TRANSFERT
ENVIRONNEMENT ET SOCIÉTÉ

Virtual Thematic Workshop #2 — Land Use
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. — Upper Beaver Gold Project

MEETING INFORMATION	
DATE	May 21st 2025
TIME	6:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m. EST
LOCATION	Online meeting (Zoom)
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	18 (excluding Agnico Eagle and consultants)
AGNICO EAGLE TEAM	**Members** ✓ 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
CONSULTANTS	✓ Derrick Moggy – Project Manager / Impact Assessment Lead, WSP ✓ Joel Jameson – Senior Terrestrial Biologist, WSP ✓ Heather Lindsay – Closure Specialist, WSP ✓ Megan Hazell – Terrestrial Biologist, 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	1. Welcome, Introductions and Objectives of the Workshop 2. Upper Beaver Project and Impact Assessment Overview 3. Topic 1 Terrestrial Environment 4. Topic 2 Landscape 5. Topic 3 Transmission Line 6. Topic 4 Closure Concept 7. Closing remarks

ACTION ITEMS		
✓	Check to see if there were any bird species detected during the baseline studies that were not detected in the latest survey.	WSP
✓	Provide a list of the species of migratory birds that were found in the study area.	WSP

✓	Provide the total land clearing area and percentage calculations for the entire project in the meeting report.	AGNICO EAGLE
✓	Answer outstanding questions from participants in the meeting report	AGNICO EAGLE and WSP

EVENT PROMOTION AND ATTENDANCE

Invitations

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

Email: sent 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 other stakeholders. Reminder emails were also distributed to all.

Post Card: mailed to over 4,500 homes in the local community and surrounding areas. The post card included a scannable QR code which allowed people to register for the meeting.

Radio: 26 thirty-second commercials aired between 6am and6pm. These spots aired over a 10-day period, May 12 – 21, 2025.

Direct contact: The community relations team contacted organisations through calls and emails. Email invitation also shared to members of the Advisory Committee.

Attendance

In total, 18 people attended the event.

A copy of the PowerPoint presentation was shared with registered participants prior to the workshop (May 16) and is included in Appendix I of this report.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

TES welcomes participants to the second workshop on the Upper Beaver Project (or Project) Impact Assessment, focusing on potential impacts related to land use.

Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico Eagle), follows with a land acknowledgement, respectfully acknowledging that its offices and operations worldwide are located on the traditional territories of many Indigenous peoples and nations.

Members of the TES and Agnico Eagle teams introduce themselves. Experts from WSP, the firm in charge of conducting the Impact Assessment, also introduce themselves.

TES then presents the objectives of the workshop series, which are to share information related to the project's potential impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and monitoring programs, and to gather community feedback. This feedback will be included in the Impact Statement submitted to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) and considered in the final project design.

The agenda and meeting guidelines are outlined.

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.

UPPER BEAVER PROJECT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Agnico Eagle begins by presenting the company and the Upper Beaver Project. The timeline of the Project's development phases is reviewed, highlighting the current phase of Advanced Exploration and emphasizing that community engagement and environmental permitting are essential components throughout all phases. The project has received all the required authorizations for the advanced exploration phase, which includes construction of the exploration shaft and ramp. The Project has also been directed to proceed with the preparation of the Impact Statement for the potential production phase, which considers the option of a mill on site. Tonight's workshop will focus on potential impacts related to the terrestrial environment and landscape, as well as present information on the required transmission line and mine closure concept.

Key features of the proposed production phase are then outlined. The Project would be primarily underground, with a small open pit operating in the first years to manage risks related to rock stability and water infiltration due to the historical mine workings and proximity of the lake. The life of the 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 highlights that engagement on the Upper Beaver Project has been ongoing since 2018. The most recent initiative was the creation of an Advisory Committee, which has already held two meetings. Agnico Eagle emphasizes that 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 temporary diversion of the Misema River. The assessment evaluates the project's potential environmental impacts and identifies mitigation measures to reduce, avoid or minimize those effects. Approval under the Federal Impact Assessment Act is necessary for the project to proceed to the next phase (obtaining federal and provincial permits for construction and operation).

WSP presents the Impact Assessment timeline, noting that the Upper Beaver project is currently at the second step. Agnico Eagle has started developing the Impact Statement, which will include information on how the Impact Assessment is conducted, community feedback, baseline conditions, potential effects, and proposed mitigation and monitoring plans. The document will also include environmental baseline reports and modelling studies. The next steps are outlined, including the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada's (IAAC) review and final decision. While the current submission deadline is December 27, 2025, Agnico Eagle plans to request an extension to March 2026.

WSP then explains the steps involved in conducting the Impact Assessment, which is informed by field studies, community input, and multidisciplinary science-based analysis. A diagram illustrating how existing conditions, the proposed project, and potential effects interact throughout the assessment process is presented. WSP explains that residual effects refer to impacts that remain after mitigation measures are applied. The assessment also considers valued components to better understand potential indirect impacts. Models and analytical tools are used to predict what these residual effects could be.

Finally, WSP presents a table outlining expected activities during the construction, operation, and decommissioning and closure phases of the project that could potentially affect terrestrial resources and wildlife.

Land Use Context

WSP explains that Agnico Eagle predominately owns both the surface and mining rights of the land the Project is on. Adjacent to the Project, there is private, municipal, and Crown land. The Upper Beaver site has a history of industrial activities, including a previously active mining operation. Most of the current project footprint was deforested approximately 14 years ago.

It is noted that the project is located near several Indigenous Nations, with the closest being the Beaverhouse First Nation. The area is characterized by low population density. Beaverhouse Lake lies to the south and east of the project site. The area is used for hunting and fishing activities. The closest federal lands are Gem Lake Maple Bedrock Park and Esker Lakes Park, and the closest residential community is Dobie.

In terms of zoning, the project is located within the Townships of Gauthier and Larder Lake. Historically, the area was designated as rural. It has since been rezoned as a natural resource zone within the Township of Gauthier and as a mineral mining zone within the Township of Larder Lake as part of the Advanced Exploration phase and will need to be rezoned for the production phase.

NOTE: The chat window on the virtual platform was especially active during this meeting, so Agnico Eagle and WSP were unable to respond to every comment or question in real time. All chat messages have been included in the tables below. Responses that were added after the meeting are shown in *italics*.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 1	Was the 14-year production timeline the original planned duration?	Yes, it is the original timeline.
Q & C 2	What is the reason for the delay in the Impact Statement, and why has the timeline been extended to 2026?	The internal process was delayed due to the acquisition and the need to responsibly assess potential synergies. Agnico Eagle explored various scenarios for the site and couldn't proceed until a final scenario was confirmed.
Q & C 3	Why was it decided to have the mill on-site?	It was selected as the preferred option for the Project.
Q & C 4	The Impact Assessment Act states that there can't be any changes to the project. How can you reasonably present an Impact Statement focused on the production phases after an impact has already occurred during construction and advanced exploration?	The advanced exploration phase is subject to its own permitting process. This environmental permitting process included numerous permits which each required an assessment of the associated impacts. Permitting for advanced exploration has been completed and those related activities are allowed to proceed without the completion of the Impact Assessment.
Q & C 5	Do you know what the impacts of the advanced exploration phase are now?	

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
		If there are any questions regarding the advanced exploration activities, Jason Plamondon, Permitting Lead for the Upper Beaver project, is available to provide further information if needed. However, tonight's workshop is focused specifically on the production phase.
Q & C 6	Have all the WSP individuals been on site?	There have been several people from WSP on site.
Q & C 7	When you say Townships of Gauthier and Larder Lake are being rezoned, how does this impact the residents? Does this change their zones or just where the mine will be?	Only the lands that the proposed mine are on will be re-zoned.
Q & C 8	The question about how this impacts residents hasn't really been answered. For example, rezoning for aggregate pit caused property values to drop and removed potential purchasers except perhaps for Agnico, putting property owners in a difficult position.	*The aggregate pit was developed as part of the advanced exploration project.* *The rezoning that was carried out for the operation of the aggregate pit was primarily intended to support construction activities. These activities are short-term in nature. Recent evaluations conducted as part of the acquisition program offered by Agnico Eagle have not shown any decrease in property value compared to what was offered prior to the rezoning. Regarding the value of properties near the site, our experience across various operational sites indicates the opposite trend is that property values tend to increase.*
Q & C 9	There is a loophole in Ontario law to circumvent the restrictions under the Impact Assessment Act.	*Permitting for the advanced exploration phase has been completed and those related activities are allowed to proceed without the completion of an Impact Assessment.* *The Impact Assessment Act is applicable to Designated projects, as defined by the Act, which includes metal mines with a minimum production rate. Projects that are not covered by the Impact Assessment Act are subject to other federal and provincial environmental legislation.*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 10	The proponent would do well to release all baseline studies to the public now and not delay until the release of the Impact Statement. Responses from the public without having had the opportunity to look at those reports makes it impossible to comment on proposed mitigation measures. The public is disadvantaged.	*Added after meeting: Baseline studies will be shared on the Project's dedicated website shortly.*

TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

WSP provides an update on the terrestrial environment components of the Impact Assessment. Natural environment surveys were conducted between 2021 and 2024 to document habitats and species. The data collected from these surveys establishes the baseline conditions needed to assess the potential impacts of the project on the natural environment.

Surveys characterized existing conditions for:

- Vegetation and wetland communities
- Breeding birds, crepuscular birds, migratory birds, marsh birds, and owls
- Amphibians and reptiles including frogs, toads, snakes and turtles
- Mammals such as moose, gray wolves, marten, otter, beaver, and bats

For the vegetation surveys, 75 vegetation communities were visited, and wetlands were evaluated in 2021 and 2022. For the herpetofauna surveys (amphibians and reptiles), 80 stations were established to monitor amphibian calls, and 33 stations were set up to observe turtle basking activity, between 2021 and 2022.

More than 300 stations were surveyed for birds between 2021 and 2022, with some species surveys extending to 2023. These surveys targeted breeding birds, crepuscular birds, marsh birds, nocturnal owls and migratory birds. Additional point counts and acoustic recordings were conducted for species at risk and rare species.

Between 2021 and 2023, bat surveys were carried out at 183 stations to identify maternity habitats in cavity trees, with acoustic recording surveys conducted at 34 stations to identify bat species. Surveys also covered potential hibernation sites such as abandoned mines and cliffs, with the most likely site monitored by a trail camera.

Aerial surveys were completed in winter 2021 and winter 2023 within the study area to detect mammals and stick nests. Those flights recorded signs of moose, wolf, and furbearers, including track sets and beaver lodges.

In 2024, 11 wildlife cameras were installed across the investigation area to monitor wildlife presence and distribution across seasons. Camera locations were selected based on community-reported incidental cougar sightings, as well as field logistics and accessibility.

WSP then presents the survey results.

For the vegetation, 384 unique plant species were identified. The two most common vegetation communities are Jack Pine - Black Spruce Conifer Forest, and Aspen - Birch Hardwood Forest. Coniferous swamp is the most common wetland community.

Herpetofauna results indicate that all observed reptiles and amphibians are common boreal species. No turtles were detected during the basking surveys.

Across all bird surveys, 157 unique bird species were identified. Stick nests surveys found three nests. According to the provincial Species at Risk (SAR) list, there are no endangered bird species in the area, but two threatened species, and eight species of special concern were recorded.

Bat survey results reveal a high density of cavity trees, with three migratory species and three hibernating species detected. Among the hibernating species, only the Little Brown Myotis was confirmed, while the Northern Myotis and Big Brown Bat are assumed to be present. Of these, the Big Brown Bat is the only species not listed as endangered.

Out of 97 moose observed during aerial surveys, three were spotted within the Preliminary Project Boundary. Additionally, seven wolves were observed beyond six kilometers from the boundary. Several other mammals were either directly observed or detected through signs of presence, including Canada lynx, red fox, and black bear, among others. No Species at Risk, such as caribou or cougar, have been documented in the area.

Trail camera results indicate that the majority of captured images are non-wildlife. Among the wildlife photos, most feature large mammals. To date, no cougars have been detected by cameras.

WSP then explains the main steps of the assessment process. Data from field surveys will be combined with Habitat Suitability Modelling to forecast both direct and indirect impacts on valued components. Appropriate mitigation measures are then identified, and anticipated residual effects evaluated. The compiled data, impact predictions, proposed mitigation measures, and residual effects undergo strict evaluation by regulators to determine whether the project should be approved and under what conditions.

Spatial and non-spatial potential mitigation measures are presented, such as the use of existing trails and roads for travel and timing restrictions on vegetation clearing and project activities.

The follow-up monitoring program, implemented after the project is approved and operational, will typically use the same methods that were employed to establish baseline conditions.

Question to participants

The presentation is paused, and a Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: What concerns you most about potential impacts on the terrestrial environment? The choices are:

- Vegetation
- Breeding Birds, Crepuscular Birds, Migratory Birds, Marsh Birds, and Owls
- Amphibians and Reptiles - Frogs, Toads, Snakes and Turtles
- Mammals - Moose, Gray Wolves, Marten, Otter, Beaver, and Bats
- I'm not concerned about potential impact on the terrestrial environment
- I'm not sure yet
- Other (please specify)

Participants may select more than one answer to reflect their concerns.

Thirteen people respond to the poll:

- The most frequently chosen concern is “Mammals”, which is selected 7 times.
- “Vegetation” and “Birds” are each selected once.
- “No concerns” is indicated twice.
- “Not sure yet” is selected twice.

In the comments under the poll, three people add that they are concerned about fish, aquatic life, waterways and wetlands.

At the request of participants, an "All of the above" option is added to subsequent multiple-choice questions.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 11	How are earlier baseline studies integrated in these newer studies?	WSP uses earlier baseline studies to inform the current studies (study design/sample location) and integrate the earlier study results with the more recent study results to look at trends per year.
Q & C 12	Will Agnico note that the camera locations were not all active for the duration of those days and some were placed in locations like behind the water truck filing spot and the boat launch where little animal activity is likely to happen?	That can be looked at using detectors already deployed to identify trends overtime. Equipment malfunctions are a common aspect of the process. Camera placement was partially guided by community input, and ongoing updates from the community are encouraged, as it is expected that not all activity will be captured consistently.
Q & C 13	Which bird species are no longer on site, in comparison with earlier baseline reports?	WSP will check to see if there are any bird species detected during the baselines that were not detected in the latest survey. *Added after meeting: The birds species detected in earlier surveys but not detected in the latest survey (2021-2023) includes: Bank Swallow, Bonaparte’s Gull, Brown Thrasher, Brown-headed Cowbird, Clay-colored Sparrow, Great Crested Flycatcher, Northern Goshawk, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Scarlet Tanager, Vesper Sparrow, and Wood Thrush*
Q & C 14	Using an old mine site that closed in the early 70’s means that natural landscape	There are many natural factors that could influence the presence of wildlife. It is

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
	and animals have come back into the area. If these animals are seen a km away, where are they seen and are we assuming they are on site? What were the species numbers previously, and what are they currently? What is the observed difference between the two?	assumed that any species may move onto the site; therefore, site characterization is carried out as thoroughly as possible. While complete control is not feasible, appropriate mitigation measures are identified and prepared in the event that animals are observed on-site. The combined results of 2021 and 2023 are presented in this Workshop. The detailed information is available.
Q & C 15	There have been sightings of cougars that have not been accepted because the cameras didn't catch anything.	Community observations have been received, but cougars have not yet been observed by WSP. Nonetheless, they will be considered within the Impact Assessment and included in ongoing surveys. Appropriate mitigation measures will also be developed. Detecting rare species or occurrences is inherently challenging.
Q & C 16	With the current advanced exploration work, what wildlife migration work have you done so far? Do you want our observations?	Some species are expected to move around the project area, and this is assessed on a species-specific basis. Yes, community observations can be submitted to AEM's community relations coordinator.
Q & C 17	The format for these meetings does not do justice to the complexity of these topics – each topic deserves its own meeting and the full baseline reports, so we can orient ourselves prior to commenting. We, the public, are fed tidbits, our questions are not answered.	Baseline reports are being finalized and will be shared before the release of the Impact Statement. Baseline study results have and will continue to be summarized and presented to help communicate the results of the studies in advance of the release of the reports.
Q & C 18	Have swans been included in the migratory birds within the project boundary?	Trumpeter Swan were detected during fall migratory bird surveys within the larger study area. A follow-up will be needed to confirm whether the observations were made within the project boundary or not. *Added after meeting: No Trumpeter Swan records occurred within the project area*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
		during baseline surveys. Breeding pairs were observed at UBMB3 and UBMB8A stations in 2023, and an incidental pair was noted at Little Larder Lake in 2022; all locations are outside the property boundary.
Q & C 19	Will there be another flight, since work is being done currently with this project? How many animals has this affected currently? Has MNR been contacted to see their numbers? They fly annually.	*Added after meeting: No flights are planned for 2025-2026.* *Calculating effects to species and quantifying numbers of species affected is part of the development of the Impact Statement and is currently being undertaken.* *The environmental assessment process involves regular consultation with MNR, and their information is taken into account when assessing impacts.* *Land Information Ontario (LIO) and OMNRF (MNR; MNRF) datasets were reviewed and integrated into the baseline mapping. A review of outputs is scheduled for December 2025; any new outputs at that time will be incorporated.*
Q & C 20	There have been changes to wildlife movement. Are these observations of value or a natural adaptation?	Several types of analyses are used to assess impacts, including analyses of movement over time. *Added after meeting: More information about which wildlife species these changes have been observed for would need to be presented to answer this question in greater detail, but the observation could be simply natural variability in habitat use or a response to something that has changed in their environment.*
Q & C 21	What were the species of migratory birds that were found in the study area?	That list can be provided. *Added after meeting: The Terrestrial Baselines report is now available on the Project Website (UBGP_2025-Terrestrial-Baseline-Report)*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 22	Someone mentioned that two small streams disappeared. Fish and fish habitat are IAA jurisdiction, so was the IAA involved in that decision, if not, why not?	*Added after meeting: Agnico Eagle is not aware of any streams that have disappeared due to the current activities at site. We would need more information to do validation.* *It should be noted that some of the streams/portions of the streams are ephemeral and naturally only flow during certain times of the year due to their small watershed areas, streams on site are also frequently impacted by beaver activity.*
Q & C 23	WSP mentioned sound barriers to protect wildlife from mine activities. Can they add the local human residents of Beaverhouse Lake to be protected by sound barriers from mine activity?	*Added after meeting: As presented in the Atmospheric workshop during the noise presentation, similar assessment is done to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are implemented to ensure compliance with regulatory thresholds and to minimize impacts on sensitive receptors.*

LANDSCAPE

WSP explains that the visual assessment for the Upper Beaver Project aims to evaluate changes to the visual landscape using computer simulations. The process will include the use of a 3D GIS software that generates simulated views based on data from multiple sources.

To begin, a 3D surface model is created to predict what the landscape within a 10 km radius of the project might look like. This model incorporated data from light detection and ranging (LiDAR), provincial and federal topographic datasets, forest inventory and regional data to estimate tree heights. It also includes hypothetical end-of-mine features such as stockpiles and tailings areas. A viewshed analysis is then conducted to determine which mine features will be visible from key locations selected for their recreational or residential relevance. High-quality baseline photos from these vantage points are used to simulate future views with 3D GIS software.

An example from a similar project in Ontario is shared to illustrate the methodology.

Currently, vantage points for the visual assessment—primarily around Beaverhouse Lake—are being finalized. Photos have been taken in both summer and winter to document existing visual conditions of the Upper Beaver Project. Preliminary 3D modelling currently shows only the topography, with full modelling conducted in the coming months.

Mitigation measures have already been incorporated into the project design to reduce visual impact. These include developing a compact mine site and preserving natural buffers, such as vegetation, to maintain a more natural appearance. Additional measures may be implemented during the closure phase, including the removal of infrastructure. Suggestions for further mitigation are welcomed.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants: How concerned are you about the project's potential impact on the local landscape and views? Using a scale from 0 (not at all concerned) to 5 (very concerned).

Of the fifteen respondents, seven say they are very concerned with a score of 5, and two respondents select 4. Three people select 3, indicating they are somewhat concerned. Finally, one person selects 1, and two respondents indicate they are not at all concerned by this aspect of the project.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 24	What was the anticipated height for the waste rock storage?	38 meters high.
Q & C 25	Will the visible stacked rock be naturalized after, similar to what Vale has done in Sudbury?	This will be addressed in the closure concept topic of this workshop.
Q & C 26	How do you balance the mitigations like berms and the impact of them? For example, water table and surface runoff are impacted by topographical features yet are important to the overall water quality. Water quality doesn't exist in isolation. Changing topography impacts it.	This topic will be addressed in the next workshop on water on June 19th.
Q & C 27	How are these polls being incorporated into the Impact Statement?	The results of the polls will be incorporated in the meeting report which will be a part of Agnico Eagle's larger report for the Impact Statement.

TRANSMISSION LINE

WSP continues the presentation by discussing power transmission line alternatives for the Upper Beaver Project. A new 115kV transmission line is planned to connect the mine site to the Hydro-One connection near Dobie (approximately 9 km). This upgrade is necessary to meet increased power demands during the production phase (i.e., mill operations) and to avoid relocating the existing 44kV line, which is currently in the footprint of the planned open pit. The existing 44kV line only supports advanced exploration activities and does not have the capacity needed for the production phase. The proposed construction timeline includes an alternate routes assessment (2025–2026), approvals and cost estimates (2026–2027), clearing of the transmission line corridor (early 2028), and line construction (April–October 2028). The new transmission line is expected to be in service by the end of 2028.

WSP then outlines two main route options for the proposed 115 KV transmission line to the Upper Beaver site: Corridor 1 (the preliminary concept included in the Detailed Project Description) and Corridor 2 (a newer option considered in the Impact Statement). Corridor 2 is currently the preferred option because it follows the

path of the existing 44 kV line. This alignment reduces the need for new access roads and vegetation clearing and is largely located on private land. However, confirming this route requires an alternatives assessment and further public engagement to gather input from the community that must be considered in the final decision.

The preliminary assessment criteria for selecting the final route includes minimizing line length, maximizing the use of existing access and land already owned by Agnico Eagle, among other considerations. A visual map (see slide 58 of the presentation) and a comparative screening of alternative routes against the criteria (see slide 60) are presented. Options that fit the criteria are marked with green dots.

While some criteria are still being evaluated, alternatives 1a and 1b currently align most with the assessment criteria. These are considered the preferred options, because they follow the existing 44 kV line corridor, reducing the need for additional wood clearing.

Several potential mitigation measures are presented, including avoiding the disturbance of species at risk habitats and developing a site-specific erosion and sediment control plan. These measures will depend on the final route selected.

Next steps include additional engagement activities to gather community feedback and finalize the preferred transmission corridor.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: Which considerations are most important to you in choosing the final location of the transmission line? Participants are asked to choose three considerations among the following choices:

- Maximize the use of existing access
- Minimize the length of the new line
- Maximize the use of land owned by Agnico
- Minimize wood cutting
- Avoid sensitive areas - human
- Avoid sensitive areas - natural
- Technical consideration
- Avoid area with mining development potential
- Avoid railway crossing
- All of the above

Eleven participants respond to the poll.

- “Avoiding sensitive natural areas” is selected 6 times, making it the most frequently chosen consideration.
- “Maximizing the use of land owned by Agnico Eagle” and “Minimizing wood cutting” are each selected 5 times.
- “Maximizing the use of existing access” and considering all listed factors equally (“All of the above”) are each selected 4 times.
- “Avoiding sensitive human areas” is selected 3 times.

- "Minimizing the length of the new line" is selected twice.
- "Avoiding areas with mining development potential" and "Avoiding railway crossings" are each selected once.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 28	What is the total land area and percentage of land that is being cleared (not just the transmission line but for the whole site)?	Agnico Eagle will provide the total land clearing area and percentage calculations for the entire project in the meeting summary report. *Added after meeting: Not including the transmission line, the project footprint is estimated to be 356.4 hectare. Of this 356.4 hectares, 97.5 ha or 27.4% has been previously disturbed by forestry and advanced exploration activities. However, to add conservatism in the assessment a larger Project Area of 528.1 ha is assumed to be cleared.*
Q & C 29	What are the future mining opportunities associated with alternative 5?	Alternative #5 is located above the Upper Canada deposit which continues to be investigated by Agnico Eagle.
Q & C 30	What is the impact of a transmission line on property value?	This has not been examined yet.
Q & C 31	Will the impact of the transmission lines to habitat, bird strikes, avoidance behaviour and magnetic and electric fields be considered?	Once the route is selected, a summary of the alternative assessment will be completed and will include an assessment on the potential impacts.
Q & C 32	Are the transmission line and Fork Lake access road considered over the long term in closure?	*Added after meeting: The transmission line will not be considered in the long-term closure by Agnico Eagle as it will be owned and operated by Hydro One.* *The Fork Lake access road is an existing road that Agnico Eagle is upgrading. There is no plan to close this access following closure of the mine. The long term, post closure, use of this road is being considered, and discussions are ongoing.*

CLOSURE CONCEPT

WSP reviews key site features, including the open pit during early operations, ore stockpiles, rock storage facility, tailings storage facility, water management features, etc. Closure planning is regulated under the Ontario Mining Act, which requires the proponent to provide financial assurance for closure-related costs. In addition to regulatory requirements, Agnico Eagle is preparing its own closure plan. This plan is guided by three main objectives: to reclaim affected lands to a naturalized and productive condition, to support vegetation and wildlife communities, and to explore potential future land uses.

Preliminary closure measures for stockpiles involve covering them with overburden material, revegetating the area, and potentially placing rock to reduce erosion. WSP shares examples of how overburden from the stockpiles could be reused to support reclamation efforts and allow the areas to be naturalized.

For the tailing storage facility, closure will be designed to prevent erosion through overburden cover and vegetation, placement of rock on the lower slopes, and construction of water conveyance channels.

For the open pit, the closure plan envisions reconnecting Ava Lake and York Lake through a naturalized flow path once water quality meets the required standards. The area has the potential to become a mix of water bodies, vegetated zones, and exposed rock surfaces.

In the process plant area, closure activities will include dismantling and removing infrastructure, assessing for contamination, restoring natural drainage, and revegetating the site.

Water management closure measures involve filling the open pit, reconnecting nearby lakes, breaching water ponds, and monitoring water quality to allow the return to natural flow conditions.

The closure plan also proposes the use of native plant species—such as trees, grasses, and shrubs—with consideration for habitat types and species of ecological interest, including birch hardwood trees.

Post-closure monitoring is mandatory and would be carried out throughout all closure phases. The main activities for decommissioning, demolition, and rehabilitation would be carried out during the active closure phase, which typically takes place one to two years after mining operations end. Monitoring would continue beyond rehabilitation and include monitoring water levels, flows, and quality, as well as indicators of biological and physical stability.

Question to participants

A Zoom poll asks participants a multiple-choice question: Which aspect of Agnico Eagle's mine closure plans would you like to learn more about? The choices are:

- Water quality protection
- Reforestation or revegetation
- Wildlife habitat restoration
- Long-term monitoring and maintenance
- I'm not sure yet
- Other (please specify)

Respondents can choose more than one answer. Twelve people respond to the poll.

- “Water quality protection” is selected 9 times, making it the most frequently chosen topic.
- “Long-term monitoring and maintenance” is selected 8 times.
- “Wildlife habitat restoration” is selected 7 times.
- “Reforestation or revegetation” is selected 5 times.
- No selections are recorded for “I’m not sure yet” or “Other”

In the comments under the poll, one person says they would like more information on all the aspects listed. Another respondent highlights the importance of involving First Nations in environmental monitoring.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 33	What is the chance of acid rock drainage at the rock storage and tailings facilities?	Based on the work conducted to date, the tailings have been determined to be non potentially acid generating. A small portion of the waste rock has been classified as potentially acid generating, and a management plan will be developed to mitigate these risks. Ongoing water quality modelling is being completed to determine the concentration of metals and other parameters that will be in the water leaving these facilities.
Q & C 34	In a study included in the closure plan for the Advance Exploration phase, there is a risk for acid rock drainage between 9 to 300 years.	Material with acid rock drainage potential has a risk to go acid generating if it is not mitigated. Mitigation is being proposed to prevent the onset of acid rock drainage.
Q & C 35	Why not properly naturalize the rock pile area with grass, trees, and contours so it merges with the existing landscape?	As part of the closure plan, contouring may be implemented to mimic the natural landscape.
Q & C 36	What are the chemicals in the tailings when they are stored and what is their impact on the environment? In the closure plan, is that stuff being contained and mitigated?	Cyanide will be used, along with a cyanide destruction process, and metals naturally present in the rocks will also be present. Their impact on the environment will depend on the type of rock and the concentrations of metals present. This information will be presented during the next workshop on water.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
	With the cyanide destruction process, there will be no cyanide in the tailings?	For closure, a vegetative cover is being looked at, but the closure plan is a living document that will evolve over time. Yes, there will be cyanide in the tailings after the destruction process but in safe concentrations protecting aquatic life and meeting environmental standards.
Q & C 37	Will Agnico consider filling the open pit with other materials, like tailings or rock pile materials?	Currently, the plan is more focused on placing water in the open pit, but it might be considered later on.
Q & C 38	How will the pit be refilled? Groundwater? River water?	It is expected, based on the pit water quality model, that the pit will be filled with underground water, rainwater, and water diverted from Ava Lake to speed up the process.
Q & C 39	Will that mill service any other site?	At this point, no sources for supplying material to the mill have been identified. Should such projects be developed in the future, engagement activities will be carried out accordingly and permits will be amended as necessary.
Q & C 40	In the context of the closure, what will happen to the mill? If it is reused, will it require another Impact Assessment?	In the closure plan, it is assumed that it will be dismantled, but it might be reused. That would need to be evaluated. Reusing the mill would require identifying other viable deposits and the fulfillment of specific requirements. Such information is not known yet.
Q & C 41	The Upper Beaver mine may be exhausted after 14 years (unless more ore is found). Additionally, ore will be transported to the Upper Beaver mill, potentially for much longer after the mine is exhausted. How will that effect the closure plan?	*Added after meeting: If this led to a material change to the Project's closure plan an amendment would be required to ensure these changes are well integrated in the closure plan.*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS		ANSWERS
Q & C 42	It would be much safer for the Misema River system if the tailings were removed far from those waters, is that possible?	*Added after meeting: The selected tailings location was made based on the evaluation of numerous alternatives that considered specific technical feasibility criteria.* *The deposition of the tailings will be carried out in a manner that ensures that the tailings materials are stored in a safe manner, with measures in place to avoid potential effects. An integrated storm water and seepage collection system will ensure the collection of contact water and measures will be implemented to minimize potential erosion from wind and water.*
Q & C 43	In other municipalities, maintenance for open pits is handed over to those municipalities. How will that work at Upper Beaver? Because those costs are often very high, and often, pits are not flooded after being exhausted.	*Added after meeting: In mining, open pits are often not handed over specifically to municipalities at closure unless arrangements have been made. The closure of the open pit will be the responsibility of Agnico Eagle as part of the Closure Plan. In addition, financial assurance must be provided to cover cost of closure In the unlikely event that Agnico Eagle goes bankrupt.* *Based on the preliminary model, and the small size of the pit, the filling will be very quick (around 2 years for the underground workings and open pit)*
Q & C 44	Will closure consider seasonality so that it does not exacerbate such situations, especially with hazardous tailings chemicals?	*Added after meeting: Seasonal variation and climate change are and will be considered in closure design.*
Q & C 45	Will you reroute the Misema back to its original route?	*Added after meeting: Yes, the current plan is to breach the dykes at closure to let the water go back through the original route.*

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:

- Landscape & visual impact
- Transmission line
- Terrestrial environment
- Closure and restoration
- Impact Assessment Process
- All of the above
- I'm satisfied with the information received today on these topics

Twelve people respond to the poll.

- "Impact Assessment Process" and "Closure and Restoration" are each selected 6 times, making them the most frequently chosen topics.
- "All of the above" is selected 5 times.
- "Terrestrial environment" and "Landscape & visual impact" are each selected 4 times.
- Transmission line is selected once.

In the comments below the poll, one respondent notes they would like the topic of fish to be explored in future sessions.

TES then outlines the next planned engagement activities related to the Impact Statement preparation. A Workshop on Water is scheduled for June 19th, followed by a BBQ on July 19th.

There are many opportunities to stay informed and to participate in the Impact Assessment process, including attending information sessions, community BBQ and Workshops, as well as subscribing to newsletters and other communications related to the project. TES thanks everyone for attending and invites participants to complete the feedback survey that will be sent to them.

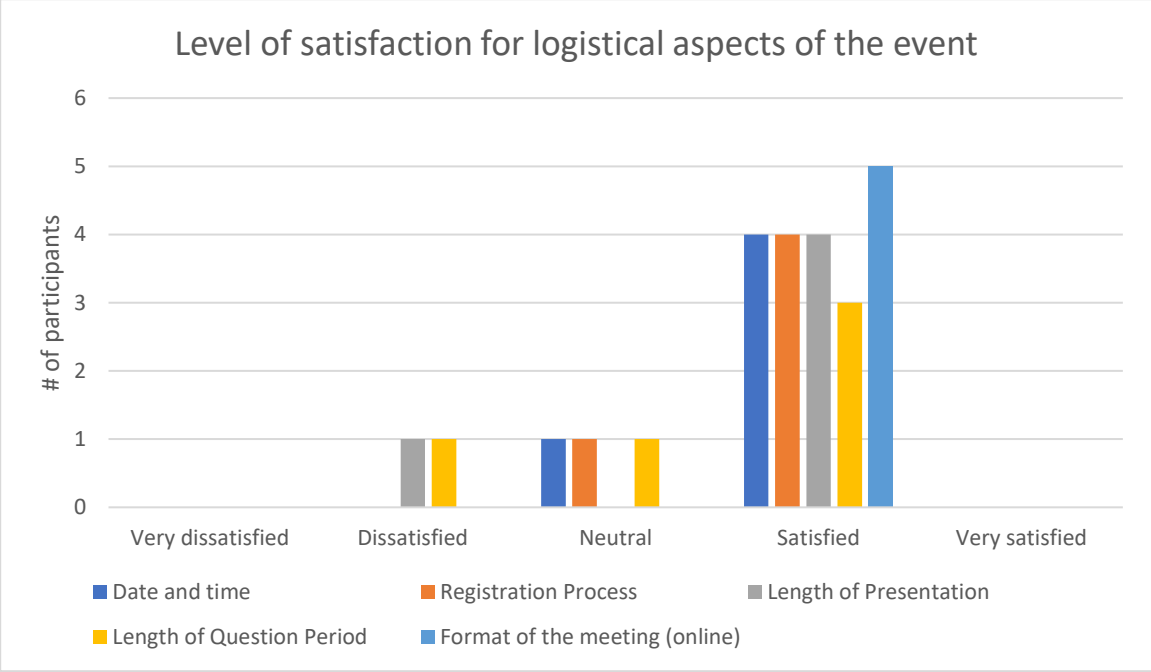
The meeting ends at 8: 54 p.m.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS	ANSWERS
Q & C 46	Please consider organizing a public meeting dedicated to the transport of ore from other regional deposits to the Upper Beaver mill. This transport will impact road safety on highway 66 and impact residents in Dobie.

Feedback survey results

A total of **5 participants** completed the feedback survey.

Levels of satisfaction

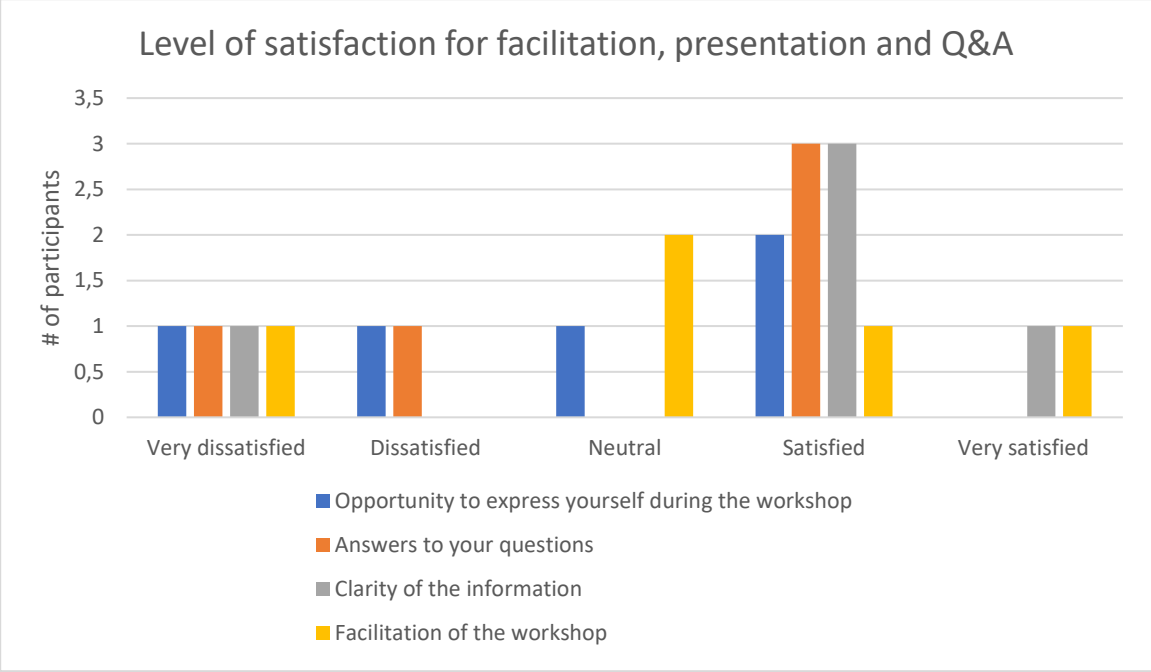


Overall, participants were satisfied with the logistical aspects of the event. Most were satisfied with the date and time, the registration process, and the length of the presentation. The format of the meeting (online) received the highest level of satisfaction. Feedback on the length of the question period was more mixed: three participants were satisfied, one was neutral, and one dissatisfied.

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

- Each of these topics could have been a separate meeting with a longer dedicated question period
- I appreciate having the online engagement.

Facilitation, Presentations and Q&A periods



The level of satisfaction regarding the facilitation, presentation, and Q&A periods is more mixed. While most participants were satisfied with the clarity of the information presented, and the answers they received, each of the aspects listed received at least one negative rating.

One respondent commented:

- Many questions went unanswered. I hope these will be answered in the summary. Facilitator didn't appear to understand certain questions and therefore chose to not give them their due attention.

Questions related to Land use components of the Impact Assessment process

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

- The process is taking too long.

When asked to share additional **questions or concerns** about the **terrestrial environment**, one respondent commented:

- how are you going to stop the amount of mercury in fish?

  Added after meeting: We cannot stop natural increase of mercury in fish. Agnico Eagle is required to ensure that any water release from the site is safe for aquatic life, and mercury is one of the parameters we have to assess, monitor, and manage via treatment, if required, to prevent environmental impacts.

When asked to share additional ideas of **mitigation measures** related to the **terrestrial environment**, two respondents provided the following feedback:

- Is there going to be a new study done to Ava Lake with the new dyke placement and new fish compensation plan?

  Added after meeting: Yes we will ensure to have all studies done for this new location, and the fish compensation plan will be adjusted accordingly.

- Did not discuss vibrations coming through ground. Would have liked to understand what mitigation is possible.

    Added after meeting: Vibration was discussed during the Atmospheric Workshop, please find the report on the Project website: https://upperbeaver.agnicoeagle.com/documents-downloads/

When asked if they had any additional **questions or concerns** about **landscape**, respondents noted:

- The new dyke design -
- Building up the topography for certain features causes huge structures beyond tree height. In some cases, some of these structures are already on the highest elevation points, ie tailing/ aggregate area. How is existing topography taken into consideration?

    Added after meeting: the existing topography is integrated into the visual assessment by integrating the natural elevation data (obtained from LIDAR or other available topography data) and adding the predicted infrastructure elevation data to it in the 3D model. Refer to the methodology presented on Page 11.

The survey included a question about additional ideas for **mitigation measures** related to **landscape**. No ideas were provided.

When asked if they had any additional **questions or concerns** and ideas of **mitigation measures** related to the **transmission line**, respondents commented:

- If a nearby community needed power, would it be out of the question to attach a line from here (Beaverhouse)?

    Added after meeting: This line will be owned by Hydro One, and such request would have to be done with them. This would also require a new line to reach other properties, which could be complex and expensive for private owners given the distance and the presence of water bodies
- What happens to the transmission line with closure, i.e. maintenance long term? Similarly, other items are being built for this mine to function and weren't discussed as part of closure.

    Added after meeting: If the line is owned by the company and only served the project, it would have to be included in the closure plan for removal once it is no longer required. In this case, the new 115 kV line will be owned by Hydro One for future use and closure of the line will be their responsibility.

The survey included a question about additional ideas for **mitigation measures** related to the **transmission line**. No ideas were provided.

When asked to share additional **questions or concerns** and ideas for **mitigation measures** related to the **closure plan**, respondents commented:

- The open pit is not attached to the chain of rivers?

    Added after meeting: At closure, it is expected that the dykes will be removed and the open pit will be connected to the river system, creating a larger lake.
- Road access

The survey included a question about additional ideas for **mitigation measures** related to the **closure plan**. No ideas were provided.

APPENDIX I

PRESENTATION

Upper Beaver Project

Impact Assessment
Virtual Thematic Workshop #2
Land Use

Wednesday, May 21, 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

AGNICO EAGLE TEAM TONIGHT

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

WSP TEAM

Derrick Moggy

Project Manager / Impact Assessment Lead

Joel Jameson

Terrestrial Biologist

Heather Lindsay

Closure Specialist

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)
    - ➢ to be considered in final design of Project

AGENDA

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

6:10PM – 6:40PM – Upper Beaver Project and Impact Assessment Overview

6:40PM – 7:15PM – Topic 1 Terrestrial Environment

7:15PM – 7:40PM – Topic 2 Landscape

7:40PM – 8:05PM – Topic 3 Transmission Line

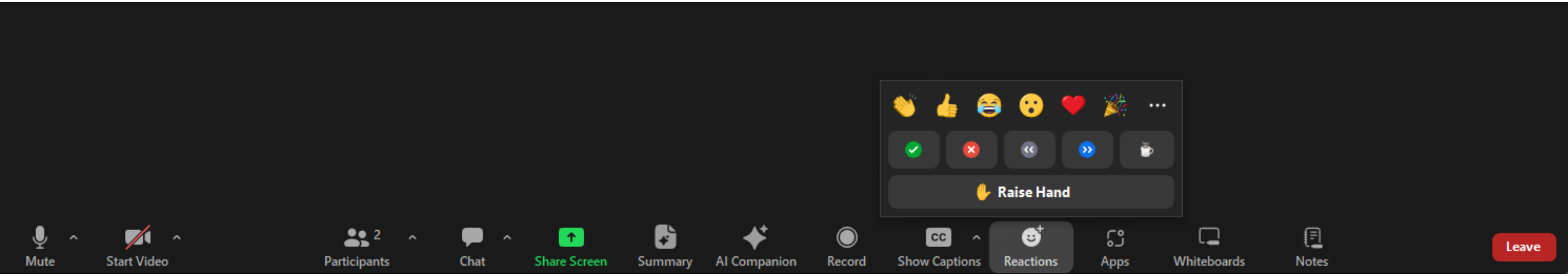
8:05PM – 8:30PM – Topic 4 Closure Concept

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

The information in this presentation has been prepared as of May 14, 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, 2024 filed with Canadian securities regulators and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 ("Form 40-F") filed with the 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 first 2025 quarter results, please see the Company’s news release dated April 24, 2025.

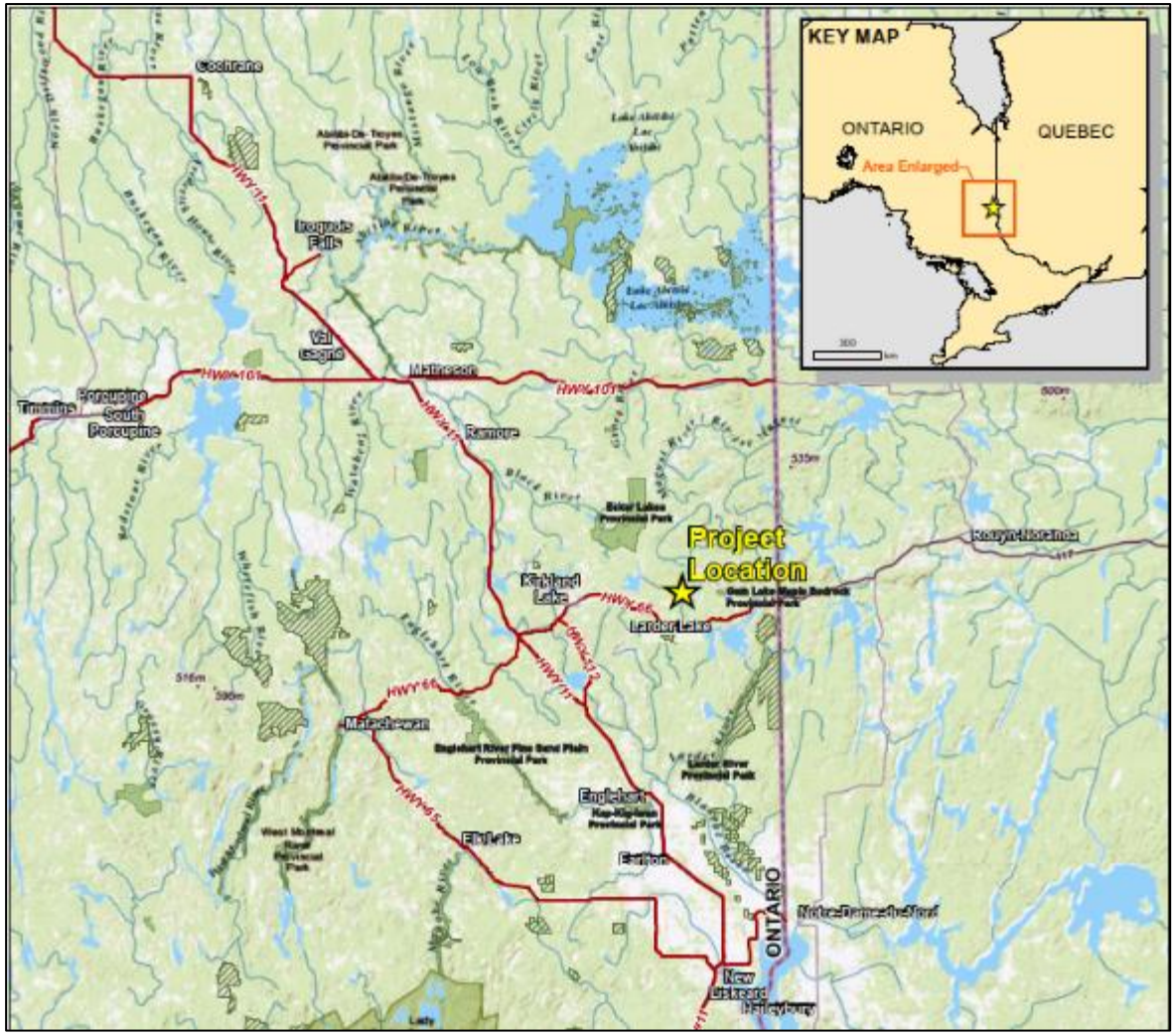
ABOUT AGNICO EAGLE

AGNICO EAGLE MINES

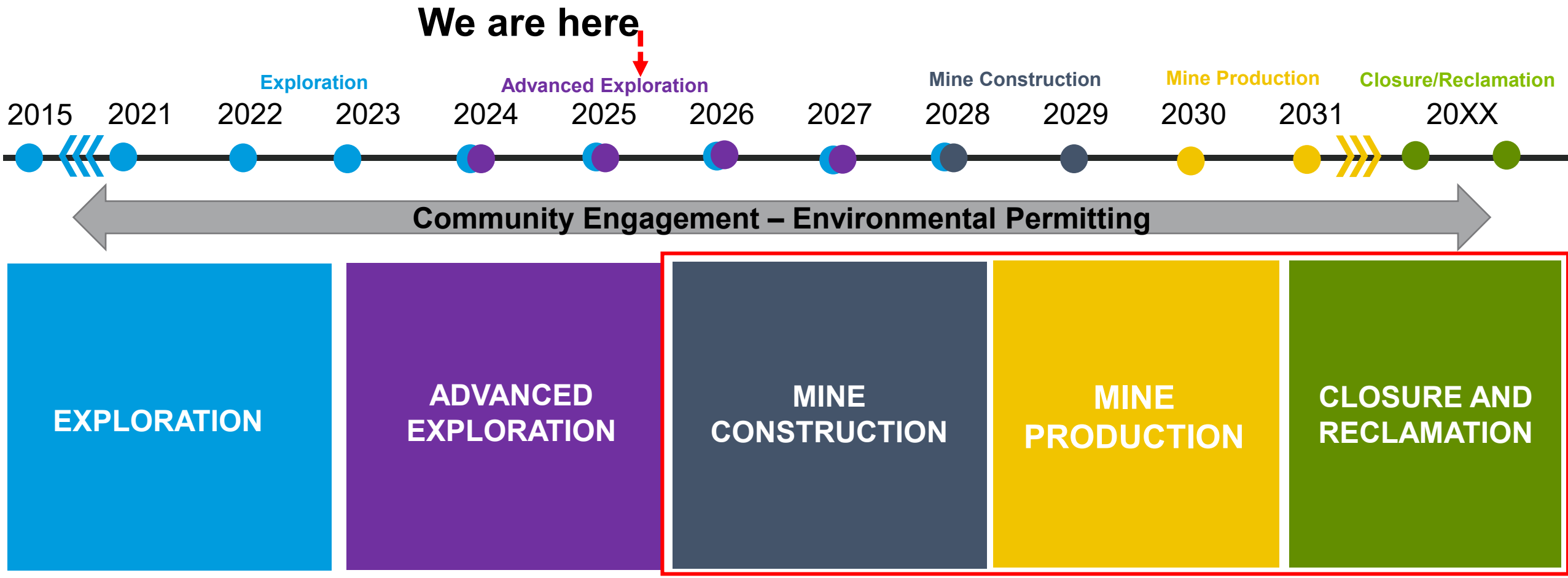
True National Champion: Canadian Led, Canadian Headquartered, Community Oriented

- 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



***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

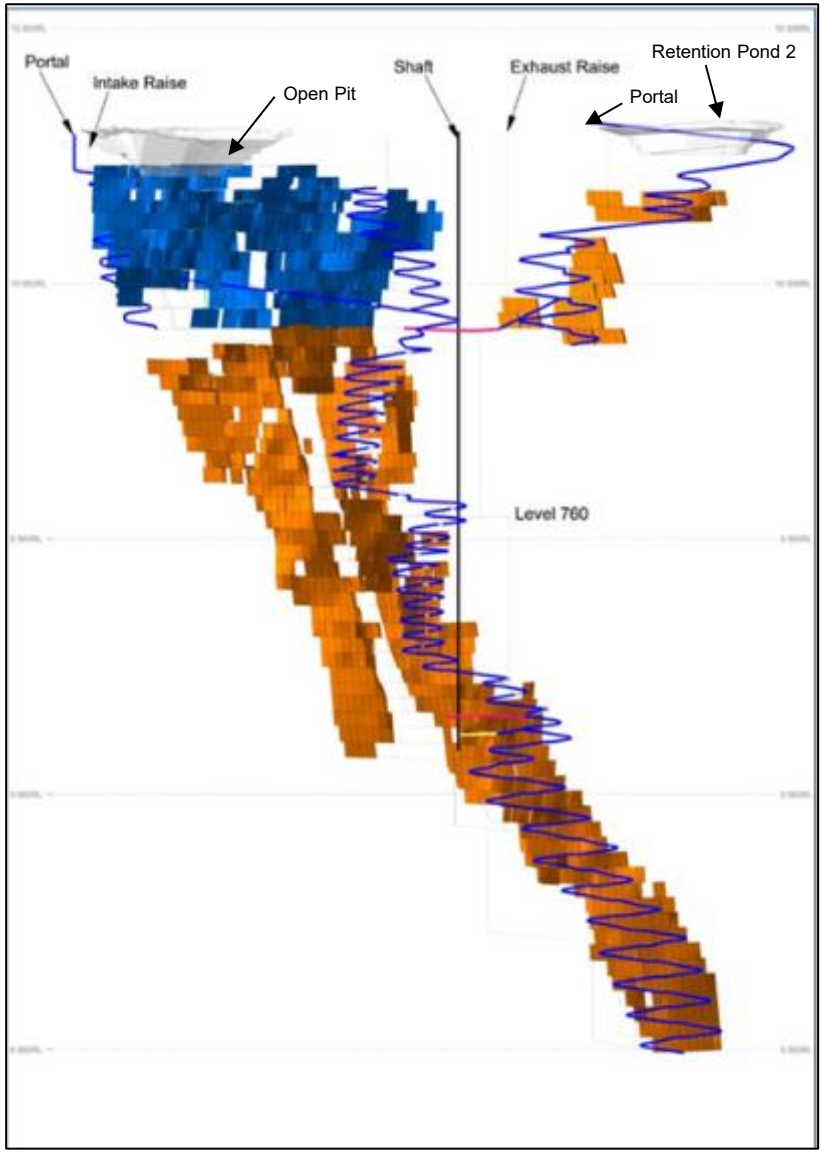
COMPONENT	ADVANCED EXPLORATION	MINE PRODUCTION
Ramp	✓	✓
Shaft	✓	✓
Rock/Overburden Storage	✓	✓
Water treatment facilities	✓	✓
Mill and Tailings Facilities	○	✓
Open Pit	○	✓
Diversion and Dykes	○	✓
Federal Impact Assessment	○	✓
Revenue	○	✓

UPPER BEAVER - PRODUCTION PHASE

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*

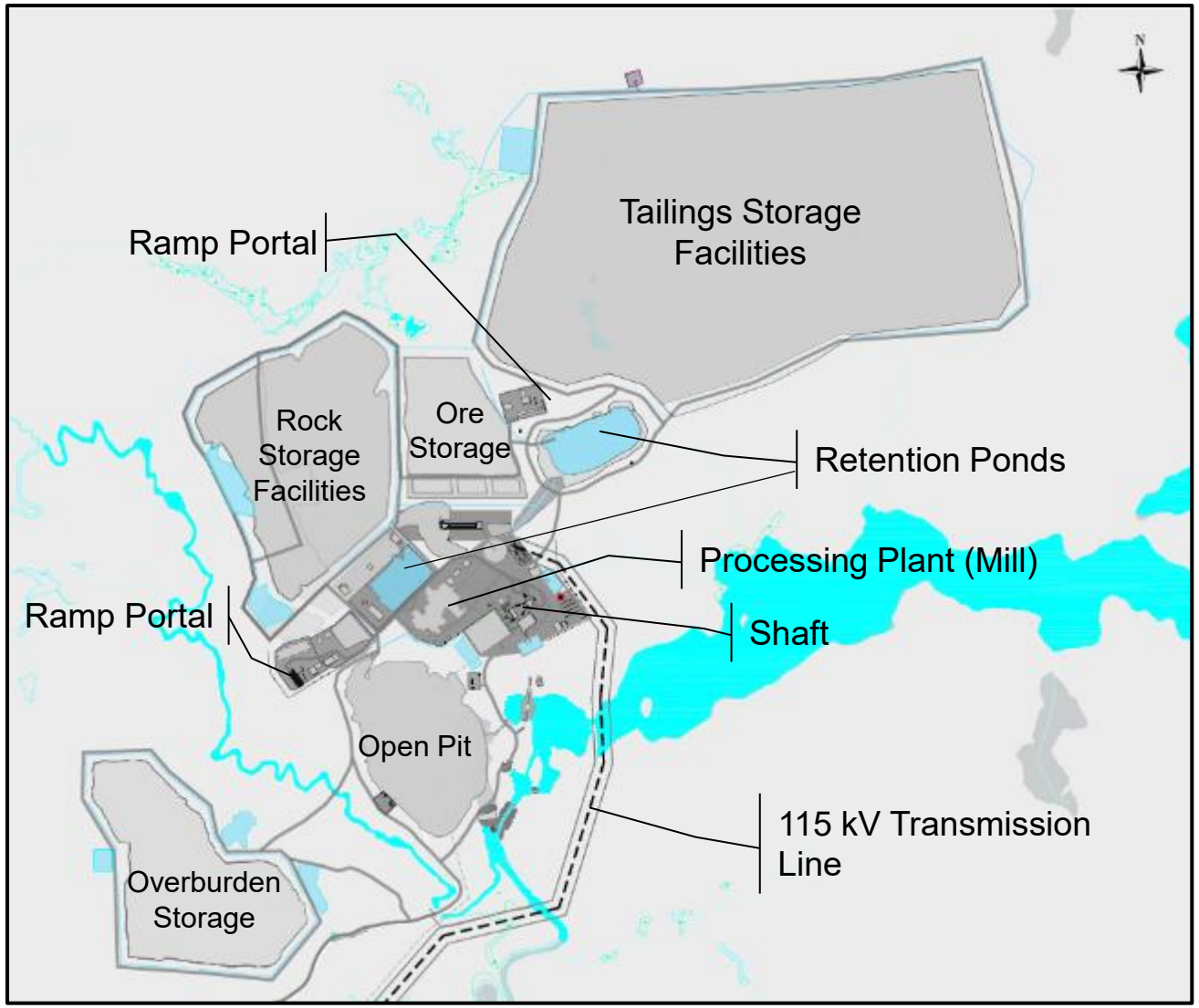
*If all required approvals are received (regulators and internal)



PRODUCTION PHASE – SITE LAYOUT UPDATE

Proposed Mine Facilities

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



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

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:

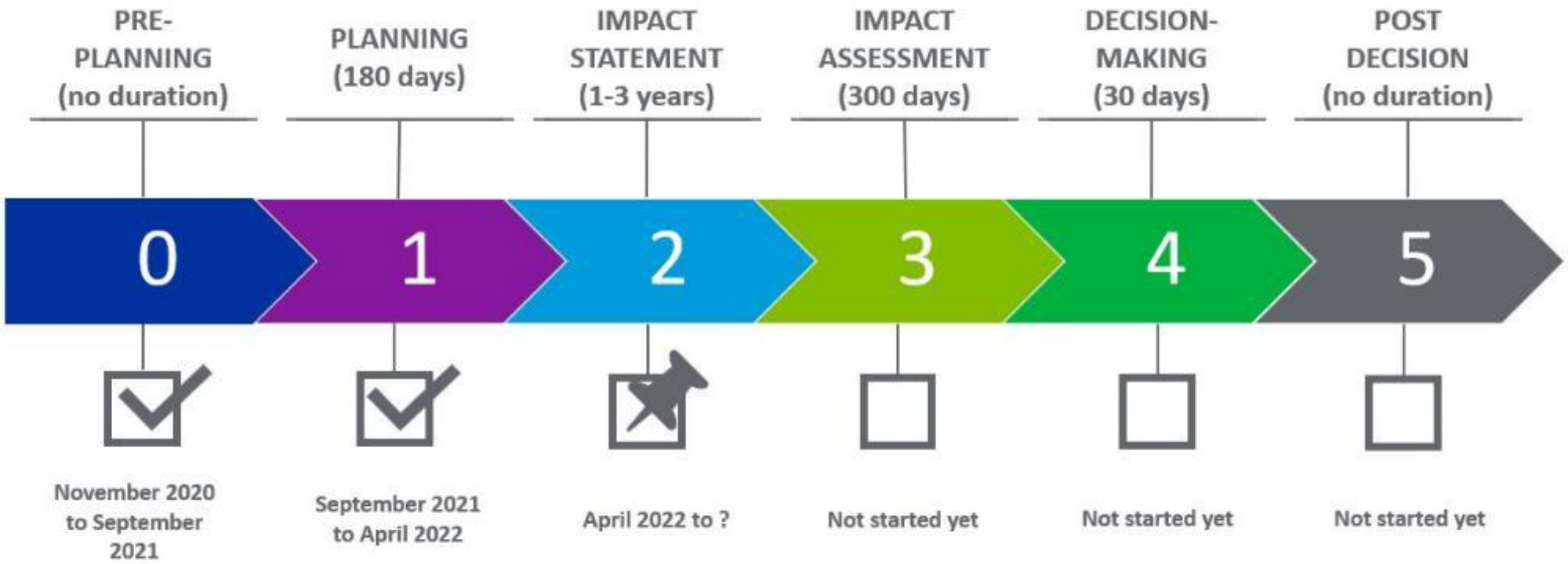
What is an Impact Assessment:

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

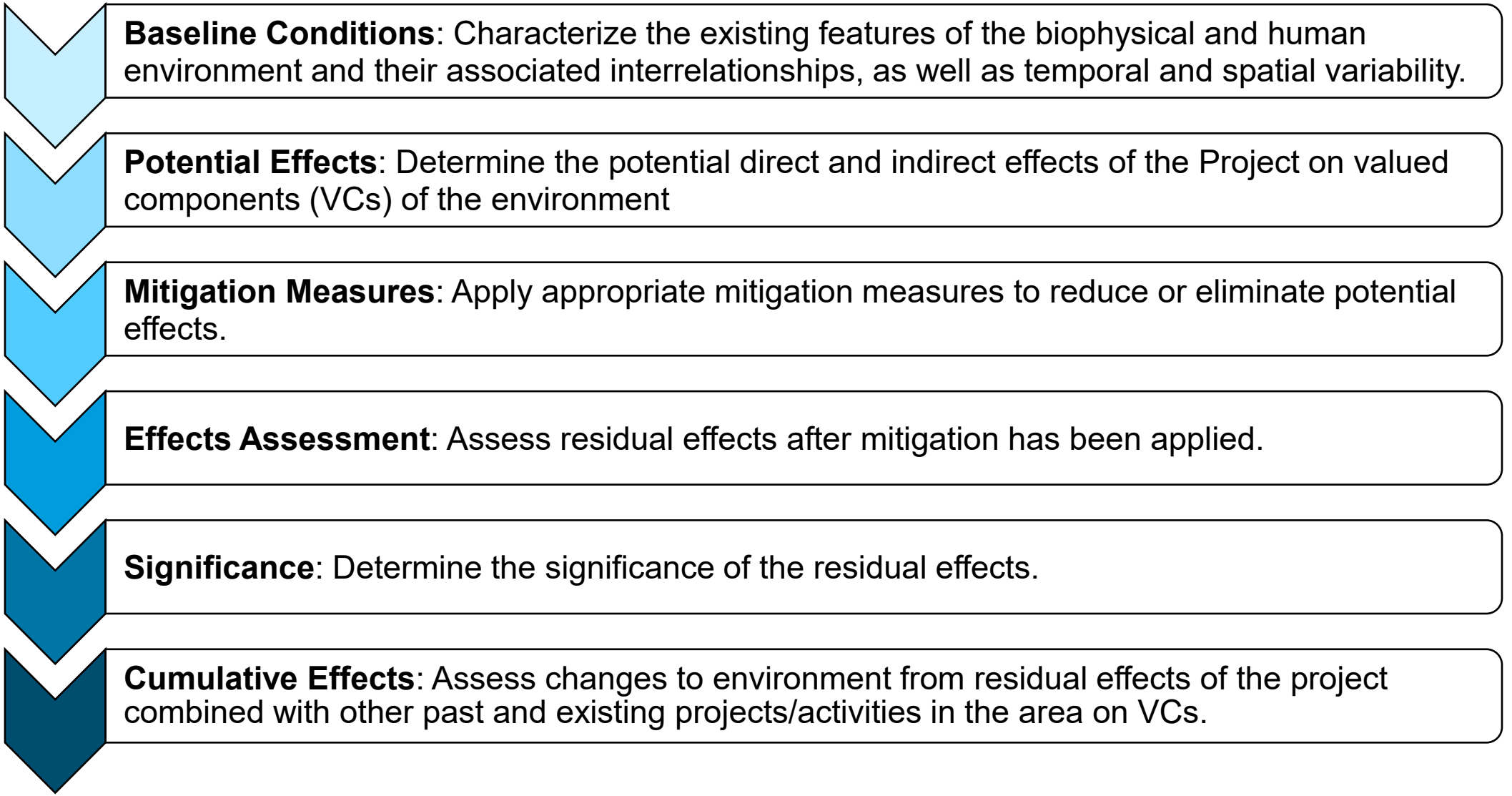


: We are here

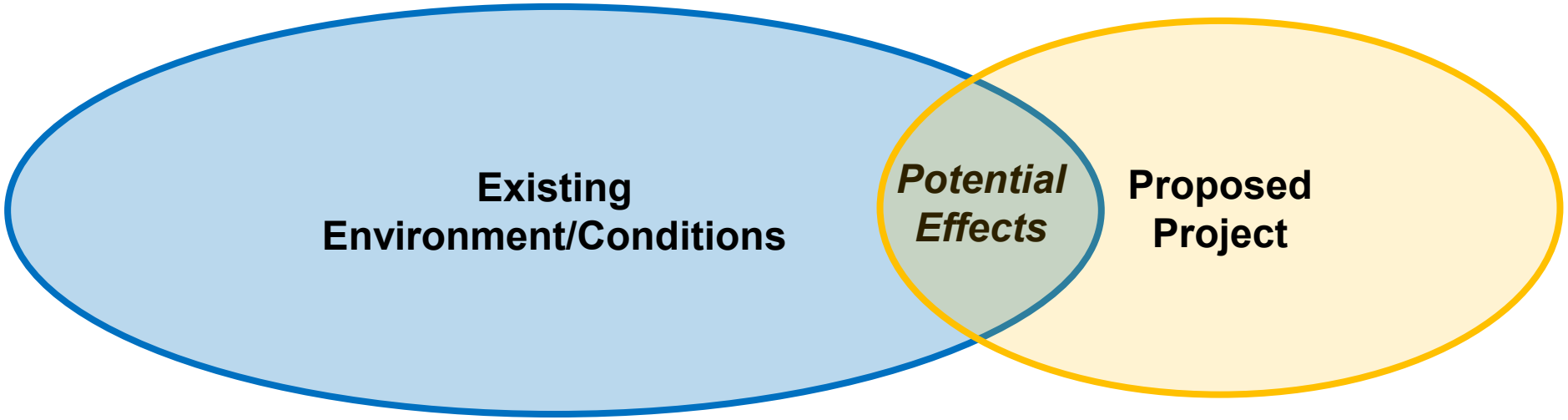
Impact Statement Phase schedule is under review with the mill option at site:

- 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



EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PROCESS



Potential Effects + Mitigation Measures = Residual Effects

Assessment of Residual Effects:

- Consideration of existing conditions, and input from traditional knowledge and public
- Inputs from other modelling analysis
- Analysis using modeling and assessment tools to determine the predicted changes

HIGH LEVEL TECHNICAL INFO ABOUT ACTIVITIES THAT COULD IMPACT ON TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE

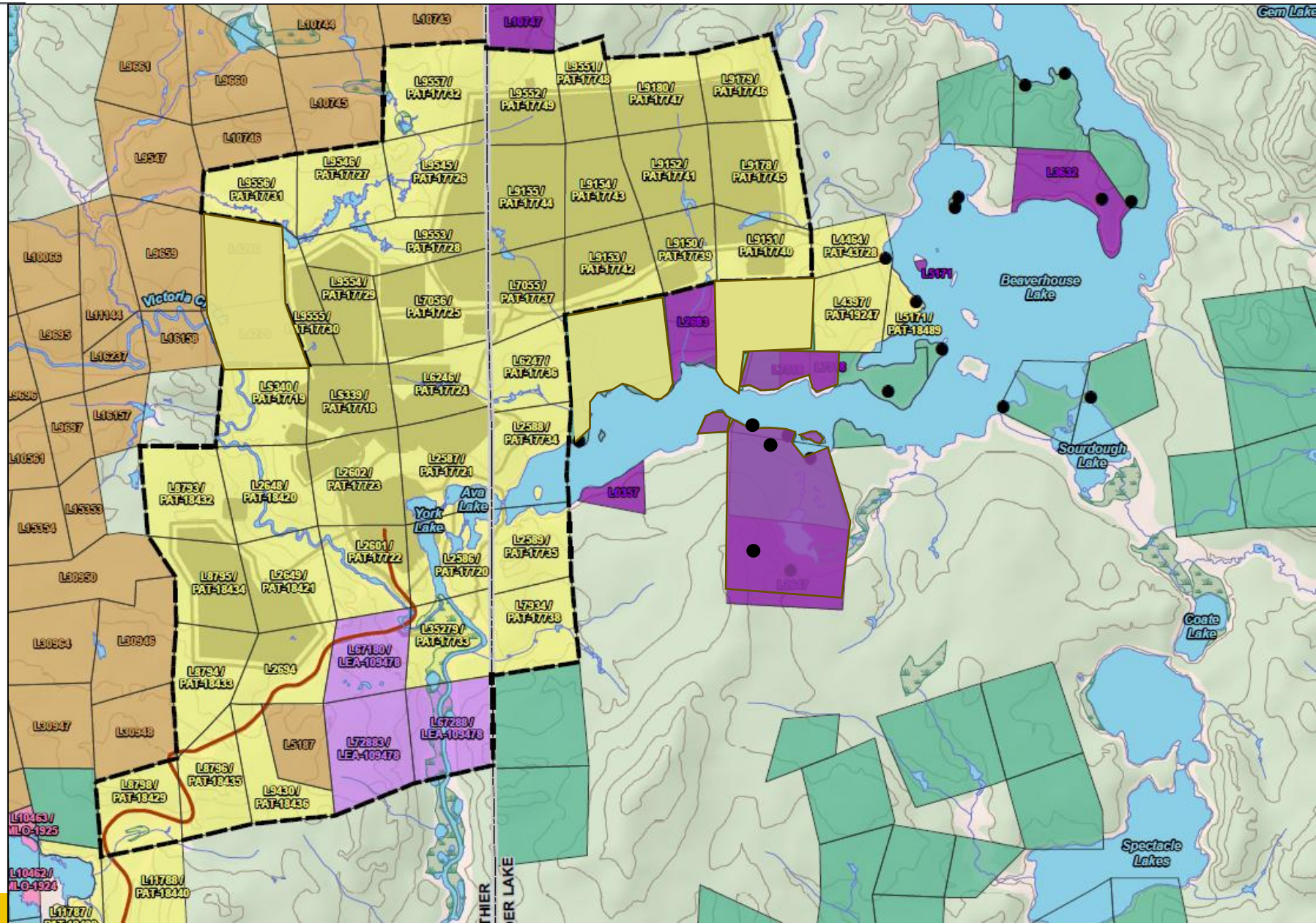
AGNICO EAGLE

	Vegetation Communities and Wetlands	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat
Construction		
• Upgrade the site access road, involving land clearing and use of equipment	✓	✓
• Construction of new site facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities, involving land clearing, the use of equipment including and the movement of materials to site	✓	✓
• Dewatering of the open pit basin area		✓
• Stripping of overburden and lake bed sediment in the open pit basin	✓	✓
• Initiation of open pit mine development, involving the use of equipment and explosives		✓
Operation		
• Operation of the process plant and other site infrastructure		✓
• Operation of the open pit mine and underground mine, involving ongoing dewatering, the use of equipment and explosives	✓	✓
• Operation of tailings management area and mine rock storage facility, involving the operation of equipment		✓
• Progressive reclamation activities	✓	✓
Decommissioning and Closure		
• Removal of assets that can be salvaged, and demolition / recycling of remaining materials		✓
• Reclamation of impacted areas, such as re-grading, placement of cover, revegetation and establish final surface drainage	✓	✓
• If appropriate, connect the flooded open pit to the Misema River system once the flooded pit lake quality meets regulatory requirements	✓	✓

LAND USE CONTEXT

LAND USE CONTEXT – LAND OWNERSHIP

- Agnico Eagle owns the surface and the mining rights of the project footprint
- There is private individual/municipal land adjacent to the project
- There is crown land around the project



LEGEND

- Preliminary Project Boundary
- Proposed Mine Feature
- Cottages
- Low-lying Area
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Existing Access Road
- Contours (10 m intervals)
- Municipal Boundary

Other Land Tenure

- Township of Gauthier Land (Patent)
- Private Individual (Patent)

Agnico Eagle Mine Ltd. Land Tenure

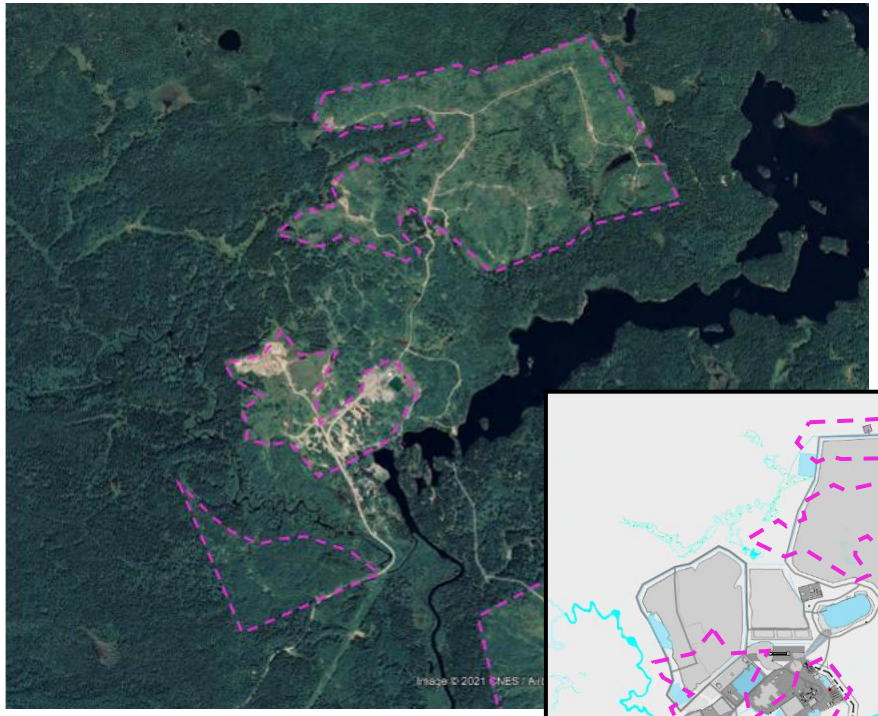
- Lease - Mining and Surface Rights
- Licence of Occupation - Mining and Surface Rights
- Patent - Mining and Surface Rights
- Patent - Mining Rights Only
- Patent - Surface Rights Only
- Claim - Mining and Surface Rights

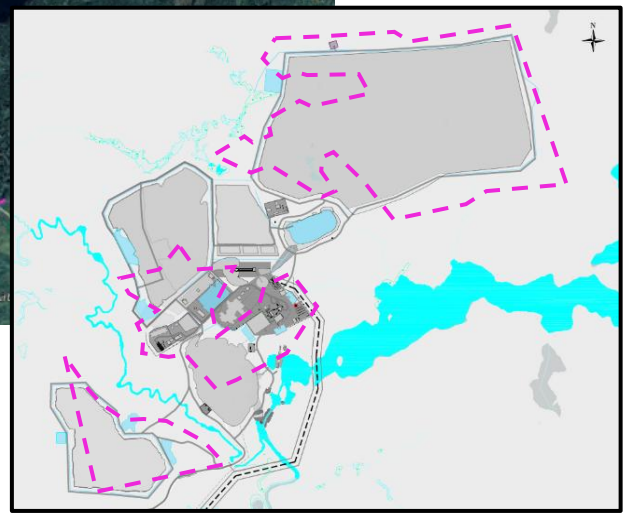
LAND USE CONTEXT – FORMER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AT UPPER BEAVER SITE

Former Producing Site with mining activities between 1912 to 1971

Upper Beaver (Huronia/Argonaut) - 1926

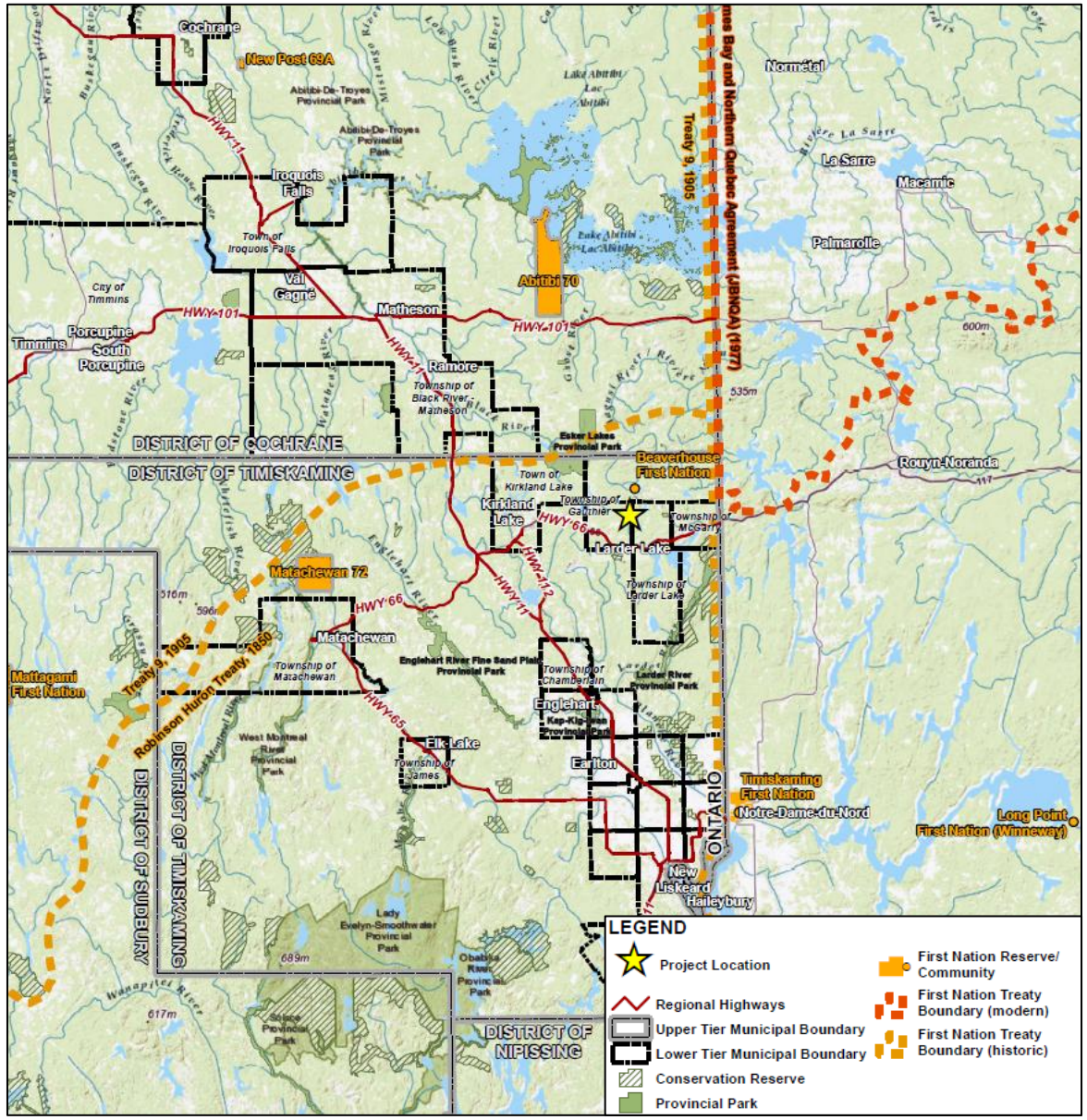
Most of the project's proposed footprint has been subject to wood harvesting approximately 14 years ago.





LAND USE CONTEXT

- Within the traditional territories of several Indigenous Nations
- There are cottages/cabins on the Beaverhouse Lake adjacent to the project
- Hunting and fishing activities in the area
- Canoeing on the Misema River system
- Traplines
- Closest Ontario Parks:
  - Gem Lake Maple Bedrock Park – 7 km
  - Esker Lakes Park – 10 km
- Forestry Activities
- Residential – Community of Dobie
  - Within townships of Gauthier and Larder Lake



ZONING – TOWNSHIP OF GAUTHIER AND LARDER LAKE

Township of Gauthier

Designated: Rural Area

Previous Zone: Rural Zone **(RU)**

Advanced Exploration Phase

Zoned: Natural Resources Zone **(NR)**

Production Phase

Rezone to: Mineral Mining Zone **(MM)**

Township of Larder Lake

Designated: Rural Area

Previous Zone: Natural Resources Zone **(NR)**

- Special exception to permit an accessory pit use.

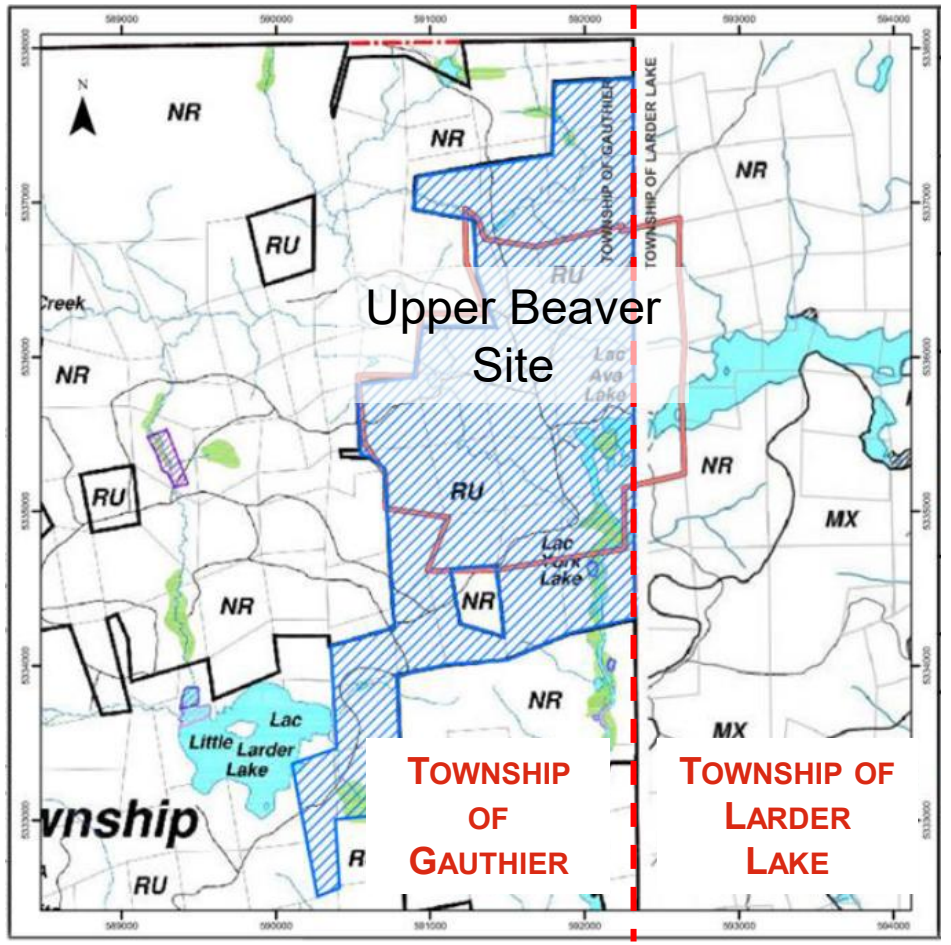
Advanced Exploration Phase

Zoned: Extractive Industrial Zone w/ Special Exception **(MX-1)**

- Special exception to permit an accessory pit use.

Production Phase

Rezone to: Mineral Mining Zone w/ Special Exception **(MM-1)**



WORKSHOP

TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

LANDSCAPE

TRANSMISSION LINE

CLOSURE CONCEPT

TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

TERRESTRIAL STUDIES INTRODUCTION

- Natural environment surveys conducted across the investigation areas between 2021 and 2024 (methods and results).
- Data are used to inform the Impact Assessment, a process that requires robust characterization of existing environmental conditions to effectively evaluate how a Project may impact the natural environment.
- Sufficient and accurate data is critical to understand habitat and species composition to inform project design, mitigation measures, and post-project rehabilitation objectives and monitoring requirements.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Specific and targeted surveys for vegetation and wildlife were undertaken in accordance with regulations, industry-standard protocols, best management practices, and guidelines.

Surveys completed to characterize existing conditions for:

- Vegetation and Wetland communities
- Breeding Birds, Crepuscular Birds, Migratory Birds, Marsh Birds, and Owls
- Amphibians and Reptiles - Frogs, Toads, Snakes and Turtles
- Mammals - Moose, Gray Wolves, Marten, Otter, Beaver, and Bats

VEGETATION SURVEYS

- 75 vegetation communities were visited in 2021 and 2022
- Surveys for rare vegetation communities
- Evaluation of wetlands for significance in 2021 and 2022.

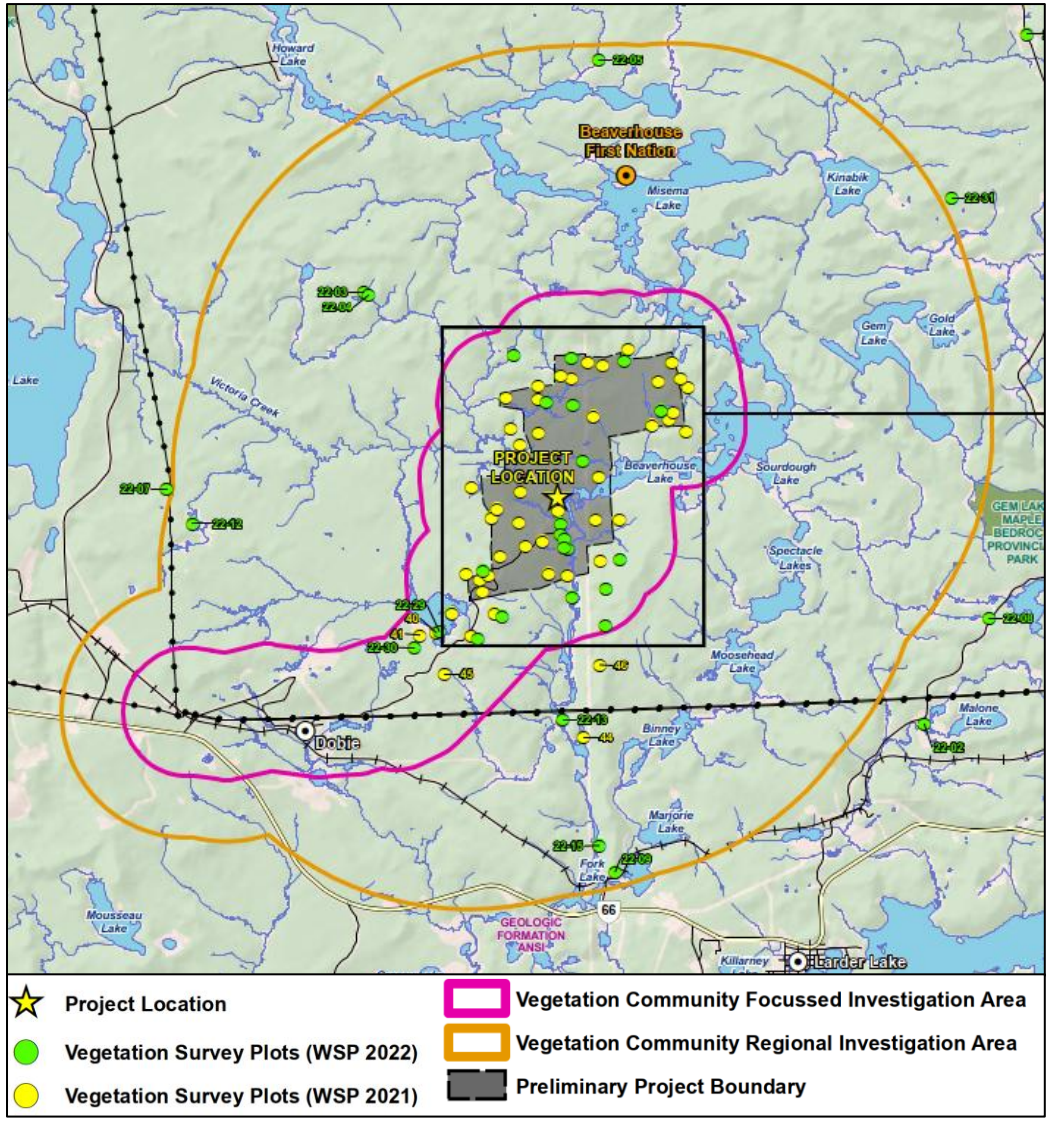
HERPETOFAUNA SURVEYS

- Amphibian Call Surveys

  - 2021 & 2022: 80 stations

- Turtle Basking Surveys

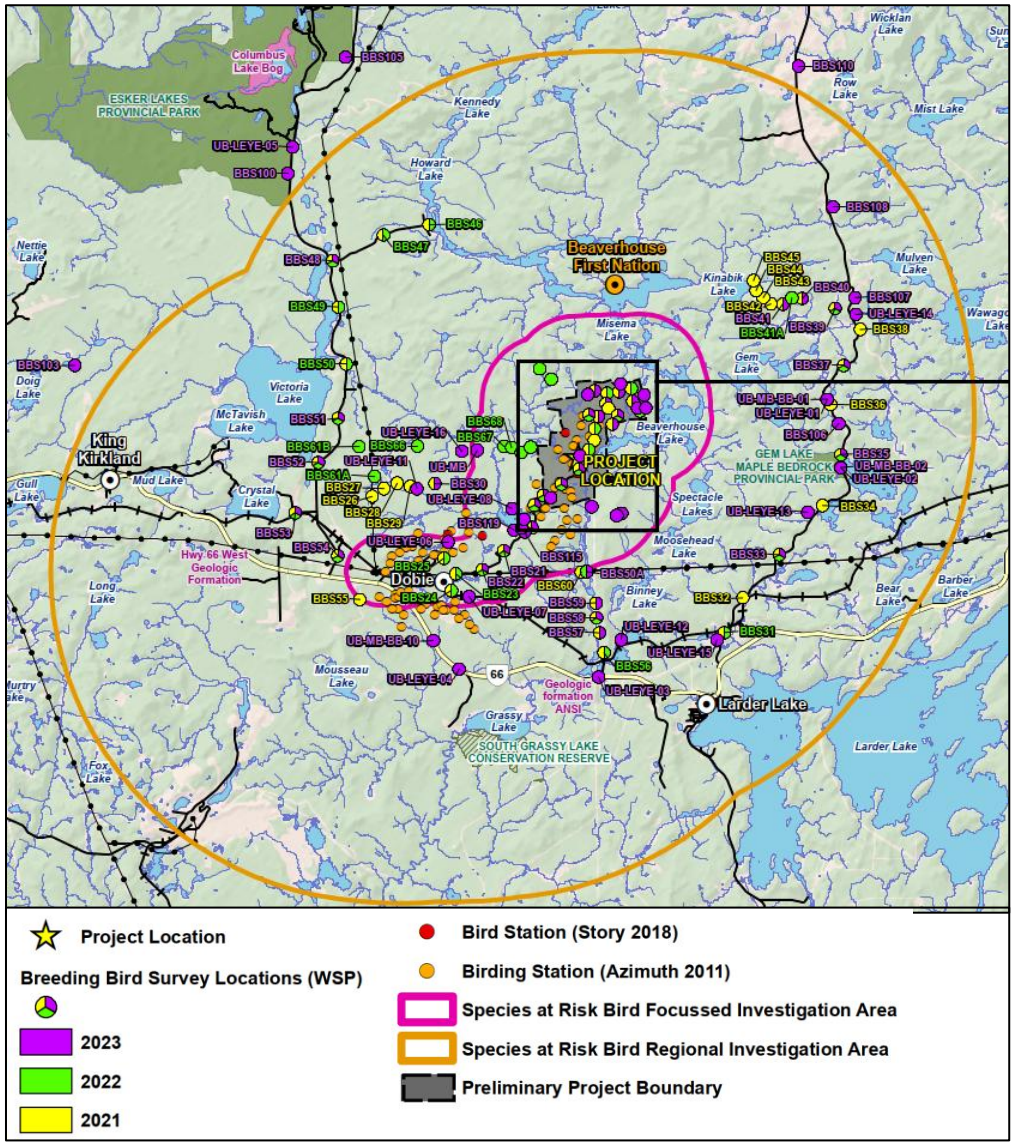
  - 2021 & 2022: 33 stations



BIRD SURVEYS

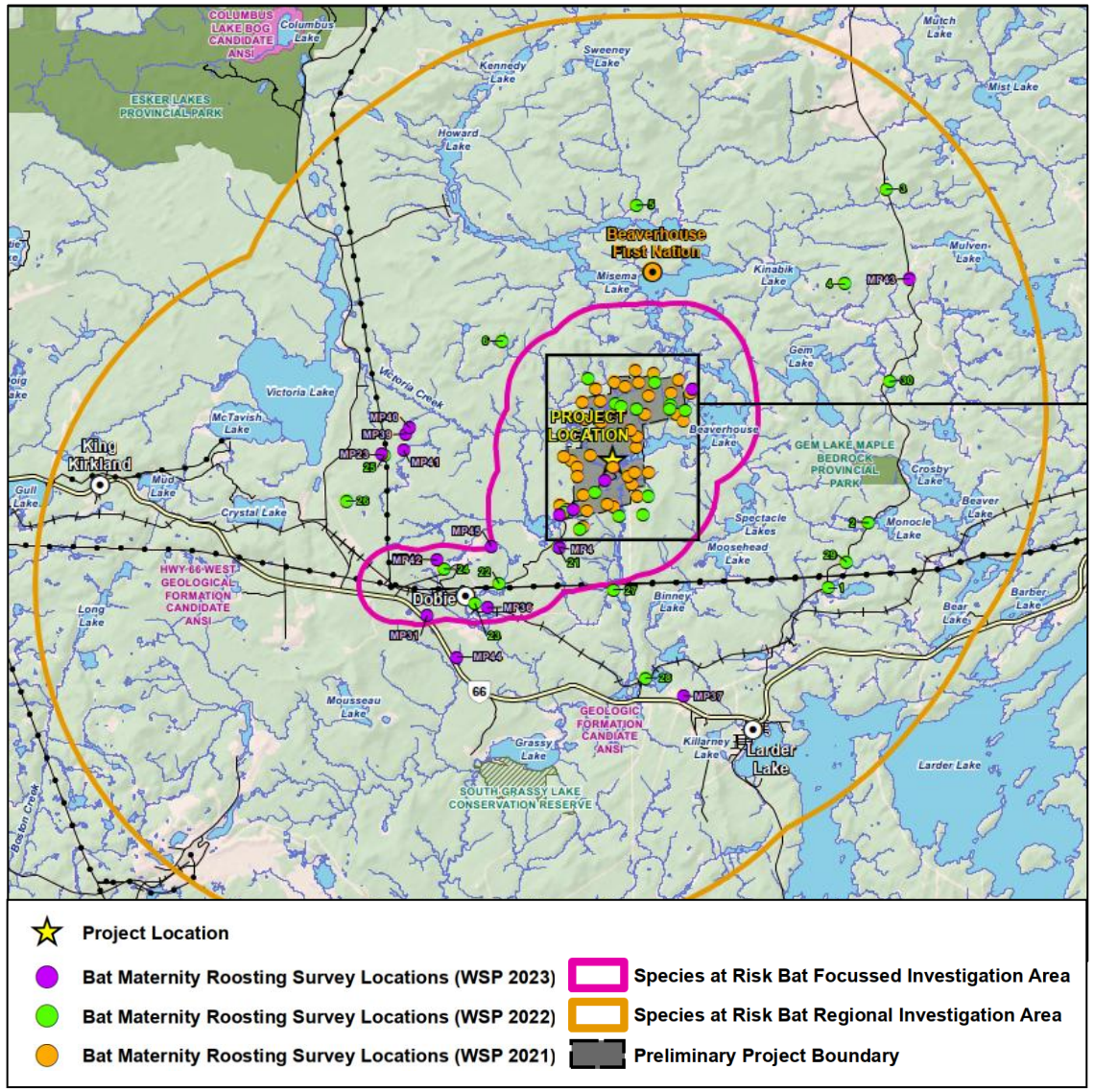
- Breeding Birds
  - 2021-2023: 289 surveys (114 stations)
  - 2021-2022: 41 Acoustic recording stations
  - 2023: 16 point count and acoustic recording stations targeted Lesser Yellowlegs
- Crepuscular Birds
  - 2021 & 2022: 53 surveys (27 stations)
- Marsh Birds
  - 2021 & 2022: 44 surveys (20 stations)
  - ARU surveys
- Nocturnal Owl Surveys
  - 2021-2023: 42 surveys (39 stations)
- Migratory Bird Surveys
  - 2021: wandering surveys
  - 2022 & 2023: 97 targeted locations

Species at risk and rare species were searched for in acoustic recordings



BAT SURVEYS

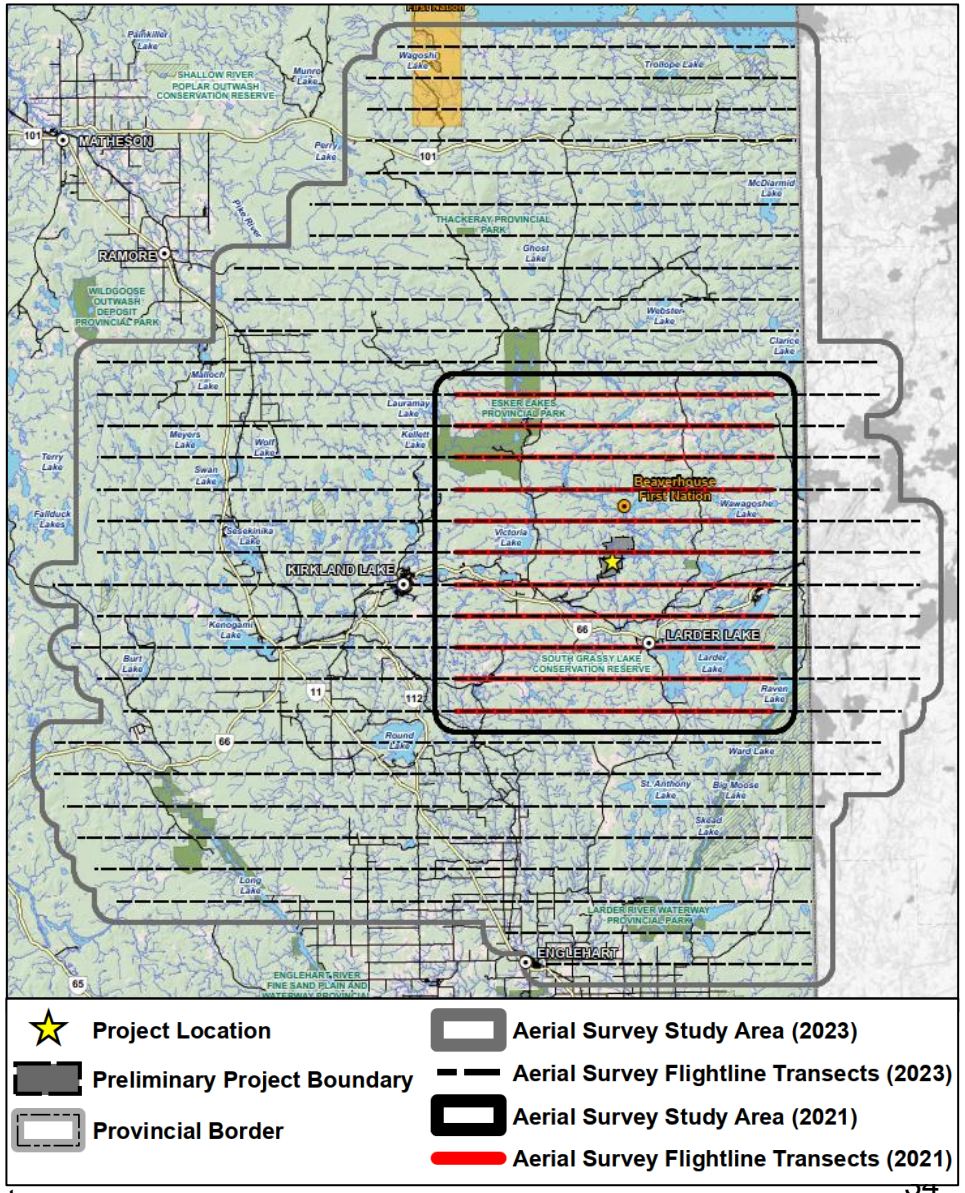
- Bat maternity habitat (cavity tree) surveys
  - 2021-2023: 183 stations
- Bat acoustic recording surveys
  - 2021-2023: 53 surveys (34 stations)
- Bat hibernation site surveys
  - 65 sites evaluated (abandoned mines & cliffs)
  - Acoustic recorders at 22 candidate site
  - The most likely site received a trail camera



FURBEARERS AND LARGE MAMMALS

Aerial surveys were completed in winter 2021 and winter 2023 to target mammals and stick nests

- 2021: 11 flight lines
- 2022: 30 flight lines
- Flights flown in east-west orientation with flight lines spaced at 3 km intervals
- Recorded Moose, Wolf, and furbearer signs (e.g., track sets, Beaver lodges, etc.)
- Moose classified by sex and age based on physical attributes and within-group association



TRAIL CAMERA PROGRAM

- In 2024, 11 non-baited wildlife cameras were established across the investigation area
- Six cameras were deployed within the Preliminary Project Boundary, and five outside
- Camera locations were based on community-reported incidental Cougar sightings, field logistics and access
- Intent of the trail camera program was to determine presence and distribution of wildlife species across seasons
- Each camera surveyed between 38 and 238 days (1,272 camera days)

VEGETATION RESULTS

- 384 unique flora species were identified
- Investigation areas contain lower presence of non-native species compared to provincial flora
- Jack Pine - Black Spruce Conifer Forest, and Aspen - Birch Hardwood Forest are the two most common vegetation communities
- Coniferous swamp was the most common wetland community

Jack Pine - Black Spruce Conifer

Aspen - Birch Hardwood

Meadow Marsh

Coniferous swamp

HERPETOFAUNA RESULTS

Herpetofauna refers to the amphibians and reptiles of an area

- All reptiles and amphibians observed through surveys or incidentally were common boreal species
- No turtles were seen during turtle basking surveys

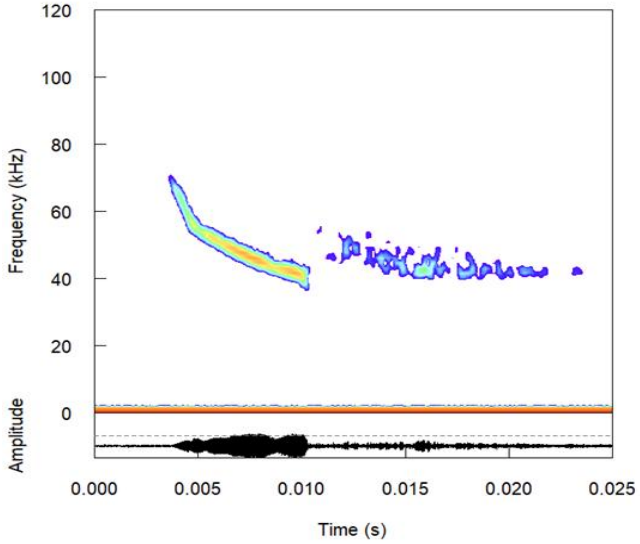
BIRD RESULTS

- 157 unique bird species identified across survey types
- Breeding Birds: White-throated Sparrow and Red-eyed Vireo were most common. No significant concentration areas or important migratory habitat was identified.
- Crepuscular Birds: Common Nighthawk
- Marsh Birds: American Bittern, Sora, Virginia Rail, Pied-billed Grebe, Lesser Yellowlegs
- Nocturnal Owls: Boreal Owl, Long-eared Owl
- Stick Nest Surveys: 3 nests, one identified as Bald Eagle
- Provincial SAR: No Endangered species, 2 Threatened species (Eastern Meadowlark, Lesser Yellowlegs – Not found in the Preliminary Project Boundary), and 8 Special Concern species.
- When possible, density was modelled at the species level




BAT RESULTS

- Most cavity trees were White Birch and Trembling Aspen. Cavity tree density by ecosite ranged between 32 and 120 snags/hectare.
- Three migratory species: Silver-haired Bat and Hoary Bat were the most detected species. Eastern Red Bat was least frequently recorded.
- Three hibernating species: Little Brown Myotis was confirmed. Northern Myotis and Big Brown Bat are assumed present.
- All detected species except Big Brown Bat are provincial SAR (Endangered)
- 7 sites could not be ruled out as hibernacula, all >1km from Preliminary Project Boundary



FURBEARERS AND LARGE MAMMALS

- 97 Moose observed during aerial surveys (extending north to Lake Abitibi and south to Englehart). Three were observed in the Preliminary Project Boundary.
- 10 Moose were seen incidentally during other survey types.
- 7 Wolf individuals (2 packs) observed during aerial surveys (>6 km from the Preliminary Project Boundary).
- Direct observation or evidence of: Canada Lynx, Red Fox, Black Bear, Fisher, Least Weasel, American Marten, Snowshoe Hare, River Otter, Red Squirrel, Raccoon, Striped Skunk, Woodchuck, and Beaver
- No SAR furbearers or large mammals have been documented (e.g., Caribou, Cougar)

TRAIL CAMERA RESULTS

- Photos from January to May 2024 were assessed to identify the presence and diversity of species
- Most photos are non-wildlife (e.g., humans, vehicles, staff setup photos)
- Of the wildlife photos, most were large mammals
- To date, cameras have not detected cougar

Wildlife photos have captured:

- Red Fox
- Moose
- Gray Wolf
- Canada Lynx
- Black Bear
- Snowshoe Hare
- Raccoon
- Woodchuck
- Coyote
- Domestic Dog
- Unidentified bird
- Unidentified small mammal
- Mustelid family
- Rabbit/hare family

Red Fox

Canada Lynx

Black Bear

HOW WE DO THE ASSESSMENT

1. Field survey data is used to identify habitat and species presence, abundance, distribution, and key ecological areas (e.g. rare vegetation communities, species concentration areas, and critical SAR habitat)
2. This information is then used with Habitat Suitability Modelling to forecast direct and indirect impacts on Valued Components.
3. Impacts to Valued Components are calculated by overlaying investigation area data with project components
4. Mitigations are identified for how to minimize impacts to Valued Components and their pathways (mechanisms for impact)
5. Residual effects, those effects that are anticipated to remain after mitigations are implemented, are then evaluated
6. Compiled data, impact predictions, mitigations, and residual effects undergo strict evaluation by regulators to determine whether a Project should be authorized and under what conditions
7. If approved and required, a Project may be subject to conditions such as:
   - Implementation of mitigation measures
   - Ecological monitoring and reporting
   - Adaptive management strategies
   - Compensation or offsetting of residual impacts
   - Ongoing compliance with environmental regulations

POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Measures to be implemented to avoid or minimize the effects of the Project

Spatial

- Minimizing the Project footprint to the extent feasible
- Locating powerlines and mine access road within a shared infrastructure corridor or near existing corridors, where feasible
- Use existing trails and roads for travel where practical
- Implementing and respecting buffer zones around key natural heritage features

Non-spatial

- Following timing restrictions on vegetation clearing and Project activities
- Minimizing noise and other sensory disturbance (e.g. use of sound barriers)
- Dust management
- Rehabilitating and/or revegetating disturbed areas (progressively)
- Enforce reduced speed limits along Project roads

FOLLOW-UP MONITORING PROGRAM

Monitoring after a project is approved and operating, to verify predictions about project effects, and if mitigation measures are working. Follow-up monitoring is likely to be recommended for some Valued Components.

- Confirms if the IA predictions were accurate.
- Ensures environmental protections are effective.
- Allows for quick corrective action if effects were underestimated.
- Methods will mirror those used to collect baseline data, with some adjustments for monitoring locations and frequencies.
- Monitoring programs are implemented throughout the life of the Project.

TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

LANDSCAPE (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)

HOW THE ASSESSMENT IS CONDUCTED

Objective: Compare current and future viewscapes using computer simulations.

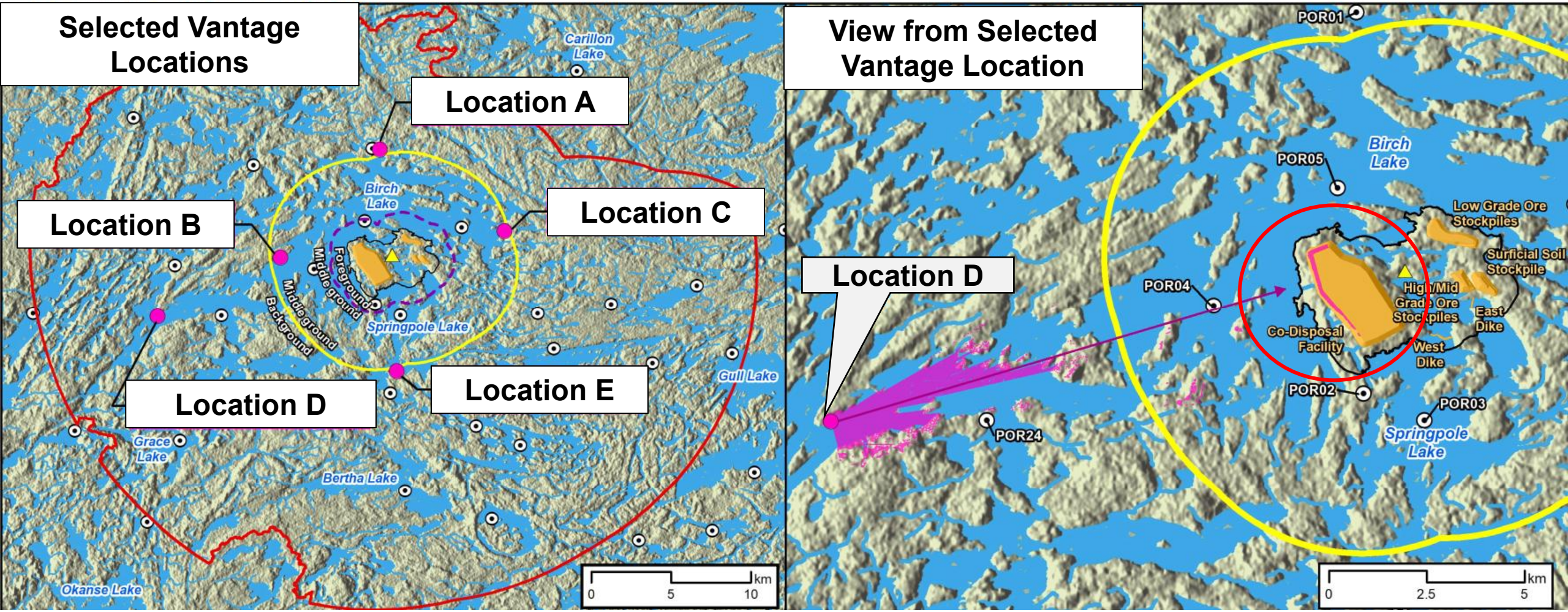
3D Surface Modeling:

- Built within a 10 km radius of the Project.
- Data sources: LiDAR, provincial DEMs, federal topographic data.
- Forest Resource Inventory and regional data used to model tree heights.
- Hypothetical end-of-mine topography includes stockpiles, tailings, headframe, etc.

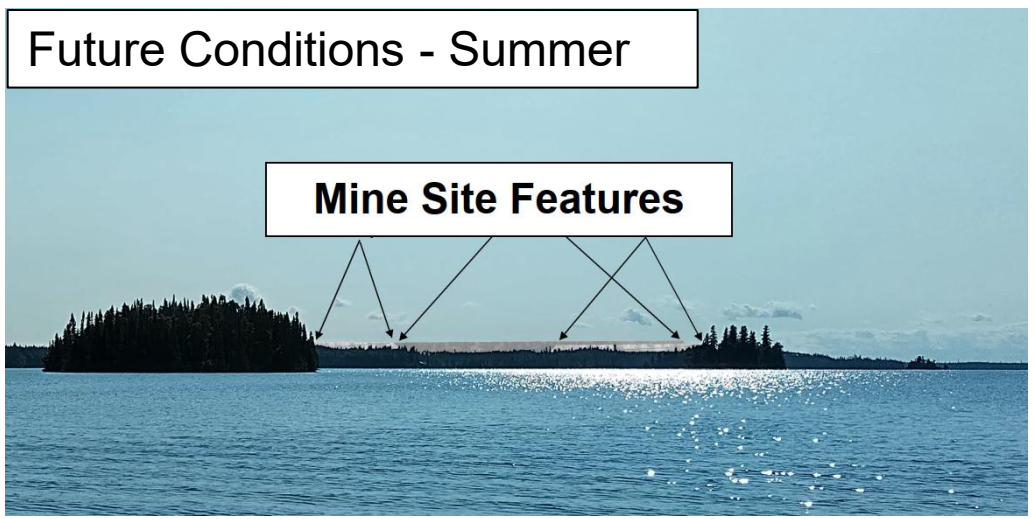
Viewshed Analysis:

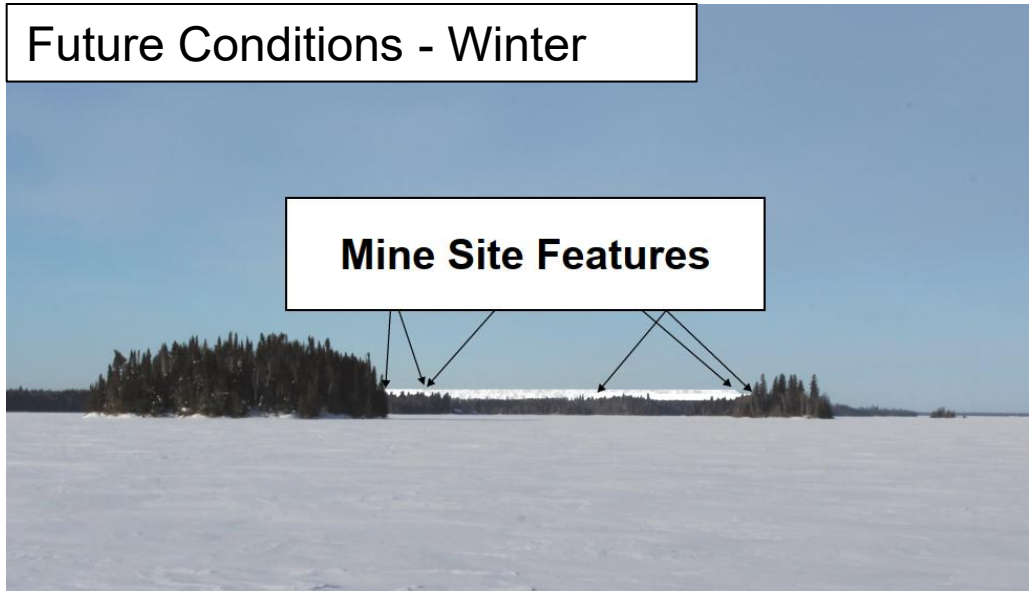
- Identifies visibility of mine features from key surrounding locations.
- Vantage points selected based on recreational and residential interest.
- Baseline: High-quality photos from selected locations.
- Future: Simulated views using 3D GIS software.

EXAMPLE OF VISUAL ANALYSIS (FROM ANOTHER PROJECT)



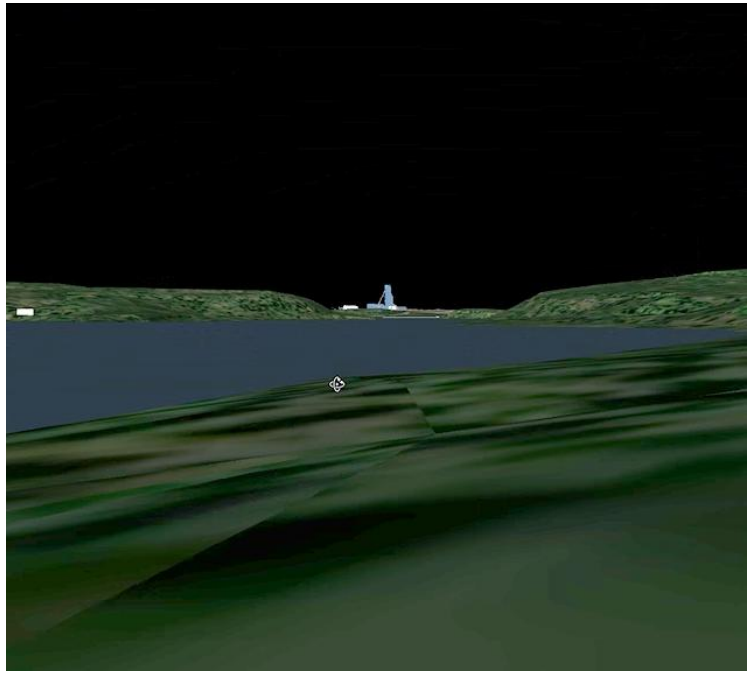
EXAMPLE OF VISUAL ANALYSIS (FROM ANOTHER PROJECT)





VISUAL ASSESSMENT STATUS

- Photos have been taken from selected vantage points in the summer and winter months (leaves on vs. leaves off)
- Site plan and infrastructure design has been frozen and can be integrated into the visual assessment model. Modelling will be completed over the next few months
- Infrastructure anticipated to be visible from offsite depending on the location (note mature Black Spruce trees – 20 to 30 m tall):
  - Headframe ~ 56 m
  - Rock Storage Facility ~ 38 m
  - Tailings Storage Facility ~ 46 m

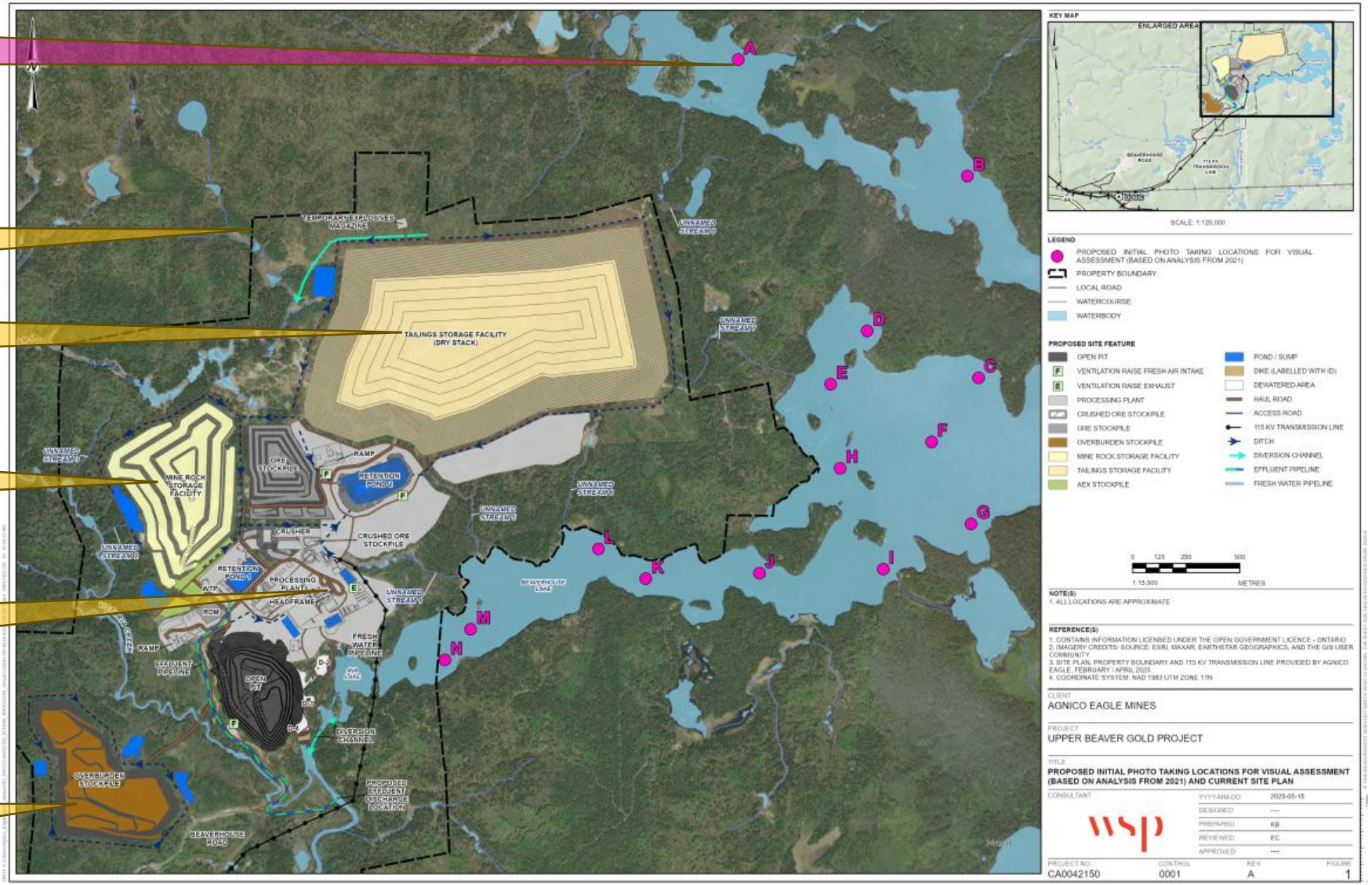


Extract from preliminary 3D modelling, without trees coverage, view from Beaverhouse Lake

PHOTO LOCATIONS IN PREPARATION OF VISUAL ASSESSMENT

AGNICO EAGLE

- Potential Locations for Assessment
- Property Boundary
- Tailings Storage Facility
- Mine Rock Storage Facility
- Headframe
- Overburden Stockpile



MITIGATION MEASURES

The visual assessment includes consideration of mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the design of the Project, such as:

- → Development of a compact mine site to limit the extent of disturbance.
- → Maintain tree buffers where practical between Project infrastructure and waterbodies to reduce changes to the visual landscape.

In addition, other mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the change in the visual landscape, such as:

- → Buildings and facilities will be deconstructed and removed during closure.
- → Ore and overburden stockpiles will be used up and the areas reclaimed before the end of closure.

LANDSCAPE

115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

CONTEXT – NEW TRANSMISSION LINE

Overview:

Construction of a new 115kV powerline from Hydro-One connection near Dobie to Upper Beaver mine site (approximately 9 km).

Essential for the production phase, supporting increased power demand (i.e., mill operations)

Timely construction of the new line is crucial, to avoid relocating the existing 44kV line located in the planned open pit.

Why more Power is Needed:

Current 9MW powerline sufficient only for advanced exploration activities.

Production phase construction activities are planned to start in 2028, requiring increased capacity.

Potential construction schedule

2025-2026: Alternatives Assessment and Engineering

2026-2027: Approvals and Request for Quotes

Early 2028: Wood and vegetation clearing of line corridor

April to October: 2028: Line construction

End of 2028: Commissioning and put in service

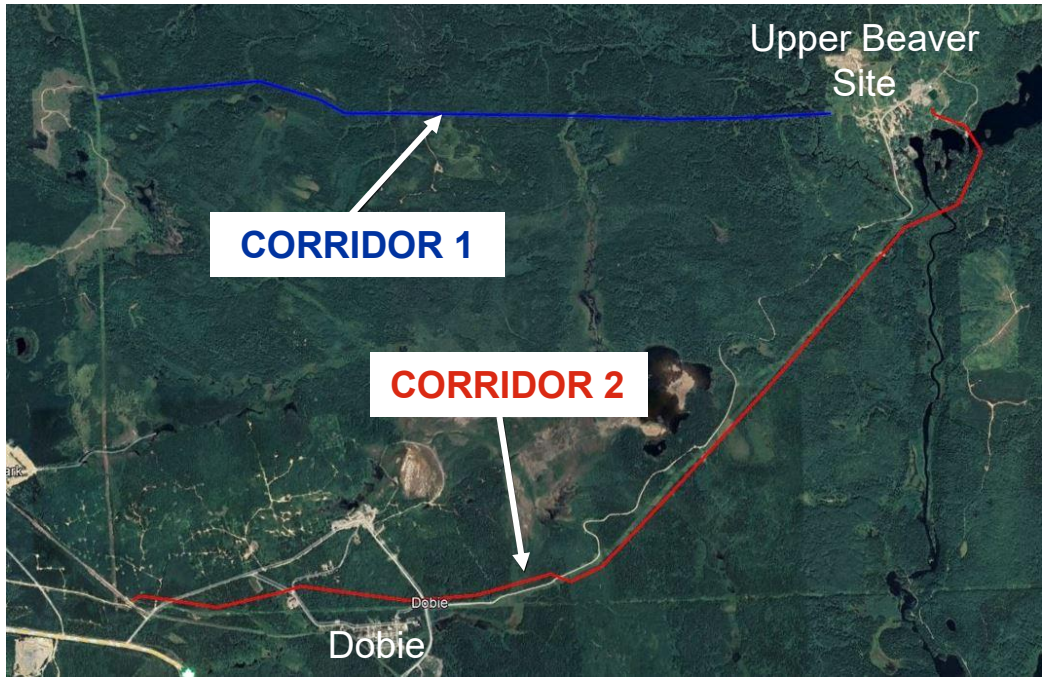
115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE MAIN OPTIONS

Initial Project Description
As part of Detailed Project Description, a preliminary concept was included for the new transmission line: **CORRIDOR 1**

Impact Statement Preparation
As part of the impact assessment process, Option 1 was reviewed, and a second option that follows the existing 44 kV corridor was considered: **CORRIDOR 2**

Corridor 2 is the preferred option:

Access	There is no existing access to build Option 1 and Option 2 can take advantage of access along existing 44 kV line and has potential to not require new water crossing
Clearing	Option 1 required tree clearing for the whole line, while option 2 could be adjacent to existing 44 kV line, reducing the required clearing
Land Tenure	Option 1 is crossing many private properties, while option 2 is majorly on Agnico Eagle private properties



Alternative assessment is required for the preferred corridor to confirm the exact location.

Specific engagement to gather feedback on the final path and associated mitigation measures is required.

115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE MAIN ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

Criteria currently included in the preliminary assessment to select the final location of the new line:

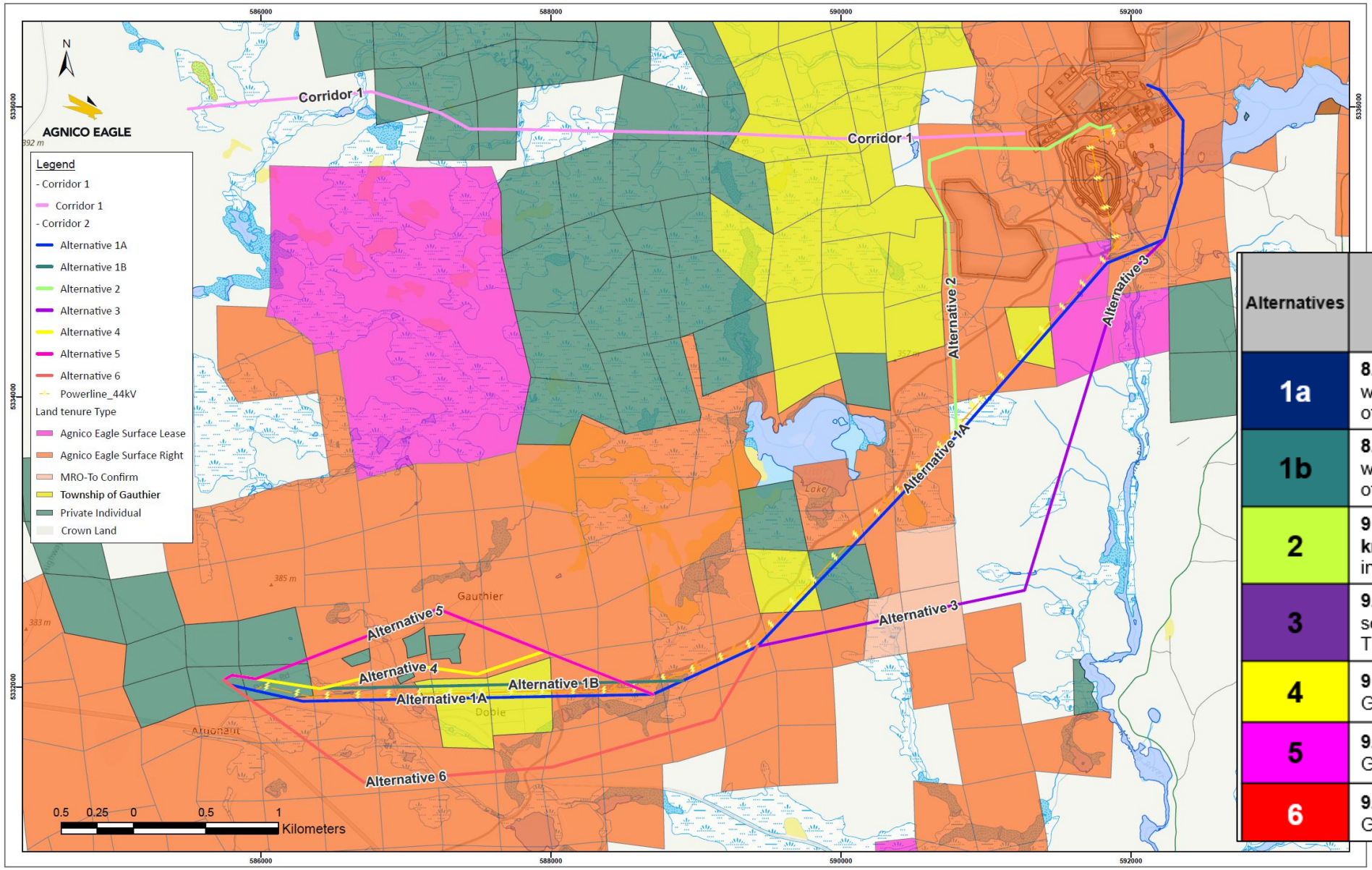
Maximize the use of existing access	Minimize the length of the new line	Maximize the use of land owned by AEM
Minimize wood cutting	Avoid sensitive areas - human	Avoid sensitive areas - natural
Technical Considerations	Avoid areas with mining development potential	Avoid railway crossing

Engagement is required to gather more feedback from the communities and Indigenous Nations, that could lead to new information that must be considered in the final location and design decision.

Human: Archeological Sites, Residential
Natural: Wetlands, Species at Risk
Technical Considerations: Number of angles, foundation conditions, etc.

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

AGNICO EAGLE



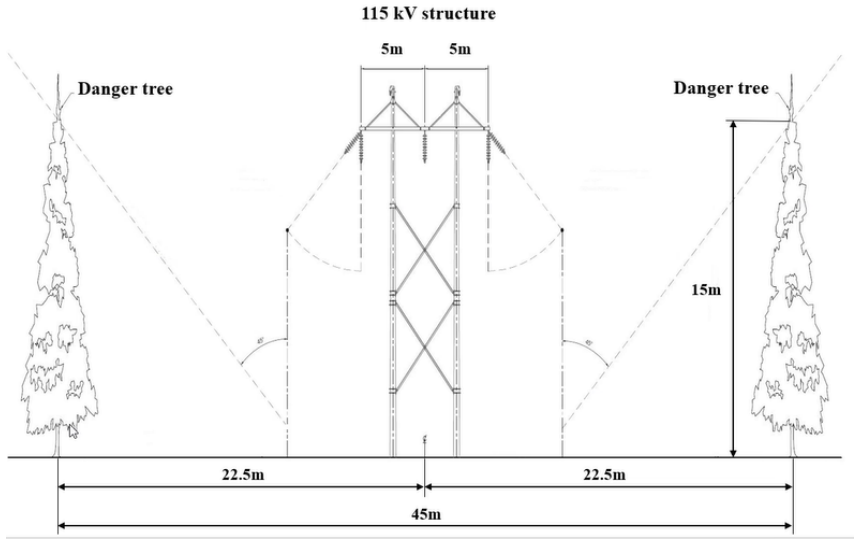
Alternatives	Description
1a	**8.9 km** - Preferred option, mostly along existing line with new section to connect at site (**1.6** km), **south** of existing line in Dobie
1b	**8.9 km** - Preferred option, mostly along existing line with new section to connect at site (**1.6 km**), **north** of existing line in Dobie
2	**9 km** - Mostly along existing line, new section (**3.2 km**) coming from the west of the site adjacent to site infrastructure (overburden pile)
3	**9.5 km** - Less than half along existing line, new section (**5.7 km**) avoiding private individual and Township of Gauthier
4	**9 km** - New section (**4.7 km**) avoiding Township of Gauthier and potential future mining development
5	**9.1 km** - New section (**4.8 km**) avoiding Township of Gauthier properties via Upper Canada Property
6	**9.6 km** - New section (**5.9 km**) avoiding Township of Gauthier properties via McBean Property

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

By following an existing line, wood clearing is minimized

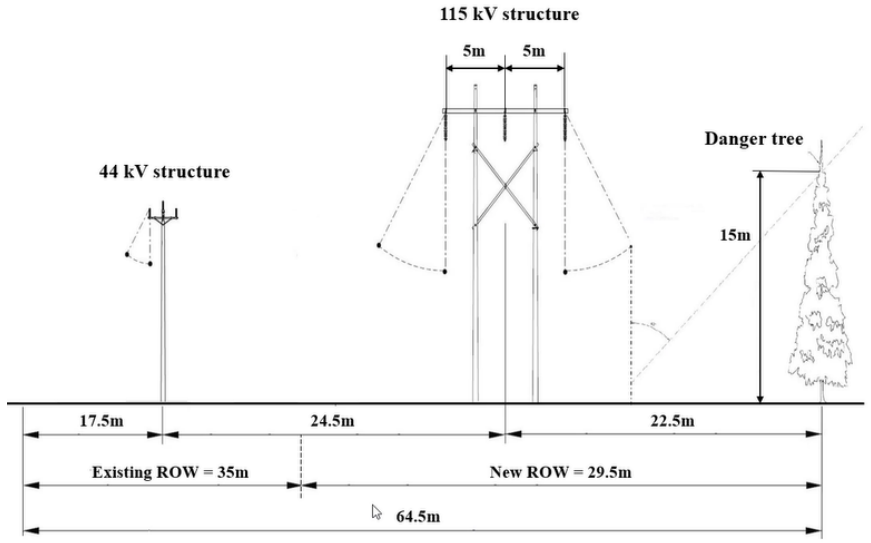
Typical 115 kV Transmission Line required clearing:

New standalone line



Required **45 m** corridor of wood clearing

Adjacent to existing line



Required **29.5 m** corridor of wood clearing

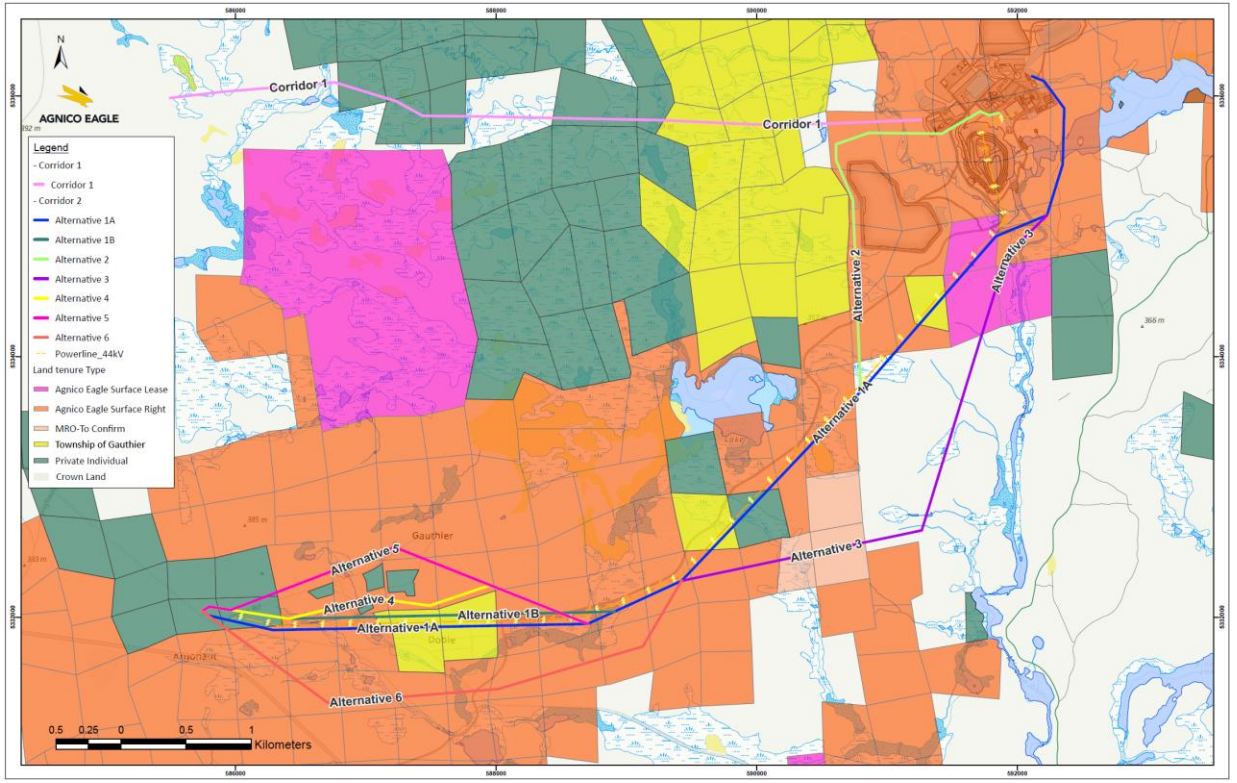
Each km of line adjacent to an existing line can save approximately 1.5 ha of wood clearing

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

Preliminary review of alternatives based on the criteria

Alternatives	Existing Access	Minimize Length	AEM surface right	Minimizing Wood Cutting	Avoid Sensitive areas - human	Avoid Sensitive areas - natural	Technical Consideration	Crossing Railway	Avoid potential future development
1a	●	●		●	-	-	●	●	●
1b	●	●		●	-	-	●	●	●
2	●	●	●		-	-		●	●
3					-	-		●	●
4		●	●		-	-		●	●
5	●	●	●		-	-	●	●	
6			●		-	-			

Legend: ● : Best Alignment with criteria
\- : Under Assessment



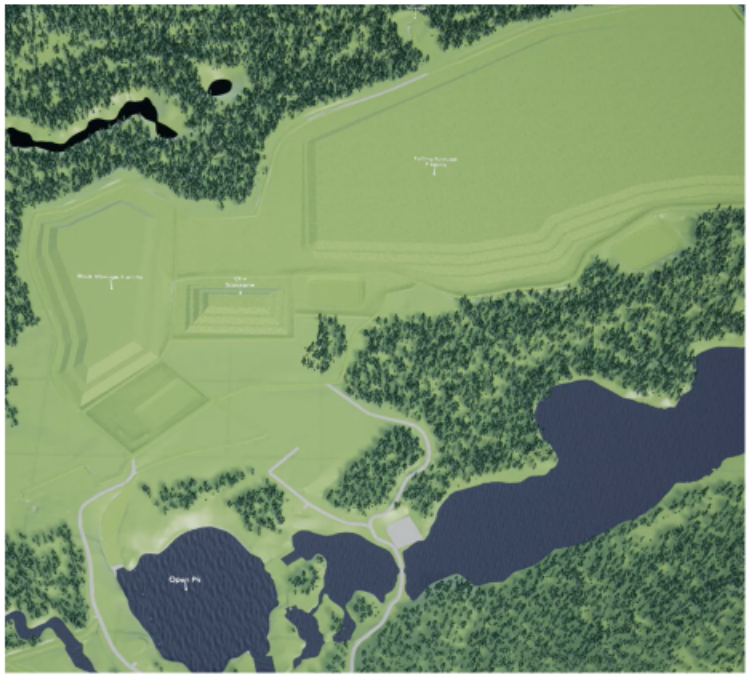
POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

- Undertake heritage and archaeological assessment(s) to identify and evaluate potential values and avoid disturbance to the extent possible.
- Geographically defined areas which support current or past human use as a gathering area, spiritual site, place of worship or cemetery are identified and avoided to the extent possible.
- Avoid disturbance of species at risk habitat
- Avoid cutting trees during the nesting periods
- Minimize width of access and size of construction work areas.
- Develop site-specific erosion and sediment control plan as required.
- Spill kits on all work sites. Fuels, chemicals and lubricants are stored on level ground in properly contained storage areas
- Using mats when required in wet areas to minimized impact on soil
- If the line is crossing a small wetland or water bodies, the spacing between the posts can be increased using metal poles
- Cedar poles can be used if a wetland cannot be avoided
- Selective vegetation control methods are used for maintenance

NEXT STEPS

- Further engagement activities to gather input on final alternatives
- Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment for alternatives assessment
- Confirm the preferred location
- Agreement/easement with private individual – if required
- Finalize effect assessment and mitigation measure plan

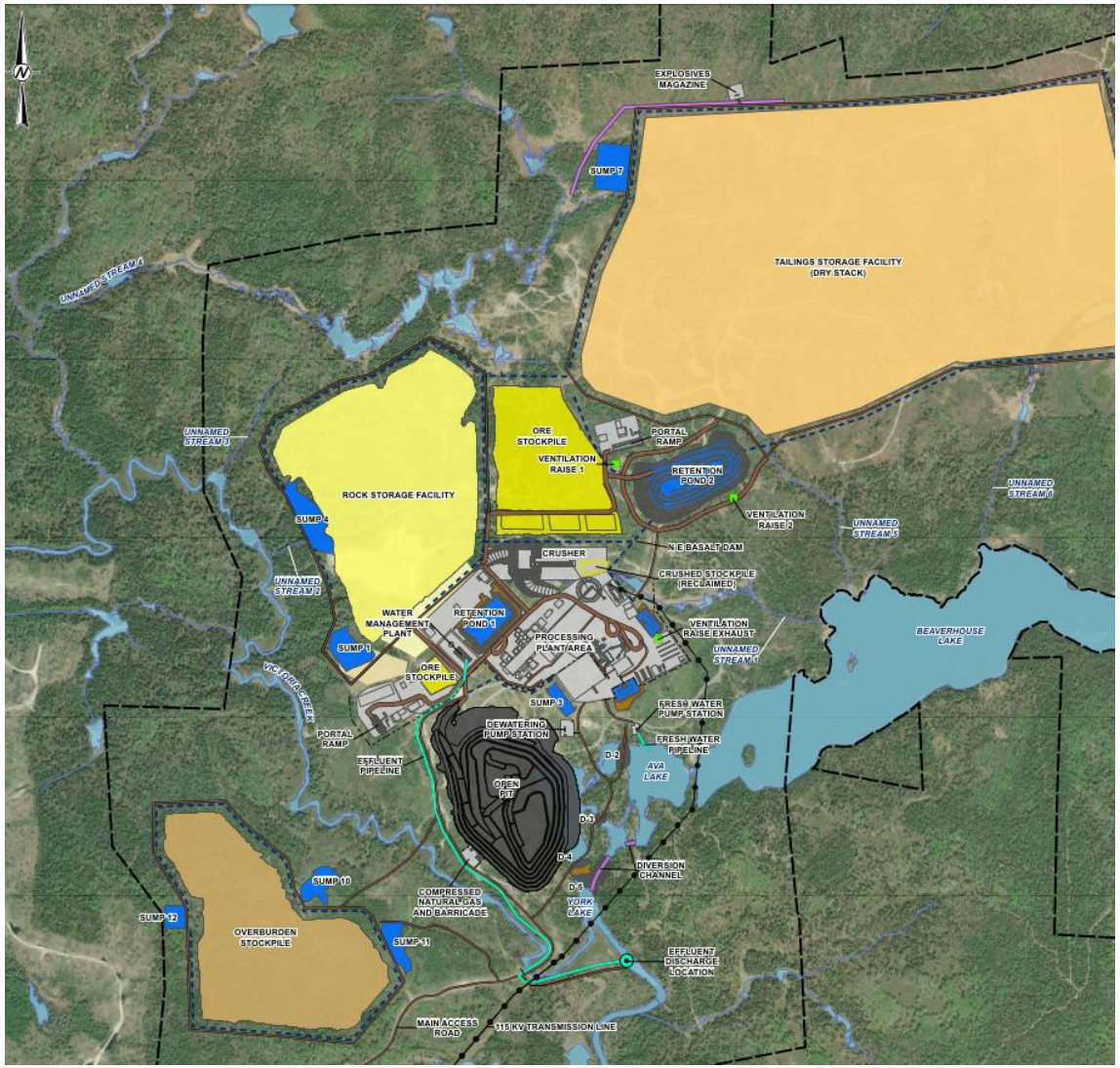
115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE



CLOSURE CONCEPT

KEY SITE FEATURES

- Underground mine and open pit (early operations only)
- Ore stockpiles
- Rock storage facility
- Tailings storage facility
- Overburden stockpile
- Process plant
- Water Management
  - Ponds; sumps
  - Diversions
  - Pipelines
    - Effluent discharge / freshwater



CLOSURE GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Regulatory Overview

- Closure Planning will be governed primarily by the Ontario *Mining Act* and associated Codes
- The *Mining Act* require a Closure Plan be certified by qualified professions to the mine Rehabilitation Code
- Part of the Closure Plan will include a closure cost estimate and prior to mine-related disturbance Agnico Eagle will be required to provide financial assurance (security for the cost to close the site to be held by the government)

Agnico Eagle Closure Approach and Objectives

- Planning for closure of the Upper Beaver Project is going on now
- Closure Planning and the Closure Plan will be updated often over the life of the mine
- Overall closure objectives:
    - Reclaim affected lands to a naturalized and productive condition after mining
    - Look for opportunities to support plant, wildlife and fish communities
    - Look for other potential land uses after mining

CLOSURE PRELIMINARY MEASURES - STOCKPILES

- Rock storage facility
  - Place overburden cover and vegetate area
  - May include placement of rock to prevent erosion of cover

- Ore stockpiles
  - All ore will be processed during mining
  - No material will be in the ore stockpiles at closure
  - The footprint of the former ore stockpile to be covered with overburden, area will be naturalized and vegetated

- Overburden stockpile
  - Overburden will be used to support reclamation
  - Following reclamation, the overburden stockpiles will be naturalized and vegetated

Example of vegetation and rock faces

Example seeded rock storage facility

CLOSURE PRELIMINARY MEASURES – TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

- Tailings storage facility (TSF)
  - Closure of the TSF will be designed to prevent erosion of tailings by placing an overburden cover and vegetating
  - Closure of the TSF may include placing rock on lower portion of the side slopes of the TSF to prevent erosion of tailings, cover and vegetation
  - Channels may be constructed on the TSF to convey water and prevent erosion on the side slopes

Example rock for erosion protection

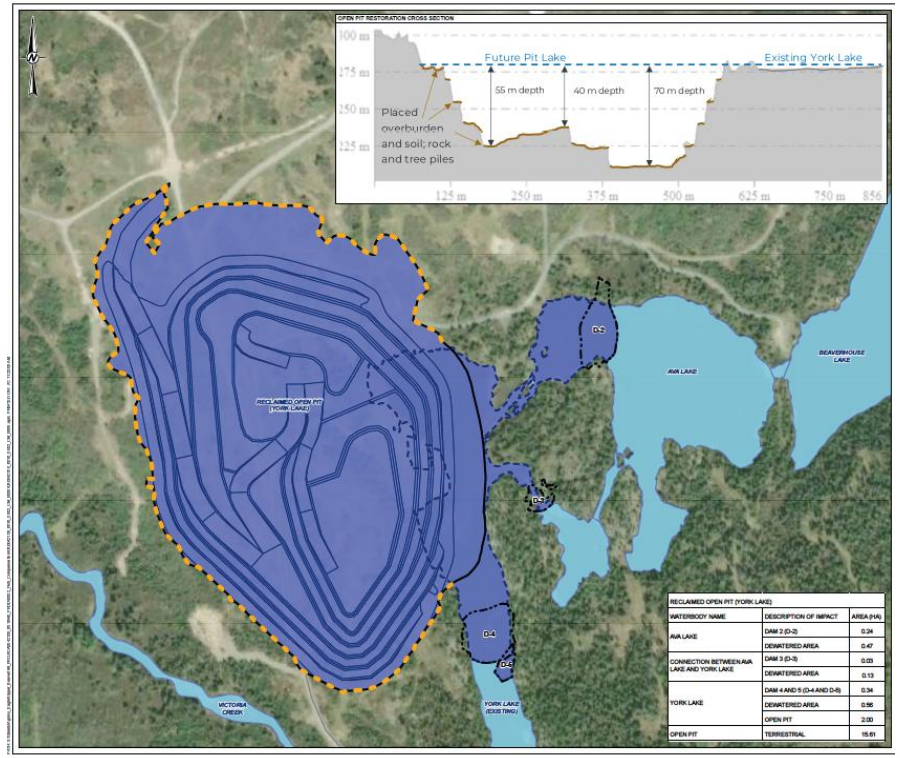
Example of a vegetated tailings storage facility

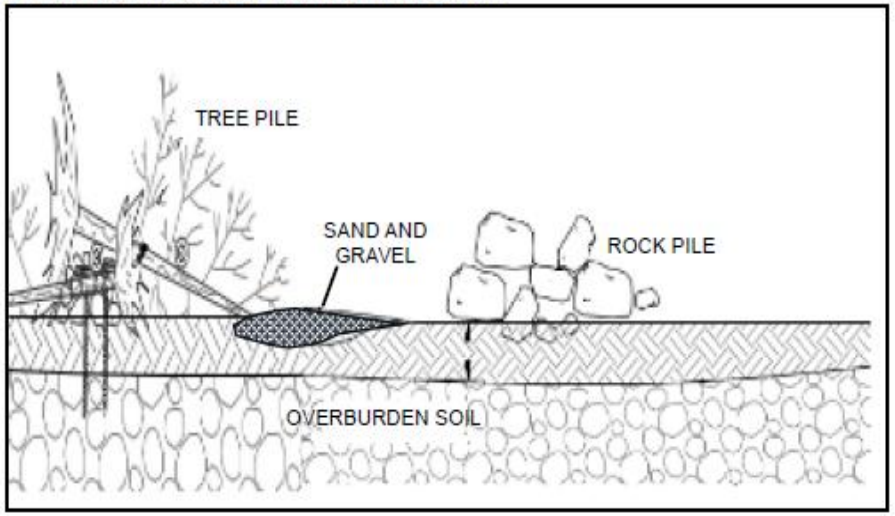
CLOSURE PRELIMINARY MEASURES – OPEN PIT

Open Pit

- Once water quality is suitable, flows will be naturalized by reconnecting Ava Lake and York Lake
- Open pit area to incorporate a mixture of water, vegetation and rock surfaces
- Large boulders and/or rock berm to be constructed around the open pit to prevent access
- In the event of access to the open pit, exit point(s) will be maintained

Example of open pit after closure – McBean Pit (Township of Gauthier)

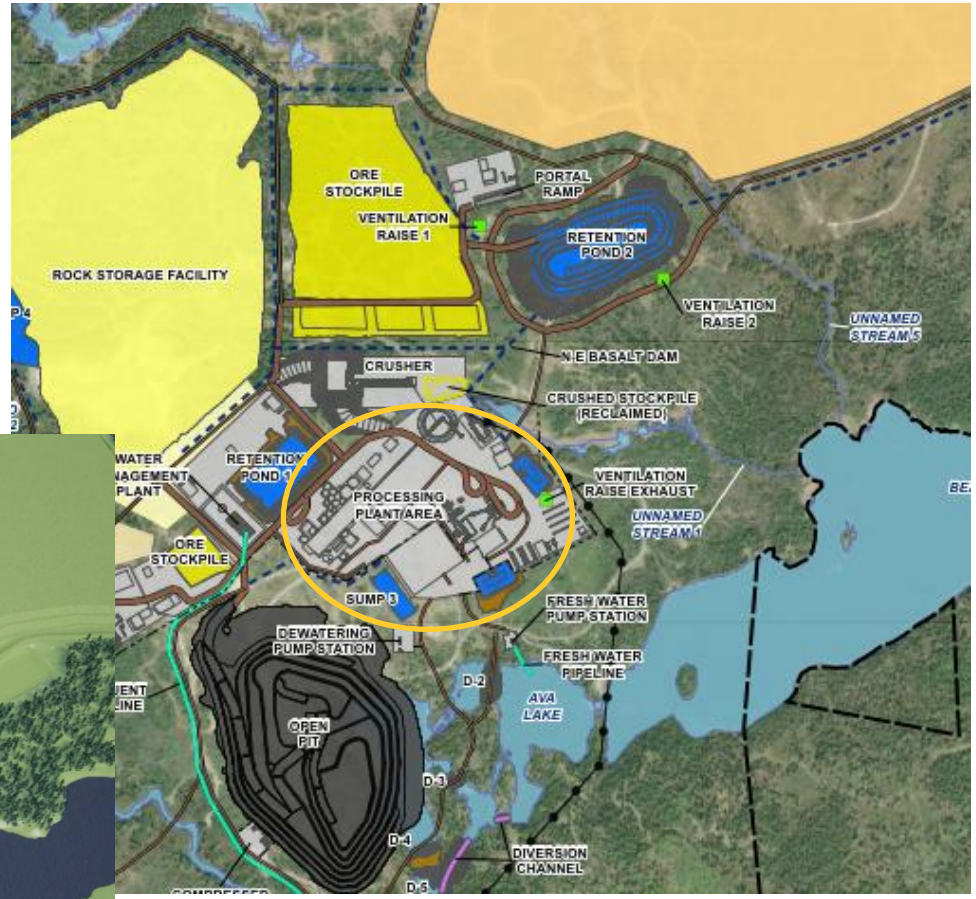




CLOSURE PRELIMINARY MEASURES – PROCESS PLANT AREA AND WATER MANAGEMENT

- Process plant area
  - Dismantle and remove infrastructure
  - Recontour areas and naturalize drainage
  - Test for the presence of contaminated soil
    - If found, bioremediate on site or transport off site as needed
  - Revegetate area

- Water management
  - Fill open pit
  - Breach / lower ponds and sumps
  - Monitor water quality during reclamation and closure
  - Once water quality is suitable for discharge, naturalize flows



CLOSURE PRELIMINARY MEASURES – VEGETATION AND HABITAT OPPORTUNITIES

- Revegetate with commercially available native species that may include trees, grasses and shrubs

- Consideration for habitat types
  - Fish and aquatic species
  - Moose or other species of interest

- Planting for species of interest
  - Coniferous trees
  - Birch hardwood trees
  - Trembling aspen trees

CLOSURE MONITORING

- Closure monitoring will form part of the Closure Plan required for the Upper Beaver Project
- Monitoring will be required during all phases of closure
  - Active closure – main phase for decommissioning, demolition and rehabilitation work typically 1 to 2 years after mining stops
  - Passive closure – typically occurs after the active closure phase until excess water meets regulatory requirements for discharge
  - Final closure – rehabilitation is complete and on-going monitoring
- Monitoring to include
  - Water levels and water flows
  - Water quality (surface water and groundwater)
  - Biological monitoring
    - Aquatic
    - Vegetation and metal uptake
  - Physical stability monitoring

CLOSURE CONCEPT

2025 PLANNED ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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 19

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 19, 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 Land Use

AGNICO EAGLE

Thank you

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WORLD GOLD COUNCIL