



	<p>How caribou respond to convoys and whether convoys are treated a single or multiple disturbance is not analysed. In 2025, behavior was scanned during 9 convoys (3-11 vehicles) but the results were not reported even as descriptive statistics</p>
Conclusion/Request:	<p>KivIA requests that (1) for 2026, Agnico Eagle increase number of convoys sampled (include the range of the number of vehicles that make up a convoy). (2) Address how the frequency of disturbances can be measured and included as a co-variate in the behavior analyses for 2026. (3) Analyze whether the data are statistical powerful enough to detect seasonal and year effect size on caribou.</p>

Comment Number:	KivIA 04
Subject/Topic:	Closure Water Quality Forecasting
References:	App. 13, Water License Predictions vs Measured Water Quality (App. C)
Comment:	<p>1. Gap/Issue</p> <p>Closure planning continues to rely on water quality forecasts to support decisions regarding treatment requirements, TSF performance, and achievement of post-closure water quality objectives.</p> <p>2. Disagreement with the Annual Report conclusion</p> <p>The KivIA does not agree that the current forecasting framework provides sufficient confidence in long-term closure water quality predictions to support upcoming closure and reclamation decisions.</p> <p>3. Reasons for disagreement with the Annual Report conclusion</p> <p>Appendix C of the 2025 WMP identifies substantial differences between measured and predicted water quality conditions for several closure-relevant parameters across multiple pit systems. Notably, Appendix C states that the 2007 NWB water quality predictions are generally more accurate for Vault Pit, where no tailings deposition has occurred. Despite this, measured dissolved arsenic concentrations exceeded predicted values by approximately 693%, chloride concentrations by approximately 3,126%, and hardness by approximately 730% (Appendix 13,</p>

