



2026 Site Visit Report

MELIADINE GOLD MINE PROJECT

File No. 11MN034

Project Certificate 006

Abstract

Site visit report of the Meliadine Gold Mine Project for the 2025-2026 reporting year

Project Location: Kivalliq Region, Nunavut

Project Owner: Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico Eagle)

Monitoring Period: October 2025 – September 2026

Site Visit Date: July 20, 2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB or Board), established under Articles 10 and 12 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)* and s. 135(4) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, S.C. 2013, c. 14, s. 2 (*NuPPAA*), oversees post-environmental assessment monitoring. The NIRB also provides periodic updates regarding its monitoring program to the most impacted community(ies) regarding the monitored project. This report summarizes observations from NIRB's site visit to the Meliadine Gold Mine Project (Meliadine), conducted on July 20, 2026, under Project Certificate No. 006, Amendment 02. The visit aimed to visually assess project activities for compliance with the Certificate's Terms and Conditions, as required by s. 12.7.2(b) of the *Nunavut Agreement* and s. 135(3)(b) of *NuPPAA*. Observations made during the site visit will inform NIRB's 2025 Annual Monitoring Report. NIRB also held a community update session in Rankin Inlet on NIRB's monitoring of the Meliadine Gold Mine Project. A separate public engagement report summarizing the session will be published by NIRB's Communications Department.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Meliadine Gold Mine Project (Meliadine) is operated by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) and is located approximately 25 kilometres (km) north of the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet and 80 km southwest of Chesterfield Inlet, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut.

The Project comprises the phased development of multiple deposits, an on-site processing plant, camp and associated mining infrastructure. Supporting infrastructure includes the Itivia laydown, marshalling and fuel storage facilities at Rankin Inlet, which receive annual shipments of supplies and fuel by sealift, and the 30 km all-weather access road (AWAR) and Rankin Inlet Bypass Road (RIBR) connecting Itivia to the mine site.

Meliadine is currently operational. In 2025, gold production continued from the Tiriganiaq Open Pit 1 (TIRI01) and Tiriganiaq underground mine, while commercial production commenced from the Pump open pits (PUMP01 and PUMP02). Mining at Tiriganiaq Open Pit 2 (TIRI02) has been paused since 2021, and the mined-out pit is being used to store saline contact water. Agnico Eagle completed construction of the major waterline components in 2025, including the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) section and seabed diffuser at Itivia. No saline effluent had been discharged to the marine environment as of the site visit, although waterline testing was scheduled to begin shortly thereafter. Development activities are also progressing at the Wesmeg and F Zone deposits. Figure 1 shows the site location, and Figure 2 provides an overview of the Meliadine site and Itivia.

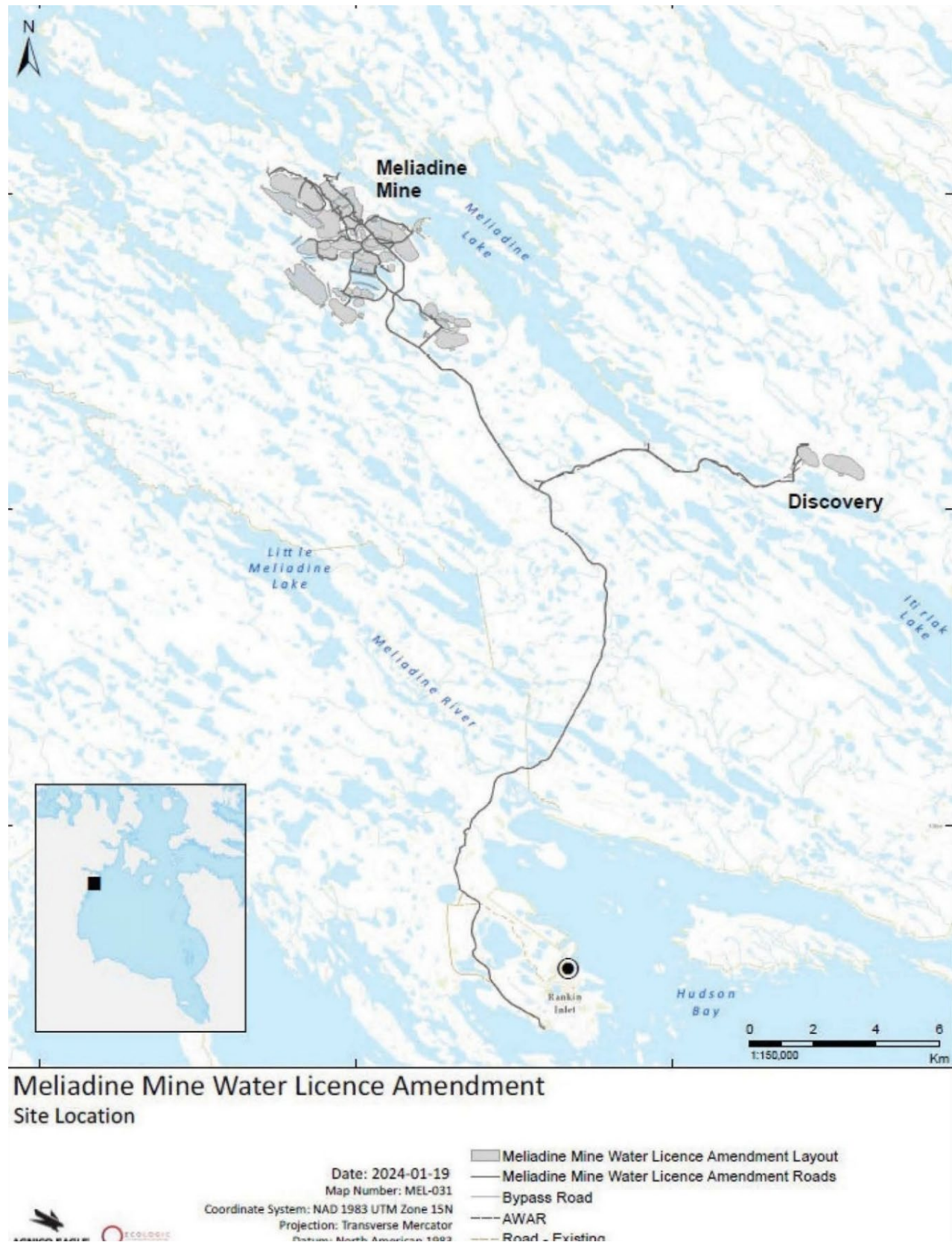


Figure 1: Meliadine Site Location Map (Agnico Eagle, Roads Management Plan)



Meliadine Gold Mine Project 11MN034, PC 006

3. OBSERVATIONS AT SITE

On July 20, 2026, NIRB staff conducted a site visit to Agnico Eagle's Meliadine Gold Mine Project, accompanied by Agnico Eagle environmental staff. The visit covered the Itivia Harbour facilities, the RIBR and AWAR, the F Zone, Pump, Wesmeg and Tiriganiaq deposit areas, the mine site water management, waste management, tailings and processing infrastructure, and the camp and Exploration Camp facilities. Observations made against the Terms and Conditions of Project Certificate No. 006, Amendment 02 are summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Observations linked to Terms and Conditions PC 006, Amendment 02

T&C No.	Topic / summary	Site Observation
1, 2, 116	Air Quality Monitoring Plan; emissions monitoring; air quality component of the environmental and health risk monitoring program	Observed the ambient air quality monitoring stations, including the partisol samplers at the Dyno plant and at the Exploration Camp. (Photo 63 and Photo 100)
3	Dust management and Monitoring Plan	Observed dustfall monitoring transects along the RIBR/AWAR corridor, with collection canisters positioned at set distances from the road edge (Photo 23 and Photo 30). No visible dust was observed along the RIBR/AWAR corridor during the site visit. Agnico Eagle advised that calcium chloride dust suppressant is applied along most of the AWAR and RIBR.
4, 5	Incineration Management Plan; stack testing results	Incinerator facility observed. Bagged waste was noted accumulated on the floor of the incinerator building awaiting processing. Hazardous material totes and bulk bags were noted staged outside the dedicated seacans without secondary containment (Photo 89, Photo 90, Photo 91, Photo 92, and Photo 93).
6, 21, 22	Waste Management Plan for Project landfills; dust suppression at landfill; adaptations to the Mine Waste Management Plan	Observed the landfill (Photo 97) and the wider waste management area.

10, 11, 33	Noise and Vibration Abatement Plan; noise and vibration monitoring at accommodation sites; blasting guidelines	Observed the permanent surface blast and vibration monitoring station at Tiriganiaq (TIRI01), located east of the telecommunications tower (Photo 50).
13, 14, 19	Geotechnical investigations on sensitive landforms; thermal analysis for dike and TSF design; monitoring of thermal and structural condition of the TSF and WRSF	Observed Tailings Storage Facility, including the eastern perimeter slope and dry tailings compaction in progress (Photo 66, Photo 67, and Photo 68). WRSF1, WRSF3 and WRSF6 were observed as well (Photo 37, Photo 53, and Photo 54).
15, 20	Assessment of post-closure geomembrane failure; Closure and Reclamation Plan	Observed progressive placement of the engineered closure cover over the tailings surface at the TSF.
16, 28, 32	Erosion Management Plan; Sediment and Erosion Management; Site Drainage and Silt Control Plan	Observed erosion and sediment control measures along the RIBR and AWAR, including silt socks and silt fences, and riprap at culvert and channel outlets.
24, 25, 26	Groundwater flow characterization; Groundwater Management Plan and adaptive management for saline groundwater; pit refill rates	Observed the saline water storage pond (SP1) (Photo 72) and Tiriganiaq Open Pit 2 from the Tiri 02 lookout, which continues to be used for storage of saline effluent (Photo 52). Agnico Eagle advised that no saline effluent was discharged to Melvin Bay in 2025, pending commissioning of the waterlines.
27, 30, 74	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan, including surface water, snowpack and dustfall monitoring; measures to prevent use of water attenuation ponds by waterfowl	Observed the collection ponds across the site, including CP1, CP2, CP3, CP4, CP5, CP6, CP8/B7 North and CP9, and the associated dustfall monitoring stations located around the ponds. Also observed the freshwater intake (Photo 83).
29, 34, 106, 107	Monitoring and maintenance of culverts and water infrastructure; watercourse infrastructure shall not limit fish passage; inspections during freshet and open-water; ice buildup at bridge crossings	Observed the bridge crossings and culverts along the RIBR and AWAR.
30, 31	AEMP content requirements; setback distance between quarries/borrow pits and fish-bearing or permanent waterbodies	No quarry or borrow pit was observed within the setback distance of a fish-bearing or permanent waterbody.
35, 41,	Minimize Project footprint; progressive revegetation program;	Observed the revegetation restoration trial, comprising three plots, located in the vicinity

50, 73	strategy for progressive recovery of terrestrial wildlife habitat; monitoring of terrestrial habitat losses	of the KM 27 quarries along the AWAR (Photo 31).
54	Project infrastructure shall not interfere with the movement of caribou and other terrestrial wildlife	Observed the saline effluent waterlines along the RIBR and AWAR, covered with material along the route to allow wildlife passage. However, sections remained uncovered with concrete anchor blocks exposed and no signage installed. Seacans have been stacked two high at the Processing Plant to screen the facility from caribou (Photo 57).
55, 75	Monitor wildlife mortality; limit attraction of predators and scavengers to Project facilities	Observed waste segregation practices within the camp (Photo 104), the landfill (Photo 97) and the hazardous waste laydown area (Photo 92).
58, 59, 61, 62, 71	Bird awareness training; zones of avoidance and nest setbacks; nesting deterrents and pre-clearance surveys; mitigation and monitoring for migratory birds	A falcon nest was observed on a bench on the northeast side of TIRI01, which had hatched at the time of the visit (Photo 48); Agnico Eagle advised the nest was being monitored and the area avoided. A bird house built for barn swallows was observed at the Exploration Camp adjacent to Meliadine Lake (Photo 101).
77, 123, 124	Maintain equipment and trained personnel for spill response; spill response equipment and training; Spill Contingency Plan for the Bypass Road	Spill response equipment was observed at locations across the Project, including the spill response equipment at Itivia Harbour and the emergency spill response seacans along the road corridor.
77, 123	Fuel and hazardous materials containment	Observed the fuel tank farm at Itivia Harbour within secondary containment (Photo 5). At the mine site, observed the 6M litre and 3M litre fuel farms (Photo 85 and Photo 87) and the hazardous waste laydown area. Diesel exhaust fluid storage was noted outside secondary containment at the 3M Pumping Station and at the manual fuel station near the West Vent Raise (Photo 42, Photo 86, and Photo 88). Chemical waste tote at the RO plant was noted outside containment (Photo 74).

125, 126	Communication of road use rules; safety requirements and road use limitations for the public	Observed the staffed gatehouse at KM 12, where all users check in prior to proceeding along the AWAR (Photo 26). Public use signage in English and Inuktitut was observed along the road corridor.
128, 133, 134	Detailed design for the waterlines system; Ocean Discharge Monitoring Plan; summary of waterline construction, operation and monitoring	Observed the waterline route along the RIBR and AWAR and the HDD and diffuser area at Itivia Harbour. Agnico Eagle advised that hydrotesting was initiated in 2025 and will continue in 2026 alongside commissioning activities, and that no saline effluent has been discharged to Melvin Bay to date.
108, 109, 110, 115	Access to counselling and treatment programs; monitoring of health and well-being; cultural awareness and wellness programming; on-site health services	Observed the camp worker facilities, health and wellness resources and cultural programming spaces.

The following sections describe NIRB staff's observations by area, in the order visited.

3.1. Itivia Harbour

NIRB staff observed the laydown and marshalling area, the fuel tank farm and secondary containment, the rigid fuel transfer line, spill response equipment, erosion and sediment controls, and the marine terminus of the saline effluent waterline, including the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) and diffuser area.

At the fuel tank farm, the tanks were observed within secondary containment. The rigid fuel transfer line running from the barge landing to the storage tanks was observed in place. Erosion and sediment controls, including silt socks, were observed along the shoreline and around the disturbed areas of the site.

The diffuser area of the saline effluent waterline was observed from a distance, from elevated ground overlooking the discharge area. Signage advising against anchoring in the vicinity of the submerged works was observed posted at the site.



**Figure 3: Location of the Diffuser
(Agnico Eagle, Meliadine Waterline Summary 2026)**

Agnico Eagle staff advised during the visit that progressive testing of the waterline was scheduled to commence within the following weeks. As outlined in Agnico Eagle's waterline summary (Meliadine Waterline Summary 2026; NIRB Doc ID: 361102), testing in 2026 is to be conducted using non-saline water conveyed from the mine site to Melvin Bay, so

that the environmental consequences of any release during testing are reduced. Initial tests will verify the integrity of the line for leaks; if no leaks are identified, flow will be increased incrementally to assess system performance under a range of operating conditions. All waterline testing is to be completed before October 2026.

Separately, on July 22, 2026, outside of the scheduled site visit, NIRB staff observed sealift preparations underway at the Itivia dock from a public vantage point (Photo 12 and Photo 13). The observation is included here for context only and did not form part of the site visit.



Photo 1: Dock Area at Itivia



Photo 2: Organized seacans at Itivia Laydown



Photo 3: Organized seacans and waterline materials at Itivia Laydown



Photo 4: Fuel Tank Farm in secondary containment at Itivia¹

¹The four (4) fuel storage tanks at the Itivia Fuel Tank Farm were observed within secondary containment, with no standing water present during the site visit.



Photo 5: Distant view of the Itivia Fuel Tank Farm, rigid fuel transfer line, and anchor point



Photo 6: Rigid fuel transfer line and anchor point



Photo 7: No Anchoring signage and the saline effluent waterline extending toward the offshore diffuser area



Photo 8: Area offshore of Itivia where the saline effluent waterline and diffuser were installed via HDD, approximately 65 feet below the water surface



Photo 9: Temporary contact water management pond at Itivia, which is planned to be decommissioned as the works for HDD is over



Photo 10: Erosion and sediment controls



Photo 11: Erosion and sediment controls



Photo 12: Loaders staging seacans on the dock, with the vessel visible in the background



Photo 13: Zoomed-in view of the vessel offshore

3.2. Rankin Inlet Bypass Road (RIBR) and All-Weather Access Road (AWAR)

NIRB staff travelled the length of the RIBR and AWAR between Itivia Harbour and the Meliadine mine site, observing road condition, the gatehouse and access controls, wildlife and snowmobile crossings, culverts and watercourse crossings, signage, dust monitoring and suppression, erosion controls, spill response seacans, the revegetation restoration trial, and the saline effluent waterline alignment. The AWAR is a 30 km private road connecting Rankin Inlet to the mine site, and the RIBR is approximately 6 km long.

Access to the road is controlled at the staffed gatehouse at KM 12, where users check in. Public use signage was observed along the corridor including English/Inuktitut and speed limit signage.

The saline effluent waterline was observed running along the road corridor. Sections of the waterline remained uncovered at the time of the visit, and signage had not yet been installed at these locations. NIRB staff noted that the uncovered sections continue to represent a potential hazard to members of the public travelling the corridor by ATV, particularly with snow accumulation in winter. This observation is consistent with the 2025 site visit, during which exposed sections of waterline and concrete anchors without signalling were identified. Agnico Eagle advised that the signage is arriving during the current shipping season and that installation is planned before winter.

Culverts and watercourse crossings were observed, including the bridges at Char River and the Meliadine River. Erosion and sediment controls, including silt socks, were observed alongside the road. Dustfall monitoring transects were observed with collection canisters positioned at set distances from the road edge. Agnico Eagle advised that calcium chloride is applied along most of the AWAR and RIBR. Emergency spill response seacans were observed. The revegetation restoration trial, comprising three plots, was observed in the vicinity of the KM 27 quarries.



Photo 14: Snowmobile Crossing and signage at KM 2.5



Photo 15: Twin culvert outlets at KM 2.5



Photo 16: Exposed waterline section at KM 3 with no signage present



Photo 17: Distant view of air pressure relief sea cans and exposed waterlines at KM 4



Photo 18: Covered waterline at KM 4.5 with bilingual warning signs



Photo 19: Welcome and safety signage for AWAR installed near KM 6



Photo 20: Emergency Response Seacan at KM 8



Photo 21: Meliadine River bridge with emergency response sea can located nearby



Photo 22: Waterlines attached to the Meliadine River bridge crossing



Photo 23: Dustfall collectors at KM 10



Photo 24: Distant view of the Exploration Camp from the AWAR at KM 10



Photo 25: Bridge crossing and exposed waterlines at KM 11



Photo 26: Access control gatehouse at KM 12, where road users are required to check-in upon entry



Photo 27: One of multiple seacans containing pressure relief valves and exposed waterlines along the corridor



Photo 28: Exposed waterline and concrete anchor blocks at KM 16

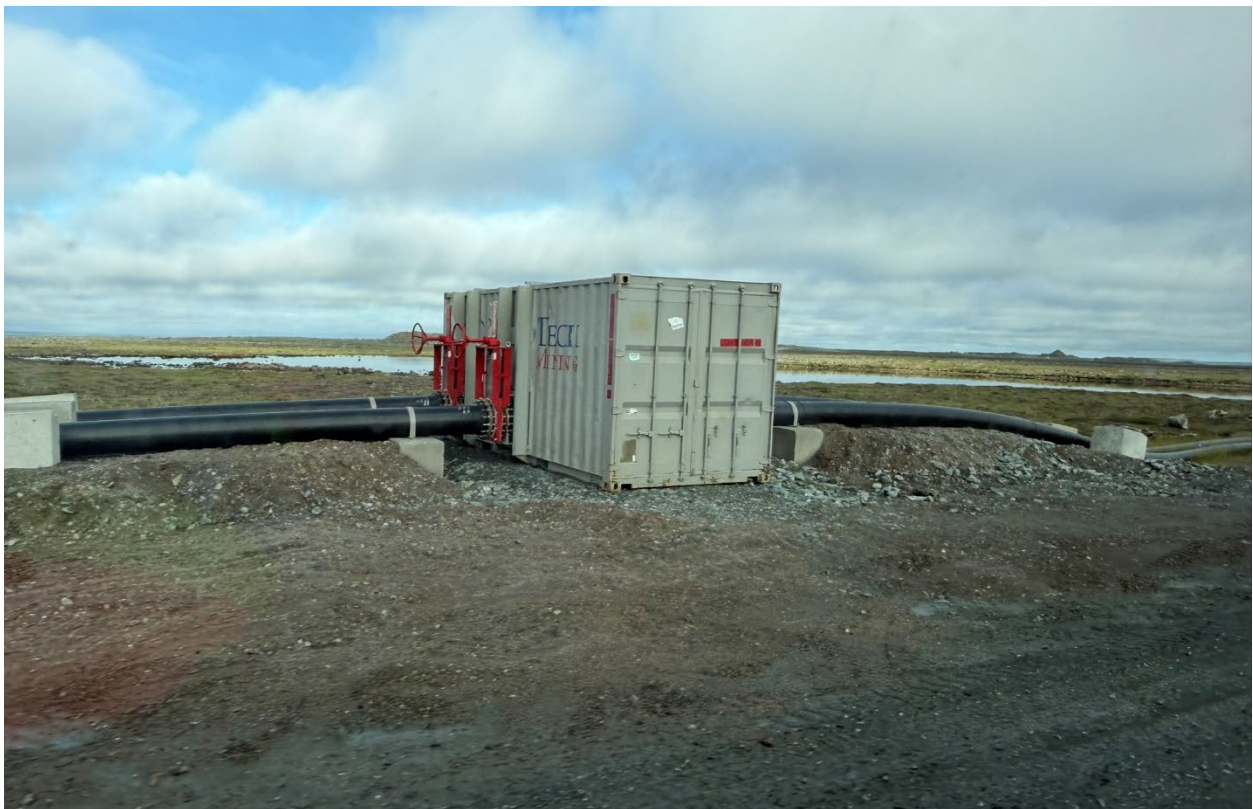


Photo 29: Seacan containing pressure relief valves, and exposed waterline at KM 18



Photo 30: Dustfall collectors at ~ KM 20



Photo 31: Revegetation restoration trial plots at KM 27, last study was done in 2021

3.3. F Zone

The F Zone is a deposit area of the mine site, where construction is in the early stages. NIRB staff observed the F Zone haul road and fish salvage operations at Lake A6. Agnico Eagle's 2026-2027 mine plan identifies the dewatering and fish salvage of Lake A6, construction of haul and access roads and Jetty A6, and installation of connecting water management infrastructure as planned 2026 activities, with Berm A6 to follow in 2027.



Photo 32: F-Zone Haul Road



Photo 33: Lake A6, erosion and sediment control measures were in place



Photo 34: Dewatering infrastructure in place on Lake A6



Photo 35: Field crews conducting active stickleback fish salvage at Lake A6

3.4. Pump

Commercial gold production from the Pump open pits (Pump 01 and Pump 02) commenced in 2025, making Pump the newest area of active mining at Meliadine. NIRB staff observed the Pump haul road, the open pits and associated water management infrastructure, Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) 6, the Pump 02 laydown area, the Portal 4 area and West Vent Raise, and the Pump service shop.



Photo 36: Open pit Pump 01 / CP 9²

² PUMP01 has been mined out, and the pit is now used as collection pond CP9. Agnico Eagle advised that surface contact water from WRSF6 and the wider Pump area is collected in CP9.



Photo 37: Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) 6



Photo 38: Pump Service Shop



Photo 39: Open Pit Pump 02



Photo 40: Portal 4, Pump underground portal under development at Pump 02



Photo 41: West Vent Raise infrastructure supporting underground mine



Photo 42: Manual fuel station near the West Vent Raise, with the DEF storage tank located outside secondary containment

3.5. Wesmeg

The Wesmeg deposit area is in the construction stage, with haul road construction ongoing at the time of the visit. Pit development was observed underway at both Wesmeg Pit 02 and Wesmeg Pit 03. Mining of the WES02 deposit is expected to be completed in Q3 2027, after which the mined-out pit will be used for storage of saline contact water transferred from TIRI02, prior to treatment at the Saline Effluent Treatment Plant and discharge to Itivia.



Photo 43: Lake A8, which was dewatered in 2025 to support development of the Pump and Wesmeg deposits



Photo 44: Jetty A8



Photo 45: Open Pit Wesmeg 02 (WES02)



Photo 46: Open Pit Wesmeg 03 (WES03)

3.6. Tiriganiaq

The Tiriganiaq deposit comprises the Tiriganiaq Open Pit 1 (TIRI01), the Tiriganiaq Open Pit 2 (TIRI02) and the Tiriganiaq underground mine, and remains the primary source of ore at Meliadine. NIRB staff observed TIRI01 from the Tiri 01 lookout on the east side of the pit, the Portal 1 entrance and associated surface infrastructure, and the surface blast and vibration monitoring station, which monitors peak particle velocity and overpressure from blasting at TIRI01. Observed TIRI02 from the Tiri 02 lookout. Mining at TIRI02 has been paused since 2021, and the mined-out pit is currently used for storage of saline contact water from the underground mine. Agnico Eagle advised that dewatering of TIRI02 is planned over a two-year period from 2027 to 2029, with the water transferred to WES02 and routed to the Saline Effluent Treatment Plant for treatment prior to discharge.



Photo 47: Tiriganiaq 01 (TIRI 01), facing west



Photo 48: Close up view of falcon nest observed on a bench on the northeast side of TIRI01³



Photo 49: Vent Raise infrastructure supporting underground mine

³ A falcon nest was observed on a bench on the northeast side of TIRI01, which had hatched at the time of the visit. Agnico Eagle staff identified the nest as a falcon nest and advised that it was being actively monitored and that work in the immediate area was being avoided.



Photo 50: Surface blast and vibration monitoring station, monitors peak particle velocity and overpressure from blasting at TIRI01



Photo 51: Haul Truck entering Portal 1



Photo 52: Tiriganiaq 02 (TIRI 02), facing south, currently used for storage of saline contact water from the underground mine



Photo 53: Distant view of WRSF 1



Photo 54: WRSF 3



Photo 55: Haul truck on Tiriganiaq Haul Road

3.7. Mine Site and Associated Infrastructure

NIRB staff observed the water management, waste rock and tailings, explosives, fuel and hazardous materials, waste management, camp and Exploration Camp facilities at the Meliadine mine site.

At the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), NIRB staff viewed the progressive placement of the engineered closure cover over the tailings surface. Wind fences have been installed at the facility to control fugitive dust and limit deposition to nearby waterbodies. Lake B7, located near the TSF, was viewed from the facility. Agnico Eagle advised that arsenic concentrations in Lake B7 exceeded the AEMP Action Level in all samples collected in 2025, with the TSF identified as the main source. Dewatering and fish salvage of Lake B7, together with construction of associated water management infrastructure, are planned for 2026-2027. The waste rock storage facility WRSF3 was also viewed.

The site water management infrastructure was viewed, including collection ponds, the saline water storage ponds, the Water Treatment Complex, the reverse osmosis plant and the freshwater intake. At the Dyno explosives plant, NIRB staff viewed the plant, the associated air quality monitoring station and the Ammonium Nitrate (AN) storage area.

The 6M litre and 3M litre fuel farms were viewed. At the 3M and 6M Pumping Stations, diesel exhaust fluid totes were noted stored outside of secondary containment. At the hazardous waste laydown adjacent to the incinerator facility, where hazardous materials are stored in dedicated seacans, a number of hazardous material totes and bulk bags were noted staged on open ground outside of the seacans and without secondary containment. The waste management facilities were viewed, including the landfill, the landfarm and the incinerator.

At the Exploration Camp, NIRB staff viewed the air quality monitoring station and the bird house installed for barn swallows.

At the camp, NIRB staff viewed the waste segregation facilities, health and wellness services and cultural programming spaces.



Photo 56: Mine Site, viewing from atop Tailings Storage Facility



Photo 57: Processing Plant, with seacans stacked two high to form a screening wall⁴

⁴ Agnico Eagle advised that seacans have been stacked two high around the Processing Plant to form a wall screening the facility, reducing visual disturbance to caribou moving through the area.



Photo 58: Cyanide Storage Tanks



Photo 59: Emulsion Plant



Photo 60: Storage seacans next to Emulsion Plant



Photo 61: Explosives storage magazines



Photo 62: Ammonium Nitrate storage seacans and adjacent dustfall collector (DF-7)



Photo 63: Air Quality Monitoring Station, monitoring background suspended particulates, SO₂ and NO₂



Photo 64: Collection Pond 8 (CP8)



Photo 65: Distant view of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)⁵

⁵ The Tailings Storage Facility receives filtered tailings from the Processing Plant, which are placed and compacted in lifts rather than deposited as a slurry. As areas of the facility reach final height, an engineered cover of waste rock is placed progressively over the tailings surface to limit infiltration and control dust.



Photo 66: Eastern perimeter slope of the Tailings Storage Facility, viewed from the TSF access road



Photo 67: Seacans stacked on top of the Tailings Storage Facility to act as wind fences⁶

⁶ Seacans have been stacked on the surface of the facility to act as wind fences, reducing fugitive dust and limiting deposition to nearby waterbodies. Runoff and seepage from the facility are collected in the site collection pond system for treatment before discharge.



Photo 68: Roller compacting dry tailings



Photo 69: Collection Pond 3 and Lake B7 in the background



Photo 70: Lake B7, viewing southeast from atop TSF⁷



Photo 71: Lake G7, located east of TSF and adjacent dustfall collector

⁷ Lake B7 is located west of the Tailings Storage Facility and WRSF 1. It is one of three peninsula lakes monitored to assess potential effects of dust and airborne emissions from the Mine on surrounding waterbodies. Dustfall collectors were present to monitor dustfall as part of Air Quality Monitoring Plan.



Photo 72: Saline Pond 1 (SP1)⁸



Photo 73: Hydrochloric acid tote within secondary containment near SP1 for pH adjustment ahead of RO treatment

⁸ Saline Pond 1 (SP1) collects excess saline contact water from the underground mine. Water stored in the saline ponds is isolated from the surface runoff collection system and is not discharged to Meliadine Lake.



Photo 74: Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant⁹, with chemical waste tote noted stored outside of secondary containment



Photo 75: Collection Pond 6 (CP6)

⁹ The reverse osmosis (RO) plant treats marginally saline runoff water captured by site water management infrastructure that would otherwise be directed to saline water storage, reducing on-site saline storage requirements until the Waterline is operational. Permeate produced by the plant is directed to CP1, while the rejected brine is directed to TIRI02.



Photo 76: Collection Pond 2 (CP2)



Photo 77: Collection Pond 5 (CP5)



Photo 78: Collection Pond 1¹⁰ (CP1)



Photo 79: CP1

¹⁰ CP1 is the main site collection pond, receiving surface contact water from across the Mine. Water stored in CP1 is treated at the EWTP for suspended solids removal prior to discharge to Meliadine Lake through the diffuser.



Photo 80: Water Treatment Complex - Saline Effluent Treatment Plant (WTC-SETP)



Photo 81: Water Treatment Complex - Effluent Water Treatment Plant (WTC-EWTP)



Photo 82: Meliadine Lake¹¹



Photo 83: Freshwater Intake on Meliadine Lake

¹¹ Meliadine Lake serves as both the freshwater source and the final receiving environment for treated surface contact water at the Mine. Once the Waterline is operational, discharge to Itivia Harbour will be prioritized to reduce volumes discharged to Meliadine Lake.

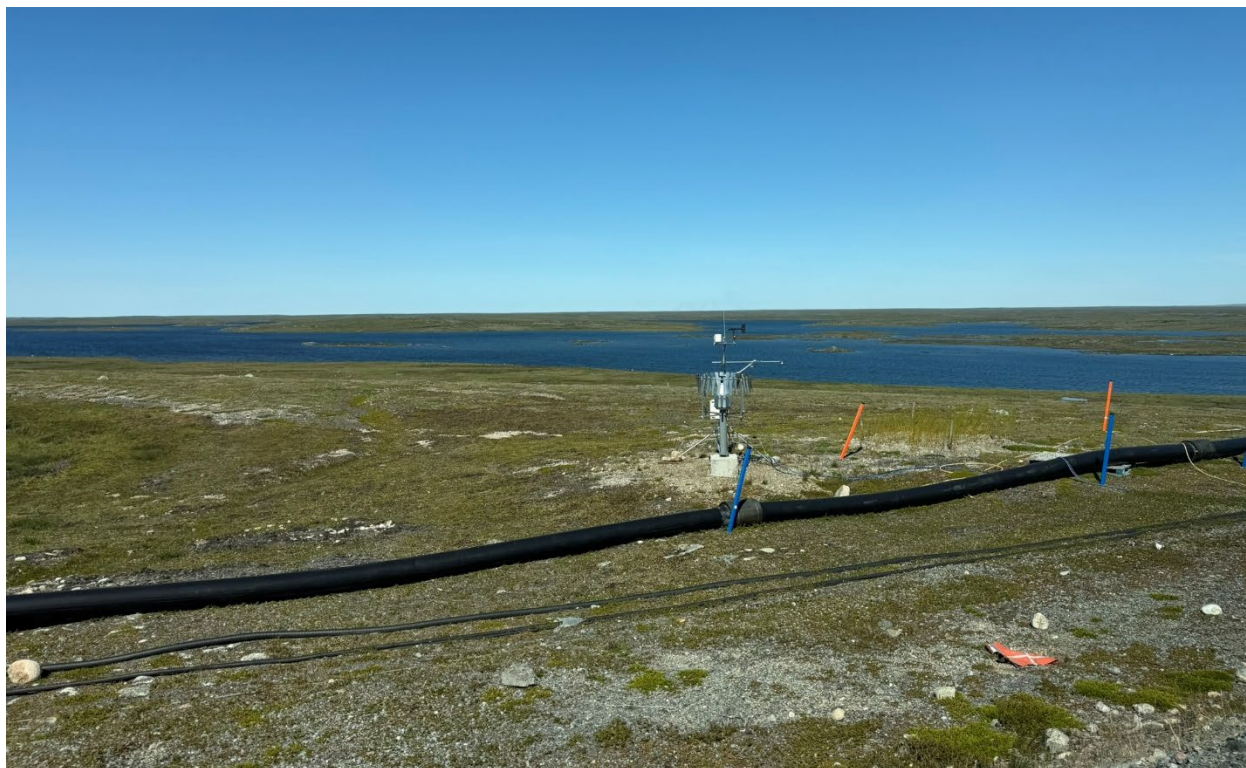


Photo 84: Weather Monitoring Station near Meliadine Lake



Photo 85: Fuel tanks at onsite 3M Fuel Tank Farm in secondary containment; noted exposed liner



Photo 86: 3M Pumping Station, with the DEF storage tank located outside secondary containment



Photo 87: Fuel Tanks within secondary containment at onsite 6M Fuel Tank Farm



Photo 88: 6M Pumping Station, with the DEF storage tank located outside secondary containment



Photo 89: Incinerator Buildings



Photo 90: Bagged waste accumulated within the incinerator building



Photo 91: Incinerator housed within Incinerator Building



Photo 92: Hazardous materials stored in dedicated seacans adjacent to Incinerator Buildings



Photo 93: Hazardous material totes and bulk bags staged outside of the seacans without secondary containment



Photo 94: Landfarm cells used for contaminated soil treatment; noted exposed liner



Photo 95: Landfarm cells to treat contaminated soil¹²

¹² At the landfarm, the perimeter berm appeared to consist of stacked soil rather than an engineered structure.



Photo 96: Totes containing hazardous materials staged at landfarm cells



Photo 97: Onsite Landfill



Photo 98: Exploration Camp; currently not in operation



Photo 99: Drill core storage area near the Exploration Camp

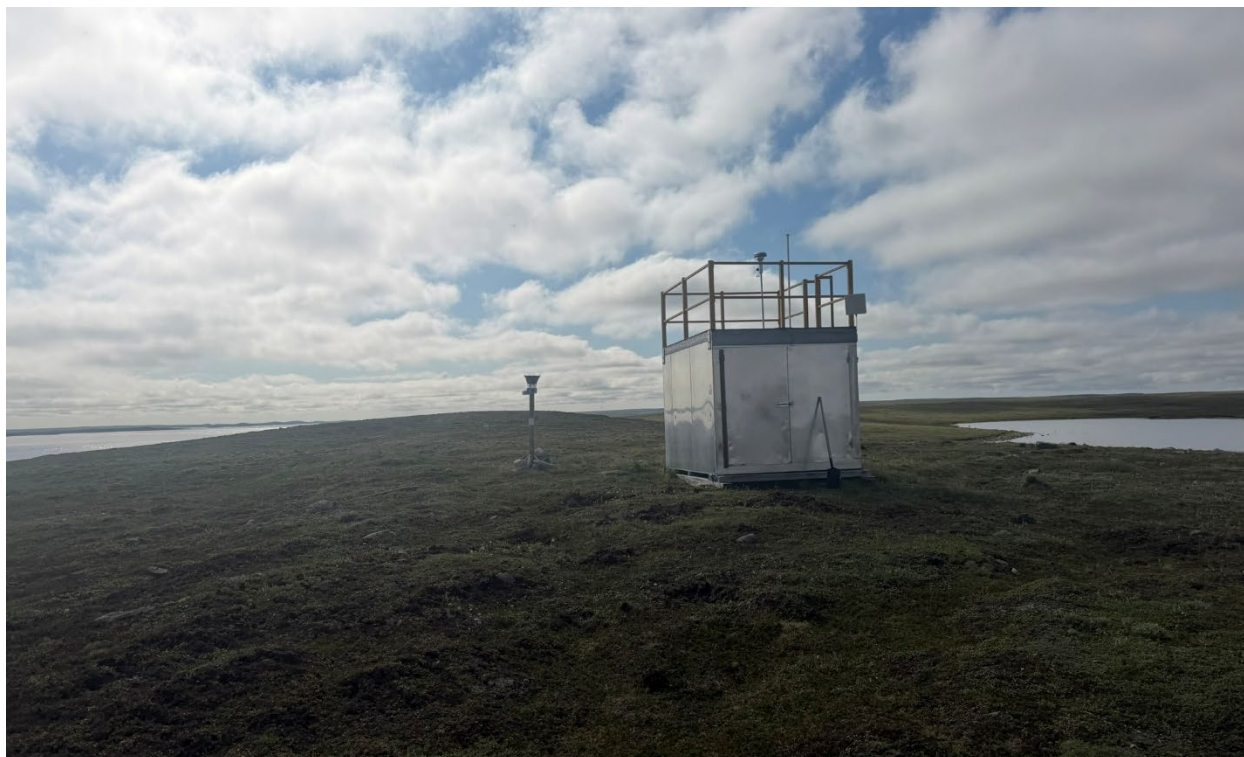


Photo 100: Air Quality Monitoring Station DF-5, monitoring dustfall, suspended particulates, SO₂ and NO₂



Photo 101: Bird house for a barn swallow at Exploration Camp, adjacent to Meliadine Lake



Photo 102: Camp Area



Photo 103: Sewage Treatment Plant to treat wastewater from the accommodation complex



Photo 104: Waste segregation bins in camp hallway



Photo 105: Meliadine Social Club information board



Photo 106: Indoor games area for worker recreation at the camp

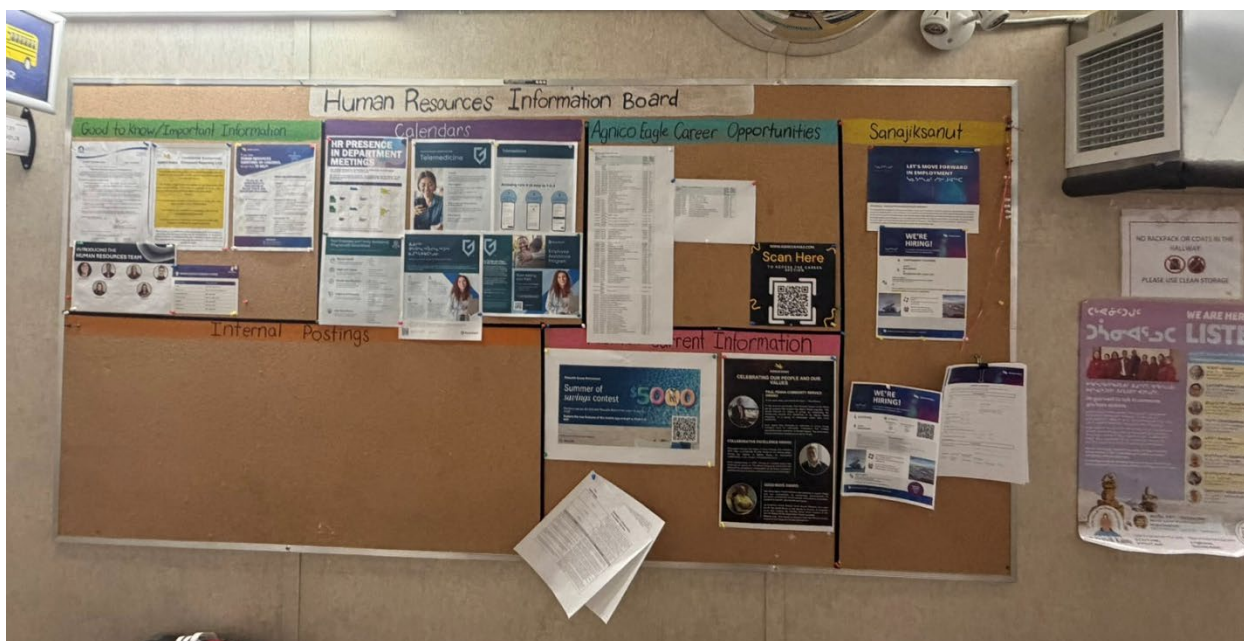


Photo 107: Human resources information board, including Sanajiksanut program information



Photo 108: Country food kitchen at the camp

4. CONCLUSION

NIRB staff conducted a site visit to the Meliadine Gold Mine Project on July 20, 2026, accompanied by Agnico Eagle environmental staff. The visit covered the Itivia Harbour facilities, the RIBR and AWAR, the F Zone, Pump, Wesmeg and Tiriganiaq deposit areas, the mine site water management, waste management, tailings and processing infrastructure, and the camp and Exploration Camp, with observations made against the Terms and Conditions of Project Certificate No. 006, Amendment 02, as summarized in Table 3-1.

Meliadine is in a phase of expansion, with development advancing at four deposit areas alongside continued production from Tiriganiaq. Construction of the saline effluent waterline was substantially complete, with testing scheduled to conclude before October 2026.

NIRB staff observed that environmental management measures required under the Project Certificate were in place and being implemented across the Project, including access control at the KM 12 gatehouse, bilingual public use signage, designated wildlife and snowmobile crossings, emergency spill response equipment along the road corridor, air quality and dustfall monitoring, wildlife monitoring and deterrent programs, and waste

segregation at the camp. Seacans have been stacked to screen the Processing Plant from caribou and to act as wind fences on the Tailings Storage Facility.

NIRB staff also observed conditions warranting continued attention, set out below.

4.1. Areas for Improvement

Uncovered waterline sections and absent signage along the AWAR

Sections of the saline effluent waterline remained uncovered with concrete anchor blocks exposed and no signage installed. These sections represent a potential hazard to members of the public travelling the corridor by ATV, particularly with snow accumulation in winter. The observation is consistent with the 2025 site visit. Agnico Eagle advised that signage is arriving this shipping season for installation before winter. NIRB staff encourage Agnico Eagle to confirm completion of the covering and signage works (T&C 54).

Hazardous and chemical materials stored outside secondary containment

Diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) storage was observed outside secondary containment at the 3M Pumping Station and at the manual fuel station near the West Vent Raise (Photo 42, Photo 86, and Photo 88). Chemical waste at the reverse osmosis plant (Photo 74) was similarly noted outside containment, as were hazardous material totes and bulk bags staged on open ground adjacent to the incinerator seacans (Photo 93) and at the landfarm cells (Photo 96). NIRB staff note that hazardous and chemical materials stored outside of secondary containment present a risk of release to the surrounding environment, and encourage Agnico Eagle to review storage practices across the site to ensure that all such materials are held within appropriate containment (T&C 77, 123).

Exposed liner at fuel storage and landfarm containment

Exposed liner was observed at the 3M fuel tank farm secondary containment (Photo 85) and at the landfarm cells used for contaminated soil treatment (Photo 94). At the landfarm, the perimeter berm appeared to consist of stacked soil rather than an engineered structure (Photo 95 and Photo 96). NIRB staff encourage Agnico Eagle to confirm that the landfarm containment berm meets the design standard set out in the applicable management plan, and to describe inspection and repair measures for containment liners across the site (T&C 16, 77).

Nesting on active mine infrastructure

A falcon nest was observed on a bench on the northeast side of TIRI01, which had hatched at the time of the visit (Photo 48). Agnico Eagle advised that the nest was being actively monitored and that work in the immediate area was being avoided. While the mitigation applied was consistent with the setback requirements of the Terrestrial Environment

Management and Monitoring Plan, NIRB staff note that the nest was located on mine infrastructure within an active pit, and encourage Agnico Eagle to extend pre-season nest surveys and deterrent measures to active pit walls to reduce the likelihood of nesting occurring where mining activity may require avoidance (T&C 58, 59, 61, 62).

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