 2020 and will last until the end of the operations. To optimize the TSF operation, intermittent tailings deposition can also occur in North Cell, South Cell and Pit A until end of mine life.

## 4.4 WATER MANAGEMENT

The water management strategy for the Tailings Management Infrastructures can be found in the water balance and in the Water Management Plan. A schematic version of the water movement strategy for the Tailings Management Infrastructures as well as the operational guideline is summarized in Appendix C.

All water accumulation from the North Cell (from tailings deposition, NCIS sumps, seepage, and transfer from the Western Ditch interception sump) is transferred into the South Cell to maintain a minimum water level in the North Cell.

The water management strategy is documented in the site wide water balance. The water balance is updated monthly with the realised information of the previous month and is used to look at any deviation from the plan and the impact it might have on water and tailings management.

The water management strategy in the South Cell is to keep the water level as low as possible by transferring the water into Portage Pits directly or via Quarry 23. The in-pit deposition water management strategy can best be explained by separating into the 3 main Portage area pits (Goose, Pit A and Pit E).

- Goose Pit:
  - Water transfers from Goose Pit to Pit A or Pit E occur as required.
- Pit E:
  - Primary source for water reclaim since May 2022. Water is reclaimed with a pumping system located in the Pit E3 ramp.
- Pit A:
  - Complementary in-pit tailings deposition, operational since December 2024.
  - Alternate and complementary reclaim system. Submersible pumps (2) and booster pumps (2) are used to optimize reclaim.
- Vault Pit:
  - water transfers from Goose pit for long term storage

## 4.5 DEPOSITION PLANNING

Deposition of tailings must be done according to the approved deposition plan developed by the Environment Department. The process of preparing or updating a deposition plan includes parameter analysis, assumption and objectives definition, deposition schedule, plan approval and distribution.

Deposition plans are scheduled to be updated minimum once per year and following major changes to the tailings deposition strategy or mining profile. Deposition planning is based on modeling exercises performed with the software Muk3D or equivalent. The deposition plan update must also include an update of the water balance. Unplanned updates to the deposition plan and water balance might be required if compliance to the deposition plan can no longer be reconciled (i.e. change in deposition plan strategy, change in deposition parameter) or at the request of the RP or the EoR. The deposition plan is broken down in timesteps that vary from months, quarters to years, depending on the strategy.

While defining the deposition strategy it is important to refer to Table 4-4 to ensure that the strategy of the deposition plan meets the performance objective and operational criteria. Any proposed deviation to the performance objective must be submitted for approval to the RP and EoR.

At least once a year a bathymetry survey of the active tailings deposition pits will be completed. Scans of the visible tailings beaches will be conducted once per year for the North Cell and South Cell. The latest survey information is to be used to update the deposition parameters for future plans.

Table 4-4 presents the information required prior to updating a deposition plan and the way to obtain it. Input parameters need to be approved prior to beginning working on the deposition plan. Table 4-5 presents the outputs of a deposition plan for each timestep modeled. Once the deposition plan has been reviewed against the criteria of Table 4-3 by the Water Management & Geotechnical Engineering Coordinator, the plan is ready to be approved by the Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent. An approved deposition plan is an essential tool to be used to plan water management strategy, raise of tailings dikes, reclaim vs freshwater ratio, and deposition points construction. Table 4-6 summarizes the main parameters impacting tailings deposition, how they are measured, the frequency at which they are reviewed, and their impact on tailings management.

#### Table 4-4: Input Parameters of a Deposition Plan

#### Deposition Sequence Objective

- Tailings transportation and placement must happen continuously while the mill is operating
- Limit switching between tailings deposition points so to ease operation (maximize duration at a given deposition point)
- Tailings deposition needs to limit ice-entrapment by limiting sub-aerial deposition in the winter
- Respect tailings and water freeboard requirement

Information obtained from the approved mining schedule (approved LOM or Budget)

- Tonnage profile to be stored until the end of life of the mining operation
- Nominal processing rate at the mill monthly

#### Information obtained from bathymetry survey analysis

- Review of storage curve and initial surface
  - Tailings dry density in t/m<sup>3</sup> (generally in the historical range from 1.2 to 1.4 t/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Deposition slope angle (sub-aerial and sub-aqueous) for each tailings storage location
- Storage capacity curve

#### Information obtained from the water balance

- Volume of water in the pond
  - Water transfer information (required volume)
  - Water and ice entrapment by volume

#### Properties from the mill

- Reclaim water rate (to be compared with pump capacity and considering mechanical availability)
- Minimum freshwater use limit of the mill
- Slurry solid concentration from mill % w/w

#### Table 4-5: Output of a Deposition Plan

Active deposition points
List of the active deposition points and the order of deposition
Duration (days) and tonnage (tons) of deposition at each point
Tailings elevation at each point at the end of deposition (ensure that freeboard is respected)
Total tonnages modelled and difference with Mine Plan (ensure compliance with milling schedule)
Pond Properties
Total water volume (ensure compliance with water balance)
Free water volume (ensure compliance with reclaim objective)
<ul> <li>Pond elevation (ensure that freeboard is respected)</li> </ul>
Ice volume, ice thickness, ice ratio (%)
Water entrapment (%)
Figure of deposition area at the end of deposition period
<ul> <li>Pond location is shown (ensure that the pond is at desired location)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Tailings location is shown (ensure that tailings beach requirements are met)</li> </ul>
Location of pumping infrastructure for reclaim to be identified
Recommendations
Verify if a change in water management strategy is required (i.e water transfer, change in reclaim
volume vs freshwater)
<ul> <li>Verify if tailings dike raise is required for capacity and the timeline associated</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Verify if new deposition point creations are required</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Planning of required infrastructure move (reclaim infra, water transfer infra)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Verify if action is required to maintain reclaim capability (i.e construction of internal structure to prevent tailings from reaching reclaim area)</li> </ul>

## 4.5.1 Deposition Planning Compliance

At the end of each Quarter of deposition, the compliance to the deposition performed must be validated against the performance indicator of Table 4-6 to verify if the deposition is on track. This compliance analysis is documented in the TSF Deposition Report. Compliance is also documented on the tailings management dashboard in the Power BI application. Deposition planning and compliance is validated and documented quarterly through the Tailings Working Group process following Table 4-6. Frequency of the compliance analysis can be adjusted if need be.

#### Table 4-6: Summary of Parameter Impacting Tailings Deposition

Tailings Management Parameters	Source of Information	Frequency for Parameter Collection and Compliance Review	Impact of Parameter on Ta
Location of deposition and duration	Tailings tracker	TSF : Monthly (Deposition Report) In-Pit : Quarterly and presented at TWG	Compared versus the tailing
Water level in active area (reclaim, deposition, transfer)	Piezometer and water level survey	Weekly check and TSF : Monthly (Deposition Report) In-Pit : Quarterly and presented at TWG	Main KPI to evaluate the ren (Very Important)
Tailings level in active deposition area	Visual observation, tailings beach scan, drone survey	Weekly check and TSF : Monthly (Deposition Report) In-Pit : Quarterly and presented at TWG	To ensure tailings freeboard
Mill throughput rate per day (dry solid) (TPD)	Mill Production Report	TSF : Monthly (Deposition Report) In-Pit : Quarterly and presented at TWG	Explain possible deviation to
Mill reclaim water rate (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	HMI - In Pit KPI tool & Water Balance monthly update	Weekly check and TSF : Monthly (Deposition Report) In-Pit : Quarterly and presented at TWG	Has direct impact on total vo required to ensure the syste
Mill freshwater consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	HMI - In Pit KPI tool & Water Balance monthly update	Weekly check and TSF : Monthly (Deposition Report) In-Pit : Quarterly and presented at TWG	Direct impacts on total volun consumption.
Tons deposited per deposition point per month / tailings surface	Tailings beach scan and conciliation modelling using Muk3D	TSF : Monthly (Compliance Report)	To validate compliance to de
Slurry solid concentration from mill % w/w	Mill Water consumption (Total water used at the mill / Mill Throughput) - (m3/t). Calculated during Water Balance monthly update using info from HMI	Monthly (Water Balance Update/Compliance Report)	This parameter impacts volu into the pit (Important)
Slurry density pumped from the mill (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	Tailings density from the mill (mill throughput (t) / mill throughput flow (m3))	Monthly (Water Balance Update/Compliance Report)	Does not impact tailings stor
Moisture content in ore (%)	Water Balance monthly update, data provided in Mill daily report	Monthly (Water Balance Update)	Very minimal impact on Wat
Tailings production tonnage profile	BUD and/or LOM Mill Throughput profile. Part of IPD update	At each official update to deposition plan	This parameter impacts tota and storage capacity.
Slurry density in the tailings storage area (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	Parameter analysis using bathymetric survey and scan of tailings beach	At each official update to deposition plan	Impact volume that the tailin
Tailings slope (%)	Parameter analysis using bathymetric survey and scan of tailings beach.	At each official update to deposition plan	IMPORTANT for TSF depos
Water cover depth (m) (in-pit deposition)	Parameter analysis using bathymetric survey and scan of tailings beach.	At each official update to deposition plan	To ensure compliance to the
Ice entrapment and water entrapment	Parameter analysis using bathymetric survey and water balance.	At each official update to deposition plan	Important to be able to well e
Surface used - storage curve	EOM mining data for in-pit Topography data before tailings deposition for TSF Bathymetric survey and scan and drone survey	At each official update to deposition plan	Using proper surface and sto simulation
Tailings settlement / consolidation curve	Laboratory testing (SNC Report: 643541-5000-4GCA-0001 Tailings Consolidation Assessment Rev0 Appendix A)	Once for each ore deposit	Determine if we should expe benchmark slurry density aft
Tailings solid specific gravity	Laboratory testing (SNC Report: 643541-5000-4GCA-0001 Tailings Consolidation Assessment Rev0 Appendix A)	Once for each ore deposit	Will impact transportation ca management
Tailings solid particle size	Laboratory testing (SNC Report: 643541-5000-4GCA-0001 Tailings Consolidation Assessment Rev0 Appendix A)	Once for each ore deposit	Will impact transportation ca management as tailings are
Ice thickness (m)	Historical Information Ice Survey Thickness	Once for each deposition area (if safe to do so)	The ice thickness represents
Pit infiltration	Hydrological Analysis - SNC Report: 651196-9000-40ER-0001-00 In Pit Tailings Disposal - Detailed Engineering Report	Once for each deposition area	Significant impact at Goose.
Precipitation/evaporation values (mm)	Hydrological Analysis - SNC Report: 651196-9000-40ER-0001-00 In Pit Tailings Disposal - Detailed Engineering Report . See table 5-4	Once for each deposition area	Minimal impact on water bal

#### ailings Management

s planning to explain deviations to compliance

naining volume for in-pit deposition and assess freeboard compliance

l compliance (Very Important)

compliance

plume of water stored in the pit (Very Important). A regular follow up is m is running at maximum reclaim capacity

me of water added into in-pit storage. HMI value excludes camp

esired tailings surface (ensure proper tailings beach)

ume of water planned to reclaim. Impacts on volume of water discharge

rage but can explain variation in other parameter

ter Balance. Between 1-2% of total water from Ore treatment process

quantity of tailings discharged in-pit. Contributing factor on water level

ngs occupy in the storage area after consolidation

sition. Minimal impact for In-Pit deposition plan

3 m water cover in operation and 8m water cover at closure

estimate free water volume during deposition

orage curve will directly impact the results of the tailings deposition

ect settlement issue causing high TSS in reclaim water. Can also ter deposition (however less precise than actual field measurement)

Iculation and milling process. Not an important parameter to tailings

alculation and milling process. Not an important parameter for tailings not used as a construction material

dead volume for water and impacts the water balance

. Minimal impact expected at Pit A & E

lance

## 4.6 OPERATING LEVEL & FREEBOARD

Operating level and freeboard are monitored by water level survey and piezometric monitoring. The design criteria for minimum freeboard and operational criteria for the relevant tailings and water management infrastructure are presented in Table 4-7. Refer to Section 4.9 for the communication protocol related to TARP levels and Appendix C for the list of Specific action to take (Operational Guideline). The freeboard may change due to fluctuations in supernatant water levels or due to settlement of the dikes. Maintenance may be required to restore loss of freeboard due to settlement.

Structure	Freeboard to crest (m)		Maximum tailings	Operation Water level (m)		Critical water level (m)	Emergency Water Level
	Tailings	Water	elevation (m)	Normal	Maximum		
North Cell	0.5	2.0	149.5	<148	148-149	149-150	>150
NCIS	0.5	N/A	151.5 to 153.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stormwater Dike	0.5	2.0	149.5	<148	148-149	149-150	>150
South Cell	N/A	2.0	N/A	<143	143-144	144-145	>145
Central Dike D/S	-	-	-	114.8 to 115.1	115.1 to 115.5	115.5 to 116	>116
In-Pit MBK	8 m below El. of Lake at closure	lowest elevation of the dike's downstream toe	125.6	Below max	Pit A: 123.96* Pit E: 124.22* Goose Pit: 123.59*	125.0*	133.6
TARP Level	N/A			Green	Yellow	Orange (risk of overtopping)	Red (overtopping and uncontrolled inflow)
Response	N/A			Standard operations	Inform stakeholder s (Section 4.9) Refer to Appendix C for specific action	Immediately take action to stop increase Inform stakeholders (Section 4.9) Refer to Appendix C for specific action	Trigger ERP (Section 4.9)

Table 4-7:	Freeboard	and O	perational	Levels
	1 ICCDOUIU		porational	

\* Interim water levels thresholds based on Agnico internal memo – In-Pit TSF operational guidelines – August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2024. They should be developed and adjusted over time upon updated thermal and stability analyses results.
### 4.7 SEEPAGE MANAGEMENT

The strategy to deal with seepage and runoff is to capture it within a sump at the downstream of the structure and to pump it back in the TSF. The quantity and quality of each seepage out of the TSF is monitored. Historically, seepage mixed with runoff water has been pumped back into the TSF at freshet from the RSF (ST 16).

The quantity and quality of seepage from a tailings and water management infrastructure must be monitored as per the requirements outlined in Section 6.

There is one operational seepage collection system around the TSF, located at the downstream toe of Central Dike. It is collecting seepage water composed of a mix of tailings supernatant water and groundwater. The seepage rate has been stable for the past three years. Seepage from Central Dike is pumped on a continuous basis into Portage Pit A.

The amount of seepage that can be tolerated is dependent on the structure design intent and the capacity of the collection system in place. These values are considered to determine the seepage indicator in the TARP levels presented in Section 4.8.

Structure	Seepage Expected From Design	Performance Indicator	Status	Water Collection System	Seepage Quality
Central Dike	Yes, talik. (40 to 100 m³/h from design report)	Seepage rate measured from seepage collection system flowmeter	Relatively stable, fluctuating from 25 m <sup>3</sup> /h in winter to 200 m <sup>3</sup> /h at freshet	Downstream collection sump and pumping system, pumping to Portage Pit A. Winter system in 4" pipe with max capacity of 45 m <sup>3</sup> /h Freshet system in 8" pipe with max capacity of 470 m <sup>3</sup> /h	Generally clear, with seasonal orange coloration due to biochemical processes.

#### Table 4-8: Summary of Seepage Management

#### 4.8 OPERATING PROCEDURE DURING OPERATION OF THE MEADOWBANK TAILINGS MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 4-9 to Table 4-11 below present performance indicators for each of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructures and the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) if the associated performance criteria deviate from the defined range.

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# Table 4-9: Threshold Criteria and Pre-Defined Action During Operation of Tailings Containment Facility (TSF or In-Pit)

	<del> </del>					
				Threshold Criteria	During Operation	
	Failure mode	Observation	Green Normal Operating Range	Yellow Areas of Concern	Orange High Risk Situation	Red Emergency Situation
Criteria	Loss of containment by overtopping	Water Freeboard	Refer to Table 4-7	Refer to Table 4-7	Refer to Table 4-7	Refer to Table 4-7
	contaminated water)	Tailings Freeboard	> 0.5 m to top of containment	>0.5 to <0.2 m to top of containment and active deposition occurring in vicinity	>0.2 m to top of containment and active deposition occurring in vicinity	>top of containment
	Internal erosion of dike or foundation, leading	Sinkhole on crest	Nonvisible / inactive	Localised depression > 5 m outside from centreline	Sinkhole identified	Development of sinkhole Dike stability or liner integrity is compromised
	through wall or foundation)	Temperature variation along centreline (based on thermistors and piezometers)	Temperature measurement stable, seasonal trend observed from previous years	Increasing trend in temperature below the active layer (permafrost degradation)	Thawing of the dike key trench (if applicable)	-
		Seepage through containment area (structure other than CD)	No seepage observed (except runoff water at freshet)	Inflow < 300 m³/day and managed by pumping (FOS >2) turbidity in the water (not related to freshet)	Inflow > 300 m³/day and managed by pumping (FOS >2) turbidity in the water (not related to freshet)	Inflow is unmanageable with pumping capacity (FOS < 1)
	Unmanageable seepage to site (can also be indicative of internal erosion failure mode depending on seepage flowpath)	Seepage through containment area (CD)	< 200 m <sup>3</sup> /h and managed by pumping (FOS >2)	> 200 and < 300 m <sup>3</sup> /h but managed by pumping (FOS >1.5) or Sudden or cumulative increase > 25 % in over 3 days (not related to freshet) turbidity in the water (not related to freshet)	> 300 and < 450 m <sup>3</sup> /h but managed by pumping (FOS >1) or turbidity in the water (not related to freshet or known phenomenon)	Inflow is unmanageable with pumping capacity (FOS < 1)
	Instability due to foundation failure, leading to dam breach and total or partial loss of containment	Downstream toe displacement, sloughing or bulging	None visible / inactive	Visible displacement or bulging	Toe displacement related to a sloughing slide from near downstream crest to 5 m from centreline Bulging > 1 m in height	Toe displacement related to a sloughing slide reaching 5 m from centreline Bulging greater than 4m in height. Continued event.
		Pore water pressure (based on PZ at CD) Refer to CD Seepage Pond Raise AEM Memo	The value and rate of change of porewater pressure in piezometers are in line with the downstream pond elevation and its rate of rise.	Unexplained trends with porewater pressure increasing significantly faster than the downstream pond rise, and trend sustained over time.	Anomalous trends (sharp increase) in porewater pressure observed in piezometers that indicated stable trends prior to downstream pond level rise. Trend explained and demonstrates an upset condition	Anomalous trends (sharp increase) in porewater pressure observed in piezometers that indicated stable trends prior to downstream pond level rise, demonstrating risks of instability, associated with signs of instability (cracks and excessive movement).
	Instability due to deformation and slope failure,	Tension crack observed at the crest	< 0.1 m deep and < 3 m length along the dike Or cracks inactive more than 1 year	> 0.1 m and < 1.0 m deep >3 to < 5 m in length < 0.1 m wide Or cracks inactive more than 6 months	> 0.1 m and < 0.2 m wide & > 5 m and < 10 m length along the dike > 1.0 m deep	0.2 m wide > 10 m length along the dike > 2.0 m deep
	leading to dam breach and total or partial loss of containment	Cumulative vertical crest movement	< 0.2 m Or inactive settlement for more than 1 years	> 0.2 and < 1 m or Or inactive settlement for more than 6 months	> 1 m with increasing rate of settlement	> 2 m with increasing rate of settlement
		Embankment lateral cumulative deformation (rate of deformation to be examined as well)	No deformation observed	< 0.1 m	> 0.1 m and <0.25 m	> 0.25 m
	Loss of tailings containment	Observation of tailings out of the containment facility	Tailings within authorised containment facility	-	-	Tailing slurry observed out of containment area
Action Required			<ul> <li>Continue operation, maintenance, surveillance, and monitoring as per standard operating procedure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>If event is related to water level refer to Appendix C</li> <li>If event is referring to seepage rate increase pumping capacity or repair system</li> <li>Document location, photograph, survey, and increase inspection and instrument monitoring in area of concern (refer to Section 6)</li> <li>Implement engineering review</li> <li>Implement communication plan (section 4.9)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue measures of Yellow Level</li> <li>Reassess thresholds and conditions for red category (emergency situation) taking into account the changing conditions presently observed and interactions of various items</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Implement Emergency Response Plan (Section 4.9)</li> <li>Evacuation of personnel and equipment from downstream area.</li> <li>Close access to dike crest</li> <li>Stop tailings deposition if event is happening in active deposition area or involve slurry containment loss</li> </ul>

# Table 4-10: Threshold Criteria and Pre-Defined Action During Operation of Tailings Containment Facility Diversion Ditches

			Threshold Criteria During Operation				
	Failure mode	Observation	Green Normal Operating Range	Yellow Areas of Concern	Orange High Risk Situation	Red Emergency Situation	
Criteria		Sloughing along ditch slopes	Nonvisible / inactive	Visible displacement or bulging	Displacement related to a sloughing slide Bulging > 1 m in height	Displacement related to a sloughing slide Bulging greater than 4m in height. Continued event	
	Overtopping of ditches slopes	Cumulative vertical crest movement	< 0.2 m	> 0.2 and < 1 m or Stable trend	> 1 m with increasing rate of settlement	> 2 m with increasing rate of settlement	
		Blockage of the ditch	Nonvisible	Accumulation of debris or ice blockage in the ditch during open water season, water still flowing well	Accumulation of debris or ice blockage in the ditch during open water season, water still flowing through but reduced flow and elevated water level behind the blockage compared to historical level, uncontrolled release to site	Accumulation of debris or ice blockage in the ditch during open water season, no water flowing through, observation of uncontrolled release to Environment	
		Ditch water quality (turbidity)	No observation of turbidity in ditch	Turbidity observed in ditch water (single TSS event of 30 mg/L)	Sustained high turbidity over 30 mg/L in ditch water	Turbidity is linked with erosion of ditch or outlet	
	Excessive turbidity or poor water quality in water discharge into environment	Water quality in the receiving environment and at outlet	Water quality at outlet met receiving environment criteria and Water quality of the receiving environment follows water quality forecast	Water quality at outlet met receiving environment criteria and Water quality of the receiving environment shows a trend that water quality is deteriorating	Water quality at outlet does not meet receiving environment criteria	-	
Action Required			Continue operation, maintenance, surveillance and monitoring as per standard operating procedure	<ul> <li>If event is related to turbidity install turbidity control measure</li> <li>Document location, photograph, survey, and increase inspection and instrument monitoring in area of concern (refer to Section 6)</li> <li>Implement engineering review.</li> <li>Implement communication plan (section 4.9)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue measures of Yellow Level</li> <li>If event is linked to snow blockage remove obstruction or install pumping system to help transfer</li> <li>Reassess thresholds and conditions for red category (emergency situation) taking into account the changing conditions presently observed and interactions of various items</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Implement Emergency Response Plan (Section 4.9)</li> <li>Stop tailings deposition if event involves loss of tailings slurry out of containment area</li> </ul>	

# Table 4-11: Threshold Criteria and Pre-Defined Action During Operation of Tailings Management Pumping Infrastructure

			Threshold Criteria During Operation			
	Failure mode	Observation	Green Normal Operating Range	Yellow Areas of Concern	Orange High Risk Situation	Red Emergency Situation
	Release of tailings or contaminated water from containment area	Physical damage to the piping and pumping systems (leaks)	Nonvisible	Minor leakage of water at one location. No environmental spill report required. Repairs can be easily done without interrupting the deposition operations.	Significant leakage of water at several locations (environmental spill report required). Significant repairs but can be done without shutting down the deposition operations	Loss of slurry outside containment area
Criteria	Overflowing of the containment area because of excessive inflow	Water movement and inflow	Inflow are as expected or can be managed without modifying water management strategy and Elevation of each pumping point is within the predicted range of the water balance	Unexpected inflow that are manageable by modifying the water management strategy	Inflow that are manageable for the moment but cannot be sustained	Water cannot be stored / discharged from the site
	Uncontrolled release of deleterious substance to Env from Tailings containment facility	Water quality in the receiving environment	Water quality of the receiving environment follows water quality forecast	Water quality of the receiving environment shows a trend that water quality is deteriorating higher than the forecast	-	Water quality of the receiving environment exceed allowable limit
Action Required			Continue operation, maintenance, surveillance and monitoring as per standard operating procedure	<ul> <li>If event is related to inflow review the site wide water balance</li> <li>Document location, photograph, survey, and increase inspection and instrument monitoring in area of concern (refer to Section 6)</li> <li>Implement engineering review.</li> <li>Implement communication plan (section 4.9)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Continue measures of Yellow Level</li> <li>Reassess thresholds and conditions for red category (emergency situation) taking into account the changing conditions presently observed and interactions of various items.</li> </ul>	Implement Emergency Response Plan (Section 4.9)

# 4.9 COMMUNICATION AND DECISION MAKING

Figure 4-1 indicates the communication and decision processes when the threshold criteria are met and when pre-defined actions need to be implemented. Table 4-12 indicates the communication procedure to follow when changing the TARP level.



Figure 4-1: Communication and Decision Process for Tailings Management Infrastructure TARP

Category	Notify	Timeline	Method of Communication
Green	On-Site team → Responsible person → Independent Review Board Designer General Manager EOR AEO	The triggers are back to green for more than 2 weeks	Phone Call and E-mail to inform on status change. RP and EOR must agree to change status Brief memo sent by e-mail to officialise TARP change
	<ul> <li>On-Site team → Responsible person →</li> <li>Environment &amp; Critical Infrastructures Superintendent</li> <li>Critical Infrastructures General Supervisor (GS)</li> <li>EOR</li> </ul>	Within 24 hours of the TARP level condition being met	Phone Call and E-mail to inform on status change. RP and EOR must agree to change status. If RP can't be joined the on-site team will try to contact these people in this order: GS, EOR, AEO
Yellow	<ul> <li>Responsible person →</li> <li>Independent Review Board</li> <li>Designer</li> <li>General Manager</li> <li>EOR</li> <li>Process Plant Superintendent</li> </ul>	Within 72 hours of the TARP level change	Brief memo sent by e-mail to officialise TARP change Meeting to be set to explain situation if required
	EOR → • AEO	Within 1 week of TARP level change	Left to the EOR discretion
	On-Site team → Responsible person → • Critical Infra GS • EOR	Immediately upon discovering TARP level triggers change	Phone Call, E-mail, and meeting to inform on status change. If RP can't be joined the on-site team will try to contact these people in this order: GS, EOR, AEO
Orange	Responsible person →         Independent Review Board         Environment Superintendent         Critical Infra General Supervisor         Designer         General Manager         EOR         AEO         Health & Safety Superintendent         Process Plant Superintendent	Within 24 hours of the TARP level change	Brief memo sent by e-mail to officialise TARP change Meeting to be set to explain situation
BED	On-Site team → Emergencies Response Team Once an emergency is declared refer to the	Immediately when the emergency is discovered. If there is currently a risk to Env or Health and Safety	Code 1 – Code 1 – Code 1 in all pit operation and road channel Or at Emergencies 460-6911
KED	ERP. Emergency response is out of scope of this document	Immediately when the emergency is discovered. If there is imminent risk to Env or Health and Safety	Phone call to Emergency Measure Counselor (460-6809) & Health and Safety Superintendent

Table 4-12: Communication Procedure to Change TARP Level

# SECTION 5 • MAINTENANCE

This section identifies all infrastructures within the scope of this manual that have maintenance requirements and identifies all preventative, predictive, and corrective maintenance activities.

# 5.1 PREVENTATIVE, PREDICTIVE, AND CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is divided into preventative (planned), predictive, and corrective.

Preventative maintenances are planned, recurring maintenance activities conducted at a fixed or approximate frequency and not typically arising from results of surveillance activities. Examples of such maintenance includes calibration and maintenance of surveillance equipment or regularly changing oil on a pump as per the manufacturer's requirement.

Predictive maintenances are pre-defined maintenances conducted in response to results of surveillance activities that measure the condition of a specific component against performance criteria.

Corrective maintenance of a component of the tailings management system is to prevent further deterioration and ensure their performance in conformance with performance objectives. The need for corrective maintenance is based on surveillance activities, with surveillance results identifying the need and urgency of maintenance.

# 5.2 REFERENCES

References to key documents for the maintenance of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructure are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Reference Documents for Maintenance of the Meadowbank Tailings Managemen	t
nfrastructure	

Type of Information	Link to Retrieve Information
Maintenance log of tailings management infrastructure	Located in the Maintenance folder for each structure: \\Cambfs01\groups \Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\3- Operation\2- Maintenance \\Cambfs01\groups \Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\9- North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)\3- Operation\3- Maintenance
Maintenance log of pumping equipment	I:\MAINTENANCE\G dore SECTION\PWA-COM-LGT hrs reading.xlsx P:\EnergyInfra\08-PowerHouse\2 EQUIPMENT\2 GENERATORS
Maintenance log of geotechnical instrumentation	Located in the Instrument Analysis Log for each structure \\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\11- Instrumentation\12- Instrumentation Analysis
Pump allocation tool	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\14- Amaruq\04- Water Management\3- Operation\11- Planning\4- Freshet\4 - Freshet 2023\2- Technical\Pump Allocation\PumpAllocation_Vs1_2023_CP_JG.xlsx
Godwin pump parts and schematics site	https://xylem.sysonline.com/Login.aspx Username: 6184 Password: Parts2019
Geotechnical instrument and data logger inventory	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\11- Instrumentation\1- Instruments\ALL Instruments Databases
Send Slurry Pig MBK-MILL-OP-PRO Send Slurry Pig	Intelex
Tailings Line Thickness Inspection MBK-MIL-MT-PRO-6143TAI01	Intelex

# 5.3 COMPONENTS OF THE TAILINGS MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURES REQUIRING MAINTENANCE

Table 5-2 indicates all the components of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructure that require maintenance.

#### Table 5-2: Components of the Tailings Management Infrastructure Requiring Maintenance

#### **Tailings and Water Management Infrastructure**

- Dike embankment (i.e. repair erosion)
- Dike crest (i.e. fill inactive tension cracks, repair crest settlement)
- Seepage collection sump (i.e. reprofile slope, increase sump volume)
- Ditches and diversions (i.e. snow removal, repair erosion)

#### **Pumping infrastructure**

- Pumps (mechanical and electrical maintenance)
- Pipes (steaming, repair leaks)
- Tailings pipe (wall thickness)
- Flush pipes for tailings and water prior to periods of non-use (pigging)

#### Surveillance

- Geotechnical instruments (thermistors, piezometers, inclinometers, survey monuments)
- Data acquisition system
- Flowmeter

#### Other

- Dike crest access roads
- Pit ramps
- Peripheral pit roads
- Access to sumps

# 5.3.1 Maintenance Components Outside the Scope of this OMS Manual

The following component maintenance activities are outside of the scope of this OMS manual. For more information, the superintendent of the department responsible for this maintenance can be contacted:

- o Infrastructures located within the process plant and tailings pumps Process Plant
- Electrical systems and supply E&I
- o Maintenance of heavy equipment and light vehicles Maintenance
- Communication infrastructures IT
- Road used to access the infrastructures Mine

# 5.4 DESCRIPTION OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Table 5-3 summarizes the description of maintenance activities for each component of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructure. Each component has activities as well as a trigger for that maintenance and a person in charge of this activity. It is the duty of the person responsible for the maintenance activity to ensure that the person doing the maintenance has the qualifications and competencies required to conduct the maintenance and is following the proper safety procedure. The person in charge of the activity must also ensure that the proper documentation and reporting requirements are followed.

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Table 5-3: Descri	ption of Maintenance	Activities for Cor	mponents of Tailings	Management Infrastructure

Component	Type of Maintenance	Nature of the Activity	Frequency of Maintenance (preventative) OR	Accountable for the activity→ Responsible for the Activity	Documentation Required	Reporting Requirement
			Trigger of Maintenance (predictive and corrective)			
			Tailings Management Infrastructure	•		
Dike embankment – repair erosion	Corrective	Gullies and depressions to be filled with rockfill and re-sloped	Following a visual inspection showing erosion	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo & survey of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure. Survey of work to be added to structure layout
Dike crest – fill inactive tension cracks	Corrective	Inactive tension cracks to be filled with bentonite to prevent widening due to water infiltration	Following consecutive visual inspection showing inactive tension cracks (more than 1 month)	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo & survey of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure. Survey of work to be added to structure layout
Dike crest – compensate settlement	Corrective	Add rockfill to increase the height of the dike following observation of settlement	Following a visual inspection showing settlement that needs to be compensated (i.e., loss of freeboard)	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo & survey of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure. Survey of work to be added to structure layout
Seepage collection sump – increase volume	Predictive	Excavate an additional sump or increase the capacity of an existing sump	Following a re-assessment of the required sump capacity	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo & surveying of predictive work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to ask for update of status map. Survey of work to be added to structure layout
Seepage collection sump – broken culvert / frozen sump	Corrective	Unfreeze culvert, repair culvert, or install a new sump	Following a visual inspection showing problem with the collection culvert	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure
Seepage collection sump – reprofile sump	Corrective	Excavate flatter slope for the sump or add material against the slope to reprofile them	Following a visual inspection showing instable sump slope	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure
Ditches – snow removal	Predictive	Use an excavator to remove snow in the ditch	Every year prior to freshet to ensure that ditch is clear of snow obstruction. Refer to Freshet Action Plan	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo of predictive work	Water Eng to track the work in freshet readiness meeting. Information to be add to weekly freshet inspection report
Ditches – clean debris and sediment accumulation	Corrective	Remove any debris and accumulation of sediment that can hinder flow	Following a visual inspection showing accumulation of debris and sediment that can hinder flow	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure
Ditches – repair erosion of granular layer	Corrective	Add granular material to repair erosion of the ditches	Following a visual inspection showing erosion of the ditches	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Photo of corrective work	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator to update the maintenance log of the structure
Ditches – release of TSS from the ditches	Corrective	Corrective action to mitigate release of TSS from ditches. Can include placement of sill curtain or temporary by-passing of the ditches using pump	Following sampling of a high turbidity event from the diches	Environment Superintendent → Environment Coordinator	Water sample results Photo of remediation work	Documented in Freshet Action Plan
			Pumping Infrastructure			
Pumps and Genset – maintenance as per manufacturer specification (i.e., change oil, look for wear and tear, calibration)	Preventative	Do PM on the pumping unit as per manufacturer recommendation	As per manufacturer specification	Maintenance Superintendent → Pump mechanics	Equipment log Maintenance record	Maintenance to update the pump maintenance log or Genset maintenance log
Pumps and Genset – maintenance when deficiency are observed (cavitation, breakdown, electrical trouble)	Corrective	Troubleshoot the pump problem so that it is once again operational	Following a visual inspection of deficiency	Maintenance Superintendent → Pump mechanics	Equipment log Maintenance record	Maintenance to update the pump maintenance log or Genset maintenance log
Pumps – winterization of unit used in winter	Preventative	Ensure that pumps used in winter have been winterized	Once a new pump is received on site that will be used in winter. During initial reception of pump	Maintenance Superintendent → Pump mechanics	Maintenance record	Maintenance to update the pump maintenance log
Tailings Pipe – measure wall thickness	Preventative	Use ultrasound measurement to confirm pipe wall thickness is sufficient	Once a year at 4 determined control points	Process Plant Superintendent → Process Plant G.S	PM checklist	PM Documentation (JDE)
Pipe – drain the line	Preventative	Ensure that the line is empty of water when it is stopped in winter	Every time pumping is interrupted in winter	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	Pigging radius notice	-
i allings Pipe – pass pig	Preventative	Ensure that tailings does not build up in the line	Every 2 weeks or when pressure is building up in the line	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	Pigging radius notice	-
Pipe – untreezing a line	Corrective	steaming the line to unfreeze it in winter	Following visual inspection of a frozen line	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	-	-

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Component	Type of Maintenance	Nature of the Activity	Frequency of Maintenance (preventative) OR Trigger of Maintenance (predictive and corrective)	Accountable for the activity→ Responsible for the Activity	Documentation Required	Reporting Requirement
Pipe – maintenance when deficiency is observed (leak, pipe burst)	Corrective	Replacing a deficient part of a line with new pipe	Following visual inspection of pipe deficiency	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	How much pipe was replaced, what was installed and where it came from	CM documentation (JDE)
			Surveillance			
Geotechnical instrument – loss of reading	Corrective	Investigate the status of an instrument that no longer gave data	When an instrument no longer gave data for an unknown reason	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Update status in instrument database	Update of the Instrument Analysis Log by the Project Tech
Geotechnical instrument – unusual reading	Corrective	Investigate the status of an instrument that gave unusual data	When an instrument gave unusual data	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Update status in instrument database	Update of the Instrument Analysis Log by the Project Tech
Geotechnical instrument – replacement	Corrective	Replace an instrument that no longer works	Following an assessment that an instrument need to be replaced to ensure proper coverage of the surveillance system	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Instrument installation as-built report Update spare inventory Calibration sheet Initial instrument reading	Update of the Instrument Analysis Log by the Project Tech
Survey Instrument – repair of equipment (drone, survey rod, scanner)	Corrective	Fix a problem with the survey equipment (could require sending it for repair)	Following an assessment that there is an issue with the equipment	Engineering Superintendent → Survey Leader	-	-
Survey Instrument – Calibration of drone data	Preventative	Confirm the accuracy of the drone survey with rod or scan survey	Once a year per structure	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Survey data and drone data	Both data in the survey file
Data acquisition system – maintenance	Preventative	Do maintenance of datalogger (i.e., battery, solar panel, shack)	Yearly	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	List of items maintained	Update of the Instrument Analysis Log by the Project Tech
Datalogger – battery change	Predictive	Change battery when the battery level alarm gets triggered	When the battery alarm is triggered in VDV	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Update status in instrument database	Update of the Instrument Analysis Log by the Project Tech
Datalogger – troubleshooting	Corrective	Repair of a datalogger deficiency	When a datalogger is suspected of being deficient	Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Update status in instrument database	Update of the Instrument Analysis Log by the Project Tech
Flowmeter – calibration	Preventative	Calibrate the flowmeter as per License requirement	Yearly	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	Calibration sheet	WO record
Flowmeter – deficient reading	Corrective	Repair of a flowmeter deficiency	When a flowmeter is suspected of providing anomalous data	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	Maintenance report	WO record
			Other			
Dike crest access, pit access, sump access, access road	Predictive	Snow clearing, maintaining roadway, grading access as per snow management map	As required to maintain access	E&I Superintendent → E&I Operation G.S	-	-

# SECTION 6 • SURVEILLANCE

Surveillance involves the inspection and monitoring (i.e., collection of qualitative and quantitative observations and data) of the Tailings Management Infrastructure. Surveillance also includes the timely documentation, analysis, and communication of surveillance results, to inform decision making and verify whether performance objectives including critical controls are being met.

There are two types of surveillance activities which are further discussed in this section:

- Site observation and inspection
- Instrument monitoring

# 6.1 REFERENCE

References to key documents for site observation and inspection of the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructure are presented in Table 6-1. References to key documents for instrument monitoring are presented in Table 6-2.

Type of information	Document #	Document Title and link
Inspection form templates	-	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\10- Inspection\8- Inspection Form Template
Saddle Dam 1	SD1-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\1- Saddle Dam 1\3- Operation\1- Inspection
Saddle Dam 2	SD2-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\2- Saddle Dam 2\3- Operation\1- Inspection
Saddle Dam 3	SD3-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\3- Saddle Dam 3\3- Operation\1- Inspection
Saddle Dam 4	SD4-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\4- Saddle Dam 4\3- Operation\1- Inspection
Saddle Dam 5 / Central Dike	CD-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\8- Central Dike\Inspection
NCIS	NCIS-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\9- North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)\3- Operation\2-Inspection
Stormwater Dike	SWD-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\03- TailingsDams\7- Stormwater Dike\Inspection
RF1	RF1-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\08- RockStorageFacility\Inspections\RF1
RF2	RF2-VIR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\08- RockStorageFacility\Inspections\RF2
Tailings Management North Cell area	NC-IR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\1 - North Cell\14- Inspection
Tailings Management South Cell area	SC-IR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\2 - South Cell\5- Inspection
Tailings Management In-Pit	IPD-IR	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\06- TailingsManagement\3- In-Pit Deposition\4 - Operation\3- Inspection
Annual dike safety inspection (annual geotechnical inspection)	-	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\10- Inspection\Annual Geotechnical Inspection
Minute of MBK-IRB Meeting	MDRB #32 (most recent)	\\Cambfs01\groups \Engineering\05- Geotechnic\13-MDRB
Inspection Recommendation Implementation Log	-	https://agnicoeagle.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/sites/ GRP_CAMB_ENVIRONEMENT/Shared%20D ocuments/General/Geotech/Inspection%20Re commendation%20Implementation%20Plan.xl sx?d=w23331bcb9a124aaf88978a570dd1b6c 0&csf=1&web=1&e=nR9CVi

# Table 6-1: Key Reference Documents for Inspection of Tailings Management Infrastructure

Trues of Information	Link to Detrieve Information		
Type of information	Link to Retrieve information		
Geotechnical Instruments Map	Instruments folder for each structure on the network		
Access to Instrument Data	VDV (http://cambeng2:8080/)		
Instrument Analysis Log	\\Cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\11- Instrumentation\12- Instrumentation_Analysis		
Instrument alert trigger and review frequency (2253121 Instrumentation compilation and trigger)	P:\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\11-Instrumentation\12- Instrumentation_Analysis		
Inspection Tracker	Anomalous trends (sharp increase) in porewater pressure observed in piezometers that indicated stable trends prior to downstream pond level rise, demonstrating risks of instability, associated with signs of instability (cracks and excessive movement).		
Water Quality Result Database	https://equis/equis7/Default.aspx?d=251&redirect=user		
Blast Vibration Log	\\CAMBFS01\Groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\99-Archive\Blast Monitoring\Events\k_factor( to update).xls		
Water Level Survey File	\\Cambfs01\groups \Environment\INSPECTIONS AND FORMS\Water Levels		
Tailings Pump Flow & Pressure Alarm	HMI, Wonderware		

Table 6-2: Reference Documents fo	r Instrument Monitoring of the M	leadowbank Tailings
Management Infrastructure	-	-

# 6.2 PRIORITY LISTING

Any recommendation or action to be taken following a surveillance activity must be assigned a priority and an Owner and be followed up on according to its priority. The priority scale of Table 6-3 must be used for this. These recommendations must also be tracked using the Surveillance Recommendation Implementation Tracking File.

Table 6-3: Surveillance Activity	<b>Recommendation Priority Listing</b>
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Priority	Description	Timeline to
#		Address
P-1	A high priority or actual structure safety issue considered	luovo distaly to 4
	immediately dangerous to life, nealth, or the environment; or a significant risk of regulatory enforcement	immediately to 1 week
P-2	If not corrected could likely result in structure safety issues	WOOK
	leading to injury, environmental impact, or significant regulatory	1 week to 3 months
	enforcement; or a repetitive deficiency that demonstrates a	
	systematic breakdown of procedures	
P-3	Single occurrences or deficiencies or non-conformance that	3 months to 6
	alone would not be expected to result in structure safety issues	months
P-4	Best Management Practice – further improvements are	>6 months
	necessary to meet industry best practices or reduce potential	
	risks	

# 6.3 SITE OBSERVATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

The purpose of site observations and inspections is to identify warning signs of the development of potentially adverse conditions that could lead to a failure or some other form of loss of control. Site observations and inspections include direct observations by personnel on or adjacent to the Tailings Management Infrastructure and may also include observations from helicopter or photos taken from an unmanned airborne vehicle (UAV, satellites).

Site observations and inspections are used to identify and track visible changes in the condition of the tailings management infrastructure. Changes that may be observed throughout site observations and inspections are included in Table 6-4.

# Table 6-4: Changes Possibly Observed Through Site Observation and Inspection of theMeadowbank Tailings Management Infrastructure

Changes related to physical risk of dike, pit wall, road, ramp
Change in freeboard
<ul> <li>Deformation or change in condition at the crest, slopes, and toes (i.e., bulges, cracks,</li> </ul>
sinkholes, sloughing, settlement)
<ul> <li>Newly formed or expanding areas of erosion</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Evidence of piping or unexpected water movement through water containment structures</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Changes in the seepage quantity (pumping rate) and quality (turbidity)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Rock falls and other movements in pit walls</li> </ul>
New seepage observed in pit walls
Changes related to chemical risks
Evidence of newly formed seepage, or changes in seepage and evidence of any changes
in seepage characteristics (i.e., coloration, turbidity, TSS)
Changes related to physical risk of ditch
<ul> <li>Newly formed or expanding areas of erosion</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Newly formed obstructions to flow (i.e., boulder, sediments, snow)</li> </ul>
Newly formed slope instability
Changes related to water storage and transport
Change in sump level
<ul> <li>Discovering using a staff gauge (when applicable) that the pond is not being operated</li> </ul>
within its normal operating condition
<ul> <li>Changes in the seepage quantity (pumping rate) and quality (turbidity)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Change in the condition of the piping for water or tailings transport</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Sign of leaks from water or tailings line</li> </ul>
Change in the condition of pumps
Changes related to surveillance instrumentation
Change in the condition of surveillance instruments and associated protection around
instruments (i.e., cover, barriers to prevent vehicle damage)
<ul> <li>Change in condition of power supplies for instruments (i.e., solar panel)</li> </ul>
Change in condition of communication infrastructures associated with instruments (i.e.,
antenna, datalogger)

# 6.3.1 Site Observation

Site observation is conducted by personnel working on or adjacent to the tailings management infrastructure as part of their daily activities, maintaining awareness of the facility while performing their duties. Trained personnel such as geotechnical technicians and the dewatering crew should be on the lookout for signs of changing conditions as indicated in Table 6-4 since adverse conditions can develop rapidly between inspections. It is recommended that training be provided once a year to crews working around the structures, such as during a toolbox meeting around the start of freshet. Photos to show examples of cracks, sinkholes, and other signs of changing conditions can be presented to ensure workers know what to look out for during their activities. Any new observation should be documented by photograph and reported to the geotechnical team. Observation of new feature during a site tour could trigger the need for a special inspection.

# 6.3.2 Inspection Program

Inspections are conducted by the Environment department or other personnel with appropriate training and competency and are more rigorous than site observations.

The inspection program consists of several types of inspections such as routine and special visual inspections, dike safety inspections, and dam safety reviews. The following sub-sections describe in more detail the scope, frequency, and person responsible for each type of inspection.

#### 6.3.2.1 Routine Visual Inspection and Reporting

Routine visual inspections are conducted on a pre-defined schedule and may target specific activities. Their objective is to identify any conditions that might indicate change in the Dewatering Dikes performance and therefore require follow-up. The inspections need to cover the changes described in Table 6-4. Of significance are new occurrences or noted changes in seepage, erosion, sinkholes, boils, slope slumping, settlement, displacement, or cracking of structure components. These inspections are conducted during dewatering and operation.

The approved inspection forms include:

- The integrated inspection form used for weekly inspection during freshet (during period of flow) or when required to document an ad-hoc inspection.
- The detailed inspection form used for monthly inspection

These forms can be found at the location indicated in Table 7-1. All areas of the form must be filled.

Table 7-5 summarizes the inspection documentation and the responsibilities of those involved with creating them and reviewing them. Table 7-6 summarizes the routine visual inspection roles and responsibilities, suggested frequency, and scope in function of the alert level of the structure.

The frequency for inspection of a structure will vary based on its TARP level and needs to be updated in the Instrument Analysis Log if it changes.

For the structures that have an orange TARP level, the weekly update report needs to be written with the following information:

• Context on why the structure is at the orange level

- Change in condition since the last weekly report
- Description of the mitigation plan and what actions have been taken since the last update report
- Discussion on the results of the instrumentation data.

# Table 6-5: Summary of Inspection Documentation Responsibilities

Routine Visual inspection type	Documentation to be generated	Documentation content	Inspection officer responsibilities	Reviewing officer responsibilities
Monthly visual inspection	Visual inspection report Photographs	<ul> <li>Summary of visual observations during the inspection (including inactive features)</li> <li>Discussion on the progress of former inspection observations</li> <li>Documentation of the performance indicator versus the threshold criteria (water level, seepage rate, visual observation)</li> <li>Map of where the visual observations are located (including past observation with date)</li> <li>Representative photos with caption and a clear way of locating where they are taken.</li> <li>Action items to be taken following the inspection (operation, maintenance, or surveillance) with a Priority listing as well as an Owner.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Perform the inspection as per the OMS frequency. All components of the structure must be accessed on foot and the performance visually assessed (access, earthwork, sump, pumping system, instruments).</li> <li>Immediately report adverse conditions to the Water &amp; Geotech Coordinator</li> <li>Take pictures to supplement the inspection. As much as possible, these are to be taken from the same vantage points during each inspection so that changes in conditions can be readily identified. All areas having abnormal condition (active or inactive or no longer visible) must be photographed. Photos must be annotated or captioned and must include a date stamp.</li> <li>Store electronically all photos and the inspection form (even those not included in the report)</li> <li>Fill all information in the proper inspection form.</li> <li>Update the surveillance activity tracking tool.</li> <li>Sign the inspection form as the person having done the inspection and ensure that the reviewer is aware that the document is ready to be reviewed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ensure that all required information is present as per requirement.</li> <li>Ensure that the indicators do not trigger a change in alert level.</li> <li>Review and approve the action items and ensure that they are assigned an Owner.</li> <li>Ensure the inspection recommendation tracking tool is updated accordingly.</li> <li>If there is a change in recommendation status, ensure that the recommendations are distributed to the appropriate stakeholder based on R&amp;R defined in Section 2.</li> <li>Sign the inspection form as a reviewer.</li> <li>Ensure the surveillance activity tracking tool is updated.</li> <li>Distribute the inspection results to the Meadowbank Geotechnical Engineering e-mail list and to responsible of action item</li> </ul>
Weekly Yellow TARP inspection	Weekly structure- specific inspection report Photographs	<ul> <li>Summary of visual observations during the inspection (including inactive features)</li> <li>Discussion on the progress of former inspection observations</li> <li>Discussion on the progress of the conditions that are related to the yellow TARP level change.</li> <li>Documentation of the performance indicator versus the threshold criteria (water level, seepage rate, visual observation)</li> <li>Representative photos with caption and a clear way of locating where they are taken.</li> <li>Action items to be taken following the inspection (operation, maintenance, or surveillance) with a Priority listing as well as an Owner.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Perform the inspection as per the OMS frequency. All components of the structure must be accessed on foot and the performance visually assessed (access, earthwork, sump, pumping system, instruments).</li> <li>Pay a special attention to the conditions in relation to what triggered the change in TARP level.</li> <li>Immediately report adverse conditions to the Water &amp; Geotech Coordinator</li> <li>Take pictures to supplement the inspection. As much as possible, these are to be taken from the same vantage points during each inspection so that changes in conditions can be readily identified. All areas having abnormal condition (active or inactive or no longer visible) must be photographed. Photos must be annotated or captioned and must include a date stamp.</li> <li>Store electronically all photos and the inspection form (even those not included in the report)</li> <li>Fill all information in the proper inspection form.</li> <li>Update the surveillance activity tracking tool.</li> <li>Sign the inspection form as the person having done the inspection and ensure that the reviewer is aware that the document is ready to be reviewed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ensure that all required information is present as per requirement.</li> <li>Ensure that the indicators do not trigger a change in alert level.</li> <li>Review and approve the action items and ensure that they are assigned an Owner.</li> <li>Ensure the inspection recommendation tracking tool is updated accordingly.</li> <li>If there is a change in recommendation status, ensure that the recommendations are distributed to the appropriate stakeholder based on R&amp;R defined in Section 2.</li> <li>Sign the inspection form as a reviewer.</li> <li>Ensure the surveillance activity tracking tool is updated.</li> <li>Distribute the inspection results to the EOR, the Meadowbank Geotechnical Engineering e-mail list and to responsible of action item</li> </ul>
Weekly inspection (freshet)	Weekly inspection form Photographs	Summary of visual observations during the inspection	<ul> <li>Perform the inspection as per the OMS frequency. All components of the structure must be visually assessed (access, earthwork, sump, pumping system, instruments).</li> <li>Use and fill in the inspection form</li> <li>Notify the Water &amp; Geotech Coordinator if actions or further investigation are required</li> <li>Immediately report adverse conditions to the Water &amp; Geotech Coordinator</li> <li>Take pictures to supplement the inspection.</li> <li>Store electronically all photos in full resolution</li> <li>Update the surveillance activity tracking tool</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Update the inspection recommendation tracking tool if required.</li> <li>Ensure that the indicators do not trigger a change in alert level.</li> <li>Ensure a special visual inspection is conducted if change in conditions is noted as detailed in section 6.3.2.2</li> <li>Follow-up on identified actions</li> </ul>

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# Table 6-6: Summary of Routine Inspection Requirements (frequency, reporting, distribution)

Structure	TARP Level	Person Responsible	Inspection Frequency	Reporting	Inspection Reviewer	Dist
	Green	Geotech Engineer / Project	Monthly from Mid-May to Mid-October	Visual inspection form		
			Weekly during period of flow (from May to October)	Integrated Inspection form for each component (in-pit, pond, dike, channel)	Geotechnical Engineer and/or Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Meadowbank ( mail list, recorr
	Vallow		Monthly	Visual inspection form		
SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4, SD5, Central	renow		Weekly	Specific simplified inspection form		
Dike, Stormwater Dike, NCIS, NC Diversion Ditch			Weekly	Report on summary of surveillance activity + status of mitigation action		Meadowbank
		Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Monthly	Visual inspection form	Environment Superintendent and/or EOR (left at EOR discretion)	mail list, EOR, Owner + Weekly Upda MBK-IRB, Gen Technical Serv
	Orange		Daily	Integrated Inspection form		
	Green	Monthly	Visual inspection form			
			Weekly during period of flow (from May to October)	Integrated Inspection form for each component (in-pit, pond, dike, channel)	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Meadowbank ( mail list, EOR, Owner
TOE Dand Tailings	Vallaur		Monthly	Visual inspection form		
Distribution and	d, Tailings Yellow on and	Dewatering Engineer or	Weekly	Specific simplified inspection form		
Infrastructure – Operation	Orange	nge Geotechnical Engineer	Weekly	Report on summary of surveillance activity + status of mitigation action	Environment Superintendent and/or EOR (left at EOR discretion)	Meadowbank (
			Monthly	Visual inspection form		mail list, EOR, Owner
			Daily	Integrated Inspection form		Superintenden

ribution List
Geotechnical Eng e- nmendation Owner
Geotechnical Eng e- recommendation ate sent to: Designer, neral Superintendent <i>r</i> ices
Geotechnical Eng e- recommendation
Geotechnical Eng e- recommendation
late sent to General It Technical Services

# 6.3.2.2 Special Visual Inspection

Special inspections are conducted during and after unusual or extreme events that may impact the facility or after a site observation noticed a change in condition that is deemed significant to the Water & Geotechnical Coordinator. Special inspections are conducted by qualified personnel from the Environment Team. The Engineer of Record or the Independent Review Board or the Designer could be asked to join these inspections based on the circumstance of the event (left at the RP and EOR discretion). This inspection will be recorded using the inspection form using the same procedure for review and documentation. A memo might also accompany these inspections based on the circumstances of the event (left at the EOR and RP discretion).

Special visual inspections must be done on each structure after each of these events:

- At the end of dewatering once the downstream toe is exposed
- Following a blast that exceeds the vibration limits of the structure
- After an earthquake
- After a high intensity rainfall event (higher than a 1:2 years recurrence (25 mm in 24 hr)
- •

#### 6.3.2.3 Annual Geotechnical Inspection

The Annual Geotechnical Inspection is a requirement of the Water License. It is a more comprehensive technical inspection, integrating inspections and results of monitoring instruments. This inspection is conducted annually by an external geotechnical engineer to have a more complete understanding of the facility performance and to identify deficiencies in performance or opportunity for improvement. This will also provide information to be used to revise the OMS manual.

For the Meadowbank tailings and water management infrastructure, such inspection must occur on an annual basis by the end of the flow period (July to September). The following components need to be inspected during this review:

- Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 2, Saddle Dam 3, Saddle Dam 4, Saddle Dam 5, North Cell Internal Structure, Stormwater Dike, Central Dike
- North Cell Pond and South Cell Pond and reclaim infrastructure
- Tailings deposition infrastructure
- Ditches and channels

In addition to field inspection the following points should be addressed during the review:

- Review of inspection reports performed since the last review
- Review of instruments data
- Identify deficiencies in performance or opportunity for improvement
- Review performance indicator, operational control, and operational threshold criteria
- Review and provide recommendations regarding the OMS for the following year

After each annual inspection, a report must be submitted to the Responsible Person which includes the results of the inspection and addresses all points above. These reports will be stored electronically. The recommendation must respect the priority nomenclature. The Responsible Person will ensure that an action plan is developed to address the recommendations and will transmit the report and the action plan to the EoR.

# 6.3.2.4 EOR Inspection

As per AEM Governance on Critical Infrastructure, on an annual basis the EOR will perform a site visit to inspect the infrastructure and review the various components of the water and tailings management system. The results of this inspection will be summarized in an annual report transmitted to the RP and the AEO. The RP will ensure that an action plan is developed to address the recommendations of the EOR inspection.

# 6.3.2.5 Independent Review Board Meeting (MBK-IRB)

The name of the Independent Review Board for the Meadowbank Complex is the Meadowbank Independent Review Board (MBK-IRB).

An annual MDRB meeting will be held every year. The following topics are part of the annual IRB scope of work:

- Site visit (between June and October) of all infrastructure covered by the scope of the IRB
- Review of mine waste management strategy (including tailings and waste rock storage facilities)
- Review tailings management infrastructure designs and performance (including water retaining infrastructures)
- Review of on-going construction works and monitoring data
- Comment on implementation progress of proposed mine waste management improvement measures
- Provide opinions and guidance to the operation on the physical integrity, safety, behavior, and performance of the confinement systems for mine waste and water retaining infrastructures
- Comment on management systems, emergency preparedness and overall management approach of the different mine waste management facilities and water retaining infrastructures

Other events that could trigger a IRB meeting are:

- Presentation of design of new critical infrastructure
- Major modifications to the design or design criteria
- Discovery of unusual conditions that can compromise the integrity of the Tailings Dikes
- After extreme hydrological or seismic events
- Decommissioning

The IRB will submit a report outlining their observations and recommendations following each meeting. The RP will ensure that an action plan is developed to address the recommendations and will transmit the report and the action plan to the EOR.

### 6.3.2.6 Independent Dike Safety Review (DSR)

Independent dike safety reviews (DSR) are carried out by an independent third party with the EOR, if possible, to review all aspects of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, processes, and other systems affecting dike safety, including the dike safety management system. The DSR defines and encompasses all components of the "dike system" under evaluation including the dikes, foundations, abutments, instrumentation, and seepage collection works.

A DSR will be organized as per the MAC proposed frequency by the Responsible Person and will be done according to the Dam Safety Guideline (CDA, 2013). The first DSR for the Meadowbank tailings management infrastructure was performed in 2022.

# 6.4 INSTRUMENT MONITORING PROGRAM – DATA ACQUISTION

Instrument monitoring provides information on parameters or characteristics that cannot be detected through site observation or inspections, cannot be observed with sufficient precision and accuracy, or need to be monitored at high frequency or continuously.

The objective of instrument monitoring is to collect data to be used to assess the performance of the infrastructures against the performance objectives and indicators and the critical controls (refer to Table 4-2). Instrument monitoring and inspections work together as a comprehensive data set to enable assessment of the tailings management infrastructure performance and to provide a basis for informed decision making. All are essential, and none of these forms of surveillance can be neglected if performance objectives are to be met and risks are to be managed.

More information on the type of in-situ instruments installed on each structure, how they were installed, and their location can be found in Section 3.7 of this OMS manual.

Table 6-7 indicates the type of information collected through instrument monitoring and how it is collected. Table 6-8 summarizes the data acquisition programs related to instrument monitoring. Table 6-8 6-8 also goes over the required water level surveys at Meadowbank; this information is used by the Environment Team to update the water movement log and water balance and is vital information for ensuring the freeboard of the Tailings Dikes is respected.

Direct	collection of information
•	In-situ thermistors to measure temperature profile within the structure and its foundation
•	In-situ piezometer to measure pore-water pressure providing information about flow of
	water through the structure and foundation stability
•	Airborne survey to monitor vertical settlement and deformation
•	Survey of dike crest to provide validation on settlement and deformation
•	Blast monitor to inform on potential impact of blasting vibration on the structure
•	Flow meters and seepage monitoring stations to inform on volume of water movement

#### **Table 6-7: Information Collected Using Instrument Monitoring**

<ul> <li>Surveys conducted to measure ice cover, water level, and update height and slope of</li> </ul>
containment structure
Collection of information from remote sensing
<ul> <li>Data acquired from airborne survey to generate detailed topographic map</li> </ul>
Collection of information based on laboratory analyses
<ul> <li>Water quality analysis of seepage and surface runoff reporting to sump</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Water quality analysis in groundwater wells in pits</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Water quality analysis of water discharged through diffuser to inform on Environmental compliance</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Water quality analysis of water stored in the various ponds on site to inform on water</li> </ul>
movement decisions
Collection of information related to the conduct of OMS activities
Automatic data collection and transmission system for in-situ instruments (datalogger,

solar panel, antenna, battery)

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# Table 6-8: Summaries of Data Acquisition Programs Related to Instrument Monitoring of the Meadowbank Tailings Management Infrastructure

Instrument Monitoring	Location of Monitoring <sup>(3)</sup>	Parameter Measured	Acquisition Methodology	Standard Acquisition Frequency	Acquisition Responsible	Documentation Methodology <sup>(1)</sup>	Documentation Responsible
Thermistors	SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4, SD5, RF1, RF2, SWD, CD, NCIS, North Cell Pond	Temperature (ºCº) point for each bead on the chain	In-situ instrument connected to automatic data acquisition and transmission system	New data are acquired and transmitted to VDV every 3 hrs	Environment Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Data are documented in VDV <sup>(2)</sup>	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator
Piezometer	Central Dike, Stormwater Dike	Pressure (kPa) point for each instrument	In-situ instrument connected to automatic data acquisition and transmission system	New data are acquired and transmitted to VDV every 3 hrs	Environment Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Data are documented in VDV <sup>(2)</sup>	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator
Blast Monitor	SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4, SD5, RF1, RF2, SWD, CD, NCIS, North Cell Pond	Peak particle velocity (PPV) measured by the blast monitor (mm/s)	Placement of blast monitor at a predetermined area on the dike	Before each blast in the blast radius of the dike	Environment Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Update the blast vibration log	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator
Flow Meter	Central Dike D/S	Volume of water pumped (m <sup>3</sup> )	Flowmeter connected to HMI system (remote data acquisition)	Daily when pump is operating Or Continuously if connected to HMI	E&I Superintendent→ E&I Operation G.S	Pumpsheet reading entered in water balance Or Historian (if connected to HMI)	E&I Operation G.S
Survey Shot	All TSF ponds (including In- Pit)	Elevation of the water level (minimum precision of 3 mm required)	Take a water/ice level at a predetermined area	From May to September; once per week for all water bodies, (except Goose Pit and Central Dike D/S (monthly)) From October to April: monthly to confirm PZ reading	Environment Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Water Level Survey file	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator
Bathymetry / Scan of Tailings Beach	North Cell / South Cell / In-Pit	Aerial and sub-aerial topography	Surveyor/contractor will take a scan and a bathymetry with a boat	At least once per year (scan for NC and SC, bathymetry for in-pit)	Environment Superintendent → Contractor	Integrated in the tailings deposition plan	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator
Airborne Survey	All tailings management infrastructure	Topographic aerial survey made using drone. Measurement of structure settlement	Take a drone survey	Once in June and once in September at CD and SWD	Environment Superintendent → Water & Geotechnical Coordinator	Within drone survey database	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator
Water Quality <sup>(4)</sup>	Refer to Water Management Plan	Parameters indicated within water management plan	Water quality sample taken and sent for laboratory analyses	Acquisition frequency within water management plan	Environment General Supervisor	Within Env water quality database	Environment General Supervisor
Groundwater Well	Refer to Groundwater Management Plan	Parameters indicated within groundwater management plan	Water quality sample taken and sent for laboratory analyses	Acquisition frequency within groundwater management plan	Environment General Supervisor	Within Env water quality database	Environment General Supervisor

(1) Refer to section 6.7 for more information on reporting methodology and the frequency of reporting

(2) Refer to section 6.7 on how to present instrumentation data from VDV in a report

(3) Exact location of each instrument can be found in the instrumentation database

(4) Location of water quality sampling point can be found in water management plan

# 6.5 ADDING INSTRUMENTS TO THE MONITORING PROGRAM

Any addition of instruments to the monitoring program must be validated by the Acquisition Responsible in Table 6-8. The addition of a new type of monitoring needs to be validated by the structure owner Superintendent. In-situ instrument installation must be recorded in an as-built report and added to the instrumentation database and map. After each installation of instrumentation, the following must be done:

- Document the calibration sheet and initial data reading
- Document instrument specification (manufacturer sheet)
- Document information to which datalogger the instrument is connected
- Survey instrument coordinates (x,y,z)
- If the instrument is drilled, a schematic view of the depth of the instrument versus the stratigraphy must be produced
- Photo of installation must be documented
- Update the structure layout with the location of the new instruments
- Update the instrument database of the structure

# 6.6 ANALYSIS OF SURVEILLANCE RESULTS

For the effective use of surveillance results in decision making, results must be collated, examined, analysed, and reported in a timely and effective manner.

For visual inspections, the process of analyzing the data and communicating the results is described in Sections 6.6.1 and 6.6.2 and happens while the inspection is done, and the report is sent. The information gained from the analysis of these results is then compared during the inspection and reviewed against the TARP criteria which will then indicate the action to take if performance indicators are not met.

For the instrumentation monitoring to be effective, the data must be reviewed, analysed, and reported at the proper frequency. Table 6-9 summarizes the requirements for review, analyses, and reporting of instrumentation data.

The person performing an instrumentation data review needs to update the Instrument Analysis Log each time an instrument result has been analyzed and reviewed.

# 6.6.1 Procedure to Review Piezometer and Thermistor Data

While the use of an automatic data acquisition system eases the collection and review of instruments data there are certain pitfalls that need to be avoided to ensure a proper analysis. When doing a formal instrument review according to Table 6-9 it is important to fill in the instrumentation analysis tool and to ensure the following:

# Piezometer (PZ):

- When reviewing PZ data it is important to look at the associated temperature of the instrument. A PZ which ever recorded data below 0 degrees should be considered unreliable. A frozen piezometer's data should not be relied upon.
- When reviewing PZ data it is important to understand the piezometric regime of the instrument and what is the expected pressure profile. PZ data should be analyzed in context of where the instrument is installed and on the expected reading. It is not recommended to only look at the variation of the reading and all piezometers should have readings associated with a trigger. If there is no trigger for the instrument and only a differential reading is examined (fall and rise) then the following must be considered in the review and analysis:
  - Ensure that the vertical scale is adequate. Scale use must allow to notice change at the scale of decimeter. A 1 m change rise or fall is a very significant event that must be examined. If the vertical scale is too big a significant increase can easily be masked.
  - Ensure that the data are reviewed at various timescales. When reviewing an instrument data, the data should be looked at a multi-year scale (to see cyclical trend), a monthly scale and a weekly scale.
  - Try to correlate increases and decreases in piezometric readings with change in the environment (change in water level, change in pumping activity, freezing of the ground, nearby blasting, progression of a nearby excavation).
- Piezometers must be analyzed in groups and arrays, rather than only one by one. It is important to compare a piezometer to others in the same section or in the same area, to understand how stable or evolving is the flow regime. One should make sure that all gradients (across the structure, vertical and lateral) are stable over time. Changes in gradient magnitude or direction are indicators of flow regime changes that can result in internal erosion processes.

# Thermistor (TH):

To effectively review TH data it is important to understand what the purpose is. Displacement graphs showing a TH profile at set times in function of the elevation should not solely be used for such review. It is important to also consider the time series graphs to detect subtle trends and the thermal profile (colour map) for long term behavior.

• When reviewing a TH installed in a structure that must maintain a foundation in permafrost to perform (all Saddle Dams, NCIS) the objective of the TH is to ensure that the design intent is met. The TH review needs to focus on the active layer depth, and behaviour of the permafrost (aggradation, degradation, stable). It is especially important to look at the thermal profile

located in the low permeability element of the design (foundation). If a permafrost degradation trend beyond the active layer is observed progressing toward the foundation it must be raised as a concern. To review the performance of these structures, time series and thermal graphs are effective and displacement graphs should not be relied upon alone.

• When reviewing a TH installed in talik or in a structure that does not require permafrost condition to perform (Central Dike, Stormwater Dike) the objective of the TH is to identify potential seepage pathways (correlation between water temperature and TH reading) as well as to monitor the evolution of the thermal condition (as some PZ behavior can be explained by change in thermal profile). The review of the instrument must focus on the link between the lake temperature and the TH temperature (as well as the delay in correlation) as well as the general progression of the thermal profile over multiple years. To do this review a combination of displacement graph, time series and thermal profile should be used. Trends of permafrost aggradation should be looked for while reviewing such instruments.

Instrumentation	TARP Level	Expected Range of Observation	Responsible for Review & Analysis	Frequency of Review	Responsible for Documentation	Documentation Frequency	
Piezometer, Thermistor	Green	Defined in TARP of each structure	Geotechnical Engineer	Monthly, quarterly or yearly. As defined in instrument alert level and review frequency document	Geotechnical Engineer	As defined in instrument alert level and review frequency document	Annual Present
	Yellow	Defined in TARP of each structure	Geotechnical Engineer	Weekly (for instrument related to the TARP increase failure mode)	Geotechnical Engineer	Weekly (for instrument related to the TARP increase failure mode)	
	Orange	Defined in TARP of each structure	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator (can't be delegated)	Daily (for instrument related to the TARP increase failure mode)	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator (can't be delegated)	Daily (for instrument related to the TARP increase failure mode)	
Water Level	Any	Defined in TARP of each structure	Geotechnical Engineer	Daily	Geotechnical Engineer	Daily water level update in the E&I management meeting minute file	Annual Presen <sup>t</sup>
Blast Monitor	Any	PPV> 50 mm/s	Geotechnical Engineer	After retrieving a blast monitor on a tailings management structure	Geotechnical Engineer	Documented in the Annual Geotechnical Report	Annual
Flow Meter / Seepage Monitoring	Green	Defined in TARP of each structure	Geotechnical Engineer	Weekly	Geotechnical Engineer	Documented in each inspection form	Annual Presen <sup>t</sup>
	Yellow	Defined in TARP of each structure	Geotechnical Engineer	Weekly	Geotechnical Engineer	Documented in each inspection form	
	Orange	Defined in TARP of each structure	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator (can't be delegated)	Daily	Water & Geotechnical Coordinator (can't be delegated)	Included within weekly update report	
Water Quality	Any	Defined in Water Management Plan	Environment Coordinator	As per water management plan	Environment General Supervisor	As per water management plan	As per
Groundwater Quality	Any	Defined in Groundwater Management Plan	Environment Coordinator	As per groundwater management plan	Environment General Supervisor	As per groundwater management plan	As per
Settlement / Deformation	Any	Defined in TARP of each structure	Geotechnical Engineer	After each survey	Geotechnical Engineer	Included within inspection report of the period	Annual Presen

# Table 6-9: Requirements for Review, Analysis, and Reporting of Instrument Data

#### **Reporting Strategy**

I Geotechnical Report and MBK-IRB ntation

I Geotechnical Report and MBK-IRB ntation, TWG Quarterly Update

I Geotechnical Report

I Geotechnical Report and MBK-IRB ntation

water management plan

r groundwater management plan

I Geotechnical Report and MBK-IRB ntation

# 6.6.2 Procedure If Data Exceeds Expected Range of Observation

If data exceeding the expected range of observation or anomalous data readings are observed or an instrument alert is triggered, the following actions need to be taken by the person reviewing the instrument:

Anomalous instrumentation data examples are presented in Table 6-10. These anomalies could happen without triggering a TARP level change and need to be investigated and recorded in the instrumentation analysis tool:

- Re-read to check the reading (if the reading is from VDV, take a manual reading in the field)
- If the instrument is connected to a datalogger ask the Project technician to check readout equipment to verify that it is functioning correctly and to verify calibration
- If instrument has stopped functioning, notify the Water & Geotechnical Coordinator immediately. If considered critical, a replacement instrument should be installed.
- If an anomalous reading is confirmed, a detailed review of the effects of the reading should be carried out and design or remedial actions should be implemented if determined necessary by the Water & Geotechnical Coordinator. Any malfunctioning instrument or frozen piezometer must be documented.
- In the case of valid data that would exceed the TARP level perform a special inspection if possible
- If the triggered alert is judged to be within normal range the alert threshold should be increased and documented. Modified alert level review needs to be approved by the Water & Geotechnical Coordinator and is to be included in the scope of the external geotechnical inspection.

Before modifying the TARP level due to in-situ instrumentation or readings that cannot be confirmed by visual observation, the EOR must be consulted for further guidance.

# Table 6-10: Examples of Anomalous Data and Some Common Causes

Therm	istors
•	Increase or decrease in measurements (over two or more readings) that cannot be explained by seasonal temperature variations
•	Progressive loss of data (starting from the bottom and progressing). This is usually a sign of water infiltration
•	Observation of a spike in temperature in one bead. This is usually due to a capacitive effect
•	Loss of data (could be a transmission error, faulty hardware, a sheared cable, or no more battery power)
Piezon	neter
•	Increase or decrease in pore water pressure measurements that cannot be explained by seasonal lake level variations (verify that the instrument has not been installed in a casing). Also verify if the trend is seasonal. This sometimes can be observed in the winter in instruments installed in former talik areas that are freezing back
•	Sharp increase in reading. Verify that the instrument is not frozen. If multiple instruments are impacted at the same time verify the barometer reading
•	Loss of data (could be a transmission error, faulty hardware, a sheared cable, or no more battery power). Especially true if several instruments are lost at the same time or if it is the winter
Blast N	<i>I</i> onitor
•	Vibrations during a blast are not observed (the blast was cancelled, the blast monitor was not properly installed, or vibrations were too weak to be recorded)
Flowm	eter, Survey Shot
•	Increase or decrease of a flowmeter reading that are inconsistent with pumping rate or rainfall or observed water level
•	Survey elevation that has a sharp fluctuation from last reading. This can be caused by the reading not being taken at the right location, wave actions, or daily variances in GPS signal
	6.6.2.1 Blast Monitoring

If a reading exceeding the PPV limit for a tailings management structure (50 mm/s) is observed, this event must be communicated to the drill and blast engineer who will need to ensure that the blasting pattern is modified to avoid re-occurrence of this event. Afterward, a special inspection will need to be done on the structure to look for changes in condition.

If more than one occurrence of blast vibration exceeding the limit is observed within a 2-week period, the Environment Superintendent needs to be notified of the situation.

# 6.7 INSTRUMENTATION MONITORING DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

Instrumentation monitoring results and analysis are documented in the Instrumentation Analysis Log of each structure.

Instrumentation data reporting is done through the Annual Inspection Report Process and during the MBK-IRB annual presentation. Instrumentation reports might also be requested for specific structures by the RP or EOR following changes in observed condition or before/after a change in TARP Level.

The goal of instrumentation reporting is to present a summary of the instrument monitoring done for the period as well as the item of interest for the performance of the structure. It is not required in an instrumentation report to present all instrumentation graphs in a structure but the summary of the instrumentation analysis and monitoring trends for the period need to be summarized. Graphs should only be presented if they are there to support the analysis (show cyclical trend, show trend being closely followed, show example of a type of trend that can be observed in several instruments). Table 6-11 describes how instrumentation graphs should be reported when they are included in the report.

Instrumentation reports need to include the following information:

- Layout of each structure covered by the report showing all the instruments installed on the structure
- Table presenting all the instruments installed on each structure, their status, and pertinent installation information
- Summary of the monitoring done on the structure for the period and if surveillance objectives were met for the period
- Indicator on the instrumentation system on the structure (how many instruments installed and how many are operational). The report must include a discussion on whether the coverage is sufficient or whether it is recommended to replace instruments to maintain coverage in some areas
- Analysis of each type of instruments trend (PZ, TH, inclinometer, water level, seepage) and how the data relate to the performance objective and indicator of the structure
- Discussion on anomalous trends and their potential cause
- Graph relevant to the analysis. The graph needs to be presented in a way that allows for data interpretation without referring to other documents. The graph also need to follow the guideline of Table 6-11. In general, it is expected to present one graph per type of trend observed for operational instruments. Non-operational instrument graphs should not be presented
- Actionable recommendation having priority, owner, and due date
- The graph needs to present data for a minimum period of 1 year. Higher recurrence should be presented if clarity of the presented information allows it

Thermistor	
•	Temperature vs. depth plots over time presented as a colour map should be the main way
	to present thermal data if the goal is to present general thermal trend
•	The plot needs to indicate relevant stratigraphy and their depth
•	In vertical displacement plots the thermistor string reference number and date of each
	measurement presented should be included. The number of readings presented need to be
	minimized so that it is easy to understand why this plot is presented. Otherwise use a colour
	map plot. This plot is best used when looking at a sudden thermal change over a small period
	of time
•	Historical plot needs to be presented with a cross-section of the installation (if on a structure)
	as well as a plan view showing the instrument location. These plots are best used to present
	a potential seepage location and should be accompanied with the lake temperature data
Piezometer	
•	Plots of total head as elevation versus time. These plots are very scale sensitive and are
	generally not the best to show several instruments having different scales of reading
•	When presenting PZ reading to assess the effectiveness of a liner it is important to present
	the various PZ reading for a horizontal cross-section through the liner.
•	Plot needs to be presented with a cross-section of the installation showing lithology with
	depth as well as a plan view showing the instrument location
•	The plot needs to indicate the instrument number, the dates of each measurement, and
	mention if the temperature read by the instrument is less than 0 degrees
Inclinometer	
•	Cumulative displacement plots (to view total displacement)
•	Incremental displacement plots (to present increasing or accelerating movements between
	readings)
•	Cumulative displacement at crest versus time
•	Time plots at zones of identified displacement
•	Both elevations and depths should be presented together with the lithology
•	A plan view needs to be included showing the instruments locations
Settlement Map	
•	It is recommended to provide a plan view colour map of the settlement using a calibrated
	drone survey
•	If presenting settlement monument survey the following info must be included:
	<ul> <li>Total net movement plots (to present total displacement)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Vertical displacement plots</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Lateral displacement plots parallel and perpendicular to the dike axis</li> </ul>
	$\circ$ The plot needs to indicate the survey monument number, what is considered
	positive and negative displacement, and the dates of each measurement
	<ul> <li>A plan view needs to be included showing the instruments locations</li> </ul>

# Table 6-11: Data Presentation for Instrumentation Monitoring Report

# 6.8 DATA MANAGEMENT

An electronic library or database, which is easily accessible, shall be set up to catalogue and store inspection documents, maintenance reports, and instrumentation measurements. Section 6.1 indicates where each of these items must be stored.

Appendix A SITE LAYOUT



P:\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\15- Drawings\Georeferenced Site Maps\MBK\2021\MBK Georeferenced.dwg, 06 Feb 2024

Appendix B

# DESIGN CRITERIA AND ANNUAL PROBABILITY OF FAILURE
## Table B-1 : Tailings Management Earthwork Design Criteria

Structures	Classification (CDA 2007/2013)	Side slope	Crest elevation (m)	Length (m)	Construction period
Saddle Dam 1	High	US 3H:1V DS 1.3H:1V	150	~ 400	2009 (El. 141 m) 2010 (El. 150 m)
Saddle Dam 2	High	US 3H:1V DS 1.5H:1V	150	~460	2011 (El.150 m)
Saddle Dam 3	High	US 3H:1V DS 1.5H:1V	150	~245	2015 (El.140 m) 2016 (El.143 m) 2017-2018 (El.145 m)
Saddle Dam 4	High	US 3H:1V DS 1.5H:1V	143	~365	2015 (El.140 m) 2016 (El.143 m) 2017 (El.145 m)
Saddle Dam 5	High	US 3H:1V DS 1.5H:1V	143	~255	2016 (El.143 m) 2017 (El.145 m)
RF1	-	US 1.5H:1V DS 1.5H:1V	150	~400	2009 2013 (Till Plug)
RF2	-	US 1.5H:1V US 1.5H:1V	150	~281	2009
Central Dike	High	US 2 H:1V El.130 US 3H:1V El. 130 DS 1.5H:1V	150	~900	2012 (El.110 m) 2013 (El. 115 m) 2014 (El.132 m) 2016 (El.143 m) 2017-2018(El.145 m)
Strormwater Dike	High	US 3H:1V DS 1.3H:1V	150	~1000	2009 (El.140 m) 2010 (El.148 m) 2013 (El.150 m)
North Cell Internal Structure	Significant	US 3H:1V DS 1.5H:1V	Variable El.152- 154	~2160	2018 (Variable El.152-154)
South Cell Internal Structure (reclaim)	-	US 1.3H:1V DS 1.3H:1V	EI 142.5	-	2017 (El. 137.2) 2019 (El. 142.5)

### Table B-2: Design Factors of Safety for the TSF Dikes (extract from Golder, 2008)

## TABLE 2.3: Factors of Safety for Slope Stability, Static Assessment (CDA 2007, Section 6.6, p. 70)

Loading Conditions	Minimum Factor-of-Safety	Slope
End of construction before reservoir filling	1.3	Downstream and Upstream
Long-term (steady-state seepage, normal reservoir level)	1.5	Downstream
Full or partial rapid drawdown	1.2 to 1.3	Upstream

## TABLE 2.4: Factors of Safety for Slope Stability, Seismic Assessment (CDA 2007, Section 6.6, p. 70)

Loading Conditions	Minimum Factor-of-Safety
Pseudo-static	1.0
Post-earthquake	1.2-1.3

## TABLE 5.6: Stability Analysis Results Summary - Central Dike

	Cuest	FoS for Drained Conditions					
Dhace	Flovation	static (pse	udostatic)				
Гцаэс	(masl)	Upstream Failure Mode	Downstream Failure Mode				
Stage 1 Construction	135	2.1 (1.8)	2.1 (1.9)				
Stage 1 Operation	135	>5	2.1 (1.9)				
Stage 2 Operation	145	>5	2.0 (1.8)				
Stage 3 Operation	150	>5	2.0 (1.8)				
Post Closure	150	>5	1.9 (1.5)				
Stage 3 Operation on steep downstream foundation slope	150	>5	1.7 (1.5)				
Post Closure on steep downstream foundation slope	150	>5	1.7 (1.5)				

Station 3+275 represents highest dike section with steep foundation (sloping down in upstream direction), Station 2+950 represents steep downstream foundation slope (sloping down in downstream direction).

	FoS for Drained Conditions							
Crest El. (masl)	Upstream Failure Mode Static (pseudostatic)	Downstream Failure Mode static (pseudostatic)						
140	2.5 (2.2)	2.2 (1.9)						
150	>5	1.7 (1.6)						

TABLE 5.18: Stability Analysis Results Summary – Divider Dike

TABLE 5.20:	Stability Analysis Results Summary – Saddle Dams

Phase	Crest El. (masl)	FoS for Drained Conditions static (pseudostatic)						
	()	Upstream Failure Mode	Downstream Failure Mode					
Construction	141	2.4 (2.1)	3.1 (2.6)					
Stage 1	141	>5	3.1 (2.6)					
Stage 2	150	>5	2.3 (2.0)					
Closure	( <b>1</b> )	>5	2.3 (2.0)					

# Meadowbank Comparisons on TSFs

Γ			North Cell TSF					Goose Pit	
Infrastructures	NSD1	NSD2	NSWD	NRF1-2	NIS	SCD	SSD3	SSD4-5	GIP
FOS Static (Average conditions)	2.30	2.30	1.60	1.80	2.30	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.80
Design - Investigation	0.33	0.31	0.42	0.45	0.33	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.23
Design - Testing	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.22	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.16
Design - Analysis/Docs	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.40	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.18
Construction	0.24	0.24	0.38	0.38	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.20
Operation & Monitoring	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.25
Performance	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.09
DCO Level	1.64	1.60	2.09	2.12	1.46	1.91	1.73	1.64	1.09
PoF	3.16E-08	3.16E-08	1.90E-05	1.27E-06	1.00E-08	3.55E-08	3.16E-08	3.16E-08	1.00E-08
Low PoF	3.16E-08	3.16E-08	1.40E-05	7.71E-07	1.00E-08	3.05E-08	3.16E-08	3.16E-08	1.00E-08
High PoF	3.16E-08	3.16E-08	2.40E-05	1.77E-06	1.00E-08	4.05E-08	3.16E-08	3.16E-08	1.00E-08
Health & Safety Consequence Rating	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
Material Damage Consequence Rating	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	4
Environment Consequence Rating	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	4	4
Community Consequence Rating	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
Consequence Rating	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4

Items 1 and 2	Items 1 and 2	Item 9	Item 10		Item 1	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5		Item 7	Item 8	Item 11		Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17	Item 18	Item 19	Item 20												
Mine Site	Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Tailings volume (m <sup>3</sup> ) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and externa engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)	Additional notes												
Meadowbank NU, Canada 65°01'25''N					Saddle Dam 1	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2009/2010	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	15.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	Yes	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
96°04'28''W (Meadowbank manages the taillings	°04'28''W leadowbank unages the taillings				Saddle Dam 2	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010/	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	10.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
from Amaruq)	South Cell TSF - Max Capacity = 16.3 Mm <sup>3</sup>	10,420,000	10,800,000	Slurry	Stormwater Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	31.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	Yes	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
										RF1	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill embankment with transition	Not raised	12.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered								
								RF2	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill embankment with transition	Not raised	9.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered										
					Saddle Dam 3	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2016/2017	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	10.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
					Saddle Dam 4	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2016/2017	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	8.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
	North Cell TSF - Max Capacity = 14.4 Mm <sup>3</sup>	14,400,000	14,400,000	100 Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	0 Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Slurry	Saddle Dam 5	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2016/2017	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	10.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered	
					Central Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2012/2013/2014/2015/20 16/2017/2018	Tailings retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Downstream Raise	49.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	Yes	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
					North Cell Internal Structure	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2018	Rockfill embankment with transition	Upstream raise	4.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
	Tailings in pit disposal	0	12,500,000	Slurry	Goose and Portage Pit	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2009 to 2019	Tailings deposited in an open pit	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Low to moderate	N/A	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes - being considered													
	Dewatering dike				East Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2008/2009	Water retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with SB and CSB Cut- off wall and transition	Not raised	10.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	Yes	Both	On-going	Yes	N/A													
	Dewatering dike	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bay Goose Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2009/2010/2011	Water retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with SB and CSB Cut- off wall and transition	Not raised	15.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	N/A													
	Dewatering dike				Vault Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2013	Water retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Not raised	3.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	N/A													
	Dewatering dike				South Camp Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2009	Water retaining infrastructure: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	Not raised	3.0	Yes	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Moderate to high	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	N/A													



DCO Level I × DCO Level Ib + DCO Level II × DCO Level IIb A DCO Level III





L	NSD1	NSD2	NSWD	NRF1-2	NIS	SCD	SSD3	SSD4-5	GIP	
Level I PoF	1.64	1.60	2.09	2.12	1.46	1.91	1.73	1.64	1.09 1.00E-08	
Level Ib PoF	1.64 3.16E-08	1.60 3.16E-08	2.09	2.12	1.46 1.00E-08	1.91	1.73 3.16E-08	1.64 3.16E-08	1.09	
Level II PoF	1.64	1.60	2.09 1.90E-05	2.12 1.27E-06	1.46	1.91 3.55E-08	1.73	1.64	1.09	
Level IIb PoF	1.64	1.60	2.09	2.12	1.46	1.91	1.73	1.64	1.09	
Level III PoF	1.64	1.60	2.09	2.12	1.46	1.91	1.73	1.64	1.09	



Appendix C

## WATER AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT FLOWCHARTS AND OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES



Tailings Pumpbox

## AGNICO EAGLE MINES LTD - MEADOWBANK MILLING FLOWSHEET – WORKING DOCUMENT



\\cambfs01\groups\Engineering\05-Geotechnic\14- Amaruq\04- Water Management\3- Operation\11- Planning\4- Freshet\4 - Freshet 2023\2- Technical\0- Deswik\2023 MBK Freshet Map.dwg, 18 Apr 2023



			DISCHARGE			RESPONSE			
WATER BODY	OPERATIONAL LEVELS	STANDARD OPERATION	ALTERNATE SCENARIOS	WITHIN OP. LEVELS	ABOVE MAX	ABOVE CRITICAL	OTHER CRITICAL LEVELS		
			ΜΕΔΠΟWB						
	WEST DOAD 116			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 3 days.	Risk of flooding of the pump pad. Immediately lower water to operational levels.			
	CRITICAL 115.5		A) Pit E	-	<ul> <li>Increase pumping using current infrastucture or implement mitigation plan.</li> <li>Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.</li> </ul>	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	Flooding of pump pad and potential for West Road instability and uncontrolled		
Central Dike D/S pond	MAX 115.1	Pit A	B) South Cell		* E&I and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure	* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	flow into Portage Pit A.		
	MIN 114.8				ouperinteriount.		* Deploy measure to ensure infrastructure integrity.		
	APPROX BOTTOM 107.0 DIKE LINER ELEVATION 145			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 30 days.	Non-respect of freeboard with potential for structure overtopping and spill.	South Cell Dike Liner Elevation		
South Cell	CRITICAL 144.0	Central Dike	Pit A		* Increase pumping using current infrastucture or reduce inflows or implement mitigation olan.	* Immediately lower water to operational levels.	Dike crest overtopping, spill into site.		
	MAX 143.0 APPROX BOTTOM 136.5	D/S pond			<ul> <li>Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.</li> <li>* E&amp;I and Env to develop path forward with Environment &amp; Critical Infrastructure</li> </ul>	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy mesure to contain spill, ensure structure integrity and ensure worker		
	DIKE LINER ELEVATION 150			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 30 days.	Non-respect of freeboard with potential for structure overtopping and spill.	North Cell Dike Liner Elevation		
North Cell	CRITICAL 149.0	South Cell	None		plan.	* Immediately lower water to operational levels.	Dike crest overtopping, spill into site.		
	APPROX BOTTOM 136.5				Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.     E&I and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	<ul> <li>Deploy mesure to contain spill, ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety.</li> </ul>		
	EAST DIKE CORE 135.6			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 30 days. *Increase pumping using available infrastucture or modify deposition strategy.	* Increased risk of contaminant release in Second Portage Laike. * Immediately take action to stop water level raise.	East Dike Critical level		
	CRITICAL LEVEL 133.5 CRITICAL 133.0	¥	GOOSE WATTER DITE	* West Road needs to be raised to maintain a 4m freeboard	*If Second Portage Lake is lower than the pond level, take lake samples daily to monitor water quality.	* Take samples daily to monitor water quality until pond level is below lake level. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart	Increased risk of East Dike overtopping.		
	MAX 132.7	MILL		122.4).	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Immediately take action to stop increase. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.		
In-pit Tailings Ponds	Goose & Portage pits connection 131	Tailing	5 Water transfer	* Portage & Goose Pit connect at El. 37.	Superintendent.		* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.		
	Central Dike D/S Zone 116		Tailings	* Need to raise other accesses prior to reaching El. 131. * Need to re-assess CD D/S prior to El. 116 m.			Overtopping of dike core: Release of contaminant out of the site.		
	Pit E & Pit A connection 87	L	Tailings				* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and protect Environment		
	EAST DIKE CORE 135.6			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Investigate cause.	Increase risk of East Dike overtopping.	EAST DIKE CORE		
Second Portage Lake	CRITICAL 134.8		None		* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Engineering, E&I and Env to develop path forward with Water & Tailings Superintendent.	* Immediately take action to stop increase.	Overtopping of East Dike core. Uncontrolled inflow into site		
	MAX 134.1 APPROX BOTTOM 120					* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Denky measure to ensure structure intentity and protect worker		
	South Camp Dike Thermal Cap 136.6			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Investigate cause.	Increased risk of South Camp Dike overtopping and thawing of thermal cap.	South Camp Dike Thermal Cap		
Third Portage Lake	CRITICAL 136.3		None		* Liner installed at El.136.1 m.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	Overtopping of thermal cap of South Camp Dike. Uncontrolled inflow into site.		
	APPROX BOTTOM 102				* E&I and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent	* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and protect worker		
	VAULT DIKE THERMAL CAP 142.5			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Investigate cause. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart	Increased risk of South Camp Dike overtopping and thawing of thermal cap. * Immediately take action to stop increase	VAULT DIKE THERMAL CAP		
Wally Lake	MAX OP 141.5		None	* Liner installed up to El. 141 m.	* Liner installed at El.136.1 m. * E&I and Ewy to develop nath forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	Uvercopping of mermai cap of South Camp Dike. Uncontrolled inflow into site.		
	APPROX BOTTOM 120				Superintendent.	Environment a enteen ministratione opermentation to develop sector plan.	* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and protect worker		
				<b>`</b>					
			AMARUU						
			Condition 1 Condition 2 Discharge location A) Summer (May to October) Mammoth Lake diffuser	Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 15 days. * Increase pumping from WT ATTN pond using current infrastucture or reduce inflows into	Risk of flooding of the upper pump pad. Immediately lower water to operational levels.	PIT CREST ELEVATION Uncontrolled release into Whale Tail Pit. Deploy measures to ensure worker		
	PIT CREST 146	Summer:	B) Water meets discharge WTS diffuser available WTS Diffuser		WT ATTN pond or implement mitigation plan. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	safety.		
	UPPER PUMP PAD 146.5 CRITICAL 145.5	IVR Attenuation Pond	C) criteria GPS-1 available GSP-1 D) Mammoth Watershed or WTS watershed						
Whale Tail Attenuation Pond	MAX 143.5		E) Summer (May to October) WTP > to Mammoth Lake diffuser						
	LOWER PUMP PAD 143.0	Winter:	WTP is in function     WTS diffuser available     WTP > to WTS Diffuser     CPS 1 available     WTP > to CSS 1	-					
	APPROX BOTTOM 135.0	WTS Lake Diffuser via WTP	H) Water meets discharge criteria WTP > to Mammoth Watershed or WTS watershed						
		or IVR attenuation pond	GSP-1 available     GPS-1 available     Water meets discharge criteria     WTP > to Mammoth Watershed or WTS watershed	-					
			K) None Whale Tail Pit	Decume or maintain standard exerctions	Leverweles level to an antional level within 15 days	Dials of activation the americans confluence			
	CRITICAL 164.3	WTP	A) Summer (May to October) Mammoth Lake diffuser		to be a water rever to operational rever within 15 days.     terms are pumping using current infrastucture or reduce inflows into IVR	rusk of activating the emergency splitway.	Spillway active and realease of water into Whale Tail Attenuation Pond.		
IVR Attenuation Pond	MAX 163.2	to Mammoth lake	B) criteria WTS diffuser available WTS Diffuser	163.2 is the design max operating level (SNC).	Attenuation pond or implement mitigation plan. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	* Monitor spillway condition and closely monitor WT Attn pond level.		
	LOWER PUMP PAD 163.8	or to WTS lake diffusers	D) Viriale - all Attenuation Pond Mammoth Watershed or WTS watershed		with Environment & Ontical Infrastructure Superintendent.	Environment & Unitcal Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	Ensure water from IWD does not enter into the IVR WRSF.     Assess spillway condition after use		
	APPROX BOTTOM 159.0 LINER ELEVATION 157			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 7 days.	Increased risk of WRSF dike foundation thawing leading to seepage to Mammoth Lak	LINER ELEVATION		
	CRITICAL 156.0	Whale Tail		Due to limited capacity this system require close operationa	* Increase pumping using current infrastucture or reduce inflows into WRSF pond or implement mitigation plan.	*Immediately lower water to operational levels.	Liner overtopping and uncontrolled relase into enviroment .		
WRSF Pond	MAX 154.0 APPROX BOTTOM 153.5	Attenuation Pond	IVR Attenuation Pond	follow-up.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and prevent damage to environment		
							civitorindit.		
	CREST ELEVATION 160.5			Resume or maintain standard operations.	<ul> <li>Lower water level to operational level within 30 days.</li> <li>Increase pumping using current infrastucture or implement mitigation plan.</li> </ul>	Risk of seepage through the till and till slope instability.	CREST ELEVATION Uncontrolled release into site		
GSP-1 (AP5)	MAX 154.0		Whale Tail Attenuation Pond if TDS content is compliant	This location must be empty prior to freshet if TDS criteria are met.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Immediately lower water to operational levels. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	*Danlov maggire to angire worker safety		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	APPROX BOTTOM 142.3					* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.			
	MAMMOTH DIKE LINER 153.5			Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Investigate cause.	Increased risk of Mammoth Dike liner overtopping leading to pit inflow.	MAMMOTH DIKE LINER ELEVATION		
	CRITICAL 153.3			* Prior to freshet the level must not be above EI. 152.5 m. * At freshet the rate of rise should be less than 0.05 m/day.	* If possible, reduce inflows into Mammoth Lake * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward	* Immediately take action to stop increase. Could include outlet work.	Liner overtopping and uncontrolled release to Whale Tail Pit.		
Mammoth Lake	MAX         153.0           MAMMOTH OUTLET         152.7	If Mammoth La	ke outlet (152.68) is obstructed, clear obstruction or conduct investigation	*Go to yellow if rate of rise is 0.06 to 0.1 for more than 3 consecutive days	with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measures to ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety.		
	MIN 152.2			*Mammoth Lake outlet is at 152.68.					
	APPROX BOTTOM 135.1			Resume or maintain standard operations	* Ensure that water level is reduced to operational level within 15 days	Increased risk of WTD core overtagoing			
	CRITICAL 156.3		A) Whale Tail Attenuation Pond	SWTC inlat at EI 155.2 m	* Investigate cause.	* Immediately lower water to providentel lowel. Could include wade at CUITO	WTD secant wall overtopping and uncontrolled release downstream to WT		
Whale Tail Lake (WTS)	MAX 155.8	Mammoth Lake	B) Mammoth Watershed Discharge	Styrio illetatel. 100.3 Ill	* If possible, reduce inflows into WTS Lake. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	Attenuation Pond.		
	MIN 152.5	via SWTC			with crivitonment & Untical Infrastructure Superintendent.	crivitoriment & Untical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measures to ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety.		
	APPROX BOTTOM 122.0								

			Condition 1	Condition 2	Discharge location	Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 15 days.	Risk of flooding of the upper pump pad. Immediately lower water to operational levels.	PIT CREST ELEVATION
			A)	Summer (May to October)	Mammoth Lake diffuser		* Increase pumping from WT ATTN pond using current infrastucture or reduce inflows into		Uncontrolled release into Whale Tail Pit. Deploy measures to ensure worker
	PIT CREST 146	Summer:	B) Water meets dischard	90 WTS diffuser available	WTS Diffuser		WI AT IN pond or implement mitigation plan. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward.	<ul> <li>Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.</li> <li>* Environment &amp; Critical Infractacture Superintendent to develop action plan</li> </ul>	safety.
	UPPER PLIMP PAD 146.5	IVR Attenuation Pond	C) criteria	GPS-1 available	GSP-1	-	with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	Environment & Onicea minastructure ouperintendent to develop action plan.	
	CRITICAL 145.5		D)		Mammoth Watershed or WTS watershed	-			
Whale Tell Attenuetion Dand	MAX 142.5		-)	2					
whate Tall Attenuation Pond			E)	Summer (May to October)	WTP > to Mammoth Lake diffuser	-			
	LOWER PUMP PAD 143.0	Winter:	F) WTP is in function	WIS diffuser available	WTP > to WTS Diffuser				
	MAX (LOWER PAD) 142.0	WTS Lake Diffuser via WTP	G)	GPS-1 available	WTP > to GSP-1				
	APPROX BOTTOM 135.0		n)	water meets discharge chteria	WTP > to Mammoth Watershed or WTS watershed				
		or IVR attenuation pond	I) GPS-1 available	Water meste discharge effecte	GSP-1	-			
			J) K) Nono	water meets discharge criteria	Whele Teil Dit	-			
			<ul> <li>None</li> <li>Condition 4</li> </ul>	Condition 2	Whate rail Pit	Descuss as a statute standard as soften	I according to a the second term thread to a to Mathe AP above	Distant activation the second second second	
	IVR DIKE SPILLWAT 104.6			Condition 2	Discharge location	Resume or maintain standard operations.	Lower water level to operational level within 15 days.	Risk of activating the emergency spillway.	IVR DIKE SPILLWAT ELEVATION
	CRITICAL 104.3	WTP	Water meets dischard	ge	Maninour Lake unuser	163.2 is the design max operating level (SNC).	Increase pumping using current intrastructure of reduce introves into ivit Attenuation poind or implement mitigation plan. Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Erv to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Immediately lower water to operational levels.	Splilway active and realease of water into whale Tall Attenuation Pond.
IVR Attenuation Pond	IMAX 103.2	to Mammoth lake	B) criteria	WTS diffuser available	WTS Diffuser			* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	* Monitor spillway condition and closely monitor WT Attn pond level.
	UPPER PUMP PAD 165.5	or to WTS lake diffusers	C)		Whale Tail Attenuation Pond			* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Ensure water from IWD does not enter into the IVR WRSF.
	LOWER PUMP PAD 163.8		D)		Mammoth Watershed or WIS watershed				* Assess spillway condition after use
	APPROX BOTTOM 159.0					Descusso as a sintation standard as setting.	<ul> <li>Incompany data based for an equilational based of Malan 20 dataset</li> </ul>	land and the student all standards the design is designed to be and the standards to be	
	LINER ELEVATION 157		IVR Attenuation Pond			Resume or maintain standard operations.	<sup>*</sup> Lower water level to operational level within / days. * Increase numping using current infracturities or reduce inflows into WBSE pond or	Increased risk of WRSF dike foundation thawing leading to seepage to Mammoth Lake.	LINER ELEVATION
	CRITICAL 156.0	Whale Tail				Due to limited capacity this system require close operational	implement mitigation plan.	*Immediately lower water to operational levels.	Liner overtopping and uncontrolled relase into enviroment.
WRSF Pond	MAX 154.0	Attenuetien Deed				follow-up.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	* Deploy measure to ansure structure integrity and prevent damage to
	APPROX BOTTOM 153.5	Attenuation Pond					with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	environment.
	CREST ELEVATION 160.5					Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Lower water level to operational level within 30 days.	Risk of seepage through the till and till slope instability.	CREST ELEVATION
	CRITICAL 155.0					*	Increase pumping using current infrastructure or implement mitigation plan. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Erv to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.		Uncontrolled release into site
				ation Dand if TDC contact in	a secolic st	This location must be empty prior to freshet if TDS criteria		* Immediately lower water to operational levels.	
GSP-1 (AP3)	MAX 154.0		whale Tall Attenu	lation Pond if TDS content is	compliant	are met.		* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	*Deploy measure to ensure worker safety
	APPROX BOTTOM 142.3							* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	
	MAMMOTH DIKE LINER 153.5					Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Investigate cause.	Increased risk of Mammoth Dike liner overtopping leading to pit inflow.	MAMMOTH DIKE LINER ELEVATION
	CRITICAL 153.3					* Prior to freshet the level must not be above El. 152.5 m.	* If possible, reduce inflows into Mammoth Lake		Liner overtopping and uncontrolled release to Whale Tail Pit.
	MAX 153.0					* At treshet the rate of rise should be less than 0.05 m/day.	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop path forward	* Immediately take action to stop increase. Could include outlet work.	
Mammoth Lake	MAMMOTH OUTLET 459.7	If Mammoth La	ke outlet (152.68) i	is obstructed, clear obstruction	on or conduct investigation	consecutive days	with Environment & Unital Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan	* Deploy measures to ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety.
	WAWWOTH OUTLET 152.7		. ,			concourre days		Environment & entrear miniatracture experimentating to develop action plan.	
	MIN 152.2					*Mammoth Lake outlet is at 152.68.			
	APPROX BOTTOM 135.1								
	WTD SECANT WALL TOP 157					Resume or maintain standard operations.	* Ensure that water level is reduced to operational level within 15 days.	Increased risk of WTD core overtopping.	WTD SECANT PILE WALL TOP ELEVATION
	CRITICAL 156.3		A) Whale Tail Attenuation	on Pond		SWTC inlot at EL 155.3 m	* Investigate cause.	* Immediately lawer water to operational level. Could include work at SMITC	WTD secant wall overtopping and uncontrolled release downstream to WT
Whele Tell Lake (M/TO)	MAX 155.8	Mammoth Lake	B) Mammoth Watershed	d Discharge		SWIGHIELALEI, 150.5 III	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. E&I and Env to develop bath forward	* Inform stakeholder as per communication chart.	Attenuation Pond.
whale Tall Lake (WTS)	MIN 152.5	via SWTC	, . ,				inform stakeholder as per communication chart. Exi and Env to develop path forward with Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent.	* Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measures to ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety
								Environment & Onical Infrastructure Superinterident to develop action plan.	
	SWICINLEI 155.3								
	APPROX BOTTOM 136.0								



ng of the pump pad. Immediately lower water to operational levels. eholder as per communication chart.	BASE OF WEST ROAD Flooding of pump pad and potential for West Road instability and uncontrolled flow into Portage Pit A.
t & Unitical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measure to ensure infrastructure integrity.
of freeboard with potential for structure overtopping and spill.	South Cell Dike Liner Elevation
	Dike crest overtopping, spill into site.
y lower water to operational levels.	
eholder as per communication chart. t & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy mesure to contain spill, ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety.
of freeboard with potential for structure overtopping and spill.	North Cell Dike Liner Elevation
a la construction de la constitució de	Dike crest overtopping, spill into site.
y lower water to operational levels. eholder as per communication chart. nt & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy mesure to contain spill, ensure structure integrity and ensure worker safety.
isk of contaminant release in Second Portage Laike.	East Dike Critical level
y take action to stop water level raise. les daily to monitor water quality until pond level is below lake level. eholder as per communication chart. It & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	Increased risk of East Dike overtopping. * Immediately take action to stop increase. * Inform stakeholder as per communication chart. * Environment & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.
	East Dike Core
	Overtopping of dike core: Release of contaminant out of the site.
	* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and protect Environment
of East Dike overtopping.	EAST DIKE CORE
	Overtopping of East Dike core.
y take action to stop increase. eholder as per communication chart	Uncontrolled inflow into site.
t & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and protect worker
k of South Camp Dike overtopping and thawing of thermal cap	South Camp Dike Thermal Can
y take action to stop increase.	Overtopping of thermal cap of South Camp Dike.
eholder as per communication chart.	Uncontrolled inflow into site.
t & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	
La Courte Orana Dila ana dan la cara di terrata a Citara di	* Deploy measure to ensure structure integrity and protect worker
k or South Camp Dike overtopping and thawing of thermal cap. v take action to stop increase.	VAULT DIKE THERMAL CAP
eholder as per communication chart. t & Critical Infrastructure Superintendent to develop action plan.	Overtopping or mermal cap of South Camp Dike. Uncontrolled inflow into site.

Appendix D

POTENTIAL MITIGATION FOR UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

Unusual Condition	Area	/ Cause	Comments / Monitoring	Contingency or Corrective Action
Overtopping and Subsidence	1a	Water level rise / storm event	Lake levels and crest elevations are monitored as part the tailings management infrastructure surveillance program. Outflow channels are inspected during thaw, open water season and during ice break-up.	Add additional pumping unit. If rise is caused by a channel obstruction,
	1b	Dam crest settlement	This scenario requires extensive loss of support in the foundation since the rockfill of the dikes is essentially not settlement prone itself after construction and dewatering. For foundation settlement of this magnitude to occur, a piping event must develop or there is an unexpected layer of compressible soil in the foundation. The situation would develop slowly with crest settlement evident at least several weeks before a run-away event develops. Easily observed cracks should be evident. Monitoring of the crest settlement is conducted routinely.	The crest is wide and constructed of coar the dike is not credible, based on perform subjected to overtopping or flow through Rockfill can be placed to raise the dike cr Operations in the area may need to be su considerable warning time given the slow
	1c	Wave action	Large freeboard and wide crest zone make this a low concern.	Rip-rap can be added and/or the dam cre
Internal Erosion	2a	Dike section: geomembrane is defective, allowing high water flow. This defect occurs at a location where the core allows high flows and where the fills/geomembrane are defective; the combination allows erosion of the filters and/or the Core Backfill.	The geomembrane and/or core backfill will develop a progressively increasing void ratio, thereby increasing the rate of water flow through the dike. This is not a catastrophic failure mode but could lead to an inability to manage water on site.	Monitor seepage from downstream face f presence of sediment in seepage. Identify zone of seepage and establish a station with sufficient pumping capacity. Re-evaluate the impact of this water inflow
	2b	Dike section: geomembrane is defective.	Results in increasing the rate of water flow through the dike. This is not a catastrophic failure mode as the rockfill will be stable and at its worst would lead to temporary suspension of operations.	Monitor seepage from downstream face f presence of sediment in seepage. Identify zone of seepage and establish a station with sufficient pumping capacity. Re-evaluate the impact of this water inflo
	2c	Foundation till is possibly non-uniform with more transmissive zones and not self-filtering. It is possible that one of these zones may align with defective construction of the liner allowing high flows. Seepage would lead to erosion of the filters into the downstream rockfill. Seepage could also erode the foundation tills at the downstream toe or into the downstream rockfill because of the lack of filtering.	Limited seepage at the toe or into the rockfill would accelerate into a large inflow and could lead to the undermining of the dike if no action was taken. This is a credible catastrophic mode if increased seepage is not detected in time. No particular instrumentation is needed as this failure mode will show itself as localized and increasing seepage. It could be detected by walk-over inspection by an experienced engineer or technician.	Remedial action could comprise a reverse depending on location of the flow and cor freezing, or grouting, if identified in time. deliberately flooded in a controlled manne dewatered. Other options are to build an increasing pumping.

## Potential Mitigation Plans for Unusual Conditions on Tailings Management Infrastructures

, remove the obstruction.

- se rockfill. Significant damage to nance of other rockfill structures events.
- est and compensate settlement. uspended, but there will be development of the scenario.

st can be raised.

or rate of seepage and for

seepage capture and monitoring

w on the site wide water balance.

for rate of seepage and for

seepage capture and monitoring

w on the site wide water balance.

e filter and rockfill buttress nfiguration of the foundation, In the worst case, the pit may be er, the liner repaired, and the pit additional dike downstream or

Unusual Condition	Area	a / Cause	Comments / Monitoring	Contingency or Corrective Action
Seepage	3a	Within the embankment	Seepage on its own is not a credible failure scenario. The downstream rockfill shell has extremely high flow through capacity. The rockfill zone is both large and pervious, so that seepage will not daylight and lead to instability.	Monitor seepage from downstream face for rate of seepage and for presence of sediment in seepage. Identify zone of seepage and establish a seepage capture and monitoring station with sufficient pumping capacity.
	3b	Within the foundation	Defective installation of liner leading to transfer of an unexpectedly high fraction of the reservoir head into the downstream part of the dike foundation or leading to a piping event as described in internal erosion (2c). If this mechanism arises it should show itself during initial dewatering or very shortly thereafter.	Monitor seepage from downstream face for rate of seepage and for presence of sediment in seepage. Identify zone of seepage and establish a seepage capture and monitoring station with sufficient pumping capacity. Re-evaluate the impact of this water inflow on the site wide water balance. Re-assess stability (numerical modelling) and construct a stabilizing berm.
Structural - Slope Instability	4a	Normal operation: slope failure	The rockfill shoulders of the dike are wide and have high shear strength. Slope failure requires failure in the foundation which would extend into the overlying dike. Sliding failure is considered unlikely given the low horizontal forces generated by the water and ice relative to the normal frictional force due to the weight of the dikes and the frictional angles of foundational materials. This mechanism should develop during construction or dewatering, due to the increase in load and associated pore water pressure development. Initial stages of failure should be observable as tension cracks in the dike crest. Walk-over inspection of the dike by a trained inspector is an appropriate monitoring strategy in addition to the instrumentation. Survey of crest face and toe is conducted.	Re-assess stability (numerical modelling) and construct a stabilizing berm if required. Fill inactive tension cracks with bentonite.
	4b	Earthquake induced: slope failure	Site is in a low seismic zone. Dam consisting of massive rock zone has a low sensitivity to seismic motion.	Perform an inspection and repair damage.
	4c	Erosion; washout, ice scour	Crest – minimum 50 m section. Downstream – large quarry rock face.	Repair erosion by placing additional rockfill and material.
Structural – Lateral Movement	5a	Failure of liner	Differential horizontal movement of the dike due to dewatering, water or ice loading, or pit wall failure may create a breach in the liner. Ice and water forces are not credible due to the ratio of frictional forces generated by the weight of the dike versus ice loads and water pressure. Large inflows through the breach may occur consequently if the liner breached. Pit would flood requiring suspension of operations. Potential for loss of life of workers inside dikes. Inclinometer, settlement prism, drone, and monument monitoring is done routinely.	Repair the liner.
Subsidence	6	Foundation soils	Foundation soils consolidated unexpectedly during dike construction or dewatering. A significant quantity of clay would be required to generate settlement resulting in a water release event. Prism, drone, and monument monitoring is done routinely.	A 1 m core settlement would be required to allow water to flow through the rockfill and over the settled liner. This flow would not cause failure of the rockfill shells. It would also be readily repaired by excavating rockfill above the liner and placing more till.
Premature Closure	7	Corporate bankruptcy or early resource depletion	Bond is provided for this eventuality. Design of rehabilitation is the same as rehabilitation at closure of project.	This would trigger the closure plan.
Pump and Pipeline Failure	8	Pumping infrastructures	Freezing protection is provided by heat tracing and insulation. Pipelines monitored by pump pressures at plant and frequent site inspection.	Replace defect in pipeline. Repair the pump and use another pump in the meantime.