



AGNICO EAGLE

MEADOWBANK GOLD MINE

WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

V16

FEBRUARY 2026

WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. Meadowbank Division (AEM) is operating the Meadowbank Mine (the Mine), located on Inuit-owned surface lands in the Kivalliq region approximately 70 km north of the Hamlet of Baker Lake, Nunavut. The Mine is subject to the terms and conditions of both the Project Certificate issued in accordance with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Article 12.5.12 on December 30, 2006, and the Nunavut Water Board Water License No. 2AM-MEA1530 issued in May 2020. This report presents the annual update of the Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan for Meadowbank mine.

The Meadowbank Mine consists of several gold-bearing deposits: Vault, Portage and Goose Island. Prior to the beginning of mining a series of dikes were built to isolate the mining activities from neighbouring lakes.

Waste rock from the Portage and Goose Island Pits is stored in the Portage Rock Storage Facility (RSF), and in the Portage Pit as infill. The Portage RSF was constructed in a way to minimize the disturbed area and is capped with a 4m layer of non-acid-generating rock to limit the depth of the yearly active layer as part of progressive reclamation. This control strategy is designed to minimize the onset of oxidation and the subsequent generation of acid rock drainage through freeze control of the waste rock as a result of permafrost encapsulation and capping with an insulating convective layer of Non-Potentially Acid Generating (NPAG) rock. The waste rock below the capping layer is expected to freeze, preventing acid rock drainage (ARD) in the long term. Thermistors currently installed in the Portage RSF indicate that freezing is occurring.

Mining commenced at the Vault Pit mining operation in 2014 and concluded in June 2019. Waste rock from the Vault Pit, Phaser Pit, and BB-Phaser Pit mining operation is stored in the Vault Waste Rock Storage Facility (Vault RSF). Geochemical predictions indicate that a capping layer will not be required at the Vault RSF as the majority of waste rock produced is NPAG. To date, through the ARD testing program, it has been determined that approximately 85.5 % of the waste rock generated is NPAG. As a precaution, Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) waste rock was placed in the middle of the Vault RSF and this material will be covered with at least 4m of NPAG to minimize any generation of ARD and to promote freeze back.

The Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is located with the Portage Pit Area and comprises the South Cell and the North Cell. These cells are delimited by tailings retaining dikes that were

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progressively built as capacity was required. The division of the TSF into cells allows tailings management in comparatively smaller areas with shorter beach lengths that reduce the amount of water that is trapped and permanently stored as ice. Operation in cells also allows progressive closure and covering.

Following the authorization of the in-pit amendment in 2019 the tailings deposition plan was reviewed to include tailings deposition in Goose Pit, Portage Pit A and Portage Pit E. This strategy allows storage of tailings within mined out pits to achieve the required capacity without requiring further raises of the North Cell and South Cell of the TSF.

Tailings are deposited sub-aerially and sub-aqueously as a slurry using the end of pipe technique. Tailings deposition is alternated between the North Cell, South Cell, and the approved in-pit deposition pits as per the annual tailings deposition plan. In 2025, tailings deposition occurred in Pit A and the South Cell.

Closure of the TSF is covered in the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan. Progressive capping is ongoing in the North Cell since 2015 and will continue during the operations based on site conditions and resources availability.

Thermal monitoring is ongoing in the TSF and RSFs.

All infrastructures needed for mine operations, closure, and reclamation, including mine waste management areas, will be re-contoured and/or surface treated during closure, according to site specific conditions, to minimize windblown dust and erosion from surface runoff.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date (YM)	Section	Page	Revision
1	2009/10	All	All	Original Plan
2	2013/04	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan
3	2014/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan
4	2015/03	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		Updated with the actual Life of Mine (LOM) for operations ending in Q3 2017
		7		Updated according to the tailings deposition plan and water balance for the actual Life of Mine (LOM) for operations ending in Q3 2017
		8		Updated according to additional instruments installed and future monitoring plan
		9		Updated according to additional monitoring plan for final closure design
5	2016/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan
6	2017/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan
7	2018/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan
8	2019/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan.
9	2019/07			Interim update to 2018 plan to include in-pit disposal following authorization of amendment
10	2020/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan.
11	2021/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan.
12	2022/03	All	All	Comprehensive update to Original Plan.
13	2023/03	3, 6, 8	All	Section 3 NPAG volumes, Section 6 tailings deposition volumes/parameters/plan, Section 8 monitoring of TSF/RSFs
14	2024/02	2.3.1, 3, 6, 7, 8	All	TSF infrastructure, NPAG volumes, tailings management strategy and parameters, TSF cover design, Appendices
15	2025/02	3.1, Table 3-2, 6	All	TSF infrastructure, NPAG volumes, tailings management strategy and parameters, TSF cover design, Appendices

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16	2026/02	2.3	13	Updated description of changes. Update to related Table 2-3.
		3	16	Table 3-2 – Updated tonnage.
		6	23	Table 6-1 – Updated tonnage.
		6	24	Table 6-3 – Updated tonnage.
		6	25	Table 6-4 – Updated tonnage and dates.
		Appendix A	32	Updated Appendix A
		Appendix B	33	Updated Appendix B

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1 INTRODUCTION

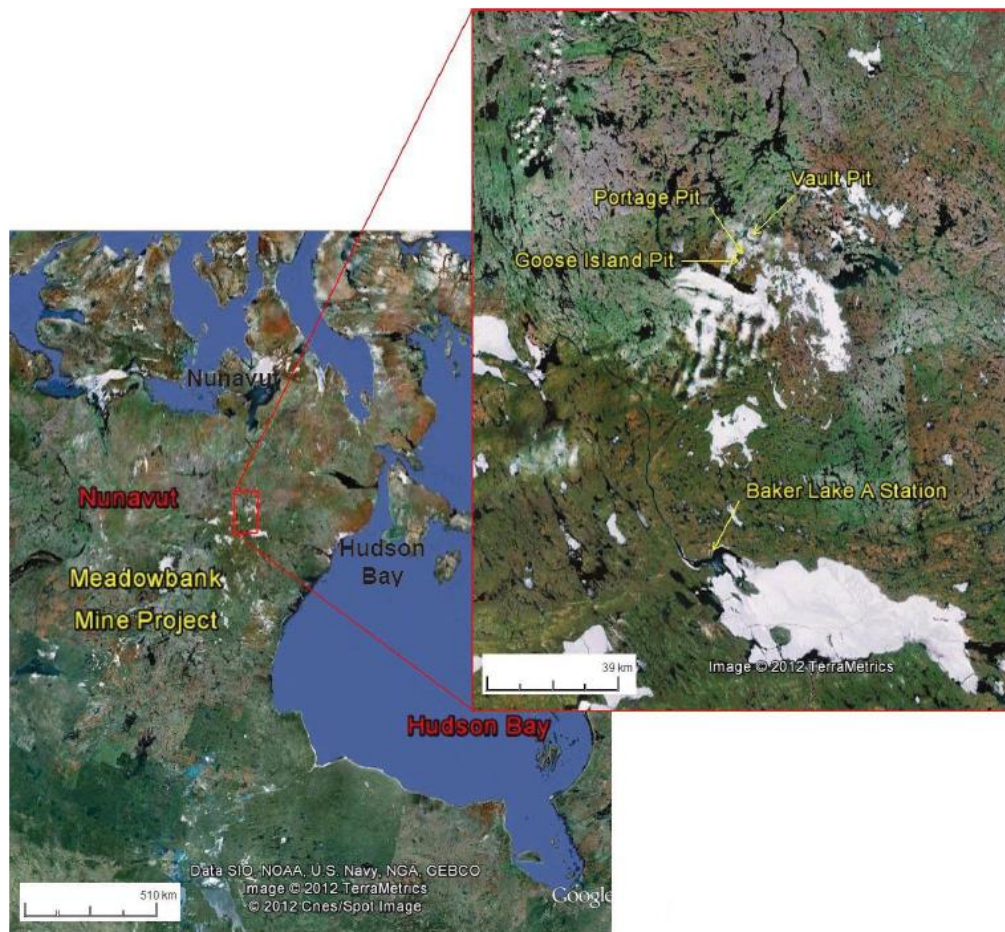
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. Meadowbank Division (AEM) is operating the Meadowbank Gold Mine (the Mine), located on Inuit-owned surface lands in the Kivalliq region approximately 70 km north of the Hamlet of Baker Lake, Nunavut. The Mine is subject to the terms and conditions of both the Project Certificate issued in accordance with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Article 12.5.12 on December 30, 2006, and the Nunavut Water Board Water License No. 2AM-MEA1530 amended on May 12, 2020.

The management, monitoring, and closure strategies for both the waste rock storage facility and tailings storage facility are presented in this document.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 SITE CONDITIONS

The location of the Meadowbank mine site is shown in Figure 31.



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2012

Figure 2-1: Meadowbank Mine Location

2.1.1 Climate

The Meadowbank region 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

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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 (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: Estimated Average Monthly Climate Data – Meadowbank Site

Month	Max. Air Temp. (°C)	Min. Air Temp. (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Snowfall (mm)	Total Precip. (mm)	Lake Evap. (mm)	Min. Relative Humidity (%)	Max. Relative Humidity (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Soil Temp. (°C)
January	-29.1	-35.5	0	11.2	11.2	0	67.1	75.9	16.3	-25.5
February	-27.8	-35.2	0	10.5	10.5	0	66.6	76.5	16.0	-28.1
March	-22.3	-30.5	0.1	14.6	14.6	0	68.4	81.4	16.9	-24.9
April	-13.3	-22.5	2.3	16.7	19.0	0	71.3	90.1	17.3	-18.1
May	-3.1	-9.9	9.8	11.3	21.1	0	75.7	97.2	18.9	-8.0
June	7.6	0.0	14.5	3.9	18.4	8.8	62.6	97.2	16.4	2.0
July	16.8	7.2	36.7	0.0	36.7	99.2	47.5	94.3	15.1	10.5
August	13.3	6.4	45.5	0.9	46.4	100.4	59.2	97.7	18.4	9.3
September	5.7	0.9	30.1	8.8	38.9	39.5	70.8	98.6	19.3	3.6
October	-5.0	-10.6	3.5	30.3	33.8	0.1	83.1	97.4	21.4	-2.8
November	-14.8	-22.0	0	23.6	23.6	0	80.6	91.1	17.9	-11.7
December	-23.3	-29.9	0	15.0	15.0	0	73.3	82.7	17.7	-19.9

Note: Data from Baker Lake A station is available from 1946 to 2011. During this period, the data quality is good, with the exception of years 1946 to 1949, and 1993 which were removed from the compilation.

The long-term mean annual air temperature for Meadowbank is estimated to be approximately - 11.1°C. Air temperatures at the Meadowbank area are, on average, about 0.6°C cooler than Baker Lake air temperatures, and extreme temperatures tend to be larger in magnitude. This climatic difference is thought to be the effect of a moderating maritime influence at Baker Lake.

The prevailing winds at Meadowbank for both the winter and summer months are from the northwest. A maximum daily wind gust of 115 km/h was recorded on November 21, 2023. Light to moderate snowfall is accompanied by variable winds up to 70 km/h, creating large, deep drifts and occasional whiteout conditions. Skies tend to be more overcast in winter than in summer.

Table 2-1 presents monthly rainfall, snowfall, and total precipitation values for the mine site. 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.

2.1.2 Faults

Two main faults are inferred in the Portage deposit area and included in the groundwater model (Golder, 2011) used to estimate groundwater inflows and brackish water upwelling to the pits during mine life. These are the Bay Zone Fault and the Second Portage Fault shown in Figure 2.2 by bright blue lines.

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. This fault has been identified as a potential pathway for the Central Dike Seepage.

The Bay Zone Fault trends from South to North and crosses Third Portage Lake, Goose Pit and Portage Pit. This fault is a potential pathway for water infiltration from Third Portage Lake into Goose Pit.

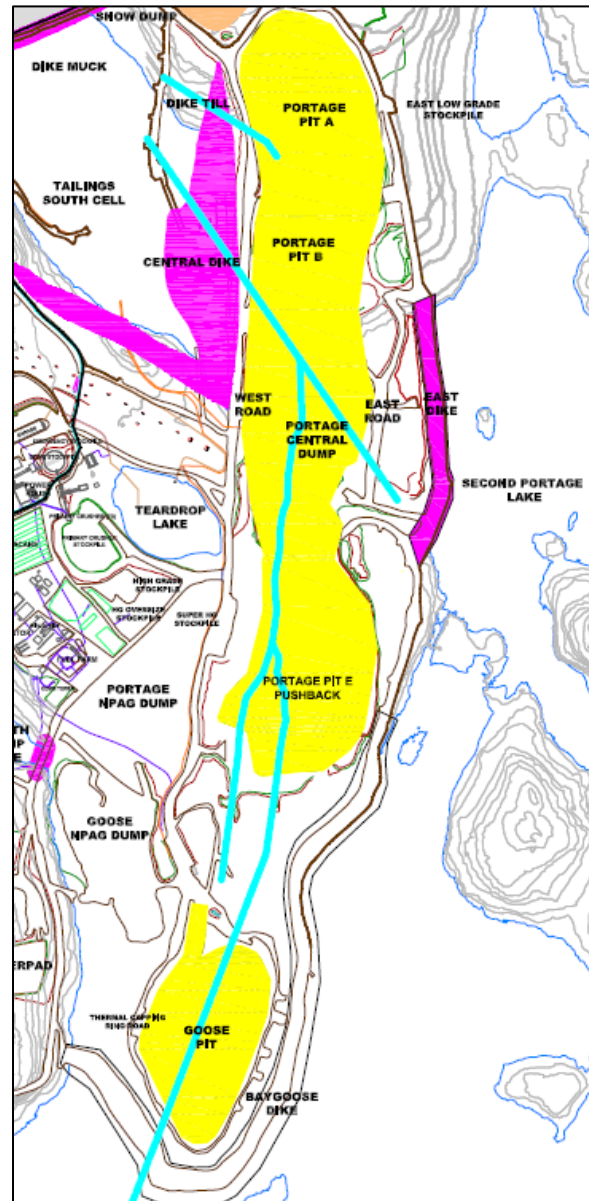


Figure 2-2: Portage Pit Area Fault Locations (light blue lines)

2.1.3 Permafrost

The Meadowbank Gold Mine is located in an area of continuous permafrost. Lake ice thicknesses between 1.5 m and 2.5 m have been encountered in mid to late spring during geotechnical investigations and sampling campaigns. Taliks (areas of permanently unfrozen

ground) are expected where water depth is greater than about 2 to 2.5 m. Based on thermal studies and measurements of ground temperatures (Golder, 2003), 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 is about 1 to 1.5 m and varies based on stratigraphy, presence of overburden and vegetation, and proximity to lakes.

Based on ground conductivity surveys and compilation of regional data, the ground ice content is expected to be low. Locally on land, ice lenses and ice wedges are present, as indicated by ground conductivity, and by permafrost features such as frost mounds. These areas of local ground ice are generally associated with low-lying areas of poor drainage.

2.1.3.1 Impact of Climate Change on Site Conditions

Table 2-2 presents a summary of climate change predictions used on a number of northern projects that have been reported in the engineering and scientific literature. Further studies incorporating climate change references will be done using the climate change predictions from the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways) RCP6.

Table 2-2: Summary of Reported Climate Change Rates Used in Northern Projects Engineering Studies

Reference	Increase in Mean Annual Air Temperature (MAAT) by Year 2100 (°C)	Notes
Hayley (2004)	4.7	Used in design studies for the Inuvik Regional Health Center. Reported as increase of 0.47°C per decade.
Hayley and Cathro (1996)	5.0	Used for Raglan Dam analyses.
Diavik	3.2	Used for the Processed Kimberlite Containment Facility Design
Burn (2003)	6.0	For use in the Western Arctic for pipeline design projects. Reported as increase of 1.75°C over a 29 year period
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR5)	See Figure 2.3	RCP 6.0 to be used as base case

As part of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), the IPCC adopted new Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) to replace the previous emission scenarios of the Special Report on Emission Scenarios (SRES) (IPCC 2013). The four adopted RCPs differ from the SRES in that they represent greenhouse gas concentration trajectories, not emissions trajectories. The four scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5) are named after the radiative target forcing level for 2100, which are

based on the forcing of greenhouse gases and other agents and are relative to pre-industrial levels.

The climate change database for Meadowbank and Whale Tail Mine was developed following the recommendations outlined on the Canadian Climate Data and Scenarios (CCDS) website, which is wholly supported by ECCC (CCDS, 2018). The website recommends the use of statistical downscaling to “downscale” a GCM’s (General Circulation Model) predictions to a specific location based on historical observations. Statistical downscaling is a two-step process consisting of i) development of statistical relationships between local climate variables (e.g., surface air temperature and precipitation) and large-scale predictors (e.g., pressure fields), and ii) application of such relationships to the output of GCM experiments to simulate local climate characteristics in the future. The Pacific Climate Impact Consortium (PCIC) at the University of Victoria provides statistically downscaled daily temperature and precipitation under the RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios for all of Canada at a resolution of approximately 10 km (PCIC, 2018). The second-generation Canadian Earth System Model (CanESM2), developed by the Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis (CCCma), was used as the predictor GCM to downscale, and make climate change databases representative of site conditions.

Statistical downscaling is limited by the availability of large-scale predictors. Current CCCma CanESM2 model runs are limited temporally to 2100. To predict beyond 2100, the radiative forcing trend was applied to the temperature. RCP4.5 and RCP6.0 are expected to stabilize shortly after 2100, while RCP8.5 is expected to continue along the same trend until after 2200.

Temperatures are anticipated to rise at about the same rate (approximately 0.06°C/year) for RCP4.5 and RCP6.0 until approximately 2070, after which RCP4.5 estimates a reduction in the temperature increase rate. Under RCP8.5, temperatures are expected to increase at a higher rate (approximately 0.12°C/year) for the duration of the modelled period. All three scenarios predict an increase in precipitation with time of approximately 0.5 mm/year (75 mm total increase over 150 years) for RCP4.5, 0.6 mm/year (90 mm total increase over 150 years) for RCP6.0 and 0.7 mm/year (100 mm total increase over 150 years) for RCP8.5.

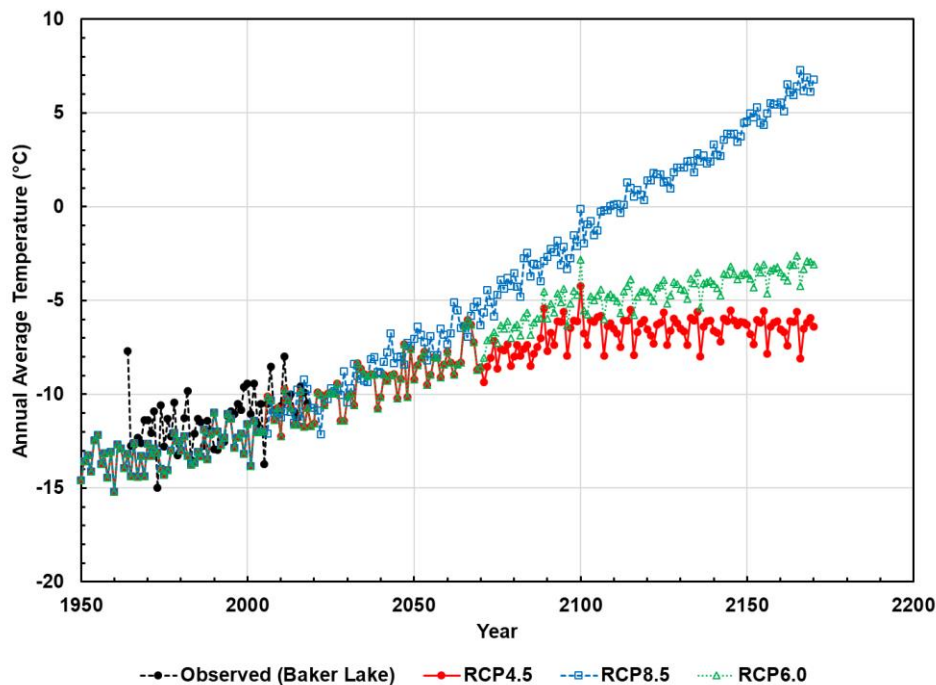


Figure 2-3: Annual average temperature estimated for the RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5 climate change scenarios. Observed temperature at Baker Lake is also shown.

2.2 MINING OPERATION DESCRIPTION

Mining in the Meadowbank area pits concluded in October 2019. Mining is ongoing at the Whale Tail Mine and the ore is transported to the Meadowbank mill for processing.

The Meadowbank Gold Mine consists of several gold-bearing deposits within reasonably proximity to one another. The three main deposits are: Vault (including Phaser and BB-Phaser), Portage (South, Center and North Portage deposits), and Goose.

2.2.1 Portage Pit Area

The Portage area located between the Third Portage Lake (3PL) and Second Portage Lake (2PL) contains most of the infrastructure of the Meadowbank mine site including but not limited to the Portage RSF, North Cell and South Cell Tailings Storage Facilities (NC & SC TSF), the mill, the camp, and the Stormwater Management Pond.

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The South Portage deposit is located on a peninsula and extends northward under 2PL and southward under 3PL. The North Portage deposit is located on the northern shore of 2PL. The South, Center and North Portage deposits are mined as a single pit, termed the Portage Pit, which extends approximately 2 km in a north-south direction. Subsequent renaming of the pits led to the nomenclature for each pit (A, B, C, D and E.) Portage Pit is isolated from the Second Portage Lake by the East Dike built in 2008-2009 and the Bay-Goose Dike (Pit E) built from 2009 to 2011.

Mining in the Portage Pit area concluded in 2019. Since then, there is no more mining activity at Meadowbank.

Figure 2-4 shows the Portage Pit Area and surrounding infrastructures.

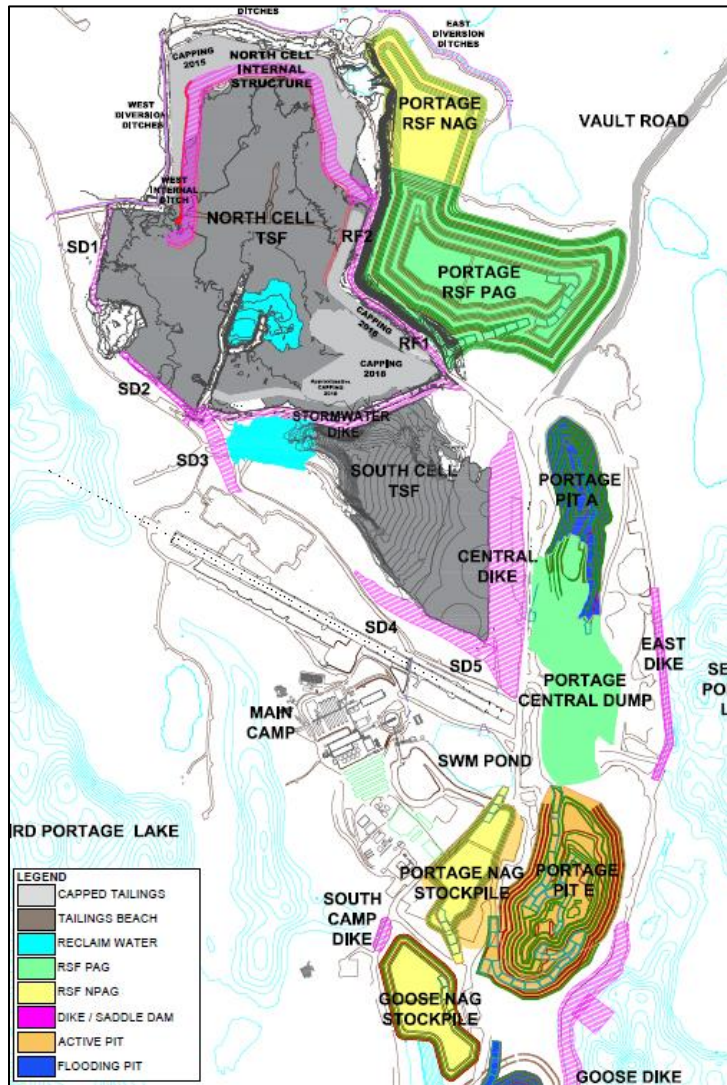


Figure 2-4: Portage Pit and Tailings Storage Facility Infrastructures

2.2.2 Goose Pit Area

The Goose deposit lies approximately 1 km to the south of the Portage deposit, and beneath 3PL. The pit is isolated from the Second Portage Lake and the Third Portage Lake by the Bay-Goose Dike and the South Camp Dike constructed in 2009-2010. Mining in Goose Pit began in 2012 and was completed in April 2015. The northern part of the pit was historically used for pit infilling for the PAG waste rock. The Goose Pit area and surrounding infrastructure are illustrated in Figure 2-5.

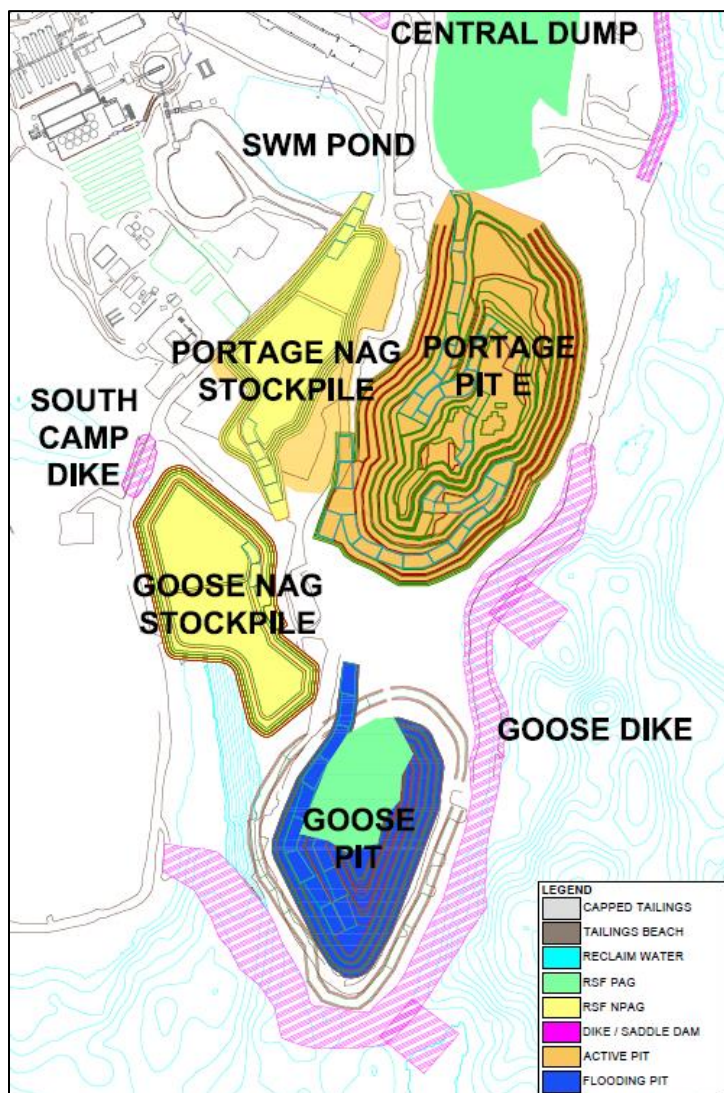


Figure 2-5: Goose Pit Area Map

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2.2.3 Vault Pit Area

The infrastructure of the Vault Pit area includes the Vault RSF, ore and marginal pads, Vault Dike, Vault Pit, Phaser Pit, BB-Phaser Pit, Vault attenuation pond, and emergency shelter. Figure 2-6 illustrates the Vault Pit area and surrounding infrastructure.

The Vault deposit is located adjacent to Vault Lake, approximately 6 km north of the Portage deposits. The deposit is isolated from the Wally Lake by the Vault Dike built in 2013.

The Vault Pit area mining activity was completed in 2019 with the conclusion of Vault Pit in March 2019 and BB-Phaser Pit in June 2019. Phaser Pit mining activities were completed in October 2018. PAG waste rock was stored within the Vault Dump to the north of the pit.

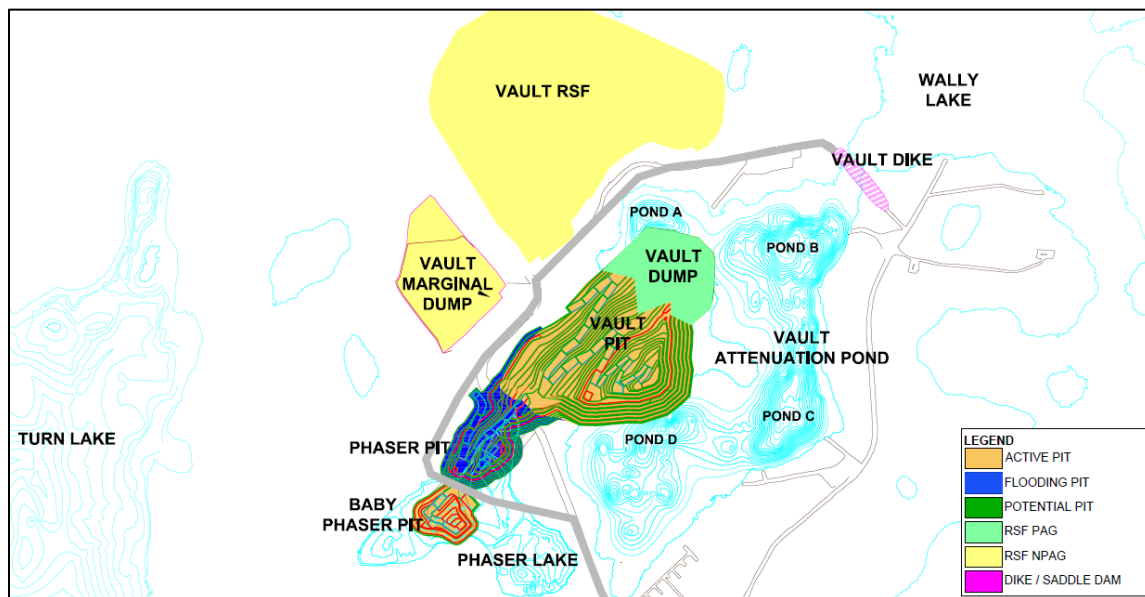


Figure 2-6: Vault Pit Area Map

2.3 TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is located with the Portage Pit Area and is comprised of the South Cell and the North Cell. These cells are delimited by tailings retaining dikes that were progressively built as capacity was required. The configuration of the TSF is presented on Figure 2-4. A summary of the TSF infrastructure is presented in Table 2-3.

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Stormwater Dike, constructed in 2009-2010, is an internal dike (El. 150m) that divides the TSF into the North and South Cell.

The peripheral structures of the North Cell are SD1, SD2, RF1 and RF2 built to El 150 m from 2009 to 2010. In 2018, an internal structure was built in the Northern part of the North Cell over the existing tailings (variable El. From 152 to 154 m) to increase the tailings storage capacity.

The peripheral structures of the South Cell are SD3, SD4, SD5 and Central Dike built to El. 145 m from 2012 to 2018.

During operation of the North Cell and South Cell, permeable berms were constructed within the TSF to secure reclaim pond water management.

The diversion ditches (East and West), 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.

In 2025 a spillway was constructed between the South Cell and the Collection Pond 23 to manage the supernatant water within the cell, as part of the progressive closure of the site. A permeable berm was added at the entrance of the spillway to hinder the tailings from migrating through the spillway.

2.3.1 In-Pit Tailings Storage Description

In-Pit tailings storage is occurring in the mined-out areas of Goose Pit, Portage Pit A and Portage Pit E.

Table 2-3: TSF Infrastructure Description

Containment Area	Structure	Construction date	Purpose
North Cell (NC)	Saddle Dam 1	Built to el. 141m - 2009 Raised to el. 150m - 2010	Peripheral Dike Tailings Retention
	Saddle Dam 2	Built to el. 150m - 2011	Peripheral Dike Tailings Retention
	Rockfill road structure 1 (RF1)	Built to el. 150m – 2009 Till Plug Constructed in 2013	Access Road Tailings Retention
	Rockfill road structure 2 (RF2)	Built to el. 150m - 2009	Access Road Tailings Retention
	Stormwater Dike	Built to el. 140m - 2009	Divider Dike Tailings Retention

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		Raised to el. 148m – 2010 Raised to el. 150m - 2013	
	North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS)	Built to el. variable 152-154m - 2018 West extension built to el. 150.5 - 2023	Internal Structure Tailings Retention
	North Cell Capping	2015 to 2019, 2023-2025	Progressive Closure
	Permeable Berm North Cell	Built to el.148.5m – 2019 Raised to el. 149.5 – 2023	Water management
South Cell (SC)	Saddle Dam 3	Built to el. 140m - 2015 Raised to el. 143m - 2016 Raised to el. 145m – 2017-2018	Peripheral Dike Tailings Retention
	Saddle Dam 4	Built to el. 140m - 2015 Raised to el. 143m - 2016 Raised to el. 145m - 2017	Peripheral Dike Tailings Retention
	Saddle Dam 5	Built to el. 143m - 2016 Raised to el. 145m - 2017	Peripheral Dike Tailings Retention
	Central Dike	Built to el. 110m - 2012 Raised to el. 115m - 2013 Raised to el. 132m - 2014 Raised to el. 143m - 2016 Raised to el. 145m - 2017-2018	Peripheral Dike Tailings Retention
	Permeable Berm 1	Built to el. 137.25 - 2017	Water management
	Permeable Berm 2	Built to el. 141.5 – 2019 Raised to el. 142.0 – 2023	Water management
	Spillway permeable berm	Built to el. 144.5 May 2025	Water management
In-pit deposition (IPD)	Goose Pit	Commissioned in July 2019 Tailings deposition from July 2019 to August 2020	Water Management and Tailings Retention
	Pit E	Commissioned in July 2019 Tailings deposition from August 2020 to December 2024	Water Management and Tailings Retention
	Pit A	Commissioned in July 2019 Tailings deposition from December 2024 to present day	Water Management and Tailings Retention

3 MINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.1 MINE WASTE PRODUCTION SEQUENCE

The current mine plan has no Meadowbank mining planned since mining operations at Meadowbank (Portage, Goose, Vault, Phaser and BB-Phaser pits) completed.

The material balances from 2009 to 2025 is presented in Appendix A. This balance indicates the distribution of the categories of materials mined and their destination. Table M in Appendix A compares the amount of waste mined to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) prediction. It is to be noted that the difference in PAG and NPAG mined compared to the FEIS does not impact the management strategy and the closure concept. Since mining operations at Meadowbank are completed, no material will be produced other than tailings.

The usage or destination of the mine waste materials is presented in Table 3.1. Table 3.2 indicates the main areas that will require NPAG/Non-Metal Leaching (NML) waste rock for closure and reclamation, with estimated quantities.

Based on current material balance calculations, enough suitable rock fill material is available for capping activities and closure/reclamation projects, based on current designs. The NPAG material for closure activity is planned to be sourced from the Goose and Portage NPAG stockpiles. Following closure, remaining NPAG/NML stockpiles will stay primarily in their current configuration unless they need to be recontoured for physical and chemical stability.

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Table 3-1: Summary of Mine Waste Tonnage and Destination

Mine Waste Stream	Estimated Quantities	Waste Destination
Total Mined Waste Material	235.7 Mt	Portage and Vault WRSF
		Construction material
		Pit Backfill material
Total Overburden	12.5 Mt	Construction material
		Co-disposed with waste rock in WRSF
Total PAG	115.2 Mt	Vault and Phaser Pit Backfill Material (95% NPAG, 5% PAG), Portage Pit Backfill Material (100% PAG)
		Portage WRSF (19% NPAG, 81% PAG) and Vault WRSF (95% NPAG, 5% PAG)
Total NPAG	108.0 Mt	Vault and Phaser Pit Backfill Material (95% NPAG, 5% PAG)
		Vault WRSF (95% NPAG, 5% PAG)
		Construction material (100% NPAG)
		Portage WRSF Cover (100% NPAG)
		All Goose and Portage NPAG stockpiles (Available for closure and site reclamation, 100% NPAG) 26.5 Mt Goose stockpile 5.9 Mt Portage stockpile 3.7 Mt Pit A stockpile 2.6 Mt Portage RSF stockpile 10.2 Mt OverPad & Crusher Extension 4.1 Mt

Table 3-2: Projected Use of NPAG/NML Waste Rock Tonnage for Closure and Reclamation

Area	Activity	Estimation of Volume Required of NPAG /NML waste (tonnes)
Portage WRSF	Completion of cover landform	1,042,170
SC / NC	Completion of tailings landform	8,914,200
Finger Dikes / Stream Spawning Pads	Fish habitat compensation construction	81,524
Portage WRSF	Portage WRSF toe landfill NPAG berm and top capping construction	343,946
Total		7,458,548

4 OVERBURDEN MANAGEMENT

4.1 LAKEBED SEDIMENTS

The lakebed sediment consists of soft, fine-grained sedimentary deposits that can be found at the bottom of lakes.

The thickness of lake bottom sediments at Meadowbank is variable and can range from a few centimeters up to 10 meters and more as suggested by geophysical surveys and information obtained from various drilling programs and construction activities.

Lakebed sediments were excavated and managed during the construction of Stormwater Dike, Central Dike and of the dewatering dikes as well as during pre-stripping of the Pits.

The strategy to manage lakebed sediment removed during construction or pre-stripping was to place it in either the Portage or Vault RSF.

4.2 TILL

The remainder of the overburden materials consists of till materials (mix of silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders) with alluvial deposits of silt and sand intermixed. The till material is generally described as a silty sand/gravel. It contains cobble and boulder-sized particles with an average of 30 to 40% silt particles. The average till thicknesses throughout the Mine area varies based on location and may range from zero to upwards of 18 m.

The management strategy for till was to stockpile a part of it to be used for construction of the tailings management infrastructure as required. The remaining quantity of till was co-disposed with waste rock within the RSFs.

5 WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT

Waste rock from the open pit mines, not used for site development purposes, is stored within the Waste Rock Storage Facilities (RSFs). Due to the distance between the Portage mining area and the Vault mining area, two separate waste rock storage facilities were required. Waste rock from the Portage and Goose Pits are stored in a storage facility located near these pits (Portage RSF or Goose Pit Dump), while waste rock from the Vault, Phaser and BB-Phaser Pits is stored in a separate storage facility adjacent to the Vault Pit (Vault RSF). Waste rock is also stored within mined out areas of pits (pit-infilling).

5.1 WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Waste rock is managed within the RSFs as well as within the mined-out areas of Portage, Goose, Vault, and Phaser Pits. The waste rock is classified with testing as non-potentially acid generating (NPAG) or potentially acid generating (PAG). The management strategy for NPAG and PAG material is different.

Placement of waste rock within the Portage RSF commenced closest to the Portage Pit and progressed westward over the entire footprint, then upward to further benches during the development of the mine. In 2012, an extension of the Portage WRSF was done to store NPAG material within a temporary area (Figure 5-1).

Placement of waste rock within the Vault RSF commenced closest to the Vault Pit and proceeded in a northward direction, rising upward as pit development progressed.

PAG rockfill is managed within the Portage RSF, Vault RSF, Portage Pit infill, and Vault and Phaser Pit infill. The PAG rockfill within the Portage RSF is placed inside of the capping area (which consists of a thickness of 4 m at surface). At the Vault RSF the majority of the rockfill is NPAG with the PAG placed within the middle area.

NPAG rockfill is managed as construction material, capping material for the TSF, Goose Pit infill, Vault infill, Phaser infill, and within the Portage and Vault RSF. At the Portage RSF the NPAG is stored within a temporary NPAG stockpile area and is also used as capping for the PAG material. In the Vault RSF, NPAG material consists of the majority of the RSF.

WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.2 WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Table 5-1 summarizes the overall (final) physical dimensions and aspects of the Portage and Vault RSFs.

Table 5-1: Details of Rock Storage Facilities

Parameter	Portage Rock Storage Facility	Vault Rock Storage Facility
Storage volume	39.3 Mm ³	29.1 Mm ³
Final crest elevation	254 m	246 m
Final height	100 m	80 m
Maximum elevation of adjacent topography	192 m	190 m
Footprint area	80.8 ha	61.0 ha

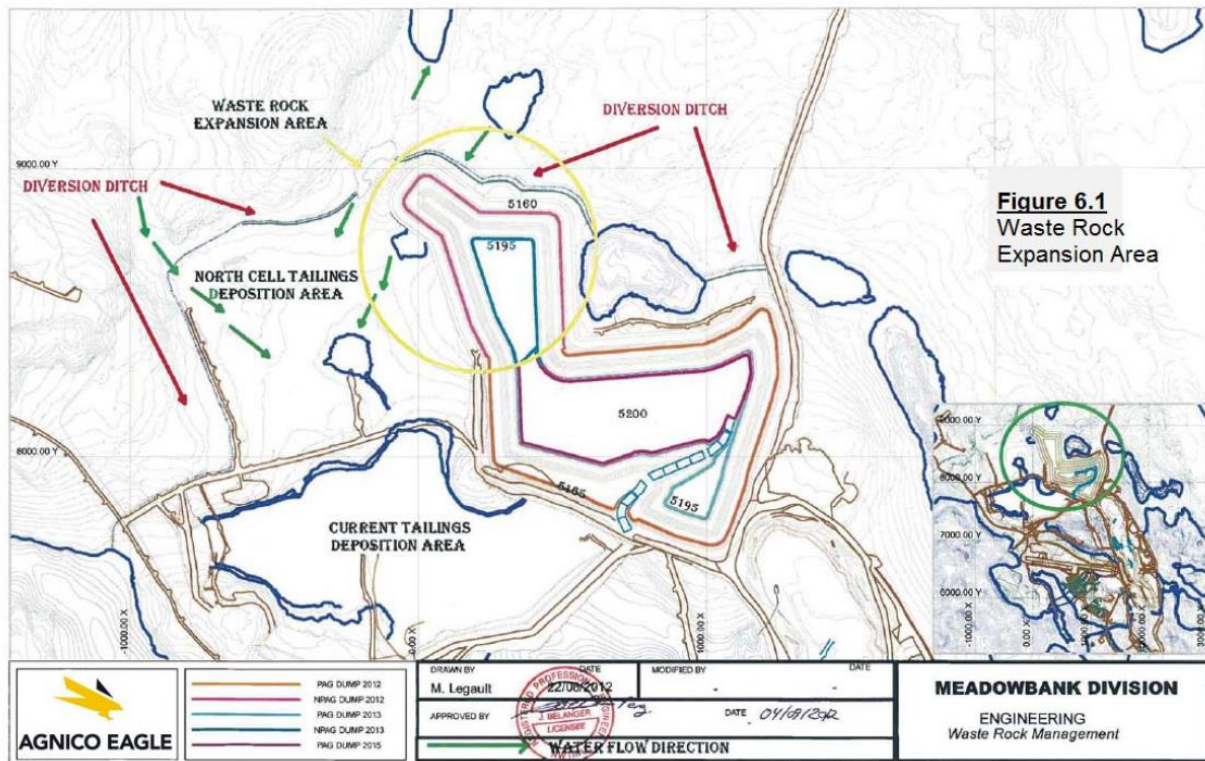


Figure 5-1: Waste Rock Expansion Area (Temporary NPAG Storage Area)

6 TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

Tailings are the material by-product of the gold recovery process produced by the process plant. Tailings are pumped as a slurry from the process plant to the TSF or to the mined-out area of Goose and Portage Pits.

The TSF is a permanent storage facility for tailings produced during the operation of the mine. It is located north of the Process Plant Site within the dewatered portion of the northwestern arm of 2PL.

Tailings containment within the TSF was achieved by the construction of a series of dikes. The structures of the TSF were raised as additional tailings capacity was required. The maximum elevation of the peripheral structures in South Cell and North Cell are 145 and 150 masl, respectively. The maximum allowed elevation of the North Cell Internal Structure (NCIS) is El. 154 m. A tailings freeboard of 0.5 m is maintained within the TSF. Refer to Section 2.3 for a description of the tailings containment infrastructures and their current elevations.

Tailings containment through in-pit deposition is achieved by depositing tailings in the mined-out areas of Goose Pit, Pit A, and Pit E.

6.1 TAILINGS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Tailings deposition is done using end of pipe deposition with one active point at a time. The deposition point location and duration are determined from the tailings deposition plan. Changing between deposition points on a given line consist of stopping the flow of tailings in the line, redirecting it through a by-pass, flushing the line, relocating the deposition point pipe, and then switching tailings from the by-pass to the newly installed deposition line.

6.1.1 North and South Cell TSF Tailings Management Strategy

The TSF was designed in two cells (North and South) to allow tailings management in smaller areas with shorter beach lengths, reducing the amount of water that is trapped and permanently stored as ice, which would result in losing TSF capacity. Operation in cells also allows progressive closure, cover trials, and cover construction.

Due to the arid climate and permafrost environment, tailings in the TSF are disposed in a manner promoting freeze-back. Given the duration that water at site is ice covered, sub-aqueous disposal is preferred, however with the current strategy, tailings are only deposited in the TSF during summer months to eliminate ice entrapment. It is anticipated that the deeper tailings will eventually become encapsulated by permafrost; thus, limiting oxygen diffusion and water infiltration into the tailings at depth and limiting seepage from the tailings and the generation of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD). Refer to the water management plan for information on how water is managed within the TSF.

When discharging tailings in the TSF, planning is aligned with the tailings management strategy and considers the following aspects:

- The deposition sequence informs dike and internal structure construction activities and ensures enough capacity to store the life of mine tailings while maintaining adequate freeboard (2.0m for water and 0.5m for tailings).
- The deposition sequence maintains a reclaim pond with sufficient depth for efficient operation of the reclaim pumping system while minimizing pond volume as TSF operation best practices.
- The deposition sequence maintains beaches on the upstream faces of perimeter dikes.
- The deposition sequence promotes sub-aqueous deposition in winter to limit ice entrapment.
- At later stages, the deposition occurs in summer months only to eliminate risk of ice entrapment.
- The deposition sequence promotes freezing of the tailings during the operating period.
- The deposition sequence maximizes certain areas of the TSF earlier to promote rockfill capping during operation.

6.1.2 In-Pit Tailings Management Strategy

In-pit tailings disposal has occurred in Goose Pit, Pit E, and Pit A. In-pit tailings deposition occurred in Goose Pit from July 2019 to August 2020. In-pit tailings deposition has since been within Pit E and Pit A, with intermittent deposition in the NC and SC in 2021 and 2023. Deposition in Pit A began in December 2024.

In-pit tailings disposal was originally planned to occur using crest and ramp deposition points, with the long-term strategy to use crest deposition in summer, and discharge along the pit ramp in winter to facilitate water transfers. Since 2020, all deposition occurred from the crest and summer and winter discharge are the same due to operational constraints and safety concerns.

The in-pit tailings deposition strategy will respect these freeboard criteria:

- A minimum of 8 m tailings freeboard with 3PL water elevation (maximum tailings El. 125.6 masl). This freeboard is required to ensure a minimum water cover of 8 m at closure.
- Portage Pit A , Pit E and Goose pit water elevation to maintain a freeboard with the lowest point of the peripheral dewatering dikes, or higher if supported by geotechnical assessment results.

During in-pit tailings deposition, reclaim water is pumped to the mill from either Portage Pit A, Pit E or both. Reclaim water is pumped from a location that allows low levels of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) to be returned to the mill. Switches of in-pit deposition points are scheduled as needed.

6.2 TAILINGS DEPOSITION

Table 6-1 presents the history of tailings deposition in the TSF and the pits. Deposition was done according to the deposition plan, which considers various factors such as construction sequence, remaining capacity, and limiting ice entrapment during winter deposition.

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Table 6-1: Realized Deposition

Period	Location	Tailings deposited (dry mass)
February 2010 to November 2014	North Cell	16.0 Mt
November 2014 to July 2015	South Cell	2.7 Mt
July 2015 to October 2015	North Cell	1.0 Mt
October 2015 to August 2018	South Cell	10.8 Mt
August 2018 to October 2018	North Cell	0.5 Mt
October 2018 to April 2019	South Cell	1.4 Mt
April 2019 to July 2019	North Cell	0.6 Mt
July 2019 to December 2019	Goose Pit	1.4 Mt
January 2020 to August 2020	Goose Pit	1.4 Mt
August 2020 to July 2021	Pit E	3.1 Mt
July 2021 to August 2021	North Cell	0.4 Mt
August 2021 to December 2022	Pit E	5.0 Mt
January to August 2023	Pit E	2.5 Mt
August 2023 to September 2023	South Cell	0.3 Mt
September 2023 to December 2023	Pit E	0.8 Mt
January 2024 to December 2024	Pit E	3.9 Mt
December 2024 to July 2025	Pit A	1.9 Mt
July 2025 to September 2025	South Cell	0.9 Mt
September 2025 to December 2025	Pit A	1.4 Mt

6.2.1 Parameter Analysis

Bathymetric survey is conducted every year in areas where tailings deposition occurred since the last bathymetry. Parameter analysis is performed using this data as required to fine tune the deposition model. Results of historical parameter analysis of the TSF and IPD are presented in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3. In 2023 and 2024, some sub-aerial deposition was observed in Pit E due to the rising tailings elevation.

WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 6-2: Yearly Tailings Deposition Parameter Evolution – TSF

		Tailings Dry Density (t/m ³)	Sub-Aerial beaches (%)	Sub-Aqueous beaches (%)	Ice entrapment (%)
2014	NC & SC	1.28	0.45	4.00	60%
2015	SC	1.45	1.10	3.60	36%
2016	SC	1.48	0.88	3.03	39%
2017	SC	1.30	0.73	2.95	38%
2018	SC	1.26	0.58	2.36	61%
2018	NC	1.28	0.45	2.36	61%
2023	SC	1.69	0.36	N.A.	N.A. ²
2025	SC	1.52	0.36	N.A.	N.A. ²

Note: 1. Yearly averages are presented.

2. Summer deposition only.

Table 6-3: Yearly Tailings Deposition Parameter Evolution – IPD

		Tailings Dry Density (t/m ³)	Sub-Aerial Beach – First 60 m (%)	Sub-Aqueous Beach – First 100m (%)	Sub-Aqueous Beach – Post 100m (%)
2019	Goose Pit	1.45	10.0	10.0	1.00
2020	Goose Pit	1.8	N/A	10.0	1.00
2021	Pit E	1.50	N/A	4.7	10.36
2022	Pit E	1.54	N/A	4.75	7.86
2023	Pit E	1.59	0.63	6.52	1.02
2024	Pit E	1.57	0.36	6.58	0.74
2025	Pit E	1.48	0.36	7.77	0.6

Note: 1. Yearly averages are presented.

6.3 TAILINGS DEPOSITION PLAN

An updated version of the tailings deposition plan until the end of milling is presented in Appendix B. This plan considers up to date tailings parameters. The water management strategy related to this deposition plan is also presented in Appendix B.

As mill processing profile and tailings characteristics may fluctuate over the life of the mine, the tailings deposition plan will continue to evolve based on changes in design parameters. Those include the mill process rates, tailings beach slopes, waste rock porosity, tailings specific gravity, and tailings in-situ densities. These parameters are re-evaluated every time the deposition plan is updated. Appendix B presents the input parameters that were used to update the tailings deposition plan.

Table 6-4 presents a summary of the deposition strategy from 2025 to 2028 based on the output of the deposition modelling. The strategy of the tailings deposition plan is to minimize freshwater consumption and ensure operational flexibility. The tailings deposition strategy is revised as required to meet operational needs and field conditions.

WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 6-4: Deposition Plan – Summary

Period	Location	Tailings deposited (dry mass)
January 2025 to July 2025	Pit A	1.9 Mt
July 2025 to September 2025	SC	0.9 Mt
September 2025 to June 2027	Pit A	6.3 Mt
June 2027	SC	0.4 Mt
July 2027 to December 2028	Pit E	3.2 Mt

6.4 MONITORING OF TAILINGS SEEPAGE

Following dewatering of the 2PL arm and during investigations and construction of the TSF perimeter dikes, several investigative procedures were used to identify the location and hydraulic properties of faults that are inferred to be present beneath the North Arm of 2PL including mapping of exposed bedrock and packer testing in boreholes.

The results of the investigations were used to locate monitoring wells and thermistors that are installed within the dikes, and between the Central Dike and crest of the Portage Pit. Thermal data is monitored to evaluate seepage and freeze-back of the TSF, and of the Central Dike, Saddle Dams and Rockfill perimeter containment foundations. More information regarding thermal data and monitoring is in the Thermal Monitoring Plan and the Thermal Monitoring Report.

- If monitoring indicates flow rates and water qualities of concern, then mitigation measures would be undertaken. Collection of any seep water will be required for pumping it back to the TSF or Portage Pits. The potential mitigation action would be dependent on observed flow rates and water quality data.
- If, during monitoring, the freeze-back of the dike and tailings deposit is found to be occurring at a rate inferior than that predicted, mitigation methods may be considered.

Refer to the Water Management Plan and Annual Report for details on the Central Dike seepage and to the Tailings Storage Facilities OMS Manual for seepage monitoring and mitigation actions.

6.5 MONITORING OF TAILINGS DUST

Since tailings deposition has been switched from the South Cell and North Cell to the pits, the tailings surface has been progressively drying out, especially in the North Cell where

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less water is retained. As a result, the surface is more prone to erosion by the wind in the absence of continuous deposition. In October 2020, high winds combined with the dry tailings surface generated a significant dust event. A communication was sent to the DFO and mitigation measures were successfully implemented in 2021 and 2022 to prevent further dust generation from wind erosion. In 2023 and 2025, fresh tailings were deposited in SC for an increased mitigation of dust generation. In 2024 and 2025, additional capping material was placed on the tailings surface in strategic areas, in complement with water level management. Additional tailings deposition in the SC is also planned in 2027.

7 CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR ACID ROCK DRAINAGE – CLOSURE COVER DESIGN

Some rock lithologies from the Meadowbank mining activity are potentially acid generating (PAG) which can raise the concern of generating acid drainage. This section describes the control strategy for the concept to limit acid rock drainage from the tailings and waste rock at Meadowbank

During selection of the acid rock drainage control strategies for the disposal of the mine waste at the Meadowbank Complex, consideration was given to control strategies that are effective in Arctic regions.

Common control strategies for the prevention or reduction of AMD in cold regions are:

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

In assessing the overall control strategies for Meadowbank , emphasis has been placed on methods that satisfy (1) and (2), which then has an impact on (3) by potentially reducing the requirements for these activities.

Details of the closure concepts for water rock and tailings facilities will be available in the interim Closure and Reclamation Plan updated in 2025, as well as the next steps for progressive closure.

WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 NORTH AND SOUTH CELLS TSF COVER DESIGN

The design work of the cover for the North Cell and South Cell was initiated in 2015. The closure TSF cover will include NPAG rockfill placed over the tailings; the cover landform will promote adequate drainage over the facility. Progressive closure of the TSF was initiated; partial sections of the North Cell have been covered with NPAG/NML rockfill between 2015 and 2024.

Detailed engineering of the TSF landform is currently ongoing, with the objective to apply the technology and control mechanisms retained for the cover design. The study will clarify the configuration and geometry of the landform with the NPAG quantities associated and define the details of the water management system required. Final cover configuration and details for the TSF will be subject to modification depending on the results obtained from tailings and water geochemistry, from in-situ tests as well as from data provided from the Monitoring Program. The final landform design is still in development, but the final cover concept is presented in the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan submitted in 2025, as well as the next steps for progressive closure.

7.2 IN-PIT TAILINGS COVER DESIGN

An 8 m water cover minimum will be maintained at closure for in-pit tailings. This will be achieved by maintaining an 8 m water freeboard from the highest tailings point to normal 3PL elevation (133.6 masl) and by performing pit flooding at closure. This water cover depth will ensure that the tailings will not be re-suspended due to wave effects and ice formation and will limit access of aquatic life. Water management at closure for the open pits is presented in the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan submitted in 2025.

7.3 RSF COVER DESIGN

For the Portage waste rock storage, the current concept includes a cover of NPAG rock placed over the PAG material present in the waste rock piles. The RSF cover concept consists of a 4 m thick layer of NPAG rockfill. The majority of the Portage RSF was covered with NPAG material during operations in progressive closure. For Vault, the waste rock is mainly NPAG, and the PAG waste rock was encapsulated in the center of the pile during operations.

Monitoring data review and modelling update have been completed to verify the performance of the cover system against the design intent and to inform on the final cover design. Final cover details for the RSF will be subject to modification depending on the



WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

results obtained from the Thermal Monitoring Program. Cover design details and performance assessment is presented in the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan submitted in 2025.

8 MONITORING

Thermistors and other geotechnical instrumentation are installed in the Portage RSF and TSF North Cell to monitor thermal behavior as an adaptive management technique and to support the design of the landform cover. More information regarding thermal data and monitoring during operations is presented in the Thermal Monitoring Plan and the Thermal Monitoring Report.

Water quality monitoring also takes place at the TSF and RFS according to the Water Quality and Flow Monitoring Plan. Water quality results are and will be used to confirm the water quality in the TSF and RSF and surrounding area. Water quality results are also compared to past water quality modelling and as an input to future water quality modelling work. More information on this can be found in the Meadowbank Water Management Plan along with the annual Water Quality Forecast.

The Pore Water Quality Monitoring Program will serve to characterize and monitor the chemical composition of existing IPD tailings pore water. This will be used to monitor, update, and calibrate, if required, hydrogeological and contaminant transport models previously developed. Monitoring program for these facilities during closure and post-closure will be presented in the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan.

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MEADOWBANK MINE
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APPENDIX A

Meadowbank Mined Material Balance (2009-2025)

Table B: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2010

	Portage Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	97,446	223,842	190,281	156,162	173,736	-	-	-	744,021	-
February	43,979	281,368	46,654	123,727	359,649	-	32,298	1,295	844,991	47,745
March	75,333	503,299	107,635	-	197,125	23,540	-	-	831,599	163,399
April	116,940	258,416	63,100	171,451	428,814	-	-	6,196	927,977	176,857
May	136,444	258,481	10,019	148,576	672,724	-	-	50,073	1,139,873	177,610
June	152,606	534,039	24,748	126,155	401,748	-	-	12,632	1,099,322	215,389
July	236,768	471,106	176,169	127,379	237,095	-	-	-	1,011,749	193,422
August	225,467	493,626	506,385	168,085	115,930	-	-	-	1,284,026	215,559
September	272,675	503,624	606,044	161,673	214,866	5,621	-	-	1,491,828	227,502
October	232,888	235,924	595,322	56,337	461,627	53,522	-	-	1,402,832	198,394
November	247,401	3,813	104,087	8,991	963,805	-	-	-	1,080,596	218,260
December	323,641	-	299,167	8,991	1,118,767	-	-	-	1,426,925	214,400
TOTAL	2,161,588	3,767,538	2,729,611	1,257,527	5,345,886	82,683	32,298	70,196	13,285,739	2,048,537

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit

Table C: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2011

	Portage Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	231,025	-	113,259	37,096	1,109,543	-	-	2,544	1,262,442	193,748
February	133,165	-	25,308	51,280	766,807	-	-	404	843,798	213,313
March	86,161	-	21,288	33,271	662,028	-	-	1,044	717,631	221,615
April	235,303	-	77,596	85,064	1,497,859	-	-	11,504	1,672,024	223,041
May	207,399	-	64,171	137,980	1,448,630	-	-	49,069	1,699,851	186,811
June	326,108	8,744	291,067	176,248	1,592,345	-	-	26,615	2,095,019	257,401
July	340,966	54,927	99,513	74,750	1,869,449	-	-	19,140	2,117,779	284,295
August	326,808	122,696	4,674	117,745	1,484,613	-	-	2,384	1,732,111	275,766
September	412,783	333,829	27,199	148,545	1,724,305	-	-	22,884	2,256,762	306,020
October	389,418	22,085	136,862	53,614	1,791,385	-	-	162,725	2,166,671	306,756
November	321,180	12,725	29,518	83,943	1,972,577	-	-	110,214	2,208,976	214,868
December	334,768	164,399	55,516	52,137	1,913,103	-	-	53,454	2,238,609	294,088
TOTAL	3,345,084	719,404	945,971	1,051,671	17,832,645	-	-	461,981	21,011,673	2,977,722

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit

Table D: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2012

	Portage Pit, Goose Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	312,546	-	25,347	853	1,707,100	-	-	568,896	2,302,196	275,186
February	320,370	-	57,299	-	1,859,479	-	-	276,030	2,192,808	307,134
March	311,938	-	4,574	33,835	1,760,145	-	-	374,271	2,172,825	304,740
April	318,550	-	29,748	171,964	2,187,929	-	-	183,366	2,573,007	285,702
May	253,947	37,372	200,732	103,650	2,000,982	-	-	231,500	2,574,236	320,542
June	276,731	78,343	281,403	64,460	1,866,369	-	-	226,695	2,517,270	294,829
July	354,765	9,991	342,978	134,006	1,791,752	-	-	268,051	2,546,777	337,110
August	271,444	260,083	261,459	214,516	1,327,154	-	-	720,701	2,783,914	352,831
September	364,410	674,872	515,804	7,309	1,446,572	-	-	273,284	2,917,841	313,014
October	119,100	-	488,259	-	2,163,147	-	-	590,936	3,242,342	358,860
November	133,041	6,880	281,560	7,439	2,081,931	-	-	337,974	2,715,783	356,646
December	176,287	105,724	142,448	-	2,178,832	-	-	577,195	3,004,199	314,317
TOTAL	3,213,129	1,173,266	2,631,610	738,031	22,371,392	-	-	4,628,899	31,543,198	3,820,911

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit & Goose Pit

Table E: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2013

	Portage Pit, Goose Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	184,536	-	14,052	531	2,486,541	-	-	222	2,501,346	320,729
February	196,802	-	61,036	8,913	2,495,018	-	-	-	2,564,967	329,709
March	311,380	1,520	58,325	393	2,691,265	-	-	294	2,751,797	368,323
April	271,823	317,845	79,530	77,730	2,071,408	-	-	82,810	2,629,323	309,458
May	336,532	269,930	51,645	-	2,299,765	-	-	29,650	2,650,990	363,625
June	249,724	397,170	252,710	153,310	1,443,285	-	-	494,975	2,741,450	355,498
July	330,024	54,525	16,010	111,360	2,234,897	-	-	340,655	2,757,447	368,058
August	316,136	-	92,460	145,385	2,824,875	-	-	125	3,062,845	321,294
September	307,532	-	61,465	5,940	2,774,724	-	-	98,255	2,940,384	357,595
October	353,697	-	33,470	-	2,504,101	-	-	188,000	2,725,571	377,118
November	282,046	-	35,365	-	2,637,689	-	-	-	2,673,054	300,779
December	299,298	-	18,490	-	2,073,386	-	-	125	2,092,001	370,655
TOTAL	3,439,530	1,040,990	774,558	503,562	28,536,954	0	0	1,235,111	32,091,175	4,142,841

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit & Goose Pit

Table F: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2014

	Portage Pit, Goose Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	223,588	-	-	-	1,731,954	-	-	28,475	2,187,943	364,275
February	291,542	-	-	-	1,032,536	-	-	5,554	1,876,728	314,877
March	400,472	-	246	-	1,768,995	-	-	7,891	2,681,239	303,462
April	314,088	49,640	-	98,086	1,792,686	-	-	21,683	2,598,780	355,557
May	239,028	40,939	-	40,939	1,435,491	-	-	332,704	2,673,027	339,395
June	337,659	123,348	-	123,348	1,852,273	-	-	348,606	2,573,438	356,065
July	347,514	470,324	-	470,365	1,052,263	-	-	810,414	2,650,362	361,983
August	333,746	284,388	-	284,389	1,117,766	-	-	728,531	2,602,482	341,168
September	307,532	-	-	-	1,473,602	-	-	397,963	2,431,958	354,171
October	360,860	451	-	-	1,534,790	-	-	33,932	2,214,199	308,014
November	324,971	-	-	-	1,565,615	-	-	57,065	2,265,457	349,780
December	350,972	-	-	-	1,441,827	-	-	5,447	1,960,172	369,259
TOTAL	3,831,972	969,090	246	1,017,127	17,799,797	0	0	2,778,266	28,715,785	4,118,006

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit, Goose Pit, & Vault Pit

Table G: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2015

	Portage Pit, Goose Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	386,670	240	105,275	240	1,210,880	-	382,115	328,000	2,413,420	363,485
February	319,494	-	3,836	2,894	1,340,755	-	376,732	220,739	2,264,450	304,126
March	413,718	-	164,531	15,439	1,535,819	-	79,336	246,948	2,455,791	322,865
April	326,603	-	45,986	19,698	1,701,286	-	38,059	941,986	3,073,618	301,220
May	421,329	7,743	87,127	1,155	1,550,668	-	417,637	914,675	3,400,334	358,783
June	300,844	15,732	19,602	19,438	1,654,038	-	476,220	522,338	3,008,212	359,079
July	383,427	282,843	96,679	68,334	1,447,386	-	549,248	308,208	3,136,125	353,824
August	293,046	234,032	24,069	45,617	2,149,965	-	460,273	129,812	3,336,814	361,766
September	298,214	102,009	54,488	25,549	2,675,549	-	230,741	136,669	3,523,219	280,235
October	361,340	31,103	137,850	-	2,839,411	-	156,915	-	3,526,619	354,968
November	350,347	783	11,090	-	2,438,493	-	184,551	43,385	3,028,649	358,507
December	289,204	-	84,473	7,331	2,651,063	-	-	-	3,032,071	313,994
TOTAL	4,144,236	674,485	835,006	205,695	23,195,313	-	3,351,827	3,792,760	36,199,322	4,032,852

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit, Goose Pit, & Vault Pit

Table H: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2016

	Portage Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	292,365	17,453	155,335	45,232	2,353,611	0	43,056	21	2,614,708	346,009
February	234,713	108,151	476,263	23,721	1,814,074	0	50,523	27	2,472,760	300,954
March	244,497	51,826	67,814	116,657	2,345,902	0	18,217	112	2,600,527	298,552
April	260,323	31,133	98,223	43,404	2,491,605	0	45,545	130	2,710,040	330,863
May	327,610	128,385	21,503	3,734	2,522,759	0	57,936	36,009	2,770,327	351,932
June	311,403	68,802	94,678	19,090	2,640,740	0	86,615	122	2,910,047	310,702
July	398,530	49,347	520	38,145	2,571,022	0	107,503	28	2,766,566	356,517
August	410,800	14,305	273,580	170,705	2,120,975	0	103,675	129	2,683,369	325,639
September	377,414	79,939	23,053	169,733	2,099,627	0	95,243	27	2,467,621	279,249
October	364,792		117,665	335	1,994,464	0	6,456	17	2,118,937	339,157
November	438,954	6,741	8,294	16,164	1,834,572	0	17,275	1,036	1,884,082	326,841
December	370,247	17,092	346	17,786	1,544,266	0	23,590	165	1,603,246	348,687
TOTAL	4,031,648	573,175	1,337,274	664,707	26,333,617	0	655,634	37,823	29,602,230	3,915,102

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit & Vault Pit

Table I: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2017

	Portage Pit & Vault Pit									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	(tonnes)									
	Ore	Waste Rock								
Dikes		Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total		
January	386,298	45,991	0	12,301	1,498,959	0	14,815	6	1,572,073	331,889
February	374,894	6,084	22,937	23,998	1,251,365	0	404,648	2,977	1,712,008	314,269
March	376,855	167	8,508	12,614	919,668	0	483,332	583	1,424,872	279,684
April	355,410	0	10,674	17,671	1,002,425	0	655,770	10	1,686,550	328,391
May	437,319	0	135,889	84,180	933,559	0	434,648	27,889	1,616,165	344,961
June	401,035	12,537	14,316	88,241	977,125	0	522,816	2,588	1,617,623	322,939
July	334,363	183,868	66,559	6,647	1,016,081	0	523,311	0	1,796,466	336,222
August	391,414	485,008	12,182	2,361	1,271,636	0	97,549	19,925	1,888,662	326,409
September	343,504	13,148	107,454	14,945	1,246,694	0	509,366	189	1,891,796	275,754
October	364,663	259,074	57,565	528	1,169,063	0	255,796	1,991	1,744,017	328,028
November	321,403	21,676	653	5,395	1,406,720	0	69,651	1,362	1,505,456	330,465
December	352,291	0	401	571	1,781,334	0		7	1,782,313	334,023
TOTAL	4,439,449	1,027,553	437,137	269,453	14,474,629	0	3,971,701	57,528	20,238,001	3,853,034

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit & Vault Pit

Table J: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2018

	Portage Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)									Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock								
		Dikes	Roads	Crushers	Waste Dump ¹	Landfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	298,411	308	8,958	1,292	1,286,572	0	378	41,538	1,637,457	290,277
February	236,865	0	83,624	27,237	1,199,432	0	251	149,036	1,696,445	288,375
March	256,063	675	5,961	22,917	1,310,619	0	1,446	165,562	1,763,243	246,416
April	225,990	56,338	440	101,881	1,228,920	0	86,609	229,113	1,929,291	254,528
May	230,283	0	50,282	0	1,198,847	0	13,831	150,173	1,643,416	301,915
June	222,227	0	3,360	0	929,405	0	1,112	119,259	1,275,363	287,319
July	190,331	0	2,918	0	681,804	0	3,196	166,296	1,044,545	347,236
August	179,509	0	7,002	0	606,678	0	661	49,324	843,174	303,191
September	210,884	0	3,482	0	609,036	0	12,180	126,692	962,274	237,935
October	174,656	0	2,510	0	494,411	0	272	118,340	790,189	239,674
November	194,071	0	1,768	0	532,824	0	336	119,821	848,820	215,299
December	204,293	0	1,066	0	508,417	0	3,392	69,652	786,820	244,500
TOTAL	2,623,583	57,321	171,371	153,327	10,586,965	0	123,664	1,504,806	15,221,037	3,256,665

1. Waste Rock disposed at the waste dump includes overburden stripped for exploitation of Portage Pit & Vault Pit

Table K: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2019

Month	Portage Pit & Vault Pit (tonnes)								Ore Processed in Mill (tonnes)
	Ore	Waste Rock							
		Dikes	Roads	WRSF	Backfill	Stockpiles	Other	Total	
January	144,114	86	565	39,778	140,693	269	96,170	277,561	251,914
February	111,814	0	435	24,953	148,716	83	39,017	213,204	208,736
March	120,143	0	131	3,641	256,068	0	3,682	263,522	176,931
April	100,456	0	9065	22,390	169,688	296	52,685	254,124	213,095
May	83,237	0	20,906	15,132	76,700	0	0	112,738	191,880
June	46,290	0	7,766	12,490	99,907	8,265	0	128,427	224,028
July	44,584	0	348	6,873	49,797	0	24,795	81,813	334,437
August	55,282	0	9,244	9,803	95,245	696	110,604	225,592	70,519
September	10,965	0	348	0	49,961	174	2,436	52,919	0
October	30,659	0	1,974	2,233	15,498	336	462	20,503	6,280
November	0	0	1,680	0	0	0	0	1,680	119,445
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,091
TOTAL	747,544	86	52,461	137,293	1,102,273	10,118	329,851	1,632,083	1,803,356

Table L: Meadowbank Mined Tonnages for 2020-2025

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Portage Pit	Total Waste Rock (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>NAG (~ %)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>PAG (~ %)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Till (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ore (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vault Pit	Total Waste Rock (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>NAG (~ %)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>PAG (~ %)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Till (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ore (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
BB Phaser Pit	Total Waste Rock (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>NAG (~ %)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>PAG (~ %)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Till (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ore (t)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Difference between pit mill feed and total mill feed is due to stockpiled material to be processed.

Table M: Waste Rock Mined Compared to FEIS Prediction

	Portage/Goose			Vault		
	Non-PAG	Uncertain	PAG ¹	Non-PAG	Uncertain	PAG ¹
FEIS Estimated Quantity (10 ⁶ tonnes)	64.3	8.9	28.8	51.0	7.5	9.5
Mined Quantity (10 ⁶ tonnes)	54.0	0	91.5	54.0	0.0	23.7

¹ PAG quantity includes ORE for Mined Quantity



MEADOWBANK MINE
WASTE ROCK AND TAILINGS MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B

TSF and Pits Integrated Tailings Deposition Plan

LOM2028 Tailings Deposition Plan

Meadowbank Complex

January 19th, 2026

É. Ouellet / U. Grosmangin

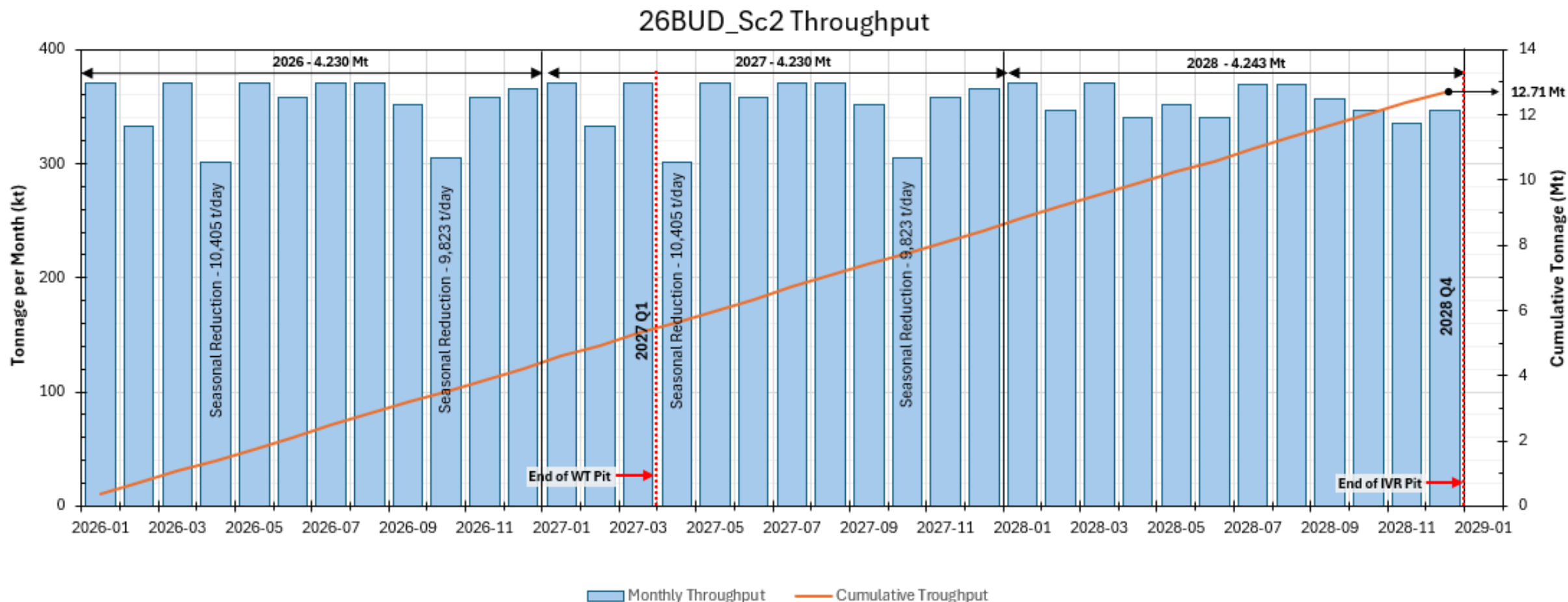


TABLE OF CONTENT

1. LOM 2028 Mill Throughput
2. Assumptions
3. Initial Conditions
4. Deposition Plan
5. Risks
6. Summary

LOM 2028 MILL THROUGHPUT

- **Scenario:** 20251008_26BUD_Sc2
- Total plant throughput from 2026 to 2028 is **12.71 Mt**.
- Monthly throughput was estimated by scaling the quarterly throughput based on the number of days in the month for 2028 from January to December. No seasonal reduction for April and October considered to account for caribou migration and weather delays.



Assumptions & Initial Conditions



ASSUMPTIONS

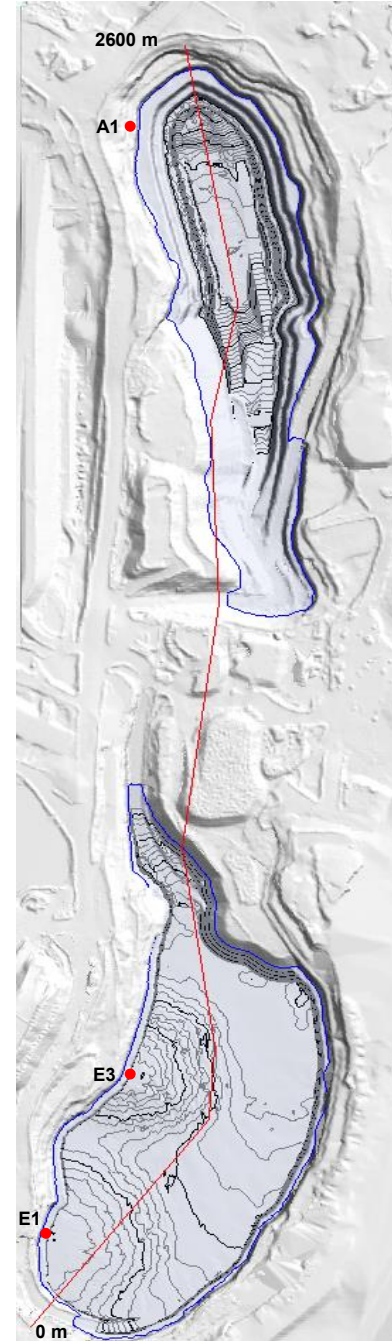
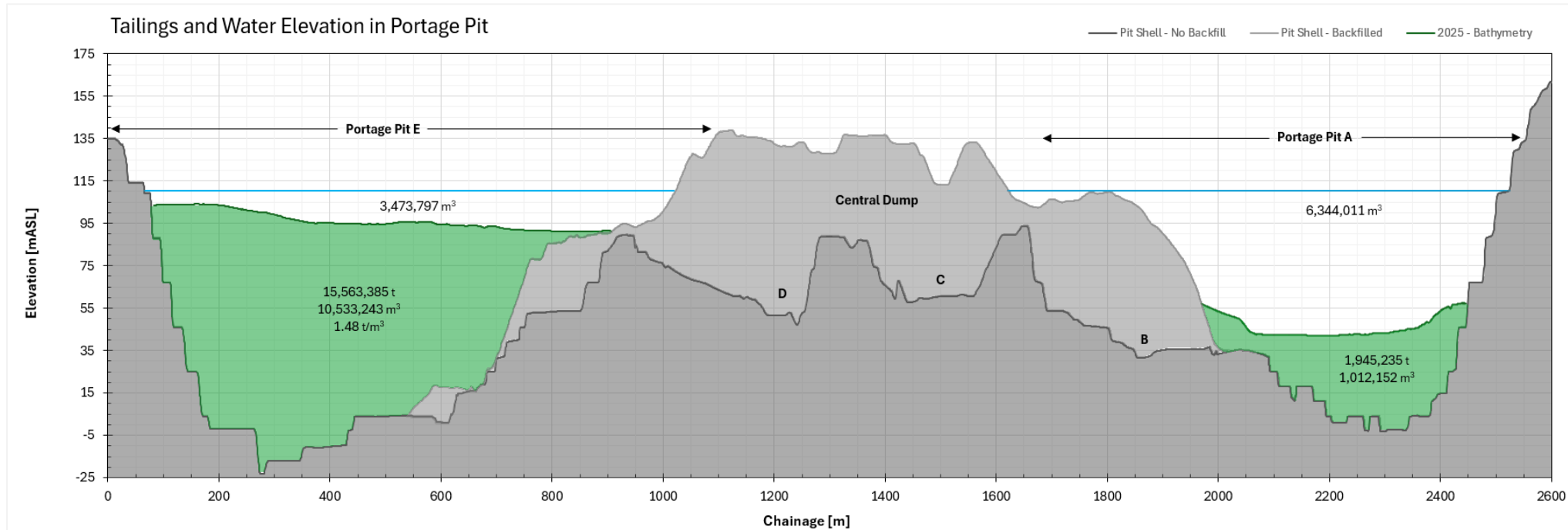
Parameter	Unit	Value	Source
LOM2028 Throughput	[Mt]	10.58	20251008_26BUD_Sc2
IPD In-Situ Tailings Density	[t/m ³]	1.48	September 15th, 2025 Bathymetry (Pit E)
Goose Pit Consolidated Density	[t/m ³]	1.68	Summer 2024 Bathymetry
NC/SC TSF Tailings Density	[t/m ³]	1.52	October 11th, 2025 Drone Survey (SC)
IPD Winter In-Situ Tailings Density	[t/m ³]	1.08	Historical NC/SC TSF Ice Entrapment
NC/SC Slope (Sub-Aerial)	[%]	0.36	October 4th, 2023 Drone Survey (SC)
IPD Slope (Sub-Aerial)	[%]	0.36	October 4th, 2023 Drone Survey (SC)
IPD Slope (Sub-Aqueous)	[%]	0.55 (33 m), 7.77 (166 m), 0.6 (+166 m)	September 15th, 2025 Bathymetry (Pit E)
Pore Water Entrapment	[%]	49.0	September 15th, 2025 Bathymetry (Pit E)
Final Flooded Elevation	[mASL]	133.6	Historical 3PL Data
Max. Tailings Elevation for 8 m Water Cover	[mASL]	125.6	133.6 - 8 m
Max. Operating Water Level in Portage Pit	[mASL]	124.0	Flood Event Analysis for Dike Stability
Max. Operating Water Level in Goose Pit	[mASL]	123.6	Flood Event Analysis for Dike Stability
Consolidation	[m]	0.0	Conservative Assumption
Ice Thickness during Winter (Nov. to Apr)	[m]	2.0	Historical Data
Minimum Depth of Supernatant Pond	[m]	5.0	Conservative Assumption
Minimum Distance of Reclaim Infr. from Tailings Surface	[m]	200	Historical Data
Minimum Supernatant Pond Volume in IPD TSF	[m ³]	200,000	
Total Freshwater Expected Consumption - 2026+	[m ³]	741,526	Process Plant - 2025-10-18
Total Reclaim Water Expected Consumption - 2026+	[m ³]	20,429,194	Water Balance as of 2025-11-10
Total Water per Tons Processed	[m ³ /t]	1.00	Water Balance as of 2025-11-10
Freshwater per Tons Processed - 2026	[m ³ /t]	0.06	Process Plant - 2025-10-18
Freshwater per Tons Processed - 2027+	[m ³ /t]	0.03	Process Plant - 2025-10-18
Total Reclaim Water per Tons Processed - 2027+	[m ³ /t]	0.97	1-0.03
Start of Deposition Plan	[mmm-yy]	Sep-25	Date of 2025 Bathymetry
Start of Goose --> Vault Transfers	[mmm-yy]	Aug-26	Water Balance as of 2025-11-10
Commissioning of Inline Metal Treatment	[mmm-yy]	Nov-26	Water Balance as of 2025-11-10
Discharge from CP23 to 3PL	[mmm-yy]	May-28	Water Balance as of 2025-11-10

2026 INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW



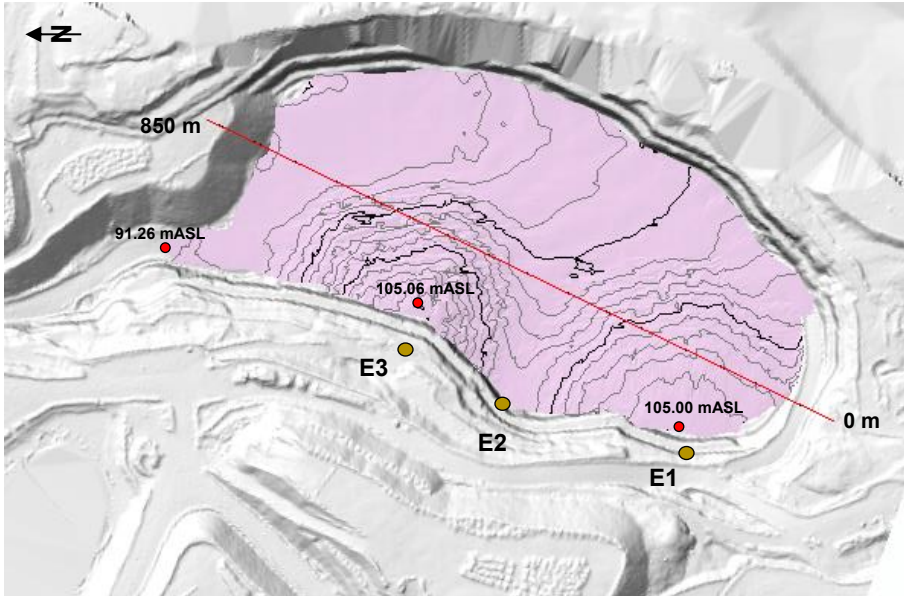
INITIAL CONDITIONS – SEPT 2025

- Active tailings placement ongoing within Portage Pit A in accordance with the current deposition schedule.
 - Resumed deposition in Pit A from South Cell on September 7, 2025.
- Water reclamation executed utilizing Portage Pit E (main reclaim line) with Portage Pit A (parallel reclaim line).
- Maximum deposited tailings elevation in Portage Pit E is about 105.6 mASL at deposition point E3.
- With the hydraulic connection between Portage Pit A and Pit E since August 2024, the recorded water level is 110.5 mASL on September 1st, 2025, with continuing upward trend.
- Combined supernatant pond volume (excluding pore volume) is 9,817,808 m³.

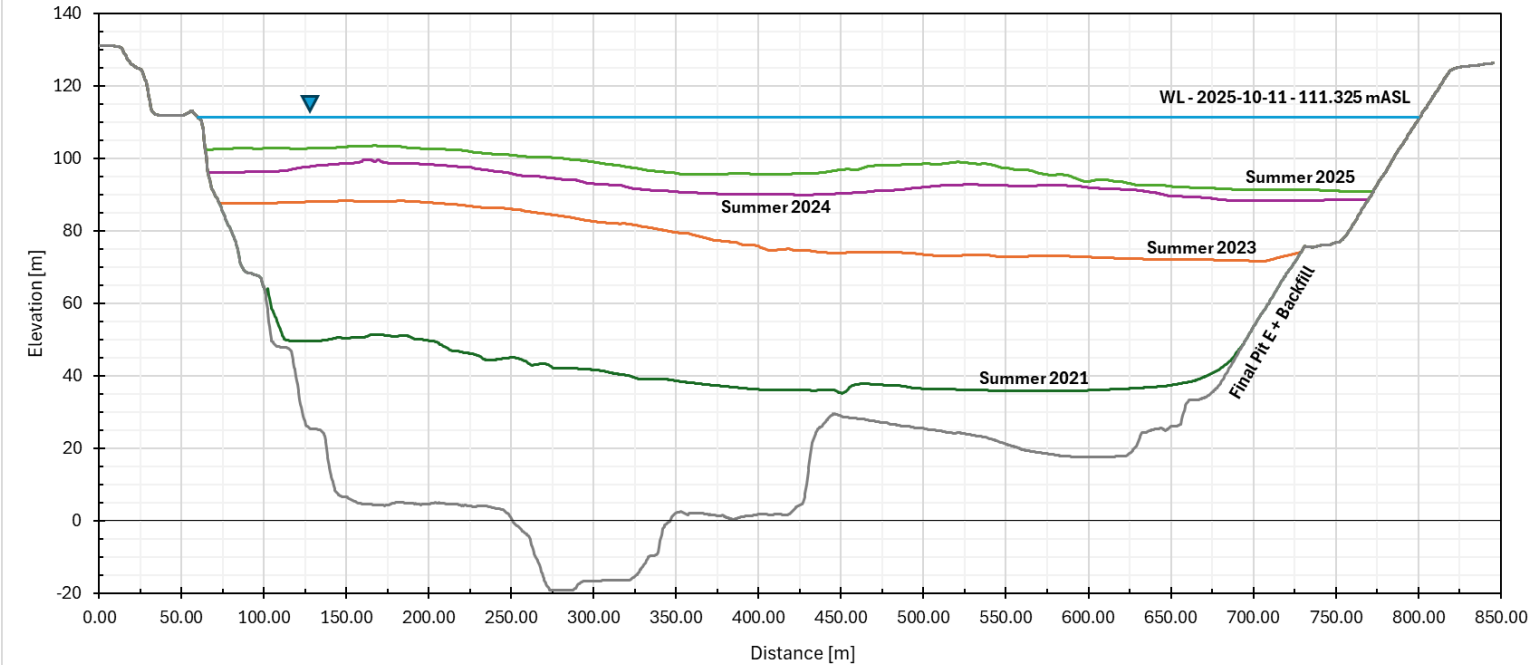


BATHYMETRY – PIT E

- Bathymetry survey completed for 2025.
- Bathymetry survey in 2022 was not accurate.
- Methodology for in-situ tailings density calculation:
 - Offset the external outline to meet pit wall.
 - Triangulate between original outline and offset. Will give a mostly flat surface.
 - Compute difference between backfilled pit shell and merged bathymetry.
 - Difference represents tailings fill volume.



Bathymetric Surfaces in Portage Pit E



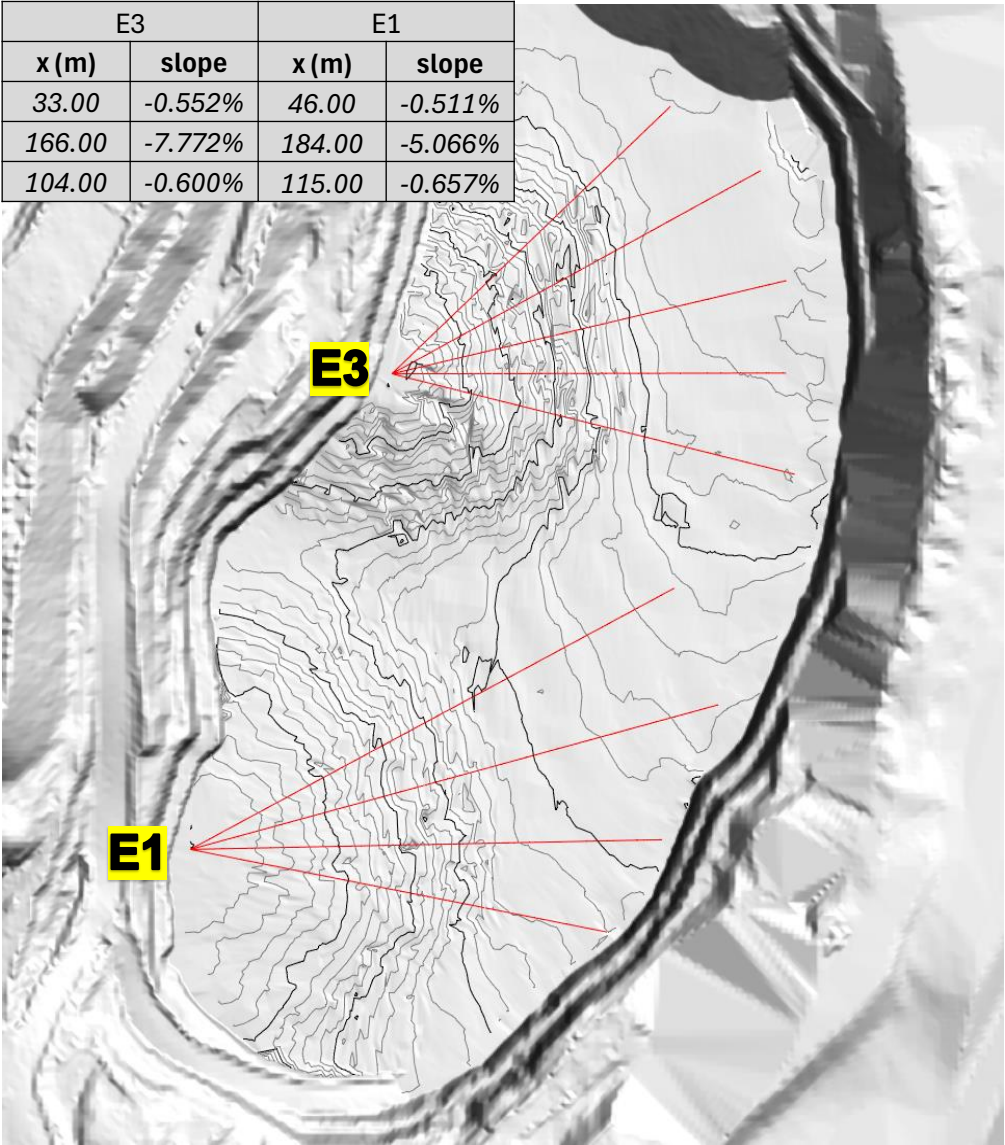
		PORTAGE PIT E				
	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cumulative Tonnage from EOM	[t]	3,035,912	-	10,118,794	14,004,914	15,563,385
Cumulative Volume from Bathymetry	[m ³]	2,033,010	-	6,892,048	9,557,345	10,533,243
In-Situ Tailings Density	[t/m ³]	1.4933	-	1.4682	1.4654	1.4775

Deposition	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	JA	FE	MA	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE	JA	FE	MA	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
E1																								
E2																								
E3																								

BATHYMETRY – PIT E (CONT.)

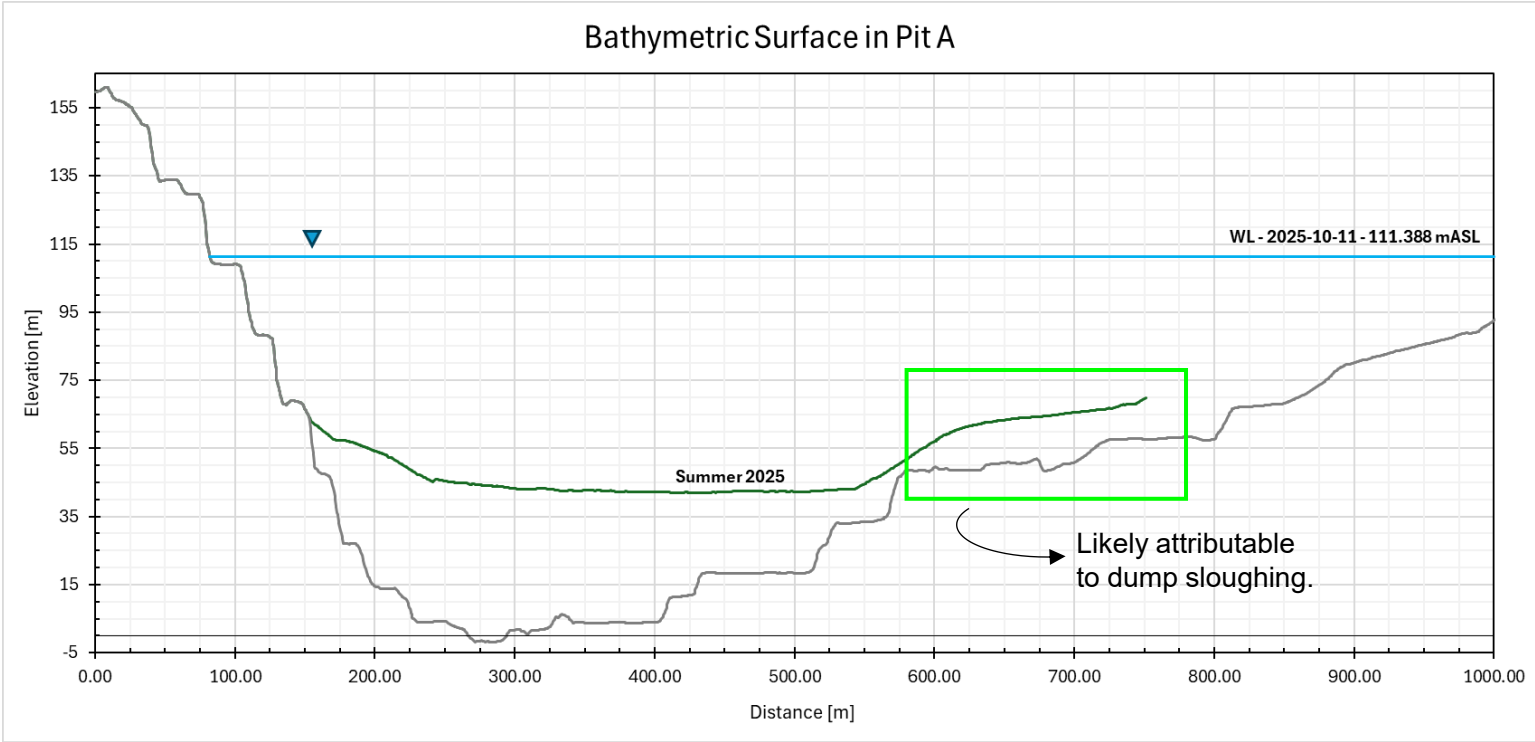


E3		E1	
x (m)	slope	x (m)	slope
33.00	-0.552%	46.00	-0.511%
166.00	-7.772%	184.00	-5.066%
104.00	-0.600%	115.00	-0.657%



BATHYMETRY – PIT A

- 2025 was first year of deposition.
- Bathymetry results are not precise enough to be used for modelling purposes.



		Pit A
	Unit	2025
Cumulative Tonnage for EOM	[t]	1,945,235
Cumulative Volume from Bathymetry	[m³]	1,012,152
In-Situ Tailings Density	[t/m³]	<u>1.9219</u>

Value not used in modelling. →

Deposition A1	2024								2025															
	JA	FE	MA	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE	JA	FE	MA	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		

Deposition Plan



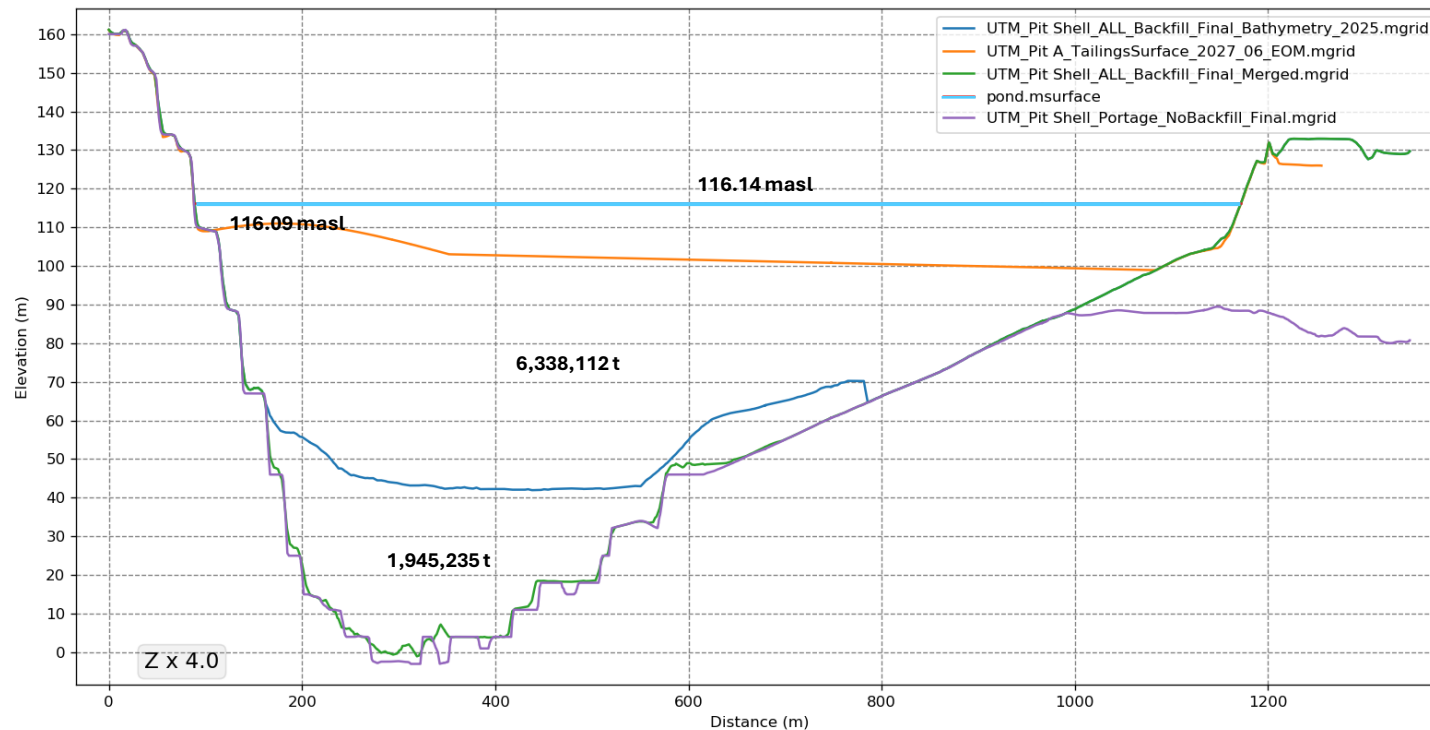
2026-01 TO 2027-06: PIT A – DEPOSITION POINT A1



AGNICO EAGLE

- Timeline: Deposition from January 2026 to June 2027 (inclusively) : 18 months.
- Tailings deposition: 6.3 Mt in Pit A. All subaqueous.
- Reclamation strategy: Combination of Portage Pit E and Portage Pit A.
- Tailings elevation at A1 at end of period: 116.09 mASL
- Estimated supernatant pond volume in Pit A: 3,782,263 m³
- Estimated supernatant pond volume in Pit E: 6,465,698 m³

Tailings and Water Elevation in Portage Pit A – June 2027



2027-07 – SOUTH CELL

OBJECTIVES

- Achieve closure natural drainage surface along spillway pathways.

STRATEGY

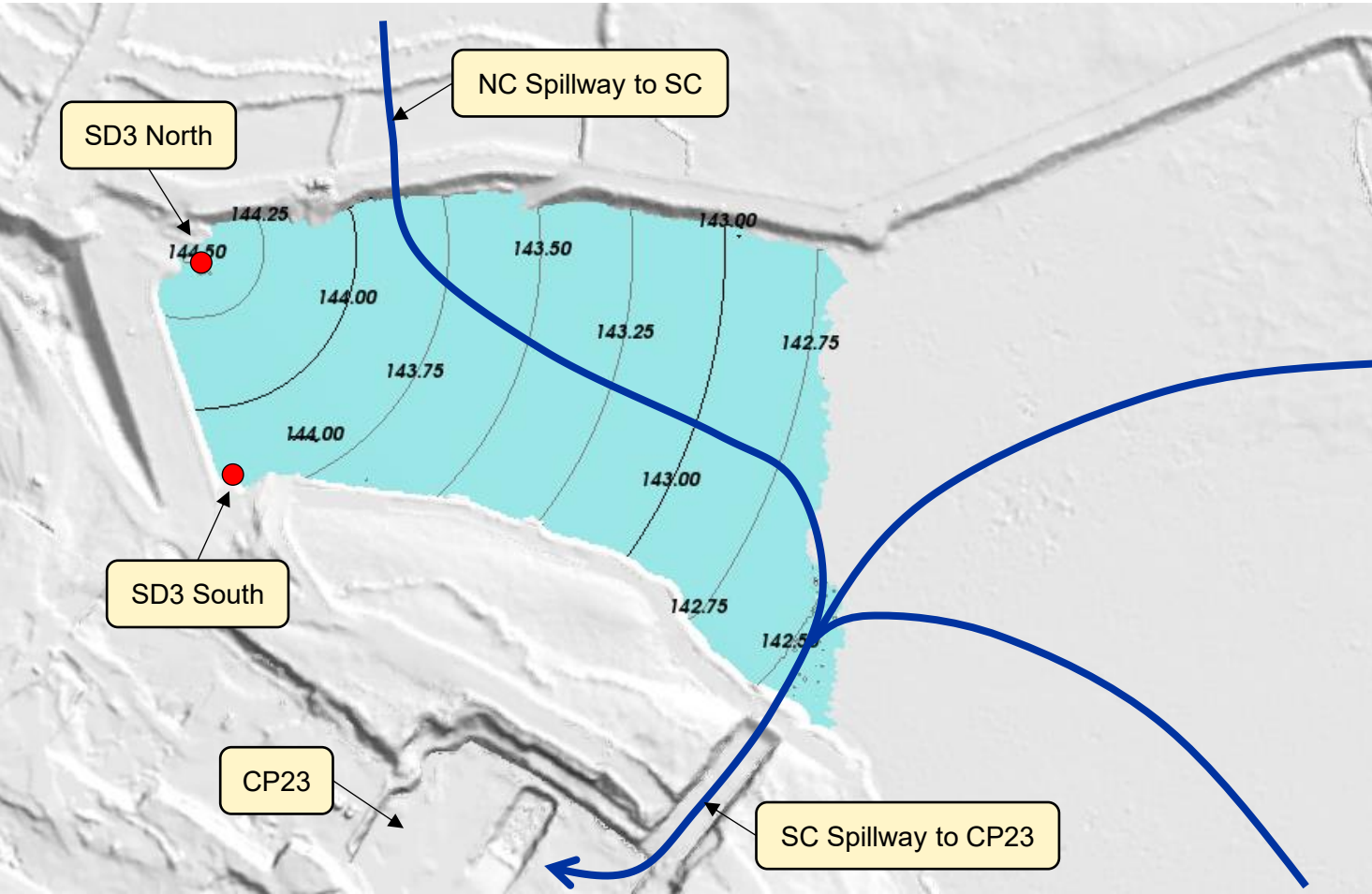
- Deposition to ensure final tailings slopes terminate at the entrance of the spillway to CP23.
- Deposition on both side of SC reclaim area to ensure no ponding water will remain in SC.
- Burial of tailings-contaminated material in low-spot of TSF, for progressive closure.

PARAMETERS

- Subaerial deposition only (ponding in CP23).
- Parameters based on Summer 2025 actuals.

PLAN GUIDANCE

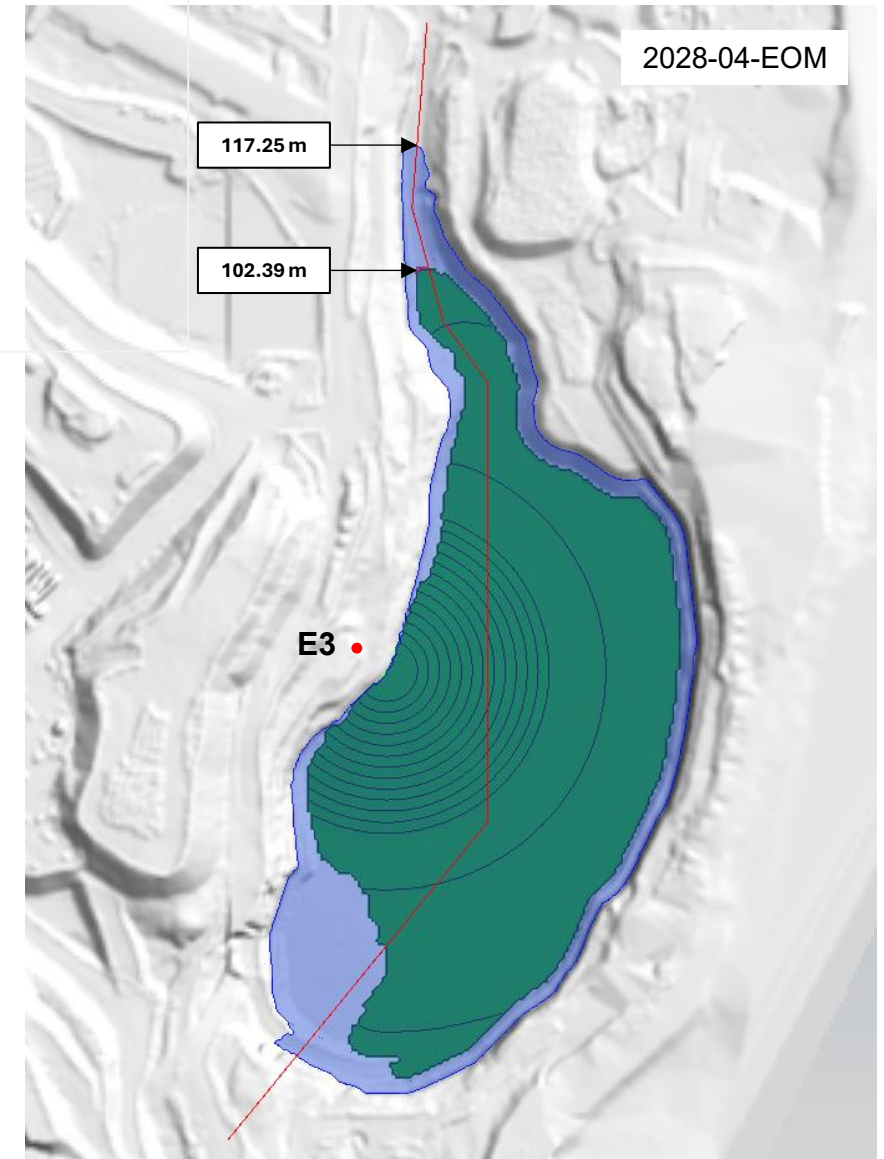
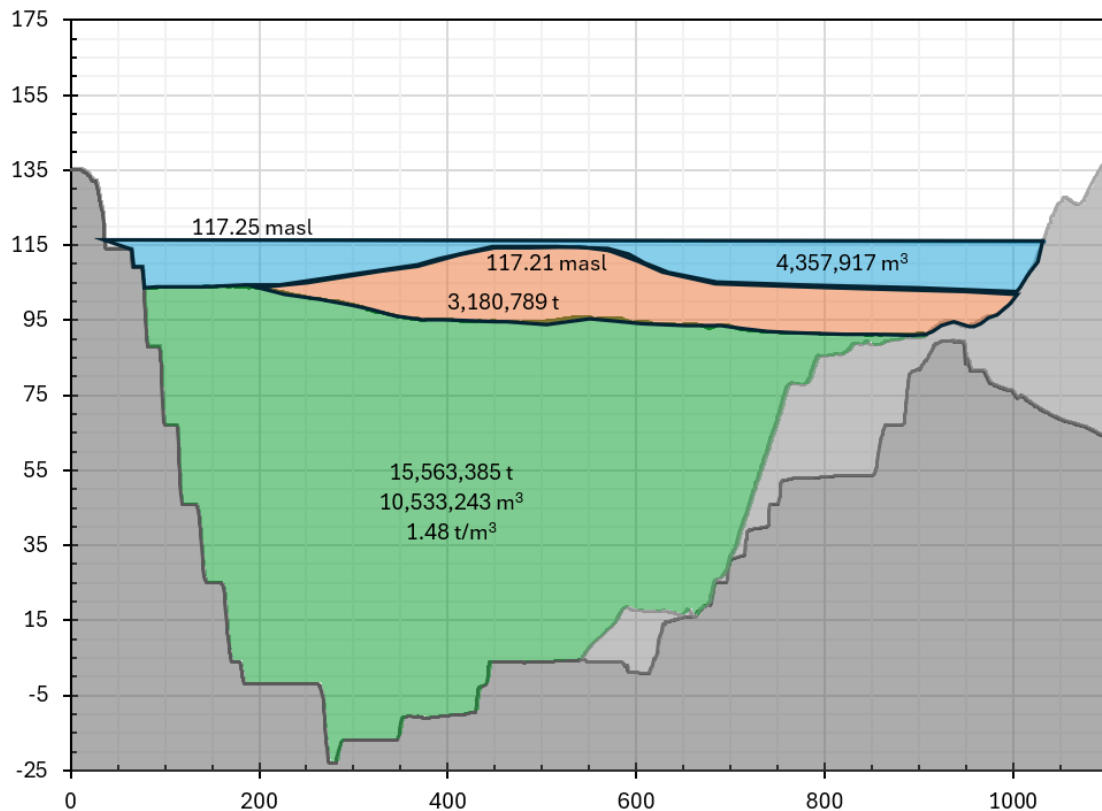
- Tonnage planned : 371,313 t (50/50 between both deposition points)
- Deposition duration : 31 days
- Deposition start date : July 1st, 2027
- Construction requirements:
 - SD3-1 and SD3-2 deposition points line
 - CP23 spillway filtering berm remediation.



Parameter	Unit	South Cell
Dry density above water	[t/m ³]	1.56
Slope above water	[%]	0.28

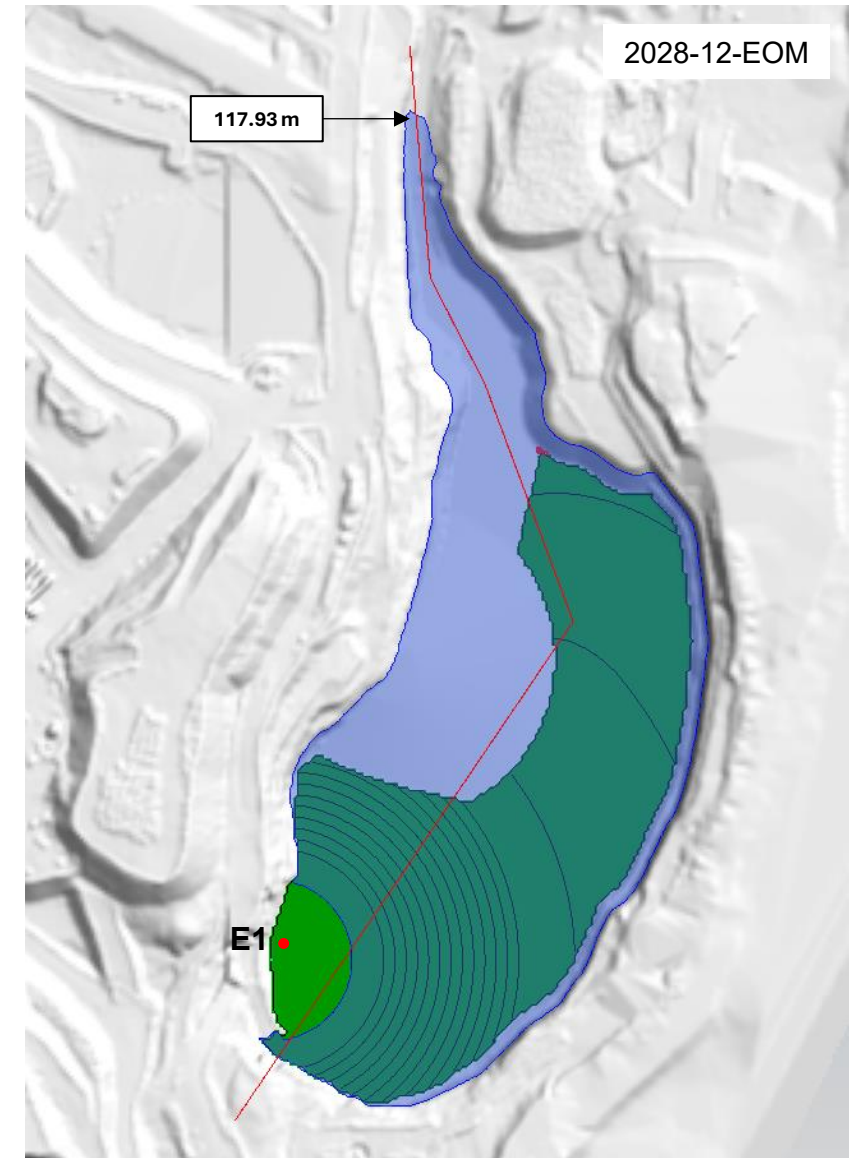
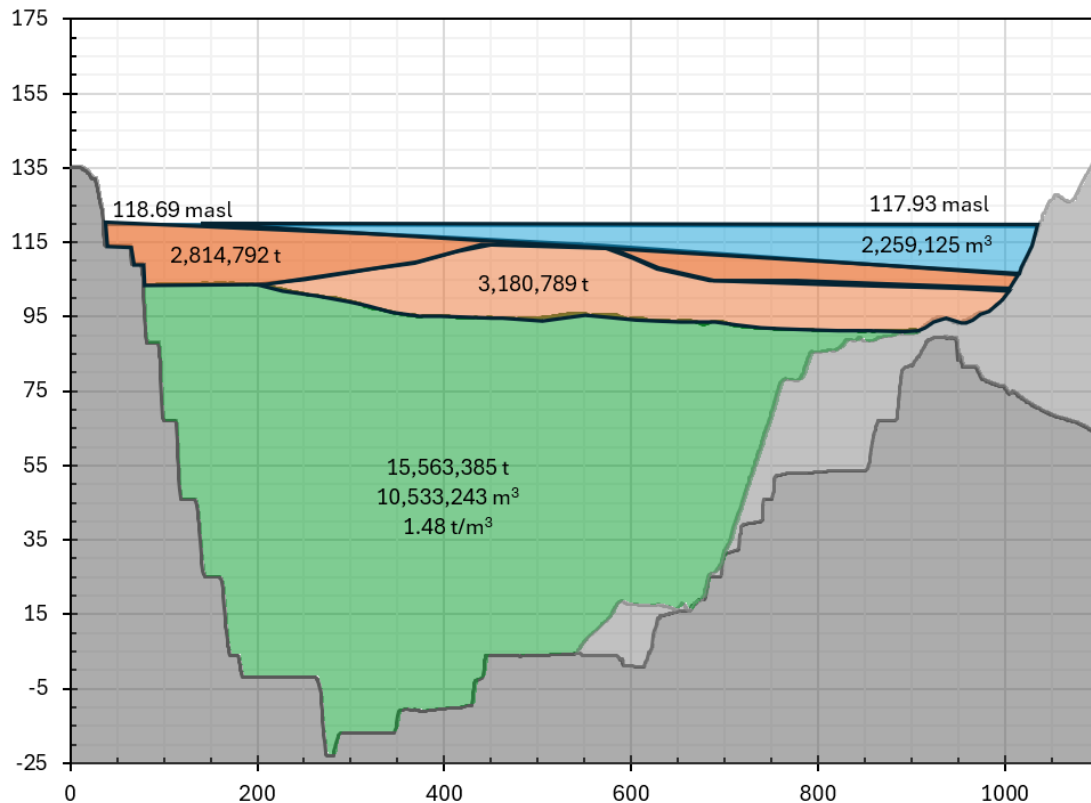
2027-08 TO 2028-04 : PIT E – DEPOSITION POINT E3

- Timeline: Deposition from August 2027 to April 2028 (inclusively) : 9 months.
- Deposition: 3.2 Mt in Pit E at E3. All subaqueous.
- Reclamation strategy: Combination of Portage Pit E and Portage Pit A
- Tailings elevation at deposition point: 117.21 mASL
- Estimated supernatant pond volume: 4.4M m³ at 117.25 mASL
- Estimated supernatant pond volume in Pit A: 3.8M m³ at 117.15 mASL



2028-05 TO 2028-12 : PIT E – DEPOSITION POINT E1

- Timeline: Deposition from May to December 2028 (inclusively) : 8 months.
- Deposition: 2.8 Mt in Pit E at E1. Partially sub-aerial in Dec 2028 only.
- Reclamation strategy: Combination of Portage Pit E and Portage Pit A
- Tailings elevation at deposition point: 118.69 mASL
- Estimated supernatant pond volume: 2.5M m³ at 117.93 mASL
- Estimated supernatant pond volume in Pit A: 3.9M m³ at 117.88 mASL

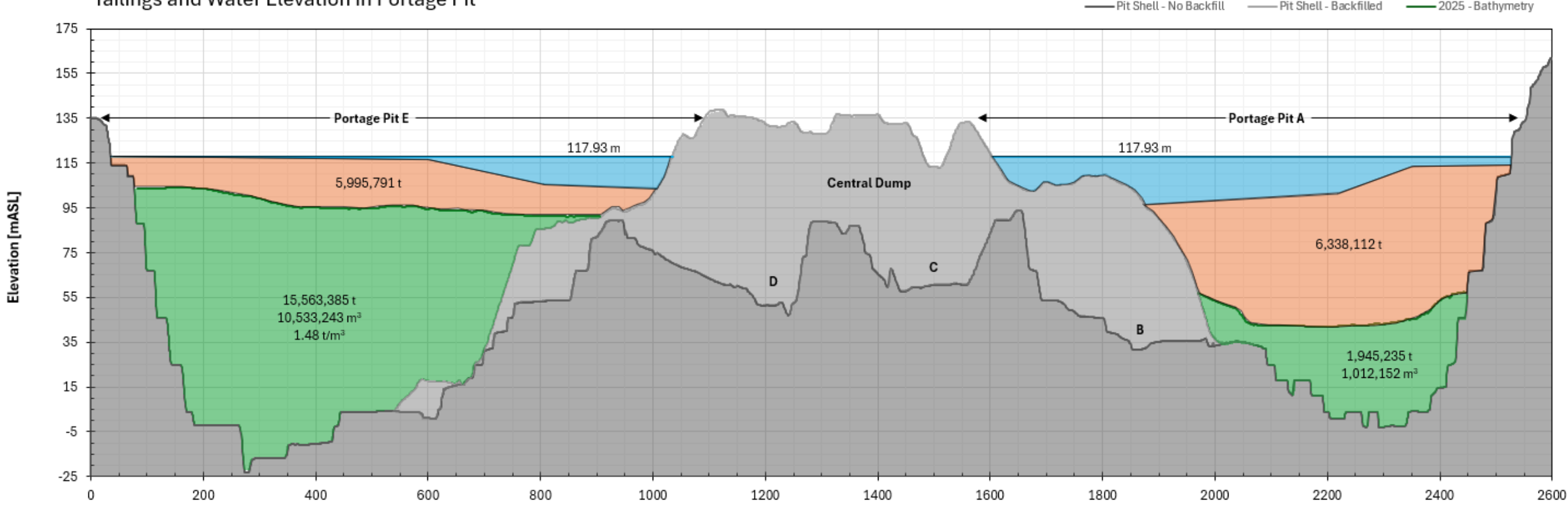


DEC 2028 LOM – DEPOSITION PLAN SUMMARY



AGNICO EAGLE

Tailings and Water Elevation in Portage Pit



OBJECTIVES

- Subaqueous deposition in both Pit A and Pit E.
- South Cell deposition in July 2027.

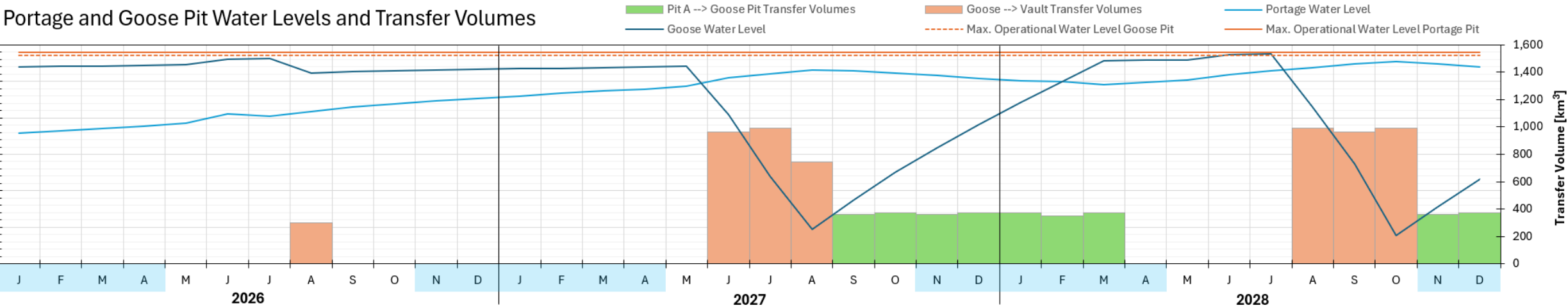
Deposition	2026												2027												2028												Total	12,705,006 [t]												
	JA	FE	MR	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE	JA	FE	MR	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE	JA	FE	MR	AP	MA	JN	JL	AU	SE	OC	NO	DE														
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4																
	E1												E3												A1														SC											
																																					2,814,792												2,814,792	[t]
																									3,180,789																								3,180,789	[t]
	6,338,112																																																6,338,112	[t]
																									371,313																								371,313	[t]

2026-01 TO 2027-06 – PORTAGE PIT A



AGNICO EAGLE

- Estimated supernatant pond volume (excluding pore volume) in Pit A is **3,782,263 m³**. Deposition exclusively subaqueous for A1 (**6,338,112 t**).



Risks & Summary



RISK ANALYSIS – TAILINGS DEPOSITION PLAN



1. **Operational Rigidity:** Late 2028 LOM indicates possible winter subaerial deposition, increasing ice entrapment risks.
2. **Water Quality Risks:** Tailings elevation along the access ramp is near the reclaim infrastructure (within 150 m) which could degrade water quality (high TSS), requiring treatment.
3. **Capital:** Reaching maximum capacity in pits may require modification of the water transfer planning. Additional infrastructure and treatment systems may increase costs.
4. **Climate Variability:** Extreme seasonal changes could impact deposition efficiency and water management assumptions.

- **2026 to 2028 → 12.7 Mt tailings**
- Continuous deposition at Pit A (A1) from January 2026 to June 2027 (6.3 Mt)
- South Cell Saddle Dam 3 deposition in July 2027 (0.4 Mt)
 - Once completed, can begin to dismantle South Cell tailings infrastructure for closure capping preparation
 - Move South Cell bypass station to Pit E to be able to initiate switches between deposition points E1 and E3 without requiring mill shutdown
- Pit E deposition until December 2028 (6.0 Mt)
 - E3 from August 2027 to April 2028 (3.2 Mt)
 - E1 from May 2028 to December 2028 (2.8 Mt)
- Must consider risks to reclaim infrastructure as tailings elevation increases along the ramp in both Portage pits
 - May require increased bathymetric surveys to verify depth to tailings
 - May require additional investment in system modification and reclaim berm construction in 2027
- Deposition may transition to sub-aerial in December 2028 only, which would introduce ice entrapment and reduce storage capacity (for possible ELOM scenarios)