

APPENDIX D OPERATIONAL UPDATE MEMO - POTENTIAL AUTONOMOUS HAULAGE SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT

MEMO

From	B2Gold Back River Corp.
To	Nunavut Impact Review Board
Ref.	Goose Mine
Date	March 31, 2026
Subject	Operational Update – Potential Autonomous Haulage System Deployment

1. INTRODUCTION

The Goose Mine (Mine) is an operating gold mine owned by B2Gold Back River Corp. (B2Gold Nunavut or the Company) located in the western Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. B2Gold Nunavut's parent company, B2Gold Corp., is an international senior gold producer headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia. Founded in 2007, it currently has operating gold mines in Canada, Mali, Namibia, and the Philippines, and numerous exploration and development projects in various countries including Canada, Mali, Colombia, and Finland.

The Mine is comprised of two main areas with an interconnecting Winter Ice Road (WIR): The Goose Property and Marine Laydown Area (MLA), situated approximately 130 km away along the western shore of southern Bathurst Inlet. Open pit and underground mining at the Goose Property feed a 4,000 tonne per day process plant. The Company also operates an exploration camp at the George Property.

In an effort to improve safety, productivity, and cost reduction at the Mine, B2Gold Nunavut is considering the deployment of an Autonomous Haulage System (AHS). If deployed, AHS would replace current human-driven open pit mine haul trucks with autonomously operated vehicles (i.e. using technologies such as GPS, radar, lidar, and advanced software to navigate, detect obstacles, and coordinate a fleet of vehicles).

As part of its commitment to advance Mine development in a sustainable and transparent manner, B2Gold Nunavut is submitting the following Operational Update to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) regarding potential AHS deployment at the Mine.

To better understand potential effects and possible concerns from communities related to this Update, B2Gold Nunavut has reviewed previous comments and input received through community engagement associated with this topic (Section 4) and completed a scoping-level assessment of potential socio-economic effects (Section 5). This assessment has concluded that existing and newly proposed mitigation measures are expected to address potential effects of AHS deployment while continuing to deliver meaningful community benefits.

Following discussions between B2Gold Nunavut and NIRB in December 2025, submission of an additional modification package/application re: Project Certificate No. 007 is not required. Rather, NIRB requested B2Gold Nunavut submit an update and self-assessment on this matter in its 2025 NIRB Annual Report,

which this Memorandum accomplishes. B2Gold Nunavut engaged the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) regarding this Update in January 2026 and will continue to integrate their feedback into Mine planning and operations moving forward.

2. AHS DEPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

In many ways, increased use of automation is the future of the mining industry (Brumwell 2021, Crabbe et al. 2025, Holcombe and Kemp 2019). Improved safety, production efficiencies, and cost reductions are the primary drivers of this trend (Crabbe et al. 2025, Elbokl 2025, MiHR 2020). Autonomous Haulage Systems (AHS) are an important component of this and have now been deployed successfully at numerous mines globally (Codoceo-Contreras et al. 2024, Lovells 2018, Paredes and Fleming-Muñoz 2021).

AHS typically consists of large-scale driverless trucks that use wireless communications, artificial intelligence, and sensing systems (e.g. GPS, cameras, radar, light detection) to load, transport, and dump mining materials (Stephenson 2023, Suncor 2025). Operators, typically located in control centers on-site, set routes for the vehicles and monitor the process, but otherwise the work is carried out with little to no human intervention (Keenan et al. 2019, Migneault 2024). In some cases, one operator can handle several pieces of equipment simultaneously (Cosbey et al. 2016, Lacoursière 2025). The work can also continue around the clock, eliminating the need for shift changes and breaks, and autonomous operation increases fuel efficiency and equipment lifespan, reducing wear and tear caused by human error or mishandling of equipment (Brumwell 2021). AHS also increases safety by placing workers far from potential hazards, whereas working conditions in control rooms are significantly more comfortable and safer than in heavy machinery cabs (Lacoursière 2025).

Mines in the Canadian Arctic are often known to face difficult, high-cost operating environments. Remoteness, a lack of regional infrastructure, severe weather conditions, limited local capacities, and other issues can combine to create various challenges for mineral developers. B2Gold Nunavut's Goose Mine is no different, having experienced both early production challenges and higher than anticipated costs following acquisition of the Mine from Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (in April 2023) and during subsequent Mine construction.¹

B2Gold Nunavut's primary objectives for potential AHS deployment at the Mine thus include the following:

- Maximize open pit mining efficiency and reduce primary mining haulage costs.
- Reduce GHG emissions and the Mine's carbon footprint through realized efficiency gains in open pit primary mining haulage.
- Maximize use of, or reduce, capital and operational expenditure through the implementation of AHS technology.

¹ For example, in September 2024, B2Gold Corp. issued a news release revising its total Mine construction, mine development, and sustaining capital cash expenditure estimate to C\$1,540 million, a C\$290 million (or 23%) increase from the previous estimate (B2Gold Corp. 2024). In September 2025, B2Gold Corp. issued another news release noting that due to a crushing plant capacity shortfall, the Company had to modify its 2025 gold production guidance for the Mine downwards by approximately 40,000 ounces (B2Gold Corp. 2025a). A subsequent news release in November 2025 modified this guidance downwards again by another 30,000 ounces due to the previously disclosed crushing plant issues and lower than budgeted gold grades arising from temporary delays in accessing higher-grade ore from the Umwelt underground (B2Gold Corp. 2025b).

- Improve safety through reduction of risk associated with fatigue, distraction, human error, and inclement weather.
- Introduce new technology-focused Inuit career paths to Nunavut.

The Company is currently considering Caterpillar's *MineStar Command for Hauling* system for use at the Mine, which is an AHS system that hosts autonomous trucks. Through this program, a mine planner would delineate the mining areas and haul routes to be used, while a control room team located at the Mine would input plans to the system for execution. An Autonomous Operating Zone would also be defined to ensure a controlled area is created and to minimize interactions between staff and autonomous vehicles.

Potential AHS deployment at the Goose Mine would consist of the delivery of 12 new Caterpillar '777' 90-tonne trucks, AHS personnel training and/or re-skilling, appropriate infrastructure development on site, and final commissioning. Ultimately, AHS deployment at the Mine is estimated by B2Gold Nunavut to provide the following benefits:

- Meaningful cost/tonne savings.
- Reduction of 3.2 million liters of fuel consumed.
- Reduction of 8,700 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.
- \$1.2 million in carbon tax savings.
- Introduction of new technology-focused Inuit career opportunities.

AHS is only being proposed for use in the Mine's open pit fleet of haul trucks. 48 future open pit haul truck operator positions would thus be eliminated in the switch from human-driven to autonomously operated trucks. In addition, B2Gold Nunavut estimates two fewer haul trucks would be required at the Mine under an AHS scenario to achieve the same output level as human-driven vehicles.

Importantly, 26 new or repurposed positions would be created because of AHS deployment, as summarized in Table 2-1. This results in a net of 33 positions ultimately being eliminated at the Mine under an AHS deployment scenario. With appropriate mitigation measures in place, the potential for adverse effects can be sufficiently managed and substantial Mine benefits can continue being provided to local communities. This includes a commitment by B2Gold Nunavut that no current Inuit open pit haul truck drivers will lose a job at the Mine, or their corresponding level of salary and benefits should AHS be introduced.

Even in the absence of new mitigation, however, the overall magnitude of employment and other benefits offered by the Mine remains substantial. The Mine will continue to require a large workforce with numerous roles available for Inuit, and several new AHS employment opportunities will also be created. The projected Mine workforce has also grown substantially over time, which suggests many employment and economic benefits originally predicted in the FEIS may have been underestimated.²

Regardless, B2Gold Nunavut has acknowledged the need to avoid Inuit job losses wherever practical and to continue maximizing local benefits from the Mine. For these reasons, several new commitments are necessary and have been made by the Company related to AHS deployment, as summarized in Section

² The FEIS (Sabina 2015) noted the Mine's operations phase was expected to generate annual employment for 700 workers on average, to a maximum of 895 workers (FTE basis). However, B2Gold Nunavut's recent projections suggest 1,324 FTEs will now be required annually during operations.

5.2. These commitments reinforce the applicability of existing FEIS conclusions and help ensure potential adverse effects will be properly managed.

Table 2-1: Staffed vs. AHS Roles at the Mine

Role Description	Position Type Under AHS	Number of Roles - Staffed	Number of Roles - AHS	Difference
Haul Truck Operator	Removed	48	0	-48
Trainer	Repurposed	2	2	0
Mine Supervisor	Repurposed to Pit Technician	8	4	-4
AHS Engineer/Dispatch Engineer	Repurposed	1	1	0
Database Administrator	New	0	1	+1
AHS Manager	New	0	1	+1
Controller	New	0	4	+4
Builder	New	0	4	+4
Pit Technician	Repurposed from Mine Supervisor	0	4	+4
AHS IT Specialist	New	0	1	+1
Network Office Support	New	0	2	+2
Network Technician	New	0	2	+2
TOTAL		59	26	-33

Source: B2Gold Nunavut

3. REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

When preparing this Operational Update, B2Gold Nunavut reviewed existing socio-economic FEIS conclusions and Terms and Conditions associated with its Project Certificate (No. 007), as the socio-economic environment is where potential interactions were considered most likely to occur. B2Gold Nunavut has not identified any necessary changes to the above related to this Operational Update.

Should additional regulatory processes be required related to this Operational Update, B2Gold Nunavut will work cooperatively with all interested parties to ensure appropriate compliance.

Per the 'Approaches to Assessment of Proposed Amendments to Approved Projects' listed in NIRB's (2020) *Proponent's Guide*, it is B2Gold Nunavut's self-assessment this Operational Update constitutes a 'Manifestly insignificant' amendment with 'No submissions to NPC/NIRB Required'.³ As noted previously,

³ NIRB (2020: 106) describes this further as: "Proposed amendment does not meet the definition of project under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (NuPPAA)* and is not required to be submitted to the NPC or NIRB."

existing and newly proposed mitigation measures are expected to address potential effects of potential AHS deployment, while continuing to deliver meaningful community benefits.

4. COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES

4.1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

B2Gold Nunavut engaged KIA on this Operational Update in January 2026. While engagement with individual Kitikmeot communities has not yet been conducted, existing comments related to Inuit training and career advancement opportunities, the desire for more of such opportunities, and the importance of Inuit involvement in Mine decision-making have been retrieved from B2Gold Nunavut's community engagement database dating back to 2012. Comments on local benefit enhancement measures, impact mitigation, and community health and well-being have also been received. B2Gold Nunavut anticipates conducting more focused engagement with communities on this topic in the near future.

The vast majority of comments from community members have pertained broadly to Inuit employment and training opportunities. Some people pointed out the significant number of Inuit eager to work at the Mine, and highlighted the variety of skills and qualifications they have to offer. Community members have noted that education and training are also important for maximizing Inuit employment at the Mine. Likewise, community members have said pre-employment and apprenticeship programs should be established to help those without mining skills and experience become meaningfully employed, and that youth should be a focus of the employment initiatives developed by B2Gold Nunavut. Young Inuit community members were described as having greater familiarity and aptitude with technology than older Inuit and should not be overlooked for employment.

Suggestions for enhancing Inuit education, training, and career progression opportunities have been provided to B2Gold Nunavut, and many questions have been raised about the types of training that will be offered. In addition, local residents expressed the importance of outreach efforts and engagement with communities regarding training programs and employment openings, as well as for Mine updates more generally.

Community members have consistently said the Kitikmeot Region should receive maximum benefit from the Mine, including priority employment opportunities for Inuit. Appreciation for existing community benefits, impact mitigation measures, and Company outreach efforts have also been noted. Various challenges and constraints to maximizing Inuit employment have been described, and suggestions have been provided to better ensure employment opportunities are accessible to Inuit youth in particular.

Community members have noted that ongoing education and training opportunities are important for maximizing Inuit employment and local economic development. The importance of honouring IIBA commitments was also noted.

4.2 INUIT KNOWLEDGE

The activities associated with this Operational Update are within the existing Project Development Area (PDA) for the Mine (identified previously in the FEIS/FEIS Addendums) and will cause no change to Inuit land use or harvesting. B2Gold Nunavut has access to a significant repository of Inuit Knowledge (IK) for

the Mine area (i.e. through an IK user agreement with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association), which the Company continues to consult and integrate into Mine planning as appropriate.

5. EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

B2Gold Nunavut completed a scoping-level effects assessment for the Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs) most likely to be affected by AHS deployment, to understand whether further study or assessment was needed. Methods were similar to those used in the assessments for the Mine's FEIS and FEIS Addendums (Sabina 2015, 2017, 2020, 2022).

B2Gold Nunavut identified potential interactions between the following VSECs and AHS deployment at the Mine:

- Employment
- Business opportunities
- Economic development
- Education and training
- Health and community well-being

The introduction of AHS is not anticipated to interact differently with any other VSECs previously assessed in the FEIS and FEIS Addendums.

5.1 ASSESSMENT

The Mine continues to make many positive contributions to Nunavut's economy. Over 5.0 million hours of Mine labour have been performed as of the end of 2024, of which 647,000+ hours have been performed by Inuit. In addition, \$241.0 million in payroll has been provided to Mine personnel, of which \$17.9 million has been earned by Inuit. Likewise, \$1.7 billion in Mine business expenditures have been made, with \$431.7 million spent on Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses. \$95.7 million in taxes have also been paid to the federal and territorial governments (JPCSL 2025). These existing benefits are notable, but also reflect the Mine's current early stage of operations; benefits are expected to increase further as operations progress.

Effects that could result from potential AHS deployment pertain primarily to potential losses of Inuit employment; other changes to VSECs identified often also relate to this. More specifically, if appropriate mitigation measures were not implemented (i.e. to attract and retain Inuit personnel through outreach, training, upskilling, and/or re-assignment at the Mine), a reduction in Inuit employment opportunities could occur from AHS deployment. This is due to 48 future haul truck operator positions being eliminated under an AHS scenario, resulting in a net loss of 33 total positions at the Mine after new AHS roles are considered. While not all these haul truck operator positions would necessarily be occupied by Inuit (e.g. only 8 of 47 current haul truck operator employees, or 17%, were Inuit in October 2025), it could have the potential to affect previous FEIS conclusions if not addressed properly. For example, anticipated levels of Inuit employment; incomes and benefits; local employment skills, experience, and capacity; and government tax revenues could all be affected.

While AHS deployment would result in a net of 33 fewer employment opportunities at the Mine (or a 2.5% reduction in total projected positions), a large Mine workforce will still be required (Table 5-1). Through

commitments made in the IIBA and elsewhere, preferential Inuit hiring practices have also been established and numerous Inuit employment and training opportunities will continue to exist. As of October 2025, 227 Inuit were employed at the Mine (headcount basis – employees and contractors combined) and concerted efforts to increase this number are ongoing through recruitment, training, and retention initiatives. B2Gold Nunavut estimates 1,291 total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) positions will be required annually to support long-term Mine operations under an AHS scenario.⁴

AHS deployment would also create new employment opportunities Inuit may be interested in, with 26 new or repurposed roles created. Likewise, other operator positions will continue to exist at the Mine that won't be affected by AHS deployment.⁵ As of October 2025, 293 employees worked in operator roles at the Mine, 41 (or 14%) of whom were Inuit. Moving forward, 342 operator positions are projected to be required in a non-AHS scenario, compared to 294 positions under AHS deployment. This suggests there are significant opportunities for Inuit displaced by AHS deployment to potentially move into other operator positions at the Mine, in addition to other roles that may exist.

Table 5-1: Comparison of Available Employment Positions Under Non-AHS and AHS Scenarios

Position	Existing Mine Plan (No AHS Deployment)		Mine Plan with AHS Deployment	
	Current (October 2025)		Projected Annual Totals	Projected Annual Totals
	Total	Inuit		
Total Operator Positions	293	41	342	294
Haul Truck Operator Positions	47	8	48	N/A
AHS Positions	N/A	N/A	N/A	26 (15 new, 11 repurposed)
Total Mine Positions			1,324 FTEs	1,291 FTEs

Source: B2Gold Nunavut

Notes:

1. 'Projected Annual Totals' are based on steady-state operational estimates.
2. 'Total Mine Positions' includes both employees and contractors. Other cells in this table refer only to B2Gold Nunavut employees.
3. Individuals in operator positions at the Mine (including haul truck operators) are typically employed directly by B2Gold Nunavut. However, a small number of operators may be employed by contractors and aren't included in the above operator calculations.

The creation of new potential AHS employment roles broadens the suite of opportunities available at the Mine, particularly in 'future-focused' positions such as automation and autonomous hauling. Inuit youth and other newcomers to Nunavut's mining industry may view these as desirable careers to pursue and tailor their education and training accordingly. Positioning oneself appropriately through education and

⁴ B2Gold Nunavut's estimates are based on best available information at the time of writing, but are subject to change based on factors including operational realities and revisions to mine plans.

⁵ Operator positions at the Mine include individuals who operate fixed or mobile equipment but do not include general operation of light equipment such as pick-up trucks.

training will be important because over time, mining is anticipated to become increasingly technical, requiring a narrowing set of specialized skills (MAC 2023, 2024).

In addition to the effects discussed above, the potential for increased personal and family stress caused by unanticipated employment transitions associated with AHS deployment is recognized. Such transitions can affect personal health and well-being, potentially result in a reduced ability to provide for oneself and dependants, and may contribute to conflict and uncertainty within families (Brand 2015, Michaud et al. 2016). B2Gold Nunavut has existing measures in place to support Inuit Mine employees and their families dealing with personal challenges which will be extended to personnel facing job transitions associated with AHS deployment (e.g. Inuit Employee Assistance Program, Employee and Family Assistance Program, Inuit Support Coordinators).

While the magnitude of Inuit employment and income benefits could be reduced in some areas as a result of AHS deployment, even in the absence of additional mitigation the Mine's overall benefits to Inuit would remain substantial. However, B2Gold Nunavut has acknowledged the need to avoid Inuit job losses where practical and to continue maximizing local benefits. For these reasons, several new commitments have been made by the Company related to AHS deployment, as summarized in the following section.

5.2 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

Numerous mitigation and management measures have already been developed for the Mine in relation to the Employment, Education and Training, and Health and Community Well-Being VSECs. These are described more fully in the IIBA and B2Gold Nunavut's Inuit Human Resources Plan (IHRP), Community Engagement Plan (CEP), Inuit Business Development Plan (IBDP), and Socio-Economic Monitoring Plan (SEMP). These ensure preferential opportunities for Inuit employment are provided in an ongoing manner, meaningful education and training opportunities are made available, and pertinent support and well-being programs are offered to Inuit employees and their families. Additional commitments to communities (e.g. regarding financial benefits, Inuit business opportunities, social investment programs, local donations and support) are also addressed through the IIBA and/or Company management plans.

B2Gold Nunavut's annual Socio-Economic Monitoring Reports (e.g. JPCSL 2025) submitted to NIRB provide updates on the implementation of Company initiatives, in addition to relevant adaptive management measures that have been undertaken. To-date, no need has been identified to revise any FEIS predictions or to substantially modify B2Gold Nunavut's existing management or monitoring approach, although various improvements have been made over time.

B2Gold Nunavut's existing commitments provide a strong foundation for addressing future workforce changes at the Mine from AHS deployment. For example, support for Inuit (re-)training and career development planning already exists, various workforce retention and support measures are in place, and meaningful programs are available to assist Inuit employees and their families with managing personal stresses and challenges.

To help ensure AHS is successfully deployed, additional mitigation and management measures will be implemented. This includes a commitment that no current Inuit open pit haul truck drivers will lose a job at the Mine, or their corresponding level of salary and benefits. This and other measures will enable a maximum number of displaced Inuit employees to be retained and for future AHS employment opportunities to be better realized. These new commitments build on a foundation of existing measures

at the Mine to maximize local benefits and support workers, and reinforce the applicability of previous FEIS conclusions in this area. Their development was informed by insights from the research literature, community engagement, operational and professional experience, and existing monitoring.

Specifically, these new mitigation measures will address Inuit employee retention, training and re-skilling, targeted recruitment, and community engagement and investment (Table 5-2). All new measures will also be integrated directly into B2Gold Nunavut's socio-economic management plans (e.g. IHRP, CEP, IBDP, and SEMP) as AHS deployment proceeds.

These new mitigation measures would only be implemented should AHS deployment occur at the Goose Mine.

Table 5-1: New Mitigation Measures for Potential AHS Deployment

Mitigation Focus	Description of Additional Measures
Inuit Employee Retention	• Adequate notice and communication with the Mine workforce, to prepare them for the upcoming AHS transition. • Commitment that no current Inuit open pit haul truck drivers will lose a job at the Mine, or their corresponding level of salary and benefits. • Priority Inuit re-deployment to available AHS positions or non-AHS operator positions elsewhere at the Mine. • Targeted support for re-deployed Inuit workers navigating employment transitions. ○ Additional one-on-one engagement by human resources staff and on-site Inuit Support Coordinators, to discuss career development planning, re-deployment options, training/re-skilling opportunities, and/or other considerations. ○ Additional one-on-one engagement by Inuit Support Coordinators and Inuit Employee Assistance Program providers to discuss relevant counselling and other available support measures. • Monitoring of Inuit haul truck driver retention levels.
Training and Re-Skilling	• Optional psychometric testing to determine Inuit personnel suitability for AHS positions. Testing will be modified, where necessary, to ensure cultural appropriateness and accessibility. • Use of Caterpillar's established AHS training program <i>MineStar</i>. Training will be modified, where necessary, to ensure cultural appropriateness and accessibility. • Training and/or re-skilling in other areas, for Inuit re-deployment to non-AHS positions at the Mine. • Integration of all AHS training into a new <i>Inuit Training Plan</i> for the Mine, currently under development by KIA and B2Gold Nunavut (expected completion in H1 2026). • Post-secondary education scholarships to encourage Inuit to enter educational streams linked to AHS employment.
Targeted Recruitment	• Ongoing outreach with relevant northern/Inuit educational institutions (e.g. staff and students at regional high schools and Nunavut Arctic College campuses, Nunavut Sivuniksavut in Ottawa) about AHS opportunities at the Mine. • Inuit summer student and AHS job shadowing opportunities.
Community Engagement and Investment	• Adequate notice and communication with communities and stakeholders, to prepare them for the upcoming AHS transition. • Ongoing promotion within communities about AHS employment opportunities at the Mine and elsewhere in the Canadian mining industry. • Financial investment in local/regional AHS training capabilities and capacity.

6. CONCLUSION

In an effort to improve safety, productivity, and cost reduction at the Mine, B2Gold Nunavut is studying the potential deployment of an Autonomous Haulage System (AHS). If implemented, AHS would replace current human-driven open pit Mine haul trucks with those operated autonomously.

To-date, the Mine has provided numerous employment, training, and other benefits to Inuit and offers the potential for many additional gains in the future. While AHS deployment would create benefits for B2Gold Nunavut, it also has the potential to alter the Mine's current employment landscape and introduce new considerations for its Inuit workforce.

While the magnitude of Inuit employment and income benefits has the potential to be reduced in some areas as a result of AHS deployment, it would also create new employment opportunities in a future-focused field. A large overall workforce will continue to be required at the Mine and numerous Inuit employment opportunities, in operator and other roles, will persist.

B2Gold Nunavut has acknowledged the need to avoid Inuit job losses associated with AHS deployment and to continue maximizing local benefits. For these reasons, the Company has made new commitments pertaining to Inuit employee retention, Inuit training and re-skilling, targeted recruitment, and community engagement and investment should AHS deployment proceed. Particularly, B2Gold Nunavut has committed to no current Inuit open pit haul truck drivers losing a job at the Mine, or their corresponding level of salary and benefits. This and other measures will enable a maximum number of displaced Inuit employees to be retained and for future AHS employment opportunities to be better realized. These new commitments build on a foundation of existing measures at the Mine to maximize local benefits and support workers, and reinforce the applicability of previous FEIS conclusions in this area.

When developing this Operational Update, B2Gold Nunavut reviewed pertinent best practices and relevant community feedback, and the assessment was built on the same approach used in the FEIS and FEIS Addendums.

Through this review and assessment, B2Gold Nunavut determined the following:

- ◆ Existing and newly proposed mitigation measures are expected to address potential effects of AHS deployment and ensure the continued delivery of meaningful community benefits.
- ◆ Activities associated with this Operational Update are within the Mine's PDA from the FEIS/FEIS Addendums and there will be no change to Inuit land use or harvesting due to it.
- ◆ Assessment conclusions reinforce the applicability of existing FEIS and FEIS Addendum conclusions.

Therefore, no additional modification package/application re: Project Certificate No. 007 is required pertaining to this Operational Update.

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