



**Valentine Gold Mine:
Accommodations Camp
Modifications**

July 7, 2026

Prepared for:
Equinox Gold Corporation

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Project Number:
121418801

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Acronyms / Abbreviations

EA	environmental assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FTE	full-time equivalent
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
LAA	Local Assessment Area
Mt/a	million tonnes per annum
MW	megawatt
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador
SCBA	self-contained breathing apparatus
The Project	Valentine Gold Project
tpd	tonnes per day
VC	valued component



1 Introduction

The Valentine Gold Mine is an open pit gold mine in central Newfoundland (the Project), operated by Equinox Gold (Equinox; formerly Marathon Gold). The Project underwent environmental assessment (EA) under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*, with an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) submitted in September 2020. Following review, the federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change approved the Project on August 24, 2022, subject to conditions. Under Condition 2.16 of the federal Decision Statement, the Proponent must notify the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) of proposed Project changes and describe potential effects, mitigation measures, and differences from previously assessed effects. Since 2022, a number of changes to the designated project have been approved. The most substantial of these was the addition of the Berry Pit in 2023, through the “Berry Pit Expansion Environmental Registration / Environmental Assessment (Valentine Gold Project) Update” (EA Update).

Equinox is now proposing to expand the accommodations camp by 550 rooms within the previously approved camp footprint to support increased workforce requirements. The need for increased accommodation capacity is driven by workforce requirements associated with previously approved Project phases. The original EIS included a two-phase approach to production, with Phase 1 operating at a nominal throughput of 6,850 tonnes per day (2.5 Mt/a) and Phase 2 increasing to 10,960 tonnes per day (4.0 Mt/a). The advancement of Phase 2 requires additional construction activities, which will occur concurrently with ongoing operations and activities at the Berry Pit. This overlap in construction and operations results in a temporary increase in the total on-site workforce, thereby necessitating additional camp capacity to support peak personnel requirements.

The proposed modifications to the accommodation camp do not represent a substantive change to the scope of the Project (Figure 1). The environmental effects assessment in the EIS was completed using a conservative approach, and the conclusions presented in the EIS and subsequent EA Update remain applicable. The proposed changes do not introduce new types of activities or infrastructure, but instead represent an expansion of components that were previously assessed and approved. The expanded camp infrastructure will be constructed, operated, maintained, and decommissioned in a manner consistent with the approach described in the EIS and EA Update, and the existing mitigation measures and environmental protection procedures will continue to apply.

As discussed with IAAC (June 24, 2026), this document provides a description of the proposed change and summarizes the potential implications for the assessment of potential effects presented in the EIS and EA Update. As understood by Equinox through discussions with IAAC, this document will allow an administrative amendment to be made to the decision statement to reflect the proposed modifications to the accommodations camp.



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Figure No.

1

Title

Project Site Layout

Client/Project 121418801_001
Equinox Gold Corporation
Valentine Gold Project

Project Location Valentine Lake
Central Newfoundland, CA
Prepared by MB on 2026-07-03



0 500 1,000 Metres
(At original document size of 8.5x11)
1:55,000

★ Site of Proposed Change

▨ Approved Project

▭ Mine Site

Other Features

— Watercourse

■ Victoria Dam

■ Waterbody

■ Wetland

■ Forested Area

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 21N
2. Data Sources: Calibre Mining Corporation, Stantec
3. Background: CanVec Natural Resources Canada



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2 Description of the Proposed Project Change

The originally approved Project included a permanent accommodations camp with a capacity of 300 personnel. As part of a Notification of Change submitted on May 7, 2025 and approved on April 7, 2026, the camp was expanded to include an additional 250 rooms with associated services, an increased footprint of 3.74 ha, a temporary kitchen, upgrades to potable water and sewage treatment systems, the addition of a third generator, and increased transportation requirements (i.e., an additional 2–3 return bus trips every two weeks).

Equinox is now proposing a further expansion of the accommodations camp to support increased workforce requirements associated with operations and Phase 2 construction activities. The expansion includes the addition of approximately 550 rooms (total of 1,100 rooms) within the previously approved camp footprint; no further increase in land disturbance is required (Figure 2). The additional rooms are primarily intended to support peak construction demands, although some camp infrastructure may be retained for long-term operational use following the construction period.

Existing water supply infrastructure has sufficient capacity to support the proposed expansion, and no modifications to the potable water treatment plant are required. Water withdrawals will continue under the existing permit, which has adequate available capacity from Victoria Lake Reservoir. However, to accommodate increased wastewater volumes, an additional sewage treatment plant and associated dissipation field will be constructed; applicable provincial permitting for these components will be obtained prior to construction.

Power requirements for the expanded camp will initially be met through the use of temporary generators, with the potential for connection to permanent power infrastructure if the expanded camp is retained for long-term use. A 2 mW generator for the camp expansion will be required until permanent power can be acquired. Additional smaller hybrid generators may also be installed to support the expanded capacity.

The expanded camp will support an increased on-site workforce, with a projected operational workforce of approximately 750 full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel and 500 contractors, and a peak construction workforce of approximately 950 contractors during Phase 2. Workforce transportation requirements will increase accordingly, with an estimated additional 4 to 6 return bus trips every two weeks (approximately 8 to 12 additional trips per month).

To support the increased population, recent enhancements to on-site emergency response and medical services have been implemented which will also serve to support the camp expansion. This includes the addition of a second ambulance and fire pumper, expanded spill response and firefighting equipment, and the establishment of a trained Emergency Response Team. Medical response capability has been strengthened through the addition of on-site healthcare staff, including two full-time nurses and two full-time paramedics, with physician oversight in place. An on-site medical surveillance program has also been implemented to monitor worker health and support early identification of potential issues. Emergency medical response capacity has been further enhanced through the procurement of a second on-site ambulance and improved response times.



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Figure 2 Proposed Modification to the Accommodations Camp



Fire response capability has also been expanded, including the procurement of a second fire pumper (scheduled for delivery in July 2026), as well as additional firefighting equipment such as forest fire sprinkler systems and pumps. Additionally, fire breaks are being planned for construction pending approval. Spill response and environmental protection capacity has been improved through the addition of a dedicated spill response trailer and associated equipment. Additional specialized emergency response equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), bunker gear, and decontamination (decon) pools, has also been procured to support safe and effective response to a range of emergency scenarios.

Emergency response planning and procedures have been further developed and formalized to support the expanded site population and infrastructure. This includes the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive Site Emergency Response Plan, as well as specific procedures for forest fire response (including trigger action response plans), employee transport off-site, and coordination with external emergency services, including air ambulance support where required.

Upgrades to worker accommodation amenities are also planned to support the increased workforce, including construction of a recreation centre, a new kitchen/dining hall, expansion of gym facilities, development of walking trails, and enhancements to social and recreational spaces. Additional recreational opportunities, such as catch-and-release fishing (pending approval), are also being considered to support worker well-being during on-site rotations.

3 Potential Environmental Effects as a Result of the Change

A review of the potential changes to the assessment of valued components (VCs) described in the EIS and EA Update has been conducted and is provided in Table 1. Note that the geographic boundaries (i.e., Project Area, Local Assessment Areas, and Regional Assessment Areas) described in the EIS for each VC have not changed as a result of the modification to the accommodations camp. As indicated above, the site for the accommodations camp is located within the mine site and within the previously approved camp footprint (i.e., within the assessed Project Area).

Based on the information provided in Table 1, overall, the refinements do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS and EA Update for the VCs.



Table 1 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects

Valued Component	Potential Effect	Change to Mitigation	Change to Predicted Effects
Atmospheric Environment	Temporary increase in emissions from additional generators and workforce transportation.	Existing mitigation measures described in the EIS and EA Update remain applicable. Generator operation will continue to comply with applicable regulatory requirements.	- Increase in combustion gas and particulate emissions associated with the expanded camp generators. - Given the temporary nature of peak workforce requirements and the scale of the increase relative to existing Project activities, it is not expected that Project refinements will result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for atmospheric environment. - Future modelling conducted in accordance with the provincial Certificate of Approval requirements will include the generators as an emission source.
Groundwater Resources	Increased wastewater generation associated with the larger camp population.	Existing mitigation measures remain applicable. An additional sewage treatment plant and dissipation field will be designed, constructed, operated, and monitored in accordance with applicable provincial permits and approvals.	- Effects remain localized and managed through existing treatment, monitoring, and regulatory requirements. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for groundwater resources.
Surface Water Resources	Increased potable water demand and wastewater generation associated with increased camp occupancy.	Existing mitigation measures remain applicable. Water withdrawals will continue under the existing permit. The additional sewage treatment plant will be operated in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and environmental management plans.	- Existing water supply infrastructure and permitted withdrawal capacity are sufficient to support the expansion. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for surface water resources.



Table 1 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects

Valued Component	Potential Effect	Change to Mitigation	Change to Predicted Effects
Fish and Fish Habitat	Potential indirect effects on water quality associated with increased wastewater volumes.	Existing mitigation measures remain applicable. Wastewater treatment and disposal infrastructure will be subject to provincial permitting requirements and ongoing monitoring.	- No direct interaction with fish habitat is required and effects on water quality are expected to remain within previously assessed conditions. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for fish and fish habitat.
Terrestrial Environment	Increase in Project-related traffic.	Existing traffic management and wildlife interaction mitigation measures described in the EIS and EA Update remain applicable.	- There will be a small increase in Project-related traffic (approximately an additional 4–6 return bus trips every two weeks); however, this increase is not expected to measurably increase wildlife mortality risk or alter previously predicted effects to terrestrial wildlife. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for terrestrial environment.
Socio-Economic Environment	Increase to Project-related traffic.	Existing mitigation measures remain applicable.	- There will be a small increase in Project-related traffic (approximately an additional 4–6 buses [return trips] every two weeks), but this small increase is not anticipated to result in additional effects on public roads. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for socio-economic environment.
	Increase in employment and on-site workforce.	Employment and workforce management will continue to follow the mitigation measures identified in the EIS and EA Update. Existing emergency response, medical, and worker support services have been expanded to accommodate the increased workforce.	- The expanded workforce will result in additional employment and economic benefits. - As described in Section 2, emergency response and medical services have been enhanced to support the increased site population. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for socio-economic environment.



Table 1 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects

Valued Component	Potential Effect	Change to Mitigation	Change to Predicted Effects
Indigenous Groups	Potential indirect effects associated with increased camp occupancy, transportation, and resource use.	Existing mitigation measures and engagement commitments identified in the EIS and EA Update remain applicable. Information regarding the proposed change will be shared through ongoing engagement with Indigenous groups.	- No new or different effects on Indigenous Groups are predicted. The modification does not introduce new Project activities, new areas of disturbance, or changes to land and resource use previously assessed. - Project refinements therefore do not result in changes to the characterization of residual adverse effects, proposed mitigations, or overall conclusions described in the EIS for Indigenous Groups.
Historic Resources	As noted in the EIS, there are no known registered archaeological sites within the Project Area. Given the location and nature of the activities associated with the modification to the accommodations camp, no interactions are predicted with the Historic Resources VC.		
Dam Infrastructure	Given the location and nature of the activities associated with the modification to the accommodations camp, no interactions are predicted with the Dam Infrastructure VC.		



4 Mitigation and Management Measures

The proposed Project refinements are not new activities and represent an expansion of activities already included in the approved Project, including construction, operation, and decommissioning of the accommodations camp. As such, the mitigation and monitoring measures identified in the EIS and EA Update remain effective and applicable for managing residual effects associated with the refinements.

5 Conclusions

Equinox is proposing to expand the accommodations camp within the mine site and existing camp footprint to support workforce requirements during operations and Phase 2 construction. The proposed modification does not introduce new Project activities or expand the previously assessed area of disturbance. Construction of the camp expansion would be carried out in accordance with the mitigation measures, monitoring procedures, and environmental protection and management plans identified in the EIS and EA Update. As the modification represents an expansion of previously assessed Project infrastructure, it does not constitute a substantive change to the scope of the Project. Based on the conservative approach used in the EIS effects assessment, no further environmental assessment is required for this proposed Project change. The change does not alter the characterization of residual adverse effects, required mitigations, or overall conclusions presented in the EIS and EA Update.

