# Committed to Responsible Tailings Management

AGNICO EAGLE

2025
Tailings Summary Report

# Contents







# Agnico Eagle's Commitment to Responsible Tailings Management

Progressive reclamation at the Canadian Malartic Tailings Storage Facility.

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) is a senior Canadian gold mining company that has produced precious metals since 1957.

In line with our Sustainability Policy, we are committed to managing our tailings facilities in a safe, sustainable and environmentally responsible manner to mitigate the impact of our activities on the environment and support its viability and diversity. For this purpose, tailings management is integrated into our Risk Management and Monitoring System (RMMS) and respects the Mining Association of Canada (MAC) Towards Sustainable Mining© (TSM) initiative.
Our Tailings Policy outlines several commitments we uphold regarding the safe and responsible management of our tailings storage facilities.

Our operating mines are located in Canada, Australia, Finland and Mexico, with a pipeline of high-quality exploration and development projects. Agnico Eagle also manages a series of legacy sites, mainly in Canada and Australia.

The geology, operating conditions, climate and environment of our operating mines and inactive mine sites vary considerably. We have adapted our tailings management techniques to respond to the local conditions and risk profiles of each of our sites. This Summary Report on Tailings Management describes the approach we take to responsibly manage Agnico Eagle's tailings from both a governance and technical perspective. We certify it to be accurate to the best of our knowledge. All significant revisions made to this document since the release of the 2019 Tailings Summary Report, are listed and tracked in Appendix E.

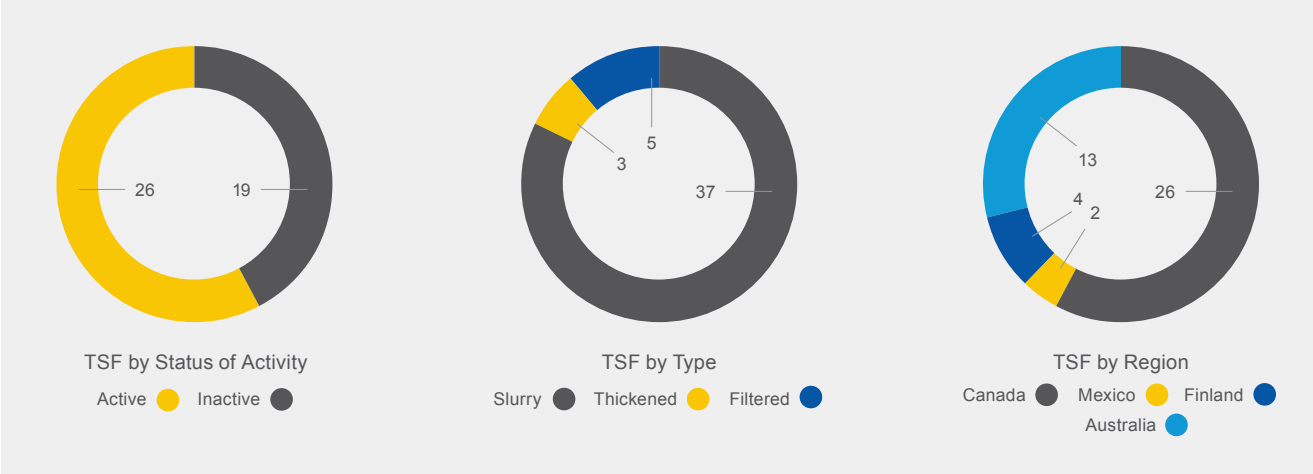
**Michel Julien**
Vice-President, Environment and Critical Infrastructure

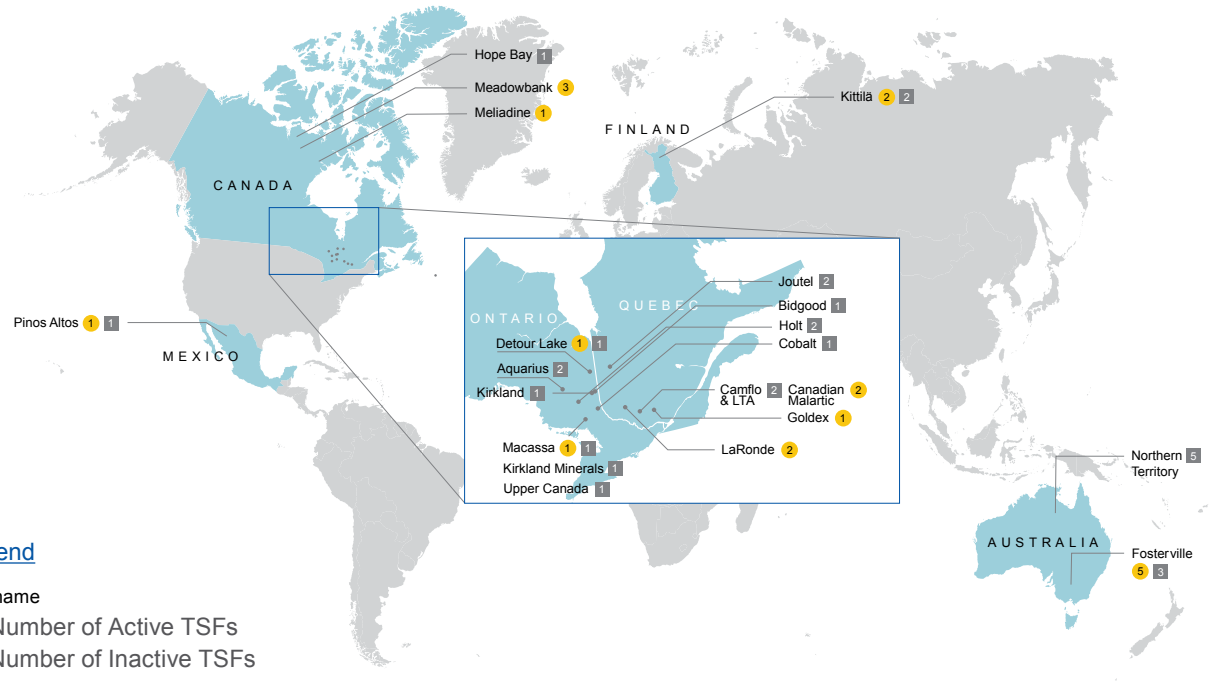
## Tailings: A By-Product of Mining & Mineral Processing

Mines produce “tailings” that must be properly managed and stored to protect the public and the environment. These tailings are a by-product of the mineral processing stage, where valuable metals or minerals, such as gold, are separated from waste rock and concentrated by either mechanical means (e.g., gravity circuit) or chemical means (e.g., flotation or cyanidation). All tailings are unique in grain size and mineral composition, to which their physical and chemical behaviour is directly linked. Tailings are typically fine grained and relatively uniform rock particles mixed with water during processing to form a semi-liquid slurry. Some tailings are inert while others are chemically reactive and must be treated as potentially hazardous due to the chemical compounds in the porewater, or their potential to produce acid or to leach trace metals if not properly managed.

Tailings and entrained fluids, are deposited in Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) for management and storage. In some cases, tailings are dewatered to produce thickened tailings, paste tailings or filtered tailings (in decreasing degree of water content). See Appendix A for a more detailed description of each mining stage and Appendix B for definitions of slurry, thickened, paste and filtered tailings.

# Our Facilities



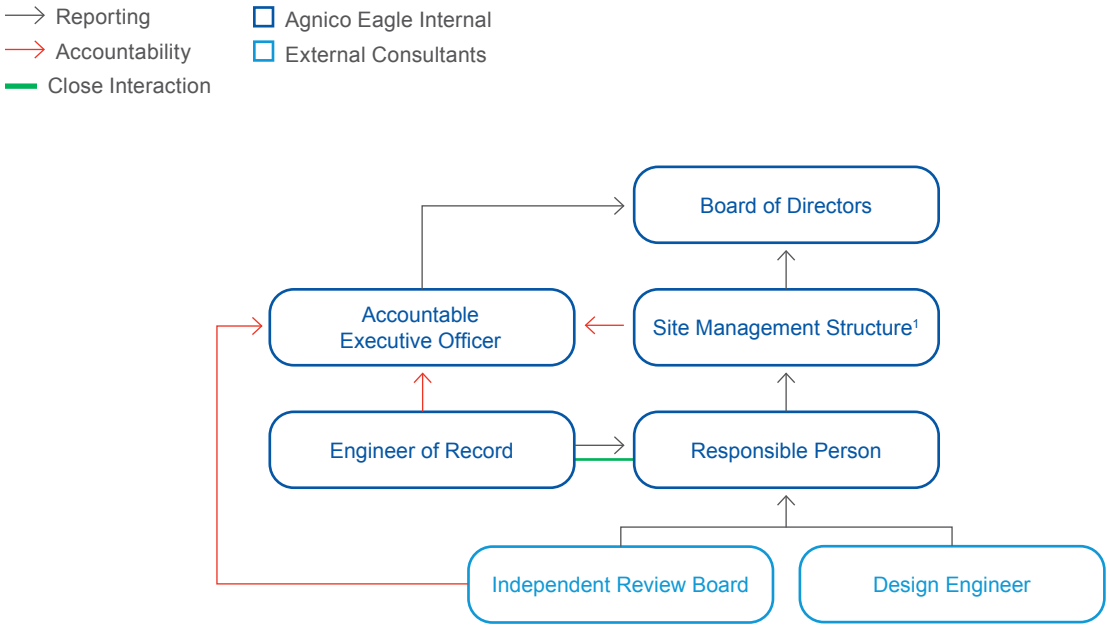
# Strengthening Our Tailings Governance for Safe and Responsible Operations

The safe and responsible management of TSFs is a core activity at Agnico Eagle. Since 2018, the Company has worked on the development and implementation of an appropriate governance model for Tailings Management. With the objective of ensuring that a high standard of care is applied from the design to closure phases. Agnico Eagle has developed stringent guidelines that govern management of the TSFs with the goal of ensuring that all operating and inactive facilities meet or exceed regulatory requirements and industry standard practice or guidelines.

In 2018, Dr. Michel Julien, Vice President – Environment and Critical Infrastructure, was appointed by Agnico Eagle's Board of Directors to the role of **Accountable Executive Officer** for all Agnico Eagle TSFs. In this oversight role, Dr. Julien reports yearly to the Board of Directors concerning the compliance of the TSFs to regulatory requirements and industry guidelines; as well as confirming that Agnico Eagle's operations have the tools, staff and budget to continue to meet or exceed these standards. By 2023, **Independent Reviewers** were appointed to review boards for all Agnico Eagle's operating sites, while the implementation is in progress for inactive sites with TSFs where it is considered to have a potential minor consequence. These review boards are composed of external, highly reputable and competent individuals with tailings management expertise. Additionally, **Responsible Persons** and **Engineers of Record** have been identified for all operating sites and some of the inactive sites.

Agnico Eagle has taken these actions as part of the Company's commitment to the safe and responsible management of TSFs. Agnico Eagle has additionally extended the scope of the governance model to include facilities with similar risk profiles in terms of environmental protection and public safety – this group of facilities is known as Critical Infrastructure. In addition to the TSFs, these include Heap Leach Facilities (HLF), Water Management Facilities (WMF) and Waste Rock Storage Facilities (WRSF). The governance model helps the sites to construct, operate and close the critical infrastructure in a safe and robust manner.

Figure 1: Indicative governance structure for Agnico Eagle's TSFs




1. Site Management Structure Includes the reporting structure of Operation General Manager to Regional Vice-President to Chief Operating Officer to Chief Executive Officer.

# Applying Good Practice

Agnico Eagle continues to evaluate innovations and technologies for the design and management of TSFs. In that respect, the Company employs an in-house team of qualified professionals and uses reputable engineering and design firms for the design, development, construction, surveillance, monitoring and closure of the different facilities. We integrate Good Practice by:

- Adopting a clear policy on tailings management and a strong commitment by management and the Board of Directors for the safe and responsible management of TSFs;
- Consulting and collaborating with regulatory authorities, stakeholders and rights holders as an integral part of the design and permitting process;
- Applying rigorous project management standards, including Quality Control, Quality Assurance and formal internal and external reviews to ensure appropriate construction techniques and testing;
- Installing a robust system of instrumentation to monitor the behaviour of the infrastructure to identify early signs of deviance or anomalies;
- Reviewing risks regularly, using robust processes to evaluate and manage risks and implementing risk mitigation strategies where necessary. See Appendix C for more details regarding our risk management system and our innovative portfolio Risk Evaluation Methodology;
- Establishing good applicable practice with respect to statutory inspections and dam safety reviews; and
- Integrating several lines of defense, including review processes involving internal experts (such as Engineers of Record) and external experts (such as, Independent Review Boards) throughout the lifecycle of each mine site.

General view of Kittilä CIL2 – Slurry Tailings Facility.

NP4 TSF at Kittilä Mine under construction.

# Alternative Approaches and Technologies Applied

The mining industry has undergone significant changes in response to major failures over the past decade. This has brought the mining companies to retrofit existing tailings dams and to increase the robustness of future tailings dams at the design stage. The assessment of alternative approaches is part of Agnico Eagle's strategy and allows reducing the risks of catastrophic failure and promoting the integration of closure aspects at the design stage. Some examples are listed below:

- The Meliadine Filtered Stack is engineered for permafrost conditions, with a design that incorporates climate change considerations and encourages freeze-back.
- Canadian Malartic TSF, developed over an orphaned site, owned by the government of Quebec, using thickened tailings. The TSF was designed and constructed utilizing waste rock inclusions and a series of upstream raises. The TSF was developed along the waste rock stockpile to optimize storage capacity and limit footprint. Through time, the design was upgraded to incorporate the latest industry practice. In 2023, the existing TSF was expanded and the design included the use of robust foundation preparation. Since fall 2024, a transition towards in-pit deposition is under way and the TSF is being progressively reclaimed.
- LaRonde, transitioned from slurry to filtered tailings technology in 2022. LaRonde transitioned from slurry to filtered tailings technology in 2022. The transition followed an alternative assessment process and trade off study. The decision to construct the filtered stack above an existing slurry TSF allows optimizing already impacted areas, to remove the water pond, to reduce the uncertainties regarding closure costs, to incorporate the possibility of using filtered tailings as a construction material for the closure of other existing tailings and deposition areas.

Agnico Eagle is actively present on many platforms (e.g., MAC TSM, CDA) to share new ideas and innovations with colleagues and researchers from the industry. We present at and participate in numerous conferences to share our latest findings and continuously strengthen our knowledge and practice.

Shear Key construction at dike PR7, in 2023, at Canadian Malartic.

Filtered Tailings Stack constructed on a former Slurry Tailings deposition cell at Laronde, September 2024.

# Performance Aligned with Current Standards

Agnico Eagle's TSFs are each unique in terms of their site characteristics and contained tailings. Our mines produce conventional slurry, thickened tailings and filtered tailings. Some of these tailings are used to backfill underground openings after the addition of a binding agent, such as cement. Others are used to construct a cover system as part of the reclamation strategy. This is done wherever possible to reduce the quantity of material that must be managed in each TSF.

Some of Agnico Eagle's TSFs are of recent design, while others have long histories and have evolved over several decades. In some cases, these structures were constructed by other companies and even abandoned for a period of time, prior to being acquired by Agnico Eagle. As a result, some of these sites have experienced varying standards throughout their operating history – from recent design and construction completed under current standards to design and construction over decades of evolving standards and practice. While the history of some of these sites cannot be ignored, TSF performance at all sites must be analyzed in the context of current standards and practice. In some instances, this requires retrofits, operational changes, or revised closure plans to ensure the TSF meets current standards and practice.

Agnico Eagle is committed to progressive improvement, where necessary, so that the performance of the TSFs is aligned with current standards and expectations and that they are operated in line with current good practice. We implement consistent design criteria and operating practice at all our sites and adhere to the guidelines of MAC's Towards Sustainable Mining Tailings Protocol, the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) or the Australian National Committee of Large Dams (ANCOLD), as well as World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles. For some of the TSFs, these design and operating practice exceed the specific requirements of their respective jurisdictions.

Table 1 on pages 7 through 21 and the notes on pages 22 through 25 contain details regarding Agnico Eagle's TSFs, including a list of its tailings and storage facility types, containment infrastructure construction method, age, maximum heights and storage volumes. The table also contains information regarding engineering records and design guidance applied, latest inspections and reviews, remedial actions where required and risk evaluation results. The information in the table is, current, as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated.

## Table 1: Tailings Storage Facilities and Risk Evaluation Details

## Meadowbank, Nunavut, Canada

### 65°01'25"N 96°04'28"W (also manages tailings from Amaruq)

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Estimated Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Cell TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Active | 15,200,000 | 15,200,000 |
| **South Cell TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Active | 11,300,000 | 12,300,000 |
| **Tailings InPit Disposal** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | N/A | Slurry Tailings | Active | 12,100,000 | 20,000,000 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raise(s) | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Cell TSF** | Saddle Dam 1 | Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition | 2009/2010 | Downstream | N/A | 15 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2012 |
| | Saddle Dam 2 | | 2010 | | | 10 | | | No | N/A |
| | Stormwater Dike | | | | | 31 | | | Yes | Yes, 2014 |
| | NRF1 | Rockfill embankment with transition | | N/A | | 12 | | | Yes | Yes, 2013 |
| | NRF2 | | | | | 9 | | | No | N/A |
| | North Cell Internal Structure | | 2018 | Upstream | | 4 | | | No | |
| **South Cell TSF** | Saddle Dam 3 | Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition | 2016/2017 | Downstream | N/A | 10 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Saddle Dam 4 | | | | | 8 | | | No | |
| | Saddle Dam 5 | | | | | 10 | | | No | |
| | Central Dike | | 2012 | | 2013-2018 | 49 | | | Yes | Yes, 2015 |
| **Tailings InPit Disposal** | Goose and Portage Pit | Tailings deposited in an open pit | 2009-2019 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Yes | No | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Cell TSF** | Saddle Dam 1 | N/A, permafrost ingressed | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.69 | 2.3 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | Note 15 |
| | Saddle Dam 2 | | | | | 1.62 | 2.3 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | | N/A |
| | Stormwater Dike | | | | Minor | 2.09 | 1.6 | 5.1E-05 | Low | Note 16 |
| | NRF1 | | | | Major | 2.23 | 1.8 | 8.7E-06 | | Note 17 |
| | NRF2 | | | | | 2.23 | 1.8 | 8.7E-06 | | N/A |
| | North Cell Internal Structure | | | | | 1.53 | 2.3 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| **South Cell TSF** | Saddle Dam 3 | Ongoing | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.77 | 2.3 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| | Saddle Dam 4 | | | | Major | 1.68 | 2.3 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | | N/A |
| | Saddle Dam 5 | | | | | 1.68 | 2.3 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | | N/A |
| | Central Dike | | | | | 1.93 | 2 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | | Note 18 |
| **Tailings InPit Disposal** | Goose and Portage Pit | N/A | N/A | Yes | Major | 1.09 | 2.8 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |

## Meliadine, Nunavut, Canada

### 63°02'07"N 92°13'11"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meliadine TSF | Agnico Eagle | Marielle Limoges | Both | Yes, IRB Jun 2024 | | N/A | Filtered Tailings | Active | 4,657,700 | 11,130,440 |
| | **Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name** | **Construction Type** | **Year(s) of Construction (starter)** | **Type of Raise (if applicable)** | **Year(s) of Raises** | **Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)** | **Latest External Inspection (note 6)** | **Relevant engineering records (note 7)** | **In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8)** | **Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8)** |
| | Filtered Tailings Facility | Filtered tailings stack with erosion protection layer | 2019 | Lifts | Continuous | 33 | 2024 (TetraTech) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | **Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name** | **Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9)** | **Impact of climate change considered (note 10)** | **Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11)** | **Potential Consequence Rating (note 12)** | **Level of Practice Rating (note 13)** | **Factor of Safety (note 13)** | **Annual Probability of Failure (note 13)** | **Risk Rating (note 14)** | **Additional notes** |
| | Filtered Tailings Facility | No | Yes | Yes | Major | 1.78 | 1.9 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |

## Goldex, Québec, Canada

### 48°05'28"N 77°52'05"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South TSF | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Active | 4,949,252 | 7,000,000 |
| | **Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name** | **Construction Type** | **Year(s) of Construction (starter)** | **Type of Raise (if applicable)** | **Year(s) of Raises** | **Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)** | **Latest External Inspection (note 6)** | **Relevant engineering records (note 7)** | **In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8)** | **Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8)** |
| | Southwest Dike | Homogeneous till core | 2008 | N/A | N/A | 5 | 2024 (Atkins) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Internal Dike | | | | | 4.3 | | | Yes | Yes, 2011 |
| | Southeast Dike | | | | | 3 | | | No | N/A |
| | East Dike | Rockfill with an upstream bedding in geotextile | 2024 (in constr.) | Centerline | | N/A | N/A | | No | N/A |
| | **Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name** | **Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9)** | **Impact of climate change considered (note 10)** | **Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11)** | **Potential Consequence Rating (note 12)** | **Level of Practice Rating (note 13)** | **Factor of Safety (note 13)** | **Annual Probability of Failure (note 13)** | **Risk Rating (note 14)** | **Additional notes** |
| | Southwest Dike | Completed | Yes – in progress | Yes | Minor | 2.09 | 1.52 | 1.5E-04 | Medium | Note 19 |
| | Internal Dike | | | | Moderate | 2.26 | 1.87 | 4.5E-06 | Low | Note 20 |
| | Southeast Dike | | | | Minor | 2.22 | 1.84 | 4.9E-06 | Low | Note 21 |
| | East Dike | | | | Moderate | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 22 |

## LaRonde, Québec, Canada

### 48°14'52"N 78°26'09"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Principal TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Marielle Limoges | Both | Yes, IRB Oct 2024 | CDA, D019 | Slurry Tailings | Active | 32,650,000 | 34,400,000 |
| **Extension TSF A4** | Agnico Eagle | Marielle Limoges | Both | Yes, IRB Oct 2024 | CDA, D019 | Slurry to Filtered Tailings | Active | 1,930,000 (S)<br>2,287,000 (F) | 1,930,000 (S)<br>6,165,000 (F) |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Principal TSF** | Dike 1 | Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition | 1988 | Centreline (2000 & 2002) and Upstream | 2000, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2019 (2m each raise) | 33 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | Partially completed |
| | Dike 2 | | | Centreline | | 27 | | | No | N/A |
| | Dike 7 | Rockfill with central till core and trransition | 1998 | Centreline (2000 & 2002) and Upstream after | | 23 | | | No | N/A |
| **Extension TSF A4** | Dike 10 | Rockfill with central till core and transition filters. Rockfill platform and filtered tailings stack constructed on the tailings beach. | 2010 | Dam – N/A but Stack – Lifts | Dam – N/A but Stack – Continuous | Dam – 22<br>Stack – 18<br>Total – 40 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Principal TSF** | Dike 1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.87 | 1.34 | 7.9E-04 | High | Note 23 |
| | Dike 2 | N/A, internal dike | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 24 |
| | Dike 7 | Yes | Yes | | Extreme | 1.62 | 1.5 | 3.8E-05 | Medium | Note 23 |
| **Extension TSF A4** | Dike 10 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.36 | 1.5 | 1.5E-05 | Medium | Note 25 |

# Canadian Malartic, Québec, Canada

## 48°06'34"N 78°07'31"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canadian Malartic TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Michael James | Both | Yes, IRB Nov 2024 | CDA | Thickened Tailings | Active | 137,375,000 | 152,500,000 |
| **Canadian Malartic In-Pit TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Michael James | Both | Yes, IRB Dec 2024 | N/A | Thickened Tailings | Active | 6,496,000 | 54,950,000 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canadian Malartic TSF** | Starter Berm West | Permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition | 2011-2012 | Upstream | Max of 3 raises of 2m each per year | 40 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | Yes, 2020 |
| | Starter Berm South | | | | | 36 | | | No | N/A |
| | Dike 5 | Homogeneous till core with sand drain and rock berm | 1991-1992 | | | 40 | | | Yes | Yes, 2021 |
| | Starter Berm Central | Permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition | 2011-2012 | | | 40 | | | No | N/A |
| | Dike C | Rockfill with till core and transition | 2010 | Downstream | | 24 | | | | |
| | Dike PR5 | Permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition | 2017-2019 | Upstream | | 36 | | | | |
| | Dike PR6 | | 2021-2022 | N/A | N/A | 20 | | | | |
| | Dike PR7 | | 2022 | Upstream | 2024 | 37 | | | | |
| | Starter Berm East | | 2011-2012 | Upstream | Max of 3 raises of 2m each per year | 30 | | | | |
| | Dike North | Starter berm: rockfill with upstream clay core and transition NOW ENCAPSULATED | 1960-1970 | | | 20 | N/A | | | |
| | Dike South | | | | | 23.5 | | | | |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canadian Malartic TSF** | Starter Berm West | Ongoing | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.78 | 1.5 | 6.3E-05 | Medium | Note 26 |
| | Starter Berm South | | | | | 1.8 | 2.7 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| | Dike 5 | Completed | | | | 1.96 | 1.6 | 2.8E-05 | Medium | Note 27 |
| | Starter Berm Central | Ongoing | | | | 1.8 | 2.6 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | Note 28 |
| | Dike C | | | | | 1.8 | 1.5 | 6.8E-05 | Medium | Note 29 |
| | Dike PR5 | Completed | | | | 1.93 | 1.5 | 1.1E-04 | Medium | N/A |
| | Dike PR6 | Ongoing | | | | 1.31 | 2.9 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| | Dike PR7 | No | | | | 1.04 | 1.5 | 5.5E-06 | Low | Note 30 |
| | Starter Berm East | Ongoing | | | Moderate | 1.78 | 1.4 | 2.6E-04 | Medium | Note 31 |
| | Dike North | N/A | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 32 |
| | Dike South | | | | | N/A | | | | Note 33 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/ Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Malartic In-Pit TSF | Inpit Berm | In-pit facility, half tailings, half rockfill, with central berm separator | 2024 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | No | N/A | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Malartic In-Pit TSF | Inpit Berm | N/A | N/A | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 34 |

## Detour Lake, Ontario, Canada

### 50°02'46"N 79°41'02"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cell 1** | Agnico Eagle | Marielle Limoges | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | | CDA, LRIA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 104,666,667 | 104,666,667 |
| **Cell 2** | Agnico Eagle | Marielle Limoges | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | | CDA, LRIA | Slurry Tailings | Active | 68,000,000 | 164,666,667 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cell 1** | Peripheral Dam | Glacial till core dam, with downstream filters | 2011 | Centerline | Annually to 2020 | 54 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Cell 2** | Peripheral Dam | Till core with graded downstreaam fillters and rockfill shells – rockfill & composite geo-membrane compacted till liner | 2018 | Downstream | Annually to 2024 | 37 | 2024 (BGC) | Yes | No | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cell 1** | Peripheral Dam | Yes | No | Yes | Extreme | 1.93 | 1.6 | 2.6E-05 | Medium | N/A |
| **Cell 2** | Peripheral Dam | No | No | Yes | Extreme | 1.29 | 1.5 | 1.2E-05 | Medium | N/A |

## Macassa, Ontario, Canada

### 48°08'09"N 80°04'18"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Macassa TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, DSR underway | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | ~ 53 ha | ~ 53 ha |
| **5 Years North TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, DSR underway | CDA | Thickened Tailings | Active | 1,500,000 | 2,178,000 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Macassa TSF** | Upper Dam B Dike B | Rockfill starter dam on tailings, raised using rockfill on tailings beaches | Circa 1933 | Upstream | Unknown | 23 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2019 |
| | Lower Dam B Dike B | | | | | 21 | | | | |
| | Dam G | Homogeneous clay core starter dam, raised with tailings | | | | 10 | | | | |
| | Dam F | Homogeneous till fill core starter dam, raised with tailings | | | | 12 | | | | |
| | Dam F Ext. | Constructed from Tailings | Circa 1933 | | | 2 | | | | |
| | Dam E | | | | | 9 | | | | |
| | Lower Dam E | | | | | 18 | | | | |
| **5 Years North TSF** | Dam 1 | Rockfill with upstream geo-membrane | 2018 | Centerline | N/A | 16 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Dam 2 | | | | | 17 | | | | |
| | Dam 3 | | | Centerline, Downstream | 2024 | 8 | | | | |
| | Dam 4 | | | | | 8 | | | | |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Macassa TSF** | Upper Dam B Dike B | Yes | Yes | Yes | Major | 2.52 | 1.5 | 1.2E-03 | High | Note 35 |
| | Lower Dam B Dike B | | | | | 2.52 | 1.83 | 3.7E-05 | Medium | |
| | Dam G | | | | | 2.52 | 1.72 | 1.2E-04 | High | |
| | Dam F | | | | | 2.52 | 1.82 | 4.1E-05 | Medium | |
| | Dam F Ext. | | | | | 2.5 | 2 | 5.2E-06 | Low | |
| | Dam E | | | | | 2.52 | 1.72 | 1.2E-04 | High | |
| | Lower Dam E | | | | | 2.52 | 1.9 | 1.8E-05 | Medium | |
| **5 Years North TSF** | Dam 1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.82 | 1.62 | 1.4E-05 | Medium | N/A |
| | Dam 2 | | | | Extreme | 1.78 | 1.63 | 1.0E-05 | Medium | |
| | Dam 3 | | | | Moderate | 1.78 | 1.6 | 1.5E-05 | Medium | |
| | Dam 4 | | | | Moderate | 1.78 | 1.6 | 1.5E-05 | Medium | |

## Kittilä, Finland

### 67°54'52"N 25°24'20"E

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NP3 TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Edouard Masengo | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | Finnish Reg's, CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 8,800,000 | 8,800,000 |
| **NP4 TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Edouard Masengo | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | Finnish Reg's, CDA | Slurry Tailings | Active | 4,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| **CIL2 TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Edouard Masengo | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | Finnish Reg's, CDA | Slurry Tailings | Active | 4,200,000 | 5,100,000 |
| **CIL1 TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Edouard Masengo | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | Finnish Reg's, CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 300,000 | 300,000 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NP3 TSF** | NP3 North Dam | Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition filter | 2010-2011 | Upstream | N/A | 28.5 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | NP3 West Dam | | | | | 28.5 | | | Yes | Yes, 2015 |
| | NP3 South Dam | Rockfill with an upstream and downstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geo-membrane | | | | 28.5 | | | No | N/A |
| **NP4 TSF** | NP4 Dam | Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geo-membrane | 2019-2024 | Downstream | N/A | 22 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **CIL2 TSF** | CIL2 West Dam | | 2007-2008 | Upstream | N/A | 21 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | CIL2 South Dam | Rockfill with an upstream and downstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geo-membrane | | | | 21 | | | No | N/A |
| **CIL1 TSF** | CIL1 Dam | Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geo-membrane | 2007-2008 | N/A | N/A | 15 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NP3 TSF** | NP3 North Dam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.64 | 2.09 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| | NP3 West Dam | | | | | 1.64 | 2.03 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | | Note 36 |
| | NP3 South Dam | | | | | 1.67 | 1.84 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | | N/A |
| **NP4 TSF** | NP4 Dam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.13 | 1.7 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| **CIL2 TSF** | CIL2 West Dam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.3E-06 | Low | N/A |
| | CIL2 South Dam | | | | | 1.76 | 1.81 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | |
| **CIL1 TSF** | CIL1 Dam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.91 | 1.86 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |

## Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, México

### 28°16'13"N 108°17'58"W

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pinos Altos TMF** | Agnico Eagle | Michael James | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | CDA | Filtered Tailings | Inactive | 5,152,000 | 5,152,000 |
| **Oberon de Weber Inpit TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Michael James | Both | Yes, IRB 2024 | N/A | Filtered Tailings | Active | 7,170,000 | 10,770,000 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pinos Altos TMF** | Pinos Altos TMF | Filtered tailings stack with erosion protection layer | 2008 | Lifts | Continuous | 105 | 2024 (KP) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2011 |
| **Oberon de Weber Inpit TSF** | Oberon de Weber Inpit TSF | Filtered tailings disposal in an open pit | 2015 | Lifts | Continuous | N/A | 2024 (KP) | Yes | No | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pinos Altos TMF** | Pinos Altos TMF | Yes | Yes – in progress | Yes | Minor | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.7E-06 | Low | Note 37 |
| **Oberon de Weber Inpit TSF** | Oberon de Weber Inpit TSF | N/A | N/A | Yes, under revision | Negligible | 1.18 | 2.8 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | Note 38 |

## Fosterville, Australia

### 36°41'30"S 144°30'00"E

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TSF1** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Active | ~6,258,800 | ~6,790,505 |
| **Inpit-TSF2** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 1,698,000 | 1,698,000 |
| **Inpit-TSF3** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 533,333 | 533,333 |
| **TSF4** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Active | 2,515,889 | 3,881,475 |
| **CIL-HS** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Dried Tailings | Active | 586,666 | 769,026 |
| **CIL-TSF1** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Active | 20,833 | 54,545 |
| **CIL-TSF2** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Active | 2,627 | 54,545 |
| **CIL-TSF3** | Agnico Eagle | Andrew Keep | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry & Dried Tailings | Inactive | 78,300 | 78,300 |

## Fosterville, Australia (continued)

### 36°41'30"S 144°30'00"E

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TSF1** | TSF1 | Clay-lined earth embankment, with underdrainage and central pumped decant system | 2004-2005 | Centerline, upstream | 2006, 2008-2010, 2012-2013, 2018, 2023 | 29.1 | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Inpit-TSF2** | Inpit-TSF2 | Excavated pit being infilled with tailings | 2010 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Inpit-TSF3** | Inpit-TSF3 | Excavated pit being infilled with tailings | 2013 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **TSF4** | TSF4 | Clay-lined earth embankment, with underdrainage and central gravity decant system | 2015 | Downstream, upstream | 2020, 2024 | 24 | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **CIL-HS** | CIL-HS | HDPE, Clay & GCL lined & underdrained pads to store partially drained, mechanically placed CIL tailings | 2011 | N/A | HS1 – 2011<br>HS2 – 2013<br>HS3 – 2020<br>HS4 – 2023 | 16 | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **CIL-TSF1** | CIL-TSF1 | Dam created by cut to fill within HLF, underlain by HDPE & drains | 2005 | N/A | N/A | 17 | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **CIL-TSF2** | CIL-TSF2 | | 2006 | N/A | N/A | 15 | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **CIL-TSF3** | CIL-TSF3 | | 2007 | N/A | N/A | 15 | 2024 (Worley) | Yes | No | N/A |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TSF1** | TSF1 | Yes | In progress | Yes | Extreme | 1.47 | 1.5 | 2.2E-05 | Medium | Note 39 |
| **Inpit-TSF2** | Inpit-TSF2 | Yes | No | Yes | Moderate | 2.74 | 2.8 | 3.1E-06 | Low | Note 40 |
| **Inpit-TSF3** | Inpit-TSF3 | Yes | No | Yes | Moderate | 2.72 | 2 | 2.7E-05 | Medium | Note 41 |
| **TSF4** | TSF4 | Yes | In progress | Yes | Extreme | 1.38 | 1.8 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| **CIL-HS** | CIL-HS | Yes | No | Yes | Major | 1.98 | 1.6 | 3.1E-05 | Medium | N/A |
| **CIL-TSF1** | CIL-TSF1 | Yes | No | Yes | Major | 2.31 | 2.29 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| **CIL-TSF2** | CIL-TSF2 | Yes | No | Yes | Major | 1.93 | 2.23 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |
| **CIL-TSF3** | CIL-TSF3 | Yes | No | Yes | Major | 2.09 | 2.41 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | N/A |

# Inactive Sites (Care and Maintenance and Legacy)

## Nunavut, Canada – Hope Bay

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tailings Impoundment Area (TIA)** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | Yes, IRB Jul 2024 | | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 1,380,000 | 1,380,000 |
| **Facility Name** | **Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name** | **Construction Type** | **Year(s) of Construction (starter)** | **Type of Raise (if applicable)** | **Year(s) of Raises** | **Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)** | **Latest External Inspection (note 6)** | **Relevant engineering records (note 7)** | **In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8)** | **Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8)** |
| **Tailings Impoundment Area (TIA)** | North Dam | Rockfill shell with permafrost core and foundation with GCL and passive thermosyphon | 2011-2012 | N/A | N/A | 9.5 | 2024 (SRK) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | South Dam | Rockfill shell with GCL liner tie-in a permafrost key trench with transition | 2018 | Downstream | N/A | 7.1 | 2024 (SRK) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Facility Name** | **Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name** | **Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9)** | **Impact of climate change considered (note 10)** | **Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11)** | **Potential Consequence Rating (note 12)** | **Level of Practice Rating (note 13)** | **Factor of Safety (note 13)** | **Annual Probability of Failure (note 13)** | **Risk Rating (note 14)** | **Additional notes** |
| **Tailings Impoundment Area (TIA)** | North Dam | Completed | Yes | Yes | Extreme | 1.82 | 1.5 | 1.2E-04 | High | Note 42 |
| | South Dam | N/A, permafrost ingressed | Yes | Yes | Major | 1.58 | 1.7 | 1.9E-06 | Low | N/A |

## Québec, Canada – Regional Sites

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Joutel TMF North** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | No: IRB planned formation in 2025 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 |
| **Joutel TMF South** | Agnico Eagle | Thomas Lépine | Both | No: IRB planned formation in 2025 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 |
| **Camflo TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | No | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | P1=53 ha<br>P2=25 ha<br>P3=23 ha | P1=53 ha<br>P2=25 ha<br>P3=23 ha |
| **Les Terrains Aurifères** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | TBD | No | N/A | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | TSF=60 ha<br>Sed pond= 28 ha<br>Pol pond= 16 ha | TSF=60 ha<br>Sed pond= 28 ha<br>Pol pond=16 ha |

## Québec, Canada – Regional Sites (continued)

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Joutel TMF North** | Joutel TMF North Dike | Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition | 1974-1975 | Downstream | 1975-1986 | 9 | 2021 (SNC) 2024 (internal) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Joutel TMF South** | Joutel TMF East Dike | Rockfill dam | 1986-1987 | Downstream | 1987-1991 | 6 | 2021 (SNC) 2024 (internal) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | Joutel TMF South Dike | Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition; portions with central clay core | | | | 6 | 2021 (SNC) 2024 (internal) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| **Camflo TSF** | Camflo Dam 1 | Constructed with tailings | 1969 | Upstream | 1983-2019, 2016-2019 | ~9.5 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | No |
| | Camflo Dam 2 | Constructed with tailings and rockfill berm | 1989 (& berm 2017-2022) | Upstream | 1989-2017 | ~14.5 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | No |
| | Camflo Dam 3 | Constructed with tailings and tailings berm | 1989 | Upstream | 1989-2011 | ~13 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | No |
| **Les Terrains Aurifères** | LTA | Constructed with tailings | 1977 | Upstream | 1977-1994 | ~15 | 2024 (AtkinsRealis) | Yes | Unknown, from previous owner | No |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Joutel TMF North** | Joutel TMF North Dike | Ongoing | In progress | Yes | Major | 2.37 | 1.57 | 2.8E-04 | High | Note 43 |
| **Joutel TMF South** | Joutel TMF East Dike | Ongoing | In progress | Yes | Major | 2.28 | 2.8 | ≤ 1.0E-06 | Negligible | Note 44 |
| | Joutel TMF South Dike | | | | Major | 2.39 | 1.4 | 2.1E-03 | High | Note 45 |
| **Camflo TSF** | Camflo Dam 1 | No | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | Note 46 |
| | Camflo Dam 2 | | | | N/A | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Camflo Dam 3 | | | | N/A | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| **Les Terrains Aurifères** | LTA | No | No | Closed, In progress monitoring | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

# Ontario, Canada – Holt Complex

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Basin TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Angie Arbaiza | Both | Yes, via DSR 2017 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 6,500,000 (total of combined basins) | 8,000,000 (total of combined basins) |
| **Southwest Basin TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Angie Arbaiza | Both | Yes, via DSR 2017 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | | |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Basin TSF** | Dam 1 | Clay Core (original) and till core (raises); d/s granular filter, finger drain and shell, u/s till shell and toe berm (original); u/s granular shell (raises); u/s & d/s cobbles erosion protection | 1988 | Centerline, upstream, downstream | 1995 c/l, 2011 u/s, 2020 d/s | 14 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2020-2021 |
| | Dam 2 | | | | | 19 | | | | |
| | Dam 3 | | | | | 11.7 | | | | |
| | Dam 3A | | | | | 13.7 | | | | |
| | Dam 4 | | | | | 11.6 | | | | |
| | Dam 5 (internal Dam Causeway) | Mainly cobble raises d/s over tailings and buttressed with tailings | | | | 14.2 | | | | |
| **North Basin TSF** | Dam 4A | Till core with key trench; u/s and d/s granular shell and cobbles/ rock erosion protection | 1995 | Upstream, downstream | 2011 u/s, 2020 d/s | 5.6 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2020-2021 |
| | Dam 7 | Clay core with key trench, granular shell above core, u/s and d/s cobble erosion protection | | | | 7 | | | | |
| | Dam 8 North | | | | | 7 | | | | |
| | Dam 8 South | | | | | 7 | | | | |
| | Dam 14 | Zoned earthfill/rockfill structure with geomembrane liners | 2021 | Centerline | N/A | ~2 | | | No | N/A |
| **Southwest Basin TSF** | Dam 6 | Till core with key trench (original), clay core (raises); granular filters, shells & erosion protection on u/s and d/s. Toe drain at d/s western half of dam | 1988 | Centerline, upstream, downstream | 1995 c/l, 2012 & 2017 u/s, 2020 d/s | 12.2 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2020-2021 |
| | Dam 10 | Pit run granular shell and d/s and u/s toe berms with surface erosion protection | 1997-1998 | | 2000 & 2013 c/l, 2017 u/s, 2020 d/s | 11 | | | | |
| | Dam 6 Wing | Clay core with key trench, granular shell, u/s riprap bedding. D/s cobble erosion protection | 2001 | Upstream, downstream | 2017 u/s, 2020 d/s | 2 | | | | |
| | Dam 15A | Zoned earthfill/rockfill structures with geomembrane liners | 2021 | Centerline | N/A | ~5 | | | No | N/A |
| | Dam 15B | | | | | ~2 | | | | |

## Ontario, Canada – Holt Complex (continued)

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Basin TSF | Dam 1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Minor | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | Note 47 |
| | Dam 2 | | | | | N/A | 1.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 3 | | | | | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 3A | | | | | N/A | 1.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 4 | | | | | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 5 | | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 4A | | | | | N/A | 1.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 7 | | | | | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 8 North | | | | | N/A | 1.7 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 8 South | | | | | N/A | 1.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 14 | | | | | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A | |
| Southwest Basin TSF | Dam 6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Moderate | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 47 |
| | Dam 10 | | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 6 Wing | | | | Minor | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 15A | | | | | N/A | 2.5 | N/A | N/A | |
| | Dam 15B | | | | | N/A | 1.6 | N/A | N/A | |

# Ontario, Canada – Regional Sites

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aquarius Tailings Areas** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | No | N/A | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | ~10ha ~350,000 tonnes | ~10ha ~350,000 tonnes |
| **Bidgood TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | No | N/A | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | ~11.2 ha 600,000 tonnes | ~11.2 ha 600,000 tonnes |
| **Cobalt Nova Scotia Tailings Area** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | No | N/A | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | 4.78 ha | 4.78 ha |
| **Kirkland Minerals TSF** | Agnico Eagle | Angie Arbaiza | Both | No, planned formation IRB in 2025 | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | ~15.8 ha 2,094,024 | ~15.8 ha 2,094,024 |
| **Upper Canada No.1 Tailings Area** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | No | CDA | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | ~93 ha 5.2 M tonnes | ~93 ha 5.2 M tonnes |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aquarius Tailings Areas** | Tailings Area #1 | Multiple-celled 5ha tailings impoundment, immediately west of the mine/mill site | 1983 | Centerline | N/A | ~11 | 2024 (WSP) | Yes | No | N/A |
| | Tailings Area #2 | | 1986 | Centerline | N/A | ~11 | | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Bidgood TSF** | South Dam | Downstream dam probably rockfill | Unknown | N/A | N/A | ~6 | 2023 (EXP) 2024 (SEI) | No | Unknown, legacy from previous | No |
| **Cobalt Nova Scotia Tailings Area** | Nova Scotia Retaining Berm | Rockfill with foundation filter | 1992, 2001 | N/A | N/A | 9 | 2022 (WSP) | No | Yes | Yes, 2001 |
| **Kirkland Minerals TSF** | North Dike | Constructed from silty sand to sand and gravel with some mixed tailings on tailings using u/s | Unknown | Upstream | Unknown – Earliest 1919, Operations 1960-1968 | 10 | 2024 (WSP) | No | Yes | Pending |
| | East Dike | | | | | 10 | | No | Yes | Pending |
| **Upper Canada No.1 Tailings Area** | No.1 Tailings Dam | Rockfill shell dam with sand gravel filter. The design may also include tailings. | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown – Operations 1939-1972 | ~7 | 2023 (EXP) | Yes | Unknown, legacy from previous | No |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aquarius Tailings Areas** | Tailings Area #1 | No | No | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Tailings Area #2 | No | No | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| **Bidgood TSF** | South Dam | No | No | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 48 |
| **Cobalt Nova Scotia Tailings Area** | Nova Scotia Retaining Berm | On-going | In progress | Yes | Minor to moderate | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 49 |
| **Kirkland Minerals TSF** | North Dike | Yes | Yes | Yes | Minor | N/A | 1.34 | N/A | Medium | Note 50 |
| | East Dike | Yes | No | Yes | | N/A | 1.11 | N/A | Medium | |
| **Upper Canada No.1 Tailings Area** | No.1 Tailings Dam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Moderate | 2.71 | 1.59 | 1.2E-03 | High | Note 51 |

## Northern Territory, Australia

| Facility Name | Ownership | Engineer of Record (note 1) | Internal and external engineering (note 2) | External Review Process (note 3) | Design guidelines applied (note 4) | Stored materials type | Status (note 5) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) (2024) | Stored Volume ($m^3$) in 5 years (2029) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cosmo Howley Surface TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | Unknown | Unknown |
| **Cosmo Inpit TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | Unknown | Unknown |
| **Crosscourse Inpit TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | Unknown | Unknown |
| **Union Reefs Surface TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | Unknown | Unknown |
| **Pine Creek Surface TSF** | Agnico Eagle | No EOR assigned | Both | Yes, IRB Sep 2024 | ANCOLD 2019 | Slurry Tailings | Inactive | Unknown | Unknown |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Construction Type | Year(s) of Construction (starter) | Type of Raise (if applicable) | Year(s) of Raises | Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m) | Latest External Inspection (note 6) | Relevant engineering records (note 7) | In its life, any notable stability concerns? (note 8) | Are stabilizing remedial actions completed? (note 8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cosmo Howley Surface TSF** | Embankment | Centerline, upper slope, intermediate bench and lower slope w/ NE spillway | Unknown | N/A | N/A | 22.5 | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2024 |
| **Cosmo Inpit TSF** | Cosmo Inpit TSF | N/A | Unknown | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Crosscourse Inpit TSF** | Crosscourse Inpit TSF | N/A | Unknown | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | No | N/A |
| **Union Reefs Surface TSF** | North, West & South Embankments | Centerline, with edge rock berm around TSF capping, spillway on eastern abutment south dam | Unknown | N/A | N/A | 18 | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2022-2023 |
| **Pine Creek Surface TSF** | Main Cell, East & South Embankments | Centerline via thin lifts, mechanical compaction | Unknown | N/A | N/A | 34.4 | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2023-2024 |
| | Northwest Cell | Valley fill contained by the main cell, no visible dividing embankment between cells | Unknown | N/A | N/A | 34.4 | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2023-2024 |
| | Upper Cell, South & West Embankments | Embankments via waste dumped in ~5m thick lifts without mechanical compaction | Unknown | N/A | N/A | 34.4 | 2024 (KCB) | Yes | Yes | Yes, 2023-2024 |

| Facility Name | Embankment, Dike or Filtered Stack Name | Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 9) | Impact of climate change considered (note 10) | Closure plan & long-term monitoring (note 11) | Potential Consequence Rating (note 12) | Level of Practice Rating (note 13) | Factor of Safety (note 13) | Annual Probability of Failure (note 13) | Risk Rating (note 14) | Additional notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cosmo Howley Surface TSF** | Embankment | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 52 |
| **Cosmo Inpit TSF** | Cosmo Inpit TSF | N/A | N/A | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 53 |
| **Crosscourse Inpit TSF** | Crosscourse Inpit TSF | N/A | N/A | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 54 |
| **Union Reefs Surface TSF** | North, West & South Embankments | Yes | Yes | Yes | Moderate | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 55 |
| **Upper Canada No.1 Tailings Area** | Main Cell, East & South Embankments | Yes | Yes | Yes | Major | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Note 56 |
| | Northwest Cell | | | | Major | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | Upper Cell, South & West Embankments | | | | Major | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |

## Disclosure Clarification Notes:

Note 1: **Engineer of Record (EOR):** EORs have been appointed to all operating sites and inactive sites where it is considered to have a potential minor consequence.

Note 2: **Internal and external engineering oversight and support:** Expert staff have been added to support sites in collaboration with external consultants.

Note 3: **External Review Process:** External review process is formalized and refers to either an external review board or a formal external review.

Note 4: **Design guidelines applied:** The guides listed are the ones that were used for the design of the facility. CDA refers to Canadian Dam Association, ANCOLD refers to Australian National Committee on Large Dams. Both are members of the International Commission on Large Dams. D019 refers to the Directive 019 published by the Ministry of Environment of the Province of Québec, LRIA refers to the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act published by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry of the Province of Ontario.

Note 5: **Status:** Active status refers to existing TSFs where active tailings deposition is on-going or is planned in the next 5 years. Inactive status includes 'care and maintenance', in planning stages for closure, in transition and active closure, passive closure, decommissioned and/or declassified structures.

Note 6: **Last external inspection:** Date and consultant that carried out last external inspection.

Note 7: **Relevant engineering records:** Refers to available documents like investigation, design, analysis and as-built documents to support any future review. The quality and breadth of the available documentation are assessed as part of the risk evaluation to determine the annual probability of failure.

Note 8: **Has the infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed?** If remedial actions ever had to be taken (during any part of its life) because the embankment, dike, or filtered stack of a given facility failed to be confirmed as stable or experienced notable stability issues (i.e., if answer is Yes, see the "Additional Notes" section for details).

Note 9: **Formal analysis of the downstream impacts:** The analysis of downstream impacts refers to formal Dam Breach or Run Out Analyses, where Yes indicates this modeling was completed. Not all sites require such formal assessments as downstream impacts can be assessed qualitatively depending on the facilities and consequence rating. Nevertheless, the downstream impacts are generally known and are reviewed on an ongoing basis as they are used to inform the Emergency Response Plan.

Note 10: **Impact of climate change considered:** A Climate Change Action Plan is being assessed and updated as necessary and is progressively incorporated into the closure designs. Currently several sites include effects of climate change during operations, but practice is not consistent.

Note 11: **Closure plan and long-term monitoring:** Closure plans are updated periodically and include a long-term monitoring program.

Note 12: **Potential Consequence Rating:** The highest consequence rating associated with a loss of tailings containment, according to Agnico Eagle's Consequence Classification tables, is included here. The details of potential consequences, for each consequence category, are presented in Appendix C, Tables A through C.

Note 13: **Risk Evaluation Level of Practice Rating, Factor of Safety and Annual Probability of Failure:** The scores of Level of Practice, Factor of Safety and Annual Probability of Failure are all determined and used in the determination of the risk rating for each infrastructure. Details for the evaluation process are described in the Appendix C Risk Evaluation Methodology.

Note 14: **Risk Rating:** The risk rating is a product of the consequence rating and the probability of failure rating. This is further described in the Appendix C Risk Evaluation Methodology.

# Additional Notes:

## Operations

### Meadowbank

Note 15: Saddle Dam 1 – Freezing of the dam was slower than expected after construction, now successfully mitigated (e.g., adapted the filling scheme). Infrastructure behaving well since then. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

Note 16: Stormwater Dike – Internal dike experienced movement larger than expected after construction. Movement was stabilized with adapted filling scheme. Now confined with tailings on both sides.

Note 17: NRF1 – Seepage observed through rockfill dike NRF1 in 2013. To mitigate, the filling scheme was modified and filter material added. Issue has been resolved.

Note 18: Central Dike – Higher seepage than originally anticipated by the design. Mitigation measures put in place to address the flowrate (e.g., pumping capacity increased). Situation has been stable for last seven years. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

### Goldex

Note 19: Southwest Dike – No known stability issues.

Note 20: Internal Dike – Experienced movement in 2011. Mitigation measures were implemented in 2011 to address the issue. Since then, no issues have been encountered, but upgrades are required to meet evolving design criteria.

Note 21: Southeast Dike – No known stability issues.

Note 22: East Dike – New winter cell is being established for the TSF; in 2024, only foundation works have been completed.

### LaRonde

Note 23: Dike 1 & 7 – The dikes are at final elevation. Dike 1 originally constructed in 1988. Mitigation measures implemented over time either to meet evolving design standards or to address observed issues. The dike design migrated from centreline construction to upstream construction to reduce risks and has been behaving well for many years. Note: extensive monitoring in place. Since October 2022, there has been no tailings deposition in this TSF.

Note 24: Dike 2 – Dike 2 started as an external dike and became an internal dike. Dike 2 experienced excessive seepage early on (1988-1993). It was raised over time with limited head difference between upstream and downstream and behaved well afterward.

Note 25: Dike 10 – The storage strategy for this TSF has changed. The existing slurry TSF was covered using waste rock and the surface is now being used to develop a filtered stack.

### Canadian Malartic

Note 26: Starter Berm West – Dike constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990s. No noticeable stability issues but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.

Note 27: Dike 5 – Dike constructed in the 1990s by a different owner. No noticeable stability issues but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria. Some movement in the foundation has occurred over the last 5 years but it has stabilized and is being monitored closely. Stability berms were constructed in March 2021 to improve factor of safety from 1.4 to 1.5. Note: extensive monitoring in place. The starter dam of Dike 5 is now buried inside of PR7.

Note 28: Starter Berm Central – Dike was constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990s. No noticeable stability issues but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.

Note 29: Dike C – Constructed originally as a water retention dam (e.g., to keep water to the south out of the TSF and operations) with upstream face to the south. Over time, the TSF was expanded North of Dike C, so it is now a Tailings Dike with downstream raises. Two stability shear keys of 20m and 10m wide were built in March 2021 and January 2022, respectively, by excavation of the clay and replacement with rockfill to reduce the risks associated with clayey foundations.

Note 30: PR7 – A 60m wide stability shear key was built between February and July 2022 by excavation of the clay and replacement with rockfill to reduce the risks associated with clayey foundations.

Note 31: Starter Berm East – Dike constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990s. No noticeable stability issues but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.

Note 32: Dike North – Dike constructed in the 1960s-1970s by a different owner. No important issues but was upgraded in 2015 to meet evolving design criteria and is now an encapsulated internal structure.

Note 33: Dike South – Dike constructed in the 1960s-1970s by a different owner. No important issues but was upgraded in 2015 to meet evolving design criteria and is now an encapsulated internal structure.

Note 34: Central Berm – New in-pit TSF, berm was constructed in 2024, tailings placement commenced in late 2024.

## Macassa

Note 35: In 2018/2019 some of the perimeter dikes were stabilized to improve their performance under seismic conditions. Shear keys were installed in Upper Dam B and Upper Dam E (using soil mixing) and in Lower Dam B (by foundation excavation and replacement with rockfill). Additionally, downstream rockfill berms were constructed on Dams/Dikes Upper B, Lower B, E, Lower E, F and G.

## Kittilä

Note 36: NP3 West Dam – A leak event of non-contaminated water occurred in 2015 through the base layer of the liner. The leak was rapidly contained and plugged and required a change in the operational principles for tailings deposition to maintain longer beaches and re-location of supernatant pond. Large scale cover pilot testing is on-going in NP3 since 2024 and a rockfill buttress was completed on NP3/CIL2 in 2024. Since 2022, there has been no tailings deposition in NP3 TSF.

## Pinos Altos

Note 37: Pinos Altos Old TMF – During the first years of deposition, 2008 to 2010, filtered tailings deposited at the base of the stack had a slightly higher water content than specified leading to incidents of deformation. Mitigation (installation of prefabricated vertical drains and improved construction methods) was successfully applied to promote dewatering of filtered tailings and reduce the potential for deformation. Although two small sinkholes were observed on the embankment in 2022, the cause was determined and successfully mitigated and its performance was acceptable in 2024.

Note 38: Tailings are filtered, compacted and confined in open pit; release outside of pit is not possible. However, consideration is being given to constructing an embankment around the perimeter of the pit and raising the tailings above the level of the pit.

## Fosterville

Note 39: For all facilities, consequence ratings have been changed from ANCOLD classifications to Agnico Eagle classification system. As a result, the risk ratings for the facilities have changed since the last Tailings Summary Report.

Note 40: TSF2 no longer receives tailings but is used as an operational decant and booster pump bypass for the flotation tailings circuit.

Note 41: TSF3 no longer receives tailings but currently receives mined paste waste for rehabilitation purposes.

## Inactive Sites

Inactive sites represent a significant part of our portfolio of critical infrastructure (in terms of number of infrastructure) and this portfolio has grown through recent acquisitions. In 2018, Bidgood, Upper Canada and McBean were acquired. In 2022, Kirkland Minerals, Holt-Holloway Complex, Taylor, Hislop and Aquarius, all in Canada and Northern Territory in Australia were acquired. In March 2023, Camflo, Midway, Rand, East Amphi, Wasamac and Francoeur were acquired. In October 2023, Les Terrains Aurifères (or LTA) was acquired.

Previously, inactive sites included Joutel and Lapa in Québec and the Cobalt camp in Ontario. It should be noted that El Barqueño and Santa Gertrudis exploration sites in Mexico are also characterized by some legacies.

Several of these sites do not host TSFs, including McBean, Holloway, Taylor, Hislop, Midway, Rand, East Amphi, Francoeur, Lapa and the Mexican exploration sites. There are partially to fully reclaimed TSFs at the Cobalt, Aquarius, LTA and Pine Creek (Northern Territory) sites. TSFs undergoing reclamation include Joutel, Upper Canada, Bidgood and Union Reef and Cosmo (Northern Territory). Kirkland Minerals has been inactive since 1968 and there are plans for its stabilization and rehabilitation. Sites currently under care and maintenance include Hope Bay, Holt, Camflo and Northern Territory sites. The Mining Association of Canada's TSM initiative incorporated inactive sites in its 2023 update to the tailings protocol and required companies to report internally in 2024 on inactive tailings facilities, where a risk-based approach to the frequency of reporting may be applied. Based on the risk levels determined, the sites reported internally to MAC at the end of year 2024 were: Hope Bay, Kirkland Minerals, Holt-Holloway and Joutel.

Note 42: Hope Bay – Site is inactive and in care and maintenance – activities around water management are maintained and governance at the site is well implemented. The first phase of the North Dam remediation was completed in 2024 with the installation of additional thermistors in the structure and the addition of the active cooling system. Phase 2 of the remediation plan is ongoing, the change in probability of failure reflects thermal risk associated with the North Dam.

Note 43: Joutel North Dike – Site is inactive where operations ceased in 1993. The main infrastructure was dismantled at the site in early 2000s and reclamation is being planned in 2025. Experienced some minor issues over time during operation that required the implementation of mitigation measures. Since the end of operation, it has been behaving well.

Note 44: Joutel East Dike – Site is inactive and reclamation is being planned in 2025.

Note 45: Joutel South Dike – Site is inactive and reclamation is being planned in 2025. Experienced some minor issues over time during operation that required the implementation of mitigation measures. Since the end of operation, it has been behaving well. The final closure design anticipates the redesign of the spillway that separates the South Dike and the polishing pond.

Note 46: Camflo TSF – Site is inactive, last known deposition in 2019 and in care and maintenance. In 2024, a geotechnical investigation was completed, with updates to the stability assessment. The geochemistry characterization continues, with a closure plan produced and rehabilitation continues.

Note 47: Holt – Site is inactive and in care and maintenance. In 2020/2021, the perimeter Dikes 1, 2, 2A, 3, 3A, 4, 8 North and 8 South were stabilized with downstream rockfill shear keys and buttresses. Dams 14, 15A and 15B were also constructed in 2021 to enclose the full perimeter of the facility to the same elevation.

Note 48: Bidgood – Site is inactive and being reclaimed. Last tailings deposited in 1972.

Note 49: Cobalt Nova Scotia Retaining Berm – Historical site reclaimed in the 1990s. Over the years this infrastructure required some minor mitigation measures. Issues were resolved and the site has been behaving adequately for several years.

Note 50: Kirkland Minerals – Historical site with last tailings deposited in 1968. Site investigations completed in 2023; a detailed remediation plan has been approved that increases the FS and LOP to acceptable design criteria and construction is in the tender process. A new spillway design is in the options phase and accounts for Climate Change.

Note 51: Upper Canada – Site is inactive and being reclaimed.

Note 52: Cosmo Howley Tailings Facility – Site is inactive and being rehabilitated. In 2022, rehabilitation efforts included removal of ponds within the impoundment footprint and removal of dam embankments. As a result, these are no longer classified as dams and are removed from annual inspection requirements. In 2024, TSF spillway upgrades were complete and vegetation was removed from embankment crests and slopes. Spillways at dams 2, 3 and 7 have been upgraded in 2022 as well and it is understood that the dams will be handed over to the local pastoralists.

Note 53: Cosmo InPit TSF – Site is inactive and being rehabilitated. Tailings covered by a water cap.

Note 54: Crosscourse Inpit TSF – Site is inactive and being rehabilitated. Tailings covered by a water cap.

Note 55: Union Reefs – Site is inactive, in care and maintenance and being rehabilitated. In 2023, rehabilitation efforts focused on water management facilities. There are no immediate dam safety issues.

Note 56: Pine Creek – Site is inactive. Significant rehabilitation works were undertaken in 2023 for the TSF upper cell and process water dam and the final stages of construction for the TSF spillway and water dam spillway channel upgrades were completed in 2024.

Appendix A

# Tailings: A By-Product of Mining & Mineral Processing

Mines with conventional ore processing facilities produce “tailings” that must be properly managed and stored to protect the public and the environment. Mining activities mainly encompass the following stages:

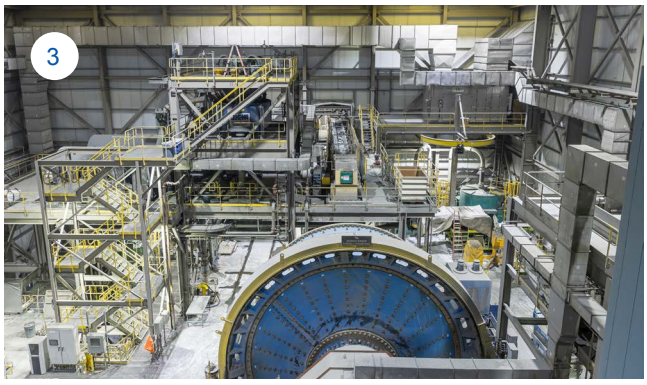
**Extraction (1),** which is accomplished by blasting and excavating rock (e.g., waste) that is encasing the ore and the ore itself;

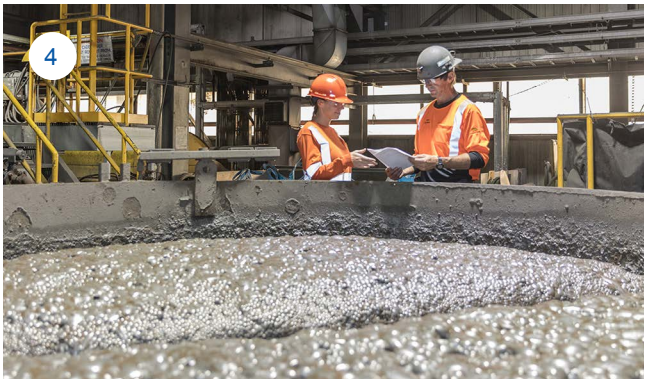
**Crushing (2),** where the ore is fragmented by mechanical means to the required size for mechanical transfer to the processing facility;

**Comminution (3),** where the ore fragments are ground to fine particles (e.g., silt size) to allow the liberation of the valuable metals and minerals (e.g., gold); and

**Metals and Mineral processing (4),** where the valuable mineral (e.g., gold) is separated and concentrated by either mechanical means (e.g., gravity circuit) or chemical means (e.g., flotation, cyanidation, or autoclave). During the process, water is added to the fine particles of ore to facilitate mineral processing and transport as a slurry.





Appendix B

# Definitions – Types of Tailings

**Slurry:** Mixture of finely ground rock and water: solid content between 20% and 45%.

**Thickened:** Mixture of finely ground rock and water, after a thickening process: solid content between 45% and 60%.

**Paste:** Mixture of finely ground rock and water, after thickening and the addition of a binding agent: solid content between 60% and 75%.

**Filtered:** Mixture of finely ground rock and water, after filtering: solid content greater than 75%.

**Note:** These solid content ratios are given for illustrative purposes and may vary depending on the type of tailings.

Some of Agnico Eagle's tailings deposits are discharged as slurry tailings (i.e., Detour Lake Cell 2 TSF), which can release significant excess water after placement; or as thickened tailings (i.e., Canadian Malartic TSF), which release only minor amounts of excess water after the placement; or as filtered tailings (Meliadine TSF, Pinos Altos TSFs and LaRonde A4 Extension TSF), which release minimal water after placement.

Detour Lake Cell 2 TSF – Slurry Tailings Facility.

Thickened Tailings Facility at Canadian Malartic.

Filtered Tailings Stack at Meliadine.

In-Pit Filtered Tailings Stack at Pinos Altos.

Stored tailings in Agnico Eagle's TSFs do not all present environmental hazards and can even be used to reclaim other contaminated sites that have the potential to generate acid or leach metals – for example, our Goldex mine tailings are used to reclaim the previously orphaned Manitou site which belongs to the Government of Québec. Others, meanwhile, can potentially generate acid or leach metals.

## Types of TSFs and Construction Raises

TSFs are built for the management and storage of tailings. Often, they consist of a basin enclosed by dikes or dams into which tailings are deposited. For practical and economic reasons, the dikes or dams are typically raised incrementally to increase the capacity of the TSF during the life of the mine. Initially, a starter embankment is constructed with borrow materials (such as soil, gravel, or sand) to contain the first few years of tailings production. Subsequent raises may be constructed of borrow material, rockfill or compacted tailings. In some cases, a depleted open pit economic resources can be used to store tailings. The following four figures show some of the widely used construction methods for TSFs:

**Figure 1:** The **downstream method** involves constructing each raise on top of and downstream of the previous stage. The dike is founded entirely on natural soil. It is usually the method that requires the highest quantities of borrow material volume and space downstream.

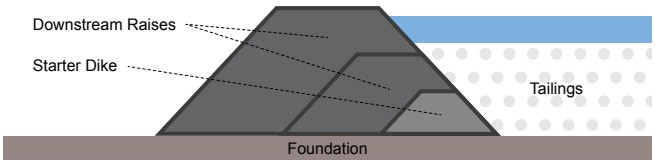



**Figure 2:** The **upstream method** involves constructing each raise in the upstream direction such that they are partially supported on the tailings deposited after the previous raise. When properly designed, constructed and operated, this methodology can be very safe. A robust understanding of the tailings' strength parameters is essential during the design phase of such facility.

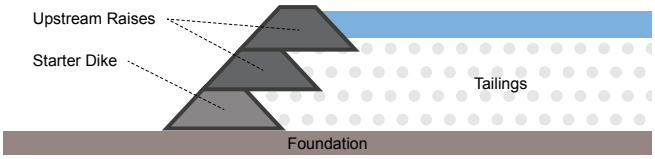



**Figure 3:** The **centreline method** is a combination between the upstream and downstream methods. The raises are constructed on top of one another without significant reliance on the tailings and limited encroachment on the downstream terrain.

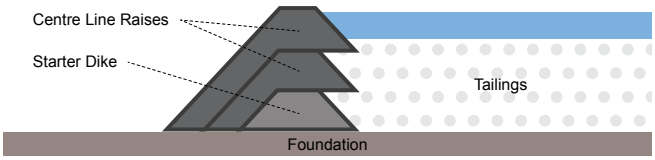



**Figure 4:** The **in-pit method** consists of the use of an open pit to store tailings after mining activities have ceased. Once such facility is available, it becomes a tangible opportunity to use this capacity to store any type of tailings. It also provides advantages with respect to stability since it does not involve any retaining infrastructure such as a dam or a dike.

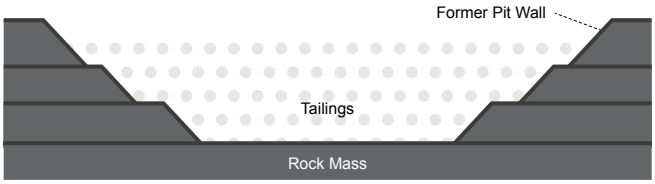
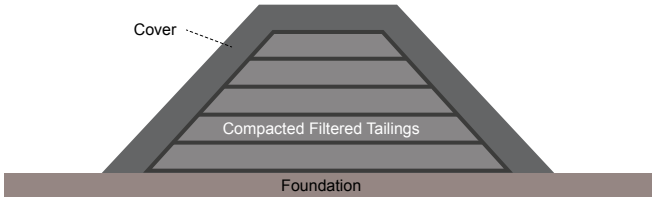


**Figure 5:** The **filtered tailings stack** method consists of building a landform that is geotechnically stable using the tailings that have been filtered to a solid content higher than 75% solids per mass and compacted appropriately. Filtered Tailings can be stacked on surface, or in-pit as in Figure 4.




The stability of a TSF is dependent on many factors, such as geometric configuration, materials, construction method, seepage control, water management, internal erosion control, the characteristics of the retained tailings, foundation conditions, operation and maintenance.

The five methods described above (downstream, upstream, centerline, in-pit and filtered tailings stack) are basic concepts; in practice, there is a wide variety of geometries and techniques used in the design and construction of TSFs.

In-Pit Thickened Tailings Deposition at Canadian Malartic Mine.

Tailings Storage Facility for one of the two streams of tailings at Fosterville.

Main TSF at LaRonde – Slurry Tailings Facility.

NTSF Slurry Tailings Facility at Macassa Mine.

Appendix C

# Tailings Storage Facility Risk Management and Risk Evaluation Methodology

Agnico Eagle's Risk Management and Monitoring System (RMMS) is an integrated management system for sustainability-related risk management. It was developed and implemented at Agnico Eagle starting in 2012. The system was built in-house, tailored to meet the Company's and sites' needs and designed to be flexible enough to incorporate and adapt to new standards and local regulations.

The RMMS is the foundation to support the application of our policies and the management of commitments made through industry's leading initiatives, principles, codes and programs to which we adhere. Through the years, the system has been continuously developed and adapted to the needs and new industry's standards.

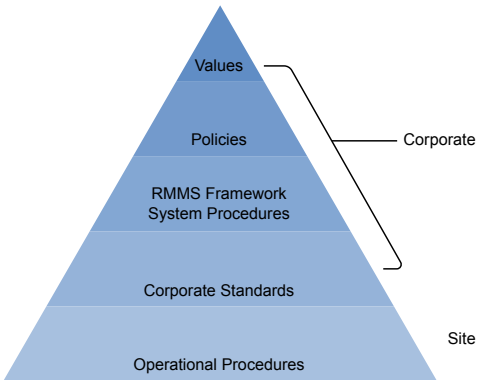
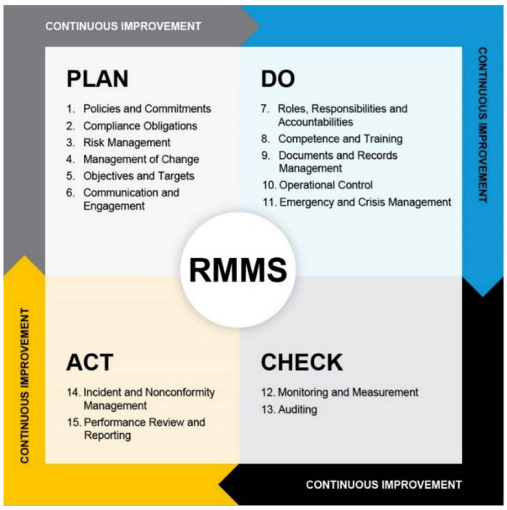



Figure: RMMS Documentation Structure

The system is built on a standard Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle and contains 15 elements distributed into the four PDCA categories as shown.




Agnico Eagle has a structured and standard process to identify, evaluate and mitigate potential risks. Risks are regularly reviewed, particularly before proceeding with a change in activities to ensure new risks have not developed.

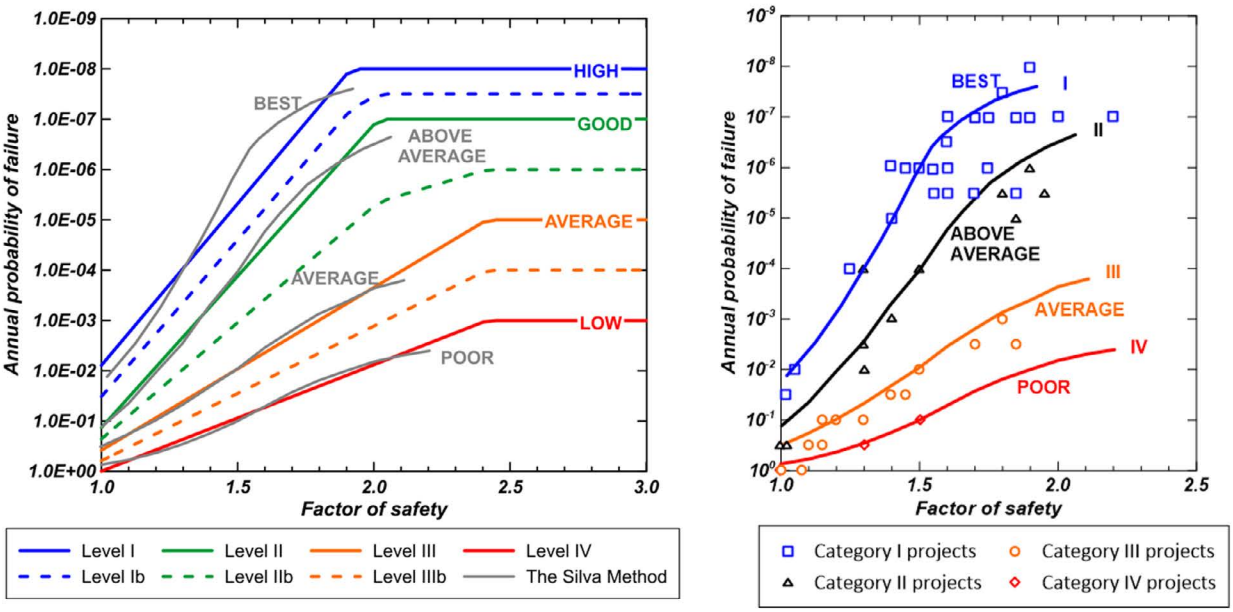
All sites must implement the RMMS, from management to technical and operational activities, for all phases of mining projects: exploration, construction, operation and closure/post-closure. The RMMS applies to activities carried out by both employees and by contractors/suppliers. Communication and training are an important part of this element, as risk management is everyone's responsibility in their day-to-day work.

## Risk Evaluation Methodology

Risk assessment serves two main purposes: 1) as a means of communicating the level and nature of risks associated with specific TSF and the TSF portfolio to management from mine operation to ownership level as well as other stakeholders; and 2) to provide detailed, quantitative data that can be used to prioritize risk management measures that correspond to actionable elements of design, construction, operation and monitoring. This section introduces the simple, yet robust risk assessment methodology applied to each tailings storage facility, specifically designed for compiling information, then measuring, understanding and communicating relative levels of risk for complex critical mine infrastructure whose design and construction evolve over an extended period of time.

In general, the evaluation is broken into several steps and involves the use of empirical relationships developed between annual probability of failure (APF), factor of safety (FS) and level of practice (LOP), as shown in Figure A, alongside the well-recognized published work of Silva et al. (2008), which formed the basis of this updated method.

Figure A: Factor of Safety vs. Annual Probability of Failure a) Chovan, et al. (2020, 2021) and b) adapted from Silva, Lambe & Marr (2008)



For each infrastructure, the following steps are taken:

1. Evaluate each of the Level of Practice (LOP) criteria and select appropriate ratings. The LOP criteria are divided into six categories of practice: 1) Design-Investigation; 2) Design-Laboratory testing; 3) Design-Analysis; 4) Construction; 5) Operation & Monitoring and 6) Performance. For each category, the embankments, dikes or filtered stack are evaluated and rated as I, II, III or IV, corresponding to High, Good, Average or Low, respectively. Scores are assigned for each criterion according to its respective LOP rating.
2. With each criterion having equal weight, the scores of the criteria are then summed to obtain a total score for the embankments, dikes or filtered stack, where final scores of 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 are associated with High, Good, Average and Low Level of Practice, respectively.
3. As part of the design and analysis process, multiple stability analysis have been performed on the embankments, the dikes and the filtered stacks, which determines Factor of Safety (FS) for specific construction and operating conditions. The FS selected for the evaluation was from the most credible failure mechanism associated with a potential failure of a given embankment, dike or filtered stack and that associated with static conditions in drained or undrained conditions, whichever is relevant for the section.
4. With the LOP and the static FS, the Annual Probability of Failure (APF) is derived using the modified FS-LOP-APF relationships in Figure Aa.
5. Consequences of failure are assessed for a given embankment, dike or filtered stack, assuming it will fail completely and independently of its actual probability for failure. Review of the dam-break and run-out analyses facilitates determination of the appropriate potential consequences, in four categories: health and safety, financial, environmental and community. The potential consequences considered per consequence rating are described in Tables A through C.
6. The APF is plotted against the infrastructure's consequence rating to determine its appropriate risk category.

As illustrated in the figures, the results of the full evaluation allow prioritization of risk mitigation plans and actions across the Company's portfolio of TSFs that includes embankments, dikes and filtered stacks. Details regarding the development and implementation of the evaluation process, updates made to the Silva method and the evaluation criteria, can be found in Chovan, et al. (2020, 2021).

## References:

Chovan, K., M. R. Julien, É.-P. Ingabire, E. Masengo, T. Lépine, M. James, & P. Lavoie (2020). Risk assessment for tailings management. CIM Journal, 12(1), 9-24. https://doi.org/10.1080/19236026.2020.1866336

Chovan, K., M. R. Julien, É.-P. Ingabire, M. James, E. Masengo, T. Lépine, & P. Lavoie (2021). A risk assessment tool for tailings storage facilities. Canadian Geotechnical Journal. 58(12): 1898-1914. https://doi.org/10.1139/cgj-2020-0329

Silva, F., Lambe, T. W., & Marr, W. A. (2008). Probability and risk of slope failure. Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, 134(12), 1691-1699. https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)1090-0241(2008)134:12(1691)

## TABLE A: CONSEQUENCE RATINGS FOR HEALTH & SAFETY AND FOR MATERIAL DAMAGE

| Category/ Rating | Consequences: Health & Safety | | Consequences: Material Damage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Injury or Illness | Health Effects | |
| Extreme/ Critical (5) | • Single or multiple fatalities.<br>• Permanent disability to several people after a tragic event. | • Single or multiple fatalities or serious disabling illness to multiple people.<br>• Includes illnesses such as lung diseases, lung cancer, silicosis, skin disease. | **> $50 M** |
| Major (4) | • Permanent disability (e.g., loss of limb, burns >50% of body). | • Irreversible health effects or disabling illness.<br>• Includes substantial loss of normal function (i.e., hearing loss, loss of mobility). | **$5 M to $50 M** |
| Moderate (3) | • Severe, reversible physical effect of concern that would typically result in a lost time illness.<br>• Temporary disability (e.g., fracture, sprain, burn <50% of body). Worker will recover full physical integrity. | • Severe, reversible health effect of concern that would typically result in a lost time illness.<br>• Includes acute/short-term effects associated with temperature, hearing, mobility and other normal activities.<br>• Psychosocial stressor would likely fall in this category. | **$1 M to $5 M** |
| Minor (2) | • Reversible physical effects of concern that would typically result in medical treatment.<br>• Medical treatment.<br>• No lost time or occupation illness. | • Reversible health effects of concern that would typically result in medical treatment.<br>• Includes musculo skeletal, vibrations effects, infectious diseases and sunburn. | **$500 K to $1 M** |
| Negligible (1) | • Reversible physical effects of little concern, requiring first aid treatment at most.<br>• First aid. | • Reversible health effects of little concern resulting from an exposure to a stressor.<br>• Includes minor irritations of eyes, throat, nose and or skin. Minor muscular discomfort. | **< $500 K** |

## TABLE B: CONSEQUENCE RATINGS FOR ENVIRONMENT

| Category/ Rating | Consequences: Environment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On Ecosystems | On Land Use | On Water | Cost of Remediation / Legal & Other Requirements |
| Extreme/Critical (5) | Physical Extent: Consequence extends outside site boundary; and<br><br>Consequence on wildlife: Habitat destruction, endangered species affected, including death of animals; recovery would take more than 5 years; and/or<br><br>Duration of effect: Remediation would take more than 5 years before returning the area to its previous state and use. May be irreversible. | Consequence on private or community properties requiring evacuation because of contamination of surface or air emissions.<br><br>Land subsidence: Offsite large scale. | Consequence on surface water: Affects major water course inhabited by fish, resulting in fish death; and/or<br><br>Consequence on groundwater: effect on important aquifer affecting long-term water quality, rendering it unusable long-term for water supply.<br><br>Duration of effect: More than 5 years water quality impairment. | Cost: More than $50 M including fines, compensation, acquisition and clean-up; and/or<br><br>Regulatory Compliance: Suspension of operating permit indefinitely (> 6 months). |
| Major (4) | Physical Extent: Consequence extends up to 1 km of site boundary; and<br><br>Consequence on wildlife: Habitat destruction and/or animal death, recoverable within 1-5 years; and/or<br><br>Duration: Remediation would take 1-5 years before returning area to its previous state and use. Some long-term consequence will remain. | Consequence on private or community properties requiring remediation (surface only).<br><br>Requiring informing the population (ex: air emission).<br><br>Land subsidence: Offsite minor or localized scale. On site land subsidence. | Consequence on surface water: Affects major water course inhabited by fish, but no fish death, only impairment to water quality; and/or<br><br>Consequence on groundwater: Effect on important aquifer affecting water quality, rendering it unusable for water supply; and/or<br><br>Duration of effect: Recoverable in less than 5 years. | Cost: Between $5 M and $50 M including fines, compensation, acquisition and clean-up; and/or<br><br>Regulatory Compliance: Legal non compliance with possible infraction notice. Temporary suspension of operating permit (< 6 months).<br><br>Compliance order. |
| Moderate (3) | Physical Extent: Consequence limited on site but could extend outside in close vicinity of site boundary; and<br><br>Consequence on wildlife: Habitat affected but recoverable in less than 1 year; and/or<br><br>Duration: Remediation would take less than 1 year before returning area to its previous state (reversible). | Minor consequence on private and community properties except on water supply but potential consequence on onsite infrastructure. | Consequence on surface water: Discharge to watercourse with minor consequence; and/or<br><br>Consequence on groundwater: Effect on local aquifer even outside the site.<br><br>Duration of effect: Recoverable in less than 1 year. | Cost: Between $1 M and $5 M including possible fines, compensation, acquisition and clean-up; and/or<br><br>Regulatory Compliance: Possible infraction notice (exceedance of effluent limit, air emission limit, etc.). |
| Minor (2) | Physical Extent: Consequences only inside the site boundaries. Affected area < 1000m² (soil contamination); and<br><br>Duration: Remediation can be done within 1 week (reversible). | Minor or temporary consequence on private or community properties. | None | Cost: Between $500 K and $1 M; and/or<br><br>Regulatory Compliance: Isolated legal non compliance or administrative non compliance (ex: sample missing); and/or<br><br>No legal consequence; and/or<br><br>Internal System Compliance: Non compliant with RMMS requirements. |
| Negligible (1) | Physical Extent: Consequences only inside the site boundaries. Affected area: few meters in diameter; and<br><br>Duration: Remediation can be done the same day (reversible). | No consequence on private or community properties. | None | Cost: Less than $500 K, done within operational budget; and/or<br><br>Regulatory Compliance: Compliant<br><br>No legal consequence<br><br>Internal System Compliance: Compliant |

## TABLE C: CONSEQUENCE RATINGS FOR COMMUNITY

| Category/ Rating | Consequences: Community | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | On the Social Acceptability by Stakeholders (Communities, Governments, Investors, etc.) | On the media image | On the private or public element, or cultural element |
| Extreme/Critical (5) | Trust: Direct loss or lack of trust and significant loss of political or community support that may lead to organized and systematic opposition.<br><br>Impact for the site: Resort to the courts and injunction obtained for the termination of operations by opposition groups (e.g., roadblocks).<br><br>Impact for the Company: Investment deemed high risk by investors and lower share price; Permit application questioned by authorities and communities elsewhere in the world.<br><br>Duration: Extended conflict (> 1 year)<br>Extent of Impact on Reputation: International<br>Extent of community impact: > 1 community | Reputation – Media Exposure (International) | Irreparable damage to a site or item of international importance (e.g., Glaciers, UNESCO World Heritage Site, important archaeological site); and/or<br><br>Destruction of several public / private buildings; and/or<br><br>Uncertain if the situation can be corrected or compensated. |
| Major (4) | Trust: Significant decrease in political or community support leading to numerous complaints to the authorities.<br><br>Impacts on the site: Temporary interruption of operations; suspension of construction activities.<br><br>Impact on the Company: Investment considered risky by the investors.<br><br>Duration: Conflict over several months<br>Extent of Impact on Reputation: National<br>Extent of community impact: 1 community | Negative media coverage at the national level. | Damage difficult to repair (the effects will remain significant) on a site or element of national importance (e.g., burials); and/or<br><br>Irreparable damage to several public / private buildings; and/or<br><br>Requires considerable effort to be corrected or compensated (no external process or mechanism in place). |
| Moderate (3) | Trust: Decreased political or community support and potential impact on immediate neighbours' support leading to formal complaints to site leaders.<br><br>Impact for the site: Investigations by the authorities leading to the stoppage of some works; bad regional reputation affecting short-term recruitment.<br><br>Impact for the Company: Influence of media coverage on ESG agencies' assessment of Agnico Eagle's performance.<br><br>Duration: Conflict over a few weeks<br>Extent of Impact on Reputation: Regional<br>Extent of impact on the community: A few dozen people | Negative media coverage at the regional level. | Damage to a site or element of cultural significance (archaeological sites) or to several public / private property; and/or<br><br>Needs moderate effort to be corrected or compensated (appeals to an external mechanism, no process established). |
| Minor (2) | Trust: Complaints or informal concerns raised verbally by stakeholders and answered in a matter of days.<br><br>Impact on the site: Need to obtain a resolution or an answer to the complaints formulated so that the situation is quickly resorbed. Communicate the resolution.<br><br>Impact for the Company: Could affect our ESG ranking<br><br>Duration: A few days<br>Extent of Impact on Reputation: Local<br>Extent of impact on the community: Some individuals | Negative media coverage at the local level (e.g., complaint by stakeholder or community). | Irreparable damage to a site or element of low cultural significance or to some public / private property; and/or<br><br>Requires limited effort to be corrected or compensated (appeals to an internal mechanism, process already established). |
| Negligible (1) | Trust: The impact should not extend beyond the boundaries of the site, so should not affect the community.<br><br>Impact on the site: No lasting impact<br><br>Impact on the Company: No impact<br><br>Duration: <1 day<br>Extent of Impact on Reputation: None<br>Extent of impact on the community: 1 individual | Proportion of neutral pos / neg on social media or traditional media (e.g., public awareness may exist, but no concern on the part of the general population). | Damage to a site or element of low cultural significance or public / private good; and/or<br><br>Needs little effort to be corrected or compensated (appeals to an internal mechanism, process established). |

# Appendix D
# Revisions

This appendix lists and tracks the revisions made to this document since the release of the 2019 Tailings Summary Report.

| Document version | Date | Page | Revisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVISION 1** | July 12, 2019 | 1 | Addition of text referring to Appendix D: Revisions |
| | | 8 | Meliadine table – columns 2 and 3, line 2: Addition of thousands separators to the tailings volume numbers. 89000 is now 89,000 and 4354000 is now 4,354,000 |
| | | 11 | Kittilä Table – Typo in column 4, line 4: CL2 corrected to CIL2. |
| | | 11 | Kittilä Table – Typo in column 2, line 8: CL2 corrected to CIL2. |
| | | 11 | Kittilä Table – Error in facility's name and associated Max Capacity in column 1, line 7: CIL1 TSF corrected to CIL2 TSF and Max Capacity of 65,220 m3 corrected to 5.4 Mm3 |
| | | 12 | LaRonde table – Column 10, line 4: missing word. Upstream corrected to Upstream raise |
| | | 22 | Addition of APPENDIX D: REVISIONS to list and track revisions made to this document since its initial release on June 7, 2019. |
| **REVISION 2** | April 30, 2021 | 1 | Changed Appendix D to Appendix E |
| | | 1–5 | Sequence of report revised and updated: |
| | | | General removal of references to MAC and ICMM updates to their tailings management standards and guides throughout, keeping focus on Agnico Eagle's activities to meet or exceed such standards (pgs 2–3 2019). |
| | | | Reorganized and consolidated parts of "Strengthening our Tailings Governance for Safe & Responsible Operations" and "Incorporating Best Practice" from 2019 report (pgs 1–2 2019) into one section on pg 2 (now). |
| | | | Renamed, moved and updated "Employing Best Applicable Practice" (pg 5 2019) to "Incorporating Best Applicable Practice" (now pgs 2–3). |
| | | | "Striving to Meet or Exceed Current Standards & Practice" moved from pg 3–4 (2019) to pgs 4–5 (now) and includes reference to updated disclosure tables and risk evaluation results. |
| | | 7–14 | Updated, reorganized and replaced tables and notes (pgs 7–18 2019) for Tailings Storage Facilities. New tables and notes now fill pgs 7–14 and include additional risk evaluation details. Associated risk evaluation method and consequence ratings tables moved to Appendix C. |
| | | 17–21 | Addition of Appendix C: Tailings Storage Facility Risk Evaluation Methodology, including updated consequence ratings charts in Tables A through C. |
| | | 22 | Changed title Appendix C to Appendix D. |
| | | 23 | Changed title Appendix D to Appendix E, added 2021 revisions to the table. |

## Revisions (continued)

| Document version | Date | Page | Revisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVISION 3** | April 30, 2023 | 1–2 | Generally updated to include operations acquired through merger with Kirkland Lake Gold. |
| | | 4 | Updated referenced page numbers of tables containing disclosed information for all TSFs, as well as inclusion of ANCOLD as a guideline. |
| | | 6 | Updated list of research activities and associated images |
| | | 7–26 | Updated and replaced tables and notes (pgs 7-14 2021) for Tailings Storage Facilities. New tables and notes now fill pgs 7-26 and include all closed sites and facilities acquired. |
| | | 27–35 | Page numbers revised & addition of 2021 published journal article as a reference in Appendix C, pgs 24 & 25. |
| | | 35 | Added 2023 revisions to this table in Appendix E. |
| **REVISION 4** | April 30, 2025 | 1,3-6 | General updates on overarching governance and risk management systems, altered section titles and updates to recent innovative projects list, as well as referenced page numbers for disclosure tables and notes. Details of types of tailings facilities and types of construction moved to Appendix B. |
| | | 2 | Added statistics and map of our tailings storage facilities. |
| | | 7-25 | Updated and replaced tables and notes (pgs 7-26 2023) for Tailings Storage Facilities. New tables and notes now fill pgs 7–25 and include all inactive sites. |
| | | 26-38 | General updates to Appendices, including addition of types of tailings and construction to Appendix B and information about Agnico Eagle's Risk Management and Monitoring program in Appendix C. |
| | | 38 | Corrected page numbers for tables, notes and appendices updates in 2023 Revision 3. Added 2025 revisions to the table in Appendix E. |

### Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this Tailings Summary Report has been prepared as of May 1, 2025. Certain statements contained in this report constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and “forward-looking information” under the provisions of Canadian provincial securities laws and are referred to herein as “forward-looking statements.” All statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address circumstances, events, activities or developments that could, or may or will occur are forward-looking statements. Such statements include, without limitation: statements regarding Agnico Eagle’s plans with respect to the design, construction, operation, maintenance and closure of TSFs, including with respect to the implementation of best available and applicable practice. Such statements reflect Agnico Eagle’s views as at the date of this report and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Forward-looking statements are based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Agnico Eagle as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The material factors and assumptions used in the preparation of the forward-looking statements contained herein, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the assumptions set forth herein and in the MD&A, the AIF and the 40-F. Many factors, known and unknown, could cause the actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors that may affect Agnico Eagle’s ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this report, see the AIF and MD&A filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and included in the Form 40-F filed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov, as well as Agnico Eagle’s other filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the SEC. Other than as required by law, Agnico Eagle does not intend and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

### Limitations

This Tailings Summary Report has been prepared for the purpose of assisting the Company’s stakeholders in understanding certain key elements of the Company’s approach to the management of tailings, tailings storage facilities and other critical infrastructures and may not be suitable or appropriate for other purposes. This report provides information from a different perspective and in more detail than is required to be included in mandatory securities filings. While certain matters discussed in this report may be of interest and importance to the Company’s stakeholders, the use of the terms, “critical”, “extreme”, “important” “major”, “material”, “minor”, “moderate”, “significant” or similar words or phrases should not be read as necessarily rising to the level of materiality used for the purposes of securities laws and regulations or other laws. Also, this report should be read as a whole and in conjunction with the Company’s management’s discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) and Annual Information Form (“AIF”) for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed with Canadian securities regulators and available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 (“Form 40-F”) filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and available on EDGAR at www.sec.gov, as well as the Company’s other filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the SEC, particularly the risks discussed therein. The information in this report has not been audited. There may be differences in the manner that other parties calculate, report, test or substantiate the type of information included in this report when compared to the Company, which means that the information reported by other parties may not be comparable to that reported by the Company. Further, as reporting evolves, there could be changes to the market practice, taxonomies, methodologies, criteria and standards that are used to classify, measure, test, substantiate and report on such matters, so this information may not be comparable to information prepared or reported by the Company at a different time. However, all representations in this report concerning the Company’s approach to the management of tailings, tailings storage facilities and other critical infrastructures are based on what the Company believes to be adequate and proper substantiation in accordance with internationally recognized methodology. This report may provide addresses of, or contain hyperlinks to, websites, some of which are not owned or controlled by the Company. Each such address or hyperlink is provided solely for the reader’s convenience and, except as otherwise expressly stated, the content of linked websites is not in any way included or incorporated by reference into this report.

AGNICO EAGLE

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
145 King Street East, Suite 400
Toronto, Canada, M5C 2Y7
agnicoeagle.com