

*Virtual Thematic Workshop #1 — Atmospheric
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd — Upper Beaver Gold Project*

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
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| DATE | April 16 th 2025 |
| TIME | 6:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m. EST |
| LOCATION | Online meeting (Zoom) |
| NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS | 24 (excluding Agnico Eagle and consultants) |
| AGNICO EAGLE TEAM | Members |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sarah Morin – Environmental Permitting Manager, Ontario ✓ Amy Danchuk – Senior Community Relations Coordinator ✓ Jason Plamondon – Permitting Lead, Upper Beaver ✓ Kaven Bertrand-Brochu – Project Study Manager ✓ Kishan Leakram – Operations Manager, Upper Beaver ✓ Shawna-Lee Enair-Fox – Community Relations Coordinator |
| CONSULTANTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Derrick Moggy – Project Manager / Impact Assessment Lead, WSP ✓ Joe Tomaselli – Noise, WSP ✓ Caleb Vandenberg – Air Quality and Light, WSP ✓ Pierre Groleau – Blasting and Vibration, WSP ✓ Elizabeth Robertson – Facilitator, Transfer Environment and Society (TES) ✓ Roxanne Breton – Zoom manager, Transfer Environment and Society (TES) ✓ Laurence Roger – Note taker, Transfer Environment and Society (TES) |
| AGENDA | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome, Introductions and Objectives of the Workshop 2. Upper Beaver Project and Impact Assessment Overview 3. Topic 1 Noise 4. Topic 2 Air Quality 5. Topic 3 Vibration 6. Topic 4 Ambient Light 7. Closing remarks |

| ACTION ITEMS | | |
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| ✓ | Seek opportunities to share information in advance for the other upcoming workshops | Agnico Eagle |
| ✓ | Finalise the noise, air, vibration and visibility modelling to confirm required mitigation measures and conduct effect assessment | Agnico Eagle/WSP |
| ✓ | Do a benchmark with other Agnico Eagle projects where mitigation measures are being used to control the dust from the dry stack, to confirm the best approach for the Upper Beaver Project. | Agnico Eagle |
| ✓ | Provide available updated information on the modelling work at the summer BBQ on July 19 | Agnico Eagle |

EVENT PROMOTION AND ATTENDANCE

Invitations

Invitations were shared and the event was promoted through various communication channels, including:

Email: to over 150 recipients on Project email alert list, including Indigenous Nations, local Town Councils, Provincial and Federal authorities, identified non-profit organizations, landowners, and others.

Post Card: to over 4,500 homes in the local community and surrounding areas. The post card also included a scannable QR code to register to the meeting, which allowed people to express their interest in joining the Advisory Committee.

Radio: 25 x thirty-second commercials which ran for a 7-day period, 1 week prior to the session (April 10 – 16, 2025)

Direct contact: The community relations team contacted organisations through calls and emails. The Advisory Committee was invited to attend the workshop during a meeting.

Attendance

In total, 24 people attended the event.

A copy of the PowerPoint presentation was shared with registered participants in the days after the meeting and is included in Appendix I of this meeting report.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

TES welcomes participants to the first 2025 workshop on the Upper Beaver Project Impact Assessment, which will focus on potential impacts related to the atmosphere.

Agnico Eagle shares a land acknowledgement stating that Agnico Eagle respectfully acknowledges that its offices and operations worldwide are located on the traditional territories of many Indigenous Peoples and Nations.

The TES and Agnico Eagle teams are introduced. Representatives from WSP, the firm in charge of conducting



the Impact Statement, also introduce themselves.

TES then presents the objectives of the series of workshops, which are to present information related to the potential impacts of the Project, mitigation measures and monitoring programs, and to gather community feedback. The feedback will be included in the Impact Statement submitted to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) and considered in the final design of the Project.

TES outlines the agenda and guidelines for the meeting.

Agnico Eagle presents the forward-looking statement. It states that all the information presented is based on the data available at this time and may be subject to change.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 1 | The poster said that we will also cover proposed monitoring and mitigation measures. | Yes, these will be covered under each topic. |
| Q & C 2 | Will water quality issues be covered tonight? | No, tonight’s topics are related to the atmospheric environment. There will be a workshop specifically dedicated to water-related topics in June. |

UPPER BEAVER PROJECT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Agnico Eagle begins by presenting the company and the Upper Beaver Project. The timeline of the development phases of the Upper Beaver Project is outlined, showing that the Project is currently in the Advanced Exploration phase which includes the construction of the exploration shaft and ramp. At the same time, Agnico Eagle is undergoing the Federal Impact Assessment for the potential Production phase and is advancing the preparation of the Impact Statement. While all the authorizations have been obtained for the Advanced Exploration phase, the Federal Impact Assessment approval is required to proceed with the Production phase.

Agnico Eagle then outlines key highlights of the Production phase scenario for the Project. The Project will be primarily underground, with a small open pit operating in the first years to manage risks associated with rock stability and water infiltration. The life of mine could extend to at least 14 years, with construction potentially starting as early as 2028, pending all required approvals. An updated site layout for the Production phase is also presented.

Agnico Eagle mentions that engagement related to the Upper Beaver Project has been ongoing since 2018. The most recent activity involved setting up an Advisory Committee for the Project, which includes diverse perspectives and representatives from nearby communities and Nations. All feedback received through engagement activities is documented and considered in the project’s development.

WSP explains that the Upper Beaver Project requires a Federal Impact Assessment due to its projected production capacity and the diversion of the Misema River. This assessment evaluates the Project's potential impacts on the environment and identifies necessary mitigation measures to reduce, avoid or minimize those



effects. Approval under the Federal Impact Assessment Act will allow the Project to proceed to the next phase, i.e. obtaining federal and provincial permits for construction and operation.

WSP then presents the Impact Assessment timeline, saying that the Upper Beaver Project is currently in the second step. Agnico Eagle has started developing the Impact Statement, which will include information on how the Impact Assessment is conducted, consultation feedback, baseline conditions, potential effects of the Project, and mitigation and monitoring plans. The document will also contain baseline reports and modeling studies used to develop the Impact Statement. The next steps are also described, including the IAAC’s assessment and final decision. The current deadline to submit the impact statement is December 27, 2025, however Agnico Eagle will be requesting an extension, and intends to submit the Impact Statement in March 2026.

WSP explains the series of steps involved in conducting the Impact Assessment, which is informed by field studies, community input, multidisciplinary analysis, and scientific research. This workshop will focus on the studies WSP has done related to how the Project might affect the atmospheric environment, including potential impacts related to noise, air, vibration, and light. The results presented tonight are preliminary.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 3 | Please confirm that you will share the slides and indicate where, how and when the slides will be shared. | The slides will be shared with all participants via email the day after the meeting. They will also be included in the meeting report which will follow once ready. |
| Q & C 4 | Can you elaborate more on the difference between Impact Statement and Impact Assessment? | The Impact Assessment is the process that involves understanding potential effects and how they can be mitigated. The Impact Statement is the document that summarizes all the details and information, which is then submitted to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada for evaluation. |
| Q & C 5 | When will the dates be announced for the May (land use) and June (water) workshops? How will Agnico Eagle provide notice of these workshops? | The Land Use Workshop will be held on May 21 st , and the exact date for the Water Workshop in June is yet to be determined. Agnico Eagle uses various communication channels, such as email distribution, mailouts, radio ads, and social media to let people know about the workshops. |
| Q & C 6 | In addition to Workshop 2 (land use) and 3 (water) what other workshops will be held? | There are no other workshops planned for 2025 but Agnico Eagle invites participants to complete the survey that will be sent after this Workshop to indicate if there are any other subjects they would like to hear about. |



NOISE

The Noise Specialist from WSP presents the work completed so far on noise assessment for the Production phase of the Upper Beaver Project. He explains that initial work was done in 2012-2013 to select five locations that would be representative for monitoring existing noise levels that would be representative of points of reception in the vicinity of the Project where existing noise levels would be monitored during different seasons to get a better understanding of the existing conditions (the baseline noise). A follow-up program was completed in 2021 where four locations were selected to be representative of points of reception in the vicinity of the Project. Noise levels were monitored during the spring and summer season to help better understand the variability of ambient sound levels. The baseline levels were found to be consistent with a rural environment with minimal impact from human activities.

WSP then describes the assessment process once the baseline conditions have been established. The process involves identifying noise-sensitive receptors like residences and assessing Project noise levels (activities on site) against expected baseline conditions during different periods of the day: daytime, evening, and nighttime. For similar projects in Ontario, there are two sets of noise limits that are often applied: Provincial NPC-300 guidelines and federal Health Canada guidelines. The decibel scale is explained, specifying that the Ontario limit is 40 dBA at night and 45 dBA during the day, with 85A dB being the criteria of risk for hearing loss. WSP states that existing environmental noise levels in the vicinity of the project near the off-site receptors are well below any risk for hearing loss, generally ranging between 40 to 50 dBA.

WSP then presents the Project's built-in noise mitigation measures, many of which stem from community feedback. These include equipment noise controls, facility layout providing self shielding to the environment, silencers on certain potential sources, and potential purchase of quieter equipment and physical controls like acoustic enclosures.

Preliminary results, based on a worst-case scenario that considers all the equipment from the Project is operating concurrently, show that daytime and nighttime operations are expected to be within acceptable noise limits.

WSP outlines the next steps for the noise assessment, including incorporating community input, contacting equipment manufacturers for more accurate noise data, and refining the operational scenarios of the Project. The current model accounts for existing terrain features and acoustically reflective areas like water bodies. As the mine design progresses, updated topographical data will be incorporated in the assessment to ensure it continues to reflect the worst-case conditions.

Once completed, the assessment will help determine the need for future monitoring programs to verify the accuracy of the modelling and that actual conditions are aligned with the assessed conditions. WSP notes that a monitoring program is already in place as part of the Advanced Exploration and explains that WSP's role through the impact assessment is to provide guidance for a follow-up monitoring that would extend into other phases of the Project.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: What concerns you most about noise related to the mining Project? The choices are:



- Constant low-level noise
- Peak noise events (blasting, trucks, alarms)
- Potential impacts on animals (pets and wildlife)
- Noise during weekend and night
- I'm not concerned
- Other (please specify)

Of the people who respond, most (12 out of 18) express greater concern about peak noise events. Additionally, 9 respondents are concerned about constant low-level noise, 8 about noise during weekends and nights, and 7 about potential impacts on animals. Two respondents state they are not concerned. Three respondents indicate being concerned about all the above issues, with one also raising the lack of response from Agnico Eagle to noise complaints and their insistence on averaging noise levels.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 1 | What does dBA stand for? | It is a sound level that has been filtered for human ears. Using dBA is a global approach when assessing potential noise impacts on humans to filter the sound levels to get a better representation of how it could be perceived by the general public. |
| Q & C 2 | The decibels that are presented are an average of hourly measurements, is that correct? | That is correct. |
| Q & C 3 | If your limit is 45 dB, and the mine produces 90 dB for half an hour and zero noise for the other half, then you average 45 dB for an hour. You should add it to the presentation. | Decibels are not as linear as that. If this situation were to occur, the hourly average would be closer to 80-85 dB because there is a lot more energy. The Impact Assessment will be speaking to variability. The noise associated with blasting is another noise component where they may have short term spiking sound levels. |
| Q & C 4 | Mitigation measures do not include increasing distance between noise sources and local residents. Can you address this as a viable mitigating measure? | Increasing the buffer between the source and receiver helps, but relocating equipment may improve conditions for some residents while worsening it for others. In the modeling and assessment, it's important to consider the impact on all residents. Physical controls are often needed to further mitigate noise. |



| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 5 | What is the decibel limit for quality-of-life impacts? | The Health Canada guideline is useful for assessing long-term and subjective impacts of the Project, such as the likelihood of increased annoyance in the population because of the Project. This guideline has been incorporated into the assessment for a more conservative approach. |
| Q & C 6 | Is your role specific only to the impact statement, or are you also making recommendations for addressing noise-related issues during the day-to-day operations? | WSP was retained as an independent consultant to support the completion of the Impact Assessment. The findings of the assessment will guide the expected Project design, but WSP is not directly involved with the current day-to-day operations. |
| Q & C 7 | Are you using your own modelling or are you using Soft dB data? | WSP is completing their own modelling based on the noise assessment of the Project. Data from other consultants when available was used to support establishment of the baseline conditions. The modelling is being developed with data from the Project design team regarding equipment location, quantity, and operational timing. |
| Q & C 8 | Will the modelling only be released with the Impact Statement, or will it be available to stakeholders ahead of time? | Typically, the modelling is available as part of the Impact Statement. The Agnico Eagle team could seek opportunities to share additional information in advance through the other upcoming meetings. There will be a presentation of the Impact Statement before it's submitted. |
| Q & C 9 | How does Agnico Eagle believe they have performed with respect to noise over the past few years? Drill rig and rock movement, water pump station, pump metal studs and rock crushing activities. | Agnico Eagle answers that this question is related to Advanced Exploration rather than Production, which is the phase being discussed today. They recommend postponing the discussion to a later date due to time constraints. |
| Q & C 10 | Which direction does the ramp portal face? | The ramp portal in the Advanced Exploration phase is facing north/northwest. The other ramp that Agnico Eagle is looking to excavate later in the Project will be oriented to the |



| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| | | west. Agnico Eagle aims to reduce potential noise from the ramp by strategically positioning the infrastructure to minimize sound. |
| Q & C 11 | Will Agnico Eagle acknowledge and recognize that existing noise is important to understand and perhaps include in the Production phase? Rather than refuse to respond to current issues regarding noise, Agnico Eagle has the opportunity to utilize this knowledge in Production phase modelling. | Agnico Eagle recognizes that existing noise is important and will certainly incorporate lessons learned into the Production phase. |
| Q & C 12 | If I understood correctly, sound modelling will only be released with the Impact Statement. Please explain how the sound monitoring from the spring, summer and fall of 2024 will be incorporated into WSP monitoring. | Baseline data that could be influenced by Advanced Exploration Project activities is not incorporated in the modeling. This is to avoid artificially raising baseline conditions and allowing for a higher limit for the Project. Instead, available information is used to show how quiet it can be in the absence of the Project. As new information becomes available, it informs the modelling of noise emissions associated with the Project and their propagation in the environment. However, monitoring data collected while the Project is already generating noise will not be used to establish baseline conditions, as it could exaggerate existing conditions. |

AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Specialist from WSP presents the ongoing air quality assessment for the proposed Upper Beaver Project. He explains that air quality is the state of the air we breathe. Poor air quality is when pollutants reach levels that are a concern to the environment and human health. Air quality can be affected by both natural and human made sources.

WSP notes that the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines require characterization of existing air quality conditions. In 2020-2021, an air quality monitoring plan was developed that outlined the parameters to measure, such as dust, metals, and products of diesel combustion. Data was supplemented with provincial and federal monitoring data to help establish existing conditions. Monitoring stations were set up at two locations: near the Project site and near the township of Gauthier. A list of the measured parameters is presented.



Results were consistent with those from remote Northern Ontario locations including elevated levels of benzo(a)pyrene, likely due to home heating with firewood.

WSP then explains that the air quality assessment follows a similar process to the noise assessment: first, existing conditions are determined, then the sources of air emissions are identified, and emissions are estimated for each source. A maximum emission scenario is developed for each Project phase. During operations, the scenario would be based on a day with peak activity levels, such as blasting and material movement. The results are then compared to relevant criteria to assess the need for additional mitigation and follow-up monitoring to verify the modeling outcomes.

A series of mitigation measures are included in the air quality modelling, such as dust control through water sprays, maintaining road conditions, limiting vehicle speeds, and designing the process plant to promote good dispersion, among others. A visual representation of the air quality assessment is presented, where inputs like emission sources are fed into a computer model to predict dispersion of air emissions. The predicted emissions from the Project (the outputs) are then added to existing conditions, and the combined concentrations are compared to current criteria.

WSP presents the predicted concentrations of certain parameters that are likely to be high at the mine's property line based on preliminary modeling results. The preliminary model predicts that dust levels will exceed ministry criteria at the property line, with the Project contribution and existing conditions from the 2020-2021 monitoring program representing 131% of the ministry criteria on the worst day over five years of weather data. A full list of parameters will be available in the impact statement. A next step will be conducting a frequency analysis to assess whether elevated values are being overestimated, and to determine how likely and how often exceedances are expected to occur.

The predicted concentrations of certain parameters at the residences are presented next. The highest predicted concentration for a residence or cabin was for one located about 900 meters southeast of the tailings facility. It was predicted to be below the ministry's criteria (78% of the criteria) for the annual averaging period for respirable particulate; all other parameters and averaging periods were predicted to be even lower relative to their criteria. No other residences or cabins are predicted to have any exceedances.

Two visual representations of the predicted concentrations for inhalable and respirable particulates are provided. The first image shows zones with varying inhalable particulate concentrations, outlined by blue contour lines. WSP explains that the zone within the '50' line (the ministry criteria for PM_{10}) is where concentrations are exceeding the criteria — 100% of the criteria is being at the '50' line. The '38' line is where concentrations are at 75% of the criteria, while the '25' line is where concentrations are at 50%. These lines represent predicted concentrations for the worst day in a five-year data set. For the inhalable particulate (PM_{10}) concentrations, existing conditions account for 37% of the criteria, with the remaining contribution attributed to the Project. The same exercise was done for the respirable particulate ($PM_{2.5}$) concentrations (the second image).

WSP also presents the follow-up monitoring program recommended for the Upper Beaver Project to validate these predictions.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: What kind of additional air quality information would be most useful to you in follow-up materials? The choices are:



- Comparison to government regulations
- Sources of emissions
- Content of emissions
- How the monitoring will be done
- I'm not sure yet
- Other (please specify)

Of the 17 respondents, 9 are most interested in how the monitoring will be done, 7 in the content of emissions, and 5 in the sources of emissions. Four respondents note interest in how emissions compare to government regulations, while 3 state they are not yet sure. One respondent specifies asphalt site, and another expresses that without any reports to prepare for the discussion of these topics, meaningful feedback is not possible.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 13 | Will air quality as well as noise be monitored from the traffic on Fork Lake Road? | Currently, there is no plan to install any monitoring there. Considering that the modelling is ongoing with WSP, Agnico Eagle is open to installing a monitor there if there's value to it. The results from the modelling will let them know if it is necessary. |
| Q & C 14 | The area is known to contain more than average silica. Besides being dangerous to inhale, has there been any consideration of the impact on fish habitat once airborne silica drops into the water and chokes out ecosystems in the modelling? | WSP is also conducting a human and ecological risk assessment, which includes examining dust deposition in the areas from the air quality modelling results to understand what the potential effects are on the ecological receptors, such as fish. A report on this will be included in the Impact Assessment. |
| Q & C 15 | What measures will be in place to prevent airborne dust from being displaced from the dry stack tailings area into the forest and lake downwind? Specifically, what if any toxic or hazardous materials could be within the airborne particulate. | Agnico Eagle is planning a couple of mitigation plans regarding airborne dust from dry stack tailings. The company is looking at other Agnico Eagle projects where mitigation measures are being used to control the dust from the dry stack, like water or glycerine suppression. The team is in communication with these other operations to find the best approach. The process is ongoing as Agnico Eagle aims to maximize its understanding on the best practices for managing dry stack tailings. |



| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 16 | What is the maximum wind speed that your modelling considers? | 58 km/hour. |
| Q & C 17 | Does your modelling account for the permanent crushers as identified in the proponents site layout from December 2024? | Yes, it considers the primary crusher and the secondary crusher that are controlled with baghouses. These baghouses contain filters that capture dust emitted from the crushers, removing the majority of the dust before it is released into the air. |
| Q & C 18 | Does the model incorporate forecasted climate change impacts that may be experienced locally/regionally over the course of the Project and may have the potential to exacerbate dust/airborne particulates? | The latest weather data provided by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks will be used for annual updates and quality reports of the Project to ensure constant updates and account for changing weather patterns. The Impact Assessment also considers future climate change scenarios to ensure the Project can adapt through additional mitigation or design adjustments, as required by the federal Impact Assessment process. |
| Q & C 19 | Are you going to include any data regarding wind speed at the site per se? | The weather data put into the model is past weather data, and it is not possible to predict the exact wind speed at any given time. A meteorological tower is already in place near Dobie as part of the baseline program, and it is expected that triggers related to wind speeds will be included in the fugitive dust management plan. |
| Q & C 20 | Prevailing winds are from the west and most residents are east of the mine. What are the health issues for residents? | Predictive modeling using five years of weather data helps determine worst-case concentrations, which are likely higher at cabins on the eastern property line. The modeling compares these concentrations against standards from the Ministry of the Environment, Health Canada, and Environment Canada, which are designed to protect human health. If an exceedance is predicted, additional design, mitigation, and monitoring will have to be considered, focusing on the east side of the property. |



| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| | | This will be part of the follow-up monitoring program to the Impact Assessment and provincial permitting requirements. |
| Q & C 21 | What mitigation measures are planned if there is an exceedance? | It will depend on the exact nature of the issue and what is causing it. |

VIBRATION

WSP begins by mentioning that blasting is now more than ever a predictable and controlled mining operation. The product used will only become explosive when loaded into the borehole, making it very safe. The Upper Beaver Project requires an assessment of the vibration impacts of future blasting operations, which will include open pit surface blasting and underground blasting close to residences, structures, communities, and wildlife. The blasting will be controlled and monitored to address this context.

WSP presents the different types of blasting operations for the Project, including rock excavation for the Construction phase and open-pit and underground blasting for the Production phase. The vibration assessment considers potential environmental impacts such as ground vibration, air overpressure, and underwater shockwaves.

WSP explains that legislation mandates that ground vibration must not exceed 12.5 mm/second and air overpressure must remain below 128 dBL (decibel linear) when blasting near communities and residences. With a threshold of 12.5 mm/second, the Project is well below the risk of aesthetic damage to structures, with cracks requiring at least 70 mm/second to form. Blasting events will last between 1.5 to 2.5 seconds. For fish and fish habitat, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Guidelines set thresholds for peak water overpressure at 50 kPa (kilopascal) and ground vibration at 13 mm/second during egg incubation. WSP notes that the assessment is conducted based on all those legislated values.

The blast impacts will be significantly attenuated by distance. Existing structures at the mine site, such as power lines and mine dykes, were considered in the assessment to establish the blasting and drilling parameters. Residences and communities further than these facilities will benefit from these measures. Small test blasts will validate blasting parameters expected to be used, and WSP uses worldwide recognized formulas to determine estimates with conservative values. Techniques to control ground vibration during blasting include controlling the explosive charge per delay and using high precision electronic detonators. Air overpressure, which is air displacement created by the rock mass movement during blasting, can be controlled with techniques like free face boreholes and collars filled with crushed stone material. These would retain the energy to break the rock instead of generating fly rocks and overpressure.

WSP then presents the preliminary results of the modelling that includes estimates for ground vibration and air overpressure at surrounding locations. Preliminary results show ground vibration between 0.04 to 0.70 mm/second and air overpressure between 102.6 to 116.7 dBL, well below regulatory limits. Results also estimate overpressure values to comply with DFO Guidelines thresholds. Based on these conservative estimates, there is no concern for aesthetic damage to structures. Ground vibrations from blasts are expected to be mostly imperceptible, with air overpressure impacts comparable to wind speeds of 5–16 km/hour.



The parameters of the blasts will be adjusted based on results. Each blast will be monitored using seismographs (for vibration and overpressure) and hydrophones (for underwater shockwaves), placed near the closest structures from the mine site, and the design will be adjusted accordingly. A dedicated Agnico Eagle team of engineers and technicians will oversee blasting, monitor results, and adjust designs as needed. The assessment takes a conservative approach, considering worst-case scenarios as if blasting directly in water, even though it will happen in the mine.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: Which potential vibration effects concern you the most? The choices are:

- Feeling vibrations inside the home/cottage
- Impacts of vibrations on pets or wildlife
- Potential damage to buildings
- I'm not concerned
- Other (please specify)

Out of the 21 respondents, 8 are most concerned about feeling vibrations inside the home or cottage, 7 about impacts of vibration on pets or wildlife, and 5 about potential damage to buildings. Six respondents indicate they are not concerned, while 2 express concerns about all the above issues. Additionally, one respondent highlights blasting tests as a greater concern and another mentions aquatic vibration.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 22 | With regards to a blast, when the vibration comes across the land, goes under the water and then comes back to land, does the water increase the vibration as it does with sound? | Water poses a challenge because it is an ideal medium for transmitting energy. If water is present and contributes to increased vibrations based on assessment results, the blast design will need to be adjusted accordingly. However, energy is lost when transitioning between different media, such as from ground to water or vice versa. |
| Q & C 23 | When you are talking about blasting in the water, I am presuming it is for the open pit at York Lake? | WSP says no, they were talking about when the diversion channels will be constructed. In that situation, the final blast, known as a plug blast, is performed directly in water to allow water to enter the new channel. In such cases, it is essential to protect both the new structures facing the blast and aquatic life. For this project, a conservative approach is undertaken by using parameters as if blasting were occurring directly in water to simulate a worst-case scenario, even though actual |



| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| | | blasting will take place in dry conditions. Hydrophone data will confirm that no underwater blasting will be needed. |
| Q & C 24 | Beaverhouse Lake is at a higher elevation than Ava Lake, and Ava Lake is at a higher elevation than York Lake. I would presume that the rapids separating the lakes would naturally mitigate any shockwave. | WSP also presumes this, noting that the deeper the mine is, the less impact is felt by the blasting. |

AMBIENT LIGHT

WSP presents the assessment of ambient light to date. The Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines require that existing nighttime light levels be described. The two light parameters that will be measured in the assessment are light trespass, which is akin to a neighbor’s light shining into your window, and sky glow, described as the diffuse glow above urban areas that prevents people from seeing the stars. In 2021-2022, measurements were taken for light trespass and sky glow at four locations: one closer to Gauthier and the others near the Project site. The satellite data also shows that sky glow on the site is slightly influenced by the townships of Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake. Since there are no federal or provincial guidelines in terms of light, international classification will be used for the assessment.

The assessment process is similar to noise and air quality. First, existing conditions are determined, and the sources and their light emissions are identified. Then, a model is used to predict estimates of light trespass and skyglow resulting from the Project. These predicted values are added to existing conditions and compared against criteria. Finally, it is determined if additional mitigations are warranted. WSP also describes the international classification of lighting zones used, and the maximum light trespass values measured in lux (lx) for those same zones.

WSP then presents potential mitigation measures based on five lighting best practices from the Dark-Sky Association, such as only using lights where they have a purpose, targeting the light where it is needed, and using warmer colour lights, among others.

There are no current preliminary modelling results to present yet because the assessment is still underway. Given the proximity of the Project to Beaverhouse Lake residences, it is estimated that the Project will need a higher level of lighting control than a more remote mine site would need. The assessment will also help indicate whether nuisance could be expected and where those outdoor lighting practices and dark-sky friendly fixtures can be focused to minimize risk of nuisance.

For the assessment, the sources of light and light emissions are inventoried, and a viewshed analysis is undertaken. The viewshed analysis determines if there is a line of sight with features of the mine and what light sources are there to help address the possible nuisance. The existing conditions and the predicted light in the



assessment are combined to be compared against international criteria to determine if any additional mitigation might be needed.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: How do you think night lighting from the mine might affect your area? The choices are:

- Reduce night sky visibility
- Disrupt sleep inside homes/cottages
- I don't think it will affect us
- I'm not sure yet
- Other (please specify)

Most participants (11 out of 17) believe the mine might reduce night sky visibility in their area. Three respondents think it might disrupt sleep inside homes or cottages, while 4 don't think it will affect them, and 3 are not yet sure. One respondent notes that the mine is located at the height of land in the area, and another expresses concern about potential impacts on nocturnal wildlife. One respondent describes night lighting from the mine as a major issue for them and their family.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| Q & C 25 | Will the presenter be able to share with the report of this meeting a similar image of the Macassa mine (an Agnico Eagle open pit mine) at night? | The website www.lightpollutionmap.info provides annual data set uploaded by NASA, showing brightness levels measured by satellites worldwide. Regarding the Macassa mine, it is challenging to distinguish the light caused by the mine from light caused by other activities within the town. There are more accurate comparisons available for what the Upper Beaver site will look like. |
| Q & C 26 | From the standpoint of understanding the impacts on the cottages, we've got to be aware that the waterway is the equivalent of a road, and the light can be redirected very easily. This should be considered in the assessment for the wildlife. | While fixed light sources are easier to plan, mobile light sources create those kinds of issues that need to be considered. |
| Q & C 27 | Are you saying that no light mitigation measures have been determined yet? What level of mitigation is your goal with this project? | The viewshed analysis, which is a preliminary step for the light assessment, still needs to be completed. Consequently, results are not yet available. The goal is to ensure that predicted results remain within the |



| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
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| | | maximum recommended values based on existing conditions. This will help identify areas requiring attention and potential issues before determining appropriate mitigation measures. |

CLOSING REMARKS

A Zoom poll asks participants one last multiple-choice question: Which topics from this evening’s presentation would you like us to explore more deeply in future sessions or materials? The choices are:

- Noise
- Vibration
- Air quality
- Ambient light
- Impact Assessment Process
- I don’t need more information
- Other (please specify)

Most participants have a particular interest for more information about noise (7 out of 16), air quality (8), and the overall Impact Assessment (6). Three respondents indicate interest in ambient light, and 3 others in vibration, while another 3 state they do not need additional information. One respondent expresses interest in all the above topics, emphasizing the need for reports rather than just a few slides.

TES outlines the planned engagement activities related to the Impact Statement preparation in 2025. A Workshop on Land Use is scheduled for May 21st, followed by a Workshop on Water in June. An update on the progress of the Impact Assessment preparation will be provided at the July BBQ. Additionally, there will be at least one Impact Statement overview presentation at the end of 2025 or in early 2026.

There are many ways to stay informed and to participate in the Impact Assessment process, including attending info sessions, community BBQ and Workshops, as well as subscribing to receive Newsletters and other communications related to the Project. TES thanks everyone for attending and invites participants to fill out the Feedback survey that will be sent to them.

The meeting ends at 8: 25 p.m.

Two questions were written in the chat just before the end of the session. Answers were added after the meeting.

| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Q & C 28 | When will answers about the proposed Fork Lake Road alternative access be discussed? | <i>Further clarification would be required to answer this question.</i> |

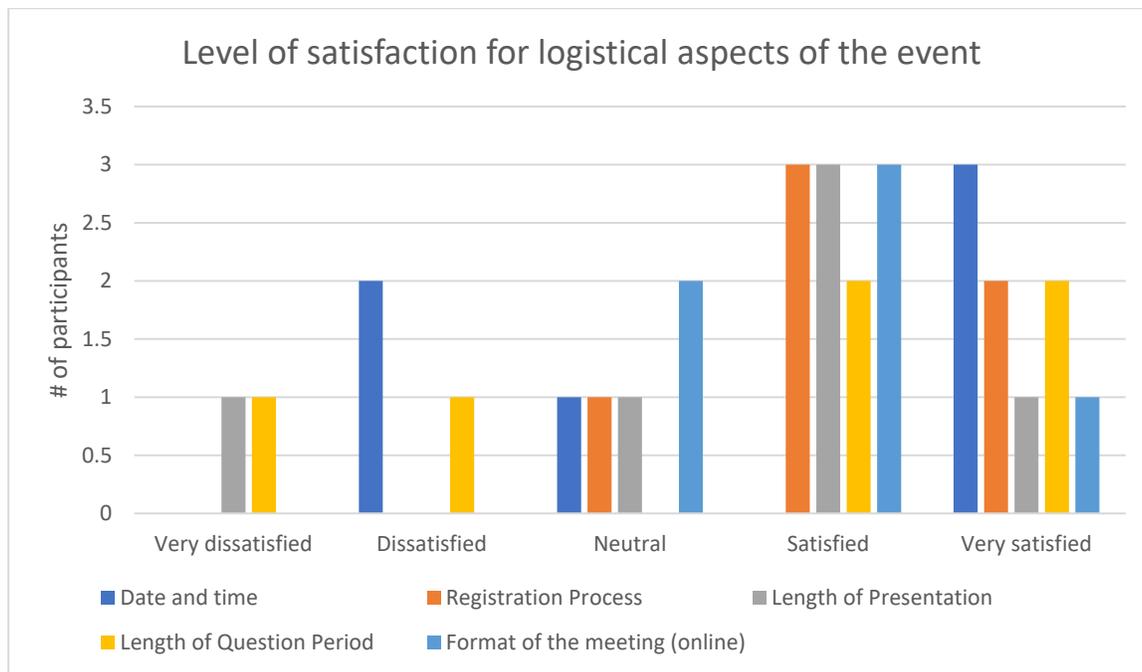


| QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS | | ANSWERS |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Q & C 29 | I am not available on May 21 st . Will a recording be made available? | <i>While the session will not be recorded, a meeting summary report will be shared publicly once finalized.</i> |

Feedback survey result

A total of **6 participants** completed the feedback survey.

Levels of satisfaction



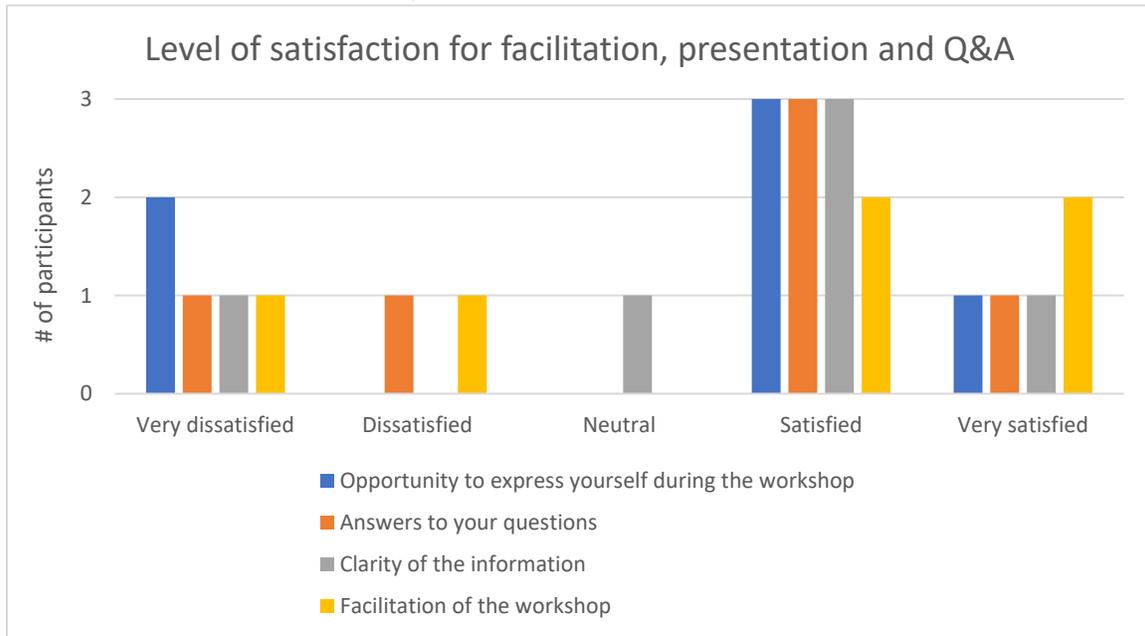
Overall, satisfaction regarding the logistical aspects of the event varies among respondents. Most were satisfied or very satisfied with the registration process and the meeting format. Several respondents also expressed satisfaction with the length of the presentation, although one was very dissatisfied. Three respondents were very satisfied with the date and time of the event, while two indicated dissatisfaction. Opinions on the length of the question period were mixed: four respondents were satisfied or very satisfied, while two were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

When asked to comment on the logistical aspects of the workshop, here is what respondents had to say:

- I was on maximum volume for the meeting with some presenters barely adequate volume. Probably my equipment and hearing abilities.
- Too technical, too detailed, no action items and assigned field responsibilities, no field authorities or action items. The items that directly impact cottagers were not discussed.
- Length of time to submit poll survey was too short to provide comments.



Facilitation, Presentations and Q&A periods



- Two respondents rated the facilitation of the workshop 5 out of 5 (very satisfied), while two others rated it 4 out of 5 (satisfied). One participant was dissatisfied, while another was very dissatisfied.
- The majority of respondents indicated they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the clarity of the information presented during the event. Three participants rated it 4 out of 5 (satisfied), while one rated it 5 out of 5 (very satisfied). Two participants indicated they were either neutral or very dissatisfied.
- The same number of people were also either satisfied or very satisfied with the answers provided during the question-and-answer periods, while two other respondents were dissatisfied and very dissatisfied.
- Two respondents were very satisfied, and two others were satisfied concerning the opportunity to express themselves during the workshop. Two people were very dissatisfied.

When asked to comment on the facilitation, presentations and question periods, here is what respondents had to say:

- Refusing to discuss issues in other phases besides production ignores the inter-relatedness of this project.
- Excellent workshop.
- Too technical, too detailed, no action items and assigned field responsibilities, no field authorities or action items. The items that directly impact cottagers were not discussed.

Questions related to Atmospheric components of the Impact Assessment process



When asked if they had any additional questions regarding the **Impact Assessment process**, one respondent said this:

- Same questions as past years ... communication is dictated no discussion or input from public. Just another meeting of wasted time, corporate propaganda repeat of project status that we all know too well.

When asked to share additional **questions or concerns** about **noise**, here is what respondents had to say:

- Agnico's response to questions about including data from existing phases into production contradicted the answer given by the expert.
- Just about traffic noise on Fork Lake Road upon completion of construction.
- Mitigation measures, budget available to correct/mitigate/recommend alternatives I don't care about technical jargon tell us how AE will reduce noise. My question posed about how AE felt they performed regarding noise was immediately ignored.
- Yes.

When asked to share additional ideas of **mitigation measures** related to **noise**, here is what one respondent had to say:

- There weren't any quantitative engineering or logistical remedies put forward to reduce noise. WSP is an engineering firm performing construction ...meaning they have control. Why weren't they bragging about their prowess and enlightening the public with their designs and equipment to help reduce noise irritation?

When asked if they had any additional **questions or concerns** about **air quality**, here is what respondents had to say:

- No remedies or design activities were put forward dogmatic remedies that have historically never fixed the issue(s).
- Yes.

When asked to share additional ideas of **mitigation measures** related to **air quality**, here is what one respondent had to say:

- Asphalt the site = absolute control of water runoff, Ease of snow removal, minimize/eliminate dust, speed control of equipment, noise. An initially costly but very effective remedy for many aspects of the project site.

When asked if they had any additional **questions or concerns** and ideas of **mitigation measures** related to **vibration**, here is what respondents had to say:

- A short statement stating AE would repair any damage covers everything the public might be concerned with. We don't care what explosives you use.
- Yes.

When asked to share additional **questions or concerns** and ideas for **mitigation measures** related to **ambient light**, here is what respondents had to say:

- Mine project site and headframe are on the height of land What kind of light is best to eliminate yard lighting and the engineering capabilities to have the yard in darkness while not in use?
- Yes.



General feedback from respondents about the meeting

- Very informative.
- Spend some time and money and get it right. The folks on the lake don't want to be annoyed with these issues.
- Record sessions so they can be made available to participants afterwards.



APPENDIX I PRESENTATION



Upper Beaver Project

Impact Assessment Virtual Thematic Workshop #1 Atmospheric

Wednesday, April 16, 2025
Online



TRANSFER ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY (TES)

Founded in 1987, Transfer Environment and Society (TES) offers a unique expertise in multi-stakeholder engagement, consultations, meeting facilitation and coordination, and community relations.

Our goal is to foster meaningful conversations between communities and project proponents.

OUR TEAM TONIGHT



Elizabeth Robertson
Facilitator



Roxanne Breton
Zoom manager



Laurence Roger
Note taker



Kishan Leakram

Operations Manager,
Upper Beaver



Sarah Morin

Environmental Permitting
Manager, Ontario



Kaven Bertrand

Project Study Manager



Jason Plamondon

Permitting Lead, Upper
Beaver



Amy Danchuk

Senior Community
Relations Coordinator



Shawna Enair-Fox

Community Relations
Coordinator



WSP TEAM

Derrick Moggy
Project Manager / Impact
Assessment Lead



Joe Tomaselli
Noise



Pierre Groleau
Blasting and Vibration



Caleb Vandenberg
Air Quality and Light



OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- Present information related to potential impacts, mitigation measures and monitoring programs on topics of interest to the community
- Gather community feedback
 - to include in the Impact Statement (as required by the IAAC)
 - so it can be considered in final design of Project

AGENDA

6:00PM – 6:10PM – Welcome, Introductions and Objectives of the Workshop

6:10PM – 6:30PM – Upper Beaver Project and Impact Assessment Overview

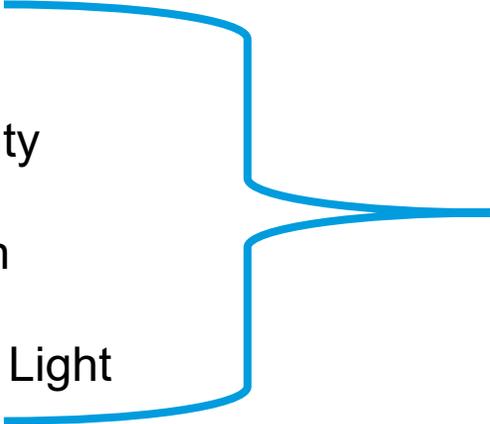
6:30PM – 7:05PM – Topic 1 Noise

7:05PM – 7:40PM – Topic 2 Air Quality

7:40PM – 8:10PM – Topic 3 Vibration

8:10PM – 8:30PM – Topic 4 Ambient Light

8:30PM – Closing Remarks



Each topic will have an expert present information followed by direct engagement with participants

GUIDELINES FOR A PRODUCTIVE ONLINE MEETING

- Please save your questions for the Q&A periods
- There are two ways to ask a question:
 1. Raise your hand using the virtual command
 2. Writing your question in the chat
- We encourage you to keep your camera on during the discussion
- Please keep your microphone muted unless you want to speak
- Keep questions and comments concise and on topic so everyone has a chance to contribute

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT



AGNICO EAGLE

The information in this presentation has been prepared as of April 16, 2025. Certain statements contained in this presentation 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”. When used in this presentation, the words “anticipate”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forecast”, “future”, “plan”, “potential”, “will” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, without limitation: statements concerning the Upper Beaver Project of Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (the “Company”) and other Company’s development projects, including the timing, funding, mining methods, expected life of mine, tonnage, or mill capacity, completion and commissioning thereof and production therefrom, the estimated timing and conclusions of technical reports and other studies, the projects’ benefits for the communities (including job and business opportunities, the rehabilitation of historic legacies, road and access improvements, etc.), the projects’ impacts, the mitigation measures and their efficiency; statements regarding the Company’s ability to obtain the necessary permits and authorizations in connection with its exploration, development, and mining operations and the anticipated timing thereof; statements as to future engagement and consultation activities with stakeholders, including with Indigenous groups; statements regarding geological potential or anticipated future exploration or development activities; and the anticipated timing of events with respect to the Company’s mine sites or activities. Such statements reflect the Company’s views as at the date of this presentation 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 the Company 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 the Company’s Annual Information Form (“AIF”) for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with Canadian securities regulators and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 (“Form 40-F”) filed with the SEC as well as: that there are no significant disruptions affecting the Company’s operations; that there are no significant disruptions affecting operations; that production, permitting, development, expansion and the ramp-up of operations at each of Agnico Eagle’s properties proceeds on a basis consistent with current expectations and plans; that the Company’s plans for its exploration, development and mining operations are not changed or amended in a material way; that the relevant metal prices, foreign exchange rates and prices for key mining and construction inputs (including labour and electricity) will be consistent with Agnico Eagle’s expectations; that the effect of tariffs will not materially affect the price or availability of the inputs the Company uses in its operations; that Agnico Eagle’s current estimates of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and metal recovery are accurate; that there are no material delays in the timing for completion of ongoing growth projects; that seismic activity at the Company’s operations at LaRonde, Goldex, Fosterville and other properties is as expected by the Company and that the Company’s efforts to mitigate its effect on mining operations, including with respect to community relations, are successful; that the Company’s current plans to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions are successful; that the Company’s current plans to optimize production are successful; that there are no material variations in the current tax and regulatory environment; that governments, the Company or others do not take measures in response to pandemics or other health emergencies or otherwise that, individually or in the aggregate, materially affect the Company’s ability to operate its business or its productivity; and that measures taken relating to, or other effects of, pandemics or other health emergencies do not affect the Company’s ability to obtain necessary supplies and deliver them to its mine sites. Many factors, known and unknown, could cause the actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to: the volatility of prices of gold and other metals; uncertainty of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and mineral recovery estimates; uncertainty of future production, project development, capital expenditures and other costs; foreign exchange rate fluctuations; inflationary pressures; financing of additional capital requirements; cost of exploration and development programs; seismic activity at the Company’s operations, including at LaRonde, Goldex and Fosterville; mining risks; community protests, including by Indigenous groups; risks associated with foreign operations; risks associated with joint ventures; governmental and environmental regulation; the volatility of the Company’s stock price; risks associated with the Company’s currency, fuel and by-product metal derivative strategies; the current interest rate environment; the potential for major economies to encounter a slowdown in economic activity or a recession; the potential for increased conflict or hostilities in various regions, including Europe and the Middle East; and the extent and manner of communicable diseases or outbreaks, and measures taken by governments, the Company or others to attempt to mitigate the spread thereof may directly or indirectly affect the Company. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors that may affect the Company’s ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this news release, 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 the Company’s other filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the SEC. Other than as required by law, the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

Further Information

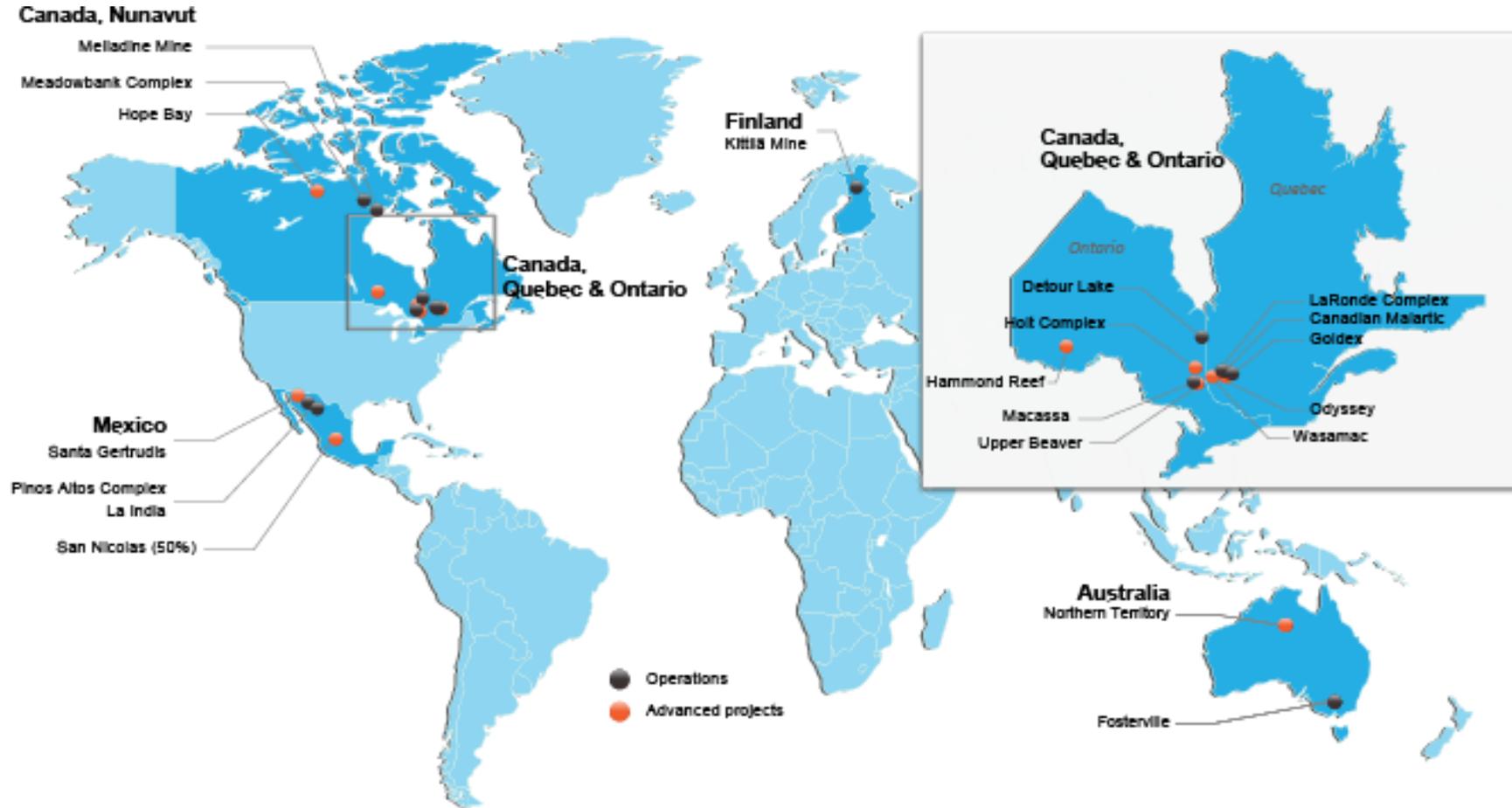
For further details on the Company’s fourth quarter and full year 2024 results, please see the Company’s news release dated February 13, 2025.



ABOUT AGNICO EAGLE

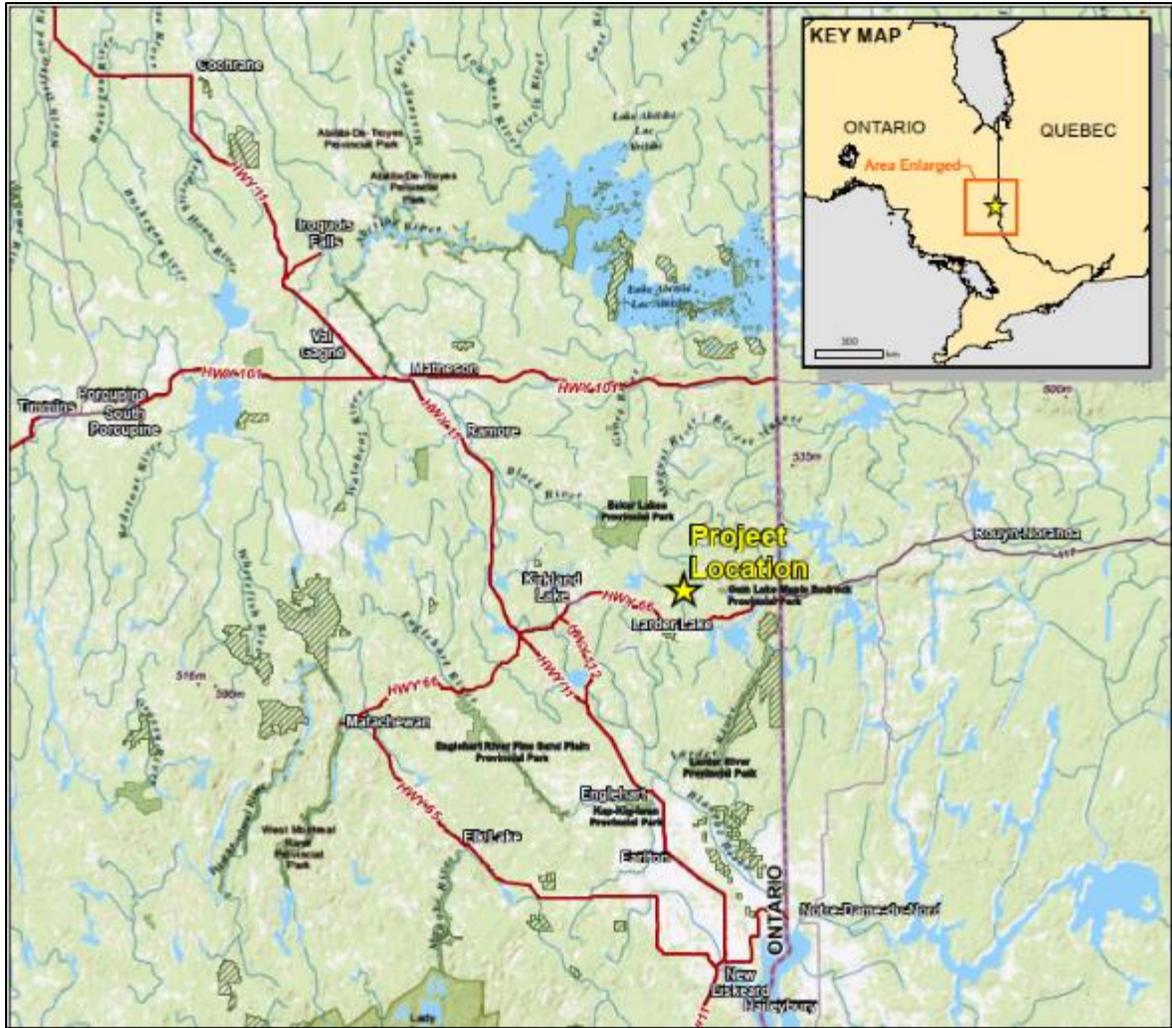
AGNICO EAGLE MINES

True National Champion: Canadian Led, Canadian Headquartered, Community Oriented



- Agnico Eagle is a senior gold mining company
- Diversified operations in regions with high geologic potential: 11 mines in five regions, four countries
- Global workforce of over 16,000 employees and contractors

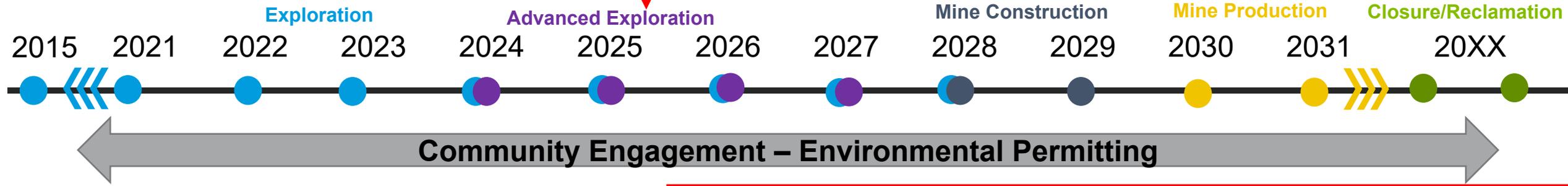
UPPER BEAVER PROJECT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW



DEVELOPMENT PHASES – UPPER BEAVER GOLD PROJECT



We are here



EXPLORATION

**ADVANCED
EXPLORATION**

**MINE
CONSTRUCTION**

**MINE
PRODUCTION**

**CLOSURE AND
RECLAMATION**

***Received internal approval on July 31st 2024, to move forward with the construction of the exploration shaft and exploration ramp and to proceed with the Impact Statement, to include the scenario with a mill at site.**

ADVANCED EXPLORATION VS. MINE PRODUCTION PHASE

| COMPONENT | ADVANCED EXPLORATION | MINE PRODUCTION |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ramp | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Shaft | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rock/Overburden Storage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Water treatment facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mill and Tailings Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Open Pit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Diversion and Dykes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Federal Impact Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Revenue | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

UPPER BEAVER - PRODUCTION PHASE

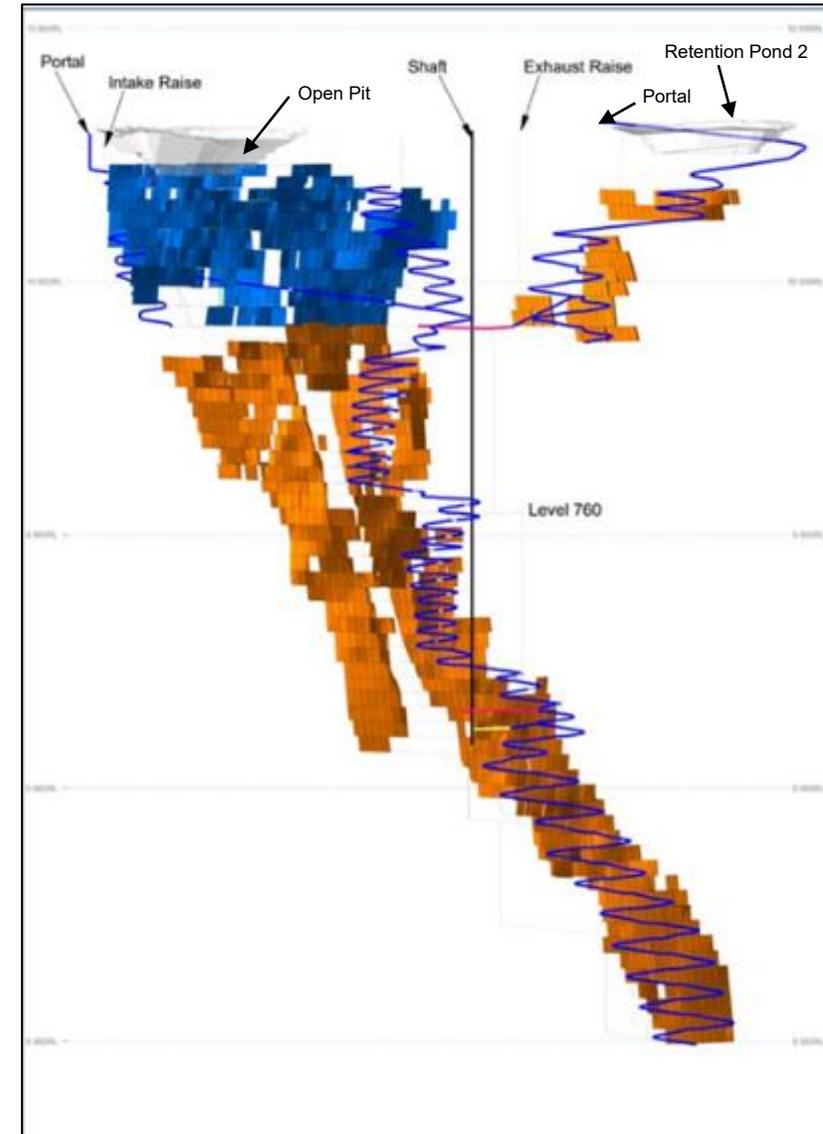


AGNICO EAGLE

Highlights of Project:

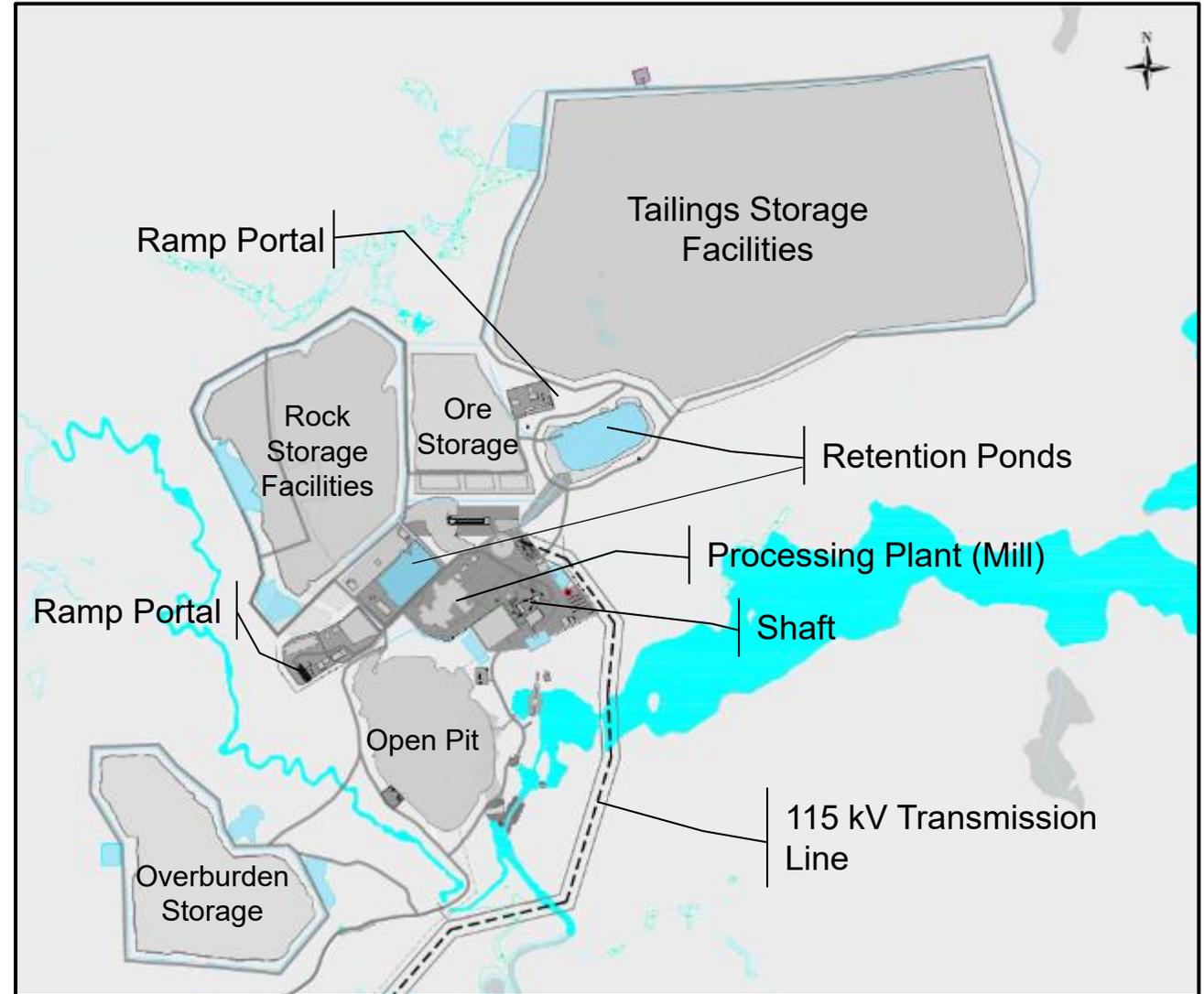
- Mining development of a historical mine, deeper and wider requires new access
- Primarily an underground project accessible with ramps and shaft
- Small open pit in the first years of operation
 - To manage risk associated with rock stability and risk of water infiltration due to historical development and proximity of lake
- Life of mine that could extend to 14 years
- Daily tonnage and mill capacity between 5,200 and 8,000 tonnes per day
- Employment Opportunities – 500 to 650 employees
- Business Opportunities (Local Procurement Policy)
- Target start of construction: 2028*

*If all required approvals are received (regulators and internal)



Proposed Mine Facilities

- Shaft and portals
- Open Pit
- Ventilation intake and exhaust
- Water Management facilities
- Process Plant (mill, paste plant)
- Tailings Storage Facilities (dry stack)
- Crushing Facilities
- Ore stockpile
- Mine rock stockpile
- Overburden stockpile
- Misema water diversion (channel and dykes)
- Mine dry, office, compressor, etc.
- 115 Kv Transmission line



Agnico Eagle has undertaken several engagement activities regarding Upper Beaver project development. Here is an overview of activities and feedback received.

Completed Engagement Activities

- Held over 100 activities with Indigenous Nations and stakeholders since 2018
- Developed tools to share Project information:
 - Dedicated Website
 - Newsletters
 - Baseline Studies Booklets
 - Notification of Site Activities
- Community Information Sessions/Workshops/BBQ
- 2 dedicated Community Relations Coordinators with site-based office
- Implementation of an Advisory Committee

Summary of Feedback Received

- Impact to current land access and to the Beaverhouse Lake Boat Launch
 - Concern about road safety within the project area
 - Impact to terrestrial and aquatic life, including species at risk
 - Impact on water quality and water level
 - Impact on neighbours (noise)
 - Interest to have justification for open pit
-
- Interest in employment and business opportunities
 - Interest in Agnico Eagle's involvement in community projects

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Upper Beaver Gold Project was identified as a designated project (Physical Activities Regulations) due to:

Mines and Metal Mills: Ore production capacity of 5,000 tonnes per day or more

Water Projects: Diversion of the Misema River



Confirmation that project required a Federal Impact Assessment

+

Other Federal and Provincial Authorizations

Assessment of possible impacts and the development of mitigation measures will be carried out, among others, for:

Environment



Indigenous Nations



Human Health



Social



Economic



What is an Impact Assessment:

To examine the positive and negative effects (impacts) that a proposed project could have.

This requires gathering information and evidence from multiple sources: the project proponent, scientific experts, Indigenous Nations, the public, communities, and others.

To identify potential significant harm and ways to mitigate that harm before projects are built. It is also used to enhance a project's positive impacts.

UPPER BEAVER – IMPACT ASSESSMENT TIMELINE

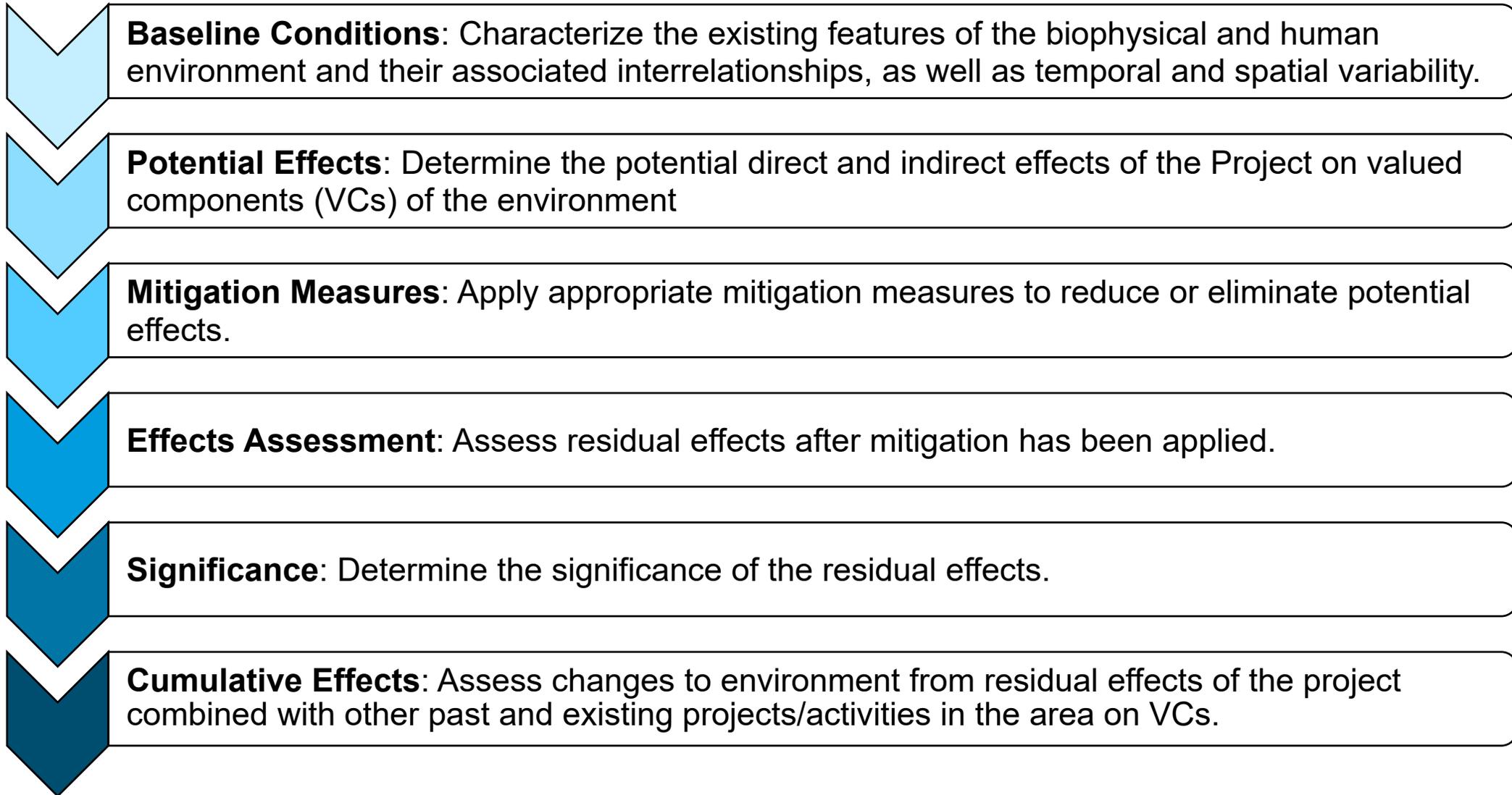


 : We are here

Impact Statement Phase schedule is under review with the mill option at site:

- New deadline following the review of the Impact Assessment Act: December 27, 2025
- Extension time limit will be requested, timeframe to be confirmed
- Target completion date for Impact Statement – March 2026

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS



**Community
Input**

Engagement Activities for Impact Assessment Preparation and Other Environmental Authorizations

Workshops

Proposed workshops to discuss various project related topics, information available, potential impacts, mitigation measures and monitoring program:



Atmospheric

- Noise
- Air
- Vibration
- Ambient Light

April 16



Land Use

- Landscape
- Transmission Line
- Terrestrial
- Closure Concept

May 21



Water

- Surface Water
- Flows and Water level
- Groundwater
- Fish & Fish Habitat

June

Other engagement activities:

- Update on the progress of Impact Statement preparation at the summer BBQ – July 2025
- Impact Statement Overview Presentation(s) (end of 2025 or early 2026)

HIGH LEVEL TECHNICAL INFO ABOUT ACTIVITIES THAT COULD HAVE IMPACT ON AIR, NOISE, LIGHT, VIBRATION

| Construction | Air | Noise | Vibration | Light |
|--|-----|-------|-----------|-------|
| • Upgrade the site access road | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| • Additional land clearing, site excavation and grading | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| • Construction of new site facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities, including the movement of materials to site and the Ava Lake / Misema River diversion | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| • Dewatering of York Lake | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| • Stripping of overburden and initiation of open pit mine development | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| • Establishment of water management and treatment works | | | | ✓ |
| Operation | | | | |
| • Extraction and stockpiling of mine rock and ore from the open pit and underground mine | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| • Ore processing | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| • Storage of filtered tailings in the tailings management facility | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| • Ongoing management and treatment of site water | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Decommissioning and Closure | | | | |
| • Allow underground mine and open pit to flood | | ✓ | | |
| • Demolish facilities as no longer needed, and dispose of demolition waste in accordance with regulatory requirements | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| • Regrade and establish final surface drainage | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| • Remove mine equipment | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| • If appropriate, connect the flooded open pit to the Misema River system once the flooded pit lake quality meets regulatory requirements | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |



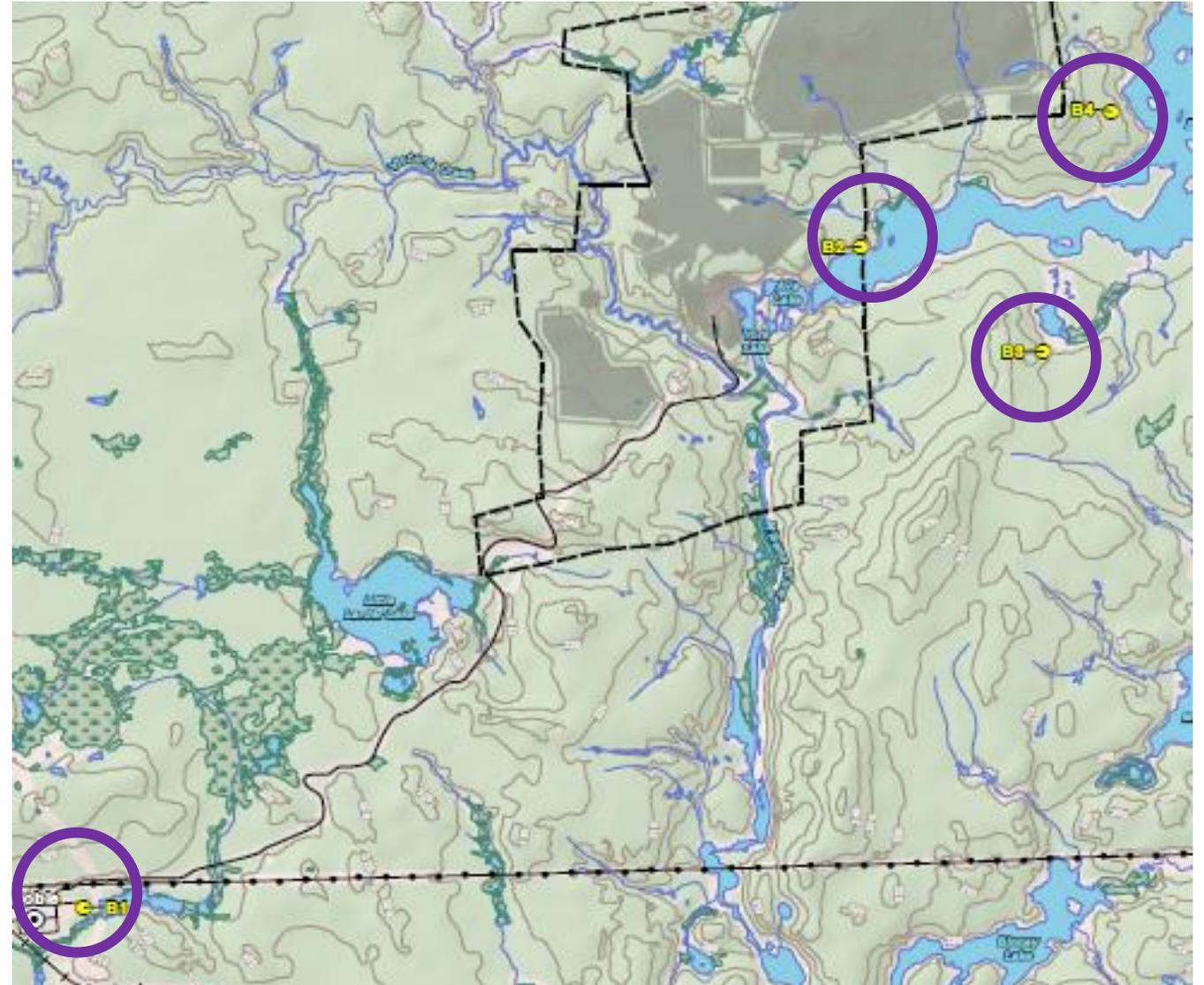
WORKSHOP ON PRELIMINARY RESULTS



NOISE

BASELINE NOISE / EXISTING CONDITIONS - CONTEXT

- 2012/2013
 - Five locations were select to be representative of potential points of reception (e.g., residences)
 - Measurements (dBA) taken during Spring and Summer
- 2021
 - Four locations were selected to be representative of potential points of reception (e.g., residences)
 - Measurements (dBA) taken during Spring and Summer.
- Baseline noise levels were found to be consistent with a rural area where the acoustical environment is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic



BASELINE NOISE / EXISTING CONDITIONS - CONTEXT



a) B2 - Spring



b) B2 - Summer



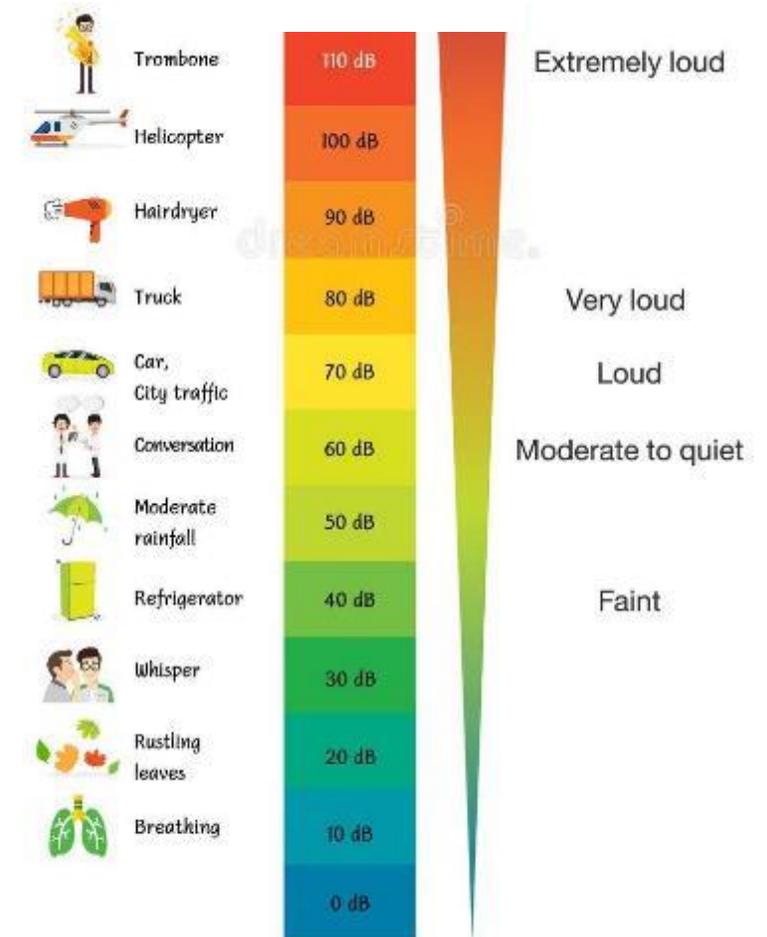
a) B4 - Spring



b) B4 - Summer

HOW THE ASSESSMENT IS CARRIED OUT

- Existing conditions are measured
- Identify noise-sensitive points of reception in the vicinity (i.e. residences, camps, etc.)
- Identify planned substantial sources of noise for the Project and adjust as follows:
 - Stationary or mobile sources of noise
 - Number of Equipment
 - Noise source location
 - Duration of equipment operation
 - Sound levels for each source are determined from available data sources (literature, equipment manufacturer, database)
- Predict the impact of the combined noise emissions from the Project during the predictable worst-case one-hour operating scenario during the daytime (07:00 to 19:00), evening (19:00 to 23:00) and nighttime (23:00 to 7:00) periods.
- Predicted noise levels were compared with the applicable limits established in the following guidelines
 - Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks NPC-300 (MECP 2013)
 - Health Canada Noise Guideline (Health Canada 2017)



MITIGATION MEASURES

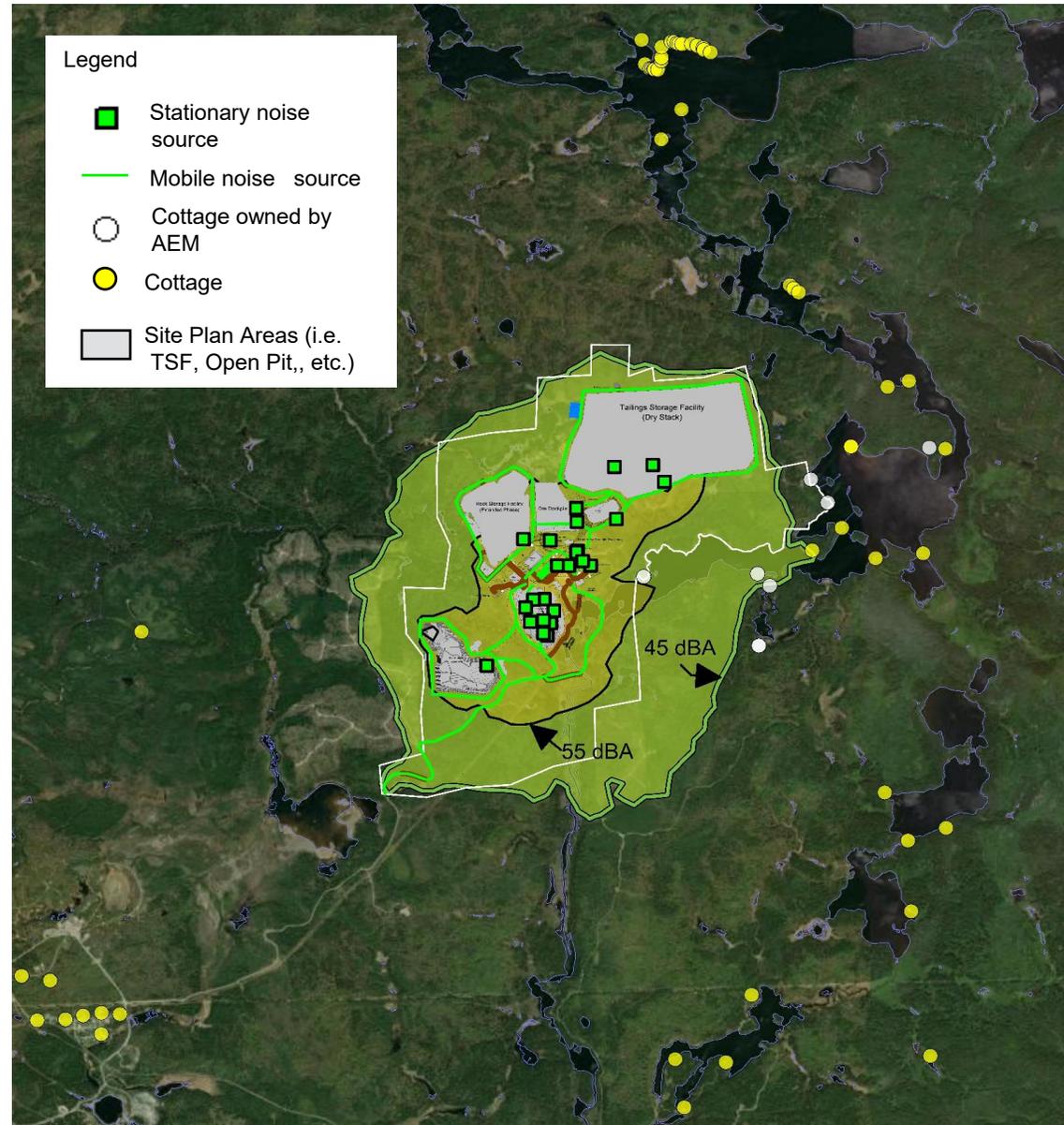
The noise modelling includes Engineering/Management mitigation measures incorporated into the project, which include:

- Implementation of noise control measures on construction and other mobile equipment such as noise attenuation kits
- Berms and barriers
- Silencers
- Purchasing the most noise sensitive receptors
- Purchasing quieter equipment and/or equipment with noise control options to reduce noise levels
- Use of acoustical enclosures to limit overall noise emissions on select equipment and/or buildings

PRELIMINARY RESULTS



- Preliminary noise modelling was used to assess the Operations Phase for both daytime and evening / nighttime:
- Under the predicted worst-case scenario, the preliminary modeled noise levels were expected to meet the MECP NPC-300 guideline limits at all points of reception, during daytime and evening / nighttime periods, for all modelled scenarios
- For comparison, 55 dBA is a typical sound level for conversation in close proximity



FUTURE STEPS

For the preliminary assessment the predictable worst-case scenario has been modelled, further steps to refine the model may include:

- Contact the equipment manufacturer for noise data
- Refine operation hours for equipment
- Refine nighttime operating equipment
- Refine location of equipment
- Implementation of future terrain/additional mitigation measures if required

MONITORING PROGRAM

- The Advanced Exploration noise monitoring program is currently in place, this may be extended into the other phases
- A follow-up monitoring program for compliance monitoring would include:
 - Procedure to be followed for continuous noise level recording
 - Monitoring locations
 - Type of noise measurement equipment required
 - Complaint management process
 - Reporting process



Mobile noise station used for Advanced Exploration Project noise monitoring



IMPACT ASSESSMENT - VIRTUAL THEMATIC WORKSHOP

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

NOISE





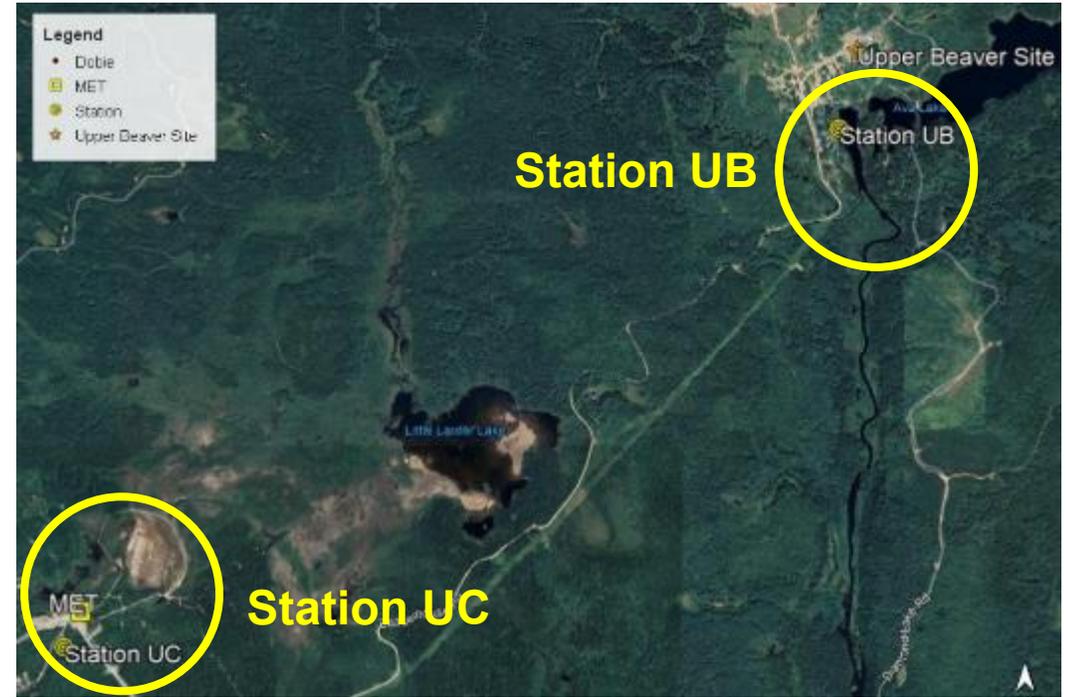
Baseline Air Quality Station – Gauthier Township

AIR QUALITY

EXISTING CONDITIONS



- The Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines require that existing air quality conditions be characterized.
- An Air Quality Monitoring Plan was developed, with feedback from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservations and Parks to support collection of onsite data for the assessment.
- For 2021/2022, a grid-powered station was setup in Gauthier with a solar-powered station on the west side of York Lake.
- Data that could not be collected onsite was supplemented with provincial/federal monitoring data to establish existing conditions.
- Consistent with remote locations in Northern Ontario. Exception of benzo(a)pyrene elevated as a function of local home heating.



| Station | Parameters Measured | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----|
| | SPM/Metals | PAH | Respirable Silica | PM ₁₀ | Continuous PM _{2.5} | Dustfall | Continuous NO ₂ | Passive NO ₂ | Passive SO ₂ | Passive VOCs | MET |
| Station UC – Gauthier | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Station UB - Site | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

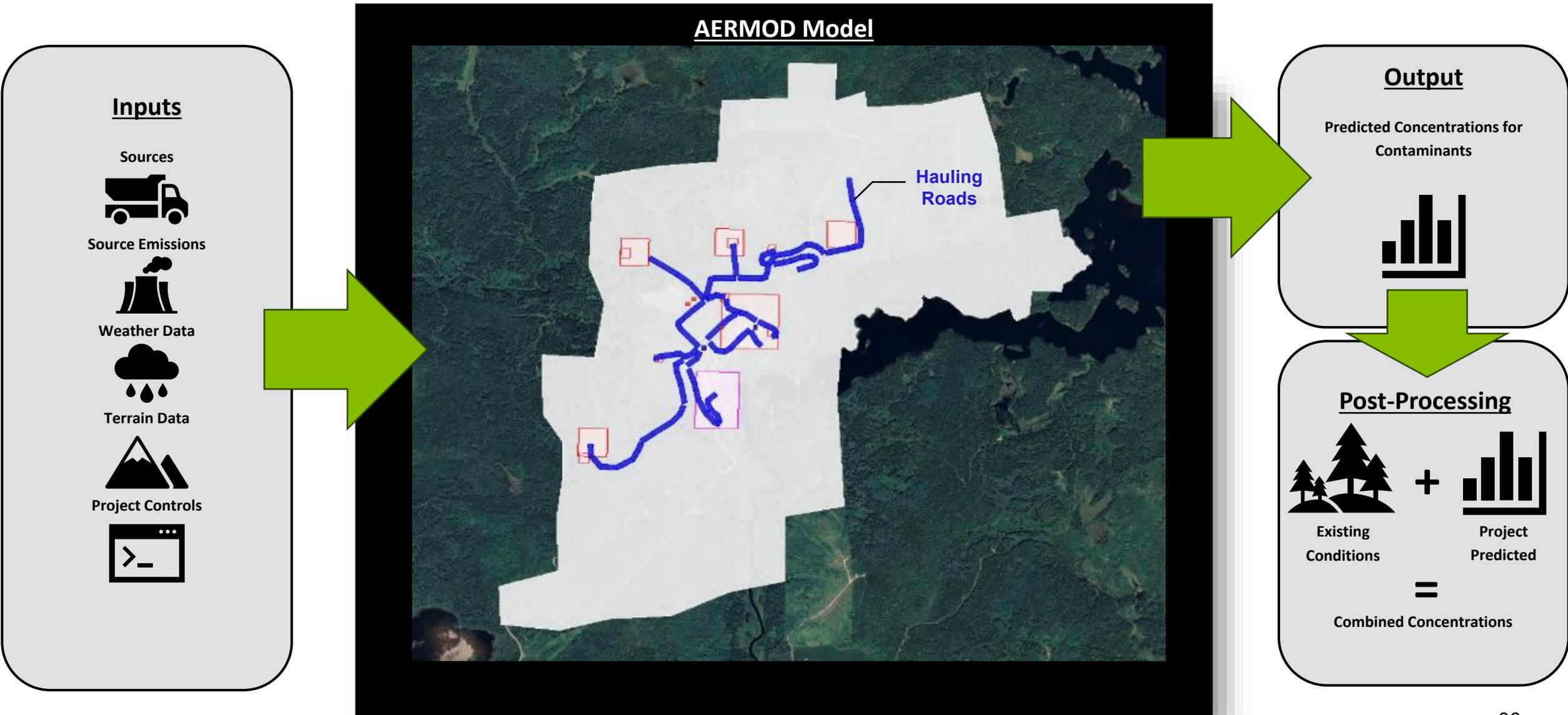
HOW WE DO THE ASSESSMENT - STEPS

- Existing conditions for air quality parameters are determined
- Identify points of reception such as residences, cottages, camps
- Determine parameter concentrations resulting from the Project
 - Identify stationary and mobile emissions sources
 - Identify the parameters emitted
 - Identify the relevant regulatory air quality standards and criteria
 - Estimate the air emission rates for each of the parameters using appropriate estimation methods and established data sources
 - Prepare maximum emission scenario to model
 - Perform air dispersion modelling
- Add existing conditions to predicted Project concentrations and compare combined against relevant criteria/standards
- Add additional mitigations if warranted
- Add follow-up monitoring to validate the effects predictions and effectiveness of the mitigation measures if warranted

HOW WE DO THE ASSESSMENT - MITIGATION MEASURES INCLUDED

- Some mitigations are part of the design of the Project and are included in the modelling
 - Dust emissions from roads and mineral stockpiles will be controlled through the application of water spray as needed, supplemented by dust suppressants.
 - All site roadways will be maintained in good condition, with regular inspections and timely maintenance completed to minimize the silt loading.
 - Limit vehicle speeds.
 - The process plant emission sources will be designed to allow for good atmospheric dispersion, and dust control equipment such as dust collectors.
 - Air emissions from diesel combustion associated with mobile heavy equipment during operations will be controlled through strategic mine scheduling to minimize the total distance travelled by equipment.
 - Preventive maintenance program for all equipment and processes with the potential for air quality effects.
 - At closure, exposed dust sources revegetation and progressive reclamation where appropriate.

HOW WE DO THE ASSESSMENT – VISUAL REPRESENTATION



PRELIMINARY MODELLING RESULTS

PROPERTY LINE

| Compound | Averaging Period | Project Concentration (µg/m ³) | Existing Conditions Concentration (µg/m ³) | Project + Existing Concentration (µg/m ³) | Ontario Ambient Criteria (µg/m ³) | % of Criteria |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|---|---------------|
| Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) | 24-hour | 39.2 | 25 | 64.2 | 120 | 53% |
| | annual | 5.8 | 6.6 | 12.5 | 60 | 21% |
| Inhalable Particulate (PM10) | 24-hour | 35.4 | 18.3 | 53.7 | 50 | 107% |
| Respirable Particulate (PM2.5) | 24-hour | 22.6 | 12.8 | 35.4 | 27 | 131% |
| | annual | 3.2 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 109% |
| Nitrogen Dioxide | 1-hour | 132.3 | 0.8 | 133.1 | 400 | 33% |
| | 24-hour | 54.4 | 0.8 | 55.2 | 200 | 28% |
| Carbon Monoxide | 1-hour | 4319.3 | 1534 | 5853 | 36200 | 16% |
| | 8-hour | 598.8 | 1570 | 2169 | 15700 | 14% |

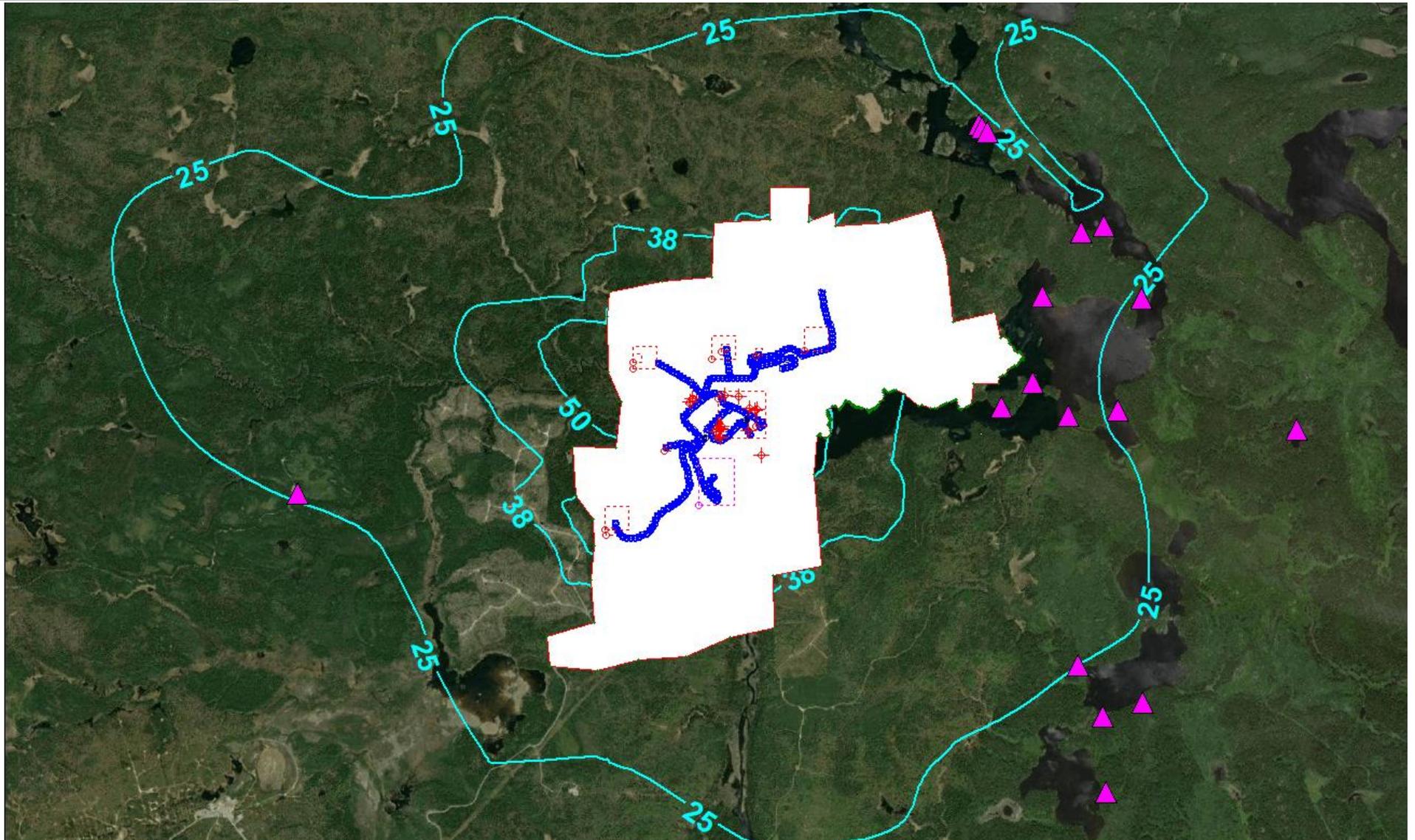
PRELIMINARY MODELLING RESULTS



RESIDENCES

| Compound | Averaging Period | Sensitive Receptor ID | Project Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Existing Conditions Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Project + Existing Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | Ontario AAQC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | % of Criteria |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|---------------|
| Inhalable Particulate (PM10) | 24-hour | #14 | 10.5 | 18.3 | 28.8 | 50 | 58% |
| Respirable Particulate (PM2.5) | 24-hour | #14 | 6.1 | 12.8 | 18.9 | 27 | 70% |
| | annual | #14 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 78% |

PRELIMINARY MODELLING RESULTS – CONCENTRATION PLOT

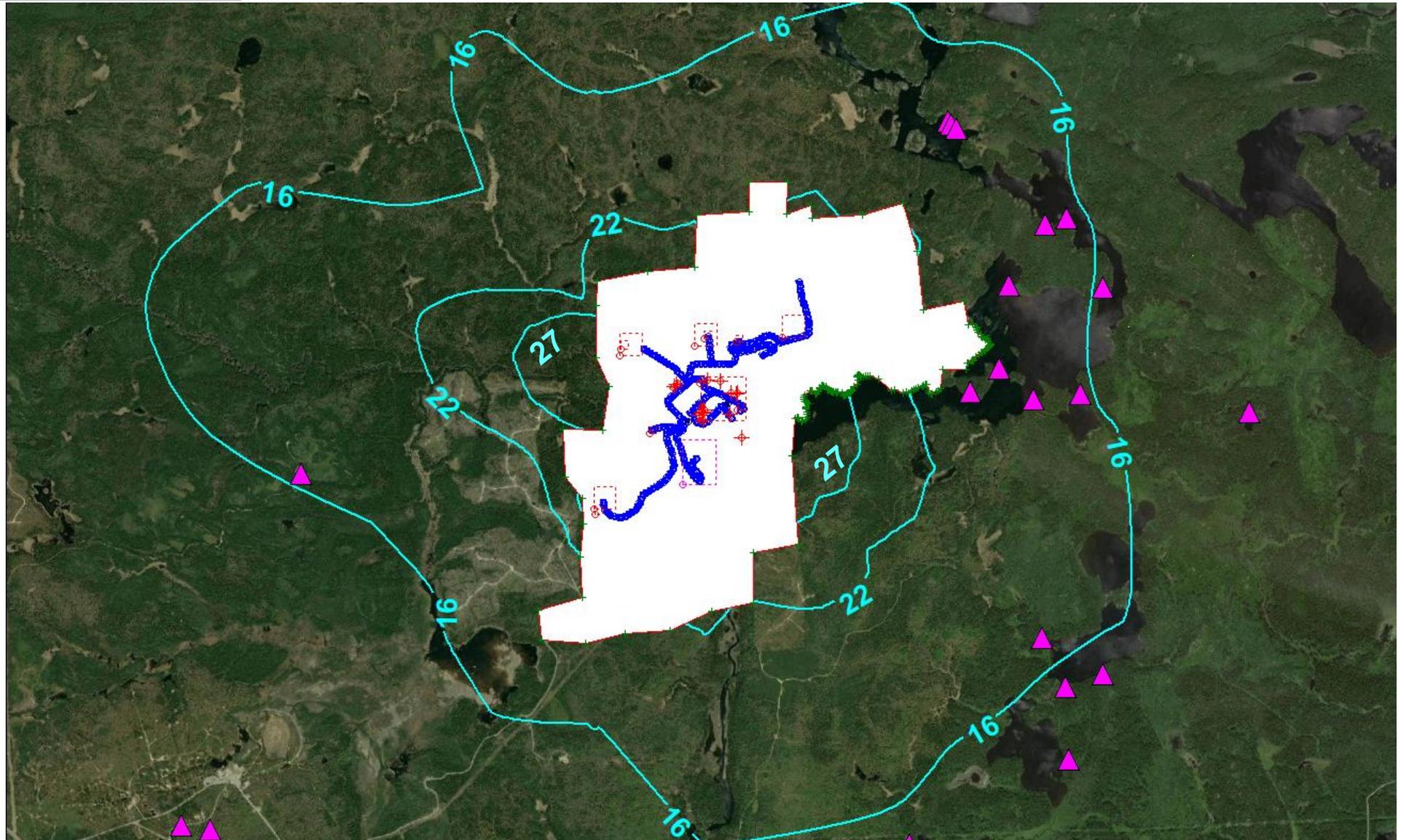


PM₁₀
24 Hour

% of Criteria:

- 100% = 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 75% = 37.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 50% = 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 37% = 18.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
(Existing Conditions)

PRELIMINARY MODELLING RESULTS – CONCENTRATION PLOT



PM_{2.5}
24 Hour

% of Criteria:

- 100% = 27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 80% = 21.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 60% = 16.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 47% = 12.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
(Existing Conditions)

- Follow-up monitoring is likely to be recommended for some parameters to validate predictions. The following is an example of a typical monitoring program for a mine:
 - Total dust and trace metals
 - Continuous dust to help inform dust management and to provide a real-time feedback loop
 - Nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide
 - Volatile organic compound monitoring
- Compliance monitoring is expected to be a requirement of the provincial approvals process once in development/operation.
- What we look at when developing a monitoring program:
 - What are the predominant wind directions?
 - Where has dispersion modelling predicted higher concentrations?
 - For what parameters is there more uncertainty for which monitoring could provide verification and a feed-back loop for mitigations?
 - Is grid power available where we want to monitor, or will the equipment need to be solar-power?
 - Where can year-round safe access be made available?
 - What equipment solutions would satisfy the monitoring objective?



IMPACT ASSESSMENT - VIRTUAL THEMATIC WORKSHOP

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

AIR QUALITY





VIBRATION

- In the context of the Upper Beaver Project, an assessment of the vibration impacts of future blasting operations was required.
- All open-pit and underground blasting operations located in an area with the presence of residences, structures, communities and wildlife require the application of controlled parameters and monitoring of each blast.
- This presentation provides a summary of WSP's study on:
 - Potential impacts of blasting operations
 - Identify points of reception (PORs)
 - Mitigation measures used to ensure blast control
 - Modelling results
 - Monitoring program

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF BLASTING OPERATIONS

- Blasting operations of the project included the following areas :
 - Ramps (portal and drift)
 - Retention pond 2 (rock to be excavated for construction)
 - Open pit
 - Underground development
- Typical environmental impacts for blasting operations :
 - Ground vibration
 - Air overpressure (open pit)
 - Underwater shockwave (fish and fish habitats)
- The following legislations will govern all blasting activities :
 - NPC-119 (Noise and pollution control publication, Ont.)
 - i. 12.5 mm/s for ground vibration (PPV : Peak particle velocity)*
 - ii. 128 dBL for air overpressure (dBL : decibel linear)*
 - DFO Guidelines (Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Can.)
 - i. 50 kPa for peak water overpressure for fish (value of 100 kPa revised to 50 kPa in 2005)*
 - ii. 13 mm/s for ground vibration at spawning habitats during eggs incubation*

OPEN PIT



UNDERGROUND



SURROUNDING POINTS OF RECEPTION (PORs)

Close to the Project (less than 500 m)

- Mine dykes (D1 to D4)
- Power line 115 kV
- Lakes and Fish Habitats

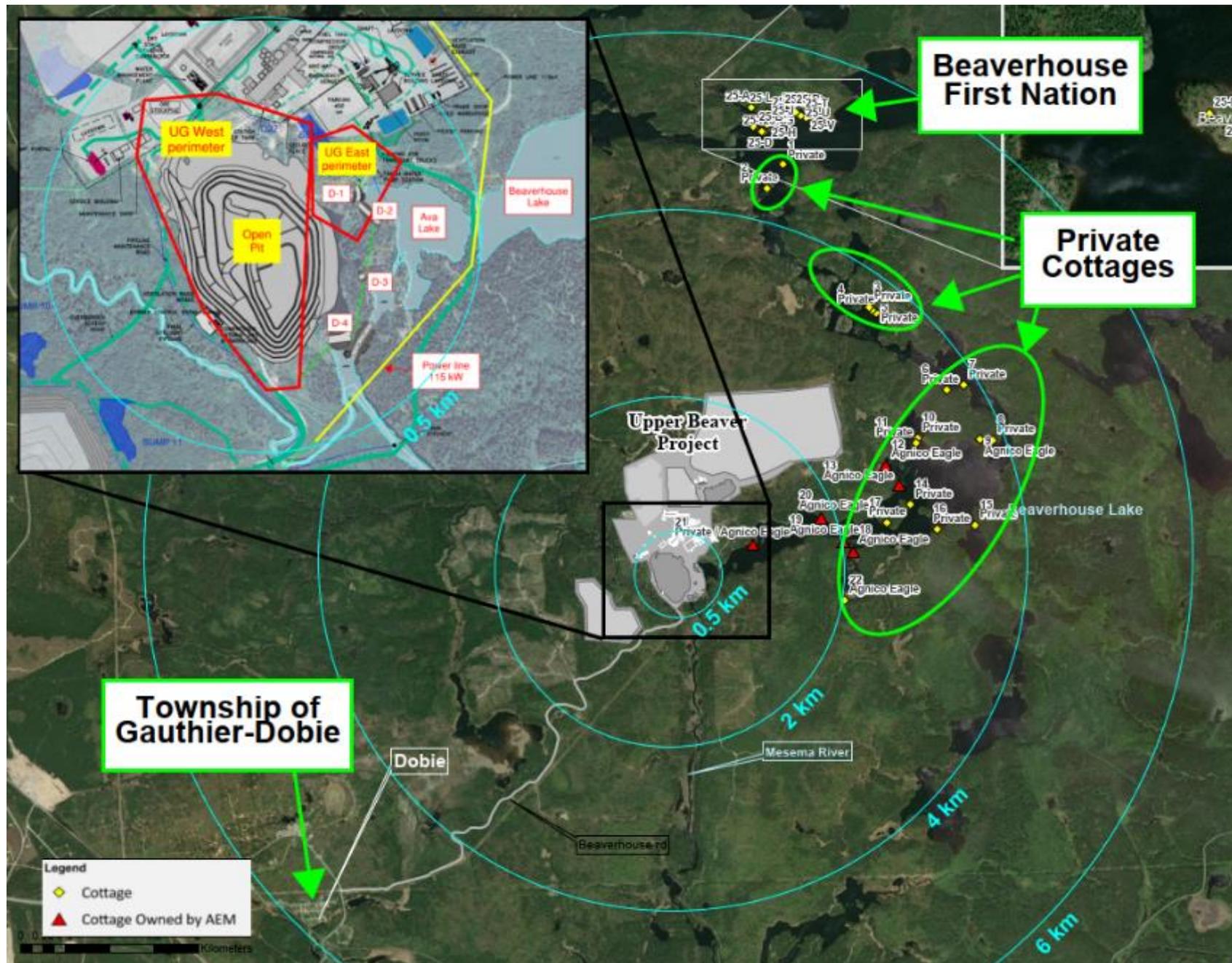
Farther from the Project (from 1 to 6 km)

- Private cottages
- Beaverhouse First Nation Community
- Township of Gauthier-Dobie
- Lakes and Fish habitats

Note :

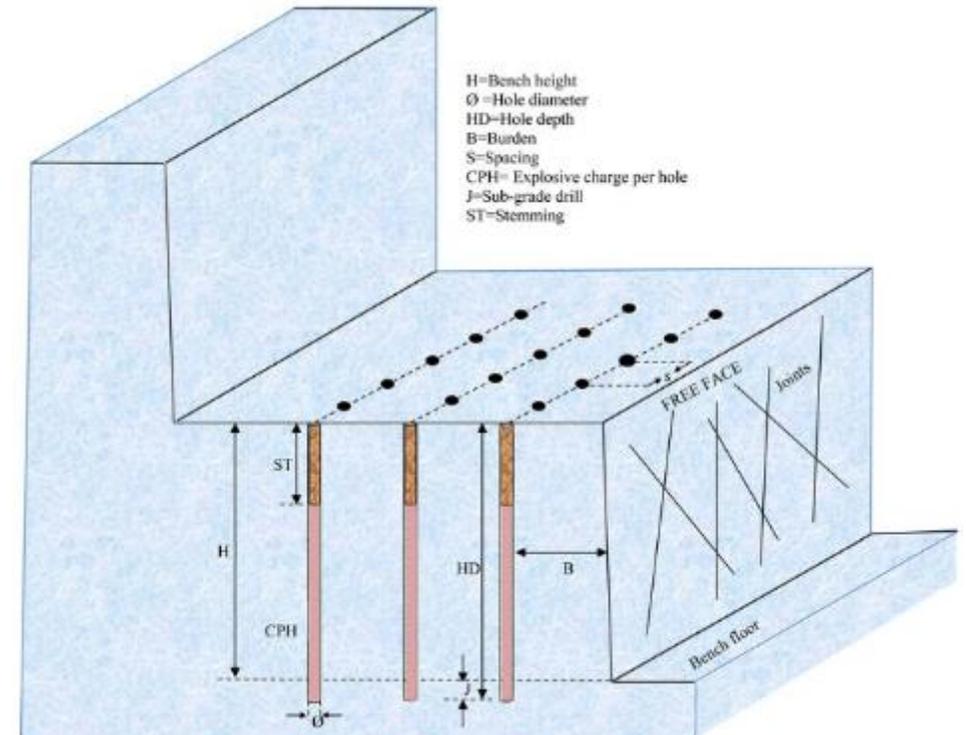
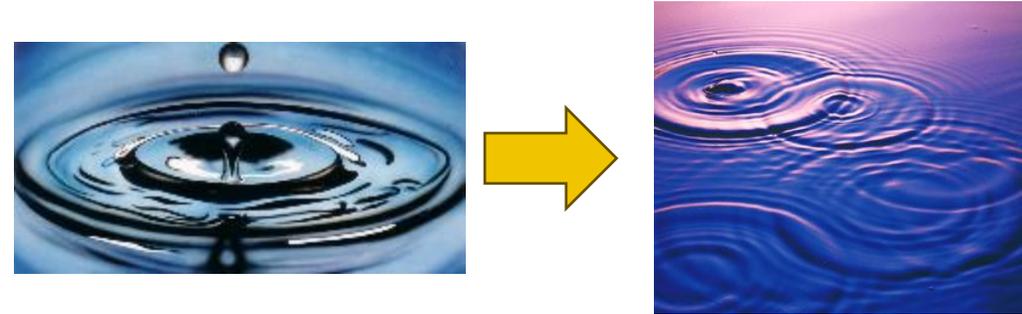
To protect the closest structures as Dykes and Power lines, restrictive Drill and Blast parameters will be applied.

The residences further away from the operations will benefit positively from these measures



Ground vibration and air overpressure

- Reduction of maximum explosive weight per delay according to the results:
 - Use of decked charges ($\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ hole per delay)
 - Reduction of blasthole diameter
 - Reduction of the bench height
- Using electronic detonators
- Optimization of blast firing sequence
- Select appropriate blast orientation



Ground vibration and air overpressure (continued)

- Limitation of the size of blasts
- Free face hole loading quality control
- Collar length adapted to the rock quality, topography and borehole size
- Only crushed stone material used as stemming material
- Minimize or avoid blasting during spawning periods for fish habitat
- Scheduling blasting to locations further from the active spawning beds



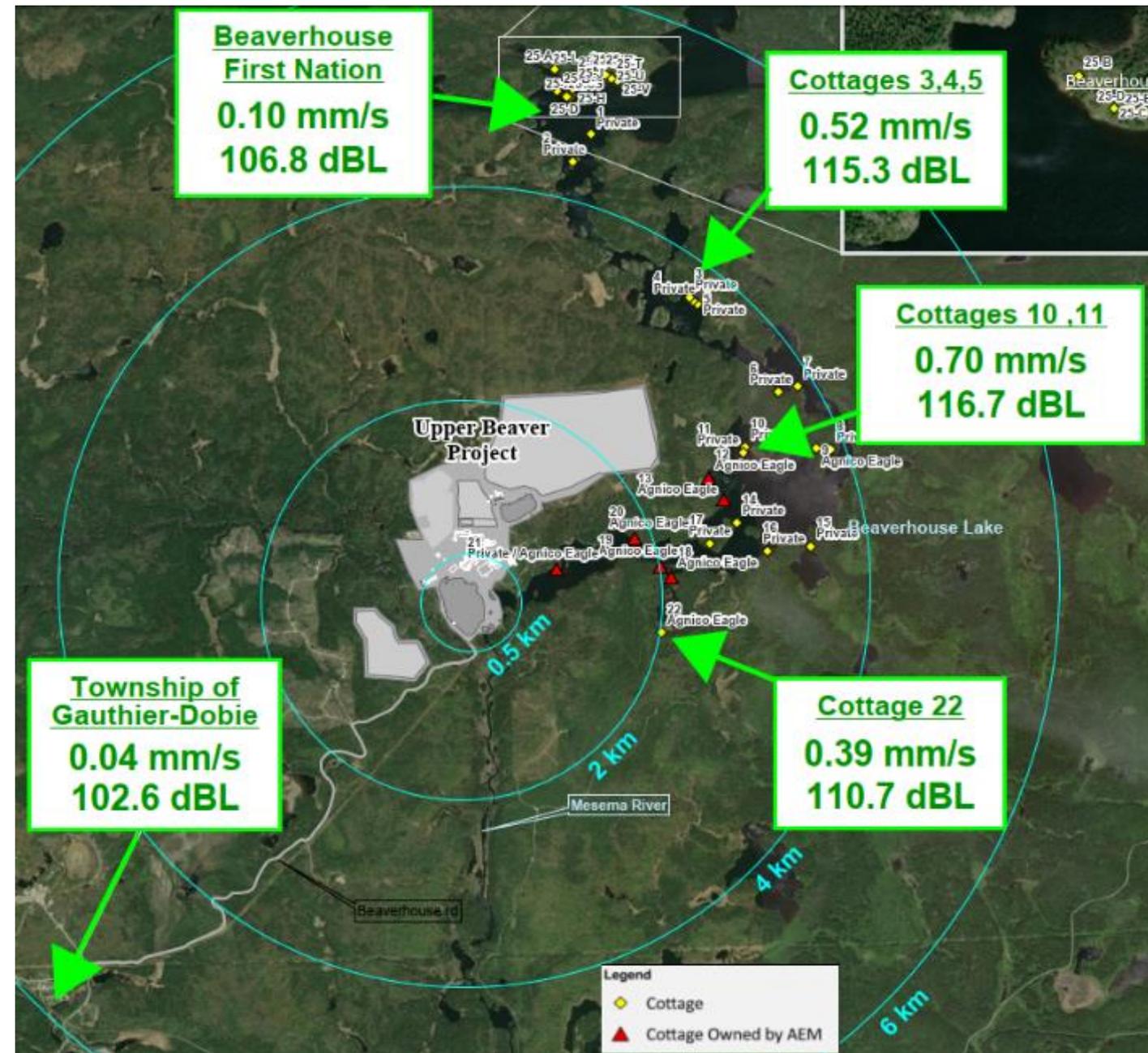
PRELIMINARY MODELLING RESULTS

Ground vibration and air overpressure:

| | Ground Vibration (mm/s) | Air Overpressure (decibel linear) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Modelling range | 0.04 to 0.70 | 102.6 to 116.7 |
| Limit | 12.5 | 128 |

Fish and Fish habitat:

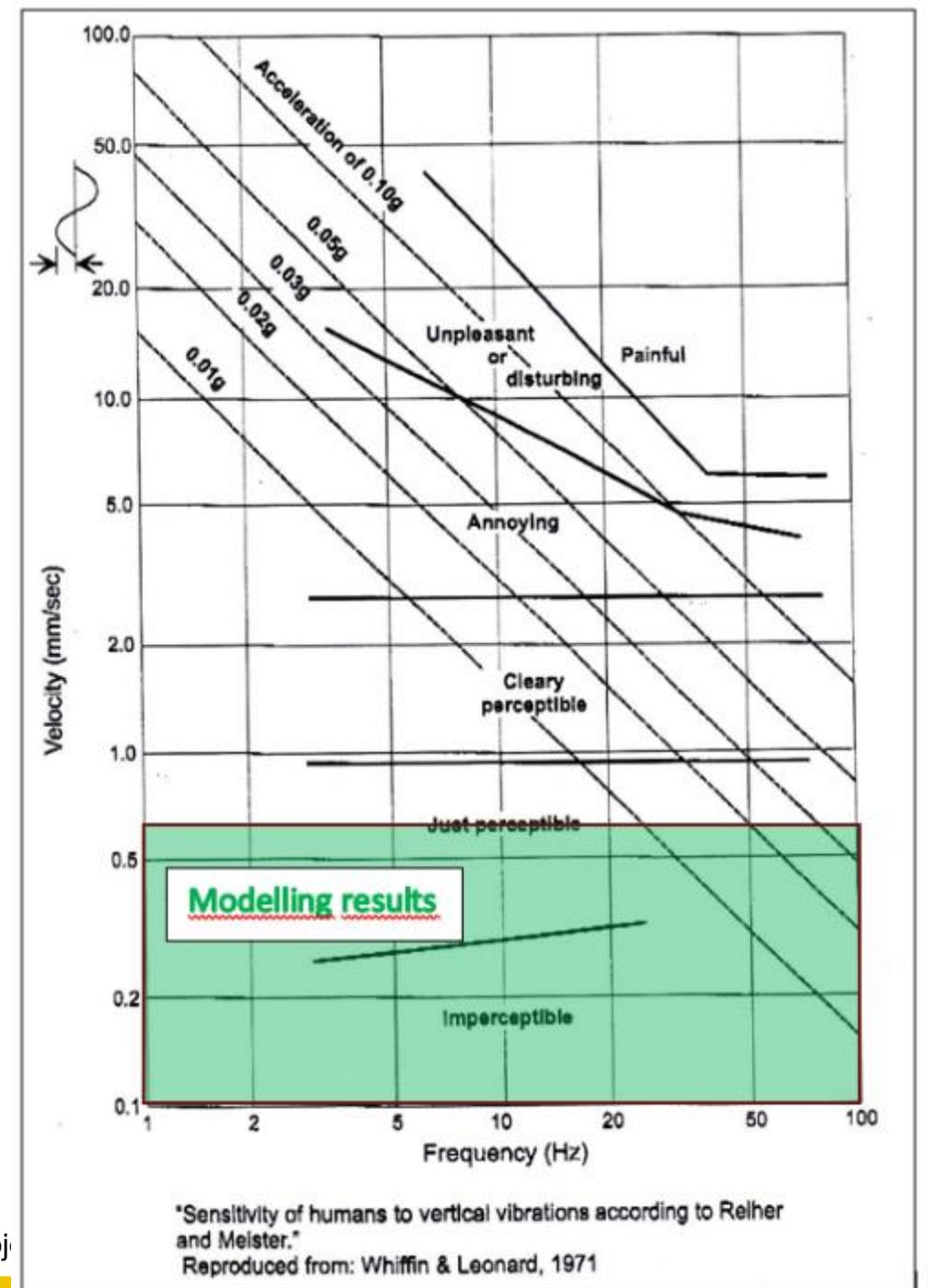
All blast areas comply with the DFO Guidelines threshold and depending on the results, mitigation measures will be applied



EFFECT ASSESSMENT

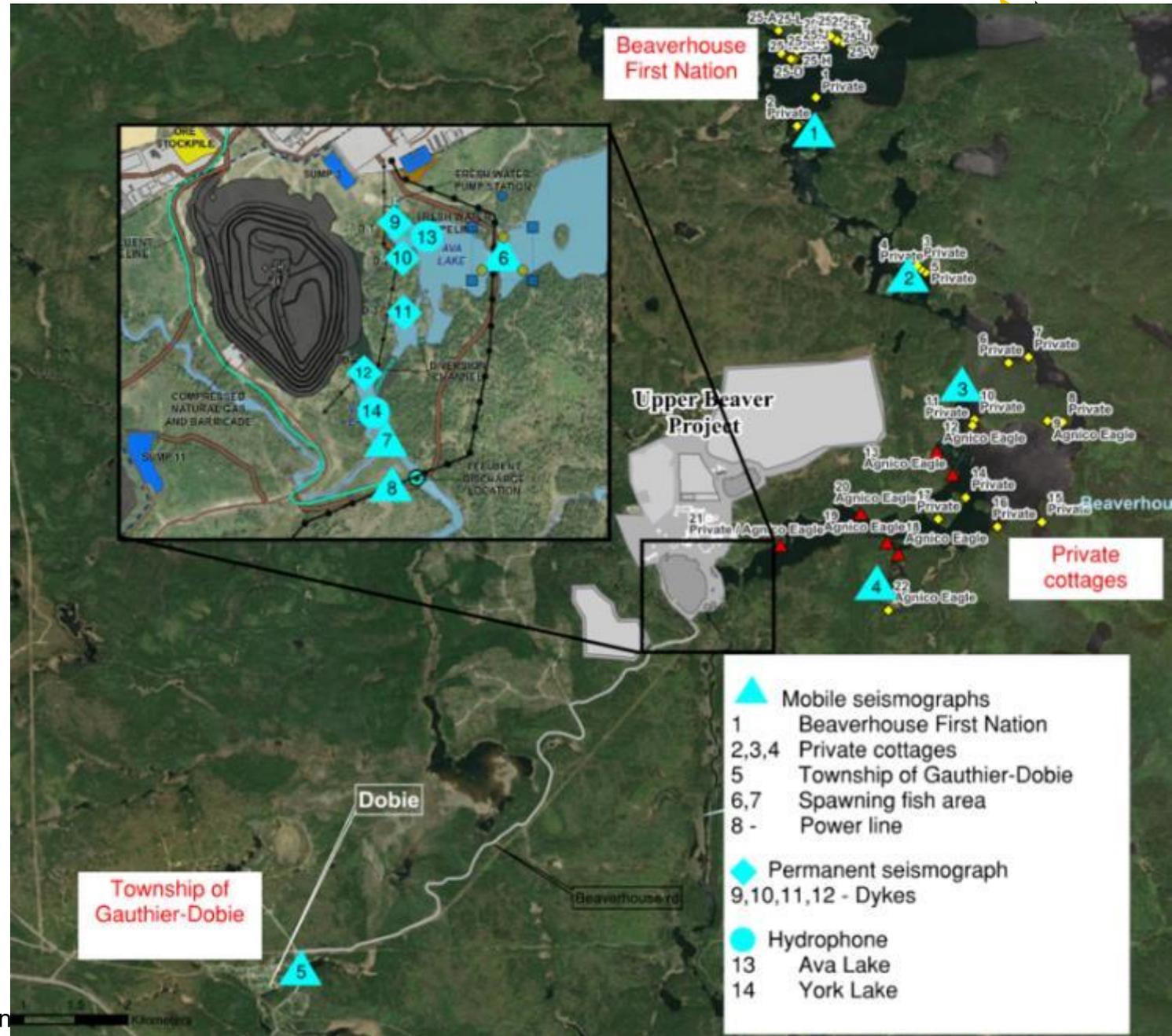
Ground Vibration and air overpressure modelling results

- Very safe for structures
- Between imperceptible to just perceptible for humans
- Very short-term impacts: 0.5 sec to a few seconds
- For reference, blasting air overpressures between 100 and 120 dBL will have the same impact as winds between 5 and 16 km/h, while winds of 25 km/h have the same impact as air overpressures of 128 dBL



TYPICAL MONITORING PROGRAM

- Permanent seismographs will be installed to monitor blasting at the nearest structures.
- At the beginning of the blasting operation, mobile sensors and hydrophone will be implemented to validate modelling results and adjust the drill and blast parameters if required.
- Depending on blasts results, mobile devices may be maintained or moved as operation progress.
- Should any deviations be measured, the parameters will be adjusted immediately to comply with regulations.



TYPICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT

| | Ground Vibration | Air Overpressure | Underwater Shockwave |
|-----------|--|---|---|
| Device | <p>Geophone</p>  | <p>Microphone</p>  | <p>Hydrophone</p>  |
| Unit | (mm/s) | (dBLinear) | (kPa) |
| Threshold | 12,5 mm/s (residences) 13 mm/s (fish spawning habitats) | 128 dB | 50 kPa |
| Location | Residences Mine dykes Power line Spawning fish habitats | Residences | Watercourses near the site |

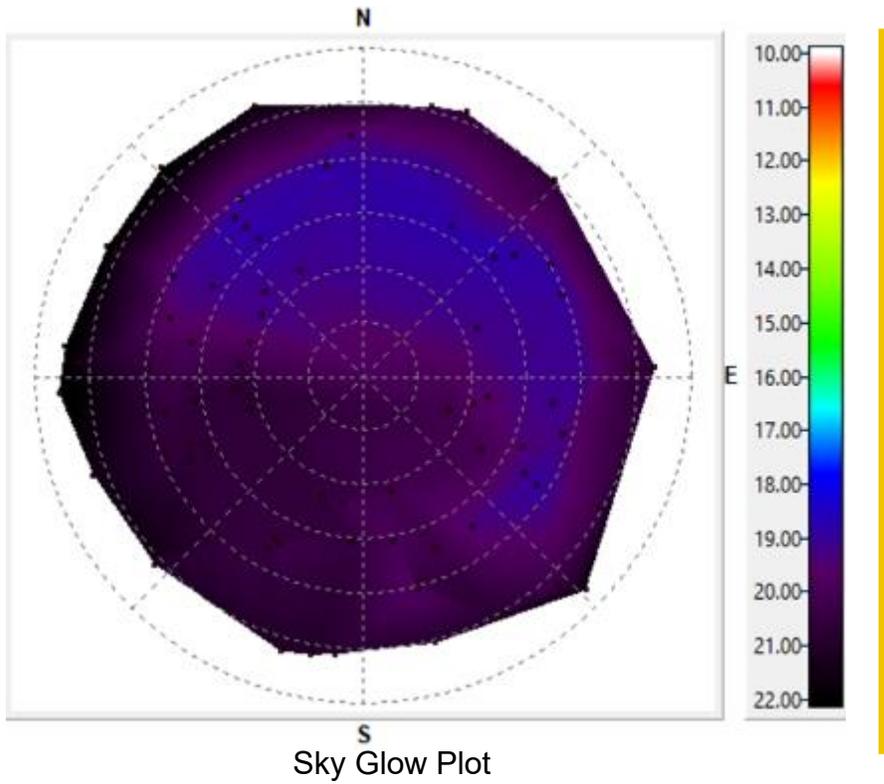


IMPACT ASSESSMENT - VIRTUAL THEMATIC WORKSHOP

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

VIBRATION

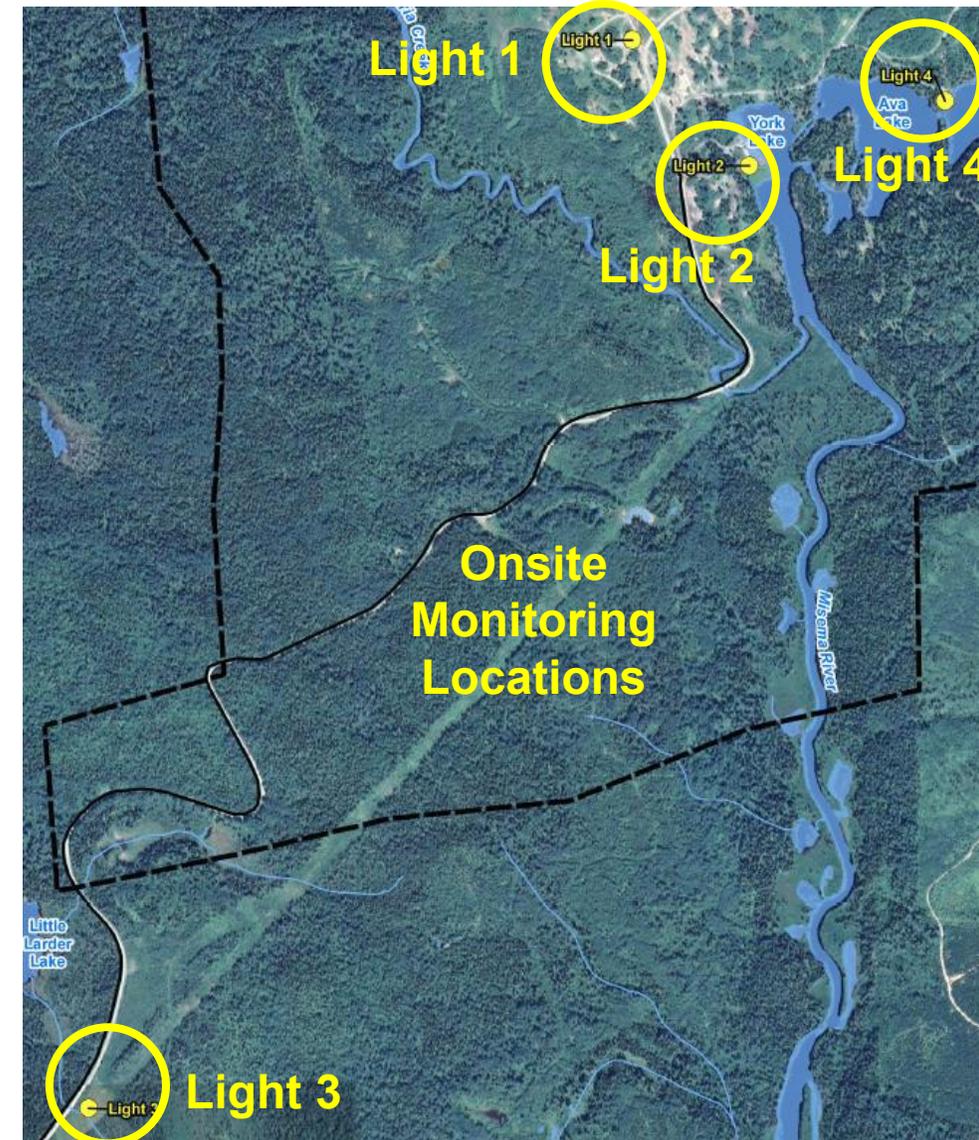
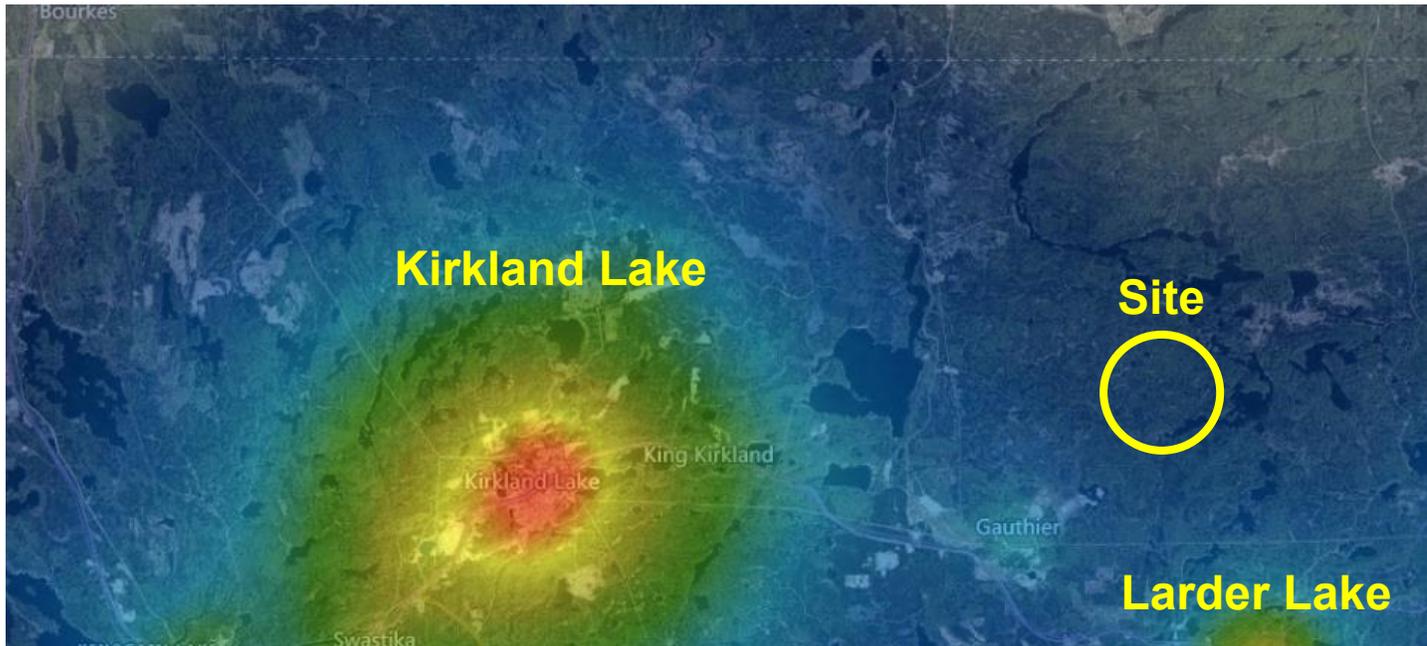




NIGHT-TIME LIGHT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The tailored impact statement guidelines require that existing night-time light levels be described.
- Light Trespass and Sky Glow measured.
- Over 2021-2022, measurements were taken across all seasons at 4 locations.
- Fall/Winter/Spring classified as “rural, low district brightness” (E2). Summer is darker and classified as “typical, truly dark skies” (E1).



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HOW WE DO THE ASSESSMENT

- Existing conditions are determined
- Identify points of reception such as residences, cottages, camps in the study area
- Determine parameter concentrations resulting from the Project
 - Identify sources of light
 - Identify the relevant assessment criteria
 - Estimate the light emitted from each sources
 - Determine whether light sources will be visible at receptors (relevant for light trespass, not skyglow)
 - Estimate the light trespass and sky glow resulting from the Project at receptors
- Add existing conditions to predicted conditions and compare against relevant criteria
- Add additional mitigations if warranted

Table 1 – Environmental lighting zones

| Zone | Lighting Environment | Examples |
|------|----------------------------|--|
| E0 | Intrinsically dark | UNESCO Starlight Reserves, IDA Dark Sky Parks, Major optical observatories |
| E1 | Dark | Relatively uninhabited rural areas |
| E2 | Low district brightness | Sparsely inhabited rural areas |
| E3 | Medium district brightness | Well inhabited rural and urban settlements |
| E4 | High district brightness | Town and city centres and other commercial areas |

Table 2 – Maximum values of vertical illuminance on properties

| Light Technical Parameter | Application Conditions | Environmental Zones | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| | | E0 | E1 | E2 | E3 | E4 |
| Illuminance in vertical plane (E_v) | Pre-curfew | n/a | 2 lx | 5 lx | 10 lx | 25 lx |
| | Post-curfew | n/a | < 0,1 lx* | 1 lx | 2 lx | 5 lx |

* If the installation is for public (road) lighting then this value may be up to 1 lx.

CIE 2017

Five Lighting Principles for Responsible Outdoor Lighting



Responsible outdoor lighting is

1 Useful

Use light only if it is needed

All light should have a clear purpose. Consider how the use of light will impact the area, including wildlife and their habitats.



2 Targeted

Direct light so it falls only where it is needed

Use shielding and careful aiming to target the direction of the light beam so that it points downward and does not spill beyond where it is needed.



3 Low Level

Light should be no brighter than necessary

Use the lowest light level required. Be mindful of surface conditions, as some surfaces may reflect more light into the night sky than intended.



4 Controlled

Use light only when it is needed

Use controls such as timers or motion detectors to ensure that light is available when it is needed, dimmed when possible, and turned off when not needed.



5 Warm-colored

Use warmer color lights where possible

Limit the amount of shorter wavelength (blue-violet) light to the least amount needed.



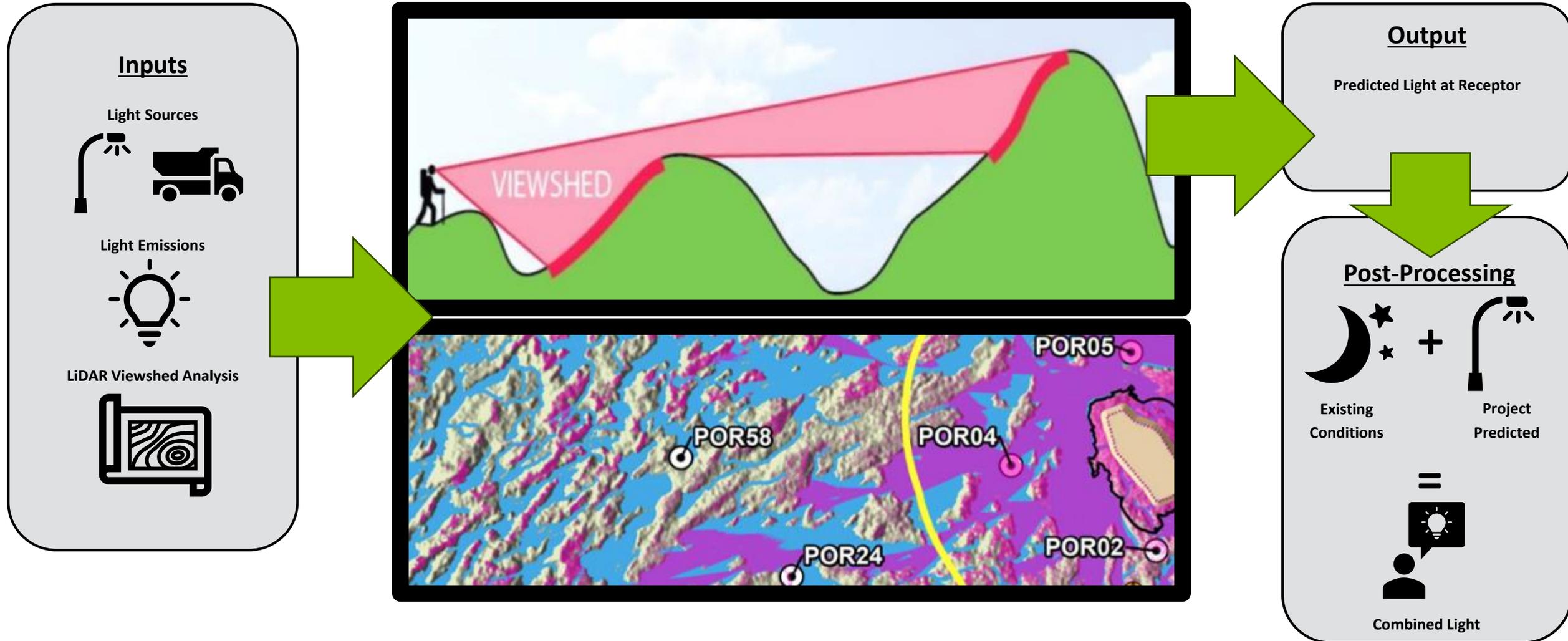
Image by International Dark-Sky Association.

Rev. 06-2023

PRELIMINARY MODELLING RESULTS

- Assessment is still underway.
- It may be that given the proximity of neighbours on Beaverhouse Lake to the Project, the Project may need to undertake a higher level of lighting control than for a more remote mine site.
- Comparison of predicted light levels to CIE Lighting Zones is not a definitive indicator whether a nuisance would be experienced at a point of reception given the subjective nature of light level perception. However, the assessment helps to indicate whether nuisance could be expected. Responsible outdoor lighting practices and dark-sky friendly fixtures where possible can be focused based on the assessment to minimize risk of nuisance.

HOW WE DO THE ASSESSMENT – VISUAL REPRESENTATION





IMPACT ASSESSMENT - VIRTUAL THEMATIC WORKSHOP

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

AMBIENT LIGHT



Engagement Activities for Impact Assessment Preparation and Other Environmental Authorizations

Workshops

Proposed workshops to discuss various project related topics, information available, potential impacts, mitigation measures and monitoring program:



Atmospheric

- Noise
- Air
- Vibration
- Ambient Light

April 16



Land Use

- Landscape
- Transmission Line
- Terrestrial
- Closure Concept

May 21



Water

- Surface Water
- Flows and Water level
- Groundwater
- Fish & Fish Habitat

June - TBD



Any other topics you would like to see discussed?

Other engagement activities:

- Update on the progress of Impact Statement preparation at the summer BBQ – July 2025
- Impact Statement Overview Presentation(s) (end of 2025 or early 2026)

HOW TO STAY INFORMED AND PARTICIPATE IN THE IA

Stay informed

- Attend Info sessions, Community BBQ
- Visit the Project Website
<https://upperbeaver.agnicoeagle.com/>
- Subscribe to receive Newsletters and other communications related to the Project

How to participate

- Attend Workshops
- Complete Community Surveys
- Provide feedback through Evaluation Forms
- Communicate concerns, feedback, directly through
relations.upperbeaver@agnicoeagle.com

Other

- Agency Consultation Process [Upper Beaver Gold Project](#)
- Ontario Environmental Registry

Feedback Survey - Virtual Workshop on the Atmospheric Environment





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Thank you

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