Final Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan

Prepared for

Midas Gold Idaho, Inc.
405 South 8th Street
Suite 201
Boise, ID 83702

July 19, 2019

As recommended by USFS comments, Midas Gold will continue to develop the Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan and the Habitat Functional Assessment with input from the USFS and cooperating agencies once a Preferred Alternative is chosen. There are only minor editorial text changes to this document or appendices since the March 15, 2019 submittal. The Response to Comments Table dated July 19, 2019 provides a basis from which to move forward once the Preferred Alternative is selected. Please consider this document, its appendices and the Response to Comments table as final until that time.

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TETRA TECH

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List of Abbreviations

amsl	above mean sea level
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNF	Boise National Forest
District	Stibnite-Yellow Pine Mining District
DRSFs	development rock storage facilities
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Management Plans
FI	functional index
GFSS	Grass, forb, seedling, shrub
GIS	geographic information system
HFA	Habitat Functional Assessment
HFU	Habitat Functional Units
IDL:	Idaho Department of Lands
LWD	large woody debris
LRMP	Land Resource Management Plan
Midas Gold	Midas Gold Idaho, Inc.
PNF	Payette National Forest
PRO	Plan of Restoration and Operations
PVG	Potential Vegetation Group
SGMP	Stibnite Gold Mitigation Plan
TSF	tailings storage facility
USFS	United States Forest Service
WHMP	Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan

Section 1

Introduction

The revised Draft Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Plan (WHMP) describes Midas Gold Idaho, Inc.'s (Midas Gold) methods to account for how the Proposed Action for the Stibnite Gold Project (Project) affects upland wildlife habitat functionality through construction, mining, reclamation, and compensatory mitigation. The approach presented in the WHMP was determined by Midas Gold and any compensatory mitigation actions presented here, or ultimately committed to by Midas Gold, are voluntary in nature.

This WHMP is one of three components to the Stibnite Gold Mitigation Plan (SGMP, Midas Gold 2018), which describes how Midas Gold intends to "restore the site" through reclamation and compensatory mitigation. The WHMP addresses upland habitats that are not analyzed in the other two components of the SGMP, namely the Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a) and the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Mitigation Plan (Brown and Caldwell 2019). These three component plans focus on compensation for impacts as defined for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), in 40 CFR 1508.20 and often referred to as the mitigation hierarchy. The mitigation hierarchy includes:

- Avoidance of Impact: "Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action."
- Minimize Impacts: "Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation."
- Restoration of Impacts: "Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment."
- Reduction and Elimination of Impacts: "Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project."
- Compensation for Impacts: "Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments."

During preparation of the Plan of Restoration and Operations (PRO) (Midas Gold, 2016), considerations were made to avoid and minimize impacts to the extent possible. Midas Gold is preparing Environmental Monitoring and Management Plans (EMMP) that propose standard operating procedures/best management practices/environmental protection measures to avoid, minimize, and reduce impacts of mining on natural resources. One of these EMMPs will be specific to the avoidance, minimization, and reduction of impacts on wildlife individuals and their habitat. Appendix A includes a list of draft environmental protection measures and best management practices that Midas Gold has proposed for inclusion in their wildlife EMMP. The Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b) proposes methods that will work to reduce impacts on habitat through concurrent reclamation and restoration of impacts during final closure and reclamation of the mine. This WHMP is focused on identifying appropriate voluntary compensatory mitigation for the loss or modification of upland habitat functionality by replacing or providing substitute upland habitat functionality.

1.1 Purpose, and Objectives of this Document

The purpose of the WHMP is:

- To account for the change in upland wildlife habitat functionality due to mining and resultant reclamation and to then determine voluntary compensatory mitigation.

The four objectives of the WHMP are:

- To define the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment (HFA) that will ultimately attribute Habitat Functional Units (HFU) to upland habitats as a "common currency" to compare the functional value of habitat disturbed during mining to the functional value of habitat restored during reclamation or enhanced, restored, or created through voluntary compensatory mitigation actions. The loss and gain of HFUs will be tracked using a ledger system consistent with the stream and wetland mitigation ledgers to transparently quantify and track impacts and mitigation needs over time (Midas Gold 2018);
- To determine the amount of HFUs lost during mining (baseline habitat function);
- To determine the amount of HFUs gained during reclamation (assumed to be less than the amount of HFUs lost during mining) to determine the total deficit in HFUs in the Project area; and,
- To present potential voluntary compensatory mitigation actions (if necessary) that can account for the deficit in HFUs (residual HFUs) after reclamation of the Project.

1.2 Project Background

Midas Gold plans to re-develop portions of the Stibnite-Yellow Pine Mining District (District), which has been heavily affected by historical mining activities for gold, silver, tungsten, and antimony on federal and private land. While the District is in both the Boise National Forest (BNF) and Payette National Forest (PNF), it is administered by the Krassel Ranger District of the PNF. With federal and state approvals, Midas Gold has conducted mineral exploration activities since 2009 using the existing road network and construction of several temporary roads.

The Project proposes to conduct open pit mining on unpatented and patented mining claims within the Project site to produce gold, silver, and antimony from mineralized material reserves. Per the Project's Plan of Restoration and Operations (PRO) (Midas Gold, 2016), Midas Gold proposes to construct an ore processing facility, three open pits (Hangar Flats, West End, and Yellow Pine), a temporary tunnel diversion of the East Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River (EFSFSR), four development rock storage facilities (DRSFs), a lined tailings storage facility (TSF), haul roads and an access road, transmission line improvements, employee housing, and ancillary facilities and infrastructure. Midas Gold would improve access to the Project site by extending Burntlog Road from near Landmark to the mine area by improving the existing Burntlog Road, adding on to the Burntlog Road via new construction and improving portions of the Thunder Mountain Road, totaling approximately 36 miles. Finally, Midas Gold would contract with Idaho Power Company to provide electric service to the Project site from the existing Lake Fork substation, by expanding the capacity of existing transmission lines and installing approximately eight miles of new transmission lines from a new substation to be installed near the Johnson Creek Airstrip (Johnson Creek substation) into the Project area. For additional details on the site history and Project background, refer to the Conceptual Stream and Wetland Mitigation Plan (Tetra Tech 2019a) and the PRO (Midas Gold 2016).

1.3 Project Area Description

The Project site is in Valley County, 92 miles north of Boise, 39 miles east of McCall, and 14 miles from Yellow Pine, Idaho; and is within both the BNF and PNF. Given the magnitude and extent of the Project background and components, the following general terms are used throughout the WHMP for reference:

- **Project area** includes all Project features, including both the mine area (Project site) and offsite infrastructure (**Figure 1-1**).
- **Project site** includes the mine area (**Figure 1-2**).
- **Burntlog Route** includes primary site access from Landmark to the Project site.
- **Transmission Line** includes approximately 73 miles of upgraded transmission line from Lake Fork substation to the Project site.

The Project area is characterized by steep, forested mountains with narrow, flat valleys at elevations ranging from approximately 6,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to 6,600 feet amsl in the valleys to over 8,500 feet amsl at the mountain peaks.

Midas Gold anticipates mining activities will directly affect upland forest and upland non-forest wildlife habitat in the Project area—approximately 1,769.8 acres associated with the Project site, 340.5 acres associated with the Burntlog Route, and 325.3 acres associated with the transmission line improvements.

The District has been mined extensively since the 1920s, leaving legacy impacts that include underground mine workings, multiple open pits, development rock dumps, tailings deposits, heap leach pads, spent heap leach ore piles, a mill and smelter site, three town sites, camp sites, a ruptured water dam (with associated erosion and downstream sedimentation), haul roads, an abandoned water diversion tunnel, an airstrip, non-functioning culverts, and other impacts and disturbances. These impacts have been compounded by extensive forest fires between 2000 and 2007 that have led to subsequent vegetation loss, soil erosion, landslides, and debris flows.

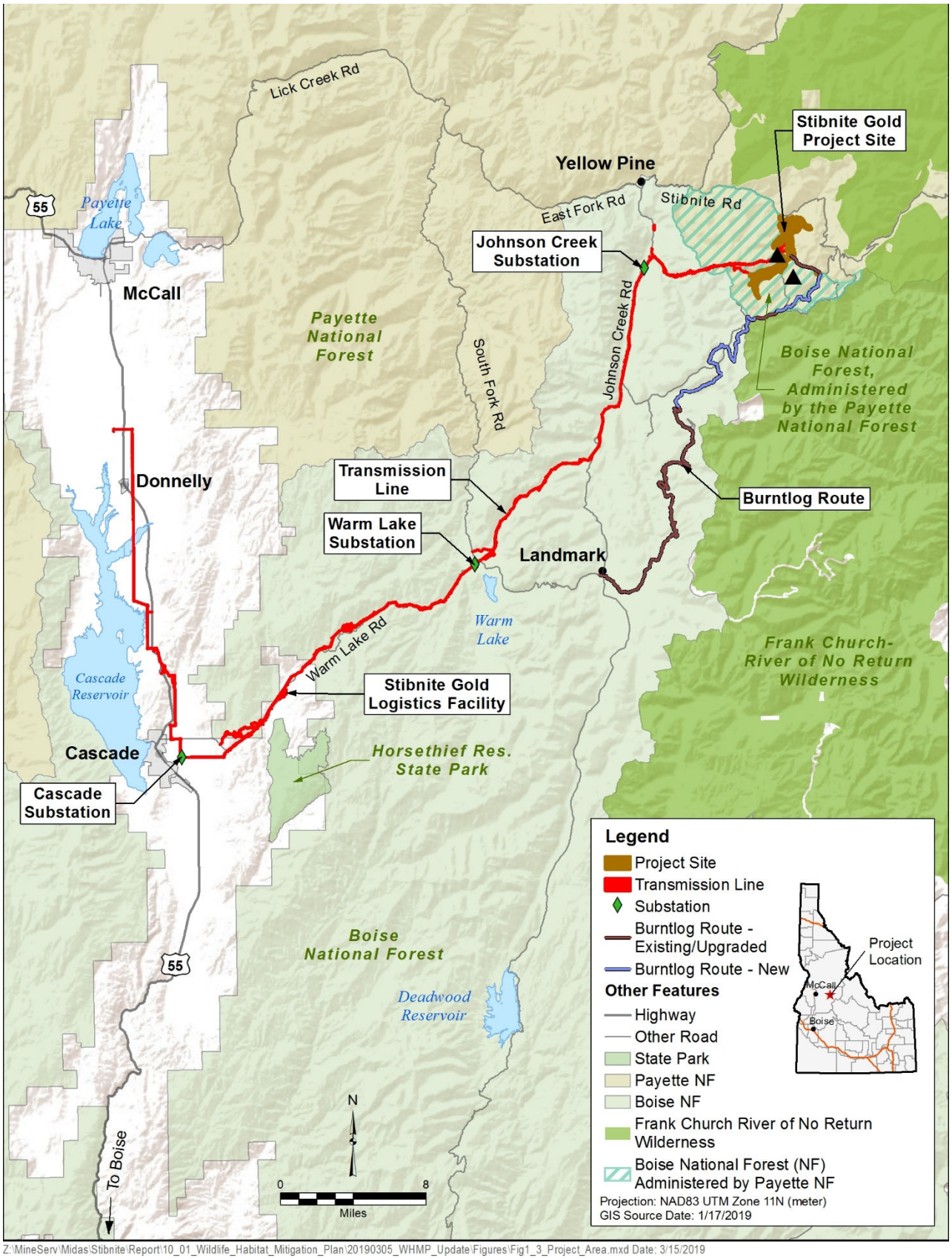

Figure 1-1: Proposed Project Area and Offsite Infrastructure

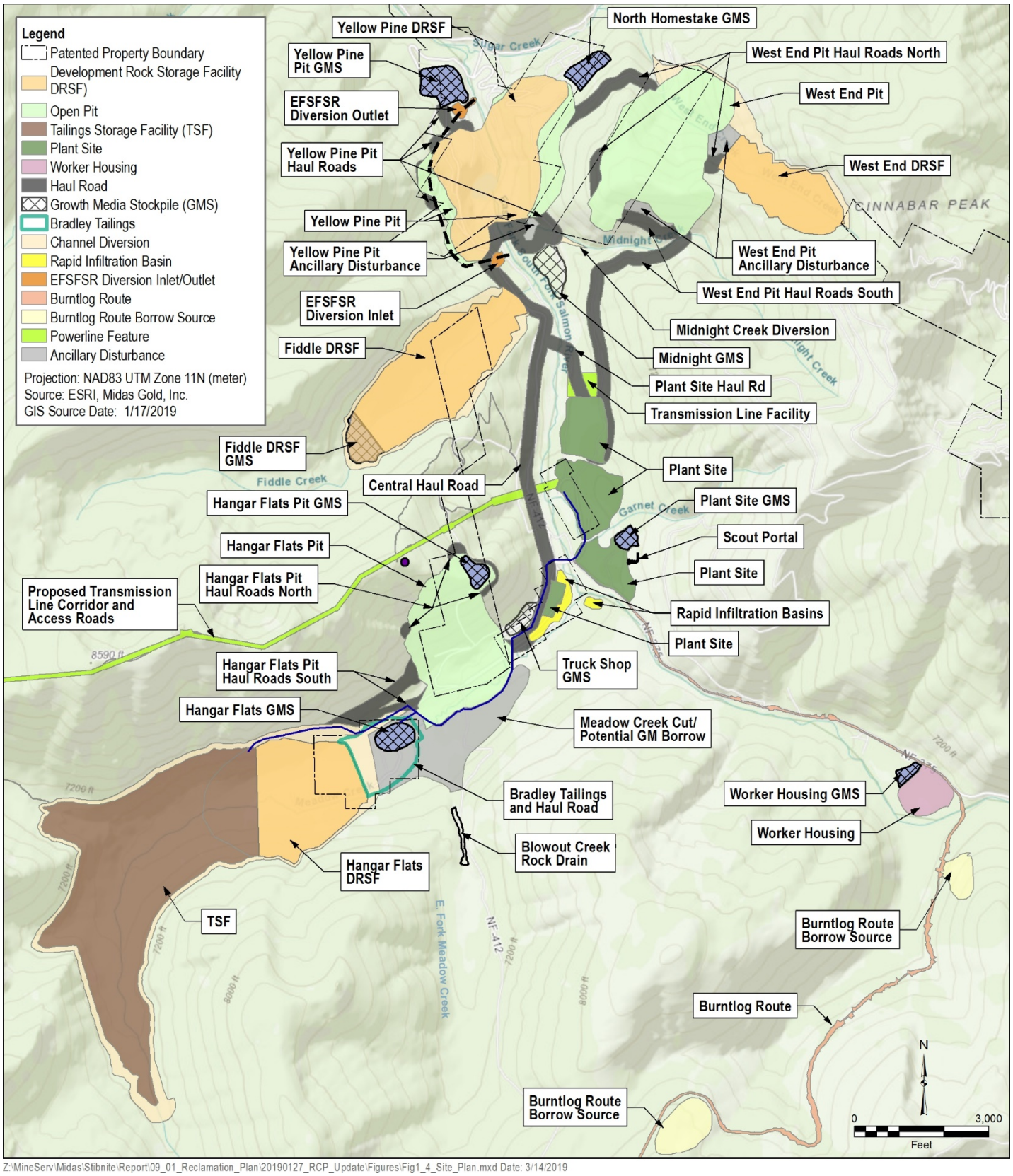

Figure 1-2: Project Site Proposed Mine Disturbance

Section 2

Summary of Baseline Habitat Conditions

Prior to addressing the four objectives of the WHMP, baseline habitat conditions in the Project area need to be summarized. The WHMP relies upon the information gathered during baseline studies for the Project site, the Burntlog Route, and part of the transmission line corridor, coupled with data from interpretation of aerial imagery and photographs. Midas Gold relied on vegetation classifications within the existing data, which were derived from Land and Resource Management Plans from both the PNF and BNF, and then used them to evaluate wildlife habitat within the Project area.

2.1 Baseline Data used in the WHMP

The primary sources of data for baseline habitat types were a Terrestrial Wildlife Baseline Study for the Project area, prepared by Strobilus Environmental, LLC in 2013. This baseline study used spatial land cover databases provided by the PNF and BNF to characterize wildlife habitat types in geographic information system (GIS) software.

The baseline data classified wildlife habitat types as forest, shrub, and non-forest vegetation within the Project area, including the Burntlog Route. Forest habitat types were further classified by Potential Vegetation Group (PVG). A PVG is a grouping category used by the Forest Service and is detailed in the 2011 amendment to the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan; LRMP) (PNF 2011). The GIS data also defined shrubland, which is not a PVG but is described in the BNF LRMP. Where necessary to more accurately delineate land cover in the Project area, polygon boundaries were manually corrected to align with aerial images of the Project area from Google Earth. Due to manual correction of polygon boundaries and other methods described here, the acres of disturbance to habitat types presented in Section 4 will not match the acres of disturbance to PVGs presented in the NEPA analysis performed by the USFS.

All other non-forest and non-shrubland land cover types were manually delineated and classed into four additional cover types identified by aerial imagery analysis: grassland, recovering grassland, barren, and roads. Recovering grassland, barren, and road classifications were developed for this Plan and are not described in the PNF or BNF LRMPs. Grassland was identified in aerial photos as herbaceous areas that were not located in visibly disturbed or recently burned forest and is like the "perennial slope grassland type" described in the BNF LRMP. Recovering grassland is in historically disturbed areas on the Project site that currently support a low level of herbaceous cover. Barren is considered bare ground, structures, or rock without vegetation cover, as interpreted on aerial photos; much of which is historically disturbed areas in the Project site. In addition, recently burned forest habitat was classified as either a shrubland under burned area or grassland under burned area. Roads in National Forest areas were digitized based on Forest Enterprise Data roads layers (USFS 2018) and supplemented with aerial imagery from Google Earth. Only active roads (according to USFS 2018) were included in the dataset. The data is a road centerline file that was buffered to best represent the road surface as viewed from imagery.

All habitat types and their classification sources are described in **Appendix B** Wildlife Habitat Ledger. The seventeen forest and non-forest habitat types that occur at the Project site and portions of the Burntlog Route and transmission line are displayed in **Figure 2-1**; mapbooks showing more detailed representation of habitat types throughout the Project area are available in **Appendices C, D, and E.**

Approximately 30 miles of the transmission line corridor occurs on private lands, and thus were not covered by United States Forest Service (USFS) GIS landcover data layers. Where data did not exist, photographs taken by HDR and included in the 2015 Wetland Resources Baseline Study Addendum #3 (HDR 2015) and aerial imagery from Google was used to classify habitat types, which were then manually digitized in GIS. Roads outside national forest lands are based on an Idaho Transportation Department polyline layer and were buffered similarly to the USFS road data.

The 2013 Terrestrial Wildlife Baseline Study (Strobilus 2013) included data from PNF and BNF that classifies forest and shrubland habitat vegetation by canopy cover class and forest habitat by tree size class (as diameter at breast height). The criteria for forest PVG canopy cover and tree size classification was also defined in the PNF LRMP, Appendix A (PNF 2011). Criteria for shrubland cover are defined and further described in the BNF Amended Forest Plan, Appendix A (BNF 2010). **Appendix B** summarizes the tree size classes for forest habitat types and canopy cover classes for forest and shrubland habitat types.

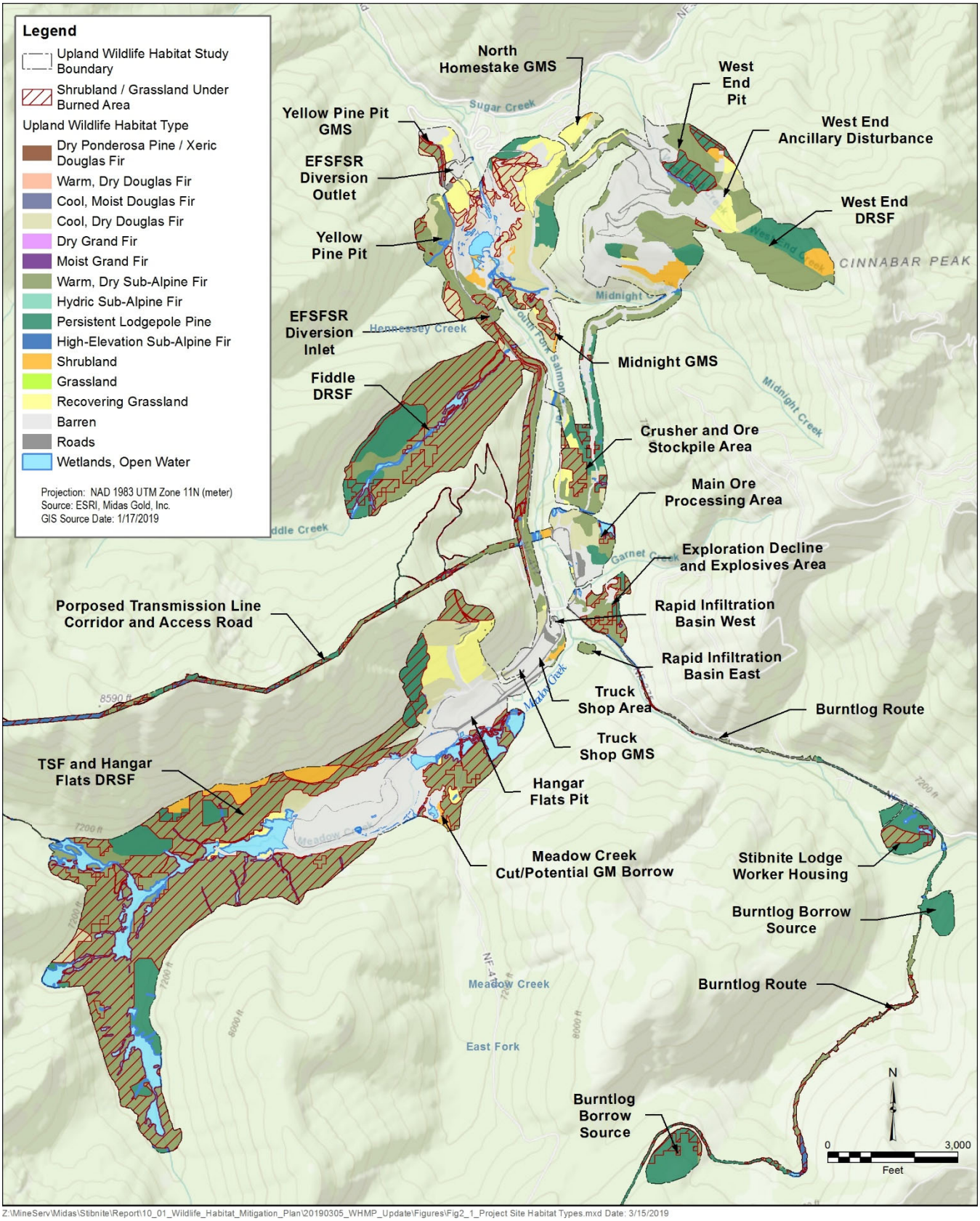

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Figure 2-1: Project Site Habitat Types within Proposed Mine Disturbance

Section 3

Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment

The Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment (HFA) is the method that Midas Gold is proposing to account for the loss and gain of habitat functionality during mining, reclamation, and mitigation. Functional assessment models, such as the Wildlife HFA, provide a way of measuring the quality (or functionality) of a given habitat rather than just measuring the size of the habitat. This HFA uses three metrics to measure the functionality of habitats. The metric scores are then averaged to create a functional index (FI). The FI is then multiplied by acres of habitat to come up with HFUs. HFUs are the "common currency" that Midas Gold will use to compare the functional value of habitat disturbed during mining (HFU debit) to the functional value of habitat restored during reclamation and enhanced, restored or created during mitigation (HFU credit). Several projects in the region have used similar methods of quantifying habitat quality or ecological function by analyzing components of vegetation communities.

Agrium, Inc.'s Rasmussen Valley phosphate mine outside of Soda Springs, Idaho, included an evaluation of site vegetation communities' relative capacity to provide habitat to wildlife in a Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA). The HEA referred to the measure of habitat provision capacity as a "wildlife service metric." The service metric was calculated by combining a vegetation community's native plant species richness, multi-layer cover, and wetness values. Additional service metrics were used for comparison of wildlife habitat services within vegetation types that included conifer stand density (in encroached aspen), snag density, and stand age-class evenness. The relative wildlife habitat value of different vegetation types could be used to calculate mitigation ratios that assured that out-of-kind restoration fully offset impacts from the mine project to wildlife habitat quality (BLM and USFS 2016). The BLM is currently including the HEA approach in other phosphate mining decisions in southeast Idaho, which this HFA is loosely modeled after.

Other projects unrelated to mining quantified mitigation offsets or improvements to habitat quality or function. Midas Gold considered elements of those precedent projects, described briefly below, in developing the mitigation credit strategy for this Plan.

The Bonneville Power Administration's implementation of the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program used the USFWS Habitat Evaluation Procedure (USFWS 1980) for mitigation crediting for hydroelectric development under the Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Act of 1980. The model scores habitat attributes according to their suitability for meeting the resource needs of a specific species. The scores of several habitat attributes are then combined to create a Habitat Suitability Index, which can then be applied to an area of habitat. The resulting Habitat Unit can then be used in mitigation crediting for restoration projects for specific species affected by habitat inundation from water storage facilities. For example, in one project, Hellsgate Big Game Winter Range Wildlife Mitigation Project, Idaho, habitat suitability indices were developed for species within each land cover type. A mule deer habitat suitability index was considered to cover seven bird species and four other mammal species. A 1:1 habitat unit mitigation credit was achieved through land acquisition and habitat enhancement. Mitigation projects were authorized by the U.S. Department of Energy and Native American Tribes (Berger and Judd 1999).

In Ada County, Idaho, private development companies used acreage-scaled relative habitat values of 0 to 1.0 (poor quality to pristine quality) for uplands and riparian habitats to ensure no net loss of habitat from impacts from the Avimor Planned Community Development at Spring Valley Ranch and Harris Ranch Development, both in the Boise Foothills. Resulting compensatory mitigation ratios were 1.71 credits for each 1.24 acres impacted for the Avimor Development and 3.88 acres for each 1.35 acres of impacts for the Harris Ranch Development. In the Avimor Planned Community Project, mitigation included enhancement of 20 acres of poor quality and agricultural habitat to "satisfactory" habitat, and 60 acres enhanced from "marginal" habitat quality to "satisfactory" quality. An additional 400 acres were set aside as a conservation easement outside the restoration areas.

3.1 HFA Metrics

The HFA quantifies habitat functionality by assessing the ability of habitat to provide forage, cover, and structure. Since these are used to measure habitat functionality, they are referred to as "metrics." Each metric is scored on a scale from 0 to 1.0, with a 0 reflecting no capacity for providing the habitat function and 1.0 indicating a high capacity for providing the habitat function.

3.1.1 Forage Metric

The forage metric is scored based on a habitat's capacity to produce herbaceous vegetation (grasses and forbs) and browse (annual growth on shrubs), Forage production is a key resource for ungulate species, small mammals, and insects; all of which are important prey for carnivorous mammals and birds. Greater herbaceous vegetation production results in more available forage for wildlife.

In the HFA, the amount of forage available in forest and shrubland habitats is based on the canopy cover class assigned to each of those habitat types during baseline studies. Herbaceous vegetation production decreases as canopy cover increases in forest and shrubland habitat types because increasing canopy cover reduces the amount of light that reaches the understory (Naumburg et al. 2001, Carr and Krueger 2017). While increasing canopy cover in shrublands reduces herbaceous vegetation production, there is a corresponding increase in browse production. The increase in browse associated with increasing canopy cover in shrublands moderates the variation in scoring the forage metric for shrublands.

Grass, forb, seedling, shrub (GFSS – this indicates a burned forest PVG), high cover grasslands, and forest and shrublands with low canopy cover receive higher forage metric scores, as compared to low cover grasslands or forest and shrublands with high canopy cover. **Table 3-1** presents the scoring of the forage metric based on canopy cover classes. Since the classification of canopy cover is only available through existing datasets for forest and shrubland habitat types the following assumptions are made for other habitat types:

- Barren areas do not produce any herbaceous vegetation;
- Recovering grassland canopy cover is low (<10 percent); and
- Grassland habitat canopy cover is moderate (10 to 50 percent).

Table 3-1: Forage Metric Scoring by Canopy Cover Class				
Barren/ Roads	Recovering Grassland	Grassland	Shrubland	Forest
No Cover = 0	Low Cover (<10%) = 0.1	Low Cover (<10%) = 0.3 Mod Cover (10 – 50%) = 0.6 High Cover (>50%) = 0.8	Low Cover (>10-25%) = 1.0 Mod Cover (25-34%) = 0.75 High Cover (>34%) = 0.5	GFSS1- Grassland = 0.8 GFSS- Shrub = 1.0 Low Cover (10-40%) = 0.60 Moderate Cover (41-70%) = 0.40 High Cover (>70%) = 0.20

[1]*Grass, forb, seedling, shrubs*

3.1.2 Hiding Cover Metric

The hiding cover metric is scored based on the capacity of habitat to provide cover (hiding) for wildlife. Adequate vegetative cover ensures wildlife can spend more time foraging or resting, and less time and energy fleeing from predators.

Hiding cover is described as vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing deer or elk at 200 feet or less and providing a visual screen where animals can spend more time foraging or resting and less energy fleeing from human disturbance or predators (USFS 1985). The USFS (2011) found that tree canopy cover greater than or equal to 40 percent serves as a valid proxy for the literal definition (90 percent of an elk at 200 feet or less) of hiding cover for elk in forest habitats. Similarly, 40 percent canopy cover has been identified for shrub habitats as providing hiding cover for mule deer during fawning season (BLM 2014).

It is assumed that high canopy cover forests (greater than 70 percent) are associated with mature stands where the average tree size and density reaches a threshold level where lower branches begin to die and crowns (the live branches and leaves extending from the main trunk) begin to lift more off the ground and self-thinning begins to occur; therefore, reducing the hiding cover (Smith and Long 1987). It is also assumed that all existing forest types, both burned and unburned, contain snags and large woody debris, which contribute to wildlife hiding cover (Rowland et al. 2000, Sullivan et al. 2012).

The HFA scores the hiding cover metric for each habitat type based on the likely mix of trees, shrub, and herbaceous understory; snags; and large woody debris. In forest habitats, forest with moderate canopy cover has the optimal mix of these elements, and scores highest. This is followed by forest with low canopy cover with fewer trees, which is followed by burned forest with a shrub understory that contains very few trees but some snags. Burned forest with a grass understory (identified as GFSS in **Table 3-2**) containing some shrubs, but that also contain snags and woody debris scores second lowest. High canopy cover forest scores lowest because although it has trees, the trees have a high crown base, and there is limited understory due to shading. The score for shrubland provision of wildlife hiding cover decreases with decreasing canopy cover and has a maximum score that is ten percent less than the maximum score for forests. Grasslands also provide cover for small or medium-sized wildlife, but at its highest cover class, still provides less cover than shrublands or forest. The grassland cover score decreases with decreasing cover. It is assumed that barren habitat does not provide cover (scoring 0), and recovering grasslands score the same as the low cover class of grassland habitat (**Table 3-2**).

Table 3-2: Hiding Cover Metric Scoring by Canopy Cover Class				
Barren/ Roads	Recovering Grassland	Grassland	Shrubland	Forest
No Cover = 0	Low Cover = 0.1	Low Cover (<10%) = 0.10 Mod Cover (10 – 50%) = 0.13 High Cover (>50%) = 0.25	Low Cover (>10-25%) =0.3 Mod Cover (25-34%) = 0.6 High Cover (>34%) = 0.9	Moderate Cover (41-70%) = 1.00 Low Cover (10-40%) = 0.70 GFSS1- Shrub = 0.60 GFSS- Grassland = 0.40 High Cover (>70%) = 0.30

[1]*Grass, forb, seedling, shrubs*

3.1.3 Structure Metric

Wildlife species often require specific structures to complete their life cycle, particularly for nesting and denning. Structural components used by wildlife can include trees, snags, woody debris piles, and various strata, or vegetation lifeforms (e.g. grass, forbs, shrubs) (Graham et al. 1994, Bull 2002, Pokorny et al. 2004). The availability of required habitat structures can be critical to a species' nest site or denning site selection and reproductive success (Franklin et al. 2002). Habitat structure, via either complexity or diversity, can promote species diversity and richness within a habitat type (Hansen et al. 1991).

The HFA uses the presence and number of specific habitat structural components to score the structure metric. Structural components considered for forests include tree size and presence of snags and/or woody debris. For non-forest vegetation types, structural components considered include number of growth forms, i.e., grass, forbs, and shrubs.

The high score (1.0) of forest with trees in the medium or large size classes plus large woody debris and snags reflects the availability of structural elements within those habitats. The scoring of the rest of the forest types decreases in accordance with decreasing availability of structural elements in each type. In non-forest habitats in the HFA, habitat structure is provided by the number of growth forms present, as well as by woody debris presence. For existing conditions, Midas Gold assumed the following:

- Recovering grasslands contain only grass;
- Grasslands contain grass and forbs;
- Shrubland contains grass and forbs, in addition to at least 10 percent shrub cover;
- Forest contains grass, forbs, and at least 10 percent shrub cover; and
- GFSS and forests with medium/large trees contain large woody debris (LWD) and snags. Forests with saplings/small trees do not contain LWD (unless placed intentionally during reclamation) or snags.

Shrublands at any cover class thus have higher structure metric scores than grasslands with the maximum number of structure components. Barren habitat receives 0.1 point for providing potential perching or lookout structures (where there are piles, clods, or rocks) for small birds and mammals (**Table 3-3**).

Table 3-3: Structure Metric Scoring by Structural Components				
Barren/ Roads	Recovering Grassland	Grassland	Shrubland	Forest
Soil/rock = 0.1	Grass = 0.1	Grass = 0.1 Forb = 0.1 Add for Shrub <10% = 0.1 Add for LWD2 = 0.1	Low Cover (>10-25%) = 0.5 Mod or High Cover (>25%) = 0.6 Add for LWD = 0.1	GFSS1 - Grassland = 0.2 GFSS - Shrub = 0.4 Saplings/small trees = 0.5 Medium/large trees = 0.8 Add for LWD = 0.1 Add for Snags = 0.1

[1]*Grass, forb, seedling, shrubs*
[2]*Large woody debris*

3.2 Calculation of the Functional Index and Habitat Functional Unit

The scores of the three metrics described in Section 3.1 are averaged to generate an overall FI for each unique area of habitat as follows:

$$\frac{Forage\ score + Cover\ score + Structure\ score}{3} = Functional\ Index\ (FI)$$

On its own, FI is a unitless measure of relative function. To apply FI to a specific habitat location, it is multiplied by the acres of habitat to quantify the HFUs:

$$FI * Acres\ of\ Habitat = HFU$$

The HFU is an absolute measure of function for a specific area that allows Midas Gold to compare different habitat types to each other or compare stands of the same habitat type that have varying levels of functionality. In other words, to offset one HFU of affected habitat, one HFU of reclaimed or enhanced habitat must be provided. This can be achieved by either increasing the function (FI) of a smaller acreage of habitat, or by reclaiming and/or enhancing/restoring/creating a larger acreage of habitat at a lower level of function.

3.3 Additional HFU Scoring Considerations

The HFA is limited to quantifying vegetation characteristics using existing data and assumptions regarding reclamation planting prescriptions and/or voluntary compensatory mitigation actions. Some potential enhancement actions cannot be quantified using the HFA. Midas Gold will consider such enhancement actions as providing HFUs during preparation of management plans for voluntary compensatory mitigation (Section 6.4). Examples of potential enhancement actions that cannot be quantified using the HFA include:

- Conversion from private to public ownership;
- Noxious weed treatments;
- Road decommissioning;
- Fence removal/upgrade;
- Structure removal/improvements;
- Modifications to grazing plans;
- Fire prevention;
- Control of invasive fish and wildlife species;
- Artificial nest structures;
- Reduce or eliminate vehicle traffic.

Section 4

Scoring Baseline with the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment

Midas Gold defines the baseline for wildlife habitat as the current condition of habitat in the Project area including the existing legacy mining disturbances. **Appendix B** contains the ledger that shows the detailed information on the scoring of baseline wildlife habitat types used in the WHMP. Midas Gold applied the HFA to the baseline habitat types that are proposed for disturbance during construction and mining, resulting in a total Project area debit of 1,097.2 HFUs. The following summarizes the HFU debit accrued from disturbances at the Project site, the Burntlog Route, and the transmission line.

The Reclamation and Closure Plan considers impacts to streams and wetlands, which are not analyzed in this WHMP; therefore, the impact acres presented in this document may not precisely match the Reclamation and Closure Plan exactly.

4.1 Scoring Baseline with the Wildlife HFA

4.1.1 Project Site

Proposed activities in the Project site include open pit mining, ore processing, and construction of associated facilities and infrastructure including, but not limited to, housing, waste and water management facilities, borrow sources, DRSFs, a TSF, a truck shop, and haul and service roads. These activities will occur primarily at lower elevations of approximately 6,000 to 7,500 feet amsl, on slopes above or spanning the Project site rivers and streams. Activities at the Project site are planned to occur across 1,769.8 acres. **Table 4-1** shows the Project Site impacts and the HFU debits accrued from those impacts. **Appendix C** contains a series of maps identifying the habitat types for the Project site.

Table 4-1: Project Site Impacts and HFU Debits

Habitat Type	Acres	FI[1]	HFU Debit
Grassland Under Burned Area	639.3	0.53	341
Barren	406.1	0.03	13.5
Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir	248.4	0.65	162.3
Persistent Lodgepole Pine	164.8	0.63	103.0
Cool, Dry Douglas Fir	102.5	0.63	64.1
Recovering Grassland	91.0	0.10	9.0
Shrubland	40.5	0.65	26.3
Roads	40.9	0.03	1.4
Shrubland Under Burned Area	36.3	0.73	26.6
Total	**1,769.8**	**0.42**	**747.2**

[1] *This is the area-weighted average FI for the Habitat Type throughout the Project site and for presentation purposes are rounded to two significant digits.*

4.1.2 Burntlog Route

The construction of new roads, upgrade of existing roadway, and development of borrow areas along Burntlog Route are planned to occur across 340.5 acres. **Table 4-2** shows the Burntlog Route impacts and the HFU debits accrued from those impacts. **Appendix D** contains a series of maps identifying the habitat types for the Burntlog Route.

Table 4-2: Burntlog Route Impacts and HFU Debits

Habitat Type	Acres	FI[1]	HFU Debit
Grassland Under Burned Area	146.4	0.53	78.1
Persistent Lodgepole Pine	75.9	0.67	51.2
Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir	43.2	0.68	29.2
Roads	30.9	0.03	1.0
Barren	25.2	0.03	0.8
Shrubland Under Burned Area	6.2	0.73	4.5
Cool, Dry Douglas Fir	5.2	0.72	3.7
Shrubland	5.0	0.65	3.2
Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir	1.3	0.61	0.8
High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir	1.3	0.60	0.8
Total	**340.5**	**0.51**	**173.4**

[1] T This is the area-weighted average FI for the Habitat Type throughout the Burntlog Route and for presentation purposes are rounded to two significant digits.

4.1.3 Transmission Line

Impacts from the transmission line include upgrades to an existing transmission line from the Lake Fork substation to Yellow Pine (via Warm Lake), and a new line constructed from the proposed Johnson Creek substation to the Project area, much of which will be oriented along the historic transmission line right-of-way. Vegetation under the lines will be cleared and maintained at a low height throughout the operation of the line. Roads and equipment pads will allow access to the poles for maintenance. The disturbance areas associated with the transmission line are currently under refinement and future iterations of the HFA will more accurately represent the transmission line HFU debit accrual. For this iteration of the WHMP the assumption was made that structure work areas, temporary construction work areas, and all features of the new portion of transmission line (including the right-of-way) are calculated as disturbed. This assumption excludes the right-of-way of the existing line and the access roads of the existing line as sources of disturbance. Midas Gold understands that some work will need to be performed along the existing roads that results in disturbance to habitat and that the increase in the width of the right-of-way on the existing line will result in vegetation management practices that convert forest habitat to a grassland or shrubland habitat.

The transmission line corridor upgrades and infrastructure construction will disturb 325.3 acres. **Table 4-3** shows the transmission line impacts and the HFU debits accrued from those impacts. **Appendix E** contains a series of maps identifying the habitat types for the transmission line.

Table 4-3: Transmission Line Impacts and HFU Debits			
Habitat Type	**Acres**	**FI1**	**HFU Debit**
Grassland Under Burned Area	80.8	0.53	43.1
Grassland	60.6	0.31	18.8
Shrubland	46.3	0.60	27.8
Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir	16.9	0.79	11.6
Persistent Lodgepole Pine	24.1	0.69	16.6
Warm, Dry Sub-alpine Fir	18.3	0.69	12.7
Cool, Dry Douglas Fir	17.6	0.72	12.7
Warm, Dry Douglas Fir	16.9	0.69	11.6
Roads	13.8	0.03	0.5
High-Elevation Sub-alpine Fir	5.1	0.64	3.3
Barren	3.6	0.03	0.1
Dry Grand Fir	3.4	0.73	2.5
Shrubland Under Burned Area	2.6	0.73	1.9
Moist Grand Fir	2.2	0.66	1.4
Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir	0.4	0.64	0.3
Cool, Moist Douglas Fir	0.1	0.77	0.1
Total	**325.3**	**0.54**	**176.6**

[1] *This is the area-weighted average FI for the Habitat Type throughout the Transmission Line and for presentation purposes are rounded to two significant digits.*

Section 5

Summary of Reclamation and Scoring Reclamation with the Wildlife Habitat Functional Assessment

Midas Gold is committed to performing reclamation that will leave the Project area in such a condition that both natural vegetation succession and mitigation actions will result in improved habitat functionality compared to what currently exists. The WHMP contains some information about the process of reclamation; however, more information on reclamation is available in the Midas Gold Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b).

5.1 Summary of Reclamation

5.1.1 Regulatory Framework

Construction of the Project will permanently impact land surfaces subject to regulation under the USFS (Code of Federal Regulations 36 Chapter II Part 228) and State of Idaho (Idaho Administrative Code 20.30.02) regulations. Mine reclamation in the Project area is regulated by Idaho Department of Lands and USFS, and Midas Gold is required to reclaim lands in the Project area affected by mine operations and infrastructure. At minimum, reclamation compliance requires Midas Gold to contour and revegetate or rehabilitate disturbed areas to prevent and control offsite damage to the environment.

5.1.2 Construction or Interim Reclamation

Construction or interim reclamation refers to reclamation efforts on lands affected during the mine and ore processing facility installation, mine development, power line construction, and access and haul road construction. Interim reclamation actions will facilitate or improve the likelihood of success of concurrent and final reclamation by stabilizing disturbed areas over the short term that will be re-disturbed during mining or final reclamation. This includes erosion and dust control measures and limiting the amount of disturbed, unvegetated ground at any one time.

An interim reclamation seed mix will be applied to disturbed areas which contains fewer plant species than the final reclamation seed mix but focuses on species that provide a relatively high erosion protection level and/or are nitrogen-fixing species. Additional details on interim reclamation can be found in Section 3.1 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b).

5.1.3 Concurrent Reclamation

Reclamation completed during active construction and operations is termed “concurrent” reclamation. Section 3.2 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b) discusses concurrent reclamation. Concurrent reclamation is designed to be permanent (unlike interim reclamation) and is therefore evaluated in the HFA. Concurrent reclamation reduces temporal losses of wildlife habitat functions. Temporal losses refer to the delay in time between the new disturbance

and when that new disturbance is eventually reclaimed. Concurrent reclamation will occur in previously disturbed areas as soon as mining features are no longer necessary. For instance, the Yellow Pine pit will be the first deposit mined and once the ore is extracted the process of reclamation will begin on a portion of the backfilled Yellow Pine pit concurrently with the next sequence of mining of the Hangar Flats and West End deposits. A reclamation schedule is included in Section 6 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b).

5.1.4 Final Closure and Reclamation

The objective of final reclamation activities is to meet the ultimate environmental goals for the Project, including establishing an improved, self-sustaining ecosystem. Some activities described here would be completed as part of concurrent reclamation. Final mine closure and reclamation occurs at the end of all Project activities, and includes:

- Decommissioning, demolition, or disposal of facilities;
- Final contouring and grading;
- Soil nutrient analysis;
- Soil or growth medium replacement;
- Seeding, planting, and mulching; and
- Post-closure reclamation success monitoring.

5.2 Scoring Reclamation with the Wildlife HFA

Section 3.3.5 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b) describes the proposed revegetation efforts including seeding and planting. Areas of late snowmelt and potentially higher relative soil moistures will be seeded with a cool aspect seed mix while the remainder of reclaimed areas will be seeded with the general mix. The seed mixes contain grass and forb species. In addition, Midas Gold proposes to plant shrubs and trees in varying densities throughout the Project Site. Figure 3-4 through Figure 3-6 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan depicts the planting prescription maps and Table 3-12 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan shows the proposed planting prescriptions and stock estimates.

The Reclamation and Closure Plan considers reclamation and/or restoration of wetlands, which are not analyzed in this WHMP; therefore, the reclamation acres presented in this document may not precisely match the Reclamation and Closure Plan exactly.

Midas Gold is scoring reclamation based on the following assumptions:

- Midas Gold assumes that scoring is occurring after all reclamation monitoring is complete, all success criteria have been met, and any adaptive management has been completed;
- both the general and cool aspect grassland planting prescriptions are scored as moderate cover (10-50 percent cover) for the forage and cover metrics and receive a structure metric score of 0.2 for containing native grass and forb species;
- the shrubland planting prescription is scored as a moderate cover shrubland habitat type (25-34 percent cover).
- the parkland planting prescription is scored as a low cover forest habitat type (10-40 percent cover) for the forage and cover metrics and receives a structure score of 0.6 (0.5 for small tree size plus 0.1 for placement of LWD during planting); and
- the forested planting prescription is scored as a moderate cover forest habitat type (40-70 percent cover0 for the forage and cover metrics and receives a structure score of 0.6 (0.5 for small tree size plus 0.1 for placement of LWD during planting).

5.2.1 Project Site

Of the 1,769.8 acres disturbed at the Project site, 1,391.2 acres will be reclaimed to an upland habitat type. Features of the Project site to be reclaimed are described in Table 3-1 of the Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b). For example, of the 146.9 acres disturbed at the Hangar Flat DRSF, 138.4 acres will be reclaimed. **Table 5-1** shows the HFUs accrued from reclamation of the Project Site. Reclamation of the Project Site results in a shortfall of 146.4 HFUs (747.2 HFUs from **Table 4-1** subtracted by the 600.8 HFUs from **Table 5-1**).

Table 5-1: Project Site Reclamation and HFU Credits

Seeding/Planting Plan	Acres	FI	HFU Credit
Grassland	882.8	0.31	273.7
Shrubland	36.4	0.65	23.6
Parkland	337.1	0.63	213.5
Forested	135.0	0.67	90.0
Total	**1,391.2**	**0.43**	**600.8**

5.2.2 Burntlog Route

Of the 340.5 acres disturbed along the Burntlog Route, it is assumed that 216.1 acres will be reclaimed. This assumption is based on the following:

- 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 their original dimensions.

Areas disturbed during improvement of the existing roads will be seeded with the appropriate grassland seed mix. Reclamation of the new portions of the Burntlog Route to be decommissioned will be done by seeding or seeding and planting, on reclaimed slopes as defined in the Reclamation and Closure plan (Tetra Tech 2019b), to blend with the surrounding habitat. The remaining areas of Burntlog Route that are not reclaimed are classified as a road habitat type. **Table 5-2** shows the HFUs accrued from reclamation of the Burntlog Route. Reclamation of the Burntlog Route results in a shortfall of 31.3 HFUs (173.4 HFUs from Table 4-2 subtracted by the 142.1 HFUs from Table 5-2).

Table 5-2: Burntlog Route Reclamation and HFU Credits

Seeding/Planting Plan	Acres	FI	HFU Credit
Grassland	17.9	0.31	6.3
Road	124.4	0.03	3.7
Shrubland	4.8	0.65	3.2
Forested	193.3	0.67	128.9
Total	**340.5**	**0.42**	**142.1**

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 transmission line permanently revegetated), and final closure and reclamation (decommission of the entire new portion of the transmission line). 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. Reclamation of transmission line impacts includes concurrent reclamation that will ensure temporarily disturbed areas that are not necessary for the operation of the transmission line are returned to a functional habitat.

Areas disturbed during the upgrade of the existing transmission line will be seeded with the appropriate grassland seed mix. Reclamation of the new portions of the transmission line to be decommissioned will be done by seeding or seeding and planting to blend with the surrounding habitat. The 13.8 acres of road identified in Table 4-3 are kept as a road habitat type for scoring of reclamation. **Table 5-3** shows the HFUs accrued from reclamation of the transmission line. Reclamation of the transmission results in a gain of 5.0 HFUs (181.6 from Table 5-3 subtracted by the 178.6 HFUs from Table 4-3).

Table 5-3: Transmission Line Reclamation and HFU Credits

Seeding/Planting Plan	Acres	FI	HFU Credit
Grassland	52.7	0.31	16.3
Road	13.8	0.03	0.4
Barren	27.5	0.03	0.8
Shrubland	39.2	0.65	30.1
Forested	192.2	0.67	134.0
Total	**325.3**	**0.56**	**181.6**

Section 6

Voluntary Compensatory Mitigation

The goal of the WHMP is to address the residual HFUs that have been calculated based on the HFU debit accrued during mining (**Section 3**) and the HFU credit accrued during reclamation (**Section 4**). Based on the scoring of the reclamation seeding and planting prescriptions, Midas Gold estimates that it will need to account for 172.7 residual HFUs through voluntary compensatory mitigation actions.

Midas Gold anticipates that the amount of HFU debits and credits calculated through the WHMP will change as the Project goes through the USFS environmental impact statement process and a preferred alternative and additional avoidance and minimization measures are identified. Therefore, this section focuses on potential voluntary compensatory mitigation pathways moving forward. Legal and financial commitments to voluntary compensatory mitigation by Midas Gold cannot be made at this time.

6.1 On-Site Voluntary Compensatory Mitigation

Several hundred acres of historical mining disturbances occur immediately adjacent to the Project site but outside of the Project site disturbance and any reclamation activities as proposed in the Reclamation and Closure Plan (Tetra Tech 2019b). Similar to historical disturbances within the Project site, the habitat functionality in these areas has been degraded and offers excellent opportunity for habitat improvement. Tiles 1-3 of **Appendix C** identify these areas. Midas Gold is currently reviewing the feasibility of performing on-site voluntary compensatory mitigation in the historical disturbances.

6.2 Off-Site Voluntary Compensatory Mitigation

Midas Gold may need to identify voluntary compensatory mitigation opportunities beyond the Project site (off-site) to account for residual HFUs. Midas Gold has performed a preliminary screening of several off-site compensatory mitigation opportunities. The primary focus of these off-site mitigation opportunities is for mitigation from temporal loss of wetland functions and values with upland habitat enhancement as a secondary consideration. Summaries for two of those opportunities are presented here.

6.2.1 Off-Site Voluntary Mitigation Opportunity 1

Opportunity 1 is within the same HUC-8 watershed as the Project Site and covers approximately 335 acres at elevations between 6,500 feet and 8,000 feet. This opportunity contains the following fish and wildlife resources and habitat:

- mapped distribution of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis canadensis) (IDFG 2013);
- mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus) summer range (Utah State University 2004);
- upland habitat is dominated by warm, dry subalpine fir (PVG 7) and high elevation subalpine fir (PVG 11) with some barren areas (talus slopes) and approximately 40 acres of recently burned forest;
- critical habitat for steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*);

- critical habitat for bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*);
- supports a westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi*) population;
- the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2017) identifies approximately 10 acres of emergent and forested/shrub wetlands; and
- the National Hydrography Dataset identifies approximately 10,000 linear feet of perennial and intermittent streams (USGS 2018).

Upland habitat enhancements at this site could include rehabilitation of recently burned areas, decommissioning of road cuts, and noxious weed treatments. Midas Gold estimates 30 HFUs are available through enhancement actions.

6.2.2 Off-Site Voluntary Mitigation Opportunity 2

Opportunity 2 is outside of the Project Site's HUC-8 watershed and covers approximately 100 acres at 2,900 feet in elevation. This opportunity contains the following fish and wildlife resources and habitat:

- mapped distribution of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep (IDFG 2013);
- Rocky Mountain elk (*Cervus canadensis nelsoni*) winter range (Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation 2006);
- mule deer winter range (Utah State University 2004);
- the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2017) identifies approximately 10 acres of emergent and forested/shrub wetlands;
- the National Hydrography Dataset identifies approximately 7,000 linear feet of perennial streams (USGS 2018);
- upland habitat is dominated by recovering grassland (pasture), and warm dry Douglas-fir/moist ponderosa pine (PVG 2). There is a home, shop, barn, and outbuildings on site;
- critical habitat for chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*);
- critical habitat for steelhead;
- critical habitat for bull trout; and
- supports a westslope cutthroat trout population.

Upland habitat enhancements at this site could include conversion from pasture grass to native grass and forb meadows, mule deer and elk winter range browse enhancement, noxious weed treatment, removal of unnecessary structures, and removal of perimeter and interior fencing or replacement with wildlife friendly fencing. Midas Gold estimates 60 HFUs are available through enhancement actions. Some enhancement actions such as fence removal are unable to be quantified using the HFA metrics, such actions will be considered as credit towards the outstanding HFU debit during preparation of final voluntary compensatory mitigation plans.

6.3 In-Lieu-Fee Option

Midas Gold is considering an in-lieu-fee mitigation approach in addition to on-site and off-site mitigation. While in-lieu-fee would ultimately be used to conduct off-site mitigation, it is presented here as a separate approach for voluntary compensatory mitigation. There are no active mitigation banks or in-lieu-fee programs focused on upland habitat enhancement with service areas in the South Fork Salmon or North Fork Payette subbasins that Midas Gold could allocate funding towards. Midas Gold is seeking opportunities to enter into an agreement with an in-lieu-fee sponsor to perform upland habitat enhancement to account for its outstanding HFU debit. The in-lieu-fee

sponsor would be a qualified organization (either governmental or non-governmental) with experience performing upland habitat enhancement.

In-lieu-fee requires Midas Gold to determine a monetary value for an HFU. Midas Gold will consider the following, or other established estimating procedures, when determining the value of an HFU:

- output from Midas Gold's standardized reclamation cost estimator for preparing the soil surface, seeding and planting per the RCP planting prescriptions, and monitoring reclamation of the Project Site;
- costs for preparing a conservation easement;
- costs for acquiring a private property;
- long-term operation and maintenance of mitigation.

Table 6-1 is a fictional financial outline. The values included in the table are not accurate and do not represent realistic costs for performing mitigation. They are to be used strictly for showing how cost estimates may be performed.

Table 6-1: Estimated Budge for an In-Lieu-Fee Payment for a 300-acre Mitigation Site

Action	Cost per Unit	Units	Years	Expense
Initial Costs				
Acquisition of Mitigation Site	$500	1	-	$500
Structure Removal	$10	1	-	$10
Grazing Modification Plan	$2	1	-	$2
Removal of Cross Fencing	$0.01	1,000	-	$10
Weed Treatment	$1	75	-	$75
Native Seeding	$0.25	300	-	$75
Shrub Planting	$1	30	-	$30
50-year Operation and Maintenance Costs				
O&M1	$1	300	50	$1,500
Total Cost				**$2,202**
Total Cost per Acre				**$7.342**
Total Cost per HFU (100 HFUs)				**$22.02**

[1] This O&M cost is an estimate of the cost per acre per year (not including acquisition/easement costs) based on similar mitigation projects in the public record. Long-term O&M includes ongoing restoration costs, administrative fees, reporting, and implementation of adaptive management.

[2] Cost per acre includes cost of acquisition and initial mitigation actions and long-term O&M.

Once Midas Gold has determined the monetary value of an HFU and potential in-lieu-fee payment amount, it will identify an in-lieu-fee sponsor to implement the voluntary compensatory mitigation. The following are examples of potential in-lieu-fee sponsors, their inclusion does not represent any commitment by the potential sponsors and does not indicate any preference for potential sponsors.

- State agencies, such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game;
- Non-governmental agencies – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, local land trusts, The Conservation Fund; and
- Native American Tribes

Section 7

Mitigation Management Plans

Midas Gold intends to initiate voluntary compensatory mitigation actions prior to or in conjunction with mining-related disturbances where feasible. This assumes that mitigation actions will be occurring outside of the proposed mining disturbances and subsequently reclaimed areas. For each voluntary compensatory mitigation action to be implemented, Midas Gold will produce a site-specific Mitigation Management Plan. The plan will identify the extent, type, and description of all proposed voluntary compensatory mitigation actions. The Mitigation Management Plan may include, but is not limited to, the following components:

- Introduction and background – voluntary compensatory mitigation site name, date when legal protections are in effect, time period covered by the Mitigation Management Plan, plan preparer, mitigation site manager and technical staff, voluntary compensatory mitigation site size, location, access, and adjacent land use. Also describe the purpose of the voluntary compensatory mitigation site and how it relates, if at all, with other land uses in the area.
- Mitigation Durability – description of the management, legal protection, and financial assurances that ensure the mitigation will be in place and effective for the intended duration. The mitigation duration would be commensurate with the duration of the impact or some other agreed upon duration.
    - Legal Protections - demonstrating project durability requires that legal protections be put in place to ensure the mitigation project benefits are not disturbed for the life of the voluntary compensatory mitigation. Legal protection may be demonstrated through term or permanent conservation easements or through other tools ensuring the protections will last for the agreed upon duration.
    - Financial Assurance - must be in place to ensure appropriate management will occur throughout the life of the voluntary compensatory mitigation. Funding for management may occur through various mechanisms, provided they ensure management will persist throughout the agreed upon duration. Each Mitigation Management Plan will either include or reference all of the documentation of legal protections and financial assurances.
- Baseline Ecological Setting – vegetation mapping via field visit or some combination of remote classification and field verification, wildlife species that are likely to be present, mapped soil types, and a description of hydrologic features and current water rights and usage. Invasive species and noxious weed locations should also be identified and discussed.
- Voluntary Compensatory Mitigation Goals and Actions – description of the desired future condition for each habitat type. Describe the mitigation actions and operation and maintenance activities being proposed to achieve the desired future condition (seeding, noxious weed treatment, land management change).
- Effectiveness - proposed mitigation actions should be effective or reasonably likely to deliver expected conservation benefits. Mitigation actions should follow reliable methods. Reliable mitigation methods, meaning a mitigation method that has been tested in areas with site factors similar to the area proposed for mitigation and that has been found (e.g., through field trials, demonstration projects or scientific studies) to produce the habitat effects required to meet the mitigation goal for that action. The mitigation methods should be clearly stated or included by reference.

- **Monitoring and Performance** Measures – description of monitoring procedures (including baseline data collection), timeframes, and success criteria. Monitoring plans will incorporate standard monitoring procedures, timeframes, and success criteria. The purpose of the monitoring plans will depend on the mitigation action, but in general they will address long-term project monitoring, corrective actions, and maintenance responsibilities, if applicable. The monitoring plans will include performance objectives, methods for measuring effectiveness/success, reporting requirements, and responsible parties. Midas Gold will implement monitoring efforts as soon as is reasonable depending on the mitigation action being implemented. Monitoring efforts will occur at appropriate intervals for each individual mitigation action. Midas Gold will report mitigation progress in a publicly available sustainability report, in line with its commitment to transparency detailed in Section 2 of the PRO. Below are some examples of generalized monitoring schedules and success criteria, actual monitoring and success criteria will be developed based on the specific voluntary compensatory mitigation actions to be implemented.
  - **Monitoring**: monitoring will occur annually until success criteria are met or criteria are trending towards success. Annual reports will be supplied to agencies for review. If the mitigation is not trending towards the defined success criteria within the first 3-5 years, adaptive management strategies will be implemented. Long-term monitoring and reporting will occur at five- to ten-year intervals.
  - **Performance Measures/Success Criteria**: performance measures are typically very specific to the mitigation site where actions are being applied and the desired outcomes determined in consultation with a permitting agency. Mitigation success criteria is often based on the composition of baseline plant communities. Identifying an appropriate reference area for comparison will help determine the target plant cover and diversity standards for demonstrating comparable plant communities. The reference areas chosen will be agreed to by the regulatory agencies prior to the commencement of monitoring. Success criteria should ideally be able to tie back into the HFA to compare HFUs gained during mitigation with any residual HFU deficit left after reclamation. Other success criteria may be defined in a more qualitative manner and will be developed based on the voluntary compensatory mitigation actions to be implemented. The following is a non-specific list of success criteria examples. Actual success criteria will be developed prior to the implementation of voluntary compensatory mitigation actions.
    - Native grass establishment with greater than 25 percent total canopy cover with 60 percent of the plant cover from planted species within 4 years.
    - Increase in density or cover of desirable native species.
    - Increase in desirable perennial plants over five years.
    - Elimination of noxious weeds or other undesirable plant species or reduced to a level that does not interfere with mitigation goals.
    - 20 to 40 percent of planted shrub seedlings survive after the third growing season following planting.
    - Site is trending toward the reference site over five years.
    - Successful establishment of important shrub species for big game winter range.
    - Demonstrate effectiveness in excluding livestock from and allowing big game access to the mitigation site.
    - Demonstrate effectiveness of new water source in providing water.
    - Demonstrate effectiveness in reducing erosion.

  - The conditions on the rest of the mitigation site do not pose a threat to maintaining the habitat quality where mitigation actions have improved habitat.
  - Fencing has been properly constructed and continues to be effective.
  - Traffic volume is reduced through access control device or road decommissioning.
- Management Restriction and Prohibitions – if the mitigation site is a conservation easement, describe landowner reserved rights and when, where, how much, and how those rights are managed. Define each prohibited use and explain any exceptions. Describe any findings from the Phase I environmental site assessment that may affect management.

  Other Management Actions – water usage and water rights management, infrastructure management, proposed access control, describe existing access rights or easements, and protection of historical resources.

  Adaptive Management – describe potential issues that could delay or eliminate the mitigation site from achieving mitigation goals and provide a framework process to address the issues. Midas Gold will consult with federal and local regulatory agencies to identify strategies for meeting mitigation obligations, including the development and implementation of an adaptive management plan for the voluntary compensatory mitigation actions. Adaptive management recognizes and prepares for uncertainty and stochastic natural events or disturbance. If implemented at the outset of monitoring, problems and deviations from the expected restoration trajectory can be detected early and adjustments made to correct problems or deficiencies.

  An adaptive management plan would identify whether mitigation actions are satisfying re-establishment objectives, determine whether corrective actions are required, and establish a timeline for completion for adaptive management and maintenance actions. If the results of the monitoring program indicate that mitigation areas 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.

  The following are adaptive management actions that may be considered.

  – Fire Management - Fire is a natural disturbance factor that can initiate changes in the plant community over large areas. Fire risk will be reduced by implementation of appropriate fire-wise practices.
  – Reseeding/In-planting - Adaptive thresholds that require reseeding will be developed.
  – Invasive Species Removal - Invasive species will be treated or removed from the site immediately upon discovery. Treatment type will depend on site-specific conditions and Midas Gold will consult with a certified weed sprayer prior to initiating a treatment plan.
- Reporting – list all reporting requirements for baseline, mitigation monitoring, and general management reports.
- Appendices – include all pertinent supporting information (mining permits, water rights certificates, access easements, previous baseline studies, etc.)

Section 8

References

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Appendix A: Draft Proposed Wildlife Management Environmental Protection Measures

This table outlines the proposed, draft environmental protection measures (EPMs) or best management practices (BMPs) for wildlife management along access and haul roads, transmission line, and within the mine facility. These EPMs are focused on operations and maintenance, minimization activities, structural measures, monitoring, and inspections and training that are designed to protect, enhance, and minimize impacts to wildlife species during construction, mining, and restoration phases of the Stibnite Gold Project (SGP) during construction, mining, and post-closure/restoration phases. Many of these EPMs will be required under various permit requirements for the SGP and will include specific minimization and mitigation measures the resource agencies could require. In addition, Midas Gold anticipates an adaptive management strategy when implementing the various wildlife EPMs to enhance the program and further protect, enhance and minimize impacts to wildlife species.

Draft Proposed Wildlife Management Environmental Protection Measures											
		Mine Feature			Other Related Resource Impacts Targeted by Design Feature						
Category	EPM	Access and Haul Roads	Transmission Line	Mine Facility	For the EMMP, Midas Gold will add other resource areas from Chapter 3 of the EIS and check where BMPs are considering relevant across each resource (i.e., wetlands, aquatic species, etc.).						
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.	✓									
	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.	✓	✓	✓							
	Inspect and remove vegetation material (including noxious weeds) from mechanical equipment and properly dispose to minimize the spread of unwanted vegetation.	✓	✓								
	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.	✓		✓							
	Develop a variance procedure for clearing and grubbing activities that need to occur during the migratory bird nesting season for construction and expansion activities.	✓	✓	✓							
	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.			✓							
	Post slower speed limits at known wildlife crossings, as identified, and along defined migratory corridors during migration seasons.	✓									
	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.	✓		✓							
	Implement seasonal and spatial restrictions during breeding seasons for raptors and other migratory birds. The Intermountain region sensitive species outlined in the Payette and Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (2011 and 2012) 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 the species highlighted in bold below 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.	✓	✓	✓							
	Implement an animal trapping and relocation plan, as necessary, for nuisance species for safety of staff and visitors and safety of the animals.	✓	✓	✓							

Draft Proposed Wildlife Management Environmental Protection Measures												
		Mine Feature			Other Related Resource Impacts Targeted by Design Feature							
Category	EPM	Access and Haul Roads	Transmission Line	Mine Facility	For the EMMP, Midas Gold will add other resource areas from Chapter 3 of the EIS and check where BMPs are considering relevant across each resource (i.e., wetlands, aquatic species, etc.).							
	Work with Idaho Fish and Game on a trapping and relocation assistance agreement for safely capturing and relocation efforts.											
Structural Measures	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.	✓	✓	✓								
	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.	✓										
	Provide mine personnel with mobile deterrents to avoid conflicts with wildlife – sprays, air horns, etc.	✓	✓	✓								
	Construct and operate all overhead powerlines/transmission lines and related facilities in accordance with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) suggested practices (APLIC 2006).		✓									
	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 water ponds. 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.			✓								
	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.			✓								
	Manage lighting within active mining areas to avoid unintended lighting of natural, wildlife usage areas.	✓		✓								
	Midas Gold will 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.	✓	✓	✓								
	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).		✓									
	Remove all hazardous materials and debris during restoration effort for proper facility closure during operations and post-mining restoration efforts.			✓								
	Develop and employ planting plans for wildlife benefits (cover, forage, etc.) using approved seed mixes.			✓								
	Design restoration and reclamation areas to protect, attract, and benefit wildlife for nesting, denning, forage, and migration.	✓	✓	✓								

Draft Proposed Wildlife Management Environmental Protection Measures												
		Mine Feature			Other Related Resource Impacts Targeted by Design Feature							
Category	EPM	Access and Haul Roads	Transmission Line	Mine Facility	For the EMMP, Midas Gold will add other resource areas from Chapter 3 of the EIS and check where BMPs are considering relevant across each resource (i.e., wetlands, aquatic species, etc.).							
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.	✓	✓	✓								
	Develop a wildlife monitoring plan for routine 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.			✓								
Training	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.			✓								
	Develop fact sheets on known wildlife in area – pictures, warnings, what to do if encounter.	✓	✓	✓								
	Develop forms for documenting training and identify how often training needs to be refreshed.	✓	✓	✓								

NOTES

The following are the special status species for the Boise and Payette National Forests, where the project components are contained. The bolded species warrant a protocol level survey before construction activities commence due to the likelihood of being present within the project area.

USFS Region 4 Proposed, Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Terrestrial Wildlife Species List for the Boise and Payette National Forests (USFS 2016)				
Common Name[1]	Scientific Name[1]	Status[2]	Potential for Occurrence[3]	Additional, potential Pre-Construction Surveys
Mammals				
Canada lynx	*Lynx canadensis*	T	Yes	No
Northern Idaho ground squirrel	*Spermophilus brunneus*	T	Yes	Yes
North American wolverine	*Gulo gulo (luscus)*	PT	Yes	No
Bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis*	S	No	No
Gray wolf	*Canis lupis*	S	Yes	No
Spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	S	Yes	No
Fisher	*Martes pennanti*	S	Yes	No
Southern Idaho ground squirrel	*Spermophilus brunneus endemicus*	S	No	No
Townsend's western big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*	S	Yes	No
Birds				
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	S	Yes[4]	Yes
Boreal owl	*Aegolius funereus*	S	Yes	Yes
Greater sage-grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	S	No	No
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	S	No	No
Common loon	*Gavia immer*	S	No	No
Harlequin duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	S	No	No
Mountain quail	*Oreotyx pictus*	S	Yes	No
Flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	S	Yes	Yes
White-headed woodpecker	*Picoides albolarvatus*	S	Yes	Yes
Three-toed woodpecker	*Picoides tridactylus*	S	Yes	Yes

Great gray owl	*Strix nebulosa*	S	Yes	Yes
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	S	No	No
Northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	S	Yes	Yes

[1] Common and scientific names are as presented in the June 2016 Region 4 list and may not reflect recent changes.
[2] T = USFWS Threatened, PT = USFWS Proposed Threatened, S = USFS Region 4 Sensitive Species
[3] Occurrence based on review of baseline study (Strobilus 2013) and geophysical investigation decision memo (USFS 2018)
[4] Baseline study showed no potential for occurrence; however, the USFS decision memo stated yes for potential occurrence

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Appendix B: Wildlife Habitat Ledger

Appendix C: Project Site Mapbook

Tile # 1

Tile # 2

Tile # 3

Tile # 4

Tile # 5

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: ESRI, Midas Gold, Inc.
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Legend

Project Features

Upland Wildlife Study Boundary

Other Features

Map Tiles

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Mine Site Overview
APPENDIX C

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 800 1,600 Feet

Legend

- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Historical Disturbance
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Mine Site Tile 1
APPENDIX C

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 800 1,600 Feet

Legend

- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Historical Disturbance
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
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- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Mine Site Tile 2
APPENDIX C

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TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 800 1,600 Feet

Legend

- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Historical Disturbance
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

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- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Mine Site Tile 3
APPENDIX C

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TETRA TECH

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Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 800 1,600 Feet

Legend

- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Historical Disturbance
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

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- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Mine Site Tile 4
APPENDIX C

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 800 1,600 Feet

Legend

- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Historical Disturbance
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Mine Site Tile 5
APPENDIX C

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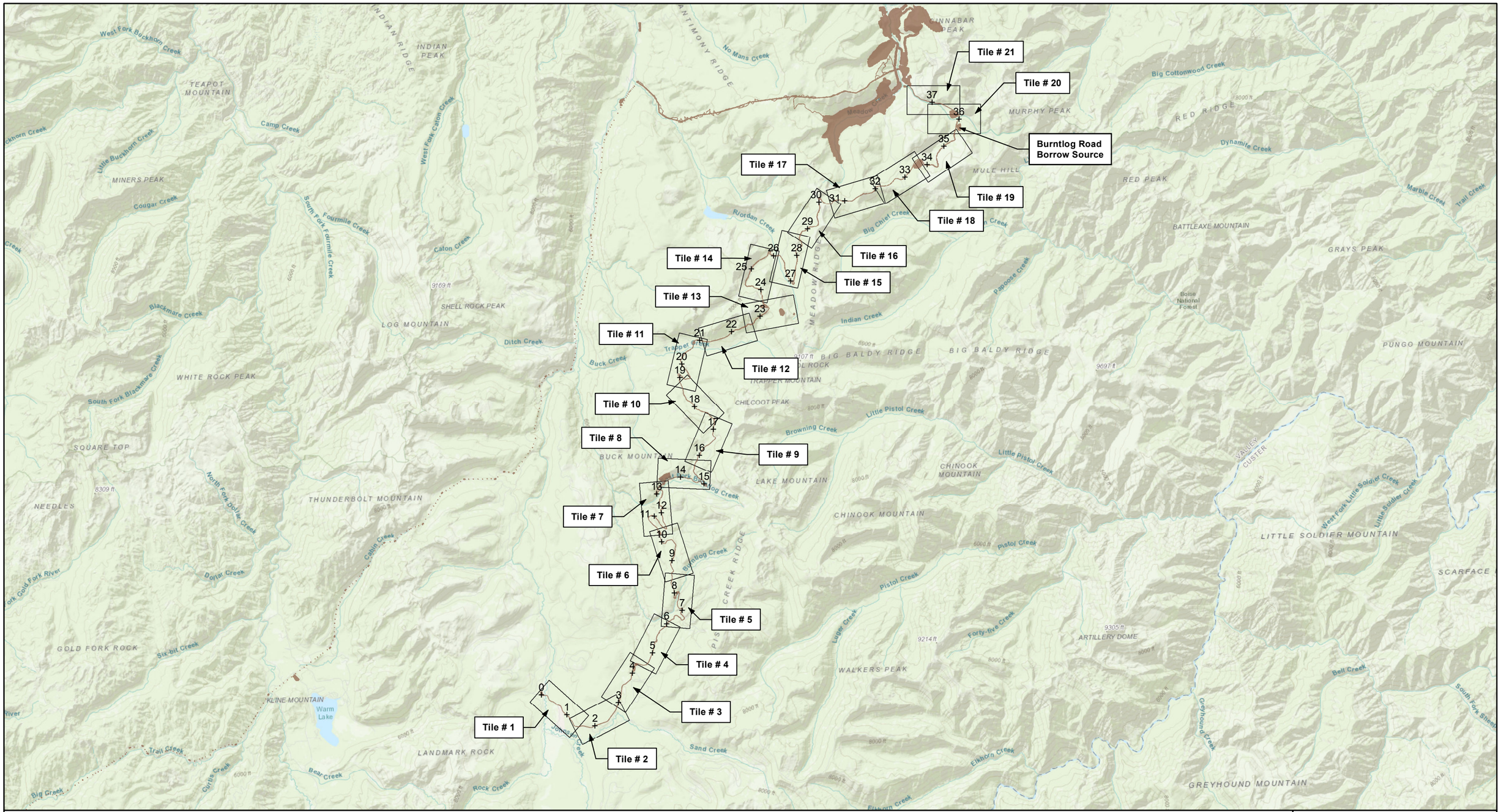
Appendix D: Burntlog Route Mapbook



MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: ESRI, Midas Gold, Inc.
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

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Legend

Project Features

Upland Wildlife Study Boundary

Other Features

\+ Milepost

Route Tiles

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2018 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Overview
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 1
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
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STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 2
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
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STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 3
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

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0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 4
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 5
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10.2
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 6
APPENDIX D

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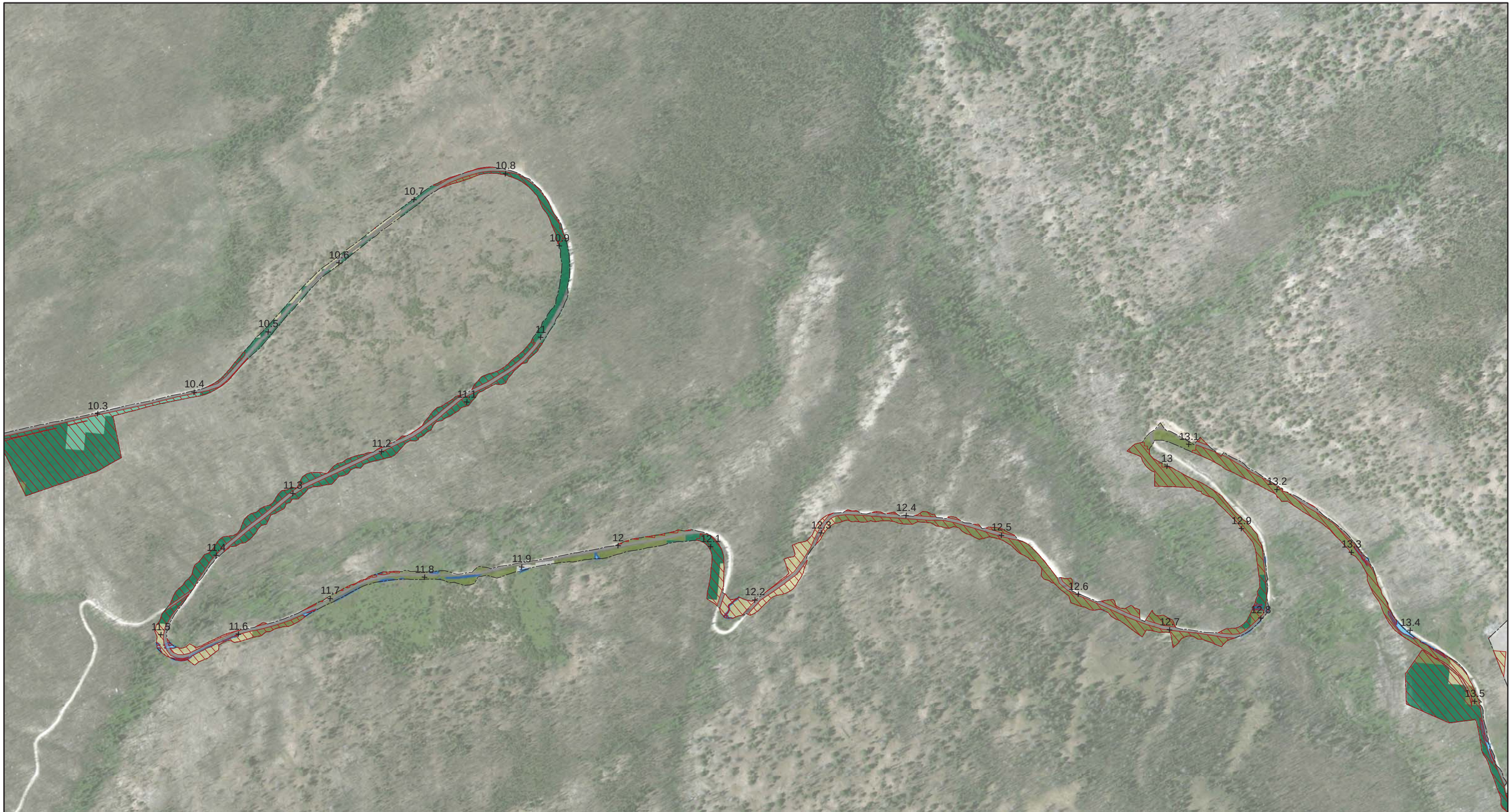

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- + Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 7
APPENDIX D

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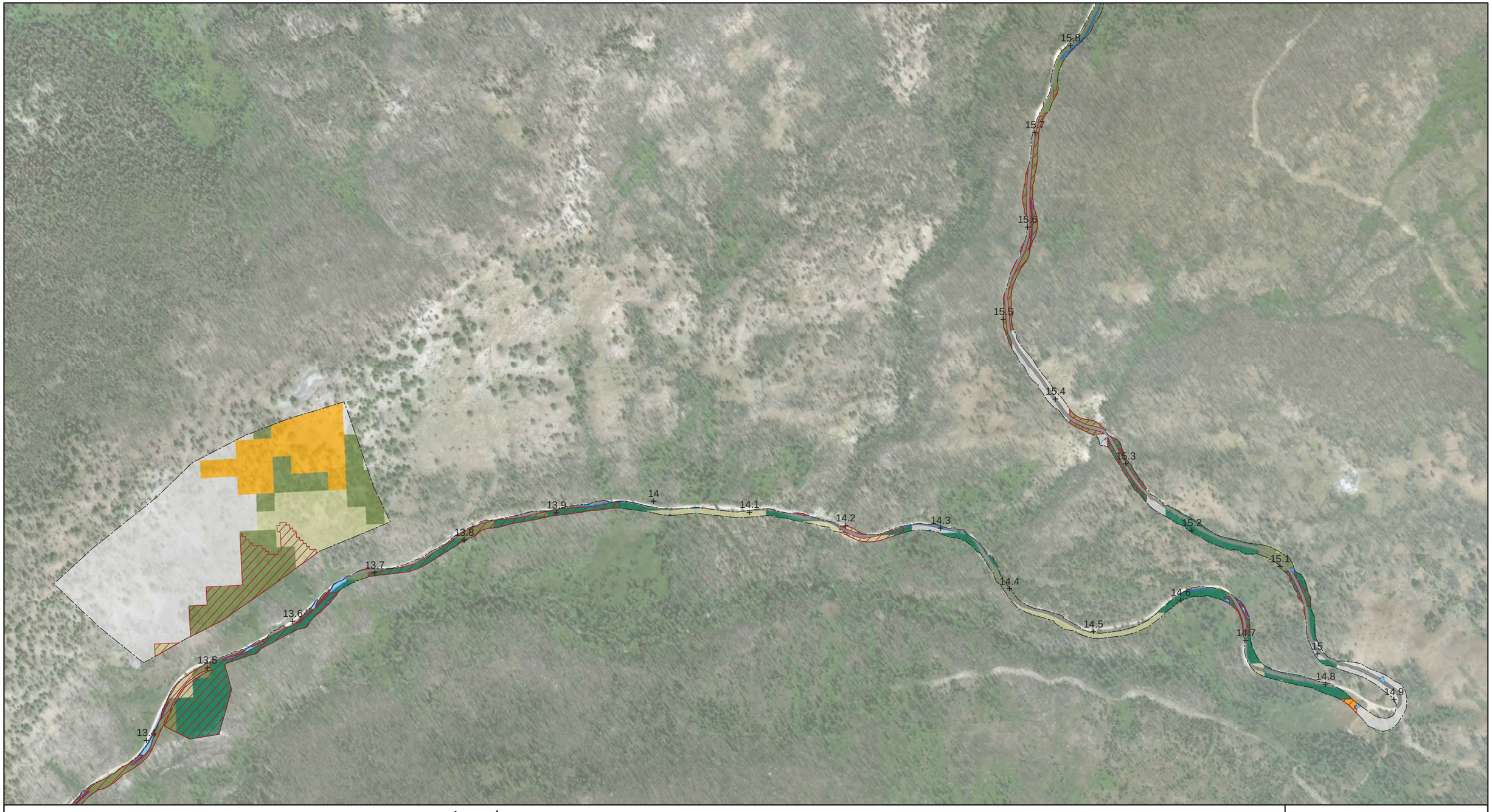

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 8
APPENDIX D

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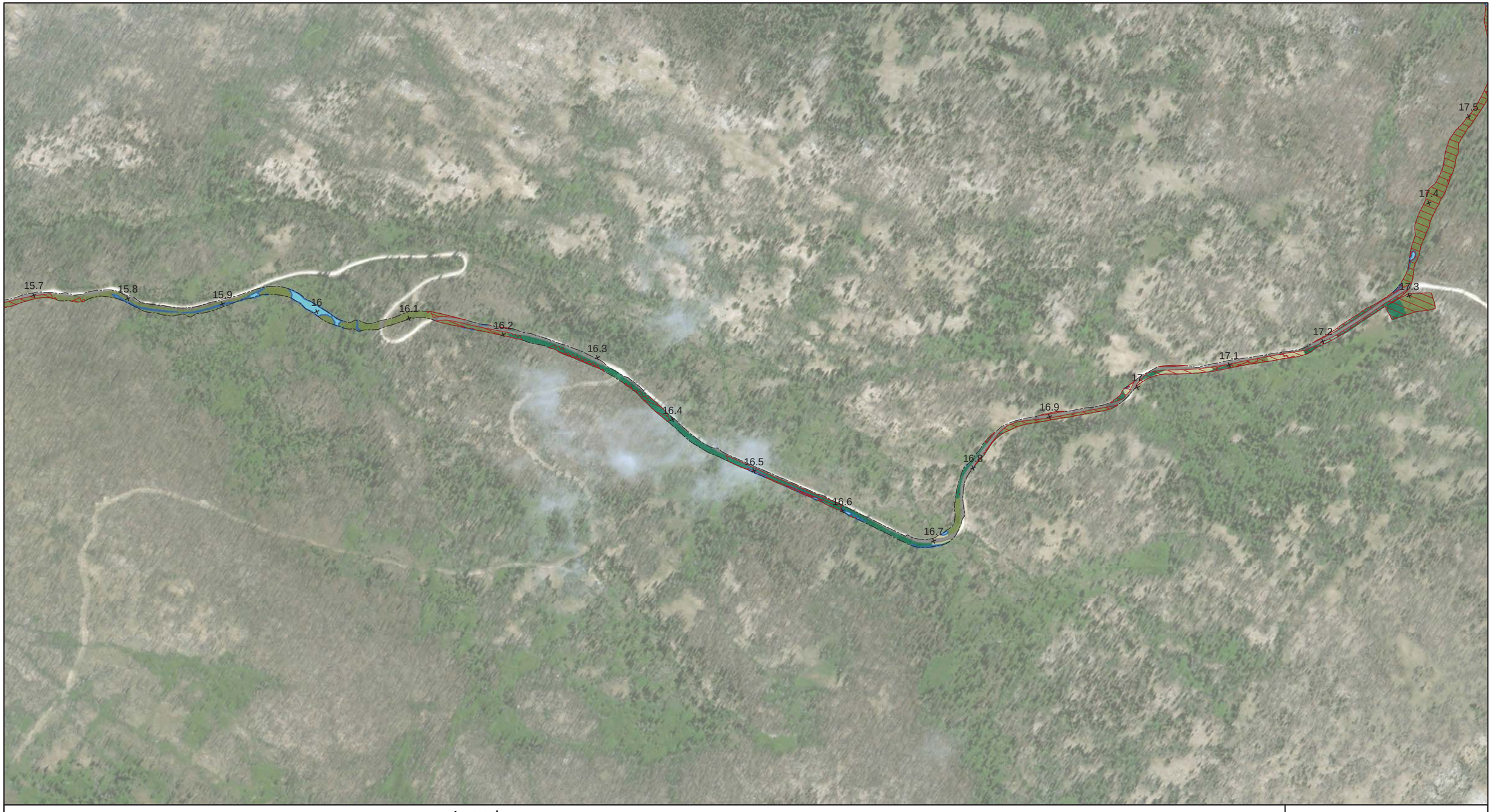

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 9
APPENDIX D

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TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 10
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TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 11
APPENDIX D

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TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 12
APPENDIX D

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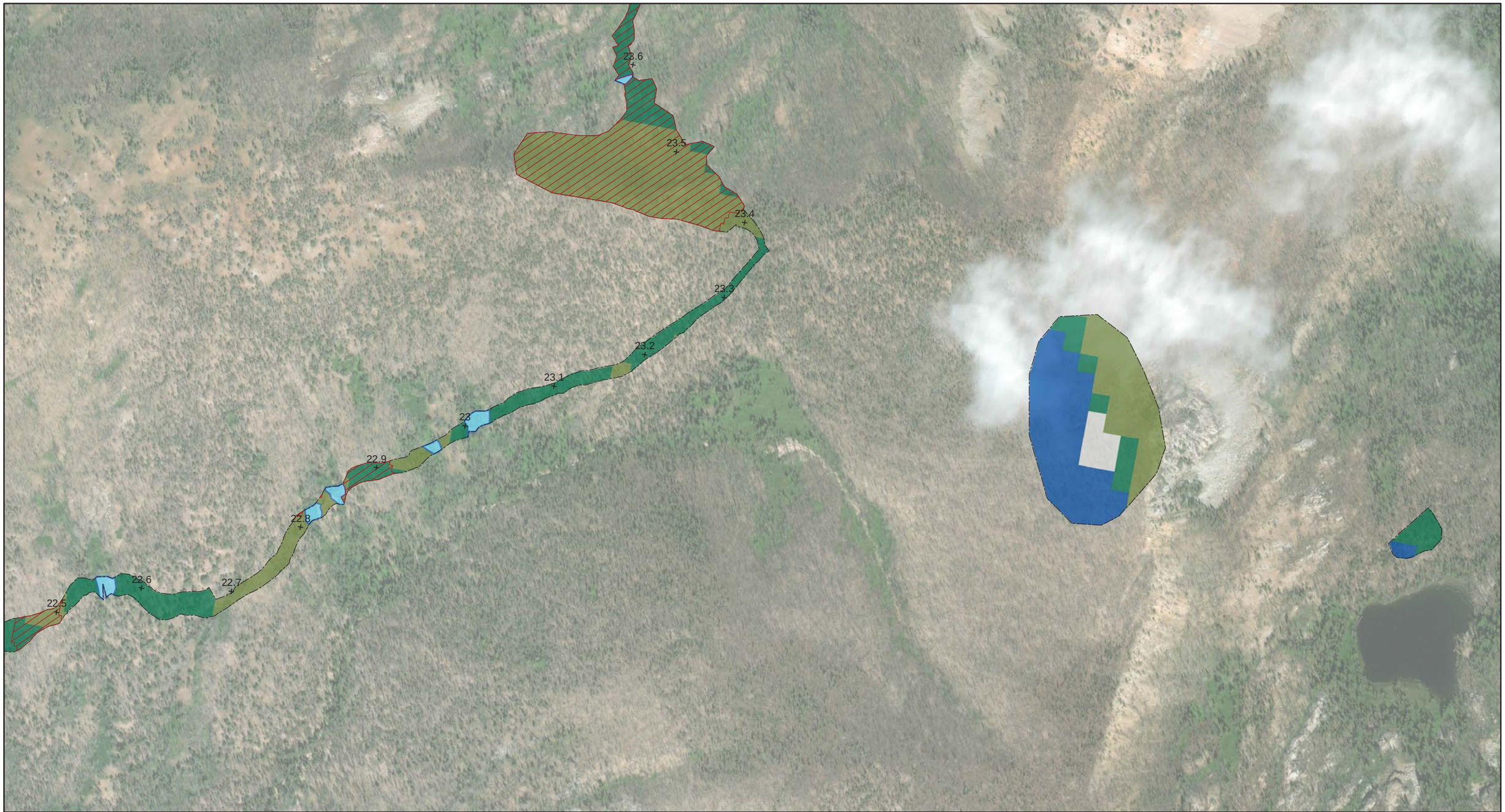

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 13
APPENDIX D

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TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 14
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TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 15
APPENDIX D

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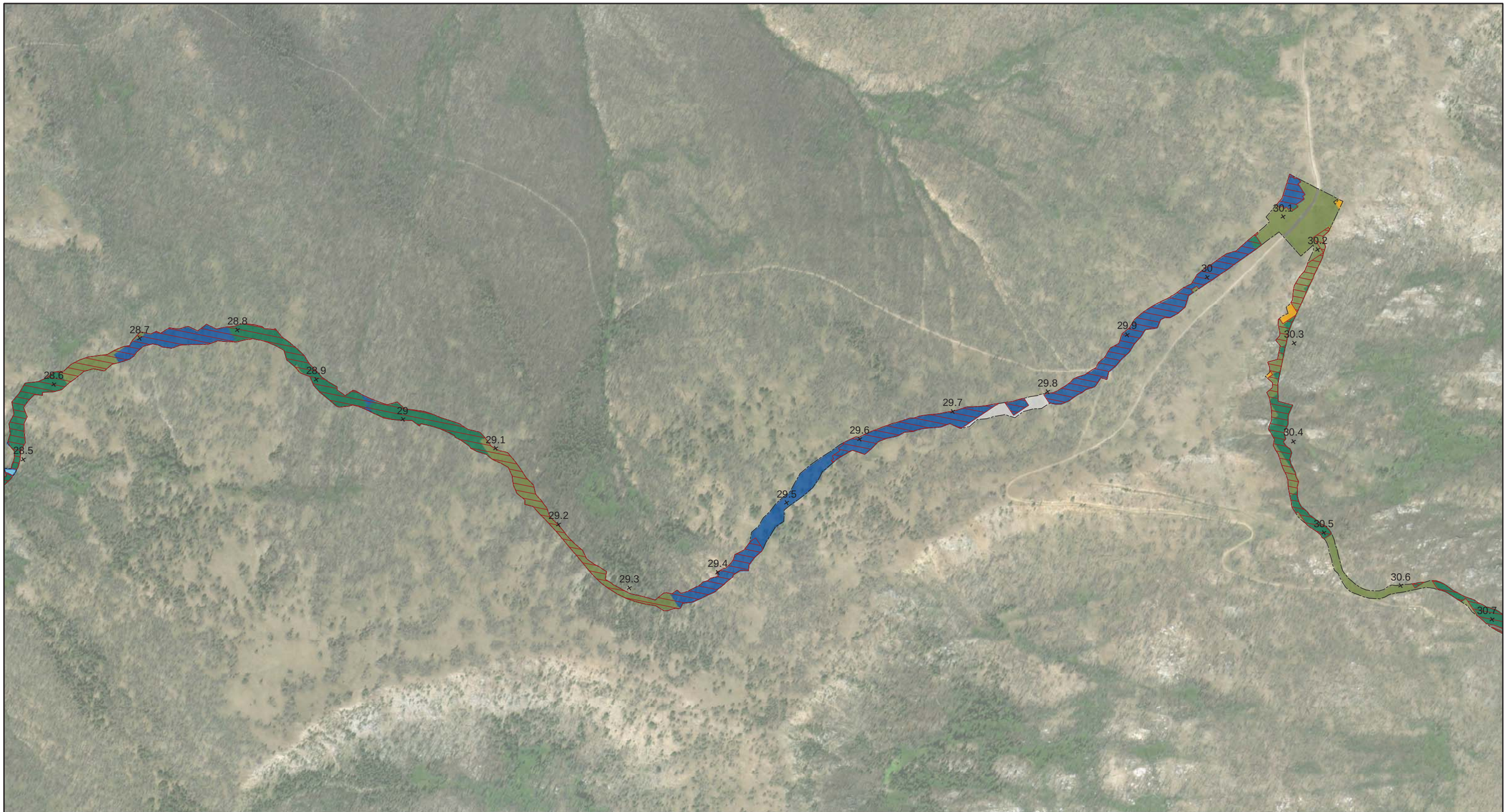

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 16
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 17
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 18
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 19
APPENDIX D

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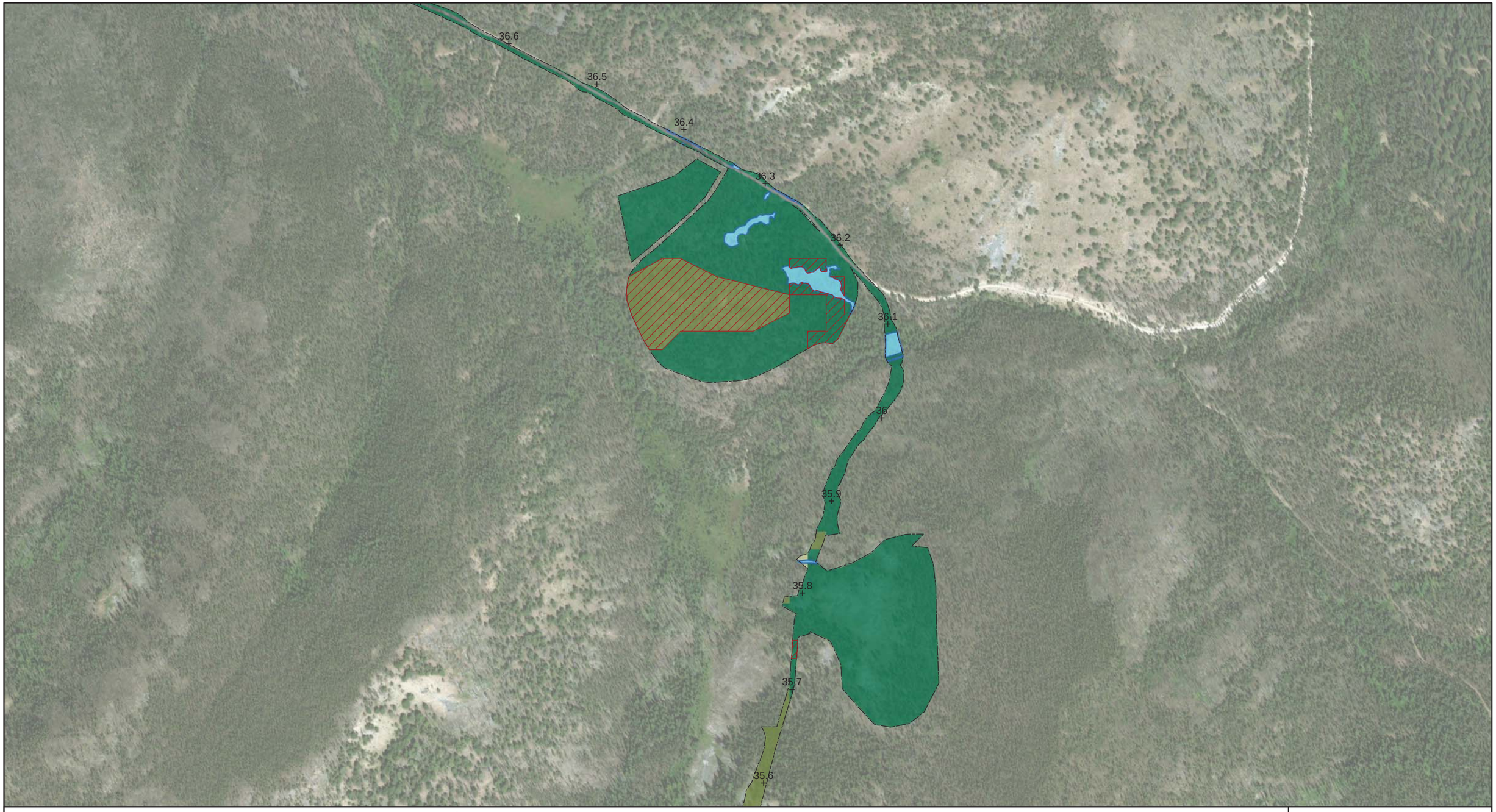

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 20
APPENDIX D

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Burntlog Route Tile 21
APPENDIX D

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Appendix E: Transmission Line Route Mapbook

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 1
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 2
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 3
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 4
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 5
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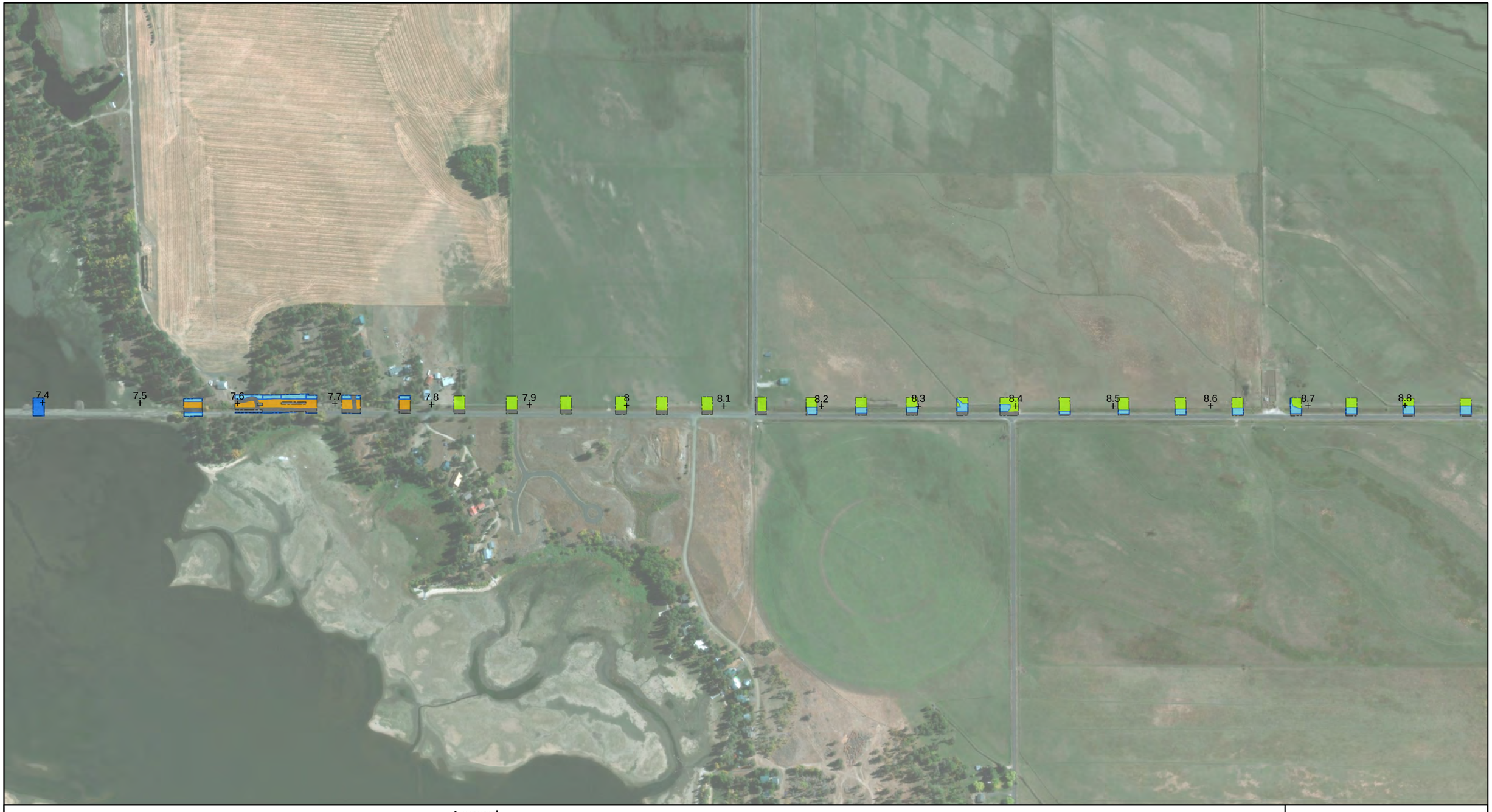

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 6
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 7
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TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 8
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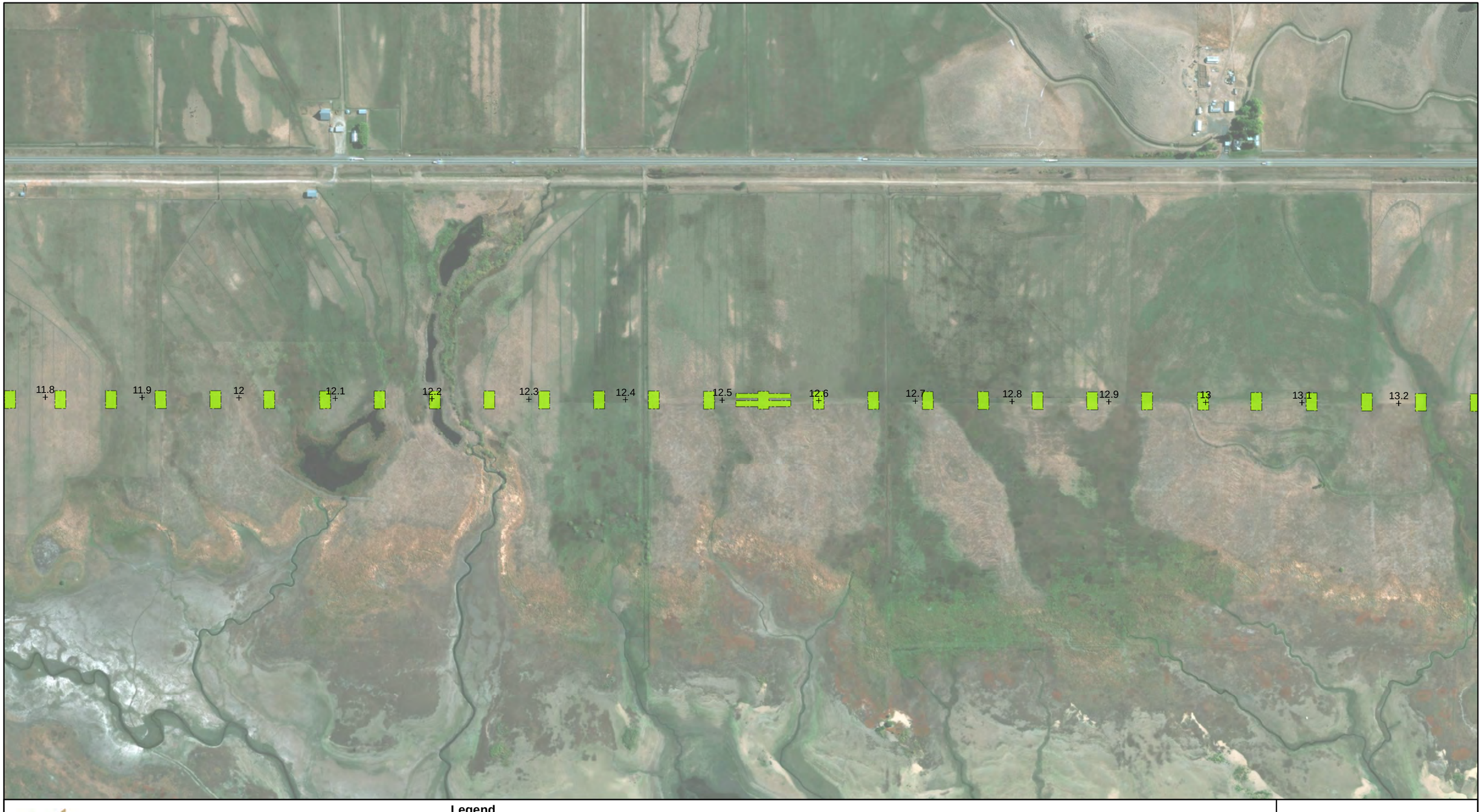

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 9
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 10
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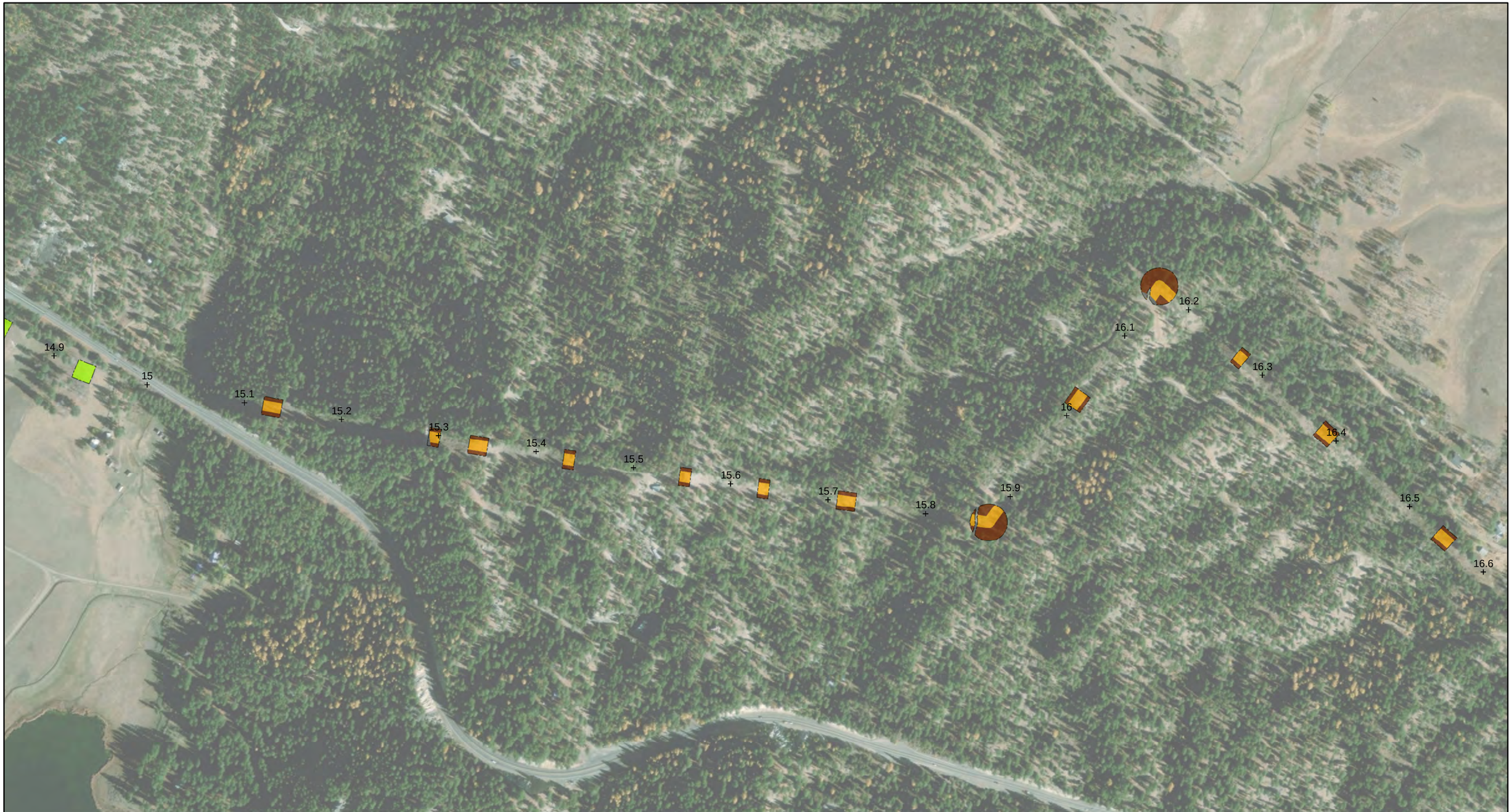

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 11
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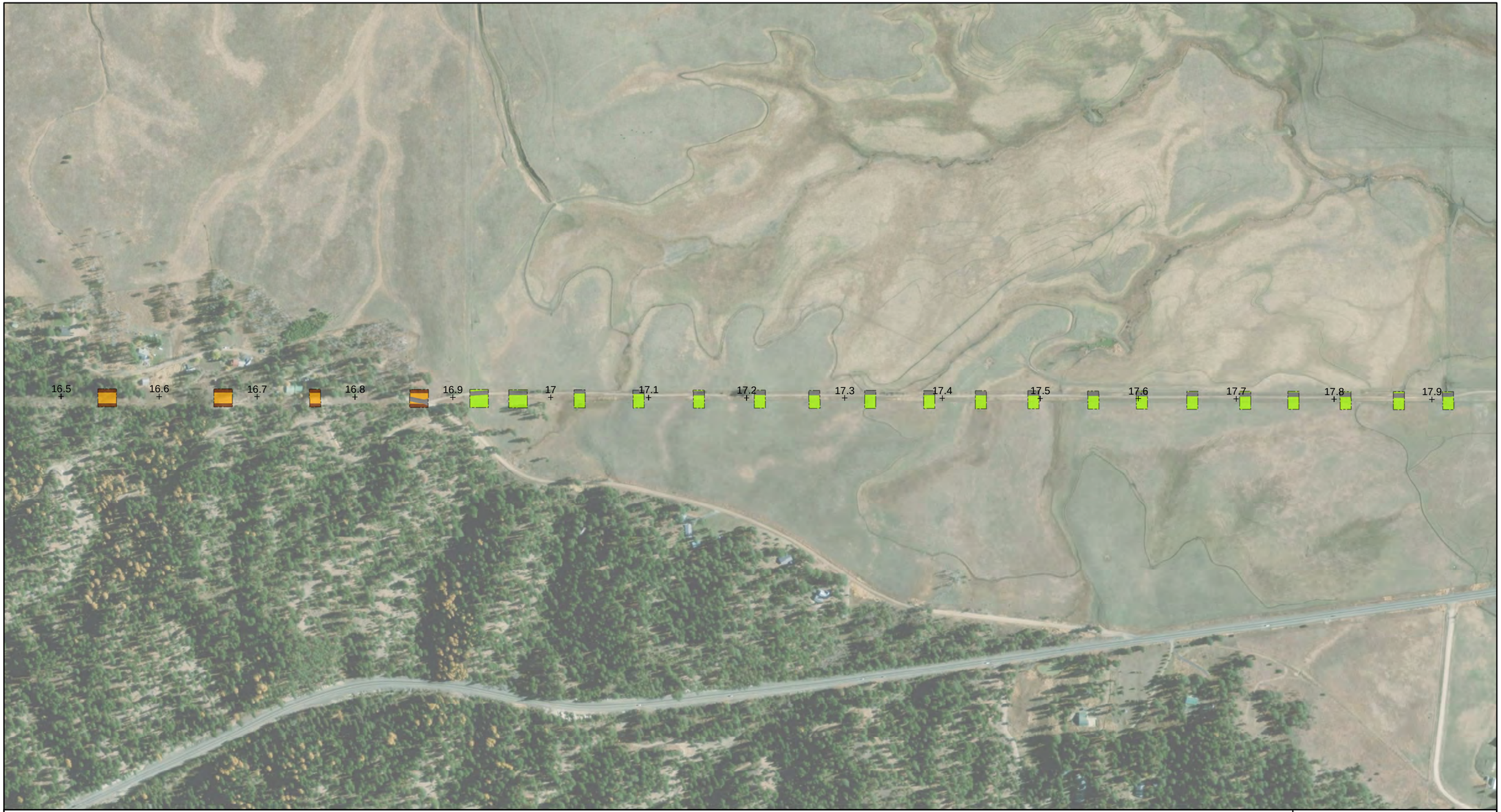

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 12
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TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 13
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 14
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

N

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 15
APPENDIX E

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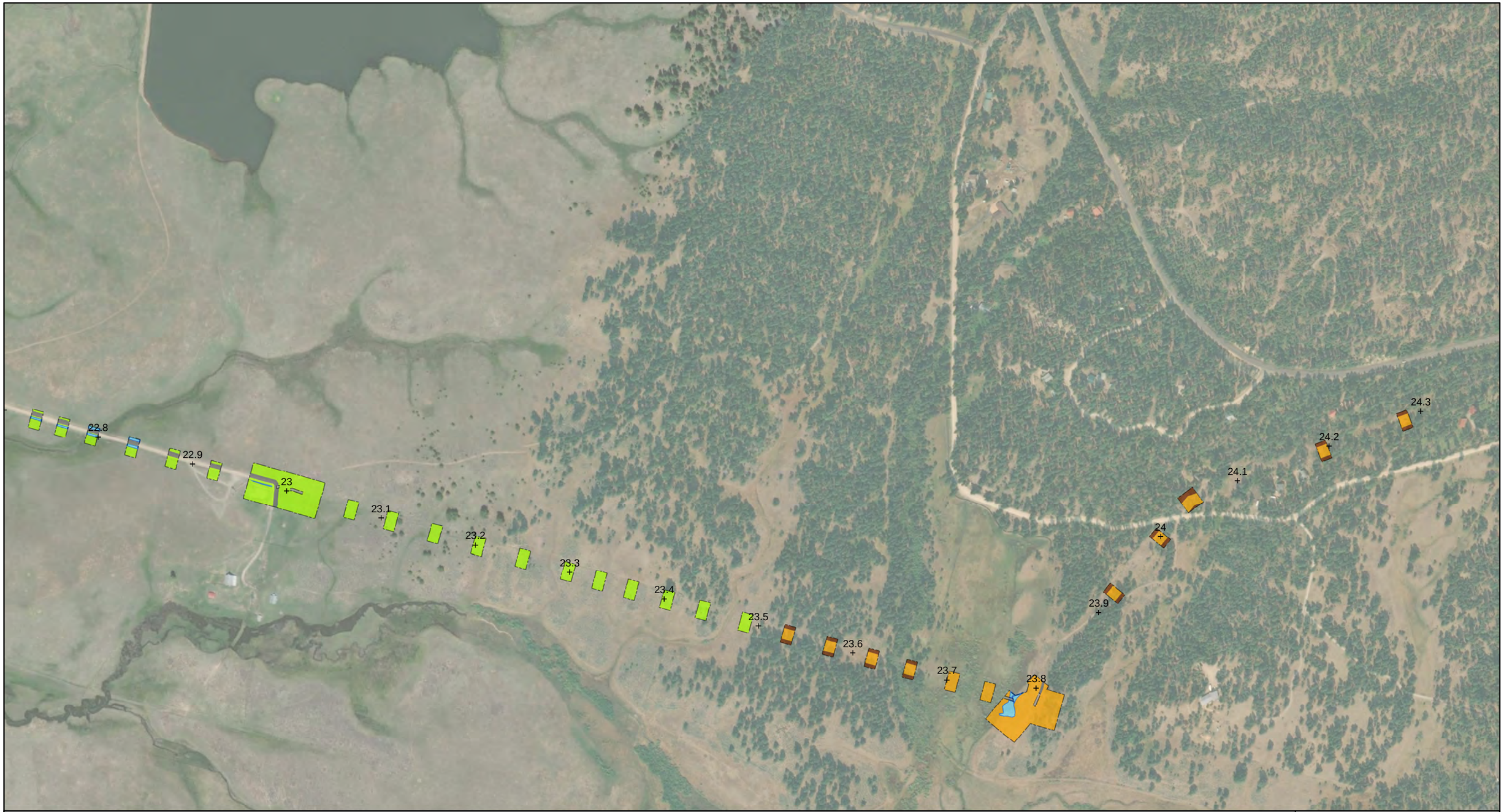

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 16
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 17
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 18
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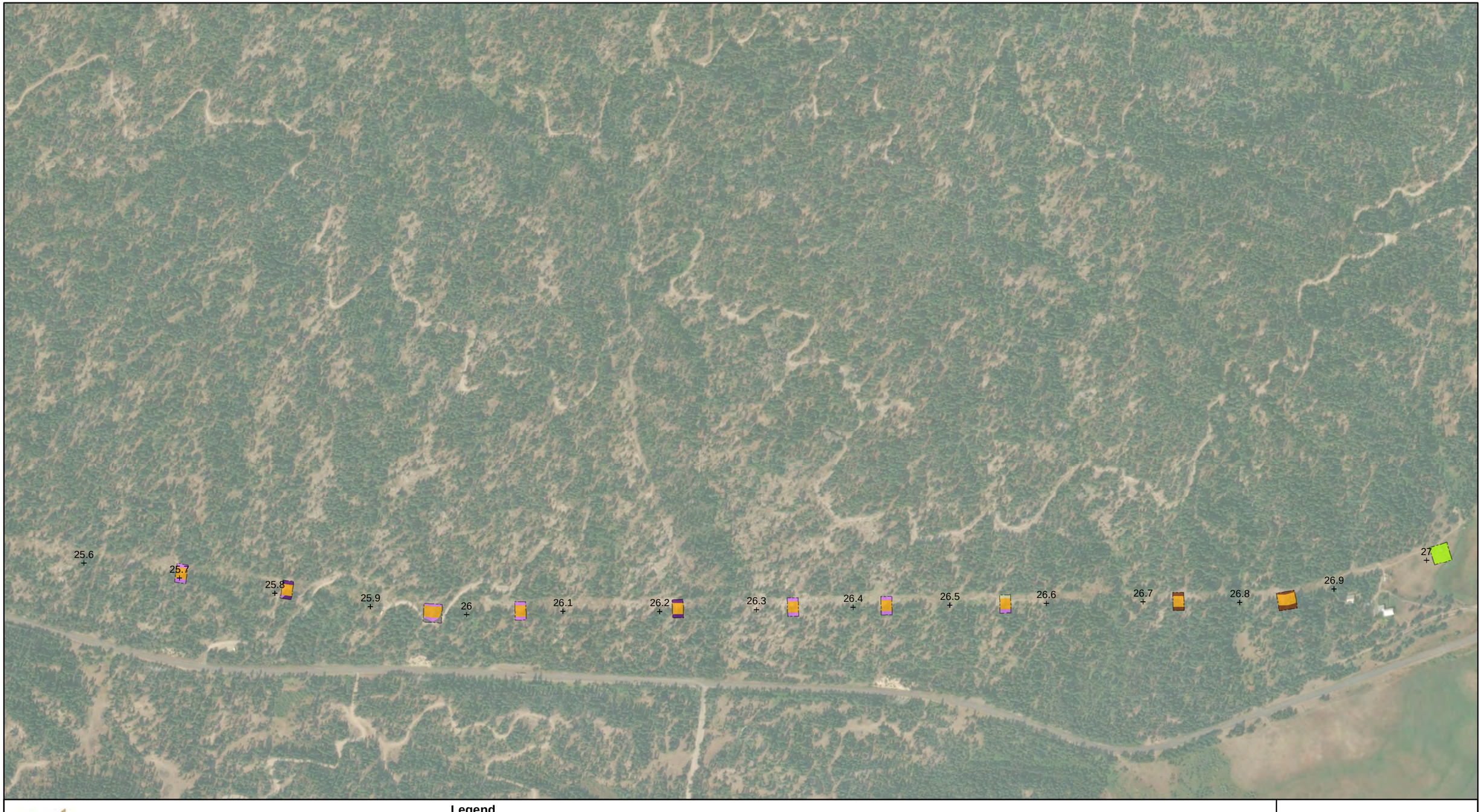

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 19
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 20
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 21
APPENDIX E

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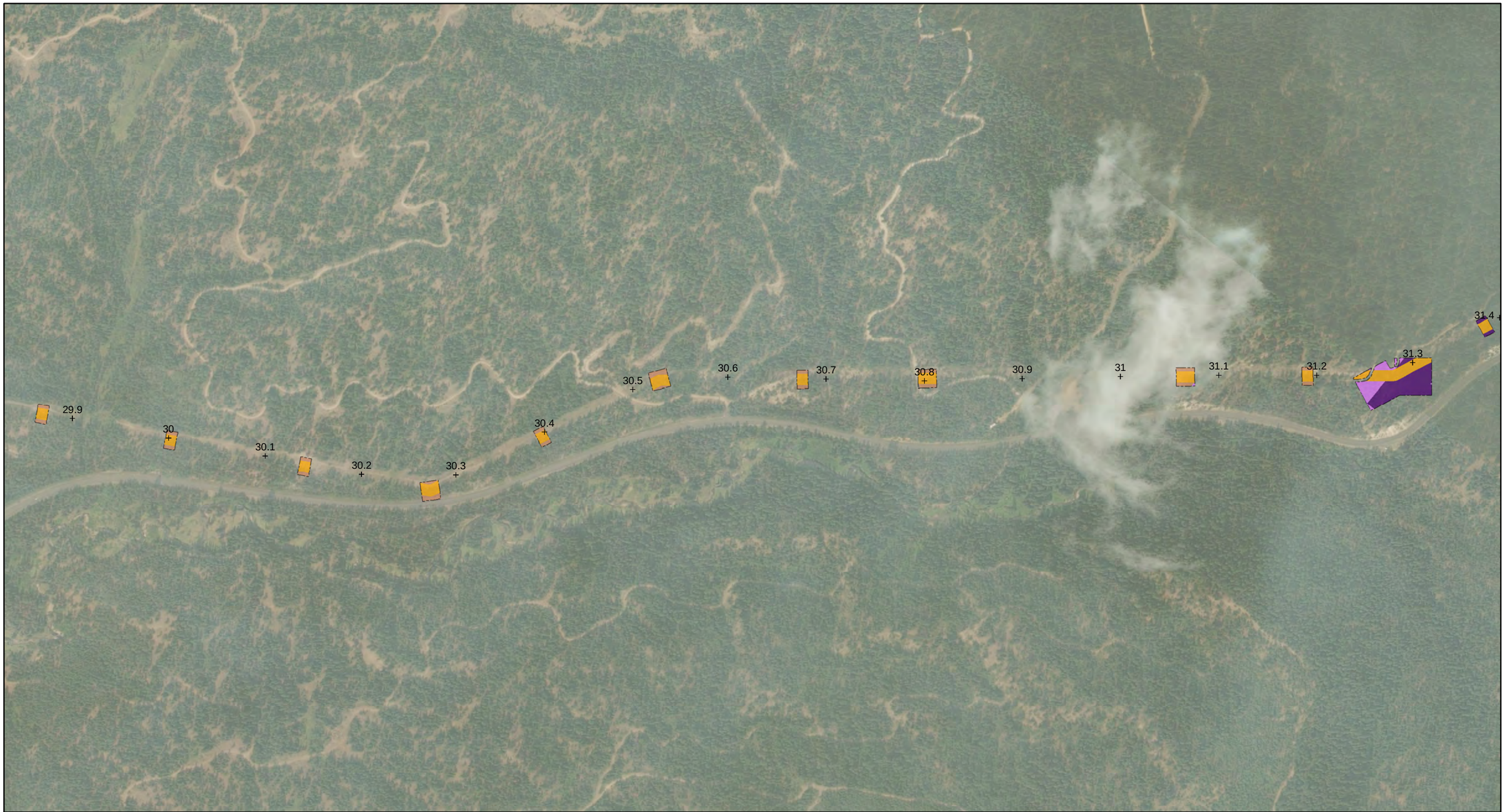

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 22
APPENDIX E

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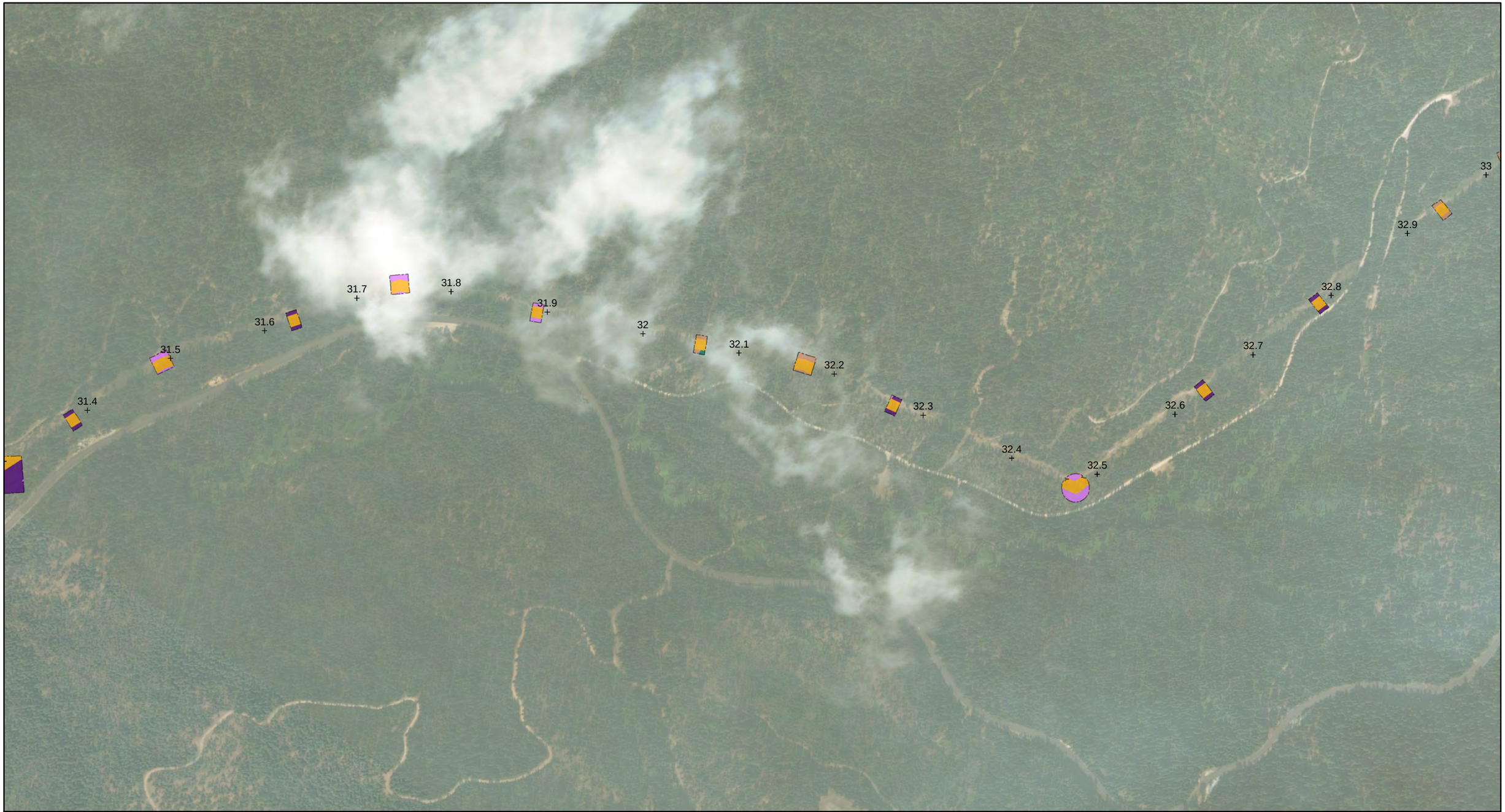

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 23
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33.9
34
34.1
34.2
34.3
34.4
34.5

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 24
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 25
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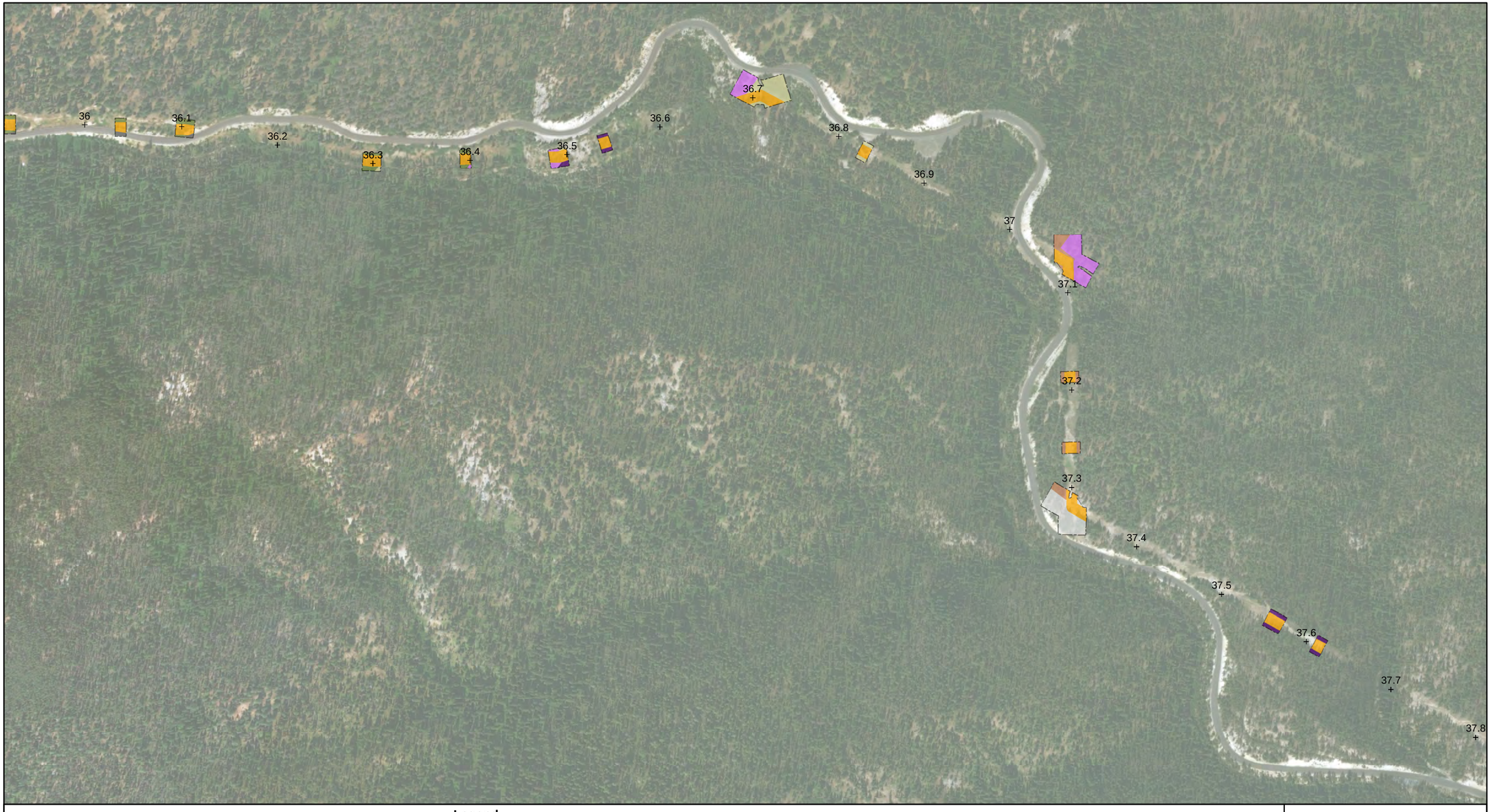

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 26
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 27
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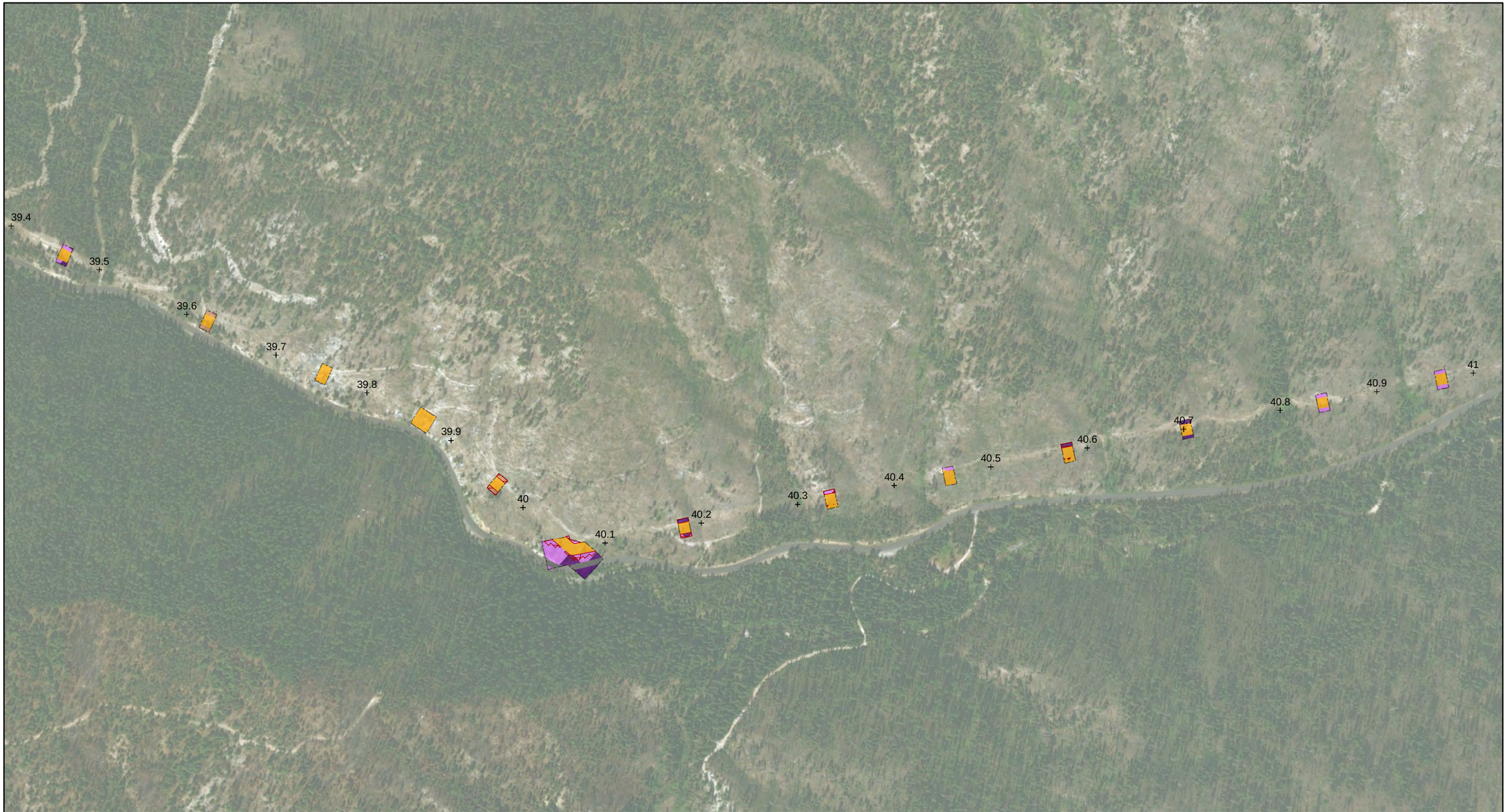

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 28
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 29
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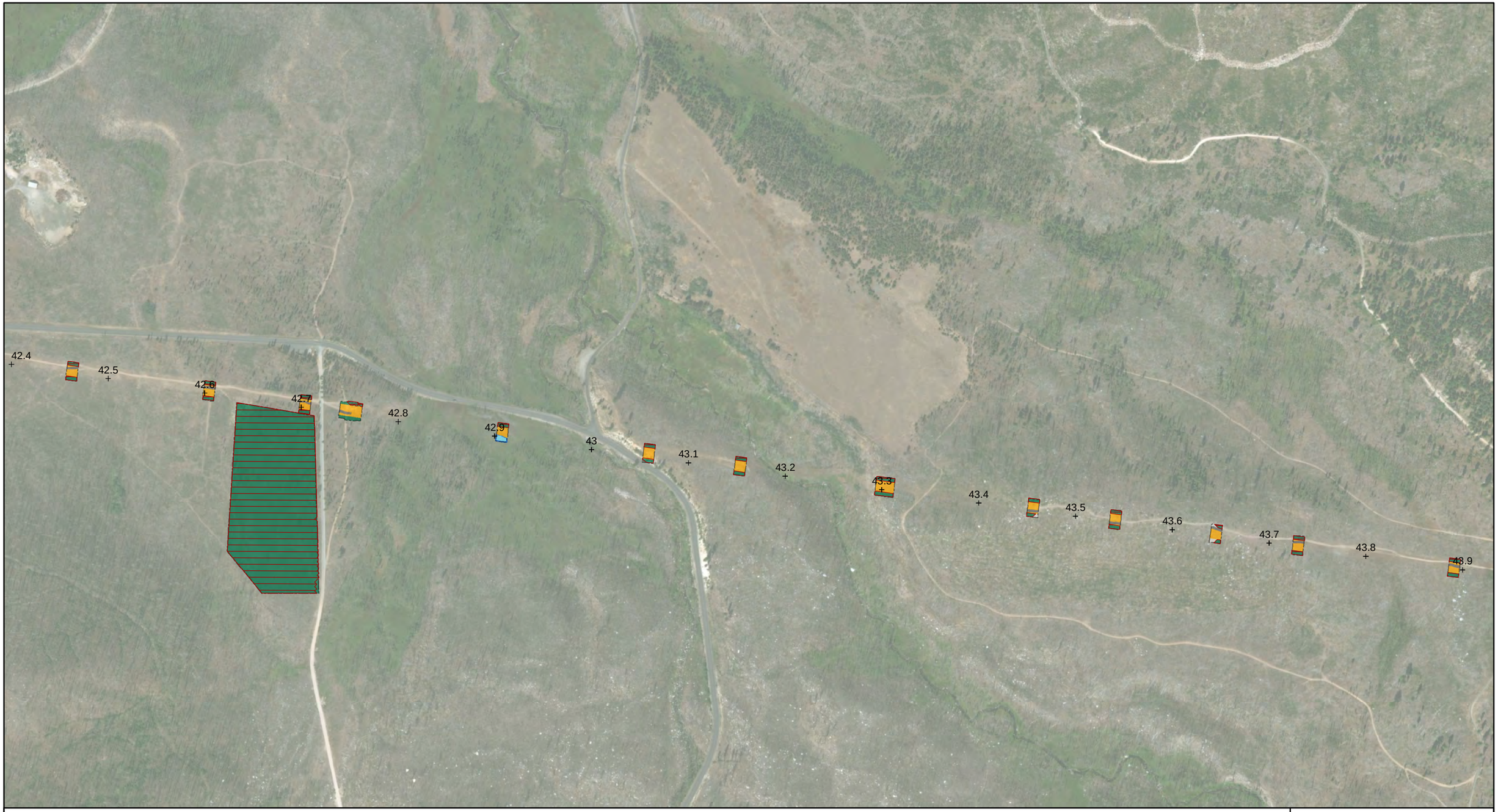

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 30
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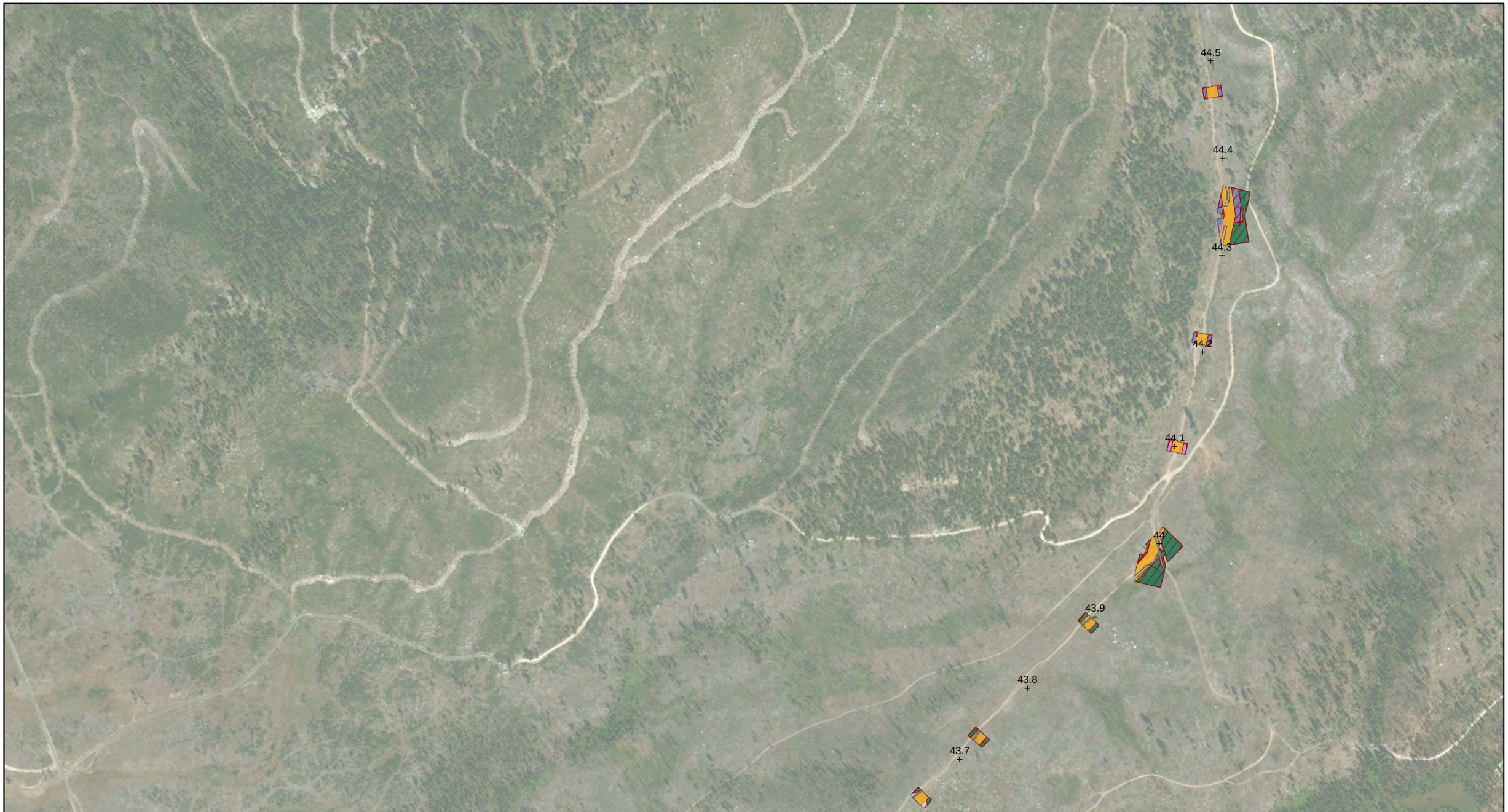

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 31
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45.1
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45.3
45.4
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45.8
45.9
46
46.1

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 32
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 33
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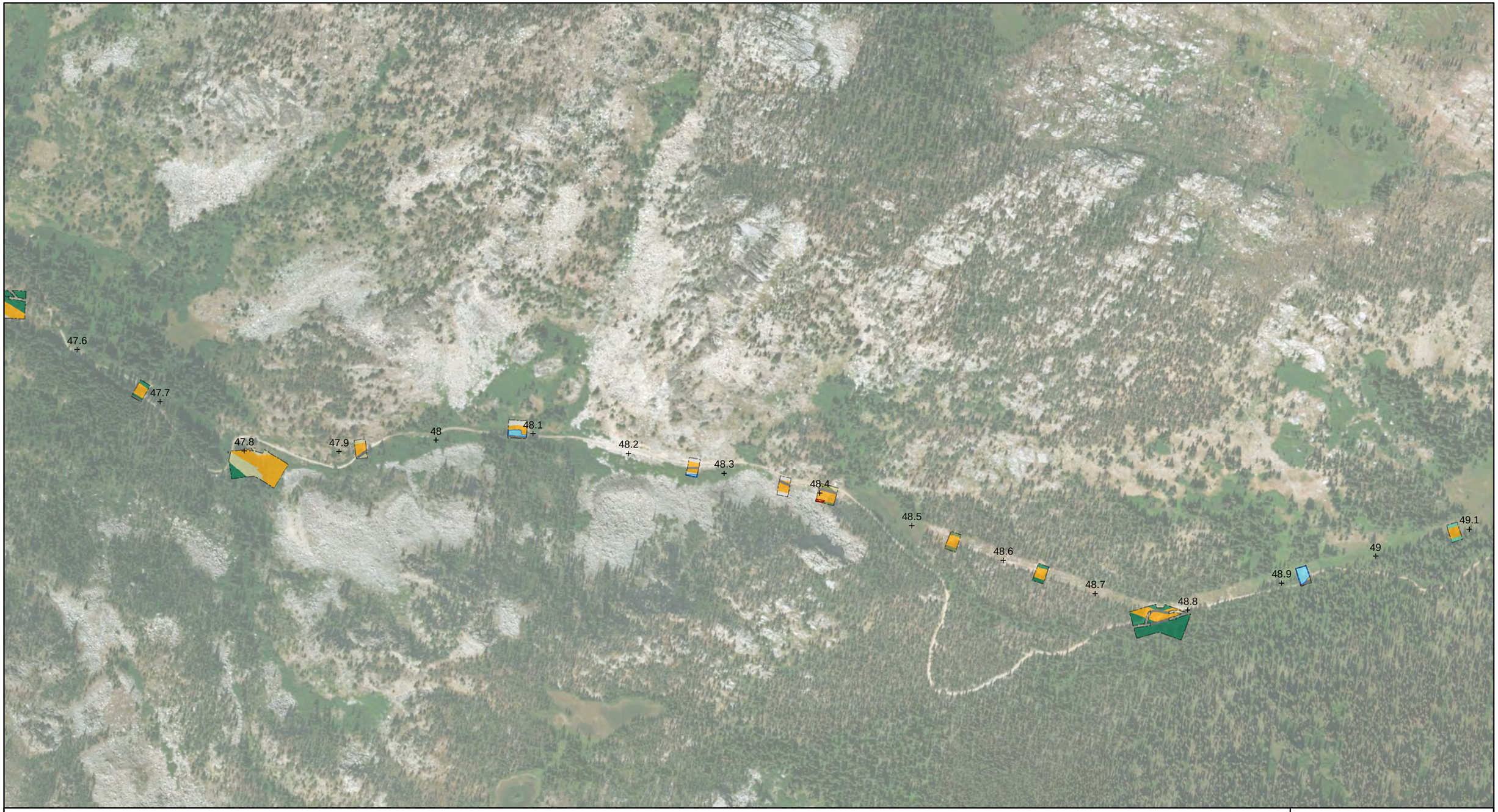

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 34
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 35
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 36
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 37
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 38
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 39
APPENDIX E

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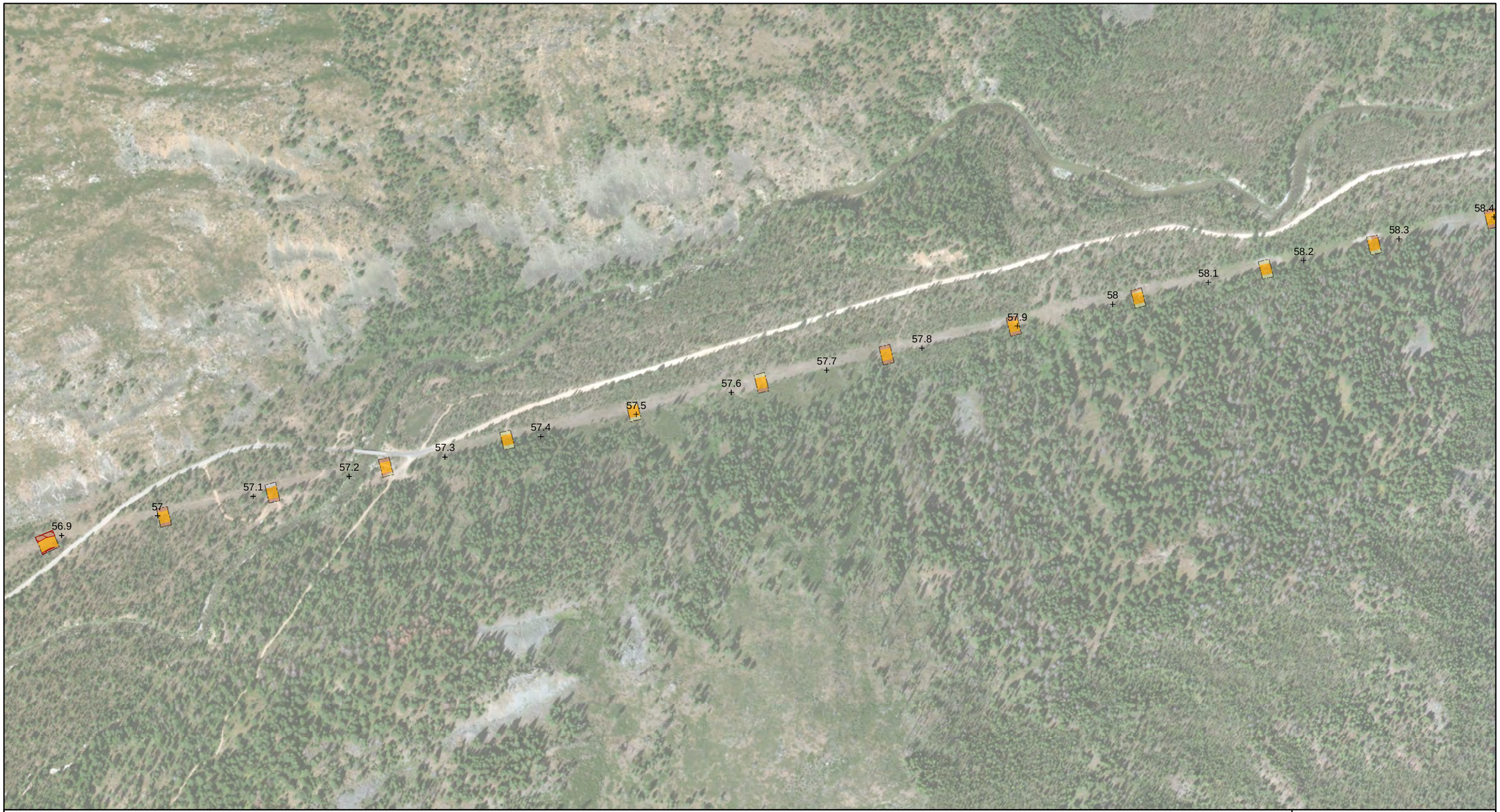

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 40
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 41
APPENDIX E

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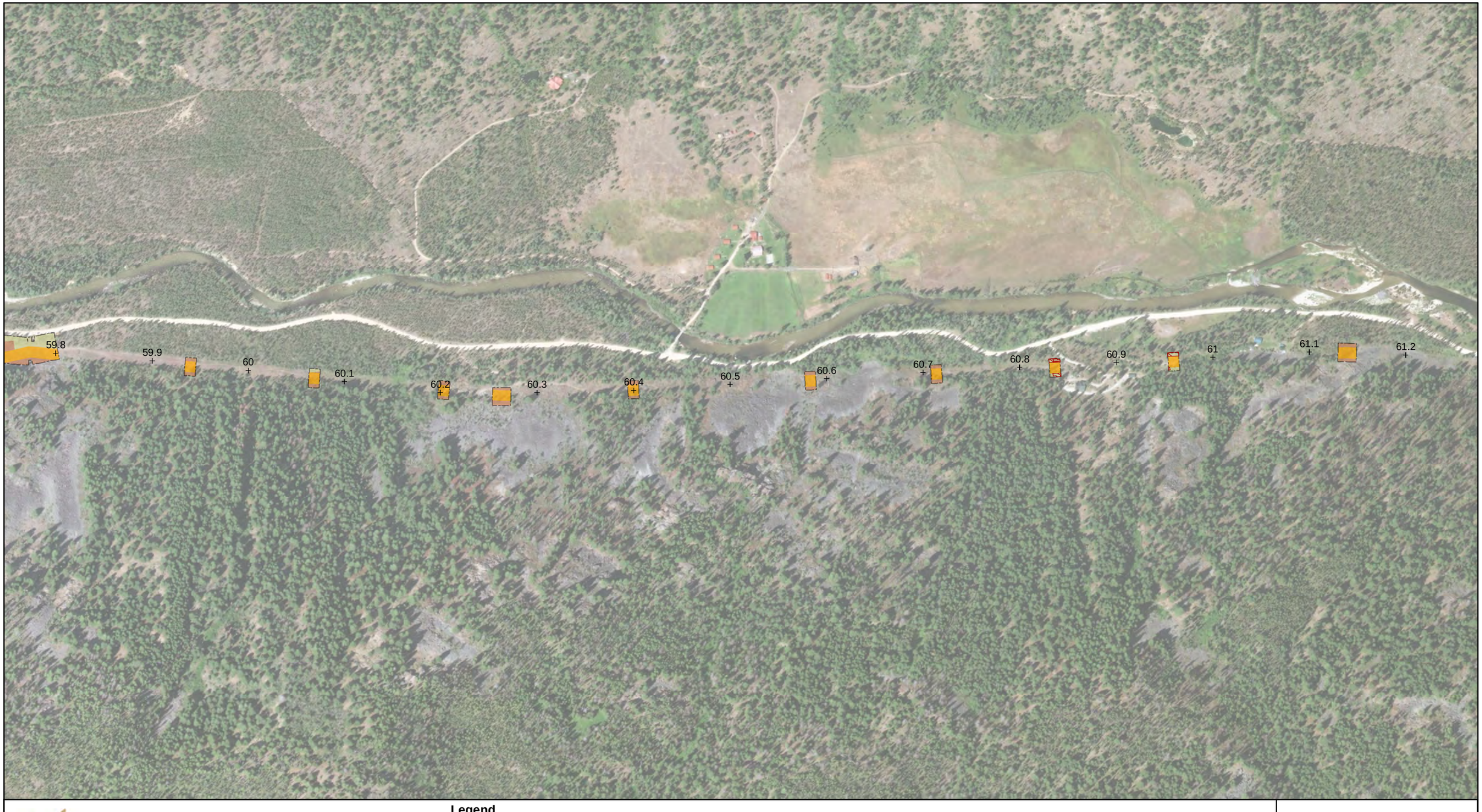

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 42
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

+ Milepost

Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary

Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 43
APPENDIX E

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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 44
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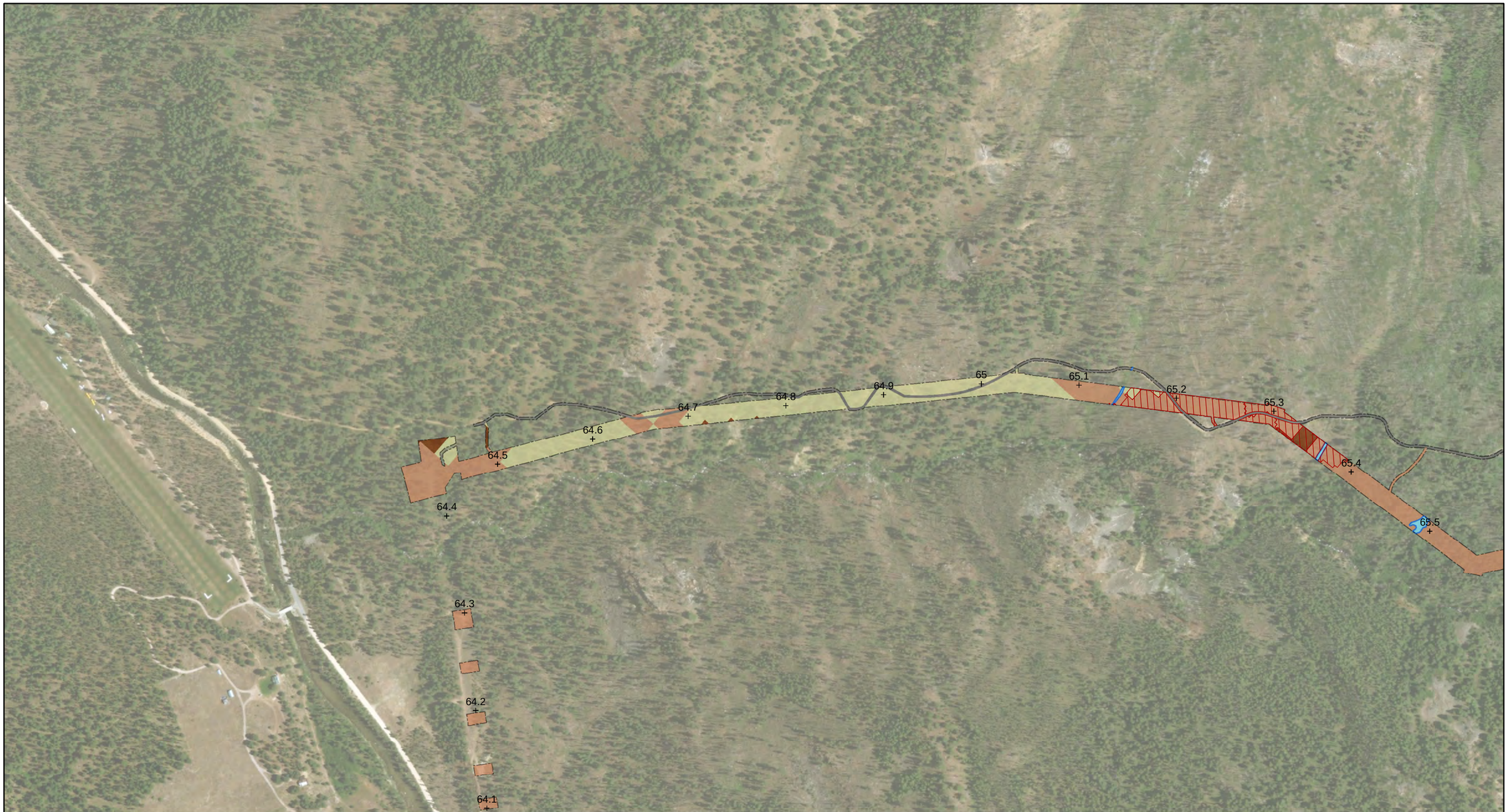

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Moist Grand Fir
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- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 45
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 46
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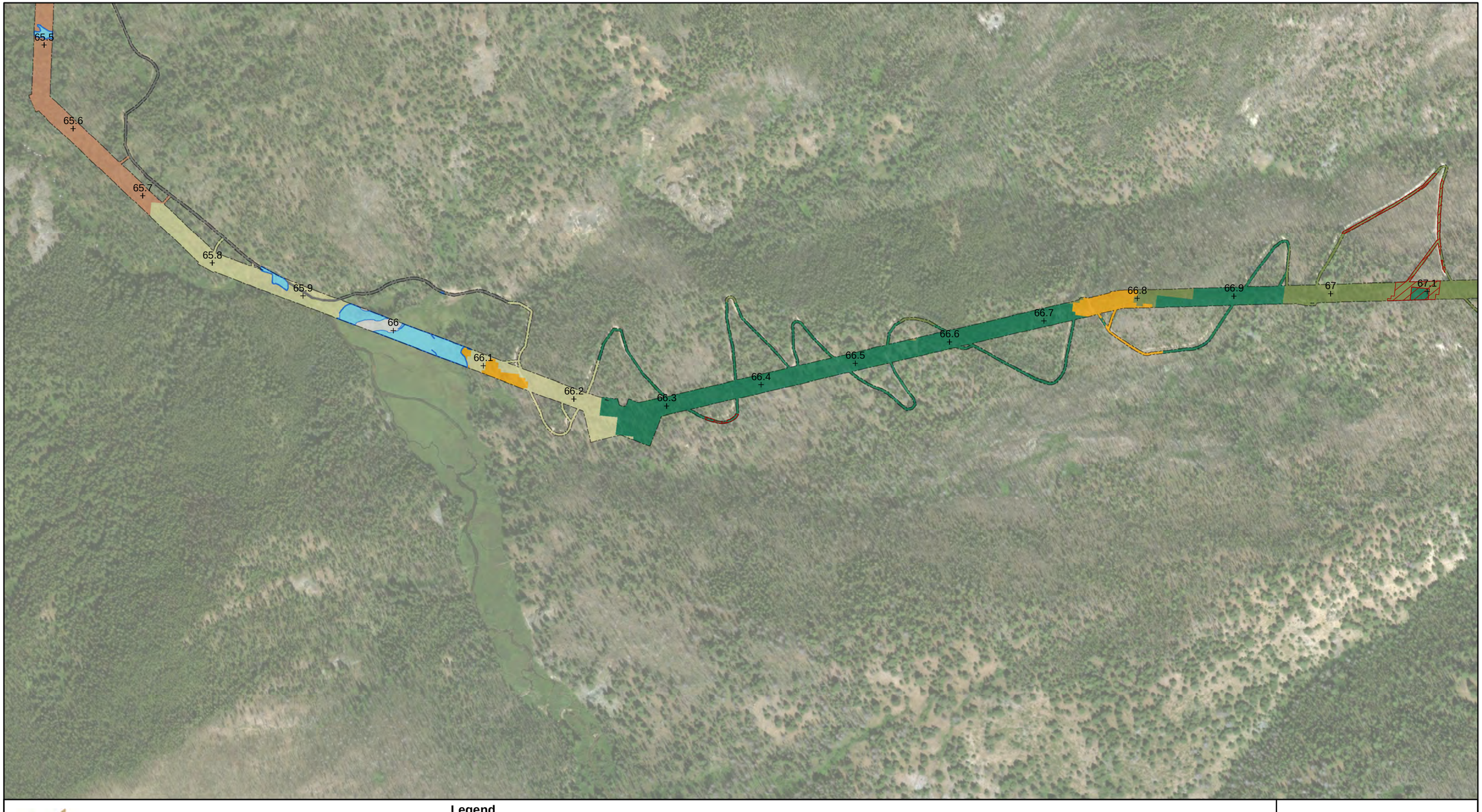

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 47
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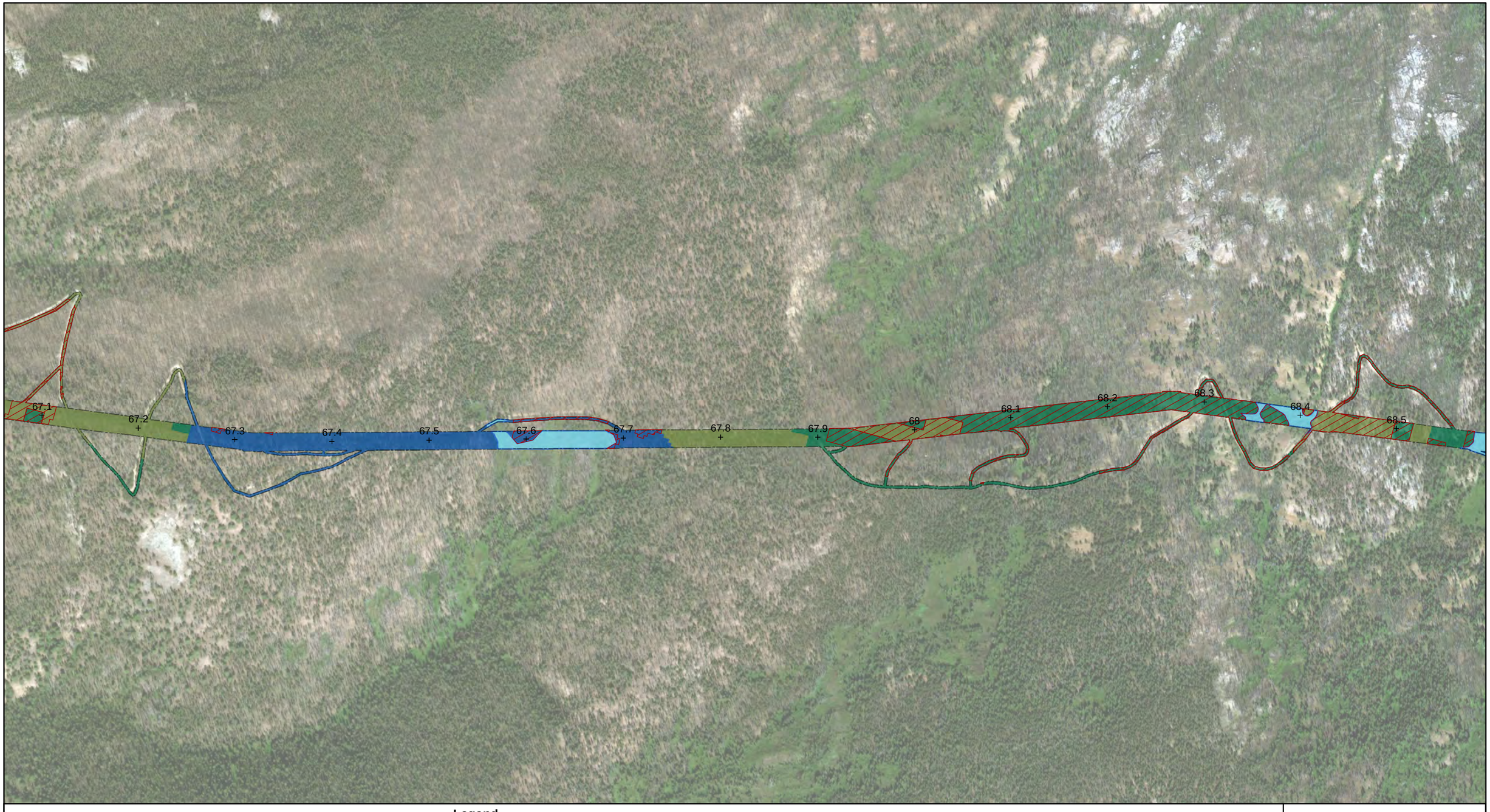

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
- Dry Grand Fir
- Moist Grand Fir
- Warm, Dry Sub-Alpine Fir
- Hydric Sub-Alpine Fir
- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 48
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 49
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MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

N

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
- Cool, Moist Douglas Fir
- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 50
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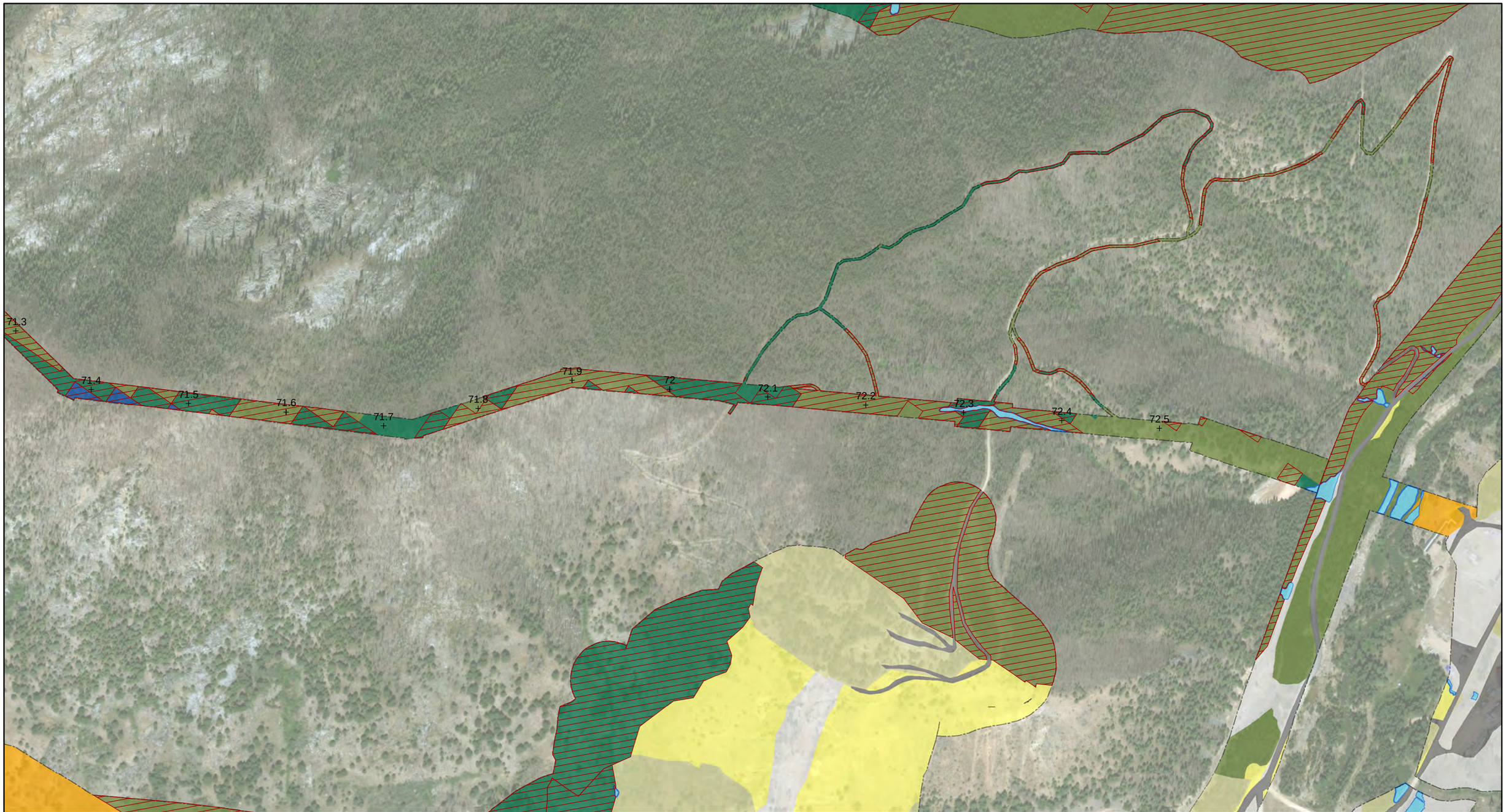

MIDAS GOLD

TETRA TECH

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N (meter)
Source: Midas Gold, Inc., ESRI Aerial Imagery 2016
GIS Source Date: 1/17/2019

0 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- \+ Milepost
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Study Boundary
- Grassland or Shrubland Under Burned Area

Upland Wildlife Habitat Type

- Dry Ponderosa Pine / Xeric Douglas Fir
- Warm, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Cool, Dry Douglas Fir
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- Persistent Lodgepole Pine
- High-Elevation Sub-Alpine Fir
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Recovering Grassland
- Barren
- Road
- Wetlands
- Open Water

STIBNITE GOLD PROJECT
VALLEY COUNTY, IDAHO

Wildlife Habitat Types
2019 Wildlife Mitigation Plan
Transmission Line Tile 51
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