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Prairie & Northern Region
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ECCC File: 6100 000 008/021
6100 000 008/022
NWB File: 2AM-WTP1830
2AM-MEA1530



June 26, 2024

via email at: Info@nirb.ca

Leah Klassen
Impact Assessment Officer
Nunavut Impact Review Board
P.O. Box 1360 (29 Mitik)
Cambridge Bay, NU, X0B 0C0

Dear Richard Dwyer:

RE: 2AM-WTP1830, 2AM-MEA1530 – Agnico Eagle Mines – Meadowbank Mine – 2023 Annual Report

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has reviewed the information submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) regarding the above-mentioned Annual Report.

ECCC provides expert information and knowledge to project assessments on subjects within the department's mandate, including climate change, air quality, water quality, biodiversity, environmental preparedness and emergencies. This work includes reviewing proponent characterization of environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures. We provide advice to decision-makers regarding a proponent's characterization of environmental effects, the efficacy of their proposed mitigation activities, and may suggest additional mitigation measures. Any comments received from ECCC in this context does not relieve the proponent of its obligations to respect all applicable federal legislation.

The following comments are provided:

1. Topic: Contaminant loading – Meadowbank site

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report

Comment

Table 4-13 summarizes the key differences between the predicted and the measured water quality data at the Third Portage Open Pit Sump (i.e. Portage Pit E), Goose Island Open Pit Sump (i.e. Goose Pit), North Portage Pit Sumps, Vault Pit Sumps and Phaser Pit Sumps, and is followed by comparison figures which illustrate these differences. Page 82 of the



annual report indicates that, based on this analysis, many of the predicted values for water quality and quantity for the Probable and Probable Poor End scenarios and Annual Average and 25% Percentile Water Quality Forecast have differences greater than +/- 20% when compared to the measured values. This section identifies several potential causes that could contribute to these differences, including the following potential causes of higher contaminant loading:

- Higher contaminant loads observed in Portage Pit could be the result from additional transfer of reclaim water from the Central Dike Downstream Pond.
- Higher contaminant loads of arsenic and nickel could also be the results of processing ore from Whale Tail Pit. This ore was shown to leach out higher concentration for certain metals, such as arsenic.
- Since 2019, in-pit deposition activities in Goose and Portage Pit contribute the main contaminant loading to the pit water.
- For North Portage Pit, the higher load could originate from water transfer from South Cell TSF, Downstream Pond and Goose Pit and transfer from Third Portage Pit.
- Higher observed load in the seepages flowing into the pits also contribute in part to the contaminant loads observed in Goose and Portage Pits.
- The contaminant loads measured in Vault and Phaser Pits water were generally higher than the prediction. However, there has been a continued improvement in pit water quality year after year since the end of mining at Vault and natural re-flooding was allowed to take place in the pits.

Clarification should be provided whether this information is used to inform water quality modelling for the project.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

Describe how the potential causes of higher contaminant loading identified on page 82 of the 2023 annual report are incorporated into the ongoing updates to the Meadowbank water quality predictions.

2. Topic: Detection limits

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report

Comment

Page 82 of the annual report identifies several potential causes that could contribute to differences between the predicted and the measured water quality data at the Third Portage Open Pit Sump (i.e. Portage Pit E), Goose Island Open Pit Sump (i.e. Goose Pit), North Portage Pit Sumps, Vault Pit Sumps and Phaser Pit Sumps, including the following:

- Some accredited laboratory water quality measurements have detection limits that are higher than the predicted values. This is particularly true for dissolved metal analysis, such as cadmium, iron, lead, nickel, molybdenum, selenium, thallium, and zinc.

It is important to verify that detection limits are sufficiently low, particularly for the parameters noted in the excerpt from page 82. Clarification should be provided.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

ECCC recommends that the Proponent verify that laboratory detection limits are sufficiently low to meet the water quality detection limits specified in the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) and also advised in the EEM technical guidance documents, including but not limited to cadmium, iron, lead, nickel, molybdenum, selenium, thallium, and zinc.

3. Topic: pH of Portage and Goose pit water

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report

Comment

Page 82 of the annual report identifies several potential causes that could contribute to differences between the predicted and the measured water quality data at the Third Portage Open Pit Sump (i.e. Portage Pit E), Goose Island Open Pit Sump (i.e. Goose Pit), North Portage Pit Sumps, Vault Pit Sumps and Phaser Pit Sumps, including the following:

- The pH measured in Portage and Goose Pits is generally higher than the predicted values. A possible cause for this phenomenon is that the groundwater infiltrating into the pits have a higher alkalinity concentration and pH when compared against the background water quality of the surrounding Third Portage Lake.
- Un-ionized ammonia concentration in water is greatly influenced by the pH. The higher the pH, the higher the fraction of un-ionized ammonia in the water. The predicted pH of the Portage and Goose pit water is between 6.1 and 6.3, while the measured values are generally between 7.7 and 8.4.

Additional information should be provided to support a better understanding of how the higher-than-expected pH affects the project, including both current and future water quality. pH is a known toxicity modifying factor and may influence the availability of other constituents.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

With respect to the measured pH of Portage and Goose pit water exceeding the predicted pH, ECCC recommends that the following information be provided:

- (i) Discuss the implications over the life-of-mine if pH continues to exceed predictions;

(ii) Describe potential effects the higher than expected pH has on water quality (site and receiving environment) and the aquatic environment; and

(iii) Discuss adaptive management options and whether updates to the site water quality model are required.

4. Topic: Sewage treatment

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report

Comment

In 2023, sewage treatment plant effluent concentrations for nitrate-nitrogen and total phosphorus were above the operational targets. Section 8.5.4 (Sewage Treatment Plant) of the 2023 annual report describes challenges in meeting the sewage treatment plant (STP) operating targets for nitrate-nitrogen and total phosphorus, but the report does not discuss how exceeding these targets could affect other aspects of the Project. A discussion should be provided to understand how higher STP nutrient levels could affect future nutrient management in other aspects of the project, including the water and sediment quality of the IVR Attenuation Pond. The elevated levels of nutrients may accumulate in the sediments of the attenuation ponds over time and could potentially become a future source of nutrients following reconnection to surface waters.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

ECCC recommends that the Proponent provide a discussion on the potential implications of the higher levels of nitrate and phosphorus in sewage treatment plant discharge on other aspects of the project. This should include consideration of parameter concentrations in attenuation pond water and sediments, potential for attenuation pond sediments to act as a nutrient sink, potential for attenuation pond sediments to act a nutrient source following any reconnection to surface waters and managing nutrient levels to prevent changes in the receiving environment.

5. Topic: Toxicity test results

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report

Comment

Section 8.5.7 (QAQC Sampling) indicates that toxicity testing was conducted during 2023 and states that toxicity reports for Meadowbank and Whale Tail can be provided on request. It would be preferable to include these reports as part of the annual report.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

ECCC recommends that, in future, toxicity reports are included in the annual report submission.

6. Topic: High PM2.5 to PM10 ratios

Reference(s)

- Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Complex 2023 Annual report, Section 8.14.2.1 Onsite Dust Mitigation and Air Quality Monitoring

Comment

In Section 8.14.2.1, Figure 23 shows 24-hour average concentrations of PM2.5 at the Whale Tail Mine monitoring station DF-6B reaching about 31-32 µg/m3 in July 2023. Figure 22 is the corresponding plot for PM10 with maximum 24-hour averages less than 40 µg/m3 in July 2023. This yields an unusually high PM2.5/PM10 ratio of more than 0.8 whereas typical ratios are 0.65 or less.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

ECCC recommends that the Proponent check the PM2.5 and PM10 data for this period for any artifacts that may cause readings too high for PM2.5 and/or too low for PM10.

7. Topic: Environmental Emergencies regulated commodities

Reference(s)

- 240330-03MN107-2023 Annual Report-IA1E; Section 7.1 Spill Summary, p.119
- -231003-03MN107 16MN056-Site Visit Report-OT6E; Photo 48, p.42
- -240330-03MN107-Appendix 22-IA2E, Table 6 - Materials stored at site during operations, p.34-36 and appendix P - Environmental Emergency Regulation Plan Cross Reference Table, p.214

Comment

The Proponent acknowledges that certain commodities stored on-site are subject to the Environmental Emergencies (E2) Regulations or may be. However, given the various containment methods used throughout the project and potential eligibility for exclusions outlined in the E2 Regulations, it remains unclear which commodities are currently captured under these regulations.

The Nunavut Impact Review Board Site Visit Report, dated October 2023, states that a new fuel tank was constructed in 2023 in the title of Photo 48. ECCC would like to bring to the attention of the Proponent that a notice of change may be required as stipulated in subsection 3(5) of the Environmental Emergency (E2) Regulations, 2019:

“(5) A responsible person must, within 60 days after the day on which any of the following situations occurs, submit an updated notice to the Minister that contains the information referred to in Schedule 2:

- (a) the information that was reported under section 1 or 2 of Schedule 2 has changed;
- (b) the maximum expected quantity that was most recently reported under paragraph 3(d) of Schedule 2 in respect of a substance has increased by 10% or more; or
- (c) the maximum capacity that was most recently reported under paragraph 3(f) of Schedule 2 in respect of a container system, in which a quantity of a substance is contained, has increased by 10% or more.”

ECCC Recommendation(s)

ECCC recommends adding a table in the Spill Contingency Plan (SPC) summarizing the commodities subject to the E2 Regulations. This will ensure that the Proponent is fully aware of its responsibilities under the E2 Regulations.

Additionally, an updated notice should be submitted if a situation covered under subsection 3(5) of the E2 Regulations occurs.

8. Topic: Hazardous materials storage practices and forklift related incidents.

Reference(s)

- 240330-03MN107-2023 Annual Report-IA1E; Table 7-2 - Table 7-2 Meadowbank 2023 spills reported to the GN 24Hr spill HotLine and table 7-4 - Whale Tail 2023 spills reported to the GN 24Hr spill HotLine, p.121 to 127
- 240330-03MN107-Appendix 23-IA2E; 2023-06-03 MBK_1500L_Waste Oil incident, p.34-38
- 240330-03MN107-Appendix 24-IA2E:
- 2023-01-14_WTM_900L_Windshield Washer Fluid, p.2-4

Comment

The 2023 annual report indicates that there were seven (7) instances of punctured totes at the White Tail site in 2023. Additionally, some totes expanded and failed within their storage area at the Meadowbank site. The utilization of secondary containment in the storage area could have greatly minimized the impact of these accidents and malfunctions. Cumulatively, these incidents resulted in the excavation/removal of over 6.5 m³ of contaminated soil, 28 m³ of contaminated snow, 23 m³ of contaminated material, and 58 m³ of contaminated water due to the omission of secondary containment.

ECCC commends the Proponent on implementing a new procedure to minimize accidents related to forklift operations, as noted in event 2023-10-11-WTM_1000L_Diesel Exhaust Fluid of appendix 24: “A procedure has been implemented on site since August 2023 for handling totes and barrels with forked equipment.” ECCC is unclear as to whether this is an operational and staff training issue or a storage infrastructure issue (storage containers too narrow for safe handling).

The Proponent states, “Agnico Eagle operates Meadowbank and Whale Tail under extreme cold conditions during winter, which creates extra pressure on equipment that can lead to more frequent equipment failure even with good inspections and maintenance.” Given that

certain means of containment (MOC) may become fragile and prone to failure when exposed to cold temperatures, freezing of liquid hazardous materials can lead to expansion/contraction, resulting in a pressure differential within the MOC that could cause failure. Consequently, hazardous substances could leak from the doors of the sea cans into the environment. This exact event occurred on June 3, 2023, at the Meadowbank site, when 1500 L of waste oil was released because “two totes had frozen and expanded causing oil to leak onto the sea-can floor as well as onto the ground within the laydown area.” ECCC would like to highlight that the utilization of appropriate secondary containment in this scenario would have contained the MOC failures and greatly aided recovery operations, minimizing the impact on the environment. Furthermore, assessing if the MOC’s build and materials are appropriate for the extreme conditions of the Project site could minimize future MOC failures.

ECCC Recommendation(s)

ECCC recommends that the Proponent commit to installing a lined and bermed area or appropriate secondary containment method for the storage of hazardous chemicals/waste at the Meadowbank and White Tail locations and any other locations where appropriate secondary containment is not currently used. This measure would minimize the potential release of hazardous chemicals from storage areas into the environment. Secondary containment would provide an easier means to clean up a spill while minimizing the impact on the environment. Moreover, assessing if there are means of containments that would be better suited for the extreme conditions of the Project site may reduce their failure rate.

ECCC recommends that the proponent seek out other MOC’s that might be more suitable to the harsh conditions experienced at the mine site.

Additionally, ECCC requests clarifications on the new procedure that was put in place to minimize accident events related to the operation of forklifts in the storage area.

9. Topic: Toxic gas release event

Reference(s)

- 240330-03MN107 16MN056-Appendix 46-IA1E, Section 7.9 Toxic gas releases, p.40-41

Comment

The Proponent fails to specify the types of toxic gases that could be released in such an event. Given the presence of numerous hazardous substances on-site, it would be beneficial to identify credible and realistic scenarios under which toxic gas substances might be released in large quantities. Does the Proponent possess any means to monitor air quality that could result from a toxic gas release? Are there any alternate muster points if the wind blows a toxic gas in the direction of the assigned muster point? Clarity on these matters is essential for ensuring effective risk management and emergency response protocols.

ECCC Recommendation

ECCC suggests that the Proponent indicates which toxic gas(es) is(are) at risk of being release for the presented scenario and a description of preparedness measures to address such releases. Further, ECCC encourages the Proponent to specify its air quality monitoring practices within the context of that emergency scenario. ECCC suggests that the Proponent identify what type of air monitoring is accessible [e.g., 4-gas detectors, fixed/portable detectors, LEL detectors or PIDs (Photoionization Detectors)].

10. Topic: Emergency response guidebook

Reference(s)

- 240330-03MN107 16MN056-Appendix 46-IA1E, Section 13.4 Cyanide involved in Fires, p.119

Comment

The Proponent mentions the use of the Emergency Response Guidebook 2016 by the incident commander as a reference for addressing fires of sodium cyanide.

ECCC would like to inform the Proponent that the latest version of the Emergency Response Guidebook is the 2024 edition. Additionally, a free training package on the book is available upon request.

ECCC Recommendation

ECCC recommends utilizing the latest version of the Emergency Response Guidebook 2024 as it provides the most up-to-date information. Additionally, Emergency Response Team training should incorporate best practices demonstrated in the free training package to ensure effective utilization.

11. Topic: Response procedure guides

Reference(s)

- 240330-03MN107-Appendix 22-IA2E:
- 240330-03MN107-Appendix 22-IA2E, Table 6 - Materials stored at site during operations, p.34-36
- Appendix F - General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances Oxidizing Substances, p.103
- Appendix H - General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances Corrosive Substances, p.111

Comment

Various hazardous materials are necessary to carry out the Meadowbank Complex Project. The Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) explains with general response procedures how it would deal with various type of hazardous materials in Appendices C to I. While some substances have dedicated plans (e.g., ANFO, ammonium nitrate, sodium cyanide), others are subject

to general response procedures based on their physical properties. It's important to cross-reference Table 6 of the SCP with the appropriate response plan in Appendices C to I to ensure clarity on how to handle each commodity. For example, certain hazardous materials may fit into multiple response procedures. Establishing clear and concise guidelines for hazardous material spill responses minimizes confusion and facilitates timely interventions.

ECCC Recommendation

ECCC suggests that the Proponent assigns each hazardous material listed in Table 3-1 of the SCP to a specific guide rather than relying solely on physical properties to direct users to a response procedure.

12. Topic: Aircraft – Low Flights

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report
- Appendix 39: Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report
- 61-000-100-REP-006, 28 March 2024

Comment

Page 4-29 of the Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report states:

“Eleven percent of all short-range flights in 2023 (27.8 hours) were identified below the minimum requirement (300 m), without documentation of the purpose of low flight...”

32.0% of long-range flights in 2023 (28.9 hours) were identified below the minimum height requirement, without documentation of the purpose of low flight...”

Overall, 16% of all flight hours in 2023 (56.7 hours) were identified as operating below the project specific flight restrictions, without documentation for the purpose of low flight.”

The majority of low flights occur during the summer, which overlaps with migratory bird breeding season in this area (N9 and N10 ranges from mid-May to mid-August).

The area also includes a number of caribou freshwater crossings included in the 2021 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan which could be impacted by low flights.

Agnico Eagle plans to improve compliance rates for low flights in 2024 by:

- Reviewing methods with the Terrestrial Advisory Group (TAG) and helicopter contractor to discuss decisions made for take-off/landing and short versus long-range flights;
- Improving comments for reasons for low flights, even if flying low for only a portion of the flight; and
- Considering error for flight altitude measurements as well as error for Latitude and Longitude provided from aircraft monitoring.

ECCC Recommendation

ECCC recommends that the proponent improve low flight compliance in 2024 by:

- a. Reminding pilots that the migratory bird breeding season in this area ranges from mid-May to mid-August;
- b. Considering the proposed designations of caribou crossings and Thelon River Areas of significance under the Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan in discussions with the Terrestrial Advisory Group (TAG); and
- c. Including all planned mitigation and adaptive measures into the updated Terrestrial Environment Monitoring Plan (TEMP version 9), which is planned for submission to the NIRB later in 2024.

ECCC recommends that the updated TEMP (version 9) planned for submission in 2024 be made available for review.

13. Topic: Waterfowl Nest Monitoring Results

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report
- Appendix 39: Meadowbank and Whale Tail 2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report
- 61-000-100-REP-006, 28 March 2024
- “Assessing and Mitigating the Impacts of Mining-Induced Flooding on Arctic-Nesting Birds” (Holmes 2022)

Comment

2023 Wildlife Monitoring Summary Report, page 14-1:

“The Whale Tail expansion required the construction of two dykes within Whale Tail Lake to divert water from the proposed pit to surrounding lakes and tributaries, resulting in flooding that with potential impacts to migratory birds and their nests...”

The complete analysis and report on behavioural responses will be included in a second Trent University MSc Thesis manuscript, expected to be submitted prior to September 2024.

References for any publications produced in 2024 will be provided in the 2024 Annual Report.”

ECCC could not find the report “Assessing and Mitigating the Impacts of Mining-Induced Flooding on Arctic-Nesting Birds” (Holmes 2022).

ECCC Recommendation

Please provide link or copy or reference to previous submission regarding the report “Assessing and Mitigating the Impacts of Mining-Induced Flooding on Arctic-Nesting Birds” (Holmes 2022).

Please provide new publications in an appendix for 2024 Annual Report.

14. Topic: Sensory Disturbance on Birds - Lighting

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report
- 61-000-100-REP-006, April 2024

Comment

Term & Condition 58 of NIRB Project Certificate 004 requires the proponent to design the lighting and use of lights at the mine site to minimize the disturbance of lights on sensitive wildlife and birds.

Lighting at the mine site was not mentioned in the Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report.

ECCC Recommendation

ECCC recommends that the proponent clarify how light disturbance on sensitive wildlife and birds was monitored and/or mitigated at the mine site(s) in 2023.

Light disturbance monitoring should be included in the updated TEMP (version 9) planned for submission in 2024 and be made available for review.

15. Topic: Species at Risk, Effects and Missing Measures

Reference(s)

- Meadowbank Complex – 2023 Annual Report
- 61-000-100-REP-006, April 2024
- Species at Risk Public Registry

Comment

Term and Condition No. 35 of Project Certificate No. 008 requires the proponent to ensure that the mitigation and monitoring strategies developed for Species at Risk are updated as necessary. As a matter of best practice, Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)-assessed species should be assessed similarly to those listed under the Species At Risk Act (SARA).

The Proponent has not identified all species at risk that are likely to be present in the Project area and the associated adverse effects of the Project. Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) has been listed as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC since April 2017 and has been listed as a species of Special Concern on Schedule 1 of SARA since February 2023.

The Project may have adverse effects on Harris's Sparrow including the following: direct habitat loss; impacts due to noise; dust or other sensory disturbances; wildlife injury or mortality; exposure to toxic or hazardous substances; and wildlife attraction.

ECCC Recommendation

ECCC recommends the Proponent:

- a) Identify adverse effects of the Project on the Species at Risk likely to be affected and their critical habitat;
- b) Ensure that measures are taken to avoid or lessen those adverse effects and monitor them to inform adaptive management; and
- c) Update the next version of the TEMP to include all Species at Risk that are likely to be present in the Project area, and -update associated mitigation of project effects.

As species are assessed and listed on a regular basis, ECCC recommends the Proponent consult the Species at Risk registry to obtain the most current information for their operations.

16. Topic: Enforcement

Compliance Monitoring

No authorizations from ECCC have been issued.

The Meadowbank Gold Project is captured under several pieces of ECCC legislation such as subsection 36(3) of the Fisheries Act, MDMER, CEPA, Environmental Emergency Regulations, Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations, Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations, and Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act/Output-Based Pricing System Regulations.

ON-SITE INSPECTIONS:

1. From July 22-24, 2023, Multi-Reg on-site inspection conducted to verify compliance under FA, MDMER, E2 Regs, CBX, and STSR at the Baker Lake Storage Tank System, All Weather Access Road and Meadowbank mine site. Baker Lake GN Conservation Officer also joined the inspection.
2. MDMER chemistry and toxicity sampling not conducted at the Final Discharge Points (FDP) during this inspection as they were not discharging to the receiving environment.
3. No noncompliance determined from this inspection.

MDMER:

The Project is subject to the MDMER. The purpose of the MDMER is to authorize a deposit of certain deleterious substance(s) into water frequented by fish while monitoring the environmental effects of those deposits to ensure that deleterious substances are not released in quantities or concentrations that could result in harmful effects on waters frequented by fish. To do this certain effluent deposit conditions (concentrations, limits and parameters) apply so that regalities are exempted and protected from the more stringent prohibition of subsection 36(3) under the Fisheries Act. Samples of the effluent must be taken and tested at the identified FDP by the Proponent to ensure the above conditions are met on a scheduled basis and reported. The two current FDP is as follows:

1. Vault Discharge FDP ST-MMER-1 = Effluent from Vault Attenuation Pond pumped and discharged to Wally Lake.

2. East Dike Discharge FDP ST-MMER-3 - East Dike Seepage effluent from Second Portage Lake pumped back to Second Portage Lake.

The MDMER required reports are to be submitted in ECCC's online database (Mine Effluent Reporting System - MERS) which are reviewed by an assigned Enforcement Officer on a quarterly basis. The quarterly administrative regular report verifications are conducted to ensure that the sampling and testing has been conducted in accordance with the MDMER and ensures reports are submitted on time. Each Enforcement Activity includes an administrative report verification of each quarterly report which are due 45 days at the end of each quarter: 1st Quarter (due May 15), 2nd Quarter (due Aug 14), 3rd Quarter (due Nov 14) and 4th Quarter (due Feb 14), as well as an administrative report regular verification of the 2023 Annual Effluent Monitoring Summary Report (due March 31). Furthermore, an administrative report regular verification was completed on the Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) 2023 Annual Report (information related to effluent and water quality monitoring studies) and as part of this verification the officer submitted a copy of the report to the EEM Coordinator for review to also confirm compliance.

In 2023, the Proponent submitted all required MDMER reports:

1. First Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- Vault Discharge FDP ST-MMER-1: No effluent discharged in Q1 therefore no non-compliance was determined
- East Dike Discharge FDP ST-MMER-3: Effluent discharged in Q1. No non-compliance was determined

2. Second Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- Vault Discharge FDP ST-MMER-1: No effluent discharged in Q2 therefore no non-compliance was determined
- East Dike Discharge FDP ST-MMER-3: Effluent discharged in Q2. No non-compliance was determined

3. Third Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- Vault Discharge FDP ST-MMER-1: No effluent discharged in Q3 therefore no non-compliance was determined
- East Dike Discharge FDP ST-MMER-3: No effluent discharged in Q3 therefore no non-compliance was determined

4. Fourth Quarter:

- Report submitted on time.
- Vault Discharge FDP ST-MMER-1: No effluent discharged in Q4 therefore no non-compliance was determined
- East Dike Discharge FDP ST-MMER-3: No effluent discharged in Q4 therefore no non-compliance was determined

2023 Annual Effluent Monitoring Report:

- Report was submitted on time and no compliance issues noted.

2023 Annual EEM Report:

- Report was submitted on time and no compliance issues noted.

ECCC Files Regarding Reported 2023 Spills:

1. 2023-004 – Lead agency CIRNAC – Diesel Land Spill at KM 97 on the 110 KM AWAR – File open under CEPA E2 Regs
2. 2023-240 – Lead Agency CIRNAC - Baker Lake Oil Handling Marshalling Area - Suspended Solids Release to Baker Lake - FA 36(3) – File Closed

If you need more information, please contact Russell Wykes at (867) 445-1263 or Russell.Wykes@ec.gc.ca.

Sincerely,

[original signed by]

Russell Wykes
A/ Senior Environmental Assessment Officer

cc: Eva Walker, Head, Environmental Assessment North (NT and NU)