



Summary Tabulation of Mitigation Measures Proposed by Midas Gold as part of the Stibnite Gold Project as submitted to the U.S. Forest Service 7/27/2020

Description	Affected Resources	Source	Section
Busing and/or vanpooling will be provided for Midas Gold and contractor employees.	Air Quality	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Executive Summary, Table ES-1
All off-highway diesel engines will be EPA Tier IV or better.	Air Quality, Climate		
Employ proper dust control along transportation corridors and active mining areas using aquatic safe dust suppression chemicals and methods to reduce the transmission of particulates to wildlife corridors and natural areas.	Air, Water Resources, Wildlife	Final Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Midas Gold will utilize "smart grid" technology to reduce energy consumption, such as auto dimming lights in offices.	Climate Change	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.5 Climate Change
Midas Gold employees and contractors will be informed about relevant governmental regulations intended to protect cultural and historic resources. Note: Training per Programmatic Agreement.	Cultural	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.3 Cultural and Historic Resources
Fish captured in the YPP lake would be immediately released downstream of the upstream fish movement barrier or in another location determined by the Services.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.3 Mitigations Measures for Draining of the YPP Lake; Section 5.3.6 Measures for Fish and Aquatic Impact Avoidance and Mitigation
In consultation with the Services, design, install, and operate a fish trap and one or two weirs designed to allow fish to leave the YPP lake but not allow fish to migrate upstream past the trap to ensure that the fewest number of individual ESA-listed fish species are present in the YPP lake when the draining process begins.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.3 Mitigations Measures for Draining of the YPP Lake; Section 5.3.6 Measures for Fish and Aquatic Impact Avoidance and Mitigation
A fishway within the EFSFSR tunnel, 0.9-mile-long temporary stream diversion tunnel around the YPP to support reestablishment of anadromous fish passage to the EFSFSR headwaters and tributaries. To support fish passage into the EFSFSR headwaters during mine operations, a fishway has been designed and would be operated within the EFSFSR tunnel to provide upstream and downstream volitional fish passage throughout mine operations.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.4 Improvements to Fish Passage; Section 5.4.1 EFSFSR Tunnel Fishway
Post mining, the EFSFSR stream channel across the backfilled YPP would be reestablished with a channel design that would provide for upstream and downstream volitional passage in perpetuity.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.4 Improvements to Fish Passage; Section 5.4.2 Restoring and Improving Passage in Stream Channels
The existing box culvert on the EFSFSR just downstream of the confluence with Meadow Creek at the Stibnite Road (NF-412) crossing. This box culvert is believed to be a full or partial barrier to upstream movement by salmonids. Providing effective passage at this watershed and habitat connectivity between the mainstem EFSFSR and important fish habitats location would improve upstream.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.4 Improvements to Fish Passage; Section 5.4.2 Restoring and Improving Passage in Stream Channels
The steep and woody debris-clogged portion of the EFSFSR stream channel just upstream from the confluence with Meadow Creek (Rio ASE 2019b). It is believed that this segment of stream may inhibit upstream movement of adult Chinook salmon, and improvement of passage conditions may improve access by adults to potentially important spawning areas identified upstream, especially in the lower-gradient meadow section just upstream.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.4 Improvements to Fish Passage; Section 5.4.2 Restoring and Improving Passage in Stream Channels
Improvements to fish passage will be made along the Burntlog Route within the Project area by identifying and replacing collapsed, undersized, or otherwise degraded or poorly designed culverts at road crossings and committing appropriate resources to fix and improve these structures.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.4 Improvements to Fish Passage; Section 5.4.3 Improving Fish Passage Along Burntlog Route
Blasting setback distance set to limit blast overpressure threshold of 7.3 pounds per square inch and peak particle velocity threshold was set at 2.0 inches/second).	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.5 Blasting Mitigation Measures; Section 5.5.4 Calculation of Protective Setback Distances
In addition to setbacks, Midas Gold will employ other ways to avoid and minimize impacts on fish. These include using controlled blasting techniques following industry BMPs modifying blasting variables including charge size, and vibration and overpressure monitoring.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.5 Blasting Mitigation Measures; Section 5.5.5 Blasting Management
The tunnel represents an important part of the overall SGP environmental mitigation measures by enabling re-establishment of a volitional migratory pathway for anadromous fish to spawning grounds upstream of the pit. Target fish species that will benefit from fish passage would include Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>), steelhead (<i>O. mykiss</i>), and bull trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>).	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 1.1 EFSFSR Tunnel and Fishway Background

Establishing an adult fishway during operations is to proactively produce a 14-year head start on reestablishing natural production prior to restoring the EFSFSR stream channel across the YPP.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 1.1.4 Goals and Objectives
Provide safe, timely and effective adult fish passage via the fishway (preferred) and all associated structures or provide adult passage by trap and haul if needed.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 1.1.4 Goals and Objectives
Provide safe, timely, and effective year-around juvenile fish passage downstream through the fishway and through the accessway at higher streamflows.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 1.1.4 Goals and Objectives
Lighting will be provided to determine if it aids in fish passage and to provide light for tunnel and fishway inspections. The system would be configured so that it mimics the photoperiod of the region, run manually on a dimming system, or be completely turned off at the option of the operator.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 2.2.3 Tunnel Lighting
Fish salvage operations will be conducted any time the facility needs repair within the fishway, potentially during sediment removal, and potentially when streamflows recede from the accessway.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 3.12 Entrainment and Fish Salvage
Water infrastructure will be managed to protect fish and minimize harm by implementing best practices for diversions, dewatering, isolation and fish salvage.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 3.12 Entrainment and Fish Salvage
PIT tag arrays will be positioned at key monitoring points within the tunnel for assessing travel times and migration rates of both juvenile and adult salmonids that have been previously PIT tagged.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 4.2 Fishway Monitoring and Evaluation
Criteria may be put into place so that if any unusual or unexpected events occur that result in adverse impacts to the species during operations, that fish passage through the fishway would be switched to trap and haul operations.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 4.4 Adaptive Management Reporting and Implementation
The first annual decision point about how the fishway should be operated each year (operate fishway or trap and haul or no operation of fishway) and for the relationship to Chinook salmon stocking in the EFSFSR to be considered.	Fish Resources	Fishway Operations and Management Plan	Section 4.4 Adaptive Management Reporting and Implementation
Diversions and other water infrastructure will be constructed and managed to keep non-contact (clean) water separate from contact water and process water, collect and manage/reuse contact water separately, and limit erosion to protect water quality in downstream reaches.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	4. Water Quality Protection During Mine Operations
Midas Gold would implement a number of protection and impact minimization measures during several categories of mining.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5. Fish Protection During Mining
Dewatering would generally be conducted during low-flow periods to facilitate stream segment isolation and fish salvage. When practicable, dewatering would also be timed to avoid or minimize impacts during known spawning periods for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.2 Fish Handling, Salvage, and Protection Measures During Dewatering
To protect fish, Midas Gold will develop a standard procedure for channel segment isolation, dewatering, fish salvage, and fish relocation to appropriate receiving streams during dewatering or maintenance of natural stream and diversion channels, based on the USFWS Recommended Fish Exclusion, Capture, handling, and Electroshocking Protocols and Standards (USFWS 2012). Midas Gold will refine these protocols in coordination with federal, state, and tribal agencies and will submit a refined version of the FMP for the FEIS.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.2 Fish Handling, Salvage, and Protection Measures During Dewatering
To protect fish residing in, using, or potentially using the Yellow Pine Pit (Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, Westslope cutthroat trout, mountain whitefish), Midas Gold has developed a plan to isolate the lake from upstream movement into the lake, salvage fish using methods agreed upon with federal and state agencies, partially drain the lake to recover the remaining fish, and relocate them according to a Fish Salvage and Relocation plan to be refined in coordination with federal, state, and tribal agencies and will submit a refined version for the FEIS. The timing of providing the upstream barrier to fish movement would to minimize the number of fish in the Yellow Pine pit, particularly larger bull trout that dominate the fish assemblage in the lake. Fish captured in the YPP lake would be immediately released downstream of the upstream fish movement barrier or in another location determined in consultation with federal and state agencies.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.3 Mitigation Measures for Draining of the YPP Lake
Midas Gold will improve fish passage within and through the Project site by including a fishway in the proposed EFSFSR diversion tunnel. This would help to restore volitional migratory fish access to the EFSFSR and Meadow Creek—an area where historical mining activities have prevented upstream fish passage since 1938 - during mine operation. Fish species that will benefit from fish passage would include Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>), steelhead (<i>O. mykiss</i>), bull trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>), and Westslope cutthroat trout, providing a volitional migratory pathway for anadromous fish to potential spawning and rearing areas upstream of the Yellow Pine Pit.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.4 Improvements to Fish Passage
Improvements to fish passage will be made along existing portions of the the Burntlog Route to be upgraded identifying and replacing existing collapsed, undersized, or otherwise degraded or poorly designed culverts at road crossings and committing appropriate resources to fix and improve these structures. Midas Gold will using the USFS Stream Simulation approach (USFS, Stream Simulation Working Group 2008).	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.4.3 Improving Fish Passage Along Burntlog Route

In addition to restoring fish passage to stream reaches described above, improvements to fish passage will be made along the Burntlog Route within the Project area. This will be completed by identifying and replacing existing collapsed, undersized, or otherwise degraded or poorly designed culverts at road crossings and committing appropriate resources to fix and improve these structures. Midas Gold will complete this work using the USFS Stream Simulation approach ((Stream Simulation Working Group 2008).	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.4.3 Improving Fish Passage Along Burntlog Route
Midas Gold would implement a Blasting Mitigation Measures that includes avoidance of blasting effects, based on an analysis of Alaskan and Canadian blasting protective thresholds, calculation of protective setback distances, and follow up monitoring in the early stages of blasting to evaluate effectiveness. Midas Gold will refine these protocols in coordination with federal, state, and tribal agencies and will submit a refined version of the FMP for the FEIS.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.5 Blasting Mitigation Measures
During operations, Midas Gold would implement streamflow monitoring at key locations which will be used to manage compliance and develop information that can be used in adaptive management.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.6 Monitor and Maintain Streamflows
Midas Gold would implement measures to limit stream baseflow effects during active operations, including a combination of lining key reaches of streams potentially impacted by pit dewatering, and infiltrating groundwater that is extracted for pit dewatering into infiltration basins. Maintain instream flows for fish species and other aquatic resources: flows within natural stream channels affected by Project operations would be maintained to meet seasonally appropriate and stream-specific low-flow needs to the maximum extent practicable. Midas Gold continues to evaluate options and measures to further avoid and minimize the magnitude and duration of effects of the Project through other measures in consultation with federal, state, and tribal agencies.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	5.6 Monitor and Maintain Streamflows
Midas Gold proposes to stabilize and restore Blowout Creek to improve watershed conditions, enhance concurrent restoration efforts and improve habitat near the Project site. Though this is an element of Midas Gold compensatory mitigation for impacts to streams, it will also result in secondary benefits to water quality by considerably the reducing erosion and sedimentation to the upper EFSFR currently produced from this reach.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	7.4 Restoration
Stream physical characteristics (morphology and substrate) will be monitored on an annual basis to track development of target conditions as specified in final stamped design plans and with comparison to reference streams. Performance indicators will be based on specified design criteria and completion of as-built drawings that confirm the implemented project accurately reflects the design intent. Additionally, riparian vegetation will be monitored to confirm it has successfully established and is similar in vegetation composition, diversity, and structure to baseline conditions and/or reference sites.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	8. Monitoring and Adaptive Management
Stream fish assemblages will be monitored throughout construction, closure, and restoration/enhancement phases of the Project. Fish surveys conducted during construction, closure, and restoration/enhancement phases of the Project will encompass a representative subset of these same locations monitored during baseline studies, selected to represent the range of site conditions (including waterway modifications and diversions), as well as a representative suite of reference sites.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	8.3 Aquatic Communities (Fish and Stream Macroinvertebrates)
Stream macroinvertebrate community composition will be monitored throughout construction, closure, and restoration/enhancement phases of the Project, as an indicator of water quality and overall stream habitat condition. The stream macroinvertebrate surveys conducted during construction, closure, and restoration/enhancement phases will encompass a representative subset of these same locations monitored during baseline studies, selected to represent the range of site conditions (including waterway modifications and diversions).	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	8.3 Aquatic Communities (Fish and Stream Macroinvertebrates)
Midas Gold would implement adaptive management as warranted in its mitigation and monitoring program. If the results of the monitoring program indicate that mitigative measures are failing to achieve the ecological performance standards as anticipated, reasons for failure would be evaluated and corrective actions would be proposed to correct shortcomings. Midas Gold will refine the adaptive management approach in coordination with federal, state, and tribal agencies and will submit a refined version of the FMP for the FEIS.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	8.4 Adaptive Management
Midas Gold would lead annual site visits for USACE, EPA, IDFG, and other interested agency personnel as needed to facilitate agency review of mitigation areas if desired. Final reporting and data archival requirements would be subject to permit conditions; however, at a minimum, it is anticipated that monitoring reports would be prepared by Midas Gold annually and submitted to USACE Walla Walla District, EPA, IDFG, IDL, NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, and USFS and other interested agencies, Project partners and stakeholders.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	9. Reporting and Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Access and haul road crossings of fish bearing streams will be designed such that structures installed or constructed allow fish passage.	Fish Resources and Wildlife	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	
Limit baseflow reductions during active operations, including a combination of lining key reaches of streams potentially impacted by pit dewatering, and infiltrating groundwater that is extracted for pit dewatering into infiltration basins.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 5.6 Monitor and Maintain Streamflows
Erosion control techniques to combat upland or excessive streambank erosion at the Project include mulching, wetland sodding; planting of vegetation to stabilize slopes; and use of silt fences, biofilters, brush mats, erosion control fabric, and/or fiber rolls along perimeter dikes, and stream banks. temporary swales, perimeter dikes, and stream banks.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.1 Erosion Control

Stormwater drains, ditches, and stream channels would be protected against erosion through a combination of adequate dimension, appropriate gradient, and riprap, fabric-encapsulated soil lifts, or other stabilization materials.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.1 Erosion Control
Stream diversions will be sized for a peak flow recurrence interval appropriate to the risk level of the facility, in recognition of other water management measures and fail-safes in place (excess flood storage and freeboard in the TSF, etc.), and in accordance with regulatory standards.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.1 Erosion Control
To minimize human disturbance, which can exacerbate erosion, permanent signage would be posted around the perimeter of individual project sites to prohibit unauthorized foot traffic and the use of all-terrain vehicles and motorbikes, dumping, draining, and cutting and/or removal of plant materials.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.1 Erosion Control
Crushed rock would be placed on Project access roads as needed to provide a durable surface and limit sediment transport into nearby streams.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
During winter road maintenance, Midas Gold will remove snow from the Burntlog Route and haul roads at the site and the temporary construction access Yellow Pine Route. Midas Gold will avoid disposal of snow in riparian areas, wetlands, or areas where snowmelt might cause road damage or erosion during spring melt. Care will also be taken to dispose of collected snow, which may contain sand or gravel, in a manner that avoids impacts to nearby streams and rivers.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
Erodible (i.e., non-rock cut) slopes along roads could be mulched, hydro-seeded, or covered with rock or coarse gravel to minimize the potential for sediment mobilization.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
Midas Gold will use coarse sand (with less than 20% fines) for winter sanding of the main access road and haul roads in combination with a fine to medium gravel as needed, (approximately 1/4 - 5/8 inch sizing).	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
New roads constructed for the Project on National Forest System lands will be closed and reclaimed, as required by USFS, once they are no longer needed to support Project construction, operations, closure, or reclamation activities.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
Road surfaces throughout the Project would be stabilized and managed to minimize transport of sediment, dust, and other materials, especially near watercourses. through appropriate road engineering, surface drainage, watering and application of dust control binding agents (magnesium chloride, lignin sulfonate, etc.), roadside ditching, road-cut stabilization, road surface maintenance, appropriate speed limits, and by limiting traffic.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
Sediment generated during construction and resulting from ongoing usage would be contained using silt fencing, placement of straw wattles/bales, check dams, and/or captured within sediment catch basins strategically located in and around the Project area.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.2 Road Stabilization, Sediment, Dust Control
Runoff from roads, building sites, and parking lots would be intercepted and processed using sediment traps/ponds, berms, and filtration materials. Design and implementation of these features will be based on local hydrologic conditions and EPA, USFS, IDEQ, and IDL requirements/recommendations.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.3 Stormwater Management
Runoff generated from direct precipitation on the DRSFs, mine pits, ore stockpiles, ore processing facility area, and truck shop area would be collected in stormwater basins where water can collect and be evaluated for treatment and discharge or used as process makeup water for mine operations.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.3 Stormwater Management
Runoff generated from direct precipitation on the TSF will be retained in the TSF pool for use in ore processing.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.3 Stormwater Management
Runoff generated from precipitation on general infrastructure areas, including haul roads, laydown yards, and reclamation areas would be routed in channels or through culverts towards stormwater basins where sediment can collect, and water can evaporate, percolate into the ground, or be discharged as appropriate.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.3 Stormwater Management
Where appropriate, settling basins would be installed in constructed channels intended to convey runoff around mine facilities. These basins would remove sediment before releasing water downstream. Sediment collected in settling basins would be removed periodically and placed in DRSFs or used for reclamation purposes.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Site-Wide Best Management and Maintenance Practices; Section 6.3 Stormwater Management

Blowout Creek - Stabilize and restore Blowout Creek to improve watershed conditions, enhance concurrent restoration efforts and improve habitat near the Project site, restore the water table and long-term function of the upper reach that was historically a low-gradient meadow with broad riparian wetlands, stabilize the steep, confined, erosive middle reach to address the significant fine sediment load currently produced from this reach, restore the downstream, relatively low-gradient reach will be restored to provide rearing habitat for Chinook salmon and other salmonids.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Stream Restoration and Enhancement Efforts; Section 7.4 Restoration Examples
EFSFSR through YPP—Following permanent cessation of mining activities at the YPP, Midas Gold plans to backfill the pit and restore the EFSFSR with a longer, lower-gradient channel with higher intrinsic potential for Chinook salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing than the channel that exists presently. The floodplain area along the reconstructed channel would include side-channels and other off-channel features and would be revegetated to restore wetland and riparian habitat providing long-term shade/cover favorable to fish. Once the EFSFSR is re-established atop the backfilled YPP, the EFSFSR tunnel used during mine operations would be permanently decommissioned.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Stream restoration and Enhancement Efforts; Section 7.4 Restoration Examples
Meadow Creek—The upper portion of the Meadow Creek restoration would occur atop the final TSF and Hangar Flats DRSF surfaces that together would fill the existing valley with material up to several hundred feet thick, resulting in a long, relatively flat surface and a short, steep face. On top of the TSF/DRSF surface, Meadow Creek will be contained within a broad floodplain corridor bound laterally by erosion-resistant terraces and vertically by a subsurface armor layer over an impermeable stream liner.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Section 6 Stream restoration and Enhancement Efforts; Section 7.4 Restoration Examples
Midas Gold will develop and submit a Fishway Operations and Management Plan.	Fish Resources and Fish Habitat, Water Resources	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell et al. 2019)	Improvements to Fish Passage
Midas Gold has developed a 30% design package for the Fishway Operations and Management Plan (FOMP). The FOMP describes: the purpose of the tunnel and fishway, general timeline for construction, the flows expected to occur through the tunnel, the target species, and the goals and objectives for the fishway operation; the operational and design criteria and overall function of the tunnel fishway and how it would be operated; the basis for developing detailed operation and maintenance manuals in future design phases; and how the hydraulic conditions, fish use, and performance of the tunnel fishway will be measured and evaluated, and the design of the adaptive management component of the plan.	Fish Resources	Fishway Operations and Management Plan (Brown and Caldwell 2019)	All
Comply with International Cyanide Management Institute code.	Fish Resources, Water Resources, Aquatic Habitat	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section ES.8 Environmental Protection
No net loss of function of wetlands and streams resulting from construction, operation, and reclamation of the Project after providing compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional streams and wetlands due to the SGP.	Fish Resources, Water Resources, Aquatic Habitat	Stibnite Gold Mitigation Plan (BC 2019)	Section 1.1 Goals and Objectives
Provide net benefit to wetlands, streams, water quality, and fisheries in the Project area following mining and closure by repair and rehabilitation of habitats adversely affected by historical mining impacts in the Project area.	Fish Resources, Water Resources, Aquatic Habitat	Stibnite Gold Mitigation Plan (BC 2019)	Section 1.1 Goals and Objectives
Hazardous chemicals will be transported to the mine site in U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)-certified containers and by USDOT-registered transporters, who will comply with applicable USDOT, OSHA, and MSHA regulations.	Hazardous Materials, Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.2 Chemicals & Hazardous Materials
A 90-day capacity hazardous waste storage facility and appropriate satellite storage facilities will be constructed to store any generated hazardous wastes as required by EPA and State of Idaho regulations. All hazardous waste stored in this facility will be transported to an EPA approved off-site disposal facility within 90 days.	Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.10 Sewage, Trash & Other Solid Waste
For safety and security reasons, no alcohol, firearms, or illegal drugs will be permitted on site.	Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.8 Public Access & Recreation
Personnel transporting, handling or using any hazardous chemicals (including sodium cyanide) will be trained to ensure the safe use of such materials. Midas Gold will design, construct, and manage facilities to conform to International Cyanide Management Institute code.	Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.2 Chemicals & Hazardous Materials
Fuel and other petroleum products at the site will be stored in above ground containment structures, with appropriate secondary containment measures.	Health and Safety, Fish Resources, Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.2 Chemicals & Hazardous Materials
For safety and security reasons, public access into the mine area will be prevented by using fencing, gate locking, security personnel, and/or notice postings that prohibit unauthorized entry; no unauthorized vehicles or personnel will be permitted on site.	Health and Safety, Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.8 Public Access & Recreation
Appropriate sound dampening and muffling equipment will be utilized to minimize noise excursion from equipment and facilities.	Noise, Wildlife, Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.7 Noise & Quiet
Electric line power will be utilized during operations to eliminate diesel generator noise, except in emergency situations when grid power is down or temporary use in remote areas where it is not practical to run power lines.	Noise, Wildlife, Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.7 Noise & Quiet
The ore processing facility building will be enclosed.	Noise, Wildlife, Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.1 Air Quality
When practicable, pumps, generators, and engines would be turned off when not in use so as to avoid unnecessary noise generation and reduce energy consumption.	Noise, Wildlife, Health and Safety	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.7 Noise & Quiet
Suitable surface coatings or exterior design features will be used on mine site buildings and other structures to reduce visual impacts.	Scenic Resources	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.17 Visual Resources/Scenic Values/Aesthetics

External lighting will be kept to the minimum required for safety and security purposes. Lights will be directed down toward the interior of the Project site and shielded, where appropriate.	Scenic Resources, Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.17 Visual Resources/Scenic Values/Aesthetics
Upon cessation of mining activities, most roads within the Project area, including portions of the Burntlog route, will be reclaimed and restored to natural habitat. In addition to elimination of roads, proposed stream restoration and enhancement projects throughout the site will restore riparian vegetation, improving composition, structure, and function over existing conditions.	Vegetation	Stibnite Gold Mitigation Plan (BC 2019)	Appendix A Consistency of the Stibnite Gold Project with the Payette and Boise National Forest Plans
Inspect and remove vegetation material (including noxious weeds) from mechanical equipment and properly dispose to minimize the spread of unwanted vegetation.	Vegetation	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Midas Gold will be responsible for noxious weed control within areas disturbed by Project activities.	Vegetation and Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.15 Vegetation
Food wastes and wood mulch are the two primary sources of compost. Food waste produced from on-site meal preparation and wastes may provide a source for nutrient rich material high nitrogen content and C:N ratio of 17:1. Tree and shrub material shredded into mulch has a high carbon content and C:N ratio of 500:1. Combined and properly managed during composting, these materials would provide a source of OM to be blended into substrate materials suitable for mitigation.	Vegetation, Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.3 Planting Design
If feasible, Midas Gold may develop a restoration nursery to facilitate propagation of plant species that would be installed in stream and wetland restoration areas.	Vegetation, Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.3 Planting Design
Salvage and preserve the GM and SBM of wetlands and riparian areas that would be impacted by the Project. These salvaged soils containing native seed banks would be used to aid in establishment of wetland and riparian vegetation in the stream and wetland restoration areas.	Vegetation, Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.3 Planting Design
Soil will be amended with additional compost and other source of OM necessary to successfully restore wetlands on at the Project site.	Vegetation, Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.3 Planting Design
A qualified landscape biologist, botanist, forester, or ecologist would make recommendations to Midas Gold related to the need for soil treatments and other maintenance, based on site observations and monitoring studies. Recommendations for maintenance would be included in the monitoring reports submitted to the responsible agencies (USACE and EPA). Midas Gold or their contractors would perform required maintenance.	Vegetation, Wetlands, Wildlife	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 10 Maintenance Plan
Midas Gold would conduct monitoring annually for at least 5 years to determine the progress of each restoration area in meeting the ecological performance standards. If, after 5 years, it is determined that the performance standards have not been met, monitoring would continue every other year until the performance standards have been achieved. The monitoring schedule would coincide with the appropriate season relative to the field data to be gathered. Midas Gold proposes to lead annual site visits for USACE, EPA, IDL, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and other interested agency personnel to facilitate agency review of restoration areas.	Vegetation, Wetlands, Wildlife	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 12 Monitoring Plan
Midas Gold proposes that it or its designated contractor(s) would perform long-term maintenance as necessary, including maintaining and monitoring the Mitigation Area (including stream and wetlands) in perpetuity once the final performance standards are met or until such responsibility is relinquished to an appropriate third party (USFS, etc.) as approved by the USACE.	Vegetation, Wetlands, Wildlife	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 13 Long-term Management Plan
Midas Gold would plant stream restoration reaches and wetland restoration areas with native plant species that are present in PAB, PEM, PSS, and PFO wetlands and riparian areas along streams throughout the Mitigation Area.	Vegetation, Wetlands, Wildlife	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.3 Planting Design
Revegetation with a variety of native herbaceous and woody species to improve functions and values, including providing terrestrial and wildlife habitat, improving stream bank stability, and reducing sediment delivery, stream restoration reaches and wetland restoration areas.	Vegetation, Wetlands, Wildlife	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.4 Planting Implementation
Use aquatic safe herbicides during vegetation management activities and noxious weed control. Adhere to chemical label restrictions, federal/state rules on usage. Use proper equipment for chemical application by trained personnel.	Water Resources	Final Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Erosion control techniques at the Project include mulching, wetland sodding; planting of vegetation to stabilize slopes; and use of silt fences, biofilters, brush mats, erosion control fabric, and/or fiber rolls along temporary swales, perimeter dikes, and stream banks. In addition, to minimize human disturbance, permanent signage would be posted around the perimeter of individual project sites to prohibit unauthorized foot traffic and the use of all-terrain vehicles and motorbikes, dumping, draining, and cutting and/or removal of plant materials.	Water Resources		
Stormwater drains, ditches, and stream channels would be protected against erosion through a combination of adequate dimension, appropriate gradient, and riprap, fabric- encapsulated soil lifts, or other stabilization materials. Diversions will be sized for a peak flow recurrence interval appropriate to the risk level of the facility, in recognition of other water management measures and fail-safes in place (excess flood storage and freeboard in the TSF, etc.), and in accordance with regulatory standards.	Water Resources		
Runoff generated from direct precipitation on the TSF will be retained in the TSF water pool for reclaim to the ore processing circuit.	Water Resources, Fish Resources, Wildlife, Wetlands	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.12 Erosion & Sediment Control Measures
Midas Gold will maintain a stormwater pollution protection plan (SWPPP) for the Project site.	Water Resources, Fish Resources, Wildlife, Wetlands	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.12 Erosion & Sediment Control Measures

Blowout Creek wetland restoration would consist of restoring and enhancing PAB, PEM, and PSS wetlands that were impacted when a historical dam used for water supply and hydroelectric power failed on Blowout Creek. Headcutting and shallow aquifer de-watering have impaired and reduced functions of the wetland vegetation classes. A grade control and groundwater cutoff structure is proposed to raise the water level in Blowout Creek as well as recharge the shallow groundwater system and reduce stream headcutting.	Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.2 Wetland Mitigation Work Plan
Groundwater discharge wetlands would occur at the toe of the TSF/Hangar Flats DRSF. To maximize groundwater discharge wetlands, the diffuse groundwater discharge on the DRSF face and extending out from the toe would be used to establish them.	Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.2 Wetland Mitigation Work Plan
Riparian fringe and floodplain wetlands are proposed to be restored adjacent to the major streams within the Mitigation Area. Major streams within the Mitigation Area include Meadow Creek, EFSFSR, Midnight Creek, Hennessy Creek, Blowout Creek, Fiddle Creek, and West End Creek. Riparian fringe and floodplain wetlands would be established on the broad, gently sloping floodplains on both sides of the restored stream channels.	Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.2 Wetland Mitigation Work Plan
Valley margin wetlands would be established at the margins of the TSF and Fiddle DRSF. Valley margin wetlands would only be established where there is an upgradient water source sufficient to produce enough saturation and near surface water tables for wetland conditions.	Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.2 Wetland Mitigation Work Plan
Wetland restoration would begin after the end of mine construction (after mine life year -1), with the first restored wetlands occurring in the Blowout Creek drainage. Additional restoration would occur in and after operational year 7 and continue through operational year 18.	Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.2 Wetland Mitigation Work Plan
The use of salvaged O and A horizons from wetland or hydric soils (seed bank materials [SBM]) over or in combination with mineral soils uplands and wetland subsoils (growth media [GM]) will be used to re-create wetland soil conditions.	Wetlands	Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a)	Section 9.3 Planting Design
Develop a wildlife monitoring plan for routine monitoring and inspections.	Wildlife	Final Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan	Appendix A Monitoring and Inspections
If determined warranted due to species observation or species preference habitat present, conduct baseline surveys for targeted sensitive species (as listed below) prior to activities for construction and operations in previously unimpacted areas.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Monitoring and Inspections
Plan routine inspections of TSF facilities for wildlife use. Implement measures to remove wildlife and install additional BMPs as needed, to reduce wildlife exposure to these areas.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Monitoring and Inspections
Develop a variance procedure for clearing and grubbing activities that need to occur during the migratory bird nesting season for construction and expansion activities.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Employ vegetation maintenance for safety along roads, removal of hazard trees, and riparian conservation areas, etc. – coordinate such that wildlife protection and restoration are incorporated during maintenance.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Good housekeeping in trash disposal areas, trash hauling, and landfill areas – minimize loose trash, odors, and access for wildlife to these areas. Prompt removal of trash to avoid attracting wildlife. Secure trash receptacles.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Implement an animal trapping and relocation plan, as necessary, for nuisance species for safety of staff and visitors and safety of the animals.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Implement seasonal and spatial restrictions during breeding seasons for raptors and other migratory birds. The Intermountain region sensitive species outlined in the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (2003) and the Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (2010) are listed below. Based on the species known to be present in the MG project area combined with the types of activities, the following measures will be completed prior to a construction or expansion phase – 1. Conduct pre-construction surveys for wildlife species; 2. Inspect snags and logs before removal for maintenance, construction, and operations; 3. Identify active nests in areas to be disturbed by construction or expansion and either maintain a minimum 500-foot distance or work; during non-breeding season; 4. These measures do not pertain to the active mining zones.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Install signs of known crossing and wildlife usage areas along access and haul road corridors and all active facility areas. Locations TBD but will be installed to state the road name and mile markers where these corridors are known to exist. Will be referenced in the training materials along with visible signage in these locations.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Post slower speed limits at known wildlife crossings, as identified, and along Post slower speed limits at known wildlife crossings, as identified, and along defined migratory corridors during migration seasons.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures
Work with Idaho Fish and Game on a trapping and relocation assistance agreement for safely capturing and relocation efforts.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures

Construct and operate all overhead powerlines/transmission lines and related facilities in accordance with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) suggested practices (APLIC 2006).	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Design and manage the TSF and associated facilities to reduce bird attraction. These include the following – 1. Surface area of the supernatant pond will be minimized to the extent practicable. 2. Install an 8-foot fence around the TSF facility to exclude wildlife from the facility. 3. Implement an avian mortality reporting system for the TSF and contact. 4. Use skirting to enclose open spaces as necessary beneath raised structures as practical. 5. Follow the International Cyanide Management Code to avoid features possibly attractive to wildlife, as feasible.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Design restoration and reclamation areas to protect, attract, and benefit wildlife for nesting, denning, forage, and migration.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Develop and employ planting plans for wildlife benefits (cover, forage, etc.) using approved seed mixes.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Ensure equipment has adequate mufflers and noise reduction features as feasible. When possible, schedule high noise activities at the same time. Monitor and maintain equipment to reduce noise related impacts.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
If critical wildlife zones or corridor are identified, require restricted or seasonal access prior to a construction or expansion activities - install physical barriers and/or signage identifying these areas and develop site- specific measures to minimize impacts.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Implement an Avian Protection Plan at the mine site for transmission lines, including designing power lines and poles to minimize potential bird mortalities due to electrocution. Develop procedures for managing nests of protected species on utility structures (if nests are built).	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Install fences along and around the ore processing facilities, TSF, explosive storage areas, and composting/landfill are, excluding pit perimeters and high walls.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Manage lighting within active mining areas to avoid unintended lighting of natural, wildlife usage areas.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Provide mine personnel with mobile deterrents to avoid conflicts with wildlife – sprays, air horns, etc.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Provide safe storage of chemicals and petroleum products, a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan includes measures to avoid inadvertent release of hazardous materials into the environment and describes response and remediation measures to minimize effects of an inadvertent release.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Remove all hazardous materials and debris during restoration effort for proper facility closure during operations and post-mining restoration efforts.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Structural Measures
Complete tiered training for awareness, sighting, O&M, restoration, etc. Cross training to include noxious weeds, maintenance needs, unsafe conditions, etc. Reporting mechanisms. All mine personnel and visitors will receive some level of training tiered appropriately based on where working, type of work activities, and reason for mine visit.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Training
Develop fact sheets on known wildlife in area – pictures, warnings, what to do if encounter.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Training
Develop forms for documenting training and identify how often training needs to be refreshed.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Training
Of the 1,769.8 acres disturbed at the Project site, 1,391.2 acres will be reclaimed to an upland habitat type.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Section 5 Summary of Reclamation and Scoring Reclamation with the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment; Section 5.2.1 Project Site
Of the 340.5 acres disturbed along the Burntlog Route, it is assumed that 216.1 acres will be reclaimed assuming: All of the staging areas and borrow sources will be reclaimed; New portions of the route will be decommissioned and reclaimed; and Portions of the route that are existing roads proposed for improvement will not be reclaimed to Portions of the route that are existing roads proposed for improvement will not be reclaimed to their original dimensions.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Section 5 Summary of Reclamation and Scoring Reclamation with the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment; Section 5.2.2 Burntlog Route
Of the 325.3 acres of upland habitat disturbed along the transmission line, 297.9 acres will be reclaimed. Midas Gold assumes that the entire new portion of transmission line (121.7 acres) and the existing line's construction impact areas (all temporary disturbances outside of the structure work area, 66.4 acres) will be reclaimed. Midas Gold assumes that the structure work areas for the existing line (137.2 acres) will be 80 percent reclaimed (or 109.7 acres) with the area not being reclaimed classified as barren.	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Section 5 Summary of Reclamation and Scoring Reclamation with the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment; Section 5.2.3 Transmission Line

The transmission line disturbances will be reclaimed during interim reclamation (temporarily disturbed areas of the new portion of transmission line that are revegetated for operations), concurrent reclamation (temporarily disturbed areas of the existing revegetated), and final closure and reclamation (decommission of the entire new portion of the transmission line permanently transmission line).	Wildlife	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Section 5 Summary of Reclamation and Scoring Reclamation with the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment; Section 5.2.3 Transmission Line
Electric power structures to serve the Project facilities will be designed and constructed to avoid raptor perching on structures for predation purposes and minimize the risk of their being electrocuted.	Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.18 Wildlife
In order to reduce attractants, during construction and operations, trash and other miscellaneous inert (non-hazardous) garbage will be placed in the onsite landfill, or contained in onsite wildlife-resistant containers and hauled to the Valley County waste transfer station for disposal. Used oils, solvents, grease and antifreeze will be handled separately from normal trash and garbage.	Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.18 Wildlife
Install fences along and around unsafe areas for wildlife including the ore processing facilities, TSF, explosive storage areas, and composting/landfill are, excluding pit perimeters and high walls.	Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.18 Wildlife
Midas Gold will maintain and expand its recycling program at the Project site.	Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.10 Sewage, Trash & Other Solid Waste
There will be no hunting or discharge of firearms during construction and operations within the Project area (see Section 6.2.8). The Project site will be posted to prohibit hunting, and employees will be prohibited from carrying firearms on the Project site.	Wildlife	Plan of Restoration and Operation	Section 6.2.8 Public Access & Recreation
Midas Gold will establish appropriate speed limits for the Burntlog Route, site haul roads, and light vehicle access roads on the Project site.	Wildlife, Health and Safety	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b)	Appendix A Operations and Maintenance and Minimization Measures