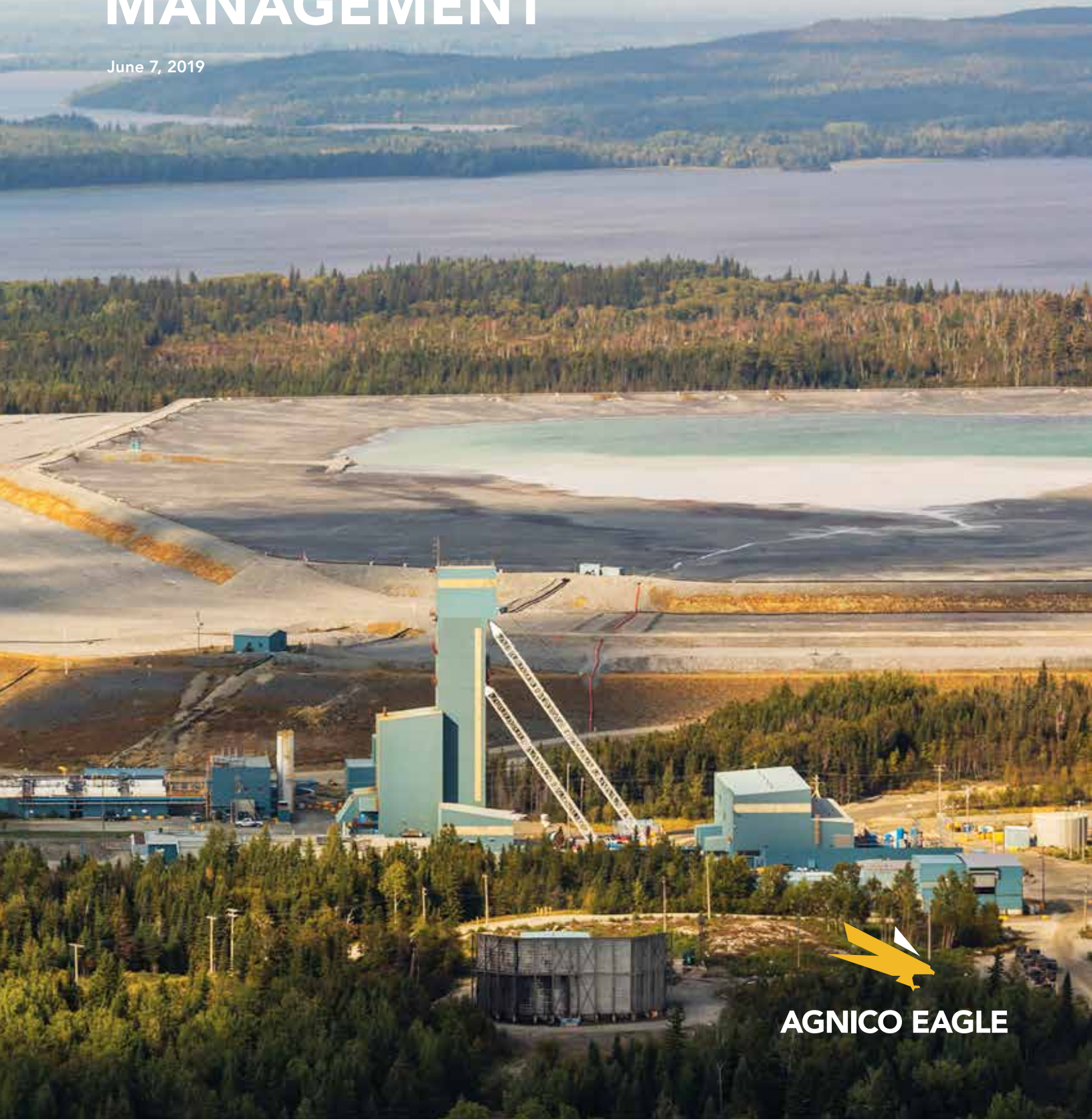


2019 TAILINGS SUMMARY REPORT REVISION 1

# COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

June 7, 2019



 **AGNICO EAGLE**



# AGNICO EAGLE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPONSIBLE TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

**Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) is a senior Canadian gold mining company that has produced precious metals since 1957. We are committed to the safe and responsible management of our tailings storage facilities.**

Our operating mines are located in Canada, Finland and Mexico, with exploration and development activities in each of these countries as well as in the United States and Sweden. Agnico Eagle also manages a series of closed mine sites, mainly in Canada.

The geology, operating conditions and climates and environments of our operating mines and closed 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 and we certify it to be accurate to the best of our knowledge. All revisions made to this document since its initial release on June 7, 2019 are listed and tracked in appendix D.



**Sean Boyd**  
Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



**Michel Julien**  
Vice-President, Environment

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## **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). During the process, water is added to the fine particles of rock to facilitate mineral processing and transport as a slurry. (See Appendix A for a more detailed description of each mining stage).

**Tailings** are fine and relatively uniform rock particles mixed with water to form a semi-liquid slurry. They 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 B for definitions of slurry, thickened, paste and filtered tailings. All tailings are unique in grain size and mineral composition. In fact, their physical and chemical behavior is directly linked to their grain size and mineral composition, as well as to their water content. Some tailings are inert while others are chemically reactive and must be treated as potentially hazardous due to their capacity to produce acid or to leach trace metals if not properly managed.

## **STRENGTHENING OUR TAILINGS GOVERNANCE FOR SAFE & RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS**

The safe and responsible management of TSF is a core mining activity at Agnico Eagle. Our management of these infrastructures includes ensuring a high standard of care is applied at the design, construction, operation and closure stages of mining. In most cases, these infrastructures will outlast mining operations and are a major legacy of the mining industry.

Their physical and geochemical performances play an important role in the risk profile and economic viability of a mining project.



In 2004, the Mining Association of Canada (MAC) first issued guidelines for the management of TSF, as part of its Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) initiative. The guidelines were further updated in 2011 and 2017 (a Guide to the Management of Tailings Facilities Version 3.1, 2019 (the Guide)). While the Guide focuses on tailings management, Agnico Eagle has extended the Guide's governance model to include facilities with similar risk profiles in terms of environmental protection and public safety, such as Heap Leach Facility (HLF), water management and waste rock storage infrastructures.

### INCORPORATING BEST PRACTICES

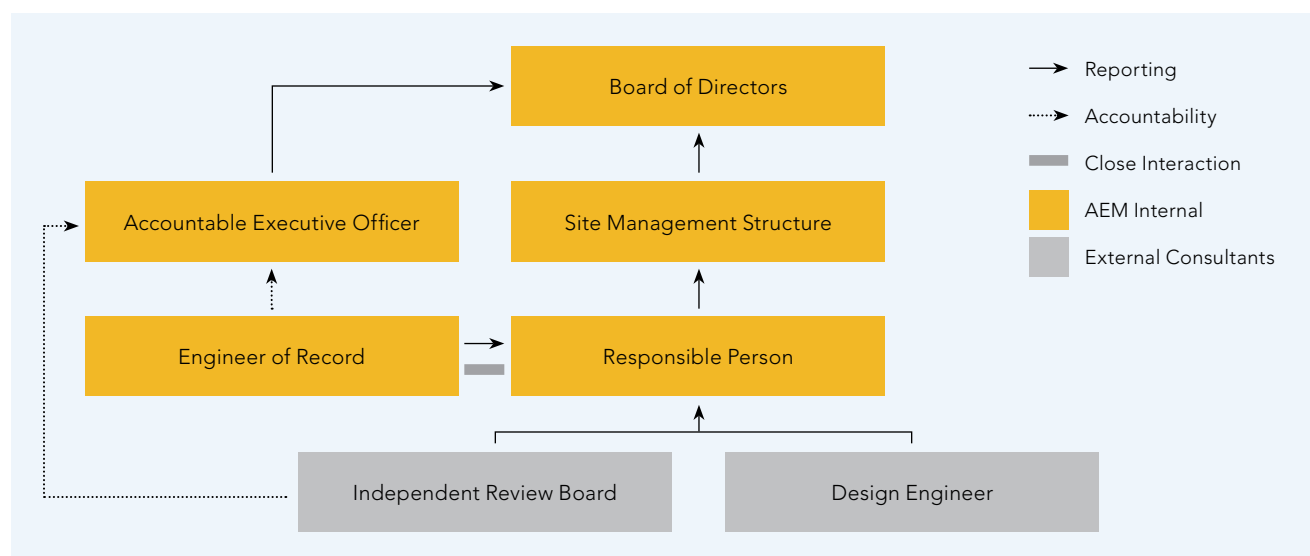
Agnico Eagle has developed stringent guidelines that govern management of our TSFs to ensure that all operating and closed infrastructures meet or exceed regulatory requirements and industry standard practices or guidelines.

Additionally, Agnico Eagle is committed to continually improving the management of our facilities by developing and incorporating best practices. In 2018, Dr. Michel Julien, Vice President – Environment, was appointed by Agnico Eagle's Board of Directors to the role of **Accountable Executive Officer**, as defined by the Guide, for all Agnico Eagle TSFs. In this oversight role, Dr. Julien reports yearly to our Board of Directors on the compliance of our TSFs with regulatory requirements and guidelines; as well as to validate that Agnico Eagle's operations have the tools, staff and budget to continue to meet or exceed these standards. **Independent Reviewers** have been appointed to review panels for all of Agnico Eagle's operations. These review panels are composed of highly reputable and competent individuals with tailings management expertise. Additionally, **Responsible Persons** and **Engineers of Record** have been identified for all operating sites.

Agnico Eagle has taken these actions to demonstrate our company's commitment to the safe and responsible management of our TSFs. By strengthening our governance model and clarifying the chain of accountability, Agnico Eagle has recognized the important role and competence our in-house experts bring to this critical work.

In 2019, we will continue to implement MAC's updated Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) Tailings Management Protocol. It is our intention to have this protocol fully operational at all of our sites by 2020. The governance changes included in the updated MAC guide will ultimately have a significant and positive impact on Agnico Eagle's risk profile at all phases of the mine life-cycle – through design, construction, operation and closure.

**Figure 1: Generic governance structure for Agnico Eagle's TSFs**



## STRIVING TO MEET & EXCEED CURRENT STANDARDS & PRACTICES

Agnico Eagle's TSFs are each unique in terms of their site characteristics and stored 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. This is done wherever possible in order to reduce the quantity of material that must be managed on surface. (see Tables from page 7 to 13 for a list of Agnico Eagle's TSFs and their characteristics.)

Some of Agnico Eagle's TSFs are of recent design, while others have long histories and have been evolving 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 our company. 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 practices. 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 practices. In some instances, this requires retrofit, operational changes or revised closure plans to meet current standards and practices.

Agnico Eagle is committed to progressive improvement of all our TSFs so that they will meet or exceed current standards and that their operation meets current best practices. For some of our facilities, this means their design and operating practices may already exceed the specific requirements of particular jurisdictions.

We implement consistent design criteria and operating practices at all of our sites and adhere to the guidelines of the MAC and the Canadian Dam Association (CDA). In 2016, the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) published a Review of Tailings Management Guidelines and Recommendations for Improvement which focused on three key aspects of good practice: tailings management framework; governance; and minimum requirements for design, construction, operation, decommissioning and closure (including post closure management).

The ICMM report considered existing guidelines in various countries in which ICMM members operate, including those of the MAC and the CDA. The report concluded that "The Canadian guidelines (MAC and CDA) when taken together represent the most comprehensive of the national frameworks. Member companies that adopt the Canadian guidelines would be rated as adequately complying with good practice."

### Types of tailings

Stored tailings in Agnico Eagle's TSF do not all present environmental issues, 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 Manitou site belonging to the Government of Quebec. Others, meanwhile, can potentially generate acid or leach metals.

Some of Agnico Eagle's sites deposit tailings as a slurry (LaRonde mine), which can release significant excess water after placement; or as thickened tailings (Canadian Malartic mine), which release only minor amounts of excess of water after placement; or as filtered tailings (Pinos Altos and Meliadine Mines), which do not release excess water after placement. See Appendix B for the definitions of the different types of tailings.



Example of slurry tailings facility  
*LaRonde mine*



Example of thickened tailings facility  
*Canadian Malartic mine*

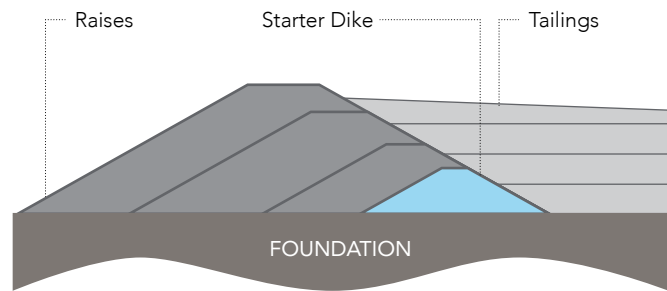


Example of filtered and compacted  
tailings deposition  
*Pinos Altos mine*

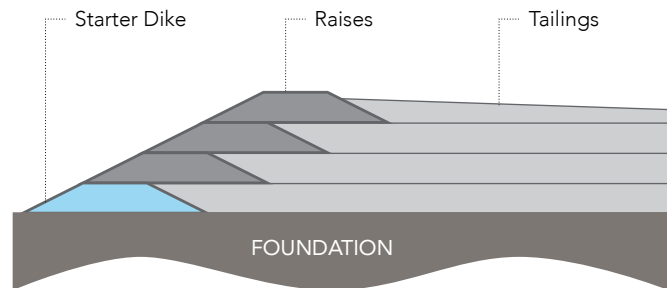
## Types of TSF

TSF are built for the management and storage of tailings. They can consist of a basin enclosed by dikes into which tailings are deposited. For practical and economic reasons, the dikes are typically raised incrementally to increase the capacity of the TSF during the life of the mine. Initially, a starter dike is constructed of 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. As shown in Figures 1 to 3, there are three widely used construction methods of TSF raising:

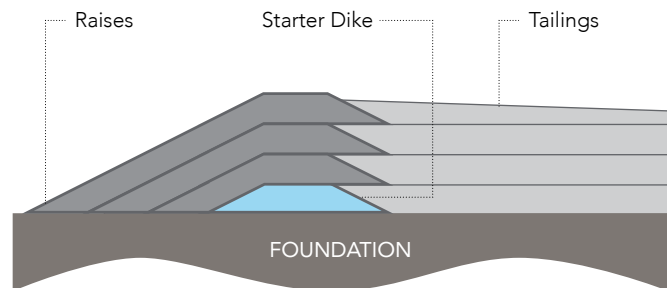
**Figure 2:** The **downstream method** involves constructing each raise on top of and downstream of the previous stage. The dike is founded entirely on natural soil. It is the costliest method and requires additional borrow material volume and space downstream. This method is generally considered as more stable because it does not depend on an additional variable: the behavior of the tailings as a foundation.



**Figure 3:** 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. It is the most economical method but may be more vulnerable to failure due to the reliance of the tailings as a foundation for the raises. Unless properly designed and constructed, the TSF may be more susceptible to failure due to failure of the tailings used as foundations, internal erosion or seismic activity.



**Figure 4:** The **center-line method** is a combination between the upstream and downstream methods. The raises are essentially constructed on top of one another without significant reliance on the tailings and limited encroachment on the downstream terrain.



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 three methods shown here (upstream, downstream and center-line) are basic concepts; in practice, there is a wide variety of geometries and techniques used in the design and construction of TSF.

## EMPLOYING BEST APPLICABLE PRACTICES

Agnico Eagle has implemented a series of measures to appropriately govern and manage our TSFs. These measures are considered best applicable practice and employ in many instances best available technology and include:

- Adopting a clear policy on tailings management and a strong commitment by management and our Board of Directors for the safe and responsible management of TSF.
- Establishing an in-house team of qualified professionals to strengthen in-house expertise on these matters.
- Selecting reputable engineering and design firms for the design of these facilities.
- Integrating a review process involving internal and external experts into the design process.
- Consulting and collaborating with regulatory authorities, stakeholders and rights holders as an integral part of the design and permitting process.
- Using appropriate construction techniques and project management.
- Updating, on a regular basis, the Operation, Monitoring and Surveillance (OMS) Manuals defining the conditions under which the different facilities are to be operated.
- Updating, on a regular basis, Emergency Response Plans (ERP) for our different facilities.
- Establishing best available and applicable practices with respect to statutory inspections and dam safety reviews.
- Implementing a detailed program of daily inspections to make sure these infrastructures are managed properly.
- Installing a robust system of instrumentation to monitor the behavior of the infrastructures in order to identify early signs of deviance or anomalies.



LaRonde mine



## CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT THROUGH RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Agnico Eagle is committed to continuously improving our management of TSFs. For that reason, we partner with research institutions to improve long-term performance and we innovate by applying techniques used in other industries to improve the design, construction, operation and closure of TSF.

Examples of our research and innovation work include:

- As a partner of the Research Institute on Mines and Environment (RIME) UQAT- Polytechnique, Agnico Eagle supports and participates in research that addresses the management of TSFs. Through this research, a series of large-scale experimental cells have been constructed to test the long-term performance of final tailings pond covers for the LaRonde and Canadian Malartic mines.
- Some of the innovations resulting from this research have already been implemented at our sites, such as the use of waste rock inclusions at Canadian Malartic mine.
- Our Kittilä mine in Finland is utilizing foundation improvement technology (Deep Soil Mixing) to improve the tailings that will be used as a foundation for an upstream raise.



RIME UQAT-Polytechnique team



Deep Soil Mixing Technology  
Kittilä Mine

## MEADOWBANK NU, CANADA

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

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
North Cell TSF Max Capacity = 14.4 Mm3	14,400,000	14,400,000	Slurry	Saddle Dam 1	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2009/2010	A	Downstream Raise	15.0	Yes
				Saddle Dam 2	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010/	A	Downstream Raise	10.0	Yes
				Stormwater Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	A	Downstream Raise	31.0	Yes
				RF1	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	B	Not raised	12.0	Yes
				RF2	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	B	Not raised	9.0	Yes
South Cell TSF Max Capacity = 16.3 Mm3	10,420,000	10,800,000	Slurry	Saddle Dam 3	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2016/2017	A	Downstream Raise	10.0	Yes
				Saddle Dam 4	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2016/2017	A	Downstream Raise	8.0	Yes
				Saddle Dam 5	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2016/2017	A	Downstream Raise	10.0	Yes
				Central Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2012/2013/2014/2015/2016/2017/2018	A	Downstream Raise	49.0	Yes
				North Cell Internal Structure	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2018	B	Upstream raise	4.0	Yes
Tailings in pit disposal	0	12,500,000	Slurry	Goose and Portage Pit	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2009 to 2019	C	N/A	N/A	Yes
Facility Names	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
North Cell TSF Max Capacity = 14.4 Mm3	Saddle Dam 1	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	Yes (See note 12)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Saddle Dam 2	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Stormwater Dyke	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 13)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	RF1	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 14)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	RF2	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
South Cell TSF Max Capacity = 16.3 Mm3	Saddle Dam 3	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Saddle Dam 4	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Saddle Dam 5	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Central Dyke	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 15)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	North Cell Internal Structure	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
Tailings in pit disposal	Goose and Portage Pit	Yes	N/A	Yes		N/A	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

## Type of construction legend:

- A TSF: Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition  
 B TSF: Rockfill embankment with transition  
 C Tailings deposited in an open pit



**MELIADINE, NU, CANADA****63°02'07"N 92°13'11"W**

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
Meliadine TSF Max Capacity = 6 Mm³	89,000	4,354,000	Filtered tailings	Filtered Tailings Facility	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2019	D	N/A	33.0	Yes
	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
	Filtered Tailings Facility	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

**GOLDEX, QC, CANADA****48°05'28"N 77°52'05"W**

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
South TSF	1,664,000	2,500,000	Slurry	Southwest Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2007	E	Not raised	5.0	Yes
				Southeast Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2007	E	Not raised	3.0	Yes
				Internal Dyke	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2007	E	Not raised	4.3	Yes
	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see notes 11)
	Southwest Dyke	Yes	2018 (SNC)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	Yes (See note 16)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Southeast Dyke	Yes	2018 (SNC)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 17)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Internal Dyke	Yes	2018 (SNC)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 18)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

**Type of construction legend:**

- D** TSF: Filtered tailings stack with erosion protection layer  
**E** TSF: Homogeneous till core

## PINOS ALTOS, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

28°16'13"N 108°17'58"W

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
Pinos Altos TMF	5,152,000	5,152,000	Filtered tailings	TMF (former TSF)	Owned and operated by AEM	Inactive/ Care and Maintenance	2008	D	N/A	105.0	Yes
Oberon de Weber in pit disposal TSF	2,610,000	8,688,000	Filtered tailings	Filtered Tailings Facility (Oberon de Weber)	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2015	F	N/A	N/A	Yes
Facility Names	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
Pinos Altos TMF	TMF (former TSF)	Yes	2018 (Knight Piesold)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	Yes (See note 19)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
Oberon de Weber in pit disposal TSF	Filtered Tailings Facility (Oberon de Weber)	Yes	2014 (Golder)	Yes		N/A	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

**Type of construction legend:**

- D** TSF: Filtered tailings stack with erosion protection layer  
**F** TSF: Filtered tailings disposal in an open pit

## CANADIAN MALARTIC, QC, CANADA

48°06'34"N 78°07'31"W

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
Canadian Malartic TSF – Max Capacity = 136,5 Mm3	96,000,000	136,500,000	Thickened tailings	Dyke 5	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	Original construction in 1991–1992, Upgraded in 2010	G	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 10.0 m)	42.0	Yes
				Dyke PR5	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	2017–2019	H	N/A	22.0	Yes
				Starter berm West	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	2012	H	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 9.0 m)	35.0	Yes
				Starter berm South	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	2012	H	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 2.0 m)	26.0	Yes
				Starter berm Central	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	2012	H	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 9.0 m)	35.0	Yes
				Starter berm East	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	2012	H	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 9.0 m)	40.0	Yes
				Dyke North (Encapsulated)	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	Original construction in 60–70's, Upgraded in 2015	I	N/A	14.0	Yes
				Dyke South (Encapsulated)	Owned and Operated by Partnership Canadian Malartic	Active	Original construction in 60–70's, Upgraded in 2015	J	N/A	17.0	Yes
	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
	Dyke 5	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	Yes (See note 20)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Dyke PR5	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Starter berm West	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 21)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Starter berm South	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Starter berm Central	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 22)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Starter berm East	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 23)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Dyke North (Encapsulated)	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 24)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Dyke South (Encapsulated)	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 25)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

## Type of construction legend:

- G** TSF: Homogeneous till core with sand drain and rock berm, upstream raise  
**H** TSF: Starter berm: permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition and upstream raise  
**I** TSF: Starter berm: rockfill with upstream clay core and transition, upstream raise  
**J** TSF: Starter berm: rockfill with clay core and transition, upstream raise



## KITTILA, FINLAND

67°54'52"N 25°24'20"E

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
NP3 TSF – Max Capacity = 9,85 Mm3	8,500,000	9,850,000	Slurry	NP3 North Dam	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010 – 2011	K	Upstream raise with Deep Soil Mixing (Starter Dam: 19 m)	28.5	Yes
				NP3 West Dam	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010 – 2011	K	Upstream raise with Deep Soil Mixing (Starter Dam: 19 m)	28.5	Yes
				NP3 South Dam (NP3-CIL2 Divider Dam)	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010 – 2011	L	Upstream raise with Deep Soil Mixing (Starter Dam: 19 m)	28.5	Yes
CIL2 TSF – Max Capacity = 5.4 Mm3	4,100,000	5,216,000	Slurry	CIL2 West Dam	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2007 – 2008	K	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 17 m)	19.0	Yes
				CIL2 South Dam (CIL2-CIL1 Divider Dam)	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2007 – 2008	L	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 17 m)	19.0	Yes
CIL1 TSF – Max Capacity = 65,220 m3	65,000	65,000	Slurry	CIL1 Dam	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2007 – 2008	K	N/A	15.0	Yes
Facility Names	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
NP3 TSF – Max Capacity = 9,85 Mm <sup>3</sup>	NP3 North Dam	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	Finnish regulations/ CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	NP3 West Dam	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		Finnish regulations/ CDA	Yes (See note 26)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	NP3 South Dam (NP3-CIL2 Divider Dam)	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		Finnish regulations/ CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
CIL2 TSF – Max Capacity = 5.4 Mm <sup>3</sup>	CIL2 West Dam	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		Finnish regulations/ CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	CIL2 South Dam (CIL2-CIL1 Divider Dam)	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		Finnish regulations/ CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
CIL1 TSF – Max Capacity = 65,220 m <sup>3</sup>	CIL1 Dam	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		Finnish regulations/ CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

## Type of construction legend:

- K** TSF: Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane  
**L** TSF: Rockfill with an upstream and downstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane

## LARONDE, QC, CANADA

48°14'52"N 78°26'09"W (LaRonde has been managing tailings of former Lapa mine)

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
Principal TSF Max Capacity = 32.65 Mm3	29,923,000	32,650,000	Slurry	Dyke 1	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	1988	M	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 17 m)	30.0	Yes
				Dyke 2 (Internal Dyke)	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	1988	M	Central raise (Starter Dam: 14.5 m)	27.0	Yes
				Dyke 7	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	1998	N	Upstream raise (Starter Dam: 17 m)	30.0	Yes
Extension TSF A4 – Max Capacity = 3.4 Mm3	1,500,000	3,400,000	Slurry	Dyke 10	Owned and operated by AEM	Active	2010	N	N/A	18.0	Yes
Facility Names	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
Principal TSF Max Capacity = 32.65 Mm3	Dyke 1	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	Yes (See note 27)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Dyke 2 (Internal Dyke)	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 28)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
	Dyke 7	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
Extension TSF A4 Max Capacity = 3.4 Mm3	Dyke 10	Yes	2018 (Golder)	Yes		CDA	No	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

## JOUTEL, QC, CANADA

49°29'21"N 78°22'38"W

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
TMF North Capacity = 4.5 Mm³	4,500,000	4,500,000	Slurry	Joutel TMF North Dyke	Owned by AEM (inactive)	Inactive/Care and Maintenance	1974 – 1986	M	Downstream raise	9.0	Yes
TMF South Capacity = 3.3 Mm³	2,200,000	2,200,000	Slurry	Joutel TMF South Dyke	Owned by AEM (inactive)	Inactive/Care and Maintenance	1986 – 1991	O	Downstream raise	6.0	Yes
Facility Names	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
TMF North Capacity = 4.5 Mm³	Joutel TMF North Dyke	No	2016 (GeolInitiatives)	Yes	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	CDA	Yes (See note 29)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered
TMF South Capacity = 3.3 Mm³	Joutel TMF South Dyke	No	2016 (GeolInitiatives)	Yes		CDA	Yes (See note 30)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

## Type of construction legend:

M TSF: Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition

N TSF: Rockfill with central till core and transition

O TSF: Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition; portions with central clay core

## COBALT, ON, CANADA

47°23'32"N 79°39'38"W (Approx)

Facility Names	Current tailings volume (m3)	Tailings volume (m3) in 5 years (2023)	Type of tailings	Infrastructure identifier	Ownership	Status	Year(s) of construction	Type of Construction (see legend)	Type of Raise Construction (if applicable)	Current Max Dam/Dyke Height (m)	External Review Process in place (see note 1)
Nova Scotia Tailings Area	Area = 4.78 ha	N/A	Slurry	Nova Scotia Retaining Berm	Owned by AEM (inactive)	Inactive/Care and Maintenance	1992; upgraded in 2001	P	Not raised	9.0	Yes
	Infrastructure identifier	Engineer of Record (see note 2)	Latest External Inspection (See note 3)	Relevant engineering records (see note 4)	Potential consequence level after a failure (see note 5)	Guidelines used (see note 6)	Have remedial actions been carried out over time (see note 7)	Internal and external engineering support (see note 8)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (see note 9)	Closure plan and long term monitoring (see note 10)	Impact of climate change considered (see note 11)
	Nova Scotia Retaining Berm	No	2018 (Golder)	No	SEE TABLE 1 ON PAGE 15	N/A	Yes (See note 31)	Both	On-going	Yes	Yes – being considered

## Type of construction legend:

P TSF: Rockfill with foundation filter

## Notes:

- Note 1:** External review process refers to either an external review board or a formal external review.
- Note 2:** As part of our governance with tailings management, Engineers of Record have been appointed to our operating sites.
- Note 3:** Date and consultant that carried external inspection.
- Note 4:** Refers to available documents like design, as-built documents to support any future review.
- Note 5:** Potential consequences of a loss of tailings containment are presented in Table 1 on page 15.
- Note 6:** CDA refers to current Canadian Dam Association Guidelines.
- Note 7:** If remedial actions had to be taken (Answer is Yes), because the infrastructure has failed to be confirmed as stable or experienced notable stability issues, see notes 12 to 31 provided in "Additional Notes" on page 14 for details on remedial actions.
- Note 8:** Expert staff has been added to support sites in collaboration with external consultants.
- Note 9:** Analysis of downstream impacts are being reviewed on an on-going basis.
- Note 10:** Closure plans are updated periodically and include long term monitoring program.
- Note 11:** A Climate Change Action Plan is being developed and will be integrated in updated closure plans. Currently several sites include effects of climate change but practice is not consistent.



## Additional notes on remedial actions:

### Meadowbank

- Note 12:** Saddle Dam 1 – Freezing of the dam slower than expected after construction, successfully mitigated (e.g. adapted filling scheme). Infrastructure behaving well since then. Note: extensive monitoring in place.
- Note 13:** Stormwater Dike – Internal dike experienced movement larger than expected after construction. Movement stabilized with help of adapted filling scheme.
- Note 14:** RF1 – Seepage observed through rockfill dike RF1 in 2016. To mitigate, filling scheme was modified and filter material added. Issue resolved.
- Note 15:** Central Dike – Higher seepage than originally anticipated by the design. Mitigation measures put in place to address the flowrate (e.g. pumping capacity). Situation stable for the last 5 years. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

### Goldex

- Note 16:** Southwest Dyke – No noticeable stability issue but needs to be upgraded to meet evolving design criteria.
- Note 17:** Southeast Dyke – No noticeable stability issue but needs to be upgraded to meet evolving design criteria.
- Note 18:** Internal Dyke – Experienced movement in 2011. Mitigation measures implemented to address the issue. Since then, no issue encountered, but still needs to be upgraded to meet evolving criteria.

### Pinos Altos

- Note 19:** Pinos Altos TMF – During start-up (2008–2010), filtered tailings deposited at the base of the stack had a slightly higher water content than design. Mitigation successfully applied to promote dewatering of filtered tailings and reduce risks of potential displacement. Issue resolved. Facility is now going through final closure.

### Canadian Malartic

- Note 20:** Dyke 5 – Dyke originally constructed in the 1990's by a different owner. No noticeable stability issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria. Some movement in the foundations was seen in the last 4 years. It has stabilized and is being monitored closely. Note: extensive monitoring in place.
- Note 21:** Starter berm West – Dyke constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990's. No noticeable stability issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.
- Note 22:** Starter berm Central – Dyke constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990's. No important issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.
- Note 23:** Starter berm East – Dyke constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990's. No important issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.
- Note 24:** Dyke North (Encapsulated) – Dyke constructed in the 1960's–1970's by a different owner. No important issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.
- Note 25:** Dyke South (Encapsulated) – Dyke constructed in the 1960's–1970's by a different owner. No important issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.

### Kittila

- Note 26:** NP3 West Dam – A leak event of non-contaminated water occurred in 2015 through the base of the liner. The leak was rapidly contained and plugged and required a change from a downstream construction method to an upstream construction to reduce further the risks. Issue resolved.

### LaRonde

- Note 27:** Dyke 1 – Dyke 1 originally constructed in 1988. Mitigation measures implemented over time either to meet evolving design standards or to address observed issues. The dyke design migrated from a downstream construction to an upstream construction to reduce risks and has been behaving well for many years. Note: extensive monitoring in place.
- Note 28:** Dyke 2 – Dyke 2 started as an external dyke and became an internal dyke. Dyke 2 experienced excessive seepage early on (1988–1993). It was raised over time with limited head difference between upstream and downstream and behaved quite well afterward.

### Joutel

- Note 29:** North Dyke – Site being restored. Experienced some minor issues over time during operation that required the implementation of mitigation measures. Since end of operation, it has been behaving quite well.
- Note 30:** South Dyke – Site being restored. Experienced some minor issues over time during operation that required the implementation of mitigation measures. Since end of operation, it has been behaving quite well.

### Cobalt

- Note 31:** Nova Scotia Retaining Berm – Historical site, restored in the 1990s. Over the years this infrastructure required some minor mitigation measures. Issues were resolved and the site has been behaving appropriately for several years.

**TABLE 1: EVALUATION<sup>1</sup> OF RISK PROFILE WITH APPLICATION OF ENGINEERING CONTROLS<sup>2</sup>**

Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF)	Consequence of a loss of containment <sup>3</sup>	Probability	Determined Risk Level <sup>4</sup>
Meadowbank – TSF	Major (4)	Low (2)	Medium (8)
Meadowbank – in pit disposal	Minor (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)
Meliadine filtered tailings	Moderate (3)	Low (2)	Medium (6)
Goldex (South TSF)	Major (4)	Low (2)	Medium (8)
Pinos Altos – TSF	Catastrophic/Critical (5)	Low (2)	Medium (10)
Pinos Altos – in pit disposal	Minor (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)
Canadian Malartic	Catastrophic/Critical (5)	Low (2)	Medium (10)
Kittila CIL2	Major (4)	Low (2)	Medium (8)
Kittila NP3	Major (4)	Low (2)	Medium (8)
LaRonde	Catastrophic/Critical (5)	Low (2)	Medium (10)
Joutel	Moderate (3)	Low (2)	Medium (6)
Cobalt	Moderate (3)	Low (2)	Medium (6)

- 1 The risk assessment was performed using a methodology developed as part of Agnico Eagle's in-house management system RMMS, see Tables A, B, C and D
- 2 Engineering controls vary by sites but include using a reputable design engineering firm, performing thorough field investigation, monitoring by internal and external staff, close follow-up of monitoring and using a dedicated Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance (OMS) Manual for operating sites. **The hazard categorization is currently being reviewed dike by dike with a revised approach and results will be updated when available.**
- 3 Loss of containment in this context means damage to the confining dikes sufficient to stop deposition of tailings in that particular TSF, hence stopping operations for operating sites (not applicable to Cobalt and Joutel) and requiring the implementation of remedial measures. The rating considers the highest consequence level for either health & safety, environment or community.
- 4 Risk = Consequence x Probability

**TABLE A: RISK EVALUATION METHOD – RMMS**

		Probability				
Consequence		Very Low 1	Low 2	Moderate 3	High 4	Very High 5
Catastrophic	5	Medium (5)	Medium (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Major	4	Low (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Moderate	3	Low (3)	Medium (6)	Medium (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Minor	2	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	Medium (10)
Negligible	1	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Medium (5)

TABLE B: CONSEQUENCE AND PROBABILITY RATING CRITERIA – HEALTH AND SAFETY – RMMS

Score	Consequence (Health and Safety)		Score	Probability***
	Loss of life	Injury or illness		
<b>Catastrophic/ Critical (5)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catastrophic event* leading to the loss of 1 life or more. Event which may have a serious impact on the future of the company*.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent disability to several people after a tragic event*.</li> </ul>	<b>Very High (5)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consequences are presently being felt</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen several times per year in local operations</li> </ul>
<b>Major (4)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of life (1)**</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injury or illness resulting in permanent disability (such a loss of a limb, burns &gt;50% of body,</li> </ul>	<b>High (4)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quite possible</li> <li>Could occur annually</li> <li>Will occur, statistically</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen several times per year in the company worldwide or broader industry</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate (3)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injury or illness with temporary disability (fracture, sprain, burn over less than 50% of body, etc.) The worker will recover his full physical integrity</li> </ul>	<b>Moderate (3)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could occur in the near future, but unlikely</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen at some time previously in local operations</li> </ul>
<b>Minor (2)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injury or illness requiring medical treatment (Doctor)</li> <li>No lost time or occupation illness</li> </ul>	<b>Low (2)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could occur, but unexpectedly</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen at some time previously in the company worldwide or broader industry</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible (1)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injury or illness requiring first aid (Nurse, medic)</li> </ul>	<b>Very low (1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires exceptional long term circumstances, improbable</li> <li>No experience of this happening in the broader worldwide industry but is theoretically possible</li> </ul>

\* A catastrophic event that has widespread consequences on workers, the company and the infrastructure (e.g., major fire at the mill, airplane crash, major cave underground where we cannot reach the victims before a certain time.)

\*\* As soon as there is a potential of one death the activity will be flagged as red.

\*\*\* The probability column of this table has been adapted from the RMMS standard (applicable to all types of HSEC events) to reflect the unique characteristics of tailings facilities.



TABLE C: CONSEQUENCE AND PROBABILITY RATING CRITERIA – COMMUNITY – RMMS

Score	Consequence (Community)			Score	Probability***
	Social acceptability by stakeholders	Cultural site or item	Correction		
<b>Catastrophic/ Critical (5)</b>	<b>Direct loss</b> or absence of established consent and major loss of political or community support potentially leading to organization and <b>systematic opposition</b> (eg. Legal action from groups, petitions, road blockage, prolonged negative publicity generated by international media)	<b>Irreparable</b> damage to cultural area or item of <b>international significance</b> (eg. Glaciers)	<b>Uncertain</b> if situation could be corrected or compensated	<b>Very high (5)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consequences are presently being felt</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen several times per year in local operations</li> </ul>
<b>Major (4)</b>	<b>Significant decrease</b> in political or community support (eg. long term nuisance), leading to numerous <b>complaints</b> to authorities  High potential to cause business interruption, delays to construction schedule of major project, adverse news in International media with prolonged negative publicity generated by national and regional media.	<b>Irreparable</b> damage to site or item of <b>national cultural significance</b> (burial sites)	Requiring <b>significant</b> effort to correct	<b>High (4)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quite possible</li> <li>Could occur annually</li> <li>Will occur, statistically</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen several times per year in the company worldwide or broader industry</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate (3)</b>	<b>Decrease</b> in political or community support and <b>potential impact</b> on surrounding neighbors support leading to formal complaints to site management  Adverse news in regional media	<b>Repairable</b> damage to site or item of cultural <b>significance</b> (archeological sites)	Requiring <b>moderate</b> effort to correct or compensate	<b>Moderate (3)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could occur in the near future, but unlikely</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen at some time previously in local operations</li> </ul>
<b>Minor (2)</b>	<b>Informal complaints</b> or concerns raised verbally by gov't and the community  Adverse news in local media	<b>Repairable</b> damage to site or item of <b>low</b> cultural significance	Requiring <b>limited</b> effort to correct or compensate	<b>Low (2)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could occur, but unexpectedly</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen at some time previously in the company worldwide or broader industry</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible (1)</b>	Impact not expected to extend beyond site borders; public awareness may exist but there is no public concern	<b>Repairable</b> damage to site or item of <b>low</b> cultural significance	Requiring <b>minimal</b> effort to correct or compensate	<b>Very low (1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires exceptional long term circumstances, improbable</li> <li>No experience of this happening in the broader worldwide industry but is theoretically possible</li> </ul>

\*\*\* The probability column of this table has been adapted from the RMMS standard (applicable to all types of HSEC events) to reflect the unique characteristics of tailings facilities.

**TABLE D: CONSEQUENCE AND PROBABILITY RATING CRITERIA – ENVIRONMENT – RMMS**

Score	Consequence (Environment)				Score	Probability***
	Consequence on ecosystem	Land use	Consequence on water	Cost of remediation and legal consequences		
<b>Catastrophic/ Critical (5)</b>	<p>Consequence extends more than 1 km outside the site boundary <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Consequence on wildlife habitat including death of animals; recovery would take more than 5 years; <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Remediation would take more than 5 years before returning the area to its previous state and use.</p> <p>Consequences may be irreversible</p>	<p>Consequence on residential properties requiring evacuation because of contamination of surface or air emissions</p>	<p>Consequence affects major water course inhabited by fish, resulting in fish death <i>and/or</i></p> <p>More than 5 years water quality impairment <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Consequence on important aquifer affecting long term water quality, rendering it unusable long term for water supply, more than 5 years</p>	<p>More than 20\$M including fines</p> <p>Suspension of operating permit indefinitely (&gt; 6 months)</p>	<b>Very high (5)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consequences are presently being felt</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen several times per year in local operations</li> </ul>
<b>Major (4)</b>	<p>Consequence extends up to 1 km of the site boundary <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Consequence on wildlife habitat but no animal death and habitat recoverable within 1-5 years, <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Remediation would take 1-5 years before returning the area to its previous state and use</p> <p>Some long-term consequence will remain</p>	<p>Consequence on residential properties requiring remediation (surface only), <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Requiring informing the population (air emission) but evacuation not necessary</p>	<p>Consequence affects major water course inhabited by fish, but no fish death, only impairment to water quality <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Consequence on important aquifer affecting water quality, rendering it unusable for water supply but recoverable in less than 5 years</p>	<p>Between \$2M and \$20M including fines</p> <p>Temporary suspension of operating permit (&lt; 6 months)</p> <p>Compliance order</p>	<b>High (4)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quite possible</li> <li>Could occur annually</li> <li>Will occur, statistically</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen several times per year in the company worldwide or broader industry</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate (3)</b>	<p>Consequence mostly on site but possibly extending outside but in close vicinity of the site boundary <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Consequence on wildlife habitat recoverable in less than 1 year <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Remediation would take less than 1 year before returning the area to its previous state (reversible)</p>	<p>No Consequence on residential properties</p>	<p>Effluent possibly affected but minimal consequence on watercourse <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Consequence on local aquifer recoverable in less than 1 year</p>	<p>Between \$200k and \$2M including possible fines</p> <p>Infraction notice (exceedance of effluent limit, air emission limit, etc.)</p>	<b>Moderate (3)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could occur in the near future, but unlikely</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen at some time previously in local operations</li> </ul>
<b>Minor (2)</b>	<p>Consequence only inside the site boundary; area affected &lt; 1000 m<sup>2</sup> (soil contamination) <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Remediation can be done within 1 week (reversible)</p>	<p>No Consequence on residential properties</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Between \$20k and \$200k</p> <p>No legal consequence</p>	<b>Low (2)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could occur, but unexpectedly</li> <li>A similar outcome has arisen at some time previously in the company worldwide or broader industry</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible (1)</b>	<p>Consequence only inside the site boundary; area affected a few meters in diameter <i>and/or</i></p> <p>Remediation can be done on the same day (reversible)</p>	<p>No Consequence on residential properties</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Less than \$20k, done within operational budget</p> <p>No legal consequence</p>	<b>Very low (1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires exceptional long term circumstances, improbable</li> <li>No experience of this happening in the broader worldwide industry but is theoretically possible</li> </ul>

\*\*\* The probability column of this table has been adapted from the RMMS standard (applicable to all types of HSEC events) to reflect the unique characteristics of tailings facilities.

# APPENDIX A: TAILINGS: A BY-PRODUCT OF MINING & MINERAL PROCESSING

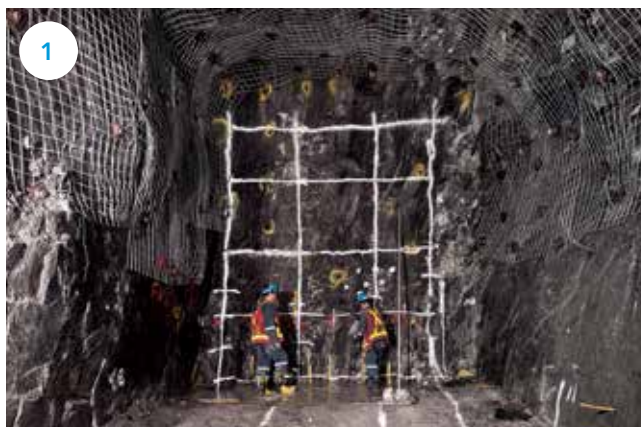
Mines with conventional ore processing facilities produce “tailings” that must be properly managed and stored to protect the public and the environment. Mining activities mainly encompass the following stages:

**Extraction (1)**, which is accomplished by blasting and excavating rock that is encasing the ore (e.g. waste) 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 rock 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 or cyanidation). Somewhere in the process, water is added to the fine particles of rock 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 higher than 75%.

**Note:**

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



## **APPENDIX C: FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:**

The information contained in this Summary of Tailings Management has been prepared as at May 1, 2019. Certain statements contained in this Summary of Tailings Management 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”. Such statements include, without limitation: statements regarding Agnico Eagle’s plans with respect to the design, construction, operation and closure of TSF, including with respect to the implementation of the Guide and the MAC Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) Tailings Management Protocol. Such statements reflect Agnico Eagle’s views as at the date of this Summary of Tailings Management and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily 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 management’s discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) and Agnico Eagle’s Annual Information Form (“AIF”) for the year ended December 31, 2018 filed with Canadian securities regulators and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 (“Form 40-F”) filed with the SEC. 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 Summary of Tailings Management, see the AIF and MD&A filed on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and included in the Form 40-F filed on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://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.

# APPENDIX D : REVISIONS

This appendix lists and tracks the revisions made to this document since its initial release on June 7, 2019.

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	Kittila Table - Typo in column 4, line 4: CL2 corrected to CIL2.
		11	Kittila Table – Typo in column 2, line 8: CL2 corrected to CIL2.
		11	Kittila 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.



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