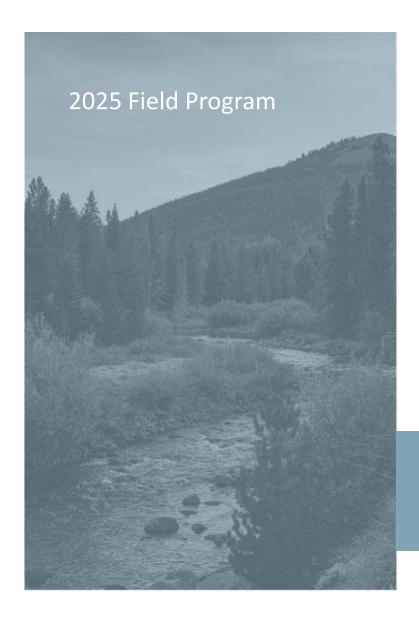
2024 to 2025 Groundwater Monitoring Report







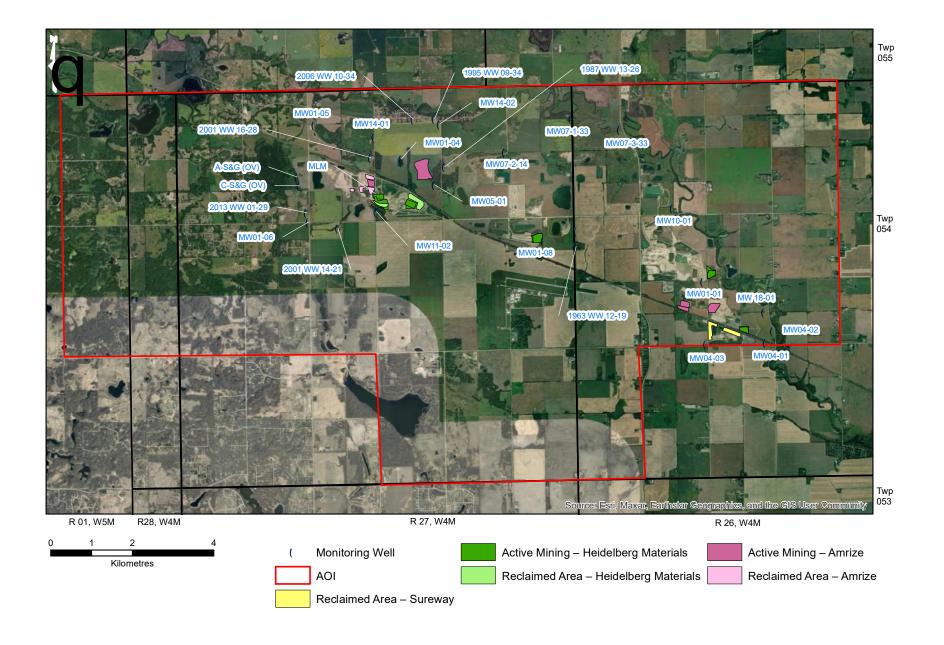
28 Monitoring Wells

- No new monitoring wells from the previous report
- 21 piezometers
- 7 domestic water wells
- 26 data loggers hourly measurements
- 2 manual measurements

Chemical Analyses

- 28 groundwater samples collected
- Routine and dissolved metals analysis
- Field parameters measured

MLM was mined out in the summer 2025; a replacement monitoring well is not needed as there is sufficient coverage from MW11-02 and the 2001 Water Well 16-28





2025 Groundwater Sampling Water-Quality Exceedances

In general, groundwater-quality parameters for samples collected in 2025 remained within historical ranges.

Maximum Acceptable Concentration – MAC Aesthetic Objective – AO

Arsenic

 $MAC = 0.01 \, mg/L$

- Two MAC exceedances in 2025:
 - MW07-2-14 (0.0124 mg/L)
 - MW14-01 (0.0144 mg/L)
- MW07-2-14 and MW14-01 have historically exceeded the arsenic MAC

Iron

 $AO = 0.1 \, mg/L$

- 18 AO exceedances in 2025
- Iron concentrations have historically been above the AO.

Manganese

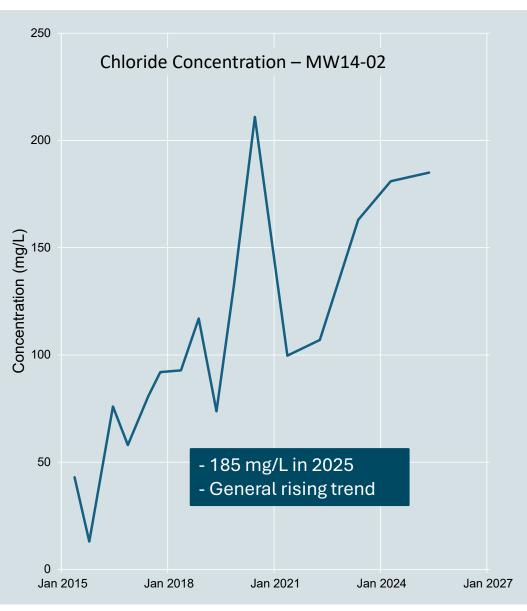
 $MAC = 0.12 \, mg/L$; $AO = 0.02 \, mg/L$

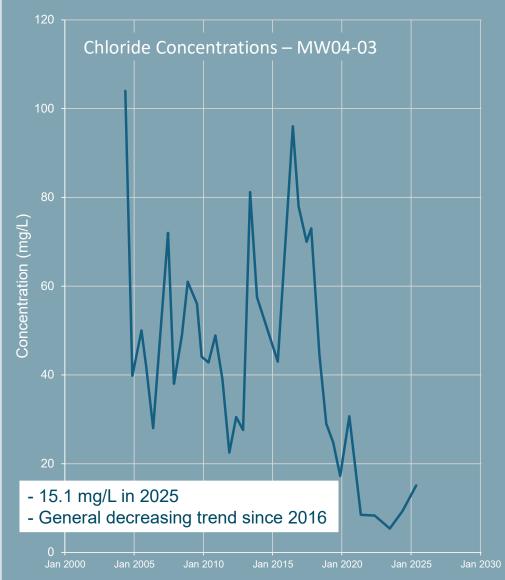
- MW14-02 and the 1963 WW 12-19 did not exceed MAC, but did exceed AO in 2025
- Mn concentrations exceeded the MAC in all other samples except for samples from MW04-01 and MW04-03 in 2025

Uranium

 $MAC = 0.02 \, mg/L$

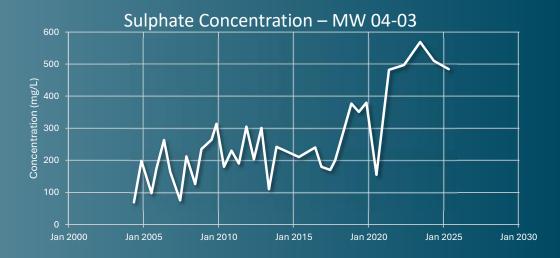
- Two MAC exceedances in 2025:
 - MLM (0.0512 mg/L); first Ur exceedance
 - MW04-03 (0.0329 mg/L); MW04-03 has historically exceeded the MAC

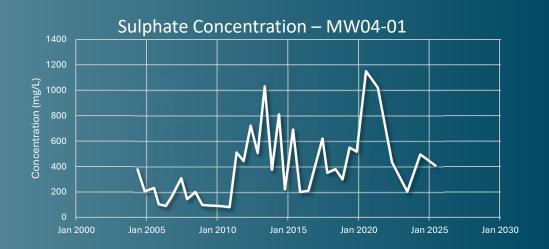




- Increasing trend since 2019
- 484 mg/L in 2025

- No apparent sulphate trend
- Fluctuated between 87 mg/L and 1,150 mg/L.
- 407 mg/L in 2025







Other Sulphate Trends

Sulfate concentrations are also slightly elevated in the groundwaters from the:

- 2001 Water Well 16-28 (289 mg/L in 2025)
- 1995 Water Well 09-34 (343 mg/L in 2025)

The sulphate concentrations at these monitoring sites are not trending upward.

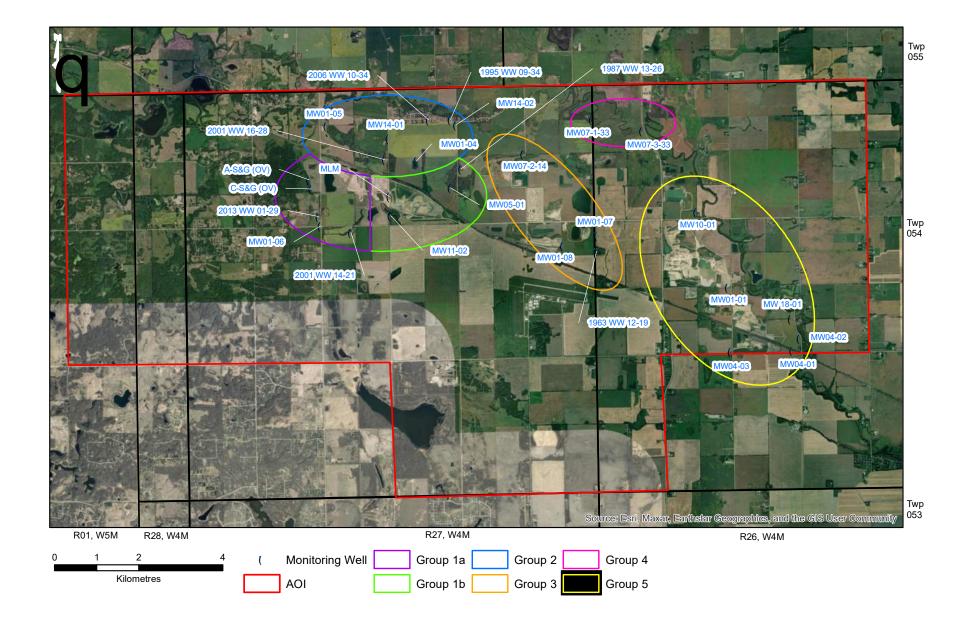
Groundwater Quality

Further investigation is required to determine the possible causes for the elevated sulfate and chloride concentrations, which may be associated with road salt, flocculant, water softeners, septic systems etc.

Dewatering and aggregate extraction activities are not expected to cause of any groundwater-quality changes.





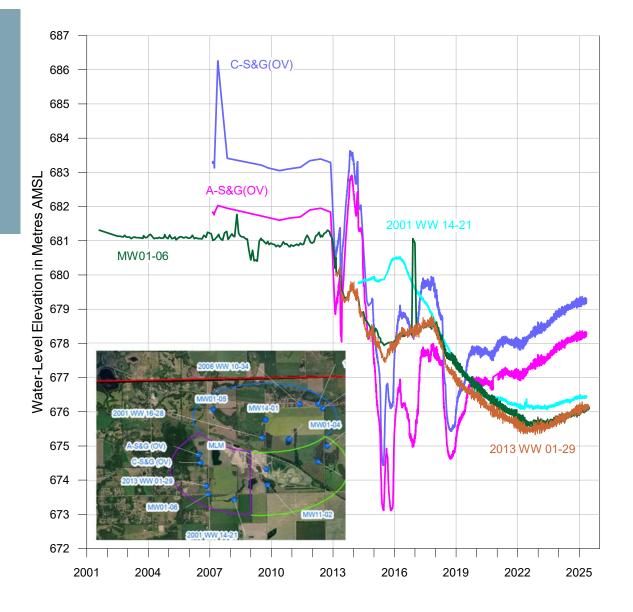


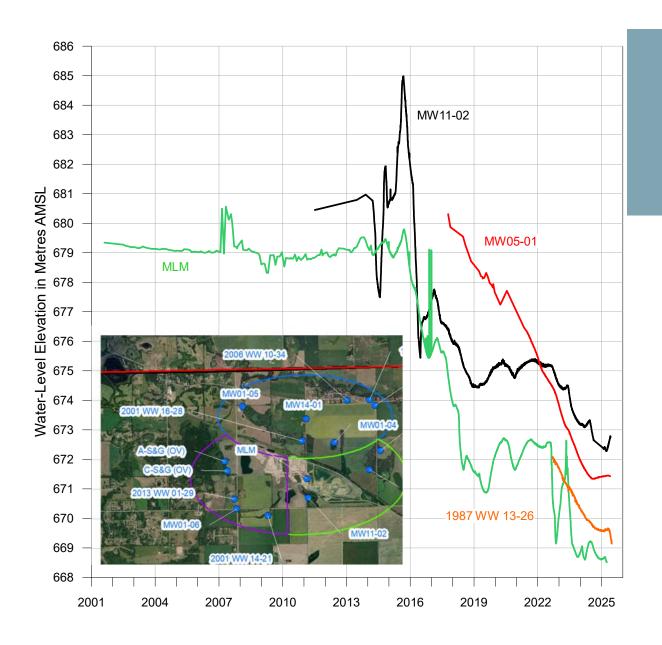
Water Levels Group 1a

Rising water-level trend in Group 1a monitoring wells beginning in 2019:

- A-S&G (OV)
- C-S&G (OV)
- MW01-06
- 2001 WW 14-21
- 2013 WW 01-29

The rise is attributed to this area being the farthest upgradient from recently dewatered sites





Water Levels Group 1B

Monitoring wells in Group 1b continue to show a declining trend:

- MLM
- MW05-01
- MW11-02
- 1987 WW 13-26

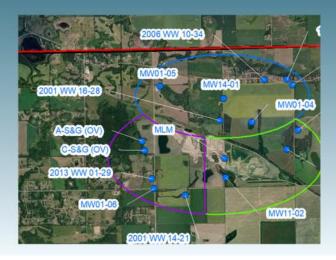
These monitoring wells are closest to recently dewatered sites.

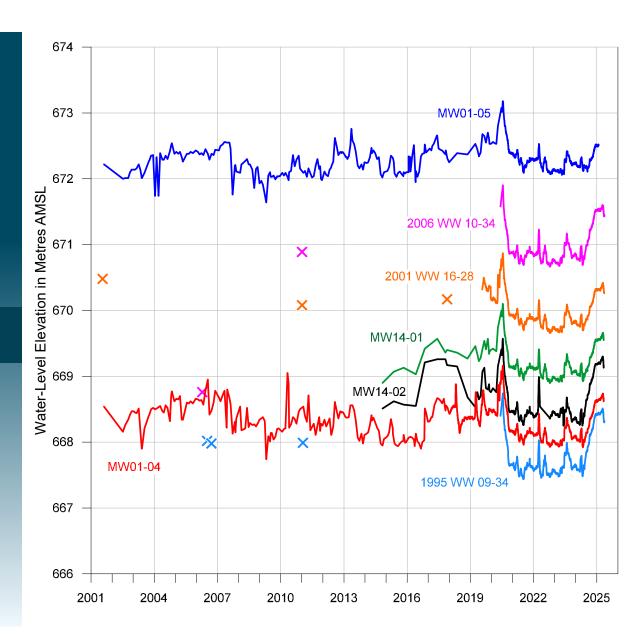
Water Levels Group 2

Minimal changes since monitoring began.

Not likely affected by mining activities, as the active pits and reclamation sites are more than 300 metres south of the Group 2 monitoring wells.

This group may see declining trends in the future due to dewatering in the NE 27-054-27 W4M.





Water Levels *Group 3*

The Group 3 area contains mainly reclaimed pits.

Declining water-level trend:

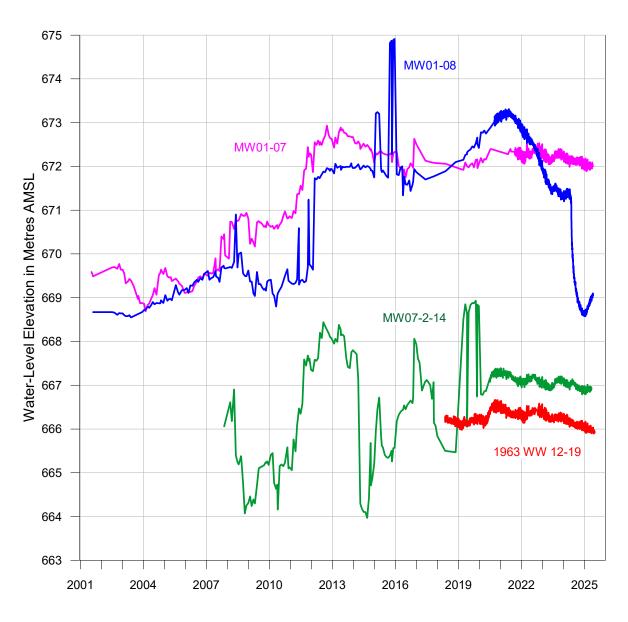
MW01-08

Slight rise in water levels is likely due to reduced dewatering in the Schafers 240 Pit

Stable water levels:

- MW01-07
- MW07-2-14
- 1963 WW 12-19







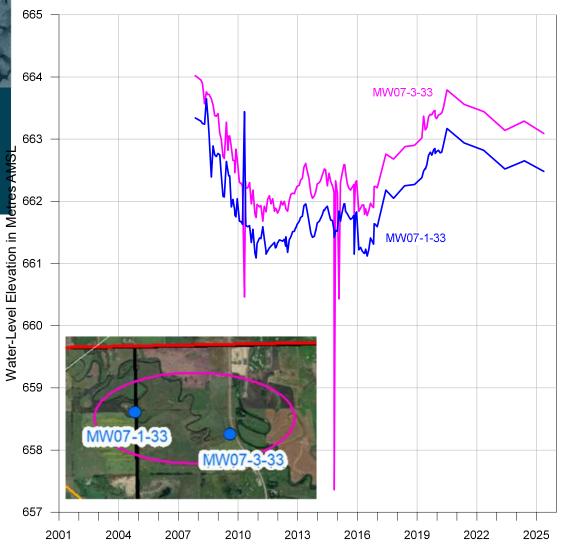
Water Levels *Group 4*

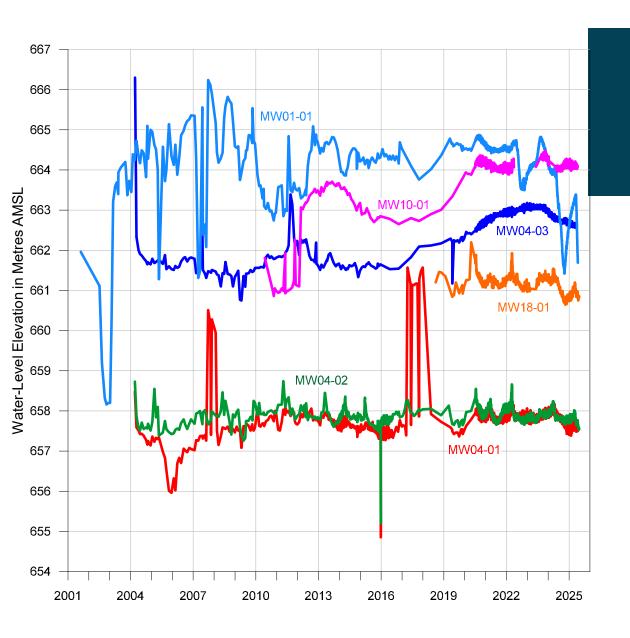
Slight declining trend:

- MW07-3-33
- MW07-1-33

Water levels may be influenced by flow fluctuations in the Sturgeon River.

These monitoring wells are the farthest monitored sites downgradient from the mining activities, which likely accounts for these two sites showing the slowest water-level recovery.





Water Levels Group 5

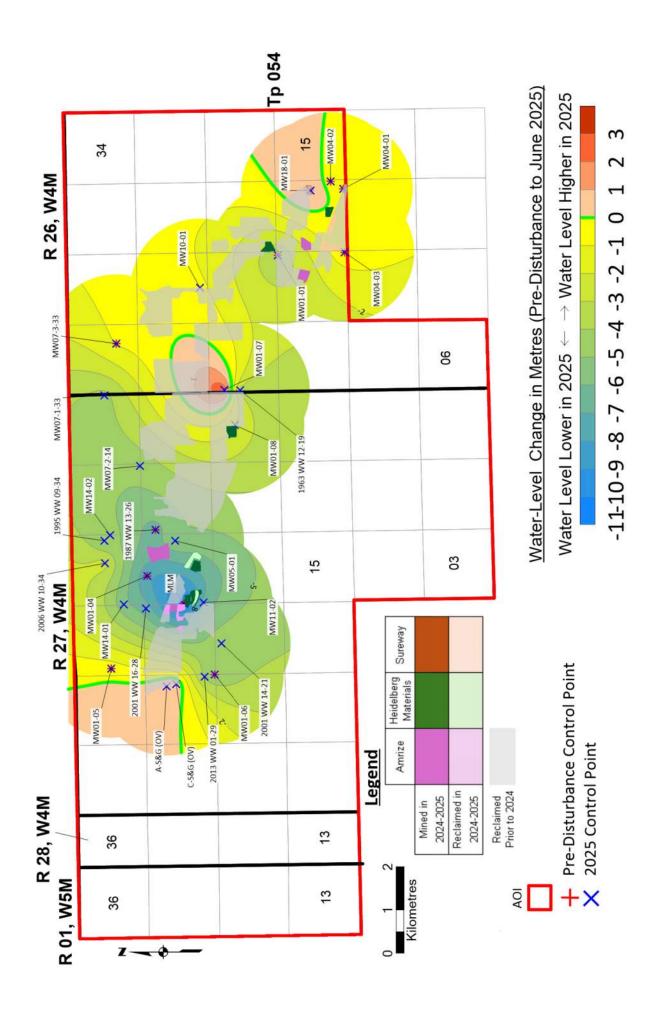
Water levels in Group 5 stable, except for MW01-01

Water levels are from natural fluctuations.

Fluctuating water levels in MW 01-01 are due to dewatering in the SW 21-054-026

W4M.







Water Level Trends

- Water-level decline is centered on active pits in the western part of the AOI.
- Mounding may result from the replacement of aggregate with less permeable material.
- Drawdown near active dewatering pits is approximately 4 to 9 metres.
- Water levels are expected to recover after dewatering.
- Full recovery may take several years.
- Not expected to adversely affect local groundwater users unless they are in close proximity to dewatering.
- Only shallow water wells are at risk of adverse effects.



Data Collaboration

Active operators to ensure that all mining activities are accounted for within the AOI.

Operators to share future mining plans to allow for installation of new monitoring wells in advance of mining operations.

Monitoring Wells

Monitoring wells should be established near the Turfside and Hanson's subdivisions

Sturgeon River

Add water-level elevation of the Sturgeon River to the monitoring program

Ongoing Monitoring

Annual data-logger downloads

Annual groundwater sampling

