2021 TAILINGS SUMMARY REPORT

COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

AGNICO EAGLE

AGNICO EAGLE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPONSIBLE TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Michel Julien
Vice-President, Environment and Critical Infrastructure

TAILINGS: A BY-PRODUCT OF MINING & MINERAL PROCESSING

Mines produce "tailings" that must be properly managed and stored to protect the public and the environment. These tailings are a by-product of the mineral processing stage, where valuable metals or minerals, such as gold, are separated from waste rock, and concentrated by either mechanical means (e.g., gravity circuit) or chemical means (e.g., flotation or cyanidation). During the process, water is added to the fine particles of rock to facilitate mineral processing and transport as a slurry. See Appendix A for a more detailed description of each mining stage.

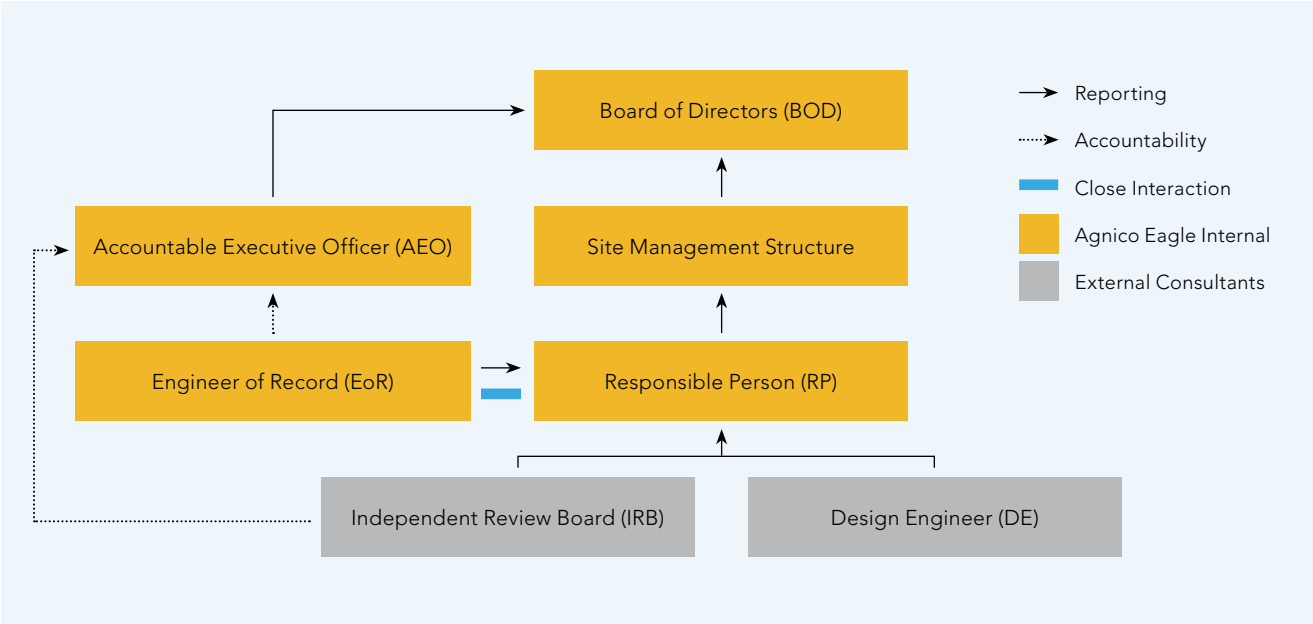
Tailings are fine and relatively uniform rock particles mixed with water to form a semi-liquid slurry. They are deposited in **Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF)** for management and storage. In some cases, tailings are dewatered to produce thickened tailings, paste tailings or filtered tailings (in decreasing degree of water content). See Appendix B for definitions of slurry, thickened, paste and filtered tailings. All tailings are unique in grain size and mineral composition. In fact, their physical and chemical behaviour is directly linked to their grain size and mineral composition. Some tailings are inert while others are chemically reactive and must be treated as potentially hazardous due to their capacity to produce acid or to leach trace metals if not properly managed.

STRENGTHENING OUR TAILINGS GOVERNANCE FOR SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS

The safe and responsible management of TSFs is a core activity at Agnico Eagle. Since 2018, the company has worked on the development and implementation of a strong governance model for Tailings Management. With the objective of ensuring that a high standard of care is applied from the design phases to closure, Agnico Eagle has developed stringent guidelines that govern management of our TSFs to ensure that all operating and closed infrastructure meet or exceed regulatory requirements and industry standard practices or guidelines.

In 2018, Dr. Michel Julien, Vice President – Environment and Critical Infrastructure, was appointed by Agnico Eagle's Board of Directors to the role of **Accountable Executive Officer** for all Agnico Eagle TSFs. In this oversight role, Dr. Julien reports yearly to the Board of Directors concerning the compliance of our TSFs to regulatory requirements and industry guidelines; as well as confirming that Agnico Eagle's operations have the tools, staff and budget to continue to meet or exceed these standards. **Independent Reviewers** have been appointed to review boards for all Agnico Eagle's operations. These review boards are composed of external, highly reputable, and competent individuals with tailings management expertise. Additionally, **Responsible Persons** and **Engineers of Record** have been identified for all operating sites. Agnico Eagle has taken these actions as part of our company's commitment to the safe and responsible management of our TSFs.

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



Agnico Eagle has additionally extended the scope of the governance model to include facilities with similar risk profiles in terms of environmental protection and public safety, such as Heap Leach Facilities (HLF), Water Management Infrastructure (WMI) and Waste Rock Storage Facilities (WRSF). The governance model helps the sites to construct, operate and close the critical infrastructure in a safe and robust manner.

INCORPORATING BEST APPLICABLE PRACTICES

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

- Adopting a clear policy on tailings management and a strong commitment by management and our Board of Directors for the safe and responsible management of TSFs.
- Integrating a review process involving internal experts such has Engineer of Record, and external experts (Independent Review Board) throughout the lifecycle of each mine site.
- Consulting and collaborating with regulatory authorities, stakeholders, and rights holders as an integral part of the design and permitting process.
- Reviewing risks annually, updating risk evaluation methods to more robust processes, and implementing risk mitigation strategies where necessary. See Appendix C for more details regarding the portfolio Risk Evaluation Methodology.
- Rigorous project management standards including Quality Control, Quality Assurance, and formal internal and external reviews to ensure appropriate construction techniques and testing.
- Updating, on a regular basis, the Operating, Monitoring and Surveillance (OMS) Manuals which define the conditions under which each facility is operated as well as the Emergency Response Plans (ERP).
- Establishing best available and applicable practices with respect to statutory inspections and dam safety reviews.
- Installing a robust system of instrumentation to monitor the behaviour of the infrastructure to identify early signs of deviance or anomalies.

STRIVING TO MEET AND EXCEED CURRENT STANDARDS AND PRACTICES

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

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

Table 1 on pages 7 through 13 and notes on pages 13 through 14 contain details regarding Agnico Eagle's tailings storage facilities, including a list of its tailings and storage facility types, containment infrastructure construction method, age, maximum heights, and storage volumes. The table also contains information regarding engineering records and design guidance applied, latest inspections and reviews, remedial actions where required, and risk evaluation results.

Agnico Eagle is committed to progressive improvement of all our TSFs so that they will meet or exceed current standards and that they are operated in line with current best practices. We implement consistent design criteria and operating practices at all our sites and adhere to the guidelines of MAC's Towards Sustainable Mining Tailings Protocol and the Canadian Dam Association (CDA). For some of our facilities, these design and operating practices exceed the specific requirements of their particular jurisdiction.

Types of Tailings

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

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

Example of slurry tailings facility
LaRonde complex

Example of thickened tailings facility
Canadian Malartic mine

Example of filtered tailings facility
Pinos Altos mine

Types of TSFs and construction raises

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

Figure 2: The **downstream method** involves constructing each raise on top of and downstream of the previous stage. The dike is founded entirely on natural soil. It is usually the method that requires the highest quantities of borrow material volume and space downstream.

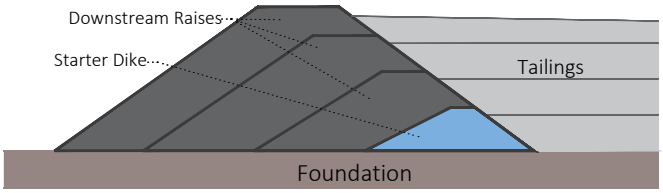


Figure 3: The **upstream method** involves constructing each raise in the upstream direction such that they are partially supported on the tailings deposited after the previous raise. When properly designed, constructed, and operated, this methodology can be very safe. However, a robust understanding of the tailings strength parameters is essential during the design phase of such facility.

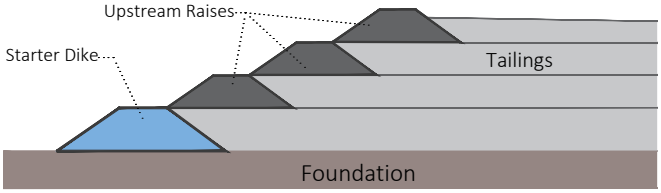


Figure 4: The **centreline method** is a combination between the upstream and downstream methods. The raises are essentially constructed on top of one another without significant reliance on the tailings and limited encroachment on the downstream terrain.

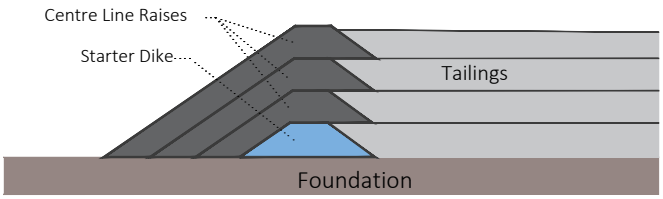
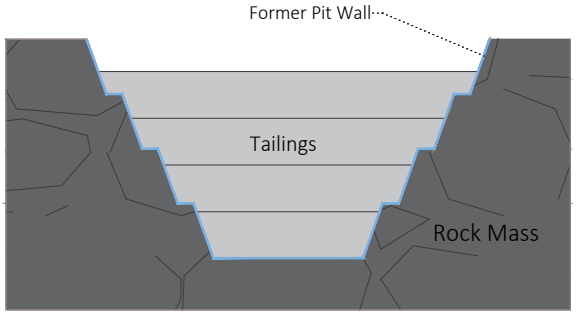


Figure 5: The **in-pit method** consists of the use of an open pit to store tailings after mining activities have ceased. Once such facility is available, it becomes a tangible opportunity to use this capacity to store any type of tailings. It also provides advantages with respect to stability since it does not involve any retaining infrastructure such as a dam or a dike. At Agnico Eagle, two operations are currently using this methodology.



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

The four methods shown here (upstream, downstream, centreline and in-pit) are basic concepts; in practice, there is a wide variety of geometries and techniques used in the design and construction of TSFs.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT THROUGH RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

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

Examples of our research and innovation work include:

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

RIME UQAT–Polytechnique
Photo taken prior to COVID-19

Deep Soil Mixing Technology
Kittilä mine

Agnico Eagle is actively present on many platforms to share new ideas and innovation with colleagues and researchers from the industry. We present and participate at many conferences to share new findings and always improve our knowledge and practices.

TABLE 1: TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITIES AND RISK EVALUATION DETAILS

MEADOWBANK NUNAVUT, CANADA

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

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer	Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)	Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
North Cell TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Thomas Lepine	Yes, formalized, last review: summer 2020	Slurry Tailings	Active	14,400,000	Max = 14,400,000	Yes
South Cell TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Thomas Lepine	Yes, formalized, last review: summer 2020	Slurry Tailings	Active	10,800,000	Max = 10,800,000	Yes
Tailings InPit Disposal	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Thomas Lepine	Yes, formalized, last review: summer 2020	Slurry Tailings	Active	4,000,000	12,500,000	Yes

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Unique Identifier	Construction Type	Year(s) of Construction (starter)	Type of Raise (if applicable)	Year(s) of Raises	Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)	Latest External Inspection (note 4)	Relevant engineering records (note 5)	Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)	Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)
North Cell TSF	Saddle Dam 1	MBK-TSF-NSD1	Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	2009/2010	Downstream	N/A	15.0	2019 (Golder)	Yes	Both	Yes
	Saddle Dam 2	MBK-TSF-NSD2		2010			10.0				No
	Stormwater Dike	MBK-TSF-NSWD		2010			31.0				Yes
	NRF1	MBK-TSF-NRF1	Rockfill embankment with transition	2010	Not raised		12.0				No
	NRF2	MBK-TSF-NRF2		2010			9.0				No
	North Cell Internal Structure	MBK-TSF-NIS		2018	Upstream raise		4.0				No
South Cell TSF	Saddle Dam 3	MBK-TSF-SSD3	Rockfill shell with liner tie-in key trench with transition	2016/2017	Downstream	N/A	10.0	2019 (Golder)	Yes	Both	No
	Saddle Dam 4	MBK-TSF-SSD4		2016/2017			8.0				No
	Saddle Dam 5	MBK-TSF-SSD5		2016/2017			10.0				No
	Central Dike	MBK-TSF-SCD		2012		2013-2018	49.0				Yes
Tailings InPit Disposal	Goose and Portage Pit	MBK-TSF-GIP	Tailings deposited in an open pit	2009-2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Both	No

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)	Impact of climate change considered (note 9)	Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)	Guidelines applied (note 11)	Level of Practice Rating (note 12)	Factor of Safety (note 12)	Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)	Risk Rating (note 13)	Additional notes
North Cell TSF	Saddle Dam 1	Yes, 2012	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	CDA	1.69	2.30	4.88E-08	Negligible	Note 14
	Saddle Dam 2	N/A					1.62	2.30	4.19E-08		
	Stormwater Dike	Yes, 2014			Minor		2.09	1.60	5.09E-05	Low	Note 15
	NRF1	Yes, 2013			Major		2.23	1.80	8.69E-06		Note 16
	NRF2	N/A					2.23	1.80	8.69E-06		
	North Cell Internal Structure						1.53	2.30	3.35E-08	Negligible	
South Cell TSF	Saddle Dam 3	N/A	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	CDA	1.77	2.30	5.92E-08	Negligible	
	Saddle Dam 4				Major		1.68	2.30	4.79E-08		
	Saddle Dam 5						1.68	2.30	4.79E-08		
	Central Dike	Yes, 2015					1.93	2.00	9.96E-08		Note 17
Tailings InPit Disposal	Goose and Portage Pit	N/A	Ongoing	N/A	Major	N/A	1.09	2.80	1.24E-08	Negligible	

MELIADINE, NUNAVUT, CANADA
63°02'07''N 92°13'11''W

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer		Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)		Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
Meliadine TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure		Thomas Lepine	Yes, formalized, last review: summer 2020		Filtered Tailings	Active	1,280,000	4,354,000	Yes
	Infrastructure Name	**Unique Identifier**	**Construction Type**	**Year(s) of Construction (starter)**	**Type of Raise (if applicable)**	**Year(s) of Raises**	**Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)**	**Latest External Inspection (note 4)**	**Relevant engineering records (note 5)**	**Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)**	**Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)**
	Filtered Tailings Facility	MEL-TSF-FS	Filtered tailings stack with erosion protection layer	2019	Lifts	N/A	33.0	2019 (Tetra Tec)	Yes	Both	No
	Infrastructure Name	**Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)**	**Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)**	**Impact of climate change considered (note 9)**	**Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)**	**Guidelines applied (note 11)**	**Level of Practice Rating (note 12)**	**Factor of Safety (note 12)**	**Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)**	**Risk Rating (note 13)**	**Additional notes**
	Filtered Tailings Facility	N/A	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Major	CDA	1.64	1.90	1.38E-07	Negligible	

GOLDEX, QUEBEC, CANADA
48°05'28''N 77°52'05''W

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer		Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)		Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
South TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure		Michael James	Yes, formalized, last review: 2020		Slurry Tailings	Active	1,758,000	4,000,000	Yes
	Infrastructure Name	**Unique Identifier**	**Construction Type**	**Year(s) of Construction (starter)**	**Type of Raise (if applicable)**	**Year(s) of Raises**	**Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)**	**Latest External Inspection (note 4)**	**Relevant engineering records (note 5)**	**Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)**	**Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)**
	Southwest Dike	GDX-TSF-SWD	Homogeneous till core	2008	Not raised	N/A	5.0	2020 (SNC)	Yes	Both	No
	Internal Dike	GDX-TSF-IND					4.3				Yes
	Southeast Dike	GDX-TSF-SED					3.0				No
	Infrastructure Name	**Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)**	**Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)**	**Impact of climate change considered (note 9)**	**Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)**	**Guidelines applied (note 11)**	**Level of Practice Rating (note 12)**	**Factor of Safety (note 12)**	**Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)**	**Risk Rating (note 13)**	**Additional notes**
	Southwest Dike	N/A	Completed	Yes – in progress	Moderate	CDA	2.25	1.70	3.25E-05	Medium	Note 18
	Internal Dike	Yes, 2011			Minor		2.27	1.92	2.53E-06	Low	Note 19
	Southeast Dike	N/A			Moderate		2.40	2.21	6.24E-07	Negligible	Note 20

LARONDE, QUEBEC, CANADA

48°14'52''N 78°26'09''W (also managing tailings of the former Lapa mine)

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer	Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)	Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
Principal TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Edouard Masengo	Yes, formalized, last review: Dec 2020	Slurry Tailings	Active	30,000,000	Max = 32,650,000	Yes
Extension TSF A4	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Edouard Masengo	Yes, formalized, last review: Dec 2020	Slurry Tailings	Active	1,750,000	Max = 3,400,000	Yes

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Unique Identifier	Construction Type	Year(s) of Construction (starter)	Type of Raise (if applicable)	Year(s) of Raises	Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)	Latest External Inspection (note 4)	Relevant engineering records (note 5)	Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)	Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)
Principal TSF	Dike 1	LAR-TSF-D1W	Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition	1988	Centreline (2000 & 2002) and Upstream after	2000, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2019 (2m each raise)	30.0	2020 (Golder)	Yes	Both	Yes
	Dike 2	LAR-TSF-D2		1988	Centreline		27.0				No
	Dike 7	LAR-TSF-D7E	Rockfill with central till core and transition	1998	Centreline (2000 & 2002) and Upstream after		30.0				No
Extension TSF A4	Dike 10	LAR-TSF-D10C	Rockfill with central till core and transition	2010	Not Raised	N/A	18.0	2020 (Golder)	Yes	Both	No

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)	Impact of climate change considered (note 9)	Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)	Guidelines applied (note 11)	Level of Practice Rating (note 12)	Factor of Safety (note 12)	Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)	Risk Rating (note 13)	Additional notes
Principal TSF	Dike 1	Yes, 2019	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	CDA	2.02	1.50	1.45E-04	High	Note 21
	Dike 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 22
	Dike 7		Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	CDA	1.91	1.60	2.43E-05	Medium	
Extension TSF A4	Dike 10	N/A	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	CDA	1.82	1.40	2.97E-04	High	Note 23

CANADIAN MALARTIC, QUEBEC, CANADA

48°06'34''N 78°07'31''W

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer	Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)	Stored materials type	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
Canadian Malartic TSF	Canadian Malartic GP (50% owned by Agnico Eagle Mines)	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Edouard Masengo	Yes, formalized, March 2020	Thickened Tailings	124,000,000	Max = 136,500,000	Yes

Infrastructure Name	Status	Unique Identifier	Construction Type	Year(s) of Construction (starter)	Type of Raise (if applicable)	Year(s) of Raises	Current Max Dam/ Dike/Pile Height (m)	Latest External Inspection (note 4)	Relevant engineering records (note 5)	Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)	Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)
Pad Barrette	Active	MCM-TSF-BRT	Rockfill starter dam founded on competent till	1991-1992	Upstream	Max of 3 raises of 2m each per year	16.0	2018 (Golder)	Yes	Both	No
Starter Berm West		MCM-TSF-BDDW	Permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition	2011-2012			40.0				
Starter Berm South		MCM-TSF-BDDS		2011-2012			36.0				
Dike 5		MCM-TSF-MD5	Homogeneous till core with sand drain and rock berm	1991-1992			40.0				Yes
Starter Berm Central		MCM-TSF-BDDC	Permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition	2011-2012			40.0				No
Dike C		MCM-TSF-MDC	Rockfill with till core and transition	2010	Downstream		18.0				
Dike PR5		MCM-TSF-PR5	Permeable homogeneous rockfill with upstream transition	2017-2019	Upstream		22.0				
Starter Berm East		MCM-TSF-BDDE		2011-2012			30.0				
Dike North	Encapsulated Structures	MCM-TSF-DN	Starter berm: rockfill with upstream clay core and transition	1960-1970			20.0				
Dike South		MCM-TSF-DS	Starter berm: rockfill with clay core and transition	1960-1970			23.5				

Infrastructure Name	Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)	Impact of climate change considered (note 9)	Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)	Guidelines applied (note 11)	Level of Practice Rating (note 12)	Factor of Safety (note 12)	Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)	Risk Rating (note 13)	Additional notes
Pad Barrette	N/A	Ongoing	Yes	Extreme	CDA	2.02	1.70	9.30E-06	Low	
Starter Berm West	2020					1.78	1.50	6.30E-05	Medium	Note 24
Starter Berm South	N/A					1.80	2.70	6.31E-08	Negligible	
Dike 5	Yes, March 2021					1.96	1.50	1.14E-04	High	Note 25
Starter Berm Central	N/A					1.80	2.60	6.31E-08	Negligible	Note 26
Dike C						2.00	1.50	1.32E-04	High	Note 27
Dike PR5						2.00	1.60	3.29E-05	Medium	
Starter Berm East				Moderate		1.78	1.40	2.57E-04	Medium	Note 28
Dike North		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 29
Dike South										Note 30

KITTILA, FINLAND
67°54'52''N 25°24'20''E

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer	Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)	Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
NP3 TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Edouard Masengo	Yes, formalized, January 2021	Slurry Tailings	Active	9,000,000	Max = 9,850,000	Yes
CIL 2 TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Edouard Masengo	Yes, formalized, January 2021	Slurry Tailings	Active	4,500,000	Max = 5,400,000	Yes
CIL1 TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Edouard Masengo	Yes, formalized, January 2021	Slurry Tailings	Inactive	65,000	Max = 65,220	Yes

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Unique Identifier	Construction Type	Year(s) of Construction (starter)	Type of Raise (if applicable)	Year(s) of Raises	Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)	Latest External Inspection (note 4)	Relevant engineering records (note 5)	Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)	Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)
NP3 TSF	NP3 North Dam	KIT-TSF-NP3N	Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane	2010-2011	Upstream	N/A	28.5	2018 (AFRY)	Yes	Both	No
	NP3 West Dam	KIT-TSF-NP3W					28.5				Yes
	NP3 South Dam (NP3/ CIL2 Divider)	KIT-TSF-NP3S	Rockfill with an upstream and downstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane				28.5				No
CIL 2 TSF	CIL2 West Dam	KIT-TSF-CIL2W	Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane	2007-2008	Upstream	N/A	19.0	2018 (AFRY)	Yes	Both	No
	CIL2 South Dam (CIL2/ CIL1 Divider)	KIT-TSF-CIL2S	Rockfill with an upstream and downstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane				19.0				No
CIL1 TSF	CIL1 Dam	KIT-TSF-CIL1	Rockfill with an upstream inclined moraine core with transition and bituminous geomembrane	2007-2008	N/A	N/A	15.0	2018 (AFRY)	Yes	Both	No

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)	Impact of climate change considered (note 9)	Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)	Guidelines applied (note 11)	Level of Practice Rating (note 12)	Factor of Safety (note 12)	Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)	Risk Rating (note 13)	Additional notes
NP3 TSF	NP3 North Dam	N/A	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	Finnish Reg's/ CDA	1.64	1.90	1.38E-07	Negligible	
	NP3 West Dam	Yes, 2015					1.64	1.90	1.38E-07		Note 31
	NP3 South Dam (NP3/ CIL2 Divider)	N/A					1.67	1.80	6.18E-07		
CIL 2 TSF	CIL2 West Dam	N/A	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	Finnish Reg's/ CDA	1.76	1.80	8.51E-07	Negligible	
	CIL2 South Dam (CIL2/ CIL1 Divider)						1.76	1.80	8.51E-07		Rating is equivalent as CIL2W
CIL1 TSF	CIL1 Dam	N/A	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Extreme	Finnish Reg's/ CDA	1.91	1.86	6.46E-07	Negligible	

PINOS ALTOS, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO
28°16'13"N 108°17'58"W

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer	Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)	Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
Pinos Altos TMF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Michael James	Yes, formalized, last review: 2020	Filtered Tailings	Inactive	5,152,000	5,152,000	Yes
Oberon de Weber In-Pit TSF	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	Michael James	Yes, formalized, last review: 2020	Filtered Tailings	Active	3,485,000	8,688,000	Yes

Facility Name	Unique Identifier	Construction Type	Year(s) of Construction (starter)	Type of Raise (if applicable)	Year(s) of Raises	Current Max Dam/Dike/Pile Height (m)	Latest External Inspection (note 4)	Relevant engineering records (note 5)	Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)	Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)
Pinos Altos TMF	PIN-TSF-OLD	Filtered tailings stack with erosion protection layer	2008	Filter Stack	N/A	105.0	2020 (SRK)	Yes	Both	Yes
Oberon de Weber In-Pit TSF	PIN-TSF-OWIP	Filtered tailings disposal in an open pit	2015	Filter Stack	N/A	N/A	2020 (SRK)	Yes	Both	No

Facility Name	Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)	Impact of climate change considered (note 9)	Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)	Guidelines applied (note 11)	Level of Practice Rating (note 12)	Factor of Safety (note 12)	Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)	Risk Rating (note 13)	Additional notes
Pinos Altos TMF	Yes, 2011	Pending	Yes – in progress	Minor	CDA	1.76	1.19	4.69E-03	Medium	Note 32
Oberon de Weber In-Pit TSF	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negligible	N/A	1.19	2.80	1.50E-08	Negligible	Note 33

JOUTEL, QUEBEC, CANADA
49°29'21''N 78°22'38''W

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer	Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)	Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
TMF North	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	No official EOR	Yes, 2016	Slurry Tailings	Inactive	4,500,000	Max = 4,500,000	Yes
TMF South	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure	No official EOR	Yes, 2016	Slurry Tailings	Inactive	2,200,000	Max = 3,300,000	Yes

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Unique Identifier	Construction Type	Year(s) of Construction (starter)	Type of Raise (if applicable)	Year(s) of Raises	Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)	Latest External Inspection (note 4)	Relevant engineering records (note 5)	Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)	Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)
TMF North	Joutel TMF North Dike	JTL-TSF-JND	Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition	1974-1975	Downstream	1975-1986	9.0	2018 (SNCL)	Yes	Both	Yes
TMF South	Joutel TMF East Dike	JTL-TSF-JSE	Rockfill dam	1986-1987	Downstream	1987-1991	6.0	2018 (SNCL)	Yes	Both	Yes
	Joutel TMF South Dike	JTL-TSF-JSS	Rockfill with an upstream inclined till core and transition; portions with central clay core				6.0				

Facility Name	Infrastructure Name	Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)	Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)	Impact of climate change considered (note 9)	Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)	Guidelines applied (note 11)	Level of Practice Rating (note 12)	Factor of Safety (note 12)	Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)	Risk Rating (note 13)	Additional notes
TMF North	Joutel TMF North Dike	Yes	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Major	CDA	2.37	1.57	2.82E-04	High	Note 34
TMF South	Joutel TMF East Dike	Yes	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Major	CDA	2.28	2.80	3.62E-07	Negligible	Note 35
	Joutel TMF South Dike						2.39	1.40	2.12E-03	High	Note 36

COBALT, ONTARIO, CANADA
~47°23'32''N 79°39'38''W

Facility Name	Ownership	Accountable Executive Officer		Engineer of Record (note 1)	External Review Process (note 2)		Stored materials type	Status	Current Stored Volume (m^3) (eo 2020)	Stored Volume (m^3) in 5 years (eo 2025)	Closure plan and long-term monitoring (note 3)
Nova Scotia Tailings Area	Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Michel Julien, VP Environment & Critical Infrastructure		No official EOR	Yes, 2016		Slurry Tailings	Inactive	4.78 ha	4.78 ha	Yes
	Infrastructure Name	**Unique Identifier**	**Construction Type**	**Year(s) of Construction (starter)**	**Type of Raise (if applicable)**	**Year(s) of Raises**	**Current Max Dam/Dike/ Pile Height (m)**	**Latest External Inspection (note 4)**	**Relevant engineering records (note 5)**	**Internal and external engineering oversight and support (note 6)**	**Has this infrastructure, at any point in its life, experienced notable stability concerns? (note 7)**
	Nova Scotia Retaining Berm	COB-TSF-COB	Rockfill with foundation filter	1992, 2001	Not raised	N/A	9.0	2018 (Golder)	No	Both	Yes
	Infrastructure Name	**Have stabilizing remedial actions been completed? (note 7)**	**Formal analysis of the downstream impacts (note 8)**	**Impact of climate change considered (note 9)**	**Potential Consequence Rating (note 10)**	**Guidelines applied (note 11)**	**Level of Practice Rating (note 12)**	**Factor of Safety (note 12)**	**Annual Probability of Failure (note 12)**	**Risk Rating (note 13)**	**Additional notes**
	Nova Scotia Retaining Berm	Yes, 2001	Ongoing	Yes – in progress	Minor to Moderate	N/A					Note 37, risk analyses not updated from 2019

Notes:

Note 1: As part of our governance with tailings management, Engineers of Record have been appointed to our operating sites.

Note 2: External review process is formalized and refers to either an external review board or a formal external review.

Note 3: Closure plans are updated periodically and include a long-term monitoring program.

Note 4: Date and consultant that carried out last external inspection.

Note 5: Refers to available documents like investigation, design, analysis, and as-built documents to support any future review. The quality and breadth of the available documentation were assessed as part of the risk evaluation to determine the annual probability of failure.

Note 6: Expert staff have been added to support sites in collaboration with external consultants.

Note 7: If remedial actions ever had to be taken (during any part of its life) because the infrastructure failed to be confirmed as stable or experienced notable stability issues (i.e., Answer is Yes), see the "Additional Notes" section below for the respective details of each infrastructure.

Note 8: Analysis of downstream impacts are being reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Note 9: A Climate Change Action Plan is being developed and will be integrated in updated closure plans. Currently several sites include effects of climate change, but practice is not consistent.

Note 10: The consequence rating is included here. Details of potential consequences associated with a loss of tailings containment for each consequence rating are presented in Appendix C, Tables A through C.

Note 11: CDA refers to current Canadian Dam Association Guidelines.

Note 12: The scores of Level of Practice, Factor of Safety and Annual Probability of Failure were all determined and used in the determination of the risk rating for each infrastructure. Details for the evaluation are described in the Appendix C Risk Evaluation Methodology.

Note 13: The risk rating is a product of the consequence rating and the probability of failure rating. This is further described in the Appendix C Risk Evaluation Methodology.

Additional Notes:

Meadowbank

Note 14: Saddle Dam 1 – Freezing of the dam slower than expected after construction, successfully mitigated (e.g., adapted filling scheme). Infrastructure behaving well since then. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

Note 15: Stormwater Dike – Internal dike experienced movement larger than expected after construction. Movement stabilized with help of adapted filling scheme. Now confine with tailings on both sides.

Note 16: NRF1 – Seepage observed through rockfill dike NRF1 in 2013. To mitigate, filling scheme was modified and filter material added. Issue has been resolved.

Note 17: Central Dike – Higher seepage than originally anticipated by the design. Mitigation measures put in place to address the flowrate (e.g., pumping capacity increased). Situation stable for last seven years. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

Goldex

Note 18: Southwest Dike – No known stability issues.

Note 19: Internal Dike – Experienced movement in 2011. Mitigation measures implemented in 2011 to address the issue. Since then, no issue encountered, but still needs to be upgraded to meet evolving design criteria.

Note 20: Southeast Dike – No known stability issues.

LaRonde

Note 21: Dike 1 – Dike 1 originally constructed in 1988. Mitigation measures implemented over time either to meet evolving design standards or to address observed issues. The dike design migrated from a centreline construction to an upstream construction to reduce risks and has been behaving well for many years. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

Note 22: Dike 2 – Dike 2 started as an external dike and became an internal dike. Dike 2 experienced excessive seepage early on (1988-1993). It was raised over time with limited head difference between upstream and downstream and behaved quite well afterward.

Note 23: Dike 10 – Review of stability of Dike 10 is ongoing in order to design mitigation measures that will result in a minimum factor of safety of 1.5.

Canadian Malartic

Note 24: Starter Berm West – Dike constructed in 2012 by a different owner on an existing site dating back before the 1990s. No noticeable stability issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria.

Note 25: Dike 5 – Dike constructed in the 1990s by a different owner. No noticeable stability issue but was upgraded with time to meet evolving design criteria. Some movement in the foundation has occurred over the last 5 years but it has stabilized and is being monitored closely. Stability berms were constructed in March 2021 to improve factor of safety from 1.4 to 1.5. Note: extensive monitoring in place.

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

Note 27: Dike C – Constructed originally as a water retention dam (e.g., to keep water to the south out of the TSF and operations) with upstream face on south. Over time, the northern land area was filled with tailings, and it is a tailings dike with downstream raises. A stability shear key has been built in March 2021 by excavation of the clay and repalement with rockfill to reduce the risks associated with clayey foundations.

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

Note 29: Dike North – Dike constructed in the 1960s-1970s by a different owner. No important issues but was upgraded in 2015 to meet evolving design criteria and is now an encapsulated internal structure.

Note 30: Dike South – Dike constructed in the 1960s-1970s by a different owner. No important issues but was upgraded in 2015 to meet evolving design criteria and is now an encapsulated internal structure.

Kittilä

Note 31: NP3 West Dam – A leak event of non-contaminated water occurred in 2015 through the base layer of the liner. The leak was rapidly contained and plugged and required a change from downstream construction method to an upstream construction to reduce further risks. Issue resolved.

Pinos Altos

Note 32: Pinos Altos TMF – During start-up (2008-2010), filtered tailings deposited at the base of the stack had a slightly higher water content than considered in design. Mitigation (prefabricated vertical drains and improved construction methods) successfully applied to promote dewatering of filtered tailings and reduce potential for displacement. Issue resolved and facility is now going through final closure.

Note 33: Tailings are filtered, compacted and confined in open pit, release outside of pit is not possible.

Joutel – Inactive Site

Note 34: North Dike – Site is inactive and being reclaimed. Experienced some minor issues over time during operation that required the implementation of mitigation measures. Since the end of operation, it has been behaving quite well.

Note 35: East Dike – Site is inactive and being reclaimed.

Note 36: South Dike – Site is inactive and being reclaimed. Experienced some minor issues over time during operation that required the implementation of mitigation measures. Since the end of operation, it has been behaving quite well.

Cobalt – Inactive Site

Note 37: Nova Scotia Retaining Berm – Historical site, reclaimed in the 1990s. Over the years this infrastructure required some minor mitigation measures. Issues were resolved and the site has been behaving appropriately for several years.

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

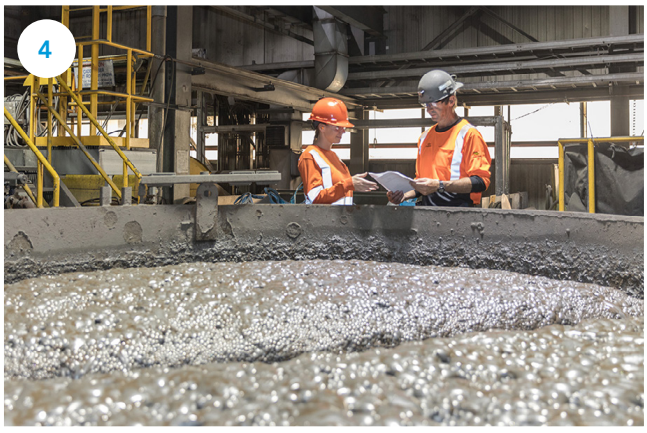
Mines with conventional ore processing facilities produce "tailings" that must be properly managed and stored to protect the public and the environment. Mining activities mainly encompass the following stages:

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B: DEFINITIONS – TYPES OF TAILINGS

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

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

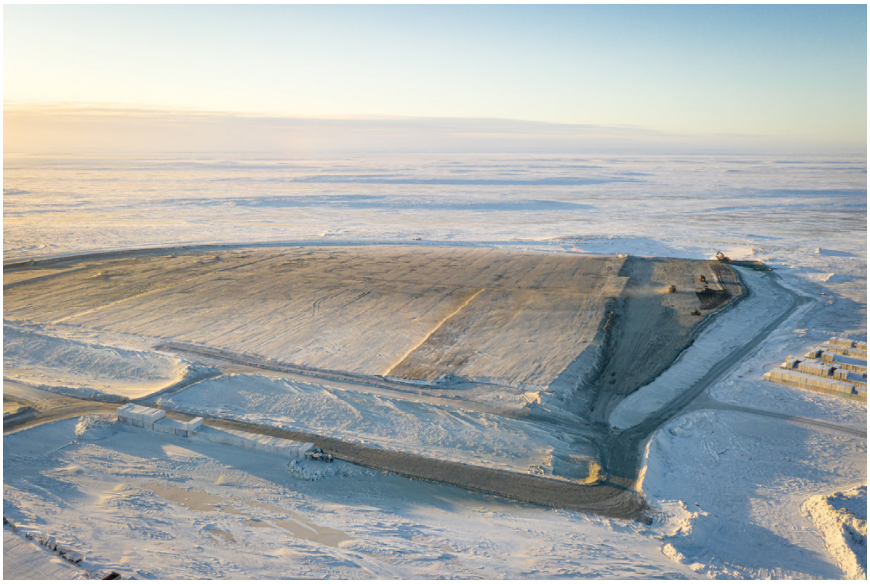
Paste: Mixture of finely ground rock and water, after thickening and the addition of a binding agent: solid content between 60% and 75%.

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

Note:

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

Fish studies at Meliadine, near Ranking Inlet, Nunavut.



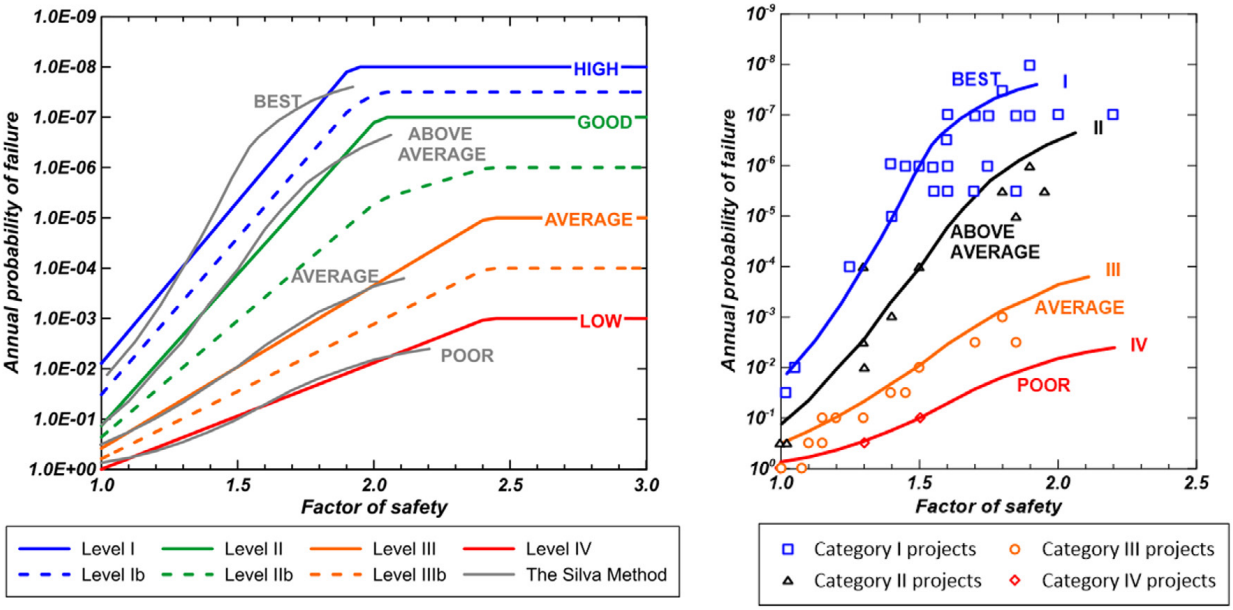
Filtered tailings deposition at our Meliadine mine in Nunavut.

APPENDIX C: TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY RISK EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

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

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

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



For each infrastructure, the following steps were taken:

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

As can clearly be seen in the figures, the results of the full evaluation allow prioritization of risk mitigation plans and actions across the company's portfolio of critical infrastructure, including tailings, water and heap leach management facilities. Details regarding the development and implementation of the evaluation process, updates made to the Silva method, and the evaluation criteria, can be found in Chovan, et al. (2020).

References:

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

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

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

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

TABLE B: CONSEQUENCE RATINGS FOR ENVIRONMENT

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

TABLE C: CONSEQUENCE RATINGS FOR COMMUNITY

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

APPENDIX D: FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

The information contained in this Summary of Tailings Management has been prepared as at April 30, 2021. Certain statements contained in this Summary of Tailings Management constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" under the provisions of Canadian provincial securities laws and are referred to herein as "forward-looking statements". Such statements include, without limitation: statements regarding Agnico Eagle's plans with respect to the design, construction, operation and closure of TSFs, including with respect to the implementation of best available and applicable practices. Such statements reflect Agnico Eagle's views as at the date of this Summary of Tailings Management and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Agnico Eagle as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The material factors and assumptions used in the preparation of the forward-looking statements contained herein, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to, the assumptions set forth herein and in management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") and Agnico Eagle's Annual Information Form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed with Canadian securities regulators and that are included in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2020 ("Form 40-F") filed with the SEC. Many factors, known and unknown, could cause the actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors that may affect Agnico Eagle's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this Summary of Tailings Management, see the AIF and MD&A filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and included in the Form 40-F filed on EDGAR at www.sec.gov, as well as Agnico Eagle's other filings with the Canadian securities regulators and the SEC. Other than as required by law, Agnico Eagle does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX E: REVISIONS

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

Document version	Date	Page	Revisions
REVISION 1	July 12, 2019	1	Addition of text referring to Appendix D : Revisions
		8	Meliadine table – columns 2 and 3, line 2: Addition of thousands separators to the tailings volume numbers. 89000 is now 89,000 and 4354000 is now 4,354,000
		11	Kittila Table – Typo in column 4, line 4: CL2 corrected to CIL2.
		11	Kittila Table – Typo in column 2, line 8: CL2 corrected to CIL2.
		11	Kittila Table – Error in facility's name and associated Max Capacity in column 1, line 7: CIL1 TSF corrected to CIL2 TSF and Max Capacity of 65,220 m3 corrected to 5.4 Mm3
		12	LaRonde table – Column 10, line 4: missing word. Upstream corrected to Upstream raise
		22	Addition of APPENDIX D: REVISIONS to list and track revisions made to this document since its initial release on June 7, 2019.
REVISION 2	April 30, 2021	1	Changed Appendix D to Appendix E
		1–6	Sequence of report revised and updated:
			General removal of references to MAC and ICMM updates to their tailings management standards and guides throughout, keeping focus on Agnico's activities to meet or excced such standards (pgs 2–3 2019).
			Reorganized and consolidated parts of "Strengthening our Tailings Governance for Safe & Reponsible Operations" and "Incorporating Best Practices" from 2019 report (pgs 1–2 2019) into one section on pg 2 (now).
			Renamed, moved and updated "Employing Best Applicable Practices" (pg 5 2019) to "Incorporating Best Applicable Practices" (now pgs 2–3).
			"Striving to Meet or Exceed Current Standards & Practices" moved from pg 3–4 (2019) to pgs 4–5 (now) and includes reference to updated disclosure tables and risk evaluation results.
		7–14	Updated, reorganized and replaced tables and notes (pgs 7–18 2019) for Tailings Storage Facilities. New tables and notes now fill pgs 7–14, and include additional risk evaluation details. Updated risk evaluation method and consequence ratings tables moved to new Appendix C.
		17–21	Addition of Appendix C: Tailings Storage Facility Risk Evaluation Methodology and Results, including two new figures to provide visual representation of risk evaluation results and updated consequence ratings charts in Tables A through C.
		22	Changed title of initial Appendix C to Appendix D and updated content.
		23	Changed title of initial Appendix D to Appendix E and added 2021 revisions to the table.

AGNICO EAGLE

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