

Q1-Q3 2025 Atmospheric Compliance Monitoring Program Report

Hope Bay Mine (Doris and Madrid Sites)

Prepared for:

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Prepared by:

Nunami Stantec Limited

March 4, 2026

Project No.: 160930585

Limitations and Sign-off

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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of ambient air quality, dustfall, and meteorological monitoring conducted by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) at the Hope Bay Mine, Doris and Madrid sites (the Sites) from January 2025 to September 2025 as outlined under the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP; Agnico Eagle 2025). To calculate annual average concentrations for requisite parameters, data from October to December 2024 (already reported by Agnico Eagle in the Winter 2024 – 2025 Ambient Monitoring Report (Nunami Stantec 2025)) were also utilized and are included in this report.

The 2025 monitoring program included the following:

- Monthly dustfall sampling at six locations in the vicinity of the Doris site utilizing dustfall canisters for the period May - August 2025.
- Monthly dustfall sampling at nine locations in the vicinity of the Madrid site utilizing dustfall canisters for the same period and methodology as for the Doris site.
- Snow core sampling for dustfall at six locations in the vicinity of the Doris site utilizing snow cores over the period October 19, 2024, to April 29 – 30, 2025.
- Snow core sampling for dustfall at seven locations in the vicinity of the Madrid Site utilizing snow cores over the same period.
- Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) and Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) using continuous monitors at one location at the Doris site.
- Monitoring of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) using a continuous monitor at one location at the Doris site.
- Meteorological monitoring for wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, snowfall, rainfall, solar radiation, and barometric pressure at one location. The meteorological data were used in the interpretation of the air quality measurements.

The results of the Q1-Q3 2025 ambient monitoring program were compared to:

1. Relevant ambient air quality Standards, Objectives and Guidelines (SOGs). In March 2023, the Nunavut Department of Environment (ENV) issued an Environmental Guideline for Ambient Air Quality (Government of Nunavut 2023) that supersedes the previous 2011 version (Government of Nunavut 2011) and contains updated objectives for NO₂ and removed the standards for TSP. This report utilizes the updated NO₂ objectives but continues to compare TSP to the standards in the 2011 Guideline for consistency.
2. Dustfall predictions downwind of the Tailings Impoundment Area included in the 2016 Doris North Project Certificate and Type A Water License Amendment Application (the 2016 Amendment, TMAC 2016).
3. The Madrid Project dispersion model predictions for dustfall presented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Air Quality Assessment (Nunami Stantec, 2017).

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A summary of the results and conclusions of the Q1-Q3 2025 compliance monitoring program are presented in Table ES-1.1.

Table ES-1.1 Summary of Q1-Q3 Compliance Monitoring Results

Measurement Parameter	Monitoring Period	Averaging Period	Results	Report Section	Action
Dustfall using Snow Core Sampling – Doris Site	October 2024 - April 2025	30-day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measurements are below the ambient air quality objective for industrial and commercial areas. All measurements are less than the maximum dustfall predictions in the 2017 FEIS. 	4.1.1	Results Satisfactory
Dustfall using Snow Core Sampling – Madrid Site	October 2024 - April 2025	30-day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measurements are below the ambient air quality objective for industrial and commercial areas. All measurements are less than the maximum dustfall predictions in the 2017 FEIS. 	4.1.2	Results Satisfactory
Dustfall using Canisters – Doris Sites	May - August 2025	30-day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All dustfall measurements around the Doris site are below the ambient air quality objective for industrial and commercial areas. Two measurements are above the maximum dustfall prediction in the 2016 Amendment but are within the expected range of variability for dispersion modelling predictions. 	4.2.1	Results Satisfactory
Dustfall using Canisters – Madrid Sites	May - August 2025	30-day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measurements are below the ambient air quality objective for industrial and commercial areas. Nine measurements are above the maximum dustfall prediction in the 2017 FEIS. Six of these measurements are within the expected range of variability for dispersion modelling predictions, while the other three measurements were likely due to traffic on a new exploration road in close proximity to a monitor. Dustfall levels in the vicinity of the AWR were higher in July and August relative to May /June, suggesting that dust mitigation measures 	4.2.2	Results Satisfactory Agnico Eagle to review dust suppressant application.

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Measurement Parameter	Monitoring Period	Averaging Period	Results	Report Section	Action
			may have been less effective in those months.		
TSP	January - September 2025	24-hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All measurements are below the 2011 Government of Nunavut (GN) ambient air quality objective. All measurements are less than the maximum 2017 FEIS prediction. 	4.3.1	Results Satisfactory
	October 2024 - September 2025	annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual geometric mean of the measured TSP concentrations is below the 2011 Government of Nunavut (GN) air quality objective. 	4.3.1	Results Satisfactory
PM _{2.5}	October 2024 - September 2025	24-hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measured 98th percentile concentration is below the GN air quality objective and the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The measured 98th percentile concentration is 6.6% above the maximum 2017 FEIS prediction but is within the expected range of variability for the dispersion modelling predictions. 	4.3.2	Results Satisfactory
	October 2024 - September 2025	annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measured annual average concentration is below the GN air quality objective and the CAAQS. The maximum measured annual average concentration is less than the maximum 2017 FEIS prediction. 	4.3.2	Results Satisfactory
NO ₂	October 2024 – September 2025	1-hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 98th percentile of the measured daily maximum 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations is below the GN air quality objective and the CAAQS. 	4.4	Results Satisfactory
	October 2024 - September 2025	annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual average NO₂ concentration is below the GN ambient air quality objective and the CAAQS. 	4.4	

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Abbreviations

µg	Microgram
AAAQO	Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objective
Agnico Eagle	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
ALS	ALS Laboratory Group
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
ASTM	ASTM International
AWR	All-weather road
BC	British Columbia
BC MOE	British Columbia Ministry of Environment
CAAQS	Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards
CALA	Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
cm	Centimetre
dm ²	Square decimetre (equal to 100 square centimetres)
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ERM	ERM Consultants Canada Ltd.

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FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
GN	Government of Nunavut
hr	Hour
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
m ²	Square metre
m ³	Cubic metre
mg	Milligram
mg/dm ² /d	Milligrams per square decimeter per day
mg/100-cm ² /30-days	Milligram per 100 square centimetres per 30-day period
mg/L	Milligram per Litre
NAPS	National Air Pollution Surveillance Program
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
Nunami Stantec	Nunami Stantec Ltd.
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter less than 10 µm in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 µm in diameter

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Project	Doris North Project or Site
Q1 – Q3 2025	January to September 2025
Sites	Doris and Madrid Sites
SOGs	Standards, Objectives and Guidelines
SWE	Snow-Water Equivalent
TIA	Tailings Impoundment Area (Doris)
TMAC	TMAC Resources Inc.
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
US	United States
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of ambient air quality, dustfall, and meteorological monitoring conducted by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) at the Hope Bay Mine, Doris and Madrid sites (the Sites) from January 2025 to September 2025 as outlined under the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP; Agnico Eagle 2025). To calculate annual average concentrations for requisite parameters, data from October to December 2024 (already reported by Agnico Eagle in the Winter 2024 – 2025 Ambient Monitoring Report (Nunami Stantec 2025)) were also utilized in this report.

The 2025 monitoring program included the following:

- Dustfall sampling at six locations in the vicinity of the Doris site utilizing dustfall canisters for the period May - August 2025.
- Dustfall sampling at nine locations in the vicinity of the Madrid site utilizing dustfall canisters for May - August 2025.
- Snow core sampling for dustfall at six locations in the vicinity of the Doris site over the period October 19, 2024 (first snow fall) to April 29 – 30, 2025.
- Snow core sampling for dustfall at seven locations in the vicinity of the Madrid Site utilizing snow cores over the same period.
- Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) and particulate less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) using continuous particulate monitors at one location at the Doris site.
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) using a continuous monitor at one location at the Doris site.
- Meteorological monitoring for wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, snowfall, rainfall, solar radiation, and barometric pressure at one location. The meteorological data were used in the interpretation of the air quality measurements.

The results of the Quarter 1 to Quarter 3 2025 (Q1-Q3 2025) ambient monitoring were compared to:

- Relevant ambient air quality Standards, Objectives and Guidelines (SOGs). In March 2023, the Nunavut Department of Environment (ENV) issued an Environmental Guideline for Ambient Air Quality (Government of Nunavut 2023) that supersedes the previous 2011 version (Government of Nunavut 2011) and contains updated objectives for NO₂ and removed the standards for TSP. This report utilizes the updated NO₂ objectives but continues to compare TSP to the standards in the 2011 Guideline for consistency.
- Dustfall predictions downwind of the Tailings Impoundment Area (TIA) included in the 2016 Doris North Project Certificate and Type A Water License Amendment Application (the 2016 Amendment).
- The Madrid Project dispersion model predictions for dustfall presented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Air Quality Assessment (Nunami Stantec, 2017).

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Section 1: Introduction

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Madrid North activities in Q1-Q3 2025 corresponded with the operations phase air quality assessment presented in the 2017 FEIS (Nunami Stantec, 2017), so this study was used for comparison to the Madrid measurements. Activities at the Doris Site in Q1-Q3 2025 also most closely corresponded to the operations phase of the 2017 FEIS, so the Doris measurements were compared to the 2017 FEIS and the 2016 Amendment modelling of TIA deposition. Operations at both the Doris and Madrid North sites were reduced in 2025 due to the mine being placed in Care and Maintenance.

Dust suppression activities occurred on the Doris Camp roads, the TIA road, the airstrip, the Roberts Bay Road, and the Windy Road during the summer months. Dust suppressants were applied on an as-needed basis during the summer months (May to September 2025).

2 Ambient Monitoring Data Comparisons

The results of the Q1-Q3 2025 ambient monitoring program were compared to relevant air quality standards, objectives and guidelines and Doris / Madrid site dispersion modelling studies, as detailed in the following sections.

2.1 Air Quality Standards, Objectives and Guidelines

Ambient air quality SOGs have been developed by the Canadian federal government and individual provinces and territories to assist or mandate the management of common air contaminants.

The assessment incorporates the Nunavut Environmental Guideline for Ambient Air Quality (Government of Nunavut 2023 and 2011). The ENV issued an updated Guideline in 2023 that supersedes the 2011 version and contains updated objectives for NO₂ and removed the standards for TSP. This report utilizes the updated NO₂ objectives but continues to compare TSP to the standards in the 2011 Guideline for consistency. Nunavut does not have guidelines or standards for some of the air contaminants. In these cases, guidelines, objectives, or standards from the Alberta government (Alberta Environment and Parks 2019) have been used.

The ambient air quality SOGs that are used in this report are summarized in Table 2.1.

2.2 Dispersion Model Prediction Comparisons

Air quality dispersion models employ assumptions to simplify the random behaviour of the atmosphere into short periods of average behaviour. These assumptions limit the capability of the model to replicate every individual meteorological event. To compensate for these simplifications, a full year of meteorological data are applied to evaluate a wide range of possible conditions. Regulatory models are also designed to have a bias toward over estimation of contaminant concentrations (e.g., to be conservative under most conditions).

The 2017 FEIS modelling is expected to be conservative because the emission rates used in the modeling were conservatively estimated based on a combination of emission factors, engineering estimates and maximum production levels, and the dispersion modeling is expected to be conservative. The dispersion modelling utilized a maximum emissions scenario that was expected to result in the maximum predicted concentration of each contaminant outside of the modelled property boundary. On a day-to-day basis, the actual Doris-Madrid operations will likely differ from the maximum emissions scenario and therefore measured concentrations may differ from the model predictions for the location of the monitor.

2.2.1 Doris Site

During Q1-Q3 2025, the Doris site had reduced operations due to the mine being placed in temporary Care and Maintenance with the suspension of production at the Hope Bay Mine. Of the scenarios assessed for the Doris site in the 2017 FEIS (construction and operation), these activities more closely correspond to the operations phase of the Madrid-Boston Project (as the construction scenario considered the Doris site operating plus construction activities that would generate additional emissions relative to the operations scenario). The 2017 FEIS predicted deposition rates in the vicinity of the monitors that varied between 7.4 and 25.7 mg/100-cm²/30-days.

The 2016 Doris North Project Certificate and Type A Water License Amendment Application (the 2016 Amendment) also contained predictions for dustfall. The Amendment predicted that TIA maximum monthly dustfall contributions (modelled over three years) would be more than 53 mg/100-cm²/30-days up to 250 m from the TIA and would drop to 2.1 mg/100-cm²/30-days at approximately 1 km from the TIA (ERM 2016). These predictions were for dustfall resulting from the subaerial deposition of tailings in the TIA only and did not include dust emissions from any other sources (e.g., unpaved roads) or project phases (e.g., construction), nor did these predictions include background (non-project related) dust contributions.

Dustfall predictions for the Doris Site were compared to the 2016 Amendment/2017 FEIS modelling for dustfall locations downwind of the TIA and the 2017 FEIS modelling for all other dustfall locations. Maximum Doris site FEIS predictions are presented in Table 2.1.

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Section 2: Ambient Monitoring Data Comparisons
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Table 2.1 Ambient Air Quality Standards, Objective and Guidelines Compared to the 2017 FEIS Predictions

Contaminant	Units	Averaging Period	Nunavut Ambient Air Quality Guidelines ^a	Guidelines or Standards from Other Government Agencies		Maximum 2017 FEIS Predictions at Monitoring Sites	
				Value	Agency	Doris	Madrid
Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	µg/m ³	24-hour	120	-	-	69.9	-
		Annual (geometric mean)	60	-	-	13.3	-
Particulate Matter <2.5 µm diameter (PM _{2.5})	µg/m ³	24-hour	27	27 ^b	CAAQS ^d	12.1	-
		Annual	8	8.8 ^c	CAAQS ^d	5.0	-
Dust Deposition	mg/100-cm ² /30 days	30-day	-	158 (commercial and industrial areas)	Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines ^e	7.4 - 27.5	10.6 - 54
Nitrogen Dioxide	µg/m ³ (ppb)	1-hour	83 (42) ^f	83 (42) ^f	CAAQS ^h	253 (134)	-
		Annual	23 (12) ^g	23 (12) ^g	CAAQS ^h	65.4 (34.6)	-

Note:

Dash (-) = not applicable

a: Reference: Government of Nunavut 2023 (2011 version for TSP)

b: The 24-hour PM_{2.5} value is calculated from the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily 24-hour average concentration.

c: The annual PM_{2.5} value is calculated from the 3-year average of the annual average concentrations.

d: Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards for O₃ and PM_{2.5}. Reference: CCME 2025.

e: Reference: Alberta Environment and Parks 2024.

f: The 1-hour NO₂ value is calculated from the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations over a calendar year. Reference: CCME 2025.

g: The annual NO₂ value is calculated from the average of all 1-hour average concentrations over a single calendar year. Reference: CCME 2025.

h: Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard for NO₂. Reference: CCME 2025.

2.2.2 Madrid Site

Dustfall measurements made in the vicinity of the Madrid North site (under care and maintenance in Q1 – Q3 2025) were compared to operations predictions made in the air quality modelling study in the 2017 FEIS (Nunami Stantec, 2017). Operations phase dustfall predictions in the 2017 FEIS at the locations of the Madrid dust fall monitoring sites ranged from 10.6 to 54 mg/100-cm²/30-days.

3 Monitoring Program Description

3.1 Monitoring Siting Criteria

Nunavut does not have established siting requirements for ambient air samplers. Therefore, the siting criteria from the BC MoE (BC MoE 2020) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA 1999, 2009) were used. The monitoring locations were determined based in part on the results of the dispersion modelling in the 2017 FEIS, with the specific site for each monitor selected based on the following criteria:

- A stable 120 VAC power source is available (for continuous monitoring)
- The sampler is not in an area of future infrastructure development
- The sampler inlet is mounted at a height of 2 to 15 m above ground level (for continuous monitoring)
- The locations are accessible year-round
- The sampler is away from structures, vegetation, and topographic features
- Dustfall samplers are sited up and down wind of the surface facilities and zones of high activity, considering the dominant wind direction during the summer months
- The samplers are more than 20 m away from structures, vegetation, and topographic features

3.2 Dustfall

Dustfall is the measure of airborne particulate that has settled onto a given surface. The main dust generation sources will be from wind erosion from tailings facilities, the use of the crushers, and the movement of vehicles and large equipment on site. The dustfall monitoring program measures the quantities of dust deposited near project sites. Dustfall is monitored using dustfall canisters in the summer and by snow core sampling in the winter. Results of the monitoring program can be used to modify dust management procedures at the site, if required. Since dustfall measurements are a non-continuous methodology requiring laboratory analysis, the sampling is only used to retroactively confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Real-time dust management on the site is carried out through application of water or approved chemical dust suppressants based on on-site observations of dust generation.

3.2.1 Doris Dustfall

Dustfall monitoring at the Doris site is undertaken at six locations, including a control station. The reasons for each selected location are provided in Table 3.1 and shown in Figure 3.1 (except for ControlDF, which is shown in Figure 3.2).

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Section 3: Monitoring Program Description

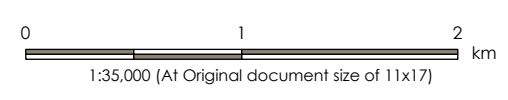
March 4, 2026

Table 3.1 Reasons for Doris Site Dustfall Sampling Locations

Station	Reason for Selected Location	UTM Coordinates (Zone 13W)		Elevation (m above mean sea level)
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	
DFA1	This location has historical data and represents dustfall from the general site area, is located downwind of crushing activities, and close to the camp and mill site.	433731	7559047	28
CDF4	This station is located approximately 200 m away from Quarry 2, where crushing activities occur, to monitor dustfall from crushing activities.	432616	7558982	80
TIA-DF1	This station is located approximately 250 m downwind of the TIA tailings beach at a distance which corresponds with the maximum predicted monthly Project-generated dustfall of 53 mg/100-cm ² /30-days in the 2016 Amendment.	435881	7556806	51
TIA-DF2	This station is located approximately 1.65 km downwind (east) of the TIA tailings beach. This location is approximately 300 m west (upwind) of the location predicted to have a maximum annual TIA-generated dustfall level of 23 mg/100-cm ² /year (1.9 mg/100-cm ² /30-days) in the 2016 Amendment.	437318	7557017	46
TIA-DF3	This station is located approximately 3 km downwind of the TIA tailings beach at a distance which corresponds with minimal annual predicted Project-generated dustfall.	438574	7557252	23
ControlDF	This station is located well away from potential project contributions and represents background conditions. The station is approximately 2 km southwest of Windy Camp.	430993	7549219	35



- Legend**
- Location of Highest Activity during Monitoring Period
 - Project Development Area (PDA)
 - Roads



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
2. Service Layer Credits: World Boundaries and Places: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NRCAN
World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics
World Street Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS

Project Location: Hope Bay, Nunavut
 Prepared by JAS on 2025-10-21
 Technical Review by Greg Crooks on 2020-10-28

Client/Project: TMAC - RESOURCES-HOPE BAY
 NUNAMI STANTEC LIMITED

Figure No. **3-1**

Title: **Locations of the Doris Ambient Monitoring Stations**

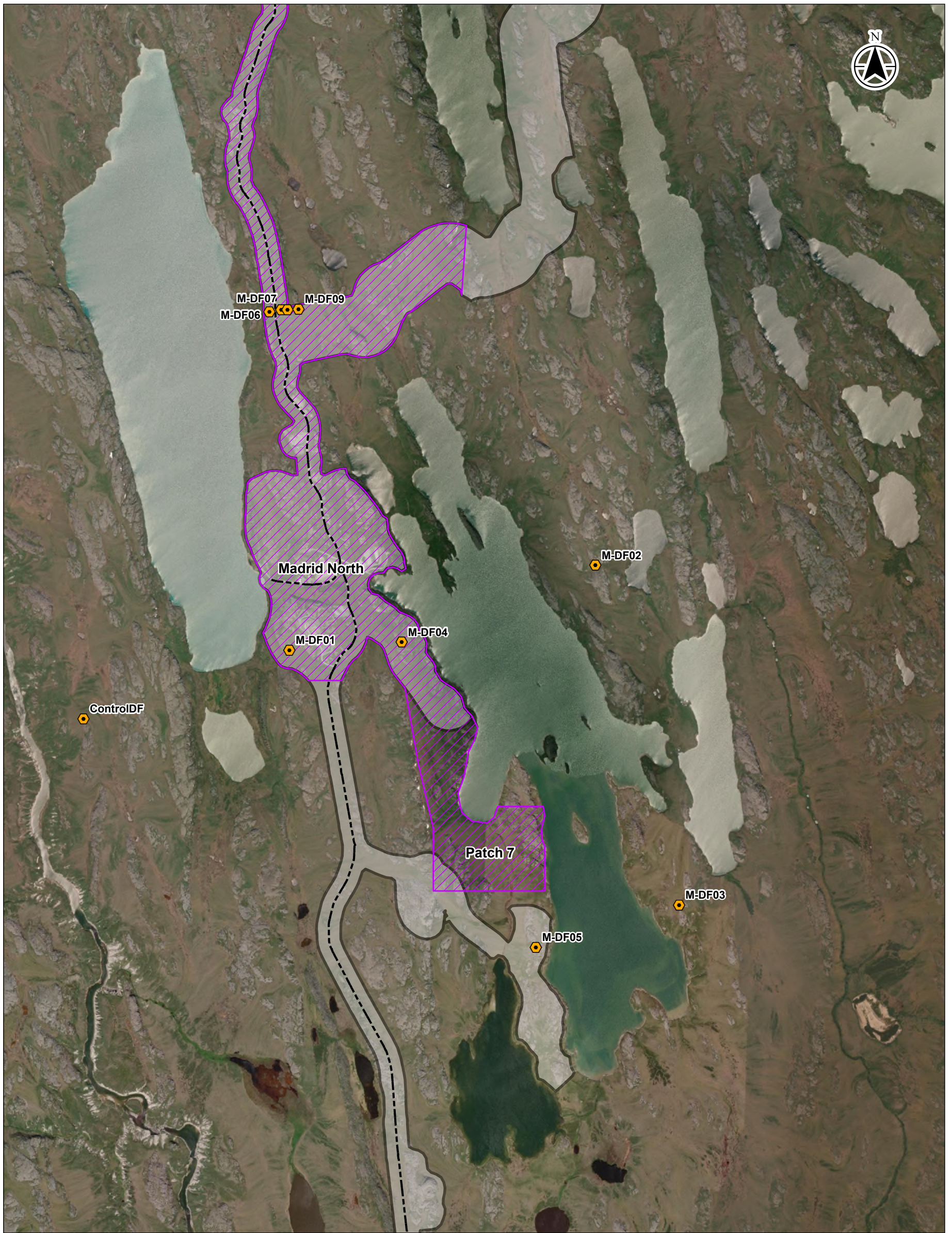
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3.2.2 Madrid Dustfall

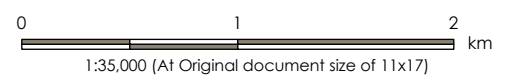
Dustfall monitoring stations around the Madrid site were installed in the Spring of 2019. Dustfall monitoring was undertaken at nine locations around the Madrid North and Madrid South locations, including a control station in the predominantly upwind location and three locations to quantify dustfall with perpendicular distance from the Windy Road (e.g., Doris to Madrid). The reasons for each selected location are provided in Table 3.2 and are shown in Figure 3-2.

Table 3.2 Reasons for Madrid Site Dustfall Sampling Location Selection

Station	Reason for Selected Location	UTM Coordinates (Zone 13W)		Elevation (m above mean sea level)
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	
M-DF01	Control station in a predominantly upwind location to the Madrid sites – in the vicinity of the Windy Radio Tower.	432840	7549835	26
M-DF02	This station is located in the vicinity of the predicted maximum dustfall along the property boundary for the overall Madrid operations	435586	7550597	44
M-DF03	This station is located in the vicinity of the predicted maximum dustfall along the property boundary in the vicinity of Madrid South operations	436338	7547550	45
M-DF04	Station is located to assess the maximum impact inside the property boundary but outside the PDA near the Madrid North operations	433848	7549908	44
M-DF05	Station is located to assess the maximum impact inside the property boundary but outside the PDA near the Madrid South operations – along shore of Patch Lake	435052	7547168	52
M-DF06	Upwind station for roadway dustfall study – 50 m west of Doris-Madrid All-Weather Road.	432661	7552874	62
M-DF07	Downwind station for roadway dustfall study – 50 m east of Doris-Madrid All-Weather Road (in a perpendicular line to road).	432768	7552891	62
M-DF08	Downwind station for roadway dustfall study 100 m east of Doris-Madrid All-Weather Road (in a perpendicular line to road).	432823	7552891	66
M-DF09	Downwind station for roadway dustfall study (200 m east of Doris-Madrid All-Weather Road (in a perpendicular line to road).	432922	7552895	45



- Legend**
- Location of Highest Activity during Monitoring Period
 - Project Development Area (PDA)
 - Roads



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
2. Service Layer Credits: World Boundaries and Places: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NRCAN
World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics
World Street Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS

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Project Location
 Hope Bay,
 Nunavut

160930542 REVA
 Prepared by JAS on 2025-10-21
 Technical Review by Greg Crooks on 2020-10-28

Client/Project
 TMAC - RESOURCES-HOPE BAY
 NUNAMI STANTEC LIMITED

Figure No.

3-2

Title

**Locations of the Madrid Ambient
 Monitoring Stations**

3.2.3 Sampling Methods

Dustfall collection is a passive monitoring method which provides a measure of particulates that would be directly deposited onto vegetation or soil. The basis of the methodologies is that field-deposited dust is collected in a manner that is quantifiable in terms of area (cm²) and exposure length (days), and that samples are then sent to a laboratory for analysis.

Dustfall is monitored at each station via dustfall canisters during summer and through snow core sampling in winter. The details of each methodology are provided below.

3.2.3.1 Summer Dustfall Sampling

Summer dustfall is quantified by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D1739-98 sampling method (ASTM 2010). For the Q1-Q3 2025 monitoring period one dustfall sample canister was deployed at each station. Laboratory cleaned canisters of standard size and shape containing a liquid sampling matrix (deionized water and algaecide) are attached to 2 m tall poles and are exposed to the atmosphere for an approximate 30-day period. Windscreens around the sample containers improves the dustfall collection efficiency. The samplers collect particles small enough to pass through a 1-millimetre (mm) screen and large enough to settle by their own weight.

During sampling periods when air temperatures were below 0 degrees Celsius (°C), an isopropyl alcohol solution was added to the dustfall monitoring station canisters to reduce the captured precipitation from freezing. The stations are checked regularly to ensure that the canisters did not overflow or evaporate.

Following exposure, the canisters are collected and sent to ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) – a Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Quality Assurance (CALA) accredited laboratory (accreditation No. 1719) for analysis. The condition of the canisters was evaluated at the time of collection. If canisters were found to be full of precipitation upon collection, indicating the canister had overflowed, the dustfall canister was not sent for analysis because the sample was considered void.

At the laboratory, samples are analyzed for total particulates (total, soluble, and insoluble), anions, cations (sulphate, nitrate, chloride, and ammonia), and total metals. The data are standardized to units of (mg/100-cm²/30-days or kg/ha/year). For canister samples, this standardization is based on canister opening dimensions and the duration of exposure.

3.2.3.2 Snow Core Sampling

Snow core sampling for the Doris site was instituted in 2016 to record dustfall during the winter months due to issues with using the canister method during winter months. Snow core sampling was implemented at the new Madrid dustfall stations starting in Winter 2019-2020. At each dustfall station, snow core subsamples are collected using a snow corer to retrieve a cylindrical snow core from the snowpack. A minimum of three snow cores are collected along a transect at each monitoring location. The samples are composited in the field to produce a single representative composite snow sample for the location. Composite samples are bagged, labelled, and shipped to an accredited laboratory (ALS) for processing. Processing of snow cores require filtration, drying and weighing in the laboratory. For quality

assurance/quality control (QA/QC), a duplicate sample is collected from one of the snow core sampling locations.

In the event that the snow depth is insufficient at a location to collect a snow core sample, a bucket method is used. This entails collecting scoop samples through the entire depth of the snow and depositing them into a pre-weighed bucket of known dimensions, measuring the weight of the snow sample and then bagging, labelling and shipping the sample to the laboratory.

Snow core samples are analyzed by the laboratory as water samples and are reported in units of mg/L. These units are converted to dustfall units of mg/100-cm² and standardized to mg/100cm²/30-days over the monitoring period. The surface loading rate was calculated by multiplying the parameter concentration (mg/L or mg/1000 cm³) by the average snow-water-equivalent of the transect samples (measured in cm of water) and dividing by the number of days snow had accumulated (time from the first snowfall to the sampling day).

The accuracy of the snow core sampling method is dependent on several factors including accurately determining the length of time over which the sampled snow on ground had been accumulating, snow drifting affecting particulate accumulations, and potential contamination/disturbance of the snowpack by wildlife or human activity. Dustfall measurements using snow core sampling should therefore be considered approximate with comparisons to regulatory criteria made for informational purposes only.

3.2.4 Data Analysis

Standardized dustfall is compared to the Alberta AAQO for dustfall (Table 2-1) as Nunavut does not currently have a dustfall standard. Analysis of temporal trends is undertaken to identify any trends in the measured dustfall levels with time of year or meteorological conditions. A qualitative comparison to the 2017 FEIS and 2016 Amendment predictions was also made. Review of dustfall levels with distance from the tailings management areas was also made to determine spatial trends in dustfall.

3.2.5 Schedule

Summer dustfall canister samples are normally collected from May through August, inclusive, with access to the sampling locations being via helicopter.

Winter dustfall is collected at the end of winter (late April/early May). The snow core composite sample reflects cumulative winter dust deposition since the date of the first snowfall (which remains frozen) to the sampling period end (approximately October through May, inclusive).

3.3 Suspended Particulate Monitoring (PM_{2.5} and TSP)

Suspended particulate matter includes both airborne solid and low-vapour-pressure liquid particles having aerodynamic diameters ranging in size from 0.01 to about 44 µm. The generation of particulate matter results from the movement of vehicles, mobile equipment, crushing, blasting, bulk handling and storage and other activities associated with mineral processing and construction. Wind erosion from sources such as tailings can also generate particulate emissions.

3.3.1 Sample Location

Sampling is conducted at monitoring location DFA1 in the Doris site. This location is free from obstructions and nearby pollutant sources that may cause interference in suspended particulate monitoring.

3.3.2 Sampling Methods

At the Doris site, ambient particulate monitoring for TSP and PM_{2.5} in Q1-Q3 2025 used Thermo Scientific 5014i continuous particulate monitors following the protocols described in the AQMP (Agnico Eagle 2025). The Thermo Scientific monitors are housed inside a temperature-controlled shelter to ensure the monitors are maintained within their required operating temperature range.

The instruments are calibrated and maintained following Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) protocols given in the document National Air Pollution Surveillance Network Quality Assurance and Quality Control Guidelines (ECCC 2024).

Agnico Eagle technicians visit the station bi-weekly and perform checks to ensure the equipment is working properly.

3.3.3 Data Analysis

Data collected from the continuous monitors were screened for any suspicious data including outliers, instrumentation drift and missing data following the protocols provided by ECCC in the document National Air Pollution Surveillance Network Quality Assurance and Quality Control Guidelines (ECCC 2024). The particulate sampling was used to calculate 24-hour average ground-level concentrations for each size fraction. These were compared to the relevant 24-hour and annual standards (Table 2.1). In addition, temporal trends of the TSP and PM_{2.5} ambient concentrations were examined, taking into consideration the time of year and meteorological conditions during the sampling period.

3.3.4 Schedule

The Thermo Fisher Scientific Model 5014i Beta Monitors operate continuously, collecting hourly average particulate concentrations.

3.4 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Monitoring Program

3.4.1 Sample Location

Sampling is conducted at monitoring location DFA1 at the Doris site. This location is free from obstructions and nearby pollutant sources that may cause interference in suspended particulate monitoring.

3.4.2 Sampling Methods

Ambient NO₂ is measured using a Thermo Scientific 42qi continuous NO_x monitor following the protocol described in the AQMP (Agnico Eagle 2025). The NO₂ monitor is housed inside the same temperature-controlled shelter as the two continuous particulate monitors to ensure the monitors are maintained within their required operating temperature range.

The instrument is calibrated and maintained following ECCC protocols given in the document National Air Pollution Surveillance Network Quality Assurance and Quality Control Guidelines (ECCC 2024).

3.4.3 Data Analysis

Data collected from the continuous monitor were screened for any suspicious data including outliers, instrumentation drift and missing data. The NO₂ monitor currently records 5-minute average concentrations that were then averaged to produce hourly, daily, and annual average concentrations following ECCC protocols. The results were compared to the relevant 1-hour, 24-hour and annual standards (Table 2.1).

3.4.4 Schedule

The Thermo Scientific 42qi operates continuously, collecting 5-minute average NO₂ concentrations.

3.5 Meteorological Monitoring Program

The Doris meteorological station has recorded air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, precipitation, and solar radiation since 2004. Barometric pressure has been recorded since 2010.

3.5.1 Sampling Location

The meteorological station was chosen in consultation with ECCC and Health Canada officials and is located at UTM coordinates 432840 E, 7549835 N (Zone 13W).

3.5.2 Sampling Methods

The meteorological station is a self-contained, solar/battery-powered system and includes instrumentation to measure hourly values of temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, solar radiation, and rainfall. Data is recorded by a data logger located at the station and is downloaded manually.

3.5.3 Data Analysis

Meteorological data are analyzed on a monthly basis and compiled into summary tables. Data validity checks are conducted and missing / invalid data are flagged. For the Q1-Q3 2025 period, 14 hours of wind speed and 3 hours of wind direction data were invalidated. These hours were invalidated due to calibration/maintenance activities or icing of the sensor. The data recovery rates for all meteorological instruments in this period were between 99% - 100%.

3.5.4 Schedule

Meteorological data is collected continuously and is downloaded at the beginning of each month, or on an as-needed basis.

4 Monitoring Program Results and Discussion

4.1 Snow Core Dustfall Results

4.1.1 Doris Site

The measurement period for each snow core sample at the Doris site is provided in Table 4.1. Measured dustfall rates estimated for each monitoring location in 2024 – 2025 are summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1 Snow Core Sampling Periods – Doris Site

Snow Core Station	Date of First Snowfall	Sample Date	Sample Time (days)
CDF4	10/19/2024	4/30/2025	193
DFA1		4/30/2025	193
TIA-DF1		4/29/2025	192
TIA-DF2		4/29/2025	192
TIA-DF3		4/29/2025	192
ControlDF		4/29/2025	192

Table 4.2 Measured Deposition from Snow Core Sampling – Doris Site

Snow Core Station	Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objective (AAAQO) (mg/100-cm ² /30-days)	Measured Dustfall Level (mg/100-cm ² /30-days)	Percentage of AAAQO (Commercial and Industrial Area)
CDF4	158 (commercial and industrial areas)	2.8	2%
DFA1		2.1	1%
TIA-DF1		10	7%
TIA-DF2		2.5	2%
TIA-DF3		4.2	3%
ControlDF		0.5	0.3%

Dustfall levels estimated from the snow core sampling ranged from 0.5 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at ControlDF) to 10 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at TIA-DF1) during the October 2024 to April 2025 monitoring period (192 to 193 days). All measured dustfall levels are less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas. The maximum measured dustfall (10 mg/100-cm²/30 days) occurred at Station TIA-DF1 which is located downwind of the TIA.

The dustfall measurements at locations TIA-DF1, TIA-DF2 and TIA-DF3 (monitoring locations downwind of the TIA) are consistent with the predicted dustfall level in the 2016 Amendment modelling of

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<53 mg/100 cm²/30-days outside of 250 m from the TIA. The dustfall rates from all Doris Site monitoring stations were less than the maximum predicted dustfall level at each location in the 2017 FEIS modelling.

4.1.2 Madrid Site

The measurement period for each snow core sample at the Madrid Site is provided in Table 4.3. Measured dustfall rates estimated for each monitoring location in 2024-2025 are summarized in Table 4.4. Snow core measurements were collected from all Madrid locations in 2024-2025.

Table 4.3 Snow Core Sampling Periods – Madrid Site

Snow Core Station	Date of First Snowfall	Sample Date	Sample Time (days)
MDF01	10/19/2024	4/30/2025	193
MDF02		4/30/2025	193
MDF03		4/30/2025	193
MDF04		4/30/2025	193
MDF05		4/30/2025	193
MDF06		4/30/2025	193
MDF07		4/30/2025	193
MDF08		4/30/2025	193
MDF09		4/30/2025	193

Table 4.4 Measured Deposition Rates from Snow Core Sampling – Madrid Site

Snow Core Station	Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objective (AAAQO) (mg/100-cm ² /30-days)	Measured Dustfall Level (mg/100-cm ² /30-days)	Percentage of AAAQO (Commercial and Industrial Area)
MDF01	158 (commercial and industrial areas)	0.8	1%
MDF02		4.8	3%
MDF03		2.2	1%
MDF04		4.5	3%
MDF05		4.1	3%
MDF06		13	8%
MDF07		6.4	4%
MDF08		7.4	5%
MDF09		8.6	5%

Dustfall levels estimated from the snow core sampling ranged from 0.8 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at MDF01) to 13 mg/100-cm²/30-days (MDF06) during the October 2024 to April 2025 monitoring period (193 days). All measured dustfall levels are less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas. The maximum deposition rate (13 mg/100-cm²/30-days) occurred at Station MDF06 which is 50 m west of the Doris-Madrid All-Weather Road.

The dustfall rates from all Madrid Site monitoring stations were less than the maximum predicted dustfall level at each location in the 2017 FEIS modelling.

4.2 Canister Sampling Dustfall Results

4.2.1 Doris Site

A summary of the measured monthly dustfall levels at each monitoring location using dustfall canisters in 2025 is presented in Table 4.5. Dustfall levels estimated from the canister sampling ranged from 1.5 mg/100-cm²/30-days (TIA-DF3 and Control DF) to 56 mg/100 cm²/30 days (TIA-DF1). All measured dustfall levels are less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas. The maximum measured dustfall (56 mg/100-cm²/30 days) occurred at Station TIA-DF1 which is located 250 m downwind of the TIA tailings beach.

Table 4.5 also presents the predominant wind direction over each month based on the Doris meteorological data. Winds were predominantly blowing from westerly directions through the sampling period.

The measured monthly dustfall levels at locations TIA-DF1, TIA-DF2, and TIA-DF3 are plotted versus distance from the TIA in Figure 4.1.

Over the Doris monitoring stations, two dustfall measurements (TIA-DF1 in May and June) were 6% above the maximum predicted dustfall level of 53 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at 250 m from the TIA) in the 2016 Amendment modelling but are within the expected range of variability for the dispersion modelling predictions.

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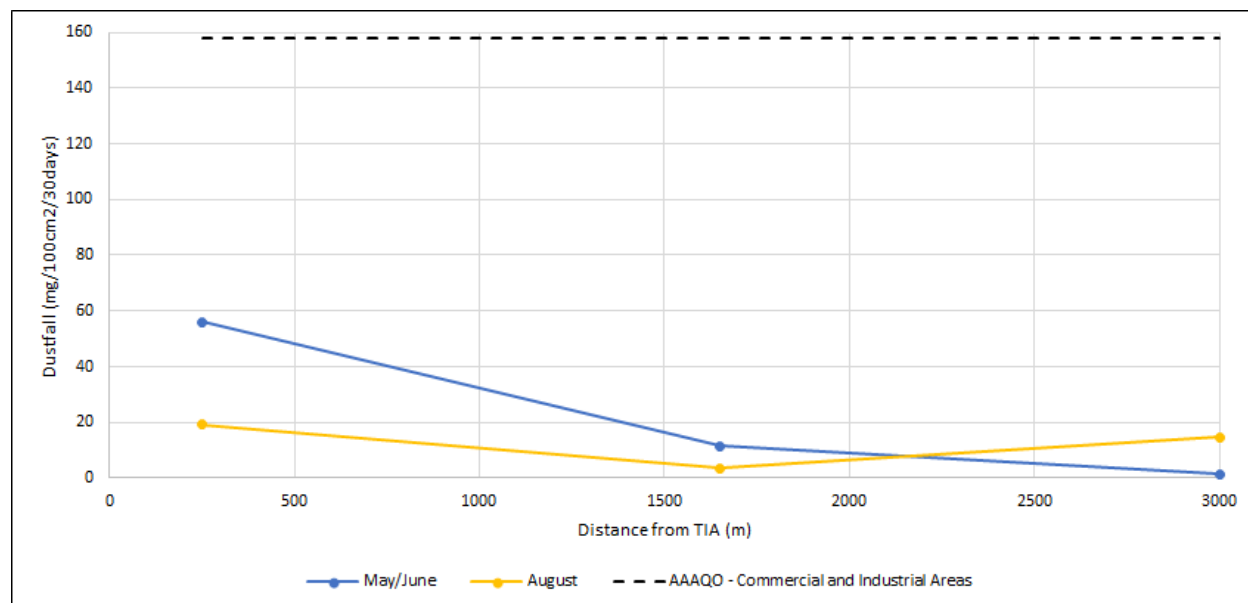
Table 4.5 Summary of Measured Dustfall Levels from Canister Sampling in 2025 – Doris Site

Sample Month	AAAQO	Units	Dustfall Location					Monthly Average	Prevailing Wind Direction	
			CDF4	DFA1	TIA-DF1	TIA-DF2	TIA-DF3			Control DF
May ^a	158 (commercial and industrial areas)	mg/100-cm ² /30-days	9.3	16	56 ^e	11	1.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	16	W
June ^a		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	9.3	16	56 ^e	11	1.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	16	W
July		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	14	26	- ^c	- ^c	- ^c	- ^c	20	W / SW
August		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	47	34	19	3.5 ^b	15	3.5 ^b	20	W / SW
September		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	-	-
Maximum		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	47	34	56	11	15	3.5		
Average		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	20	23	44	8.8	5.9	2.2		
Max Percentage of Alberta AAQO for Commercial and Industrial Areas		%	30%	21%	36%	7.2%	9.3%	2.2%		

Notes:

- a. Dustfall jars were installed at the stations between April 25th and 28th, 2025, however could not be collected until July 11th – 13th, 2025. The results of laboratory analysis for these samples, which are expressed as dust deposition per day over the April 25, 2025, to July 13, 2025, day sampling period for each sample, were then converted to dustfall for a 30-day period. As such, the months of May and June have the same dustfall concentrations.
- b. Measurement was below the laboratory minimum detection limit. A value of ½ the detection limit was used in the assessment.
- c. Samples were not submitted to the external laboratory for analysis as the jars had fallen from the stands either due to wind or bears.
- d. No dustfall jars were installed in September 2025.
- e. Dustfall levels greater than those predicted in the 2016 Amendment Modelling but are within the expected range of variability for dispersion modelling predictions.

Figure 4.1 Variation in Measured Monthly Dustfall Level with Distance from the Doris TIA



4.2.2 Madrid Site

A summary of the estimated monthly dustfall levels at each monitoring location in 2025 using dustfall canisters is presented in Table 4.6. Dustfall levels estimated from the canister sampling ranged from 1.5 mg/100-cm²/30-days (M-DF02 and M-DF03) to 136 mg/100-cm²/30 days (M-DF04). All measured dustfall levels are less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas. Elevated dustfall levels measured at M-DF04 in May and June are likely due to material hauling on the Exploration Track which was constructed near to this station in 2024.

The measured monthly dustfall levels at locations M-DF06, M-DF07, M-DF08 and M-DF09 are plotted versus distance from the Doris-Madrid All Weather Road (AWR) in Figure 4.2. These monitoring locations were chosen to study the variation in dustfall levels with distance from the roadway to address Term and Condition No. 1 of the NIRB Project Certificate (No. 9) for the Hope Bay Mine (NIRB 2018). M-DF06 is located 50 m from the road in the predominantly upwind direction, while the other three stations are located 50 m, 100 m, and 200 m downwind. Dustfall levels in the vicinity of the AWR were higher in July and August relative to May and June, suggesting that dust mitigation measures may have been less effective in those months. Dustfall levels were primarily elevated within 120 m downwind of the AWR, with levels more uniform at distances further away from the AWR.

All dustfall measurements from May – August 2025 are less than the maximum predicted dustfall levels in the 2017 FEIS modelling at the M-DF01, M-DF02, M-DF03, M-DF05, M-DF08, and M-DF09 monitoring stations. Nine (9) dustfall levels greater than those predicted in the 2017 FEIS modelling were measured at stations M-DF04, M-DF06, and M-DF07, with the six (6) measurements at the latter two stations being within the expected range of variability for dispersion modelling predictions. As discussed above, the elevated dustfall levels at M-DF04 are likely due to traffic on the Exploration Track (located near the

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monitor), which was not included in the 2017 FEIS modelling. The Exploration Track was approved by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and constructed in 2024 as part of adaptive management measures to support resources discovery at Hope Bay.

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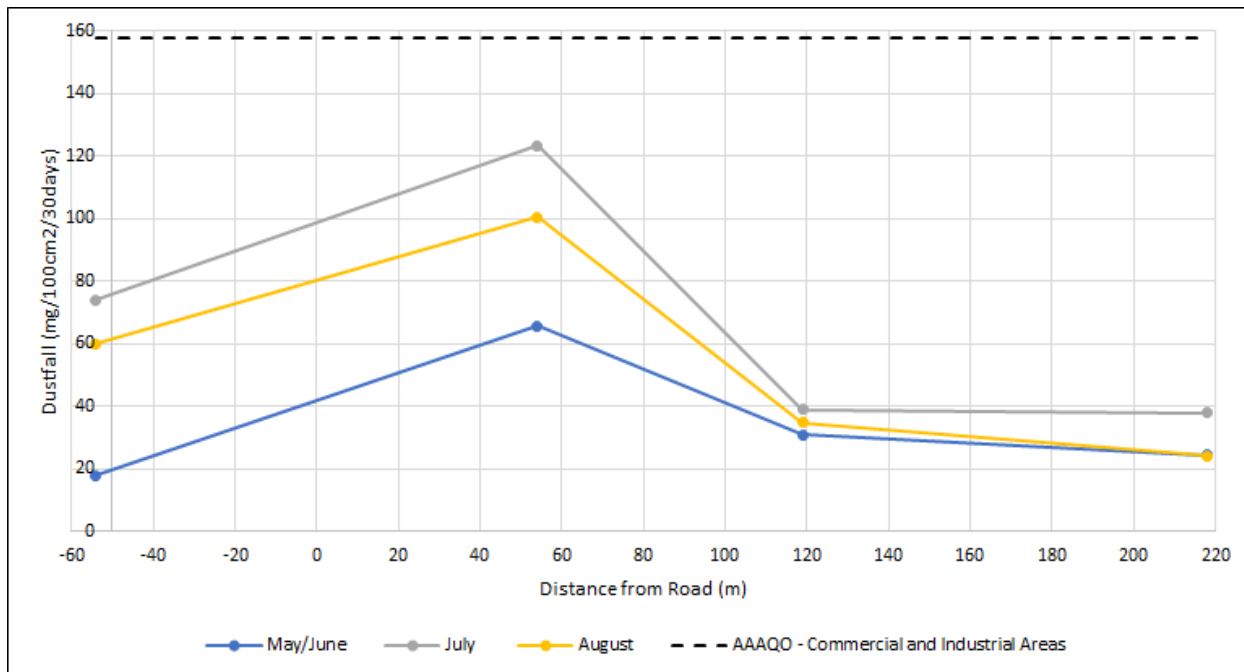
Table 4.6 Summary of Measured Dustfall Levels from Canister Sampling in 2025 – Madrid Site

Sample Month	AAAQO	Units	Dustfall Location									Monthly Average	Prevailing Wind Direction
			M-DF01	M-DF02	M-DF03	M-DF04	M-DF05	M-DF06	M-DF07	M-DF08	M-DF09		
May ^a	158 (commercial and industrial areas)	mg/100-cm ² /30-days	17	1.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	136 ^f	3.3	18	66 ^e	31	24	33	W
June ^a		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	17	1.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	136 ^f	3.3	18	66 ^e	31	24	33	W
July		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	4.1 ^b	- ^c	- ^c	29	9.6	74 ^e	123 ^e	39	38	45	W / SW
August		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	2.7 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.5 ^b	61 ^f	8.4	60 ^e	101 ^e	35	24	33	W / SW
September		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	- ^d	-	-
Maximum		mg/100-cm ² /30-days	17	3.5	3.5	136	9.6	74	123	39	38		
Average	mg/100-cm ² /30-days	10	2.2	2.2	90	6.2	42	89	34	28			
Max Percentage of Alberta AAQO for Commercial and Industrial Areas	%	11%	2.2%	2.2%	86%	6.1%	47%	78%	25%	24%			

Notes:

- Dustfall jars were installed at the stations between April 26th and 29th, 2025, however they could not be collected until July 11th – 13th, 2025. The results of laboratory analysis for these samples, which are expressed as dust deposition per day over the April 26, 2025, to July 13, 2025, day sampling period for each sample, were then converted to dustfall for a 30-day period. As such, the months of May and June have the same dustfall concentrations. .
- Measurement was below the laboratory minimum detection limit. A value of ½ the detection limit was used in the assessment.
- Samples were not submitted to the external laboratory for analysis as the jars had fallen from the stands either due to wind or bears.
- No dustfall jars installed in September 2025.
- Dustfall levels greater than those predicted in the 2017 FEIS but are within the expected range of variability for dispersion modelling predictions.
- Dustfall level is greater than the 2017 FEIS and is likely due to traffic on the Exploration Track (located near the monitor).

Figure 4.2 Variation in Measured Monthly Dustfall Levels with Distance from the Doris-Madrid Road



4.3 Particulate Matter Sampling

TSP and PM_{2.5} ambient monitoring in Q1-Q3 2025 was conducted at location DFA1 at the Doris site. A summary of the measured ambient TSP and PM_{2.5} concentrations for the study period are presented in Table 4-7. Data recovery rates are presented in Table 4-8.

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Table 4.7 Summary of Ambient TSP and PM_{2.5} Measurements

Parameter	Air Quality Standard / Objective		24-Hour Average (µg/m ³)				Annual Average (µg/m ³)	
	24-Hour	Annual	Maximum ^a	98 th Percentile ^b	Range	% of Criteria	Average ^b	% of Criteria
TSP	120	60	52	-	1 – 52	43%	5.6	9%
PM _{2.5}	27	8.0	47	12.9	0.4 – 47	48%	3.5	44%

Notes:

a - Results reported for Jan 2025 to Sep 2025.

b - Results reported for Oct 2024 to Sep 2025.

Table 4.8 Summary of Data Recovery Rates for Continuous Particulate Sampling (Jan – Sep 2025)

Month	Data Recovery Rate (%)	
	TSP	PM _{2.5}
January 2025	97%	51%
February 2025	97%	60%
March 2025	99%	84%
April 2025	98%	98%
May 2025	98%	79%
June 2025	97%	97%
July 2025	96%	96%
August 2025	96%	97%
September 2025	97%	96%
Annual (October 2024 – September 2025)	97%	86%

4.3.1 TSP

The annual (October 2024 to September 2025) data recovery rate for TSP is 97%, which is above the data recovery objective of 75% required for calculating an annual average concentration. The monthly recovery rates for the continuous TSP monitoring are all above the data recovery objective of 75%.

The maximum measured 24-hour average TSP concentration in the January to September 2025 period was 52 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which is 43% of the 2011 Government of Nunavut (GN) air quality objective and is less than the maximum predicted TSP concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 69.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

TSP monitoring data for October - December 2024, which have been previously reported, are used in conjunction with the January - September 2025 TSP measurements to calculate an annual average concentration. The annual geometric mean of the measured TSP concentrations for the period October 2024 to September 2025 was 5.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which is 9% of the 2011 Government of Nunavut (GN) air quality objective. This concentration is below the maximum predicted annual average TSP concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 13.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

A time history plot of measured 24-hour average TSP concentrations for the period October 2024 to September 2025 is presented in Figure 4.3. TSP concentrations were generally low throughout the monitoring period.

4.3.2 PM_{2.5}

The annual (October 2024 – September 2025) PM_{2.5} data recovery rate is 86% which is above the objective for calculating an annual average concentration. Other than January and February 2025, the monthly data recovery rates for the continuous sampling are above the objective of 75%. The PM_{2.5} monitor malfunctioned several times in January and February 2025, due to the low ambient temperatures.

The calculated 98th percentile of the measured 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations in the October 2024 to September 2025 period is 12.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which is below the GN air quality objective/ Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) of 27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The measured 98th percentile of the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations is greater than the maximum predicted 98th percentile PM_{2.5} concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ but is within the expected range of variability for dispersion models.

The annual average of the measured PM_{2.5} concentrations for the period of October 2024 to September 2025 is 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which is less than the annual GN air quality objective of 8.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The measured annual average concentration is below the maximum predicted annual average PM_{2.5} concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 5.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

With the completion of Q1-Q3 2025 PM_{2.5} monitoring, two years of valid data have been collected which is sufficient to make comparisons to the PM_{2.5} CAAQS. The available two years of data are not calendar years, therefore the comparisons to the PM_{2.5} CAAQS are provided for informational purposes only. A summary of the 98th percentile daily average and 1-year average PM_{2.5} concentrations in each 1-year period, and the average of the two periods is presented in Table 4.9. The PM_{2.5} measurements over the two-year period (expressed in the CAAQS metric) are less than both the daily and annual average CAAQS.

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Table 4.9 Comparison of PM_{2.5} Measurements to the CAAQS

CAAQS Metric	Averaging Period	CAAQS (µg/m ³)	Concentration (µg/m ³)			Percentage of CAAQS
			Oct 2023 - Sept 2024	Oct 2024 - Sept 2025	CAAQS Metric Value	
98 th Percentile Daily Average Concentrations	Daily	27	20	13	16	60%
Annual Average	Annual	8.8	4.5	3.7	4.1	47%

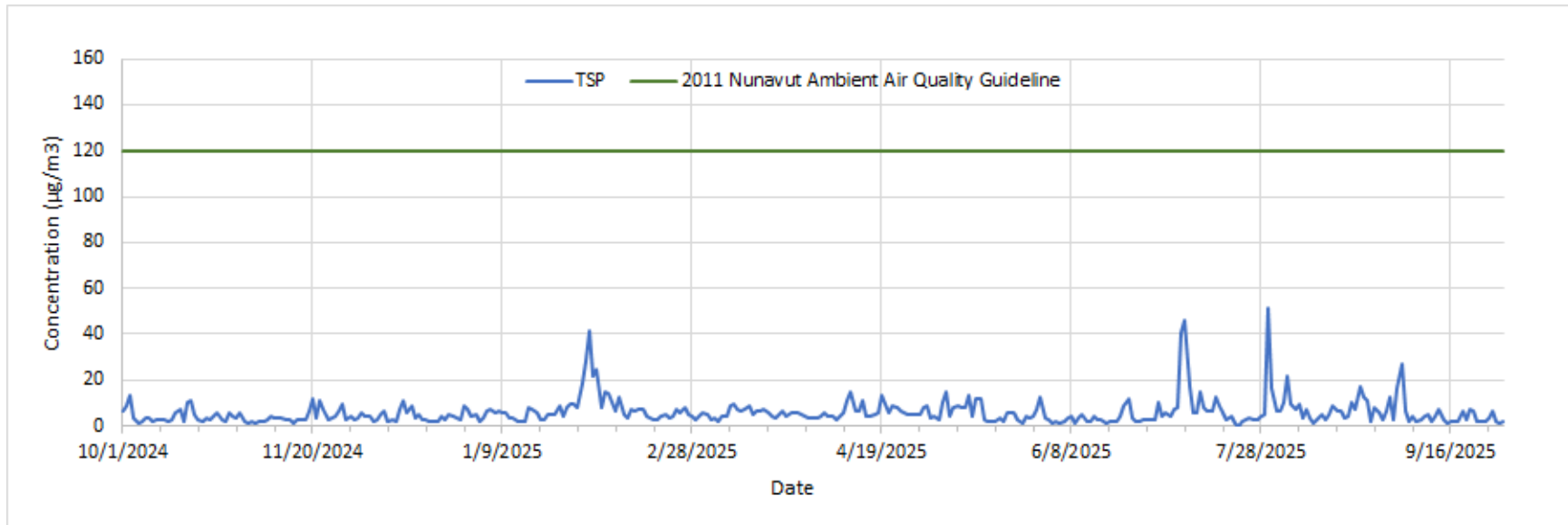
A time history plot of measured 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations for the period October 2024 to September 2025 is presented in Figure 4.4. PM_{2.5} concentrations were generally low throughout the monitoring period.

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Figure 4.3 Summary of Measured 24-hour Average TSP Concentrations (Oct 2024 – Sep 2025)

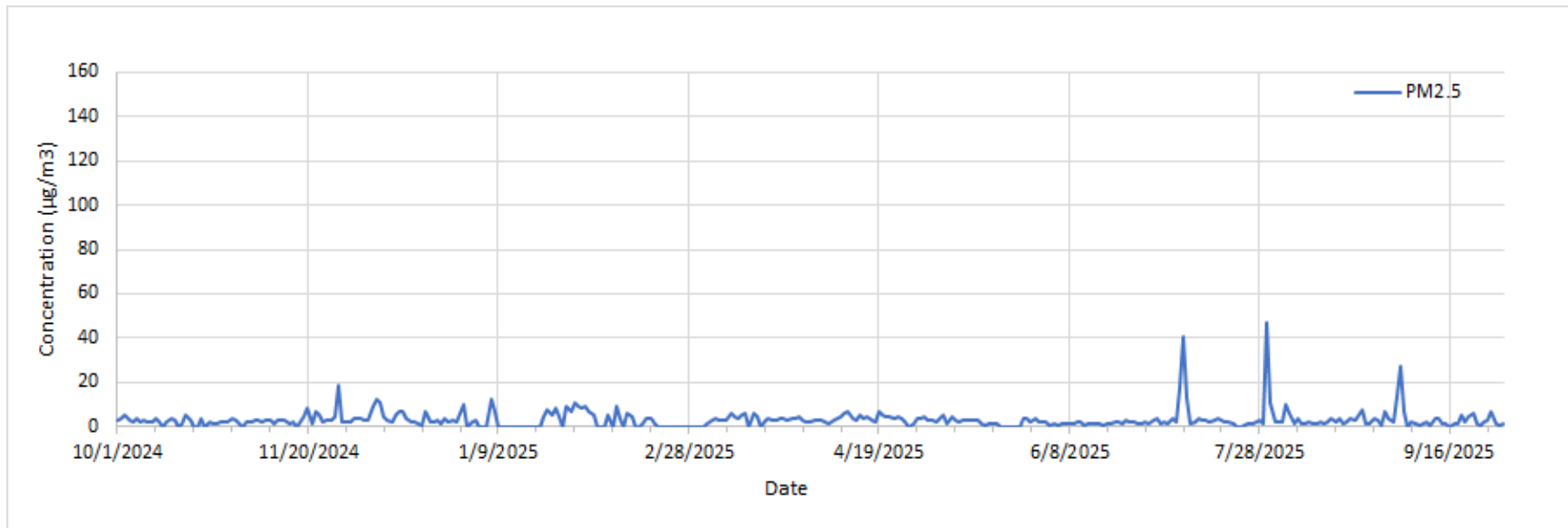


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Figure 4.4 Summary of Measured 24-hour Average PM_{2.5} Concentrations (Oct 2024 – Sep 2025)



4.3.3 Historical Trends in Ambient Particulate

4.3.3.1 January to September Reporting Period Trends

Table 4.10 below provides a comparison of maximum measured 24-hour and annual average TSP and PM_{2.5} measurements in the January to September period over the last 4 years. The highest 24-hour average TSP concentration was measured in 2023 and exceeded the 2011 Government of Nunavut (GN) air quality objective by 29%. This 24-hour average TSP exceedance was discussed in the Q1-Q3 2023 Atmospheric Compliance Monitoring Program Report (Nunami Stantec 2024) and is not likely attributable to the Agnico Eagle operations.

Measured 98th percentile 24-hour average and annual average PM_{2.5} concentrations are relatively constant over the four year period.

Table 4.10 Summary of Maximum Measured 24-hour and Annual Average TSP and PM_{2.5} Concentrations for 2022-2025

Contaminant	Averaging Period	Criteria	Jan -Sep 2022	Jan -Sep 2023	Jan -Sep 2024	Jan - Sep 2025
TSP (µg/m ³)	24-hour	120	60	155	102	52
	Annual ^a	60	N/A	N/A	6.2	5.6
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour ^b	27 ^c	15	17	20	13
	Annual ^a	8.8 ^d	N/A	3.3	4.5	3.5

Notes:

a - Annual averages for the period Oct to Sep of the prior and subsequent year.

b - 98th percentile of the period Oct to Sep of the prior and subsequent year.

c - CAAQS 24-hour criteria of 27 µg/m³ became effective in 2020.

d - CAAQS annual criterion of 8.8 µg/m³ became effective in 2020.

4.3.3.2 Four Year Trend in Air Quality

Time history plots of measured TSP and PM_{2.5} concentrations at DFA1 over the last 4 years are presented in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6, respectively. In Figure 4.5, the 24-hour average guideline of 120 µg/m³ for TSP is presented as a green line. There has been only one day (24-hour period) of measured exceedances of the TSP guideline in the last 4 years. For PM_{2.5}, the current CAAQS is 27 µg/m³ and is based on the average of the 98th percentile concentration in each of three consecutive years (with at least two valid years of data available). As seen in Figure 4.6, measured PM_{2.5} concentrations at the station have been below this level over the last four years other than for eleven days, with the 98th percentile concentration is each year being below the 24-hour CAAQS.

Table 4.11 presents summary statistics from the last four years of particulate monitoring. The 90th percentile concentrations are well below the maximum measured levels, indicating that elevated particulate concentrations occur infrequently.

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Table 4.11 Summary of Particulate Monitoring Statistics (2021 – 2025)

Statistic	TSP	PM _{2.5}
Maximum (µg/m ³)	155	148
90 th Percentile (µg/m ³)	14	7.0
Median (µg/m ³)	5.3	3.0
25 th Percentile (µg/m ³)	3.3	2.1

Figure 4.5 Four Year Time History Plot of Measured 24-Hour Average Ambient TSP Concentrations

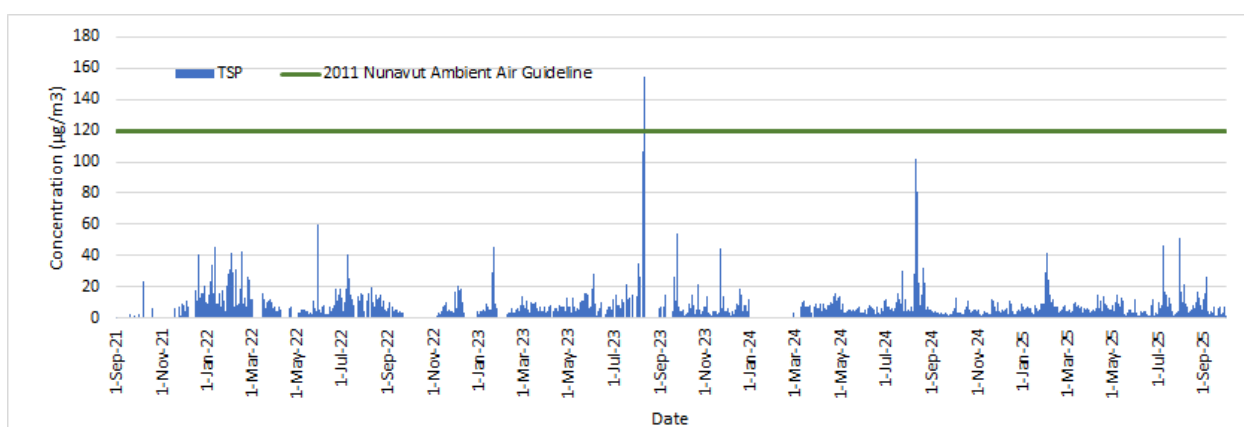
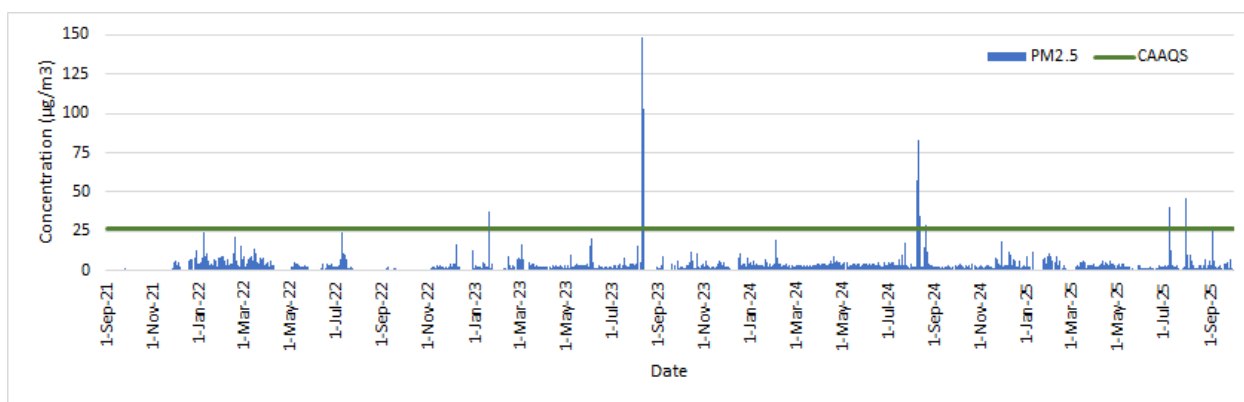


Figure 4.6 Four Year Time History Plot of Measured 24-Hour Average Ambient PM_{2.5} Concentrations



4.4 Nitrogen Dioxide

NO₂ ambient monitoring in Q1-Q3 2025 was conducted at location DFA1 at the Doris site. A summary of the measured ambient NO₂ concentrations for the study period are presented and compared to the relevant hourly, daily, and annual standards in Table 4.12. Data recovery rates are presented in Table 4.13. The annual data recovery rate for NO₂ is 96% which is above acceptable levels for calculating an annual average concentration.

Table 4.12 Summary of NO₂ Monitoring Results

Averaging Period	Units	Air Quality Standard/Objective	Agency	Measured Value	% of Criteria
1-hour (98 th percentile) ^a	ppb	42	GN Ambient Air Quality Objective / CAAQS	15	N/A ^b
Annual ^a	ppb	12		1.0	N/A ^c

Notes:

a: Results reported for October 2024 to September 2025.

b: Comparison to the CAAQS requires a minimum of two years of data over calendar years.

c: Comparison to the CAAQS requires an average over a calendar year.

Table 4.13 Summary of Data Recovery Rates for Continuous NO₂ Sampling (Jan – Sep 2025)

Month	NO ₂ Data Recovery Rate
January 2025	96%
February 2025	96%
March 2025	96%
April 2025	96%
May 2025	96%
June 2025	96%
July 2025	95%
August 2025	96%
September 2025	96%
Annual (October 2024 – September 2025)	96%

The calculated 98th percentile of the measured daily maximum 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations in the October 2024 to September 2025 period is 15 ppb which is below the GN air quality objective and the CAAQS of 42 ppb.

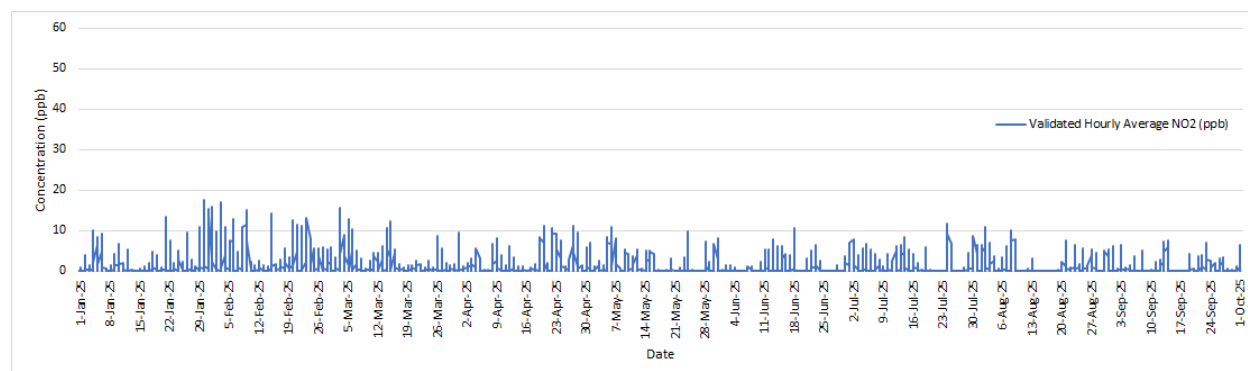
Three years of valid data (October 2022 – September 2023, October 2023 – September 2024 and October 2024 – September 2025) were used to make comparisons to the NO₂ CAAQS. The three years of data are not calendar years, therefore the comparisons to the NO₂ CAAQS are provided for informational purposes only. A summary of the 98th percentile daily maximum 1-hour and annual average NO₂ concentrations in each 1-year period, and the average of the three periods is presented in Table 4.14. The NO₂ measurements over the three-year period are less than both the daily and annual CAAQS.

Table 4.14 Comparison of NO₂ Measurements to the CAAQS

CAAQS Metric	Averaging Period	CAAQS (ppb)	Concentration (ppb)				Percentage of CAAQS
			Oct 2022 – Sept 2023	Oct 2023 – Sept 2024	Oct 2024 – Sept 2025	CAAQS Metric Value	
98 th Percentile Daily Maximum 1-Hour Average Concentrations	Daily	42	25	15	15	18	43%
Annual Average	Annual	12	6.8	5.4	4.1	5.4	45%

A time history plot of measured 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations for the period January to September 2025 is presented in Figure 4.7. NO₂ concentrations were generally low throughout the monitoring period.

Figure 4.7 Time History of Measured 1-hour Average NO₂ Concentrations (Jan – Sep 2025)



4.5 Meteorology

A summary of the maximum, minimum, and average of the hourly average meteorological parameters in each month of January to September 2025 are presented in Table 4.15.

Monthly wind roses showing the measured directionality and speed for the period January - September 2025 are presented in Figure 4.8. The length of the radial barbs gives the total percent frequency of winds from the indicated direction, while portions of the barbs of different widths indicate the frequency associated with each wind speed category.

Winds over the nine-month period predominantly blew from the westerly directions and higher wind speeds occurred most frequently from westerly directions.

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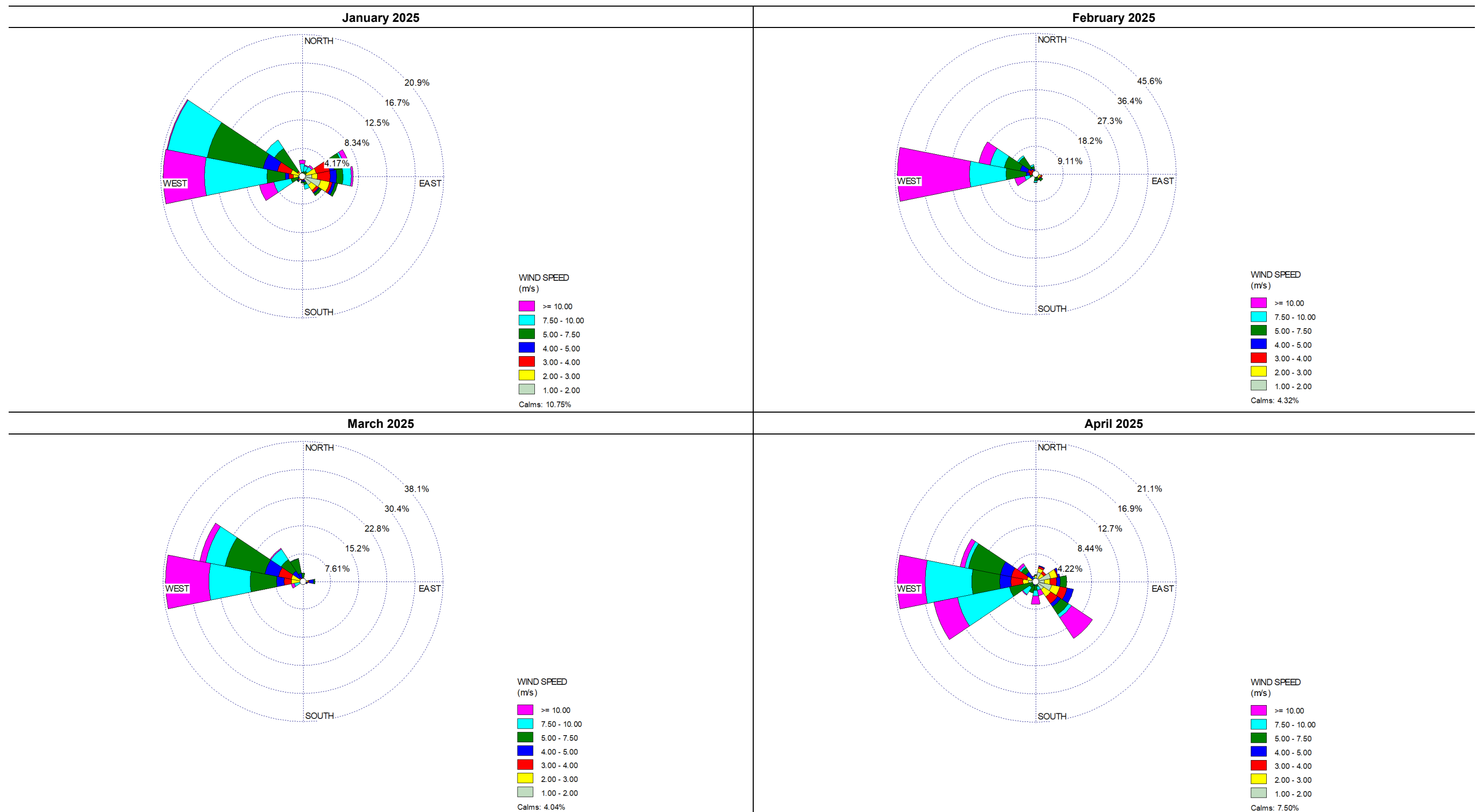
Table 4.15 Summary of Meteorological Measurements (Jan – Sep 2025)

Date	Average Air Temperature	Minimum Daily Air Temperature ^a	Maximum Daily Air Temperature ^b	Absolute Minimum Temperature ^c	Absolute Maximum Temperature ^d	Average Wind Speed	Maximum Instantaneous Wind Speed	Time of Maximum Instantaneous Wind Speed	Total Precipitation	Total Rainfall	Total SWE ^e	Average Relative Humidity	Average Solar Radiation	Total Bright Sunshine Hours	Station Pressure
(mm-yy)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(mm/dd/yyyy)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(%)	(W/m ²)	(hours)	(kpa)
Jan-25	-27.2	-31.0	-23.2	-37.4	-11.7	5.6	21	1/30/2025 22:53	11	0.0	11	75	2.8	0	101.3
Feb-25	-24.4	-27.9	-21.1	-34.8	-11.7	7.6	22	2/1/2025 3:58	9.3	0.0	9.3	75	35	0	101.2
Mar-25	-25.4	-28.4	-22.8	-34.4	-17.5	6.3	18	3/18/2025 5:38	7.7	0.0	7.7	76	106	0	101.1
Apr-25	-16.6	-20.8	-13.0	-31.1	-0.8	5.8	19	4/7/2025 4:25	6.8	0.0	6.8	79	198	0	101.1
May-25	-4.1	-7.6	-0.9	-17.8	16.9	5.6	22	5/30/2025 17:53	15	3.6	12	83	230	406	100.9
Jun-25	5.4	2.1	8.9	-1.7	20.4	4.7	16	6/16/2025 0:21	20	20	0.0	77	220	397	100.9
Jul-24	9.4	6.2	12.9	2.0	23.6	6.0	20	7/11/2025 14:56	12	12	0.0	76	178	379	100.5
Aug-25	10.2	5.7	14.7	0.9	22.9	5.1	28	8/30/2025 17:13	25	25	0.0	76	169	337	100.8
Sep-25	5.7	2.9	8.9	-1.1	15.5	5.8	20	9/18/2025 15:53	18	18	0.0	87	65	151	100.5
<i>Average</i>	-7.4	-11.0	-3.9	-17.3	6.4	5.8	21		14	8.6	5.2	78	134	186	100.9
<i>Maximum</i>	10.2	6.2	14.7	2.0	23.6	7.6	28		25	25	12	87	230	406	101.3
<i>Minimum</i>	-27.2	-31.0	-23.2	-37.4	-17.5	4.7	16		6.8	0.0	0.0	75	2.8	0	100.5
<i>Total</i>									124	78	47				

Notes:

- a - The Minimum Daily Air Temperature is the minimum of the daily average temperatures in the month.
- b - The Maximum Daily Air Temperature is the maximum of the daily average temperatures in the month.
- c - The Absolute Minimum Temperature is the lowest hourly average temperature recorded for the month.
- d - The Absolute Maximum Temperature is the highest hourly average temperature recorded for the month.
- e – SWE - Snow Water Equivalent which is a measure of the amount of water contained in the snowpack, expressed as the depth of water that would result if the snow were to melt completely.

Figure 4.8 Monthly and Study Period Wind Roses for the January – September 2025 Monitoring Period

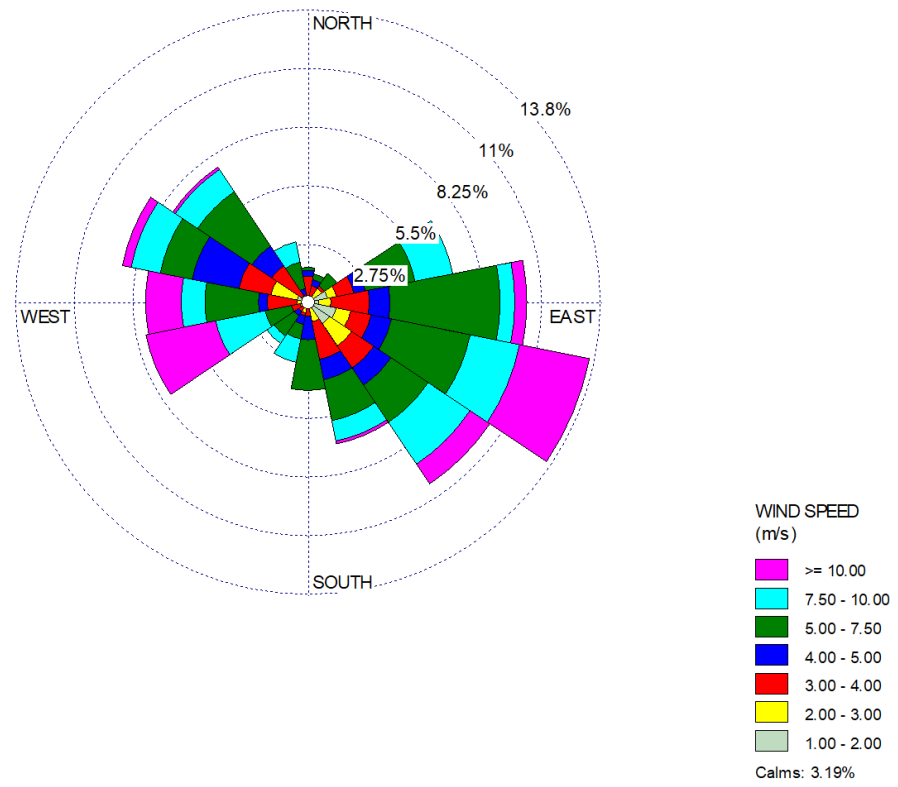


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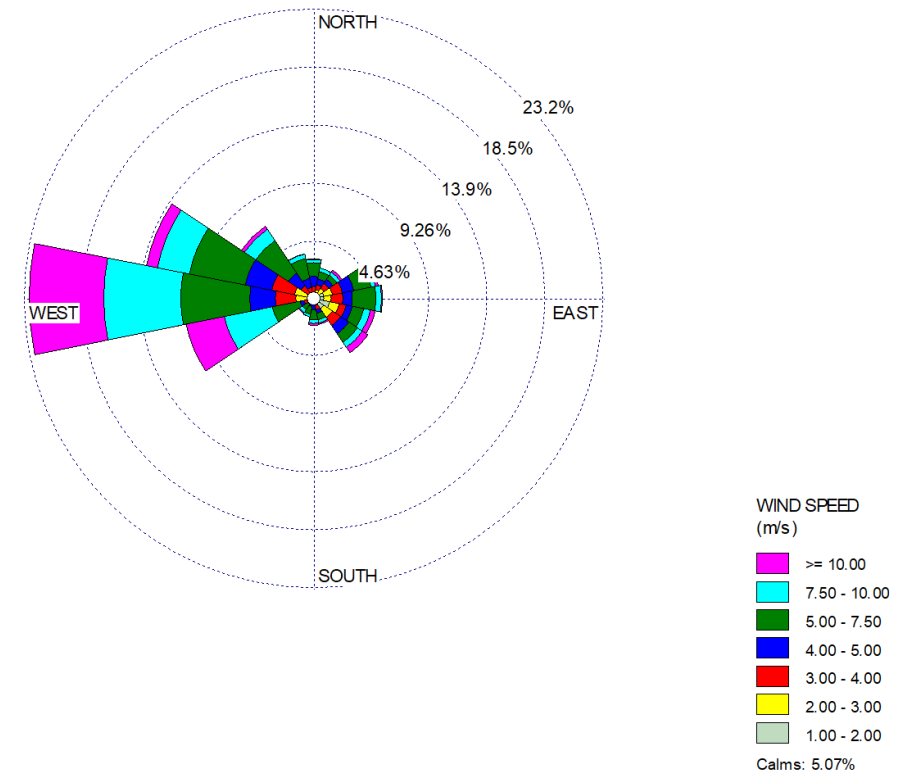
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September 2025



January – September 2025



5 Conclusions

This report presents the results of ambient air quality, dustfall, and meteorological monitoring conducted at the Doris and Madrid sites (the Sites) from January to September 2025 as outlined under the AQMP (Agnico Eagle 2025). To calculate annual average concentrations for requisite parameters, data from October to December 2024 (already reported by Agnico Eagle in the Winter 2024 – 2025 Ambient Monitoring Report (Nunami Stantec 2025)) was also utilized and is included in this report.

The Q1-Q3 2025 monitoring program included the following:

- Monthly dustfall sampling at six locations in the vicinity of the Doris site utilizing dustfall canisters for the period May - August 2025.
- Monthly dustfall sampling at nine locations in the vicinity of the Madrid site utilizing dustfall canisters for the same period and methodology as for the Doris site.
- Snow core sampling for dustfall at six locations in the vicinity of the Doris site utilizing snow cores over the period October 19, 2024 (first snow fall) to April 29 – 30, 2025.
- Snow core sampling for dustfall at seven locations in the vicinity of the Madrid Site utilizing snow cores over the same period.
- TSP and PM_{2.5} using continuous monitors at one location at the Doris site.
- Monitoring of NO₂ using a continuous monitor at one location at the Doris site.
- Meteorological monitoring for wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, snowfall, rainfall, solar radiation, and barometric pressure at one location. The meteorological data were used in the interpretation of the air quality measurements.

The main results and findings of the report are presented below.

Snow Core Dustfall Sampling – Doris Site

- Dustfall levels estimated from the snow core sampling ranged from 0.5 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at ControlDF) to 10 mg/100-cm²/30-days (TIA-DF1).
- The dustfall levels for all stations were below the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas.
- The dustfall rates from all Doris Site monitoring stations were less than the maximum predicted dustfall level at each location in the 2017 FEIS modelling.

Snow Core Dustfall Sampling – Madrid Site

- Dustfall levels estimated from the snow core sampling ranged from 0.8 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at MDF01) to 13 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at MDF06).
- All measured dustfall levels were less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas.

- The dustfall rates for all Madrid Site monitoring stations were less than their maximum predicted dustfall level at each location in the 2017 FEIS modelling.

Canister Dustfall Sampling – Doris Site

- Dustfall levels estimated from the canister sampling ranged from 1.5 mg/100-cm²/30-days (TIA-DF3 and Control DF) to 56 mg/100-cm²/30-days (TIA-DF1). All measured dustfall levels are less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas.
- Over the Doris monitoring stations, two dustfall measurements (TIA-DF1 in May and June) were 6% above the maximum predicted dustfall level of 53 mg/100-cm²/30-days (at 250 m from the TIA) in the 2016 Amendment modelling but are within the expected range of variability for the dispersion modelling predictions.

Canister Dustfall Sampling – Madrid Site

- Dustfall levels estimated from the canister sampling ranged from 1.5 mg/100-cm²/30-days (M-DF02 and M-DF03) to 136 mg/100 cm²/30 days (M-DF04). All measured dustfall levels are less than the AAAQO of 158 mg/100-cm²/30-days for commercial and industrial areas.
- All dustfall measurements from May – August 2025 are less than the maximum predicted dustfall levels in the 2017 FEIS modelling other than at stations M-DF04, M-DF06, and M-DF07 with the measurements at the latter two stations being within the expected range of variability for dispersion modelling predictions. The elevated dustfall levels measured at M-DF04 relative to the 2017 FEIS predictions are likely due to traffic on the Exploration Track (located near the monitor), which was not included in the 2017 FEIS modelling. The Exploration Track was approved by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and constructed in 2024 as part of adaptive management measures to support resources discovery at Hope Bay.
- Dustfall levels in the vicinity of the AWR were higher in July and August relative to May /June, suggesting that dust mitigation measures may have been less effective in those months.

Particulate Monitoring – Doris Site

- The maximum measured 24-hour average TSP concentration was 52 µg/m³ which is 43% of the 2011 GN air quality objective. This concentration is less than the maximum predicted TSP concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 70 µg/m³.
- The annual geometric mean of the measured TSP concentrations for the period October 2024 to September 2025 was 5.6 µg/m³ which is 9% of the 2011 Government of Nunavut (GN) air quality objective. This concentration is below the maximum predicted annual average TSP concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 13 µg/m³.
- The calculated 98th percentile of the measured 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations in the one-year period from October 2024 to September 2025 is 13 µg/m³ which is below the GN air quality objective and CAAQS of 27 µg/m³.
- The 98th percentile of the measured 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations is greater than the maximum predicted 98th percentile PM_{2.5} concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 12 µg/m³ but is within the expected range of variability for dispersion models.

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- The annual average of the measured PM_{2.5} concentrations in the period from October 2024 to September 2025 is 3.5 µg/m³ which is less than the annual GN air quality objective and CAAQS of 8.8 µg/m³. The measured annual average concentration is below the maximum predicted annual average PM_{2.5} concentration in the 2017 FEIS of 5.0 µg/m³.
- With the completion of Q1-Q3 2025 PM_{2.5} monitoring, two years of valid data have been collected which is sufficient to make comparisons to the PM_{2.5} CAAQS. The available two years of data are not calendar years, therefore the comparisons to the PM_{2.5} CAAQS are provided for informational purposes only. The PM_{2.5} measurements over the two-year period are less than both the daily and annual CAAQS.

Dust Mitigation

- Dust suppression activities occurred on the Doris Camp roads, the tailings impoundment area road, the airstrip, the Roberts Bay Road, and the Windy Road during the summer months. Dust suppressants were applied on an as-needed basis between May and September 2025.

Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring – Doris Site

- The calculated 98th percentile of the measured daily maximum 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations in the one-year period of October 2024 to September 2025 is 15 ppb which is below the CAAQS of 42 ppb.
- The measured annual average NO₂ concentration is well below the corresponding GN air quality objective / CAAQS and FEIS predictions.
- Three years of valid data (October 2022 – September 2023, October 2023 – September 2024 and October 2024 – September 2025) were used to make comparisons to the NO₂ CAAQS. The three years of data are not calendar years, therefore the comparisons to the NO₂ CAAQS are provided for informational purposes only. The NO₂ measurements over the three-year period are less than both the daily and annual CAAQS metrics.

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