Public Liaison Committee Meeting Notes Page 1/20



Mount Polley Mining Corporation

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MOUNT POLLEY MINING CORPORATION (MPMC) PUBLIC LIAISON COMMITTEE (PLC) MEETING NOTES

Meeting Details

Online Conference Call - Microsoft Teams General Meeting - Q1 2022

January 27, 2022 9:05 am to 12:45 pm

Meeting called by: MPMC Designated Representation Meeting chaired by: Gabriel Holmes Minutes by: Aaron Zwiebel

PLC Meetings and Guests

Member	Present	Call-in	Organization	
Aaron Higginbottom		х	T'exelc - Williams Lake First Nation	
Aaron Zwiebel			DWB Consulting	
Abhirosh Chandran (AC)		Х	Ministry of Environment	
Alex Gresl			Williams Lake Chamber of Commerce	
Bee Hooker		х	Big Lake Community	
Bill Carruthers			Williams Lake Community	
Christine McLean (CM)		х	Mitchell Bay Community	
Claudine Kadonaga			Likely Business	
Don Parsons (DP)		Х	Imperial Metals	
Doug Watt (DW)		х	Likely Citizen	
Edna Boston			Xatśūll - Soda Creek First Nation	
Erin Rainey (ER)		Х	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	
Gabe Holmes (GH)		х	Mount Polley Mining Corporation	
Jackie Sarginson		х	MLA Cariboo North Coralee Oaks Office	
Jason Raine		Х	University of Northern BC	
Linda Bartsch			Horsefly Business	
Lisa Kraus			Likely Community	
Lyn Anglin			Consultant to Imperial Metals	
Luc Lachance (LL)		х	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	
Mathieu O'Leary			Mount Polley Mining Corporation	
Maureen LeBourdais (ML)		Х	Cariboo Regional District	
Micky McIntosh			Likely Resident	
Mike Stinson			Xatśūll - Soda Creek First Nation	
Richard Holmes			Morehead Community	
Steve Hocquard			Horsefly Community	
Tara Cadeau (TC)		х	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation	
Victoria Stevens			Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low Carbon Innovation	
Walt Cobb (WC)		Х	City of Williams Lake	
Lee Nikl (LN)		Х	Guest – Golder	
Alexandra Gresiuk (AG)		Х	Guest – Golder	

Meeting Start: 9:05 AM

• GH: Seeing its a few minutes after 9:00, lets kick this meeting off. I think it's a good time.

Roll Call, Introductions, and acknowledgements – Gabriel Holmes

- We are coming from the unceded territory of the northern Secwepemc, and the mine is located on that territory.
- I'll do a roll call and then we can go through the agenda.
- We have a few guest presentations from Aaron Zwiebel on the CWTS, Alexandra Gresuik on permitting, and Lee Nickl on Saturated Rock Fill reactions.
- [Gabe reads through the roll call table].

Approval of Agenda – Gabriel Holmes

- Our agenda for today is as follows:
 - COVID-19 Update
 - PLC Membership and Terms of Reference Review
 - o Communications Plan
 - Permitting/Amendment applications (ENV/EMLI)
 - Environmental Monitoring Update
 - Reportable Spill
 - Discharge/WTP Update
 - October 27, 2021 Copper Exceedance/Investigation report distribution
 - Water Management Update
 - Remediation Update
 - Mine Re-start Update
 - Job opportunities/Production mining
 - ENV/EMLI Discussion
 - Roundtable Discussion
 - PLC Questions/Comments
 - Next Meeting
- Agenda Approved

COVID-19 Update – Gabriel Holmes

- MPMC has had covid policies in place since March 19, 2020 including social distancing, hand washing, face masks, rules about staying home when sick.
- We have also instated a vaccine rule, so visitors and workers must be vaccinated. We have rules about occupancy in offices and vehicles. We keep up with health orders and stay up to date with this constantly changing situation.
- I'd just like to also remind everyone that one day this pandemic will end, and we will get through this.

Care and Maintenance Transition Update – Gabriel Holmes

- We are coming out of care and maintenance and do have production-related activity in the pits. Other than that, we are maintaining the water management, environmental monitoring, mill and mine site upgrades and repairs.
- Most of the people on site are doing work related to improvements and upgrades to the mill, mobile equipment, and electrical systems. CanMag, the magnetite plant next door, is sitting idle and we are hoping to get that plant running also. Both the MPMC mill and the CanMag recovery system are waiting to be ready to operate.

PLC Membership and Terms of Reference Review – Gabriel Holmes

- The PLC has terms of reference, and vacant seats. I hope you have read the terms of reference. It is the expectation that PLC members will disseminate information to their communities.
- If you know of people that would benefit from being on the PLC do not hesitate to bring them forth. We are interested in recruiting more community members, and members from other ministries.
- If anyone wants to nominate anyone, please bring it up to the membership. Does anyone have anything they want to say about the membership or TOR?

Communications Plan – Gabriel Holmes

- I recently sent out the Communications Plan. We made some very slight changes to this plan, and I want to have that approved. Hopefully you have at least had a look. We follow that plan for when, how we communicate and serve the broader community.
- I'd like to reiterate that our doors are always open. Our main avenues for communications are these PLC meetings, other meetings, and tours, calls we have with our Indigenous partners, SharePoint and other websites, and official reporting.
- We are going to resume doing more tours in the spring and summer months, and as we get away from the current COVID pandemic, situation we hope to open tours to school groups and other groups.

Environmental Monitoring Update – Gabriel Holmes

- Environmental monitoring has been going on as usual. We do a lot of water sampling and have recently been out sampling under ice in the streams and pit lakes. I was just out with our partner from DWB on the pit trying to understand what the chemistry is like in the pit lakes.
- We are looking to understand site hydrology and groundwater flows. Some of our monitoring locations are affected by cold temperatures, snow, and ice, but just temporarily over the winter. We will resume all our flow monitoring in the ice-free season. We also monitor flows in our water infrastructure such as ditches using a flow meter, and for pipe and pump infrastructure we have flow totalizers.

- We also monitor wildlife with incidental observations and wildlife cameras that are set up around the site.
- We monitor weather with two meteorological stations on site. There are specific requirements for weather data in our permits. One of the two weather stations currently has electrical issues which has been problematic. We have our IT person and electrical staff looking to fix this. This is the same weather station that went down for several months previously. This is a benefit of having two weather stations is that we have a backup.
- Reporting and planning for the annual report is ongoing, which is kind of a laborious task, as this is a
 big report with many requirements and supplementary information and data. However, this report is a
 really fantastic resource to understand what is going on at the mine, and a good place to get data on
 water quality and other monitoring activities.
- Planning for sampling and mine planning is also ongoing. We are currently planning our monthly, quarterly, and weekly sampling programs, and coordinating with our consulting partners
- Here is a map of our sampling locations. We have surface water, groundwater, lakes, TSF, seepage, pit lakes, Water Treatment Plant (WTP), etc. We also do toxicity sampling. This work is ongoing and never goes away, being required under our permits and Comprehensive Environmental Management Plan.



• In Hazeltine creek we have a mammal monitoring program. Seven wildlife cameras have captured over 1,700 photos of wildlife since April 2021. We catch lots of photos of river otters down by Quesnel Lake.

- We are monitoring the snowpack over winter. Just to back up a bit, our weather station are Onset HOBO stations. We have been collecting weather data since 1995. We measure rain, temp, wind, solar radiation, RH, dew point, and station diagnostics.
- We have 205 mm snow water equivalent (SWE) of snowpack currently on the mine site, which is a bit higher than average. We measure the snowpack at 4 sites around the mine, with 10 measurements per station. We follow provincial guidelines for snow sampling.
- Unless anyone has any questions or would like to discuss the monitoring program, I will turn it over to Aaron Zwiebel, one of our partners at DWB, to discuss monitoring of a water treatment facility.

Constructed Wetland Treatment System Update – Aaron Zwiebel

- Thanks for the introduction, Gabe. I am Aaron Zwiebel, and I work for DWB Consulting on behalf of the Mount Polley Mine. I am going to be sharing some data from the Constructed Wetland Treatment System, or CWTS.
- This is a pilot-scale passive water treatment facility that uses redox chemistry to remove metals and nutrients from contact water. It's one of several water treatment programs designed to support distributed discharge at the end of mine life. Water from this region of the mine historically drained to Bootjack Lake and it is the goal to return to this natural hydrology in the long-term.
- For a quick background on the CWTS, it was constructed in 2018 by a company called Contango, who later changed their name to Ensero. The CWTS at Mount Polley is the on-site pilot scale facility and was paired with an off-site pilot scale facility located near Saskatoon. Unfortunately, the on-site facility underperformed relative to the off-site one, and did not meet commissioning criteria, so the contract with Contango was not renewed. However, MPMC has kept up the operation and monitoring of the on-site CWTS, since passive treatment remains a favorable option for long-term water management. Monitoring in 2021 involved monthly sampling and water measurements, during the ice-free season.
- The CWTS is built with three parallel series with two cells each. The series have differing substrate. Series 1 contains only sand and woodchips, series 2 was amended with 20% tailings, and series 3 contains 10% tailings and 10% magnetite. These additions are meant to contribute iron to the system to improve treatment efficacy. Monitoring in 2021 took place in the header tank, representing influent water, and at the outflow of each treatment cell. "A" cell water represents water mid-treatment, while "B" cell water represents effluent.



- The CWTS treats water using redox chemistry. We are looking for the system to cause reduction
 reactions, which are the opposite of oxidation reactions. Oxidation is widely known as the chemical
 process that causes rusting. In a reduction reaction, a compound loses an oxygen molecule and gains
 an electron. The ability for these processes to occur is measured by redox potential, with the unit
 millivolts. Certain reactions will take place at differing redox potentials.
- The below diagram is a redox ladder. On left side redox potential is represented from low to high. On the right are different chemical reactions that can occur in these redox conditions. Of note, nitrogen and selenium compounds undergo redox reactions at a relatively high redox potential. Sulfate undergoes redox reactions at a relatively low redox potential, which is worth noting because sulfate reduction is associated with treatment of metals including copper. You might be hearing more about redox reactions in Lee's upcoming discussion of saturated rock fill technology.
- I am going to be presenting data using box and whisker plots, which show data distribution. The top and bottom whiskers show the upper and lower extreme values, while the box shows the center of the distribution. The X is the average, so to keep it simple you can just look for the X.
- Good news, reducing conditions are becoming more prevalent in the CWTS with time. These diagrams show redox potential in each of the monitoring locations with influent feed water on the left, and the six treatment cells on the right. In 2019, wetland treatment cells had similar redox potential to feed water. In 2020, redox potential in treatment cells was lower than in feed water, and in 2021 we saw the lowest redox potentials ever recorded in the CWTS. Cell 3A was the best performer, so bear that in mind, as I will be talking more about 3A later.



- How does this translate into treatment success? The data shows a pattern of improved treatment
 efficacy over time, corresponding with the improvement in redox potential over time. Nitrate, which is
 a compound of potential concern in the Northwest Sump, is treated very effectively by the CWTS,
 lowering its concentration from around 10 mg/L to below 1 mg/L. Series 1 and 3, represented by CWTS
 1B and CWTS 3B, were the best performers with most samples below detection limit. Treatment
 success is improving with time in all three series.
- Nitrite is also treated very successfully by the CWTS. In 2021, feed water had a mean concentration of 0.01 mg/L, and all but one effluent sample, represented by B cells, were below detection limit of 0.005. These data also show evidence of reducing conditions. Nitrite is a reduction product of nitrate, having one fewer oxygen molecule. In "A" cells, nitrite actually goes up. This is most likely because of nitrate reducing to nitrite in the process of treatment. Note the greatest rise in nitrite concentrations was observed in cell 3A which also had the strongest reducing environment. By the time water goes through the wetland, the concentrations are below detection limit, so the net result of this is a high degree of treatment efficacy.
- The data shows that selenium is also successfully treated by the wetland, and this treatment is
 improving with time. Influent concentrations of 0.05 mg/L are lowered to around 0.01 mg/L. Series 1
 and 3 appear to be top performers for this parameter, removing approximately 80 to 90% of selenium
 relative to feed water.



- Now getting on to some unfortunate results, the CWTS leaches copper into treatment water, and has a
 counter-productive influence. This leaching is believed to be the result of locally sourced crushed-rock
 riprap which itself is high in copper. This is kind of a fatal flaw in the system and part of the reason it
 hasn't yet progressed beyond the pilot scale.
- Influent copper is consistently lower than treatment water, at around 0.01 mg/L relative to 0.02 3 mg/L in effluent. Quite a bit of research into the copper leaching has been done, and Ensero predicted that the leaching would slow down over time, and predicted that under sufficiently strong reducing conditions, leaching would cease, and the system would switch over from copper leaching to copper sequestering.
- This does appear to have happened in 2021 in one treatment cell; Cell 3A, where copper leaching did not occur. If you remember from before, this is also the cell with the strongest reducing conditions, and reducing conditions are improving over time, so there is some hope that the CWTS will successfully treat copper in the future, but the timeframe is unknown.



- Summarizing the outcomes of 2021 Constructed Wetland Treatment System Monitoring, the CWTS is highly effective at treating many compounds of potential concern, including nitrate, nitrite, and selenium, to within Bootjack Lake treatment targets, which are part of the mine long-term water management plan.
- Treatment success and redox conditions are improving year-over-year. Metal leaching, especially copper, remains a limitation of the system, but the severity of leaching may be going down, and look to be prevented by low redox conditions, which are increasingly common as the system ages.
- This is one of many studies Mount Polley is undertaking to improve water treatment and discharge in the short and long term. Thank you for your attention! I will now turn it back over to Gabe. I'd love to answer any questions you have about the CWTS but maybe let's hold off for the next presentation about water treatment.

Saturated Rock Fill (SRF) Treatment Update in the Wight Pit – Lee Nikl

- Observations from the Wight pit indicate that water going into the pit has its water quality improved. It is unclear what is happening in the Wight Pit, and it has been hypothesized that the changes occurring amount to more than simple dilution, and there may be SRF (saturated rock fill) or SRF-like reactions occurring within the pit.
- This table shows the sample points in and around the Wight Pit. We sampled a combination of ground water, pit water, and seep water that are all interacting in this area.

Sample Point	General Location Description	Sample Size (Collection Time range)	Sample Type	Chosen to Reflect
GW05-01	Wight Pit/Polley Lake Interface Well	3 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Groundwater	Potential influent – diluent
GW12-5a/b	Below Wight Pit Rd (a – shallow, b – deep)	4 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Groundwater	Potential influent – diluent
GW16-7	Wight Pit	2 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Groundwater	Potential influent – diluent
GW16-8	Wight Pit	3 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Groundwater	Potential influent – diluent
GW11-1a/b	Below Temp PAG Dump on Bootjack Rd (a – shallow, b – deep)	5 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Groundwater	Potential influent – diluent
GW12-1a/b	NW of Temp PAG Dump (a – shallow, b – deep)	6 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Groundwater	Potential influent – diluent
E10	Effluent pumped from Wight Pit	12 (Nov 2020 – May 2021)	Effluent	Effluent
E24	NEZ Seeps to Wight Pit	6 (Mar 2021 – May 2021)	Seep	Influent
NEZ Seep 1	NEZ Seep to Wight Pit	4 (Sept 2020 – May 2021)	Seep	Influent
NEZ Seep 2a	NEZ Seep to Wight Pit	1 (Oct 2020)	Seep	Influent

- The way we investigated the water chemistry is using multivariate analysis. This is a statistical method where we can use several different water chemistry parameters to detect differences. One of these things is not like the other.
- This statistical method represents variables as dimensions which can be visualized as shown here. When we see clusters or separations in these dimensions, that indicates that some of these constituents are more similar or different from one-another, based on the measurements available.



 What we find is that groundwater, influent and effluent have different characteristics, and appear to be distinct from one-another. Groundwater is most different from influent and effluent water. Looking at just the influent and effluent, these sources also do not overlap in the dimensions, also do look to be different. This doesn't show the patterns we would expect if this was simply groundwater dilution. • We used tracers to understand what is going on. Thanks to Aaron I don't have to explain the box and whisker charts in these slides. If mixing and dilution are occurring, tracers should change proportionally to the extent of groundwater mixing. Calcium and sulphate in influent and effluent are similar, which is inconsistent with the idea of dilution being the cause for chemical changes.



• Nitrate, selenium, and copper, show a different pattern. Concentrations are going down to a much greater extent. If this is an SRF process it seems to be very effective at treating certain constituents of concern.



- For these constituents, GW and effluent are low, with influent elevated. The composition of water is different between influent, effluent, and groundwater sources, so we think that a chemical change is occurring beyond dilution or groundwater mixing.
- These data point to an SRF-like process occurring, with chemical species of interest being sequestered in the Wight Pit.

Water Management Update - Gabriel Holmes

Water management is a big focus for us, as has just been discussed. The Water treatment plant is
running and has been operating very effectively over the past few months. This is a Veolia Actiflo
system. We are seeing the lowest copper concentrations we have seen in a long time. Discharge is
much lower than what is permitted, and currently within the Numeric Performance Metric (NPM).



- We reduced our throughput significantly after the exceedance in October, so Q4 2021 had lower discharge than in prior months. We are optimizing our plant a little better than previously and trying to get water off site.
- We'll be going through some charts with data from the WTP. As you can see the spike on October 27, we exceeded the permit limit, which I will go over in a moment. Following that spike, concentrations went down substantially. I also want to show dissolved copper and selenium. These are constituents of potential concern. There are limitations of the plant, and the Actiflo system is not very effective at treating selenium.



October 27 exceedance – Gabriel Holmes

• We observed a copper value of 0.0458 mg/L on Oct 27. This coincided with a planned Quesnel Lake sampling event, and we have Quesnel Lake data from this same date. The details of this can be found in our investigation report which was submitted to the ministry, and members of the PLC listed in the communications plan.



Total Copper Concentrations (mg/L) at HAD-3 and E19

- The exceedance investigation indicated that the cause of exceedance was a change in Springer Pit chemistry, change in TSF chemistry, and high WTP throughput. The best estimate for volume discharged during the exceedance event is 228,414.7 m³. We met BC WQGs (water quality guidelines) at the IDZ (initial dilution zone) during the exceedance.
- In instances where exceedances occur, we turn to our annual discharge plan. We sample and shut down the plant immediately, and don't resume discharge until permit limits can be met.
- Key findings and recommendations are as follows: [these were read verbatim by Gabe]

Copper permit exceedance on Oct. 27, 2021

Key Findings

- On-site water chemistry changes in the Springer Pit and TSF occurred in late October but were unknown to mine managers or treatment plant operators until it was too late to act.
- · Slow lab turnaround times complicate water management and treatment plant operation.
- A level 1 early warning trigger of total copper occurred on 26 Oct 2021 and a Level 2 Exceedance of total copper occurred on 27 Oct continuing until 02 Nov 2021.
- The level 1 trigger was discovered on 08 Nov, and the level 2 trigger was discovered on 09 Nov 2021. The Annual Discharge Plan procedure was followed for both trigger events.
- The WTP did not discharge any water between 5:30 PM on 09 Nov and 6:00 PM on 13 Nov 2021. When discharge resumed, one partial WTP lab result from 09 Nov containing total metals, and one full WTP lab result from 10 Nov had been received, with all available parameters below permit limits.
- The best estimate for above-limit discharge volume is 228414.7 m3, taking place between 26 Oct and 04 Nov 2021.
- Samples from Quesnel Lake at the QUL-58 site taken 27 Oct were within PE11678 limits, and WQGs for copper.
- Changes to the way data is visualized and presented to mine managers have been made to facilitate trend identification, beginning on 15 Nov 2021.
- Conductance does not correlate significantly with total or dissolved copper in WTP effluent waters and is not a useful proxy measure or tracer to identify high copper.
- Regression modelling using in-situ water quality information can model total copper with statistical significance, however resultant models are not found to be useful in the prediction and aversion of total copper permit exceedance events.

Recommendations

- Continue to review laboratory results from HAD-3 and QUL-58 immediately upon receipt.
- Seek to provide managers and plant operators with the most recent data in the clearest format to facilitate water management and treatment decision making.
- Test other laboratories or providers to see if faster turnaround is available elsewhere.
- Continue developing a copper proxy measurement for in-situ rapid testing.
- If available data indicates an exceedance may be on the horizon, request priority lab service.
- Update the Annual Discharge Plan with an effective rapid test or proxy measurement for copper, if one can be found.
- In the weeks after the exceedance, I did have a conversation with the lab manager Can Dang at ALS Burnaby. We have had a lot of challenges with turnaround times, which arise from challenges being faced at the lab. They are affected by labor and supply chain issues, especially in Q4. They are responsive to us as a client, and I felt pretty good after the discussion.
- We at the mine have also had issues with supply routes and infrastructure disruptions. No carrier can guarantee us overnight delivery to the lower mainland. For a while we shipped to ALS environmental in Edmonton, but this was also problematic. In the past few weeks, some of our samples have arrived at the lab late and exceeded hold times.
- Fortunately, we have a large robust dataset so some lower quality data can be incorporated. However, we do want to have high quality data all the time, so we are working on this. I feel for trucking

companies and couriers who have really been under the gun since the flooding and landslides state of emergency in November and December.

Water Balance – Gabriel Holmes

- An action item raised by Doug Watt was to investigate a year-over-year water balance for the mine. The best I could do is a comparison of this time in 2021 compared to right now. We have about 0.75 Mm3 less water than at this time last year. I would like for us to do the year-over year water balance review on a more regular basis, and this info will be in the annual report for anyone interested.
- We use this system called the TSF dashboard and report it to our Qualified Professional (QP) at Golder. We are currently about 0.59 Mm3 over the recommended TSF volume and need to dewater that facility prior to freshet. I can't speak too much to this slide, but you can peruse it at your leisure



- Water management infrastructure hasn't changed very much. We have the Springer Pit, where in-situ
 treatment was successful, and we have almost completely dewatered the Springer Pit. That water is
 being delivered to the Perimeter Embankment Till Borrow Pond and subsequently to the WTP. It meets
 permit limits prior to treatment.
- Cariboo pit is undergoing in-situ treatment and is planned to be dewatered with water delivered to the Wight Pit. It is planned to be partially backfilled to facilitate mining near the north wall of Springer Pit. We are monitoring this, with an under-ice sample taken yesterday.

- The Wight pit is dewatered and available for temporary storage pending EMLI (Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low Carbon Innovation) decision. This is possibly an SRF treatment facility, and we are looking into a new dewatering well and pump to study belowground processes.
- Maintenance and improvements of water management infrastructure is ongoing.
- Any questions regarding TSF, water balance, water management infrastructure?

Remediation Update – Gabriel Holmes

- I am going to go through this fairly quickly. Not much remediation work was done in Q4 2021. Monitoring and planning work is ongoing. Outstanding work includes:
 - o Polley Lake shoreline recontouring and CWD (coarse woody debris) and soil amendment
 - Polley flats road soil amendment and CWD amendments
 - Reach 3 "Blowout Area": Recontouring, CWD addition, rough and loose treatment, Planting of ground cover shrubs and conifers
- I just have one slide on remediation. Are there any comments or questions on that? I am looking forward to having PLC members tour the site in the upcoming spring and summer

Mine Restart Planning – Gabriel Holmes

- Current mine life is 11 years of pit mining, with one year of backhauling PAG material into the springer pit. The TSF is planned to have its height increased on an annual basis.
- We have a pump watch person drive the circuit multiple times per day to check on the water management system. We want to develop a real time system in which someone would be able to monitor these from a tablet or a computer and have notifications and alarms with real-time data sent to the control room. The computers have all been removed from the control room and it is being overhauled as we speak.
- We have been procuring equipment to help manage the mine site. We are getting a larger fleet of equipment to maintain facilities and improve, and have acquired a PC2000 excavator, two large dozers, a water truck, sand and gravel truck and blasthole drillss and excavators.
- On-site we are currently addressing site water management, mill mechanical and electrical maintenance, mobile equipment upkeep. We started pit mining in November.

Economic Impact – Gabriel Holmes

- We had a request at the last PLC meeting to look into our economic impact. We feel that mine restart will be a helpful economic generator during COVID.
- Direct employment is 350 jobs with average wages and benefits exceeding 123,000 per annum.
- Indirect benefit approximately 700 jobs.

- Local procurement estimated at average of \$75 million per year of operating.
- Employment at closure was 341 full, and 42 part time employees.
- We work closely with First Nations and invite them to send us their talent. We have a lot of great opportunities. We employ 27 full time, and 12 temporary/part time First Nations employees. Any questions on this?

Permitting Activities – Alexandra Gresiuk

- Just a guick overview, I am Alexandra Gresuik but feel free to call me Alex. I'm a consultant with Golder and I provide permitting support to Mount Polley. Mount Polley has quite a few things on the go. This will just highlight a couple of things at the top of the list.
- One of these items is the interim Quesnel Lake extension. In this, we are looking for a temporal extension of Quesnel Lake discharge. This wording change is not a request for any change to discharge volume, effluent quality, or monitoring. We are applying for an extension from December 31, 2022, to June 30, 2025.

THE OPPORTUNITY

To support the permitted operations, Mount Polley is persuing an amendment to Condition 1.2.3 of Environmental Management Act Permit 11678

Existing Condition 1.2.3:

authorized to December 31, 2022

Proposed Condition 1.2.3: is authorized to June 30, 2025

No changes to the water treatment system, effluent limits, or Quesnel Lake monitoring are proposed as part of this amendment.

- Mount Polley has a year-over-year positive water balance, and the only permitted discharge for the • mine is into Quesnel Lake. It is important that this discharge be allowed to continue because the mine has about two more years of approved mine plans in the Cariboo and Springer pits.
- We have worked with ER and LL of ENV to develop an information requirement table, and Golder is looking into having that amendment application submitted in February.
- We are doing our due diligence with ENV to ensure that this won't have an undue influence on Quesnel • Lake.
- We refer to the project in the mine site as the Springer Pit Expansion and are working on a joint application with ENV and EMLI. The yellow X in this slide shows the planned expansion and conjoining of these pits.

JOINT APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT AMENDMENT - EXTENSION OF MINE LIFE

Further developing Mount Polley's existing pits, could increase the life of the mine by ~6 years. This project is referred to as the "Springer Pit Expansion".



Regulatory approval for the Springer Pit Expansion will involve a Joint Amendment from the *Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low Carbon Initiatives* and the *Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy* for the following activities:

- The NW PAG stockpile is required to be disposed of by 2027, and we will work with the geochemist who worked on that recommendation to extend this timeline. There would be a subsequent extension of Quesnel Lake discharge. This new mine plan and change to discharge is a separate application, to ensure this activity would not have a profound impact on water quality in Quesnel Lake.
- Managing water on site is important to mine operations and the environment. Any questions on that?

Reportable Spill – Gabriel Holmes

- On January 1st we had about 150 L of compressor oil to leak out of a production drill. An o-ring cracked, probably due to the cold weather at that time. The pit shifter shut down the site and cleaned up the spill. This occurred in the pit floor, and the spill material did not leak into the soil, water, or other environmentally sensitive places.
- I submitted a spill report for this, and we haven't had any follow-up issues.
- These types of spills do occur in industrial environments which is something I want to bring up. We were lucky that this occurred in an area in the pit with bare rock and nowhere for the spill to go, and that there were lots of eyes on the spill and boots on the ground.
- We expect that small spills like this will occur as activity at the site increases. This type of spill may become more common, but we have spill cleanup materials available, and provide spill response training to personnel. Spill response is discussed as part of our orientation, and the message is that everyone on site needs to be looking for this type of occurrence and know how to properly handle it.
- Any discussion about this?

ENV/ EMLI Discussion – Gabriel Holmes

• I know our regulators have been active in our prior discussions, but I want to give you the opportunity to talk about regulation and what is going on.

Standing Agenda Item - Roundtable Discussion

• If you have any questions about the mine or the meeting or any concerns or comments now is the perfect time.

Standing Agenda Item - PLC Questions/Comments

Next Meeting – Gabriel Holmes

- What do you think of doing our next PLC meeting on April 7th at 9:00 AM?
- Thanks for your attendance and for the discussions. This was a longer meeting with lots of discussion so please don't hesitate to bring those concerns to us after the meeting.
- Thanks everyone I appreciate your attendance.

Meeting Ends at 12:45