

Kensington Gold Project 2008 Annual Report

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1. Mountain Goat Assessment and Monitoring along the Juneau Access Road Corridor and near the Kensington Mine, Southeast Alaska, ADFG, Sept. 2008.
2. Kensington Marine Mammal Report – 2008 Transportation Action Strategy, September 2008, Kate Savage, Juneau, AK
3. 2008 Northern Goshawk Survey – Kensington Mine Site, July 2008, Kate Savage, Juneau, AK
4. TSF Ecological Monitoring: Upper Slate Lake Dolly Varden Survey, January 2008, Liz Flory, Juneau, AK
5. Preliminary Pre-Construction Survey Results of Herring Spawning Habitat Assessment and Monitoring at Cascade Point, Berners Bay, March 2008, ADFG, Juneau, AK
6. Development Rock Characterization Data for 2008

References

1. Coeur Alaska, Inc., 2008, Kensington Gold Project NPDES Permit AK-005057-1 Annual Water Quality Monitoring Summary Volume 1: Aquatic Resource Surveys 2008.
2. Coeur Alaska, Inc., 2008, Kensington Gold Project NPDES Permit AK-005057-1 Annual Water Quality Monitoring Summary 2008 Volume 2: Water Quality Data.

Introduction

The Kensington Gold Project is owned and operated by Coeur Alaska, Inc. (Coeur) a wholly owned subsidiary of Coeur d'Alene Mines, Inc. The project is located on the western and southern flanks of Lions Head Mountain; between Berners Bay and Lynn Canal; and in the drainages of Johnson, Sherman, and Slate Creeks (See Figures 1-10). Coeur Alaska has prepared this annual report to comply with requirements of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Plan of Operations (POO) for the Kensington Gold Project.

The Kensington Gold Project received authorization under the POO on June 13, 2005. The Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, U.S. Forest Service Record of Decision and all necessary major permits were issued prior to year end 2005. Coeur Alaska issued construction contracts and ground breaking was initiated during July 2005.

An injunction was granted by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on August 2006 which led to the suspension of construction activities associated with the Slate Lake Tailings Facility. On June, 27, 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the State of Alaska and the Company's Petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision relating to the Kensington 404 tailings permit. Oral arguments were presented to the U.S. Supreme Court on January 12, 2009. A final Supreme Court decision on the appeal is expected in the first or second quarter of 2009 which may allow for construction to take place in 2009, leading to potential production in late 2009.

Coeur Alaska submitted a proposed Modified Plan of Operations (MPO) for the Kensington Mine to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on January 25, 2008. The MPO proposed the use of the Comet site on the Kensington side of the mine area for tailings storage, using "paste" technology. On September 23, 2008, the company requested that the Forest Service terminate the permitting process for a potential alternative Kensington paste tailings plan.

Section 1.0 contains a synopsis of the activities conducted at the Kensington Gold Project during calendar year 2008, and Section 2.0 contains projections of activities planned for calendar year 2009.

Construction activities and operations have been consistent with the approved POO. No gold production occurred during calendar year 2008.

Summary of 2008 Activities

1.0 Public Safety

Public access to the project site is managed as defined in the established Public Access Control Plan. Public access to the site must be controlled to ensure the safety of the public. During the construction and operational phases of the Project, hazards such as truck traffic, blasting, barge and tug operations, clearing operations, and earthwork could result in physical harm to unauthorized visitors.

During 2008, personnel accessed the site via boat and rotary wing aircraft. Agency inspections and other public personnel generally accessed the site by fixed winged aircraft and boat.

Supplies and equipment for the facility are delivered by barge to the Slate Creek Cove Marine Terminal.

2.0 Construction Activities

Site infrastructure construction continued into 2008 with the exception of the work on the tailings treatment facility. An injunction was received in August 2006 which led to the suspension of construction activities associated with the continued development of the tailings facility. Ongoing surface work in this area is limited to measures taken to stabilize and protect water quality from potential erosion of exposed areas that were previously under construction.

The majority of surface disturbance associated with construction was completed in 2005 and 2006 as outlined in the project disturbance summary Table 1. During 2008, activities focused primarily on completing the mill and support facilities, storm water management, environmental monitoring, and continued maintenance. The water treatment plant and associated ponds and infrastructure received upgrades and were operated and maintained through the year in accordance with the NPDES Permit. Access to the mine, along with the underground mine workings and access to the mine was maintained with some limited underground exploration and development activities occurring throughout the year.

In October of 2008, a workforce reduction of approximately fifty percent occurred at the site. Following the reduction of workforce, approximately 48 individuals were employed at the site. The demographics of the employees were defined as:

- 14.8% Alaska Natives;
- 75.4% Local (Juneau) Hire; and
- 80.3% Alaska Hire.

In addition to Coeur employees, approximately 13 contractors were employed in various positions at the site. The number of contract employees was reduced following the reduction in force in October.

2.1 Storm Water Controls

Construction operations on both the Jualin and Comet sides of the Kensington Gold Project were conducted in compliance with Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements. Both temporary construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) and sediment pond BMPs were utilized to control excess sediment production from disturbed areas that otherwise might enter waters of the state. A full description of storm water controls can be found in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Kensington Gold Project, October 2008.

Sediment ponds and silt fences were maintained, existing check dams were maintained, interim stabilization and reclamation activities at Lower Slate Lake were conducted in 2008. Designs for these construction BMPs are discussed in the SWPPP. Most operational (long-term) sediment ponds were constructed during 2005, and all were constructed as designed in the SWPPP Addendum B. Interim stabilization measures conducted in 2008 at Lower Slate Lake are described in Addendum E entitled Lower Slate Lake Storm Water Management Plan (December 17, 2007), and Addendum G entitled Lower Slate Lake Storm Water Management Plan (August 13, 2008). Interim reclamation activities were described in the Lower Slate Lake Interim Reclamation Plan and Addendum 1 to the plan dated April 11 and April 29, 2008 respectively. The Plan was approved by the agencies prior to completing the reclamation.

The nature of construction BMPs is transitory; i.e., they change in response to site conditions and the rapidly evolving ground conditions encountered during construction. Therefore, designs are dependent on site conditions, which may change day by day. However, as construction elements are completed, operational BMP sediment ponds can be developed or eliminated, which discretely demonstrate compliance with the SWPPP as amended.

In addition to SWPPP monitoring and inspections, site receiving water monitoring was also conducted in compliance with the current site NPDES permit to help document compliance with state water quality standards. Receiving water sampling data are discussed below under NPDES monitoring (section 1.9.1).

2.2 Corps of Engineers Wetland Disturbance

An annual summary of wetland areas impacted and reclaimed is a requirement of the Corps of Engineers (COE) 404 fill permit. Wetland areas impacted are tallied in Table 2. Overall, total fill in waters of U.S. as of December 2008 was 45.2 acres. As shown in Table 2, there are changes in acreage of wetland impacts from the 2005 404 permit to 2008. There are two primary reasons and a few additional minor reasons why wetland impact acres, on a parcel-by-parcel or facility-by-facility basis, are different than described in the 2005 permit. The primary reasons are: 1) a new wetland delineation on

the Kensington side of the project area that showed less area to be wetland, and 2) the discovery of a mapping error on the Jualin side of the project area. The Jualin mapping error apparently resulted from translating a file from GIS to AutoCAD, resulting in some upland area being shown as wetland and showing upland/wetland mosaic areas as upland. Minor changes resulted from the actual construction conditions on the ground differing from planned leading to small changes from the permitted acres such that less wetland was filled in some areas and more in other areas. Other minor changes resulted from better distinguishing between wetland fill, subject to the 404 permit, and wetland excavation or clearing that are recognized as wetland impacts, but are not treated as fill in the permit. A slight overall net reduction in wetland fill is the end result of changes due to all of these reasons.

An application to modify the 404 permit with the revised wetland impact acreages was prepared and submitted to the COE in January of 2009.

2.3 Access Corridors

Road improvements during 2008 were an ongoing priority of project. Continued road surfacing and interim reclamation seeding were major improvements to the road projects in 2008. The maintenance of storm water BMPs along the Jualin and Kensington access corridors were also a major ongoing priority for 2008.

3.0 Mine Operations

3.1 Ore Production

Mining operations had not commenced during the reporting period, and no ore was milled. However, limited underground development activities did occur during the year.

3.2 Development Rock Production

Mine development continued underground with the production of approximately 36,060 tons of development rock, which was hauled outside and stored on the Kensington Development Rock Storage Facility. Additionally, approximately 889 tons of ore was produced in 2008 and stockpiled on the Comet Ore Rock Storage Facility. These numbers assume 10% overbreak and 50% swell factor.

3.3 Dust Suppression Activities

During this period the project's climate was exceptionally wet and very limited road watering via water wagon was required. When extended periods of dry weather were encountered road watering activities were utilized to control fugitive dust.

4.0 Mill Operations

Activities continued on the mill bench and included continued set-up of the milling facilities inside of the mill and crusher buildings for the eventual milling of ore from the underground workings.

4.1 Gold Production

No gold or gold equivalent was produced during the reporting period.

4.2 Tailing Production

An injunction was received in August 2006 which led to the suspension of construction activities associated with the continued development of the tails facility. As the tailings portion of the mill complex was not completed, the project was not operational during 2008, therefore no tailings were produced.

5.0 Solid/Hazardous Waste Generation and Transport

Solid waste was generated from the Comet and Jualin sides of the Kensington Gold Project, including: incinerator ash, construction debris, worn cable, tires and broken equipment. This material was managed in accordance with the approved ADEC Solid Waste Management Permit. Coeur Alaska generated approximately 123.5 tons of solid waste, including 3.35 tons of incinerator ash, and 1.7 tons of tires. Additionally, approximately 38.5 tons of scrap metal was recycled. These materials were shipped to Juneau, then transported to disposal facilities or otherwise managed according to controlling regulations and permits

In an effort to reduce the quantity of solid waste being sent to the landfill, a site recycling program was established in 2008 for the following materials: scrap metal, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, paper, and cardboard. In addition the used oil, used antifreeze and used batteries recycling programs were maintained. A guideline was developed for the recycling program and training was provided to site personnel

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) aqueous solution metals extraction results for the incinerator ash sample collected on October 8, 2008 showed all metals were non-detect except for barium and cadmium. Sample concentration results for barium were 0.15, 0.24, 0.29, 0.28, and 0.32 mg/L. Sample concentration results for cadmium were 0.091, 0.057, 0.039, 0.098, and 0.051 mg/L. These values are two orders of magnitude below the levels established by EPA for hazardous waste (barium = 100mg/L and cadmium = 1.0 mg/L).

Hazardous waste, including Universal waste, generated at the site could include:

- Lead/acid batteries
- Light Bulbs
- Lamps
- Paint and paint related waste

- Computer backup power supplies

Universal wastes (batteries, lamps, mercury switches) need not be manifested. In no month was more than 100 kg of hazardous waste generated, accumulated, or transported for disposal.

6.0 Tailings Storage Facility

No construction was conducted during 2008, as the work was suspended due to an injunction being issued in August 2006, which resulted in the ACOE suspending their approval to proceed with the development of this facility. Interim stabilization measures were conducted at the facility as described in the approved Addendum E and G to the SWPPP.

7.0 Compliance

One Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued to Coeur Alaska for water quality standard exceedances in Slate Creek associated with low pH water entering the drainage from a graphitic phyllite formation exposed during construction activities at Lower Slate Lake.. The phyllite material was exposed during the construction activities that were suspended by the temporary injunction. Had the construction continued the embankment would have buried the material thereby eliminating the conditions that currently create low pH water from the insitu materials in the area of the previously planned tailings storage facility dam.

All reporting was completed as required by permit conditions. One component of this document is the reporting of spills. Each spill that occurred during 2008 was taken very seriously and all site resources were utilized, as appropriate for each occurrence. The spills were all properly reported and cleaned up in accordance with ADEC guidelines. (Refer to Table 3). A bioremediation cell was designed, permitted, and constructed during 2008. Soil that had previously been excavated from a construction related spill was screened and placed into the bioremediation cell with the appropriate nutrients to begin the remediation process. Following the placement of the contaminated soil into the cell, samples were collected and submitted to the laboratory to determine the initial/baseline hydrocarbon concentration.

During the 2008 year, the following fifteen guidelines were developed in various aspects of environmental management at the site to ensure permit compliance:

- Johnson Creek In-stream flow monitoring
- Daily TSS Sampling
- Labeling
- Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Handling
- Spill Response Notification
- Empty Container Management

- Fueling Guidelines
- Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil
- NOx Analyzer
- Purchasing
- Secondary Containment Pumping
- Sample Container
- Site Recycling
- Equipment Washing
- NPDES QA/QC

8.0 Reclamation

No permanent concurrent reclamation was performed in 2008; however, interim seeding stabilization associated with topsoil stockpiles, road ditches, and the area adjacent to Lower Slate Lake was performed as a BMP under the approved SWPPP plan and Interim Reclamation Plan.

8.1 Revegetation Test Plots

Revegetation test plots were to be installed at the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) following construction of the Phase I dam and flooding of the reservoir. As construction of the dam and TSF was not initiated in 2008 these test plots were not installed during the reporting period.

9.0 Monitoring

9.1 NPDES

Results of the extensive monitoring program contained in the Kensington Gold Project NPDES permit AK-005057-1 1 are compiled in Volume 1: Aquatic Resource Surveys and Volume 2: Water Quality Data of the NPDES Annual Water Quality Monitoring Summary 2008 (Coeur, 2008). This report will be submitted to the US Forest Service, Juneau under separate cover.

9.2 Fresh Water

Fresh water monitoring requirements are contained within the USFS POO. Monitoring performed for the NPDES permit and summarized in the Kensington Gold Project NPDES Permit AK-005057-1 Annual Water Quality Monitoring Summary 2008 Volume 2. Water Quality Data are inclusive of the requirements under the USFS POO. This report will be submitted to the US Forest Service, Juneau and EPA, Seattle under separate cover, as the NPDES 2008 Annual Report.

9.3 Water Usage

Under requirements of the ADNR water rights, certain water usage and stream flow submittals are prepared. Some of these filings are made monthly while others are submitted quarterly. These reports are available at ADNR's offices, Juneau.

9.4 Aquatic Resource Surveys

The USFS POO references aquatic resource surveys, which are to include:

- Annual photographs of stream habitat types.
- Fish surveys and minnow trapping in Upper Slate Lake.
- Salmon escapement surveys in Sherman, Slate, and Johnson Creeks.

Annual photographs of stream habitat types are included in the Kensington Gold Project NPDES Permit AK-005057-1 Annual Water Quality Monitoring Summary Volume 1: Aquatic Resource Surveys 2008.

Salmon escapement surveys were performed in 2008 on Sherman, Slate, and Johnson Creeks. Tabulations of these data are presented in the Kensington Gold Project NPDES Permit AK-005057-1 Annual Water Quality Monitoring Summary Volume 1: Aquatic Resource Surveys 2008.

9.5 Marine

The U.S. Forest Service Plan of Operations Appendix 4.d. contains a marine monitoring program for Berners Bay. Requirements of this monitoring plan have been contracted to various agencies that are responsible to implement and report on portions of the plan.

Between April 1 and May 28 of 2008, Coeur conducted a total of 62 aerial, terrestrial and marine based surveys to monitor marine mammal numbers in Berners Bay, with particular emphasis on Stellar sea lions and humpback whales. Monitoring of mammals within the Bay was completed during 2008 by select flight personnel traveling to and from the mine site over Berners Bay. Survey results were forwarded to the NMFS Office of Protected Resources, Juneau in the spring of 2008. These survey findings, as well as communication with the USFS personnel monitoring eulachon numbers in the Berners Bay river systems and weekly ADF&G herring surveys were utilized in the NMFS adoption of May 2-16 as the 2008 “eulachon spawning season.” Please refer to attachment 2 for additional information related to the marine surveys.

9.6 Air

During the reporting period, bi-annual Facility Operating Reports, including fuel use summaries, were submitted to the Fairbanks office of ADEC Air Permits Program (610 University Avenue) in compliance with ADEC air quality permits. These reports are not reproduced here, but can be provided upon request.

9.7 Archeology

Surface disturbance activities within historic areas were completed during 2005. No additional surface disturbance was created in 2008.

The Data Recovery and Testing Plan for the Upper Jualin Mine Camp (JUN-931) were finalized during 2008. Work was conducted with the Forest Service archaeologists in

2008 to ensure the training and education program for new employees and recurring annual training contained a historical overview of the area and provided an awareness of cultural resource protection laws and regulations. Following the finalization of the training and education program, all new employees and existing Coeur employees were provided the training.

9.8 Tailing Storage Facility Ecological Monitoring Plan

Dolly Varden spawning activities are documented for the ultimate closure of the tailing storage facility. This study is included in Attachment 4.

9.9 Berners Bay Transportation Plan

Marine vessel transport occurred between Juneau and Slate Cove or Comet Beach. Heavy equipment and supplies were transported via barge or landing craft and were received at Slate Cove or Comet Beach. Additionally, mine employees were transported via boat and were also received at Slate Cove. Marine waters around all marine facilities discussed above were open to public access.

It is a requirement of the Berners Bay Transportation Policy, Mitigation, and BMP Plan to collect information on company marine vessel encounters with special fish, marine mammals, and important bird species during the eulachon spawning season in Berners Bay. This information is documented in Attachment 2.

Monitoring in Berners Bay included a herring study conducted by ADFG. The ADFG Survey Results of Herring Spawning Habitat Assessment and Monitoring report is included as Attachment 5.

9.10 Development Rock, Borrow Source, and Tails Material

Development rock and tailing sampling for acid base accounting (ABA) is a requirement of the POO. Development rock sampling results for 2008 are contained in Attachment 6.

No tails were generated during 2008. Future quarterly sampling of tailing for acid base accounting will commence following project commissioning and commercial production.

9.11 Construction/Excavation Dewatering (Non-Stormwater)

No construction/excavation dewatering occurred at the site during 2008. Groundwater intercepted in the mine workings is treated and discharged to Sherman creek. This discharge is authorized under EPA NPDES permit AK-005057-1.

9.12 Tailing Storage Facility Monitoring

During 2006, work was suspended on the tailing storage facility due to an injunction being issued, thus no water balance measurements are available.

9.13 Wildlife

9.13.1 ADFG Goat Monitoring

Mountain goat monitoring in the Lions Head Mountain area associated with the Kensington Gold Project has been conducted intermittently since the late 1980's, in part to help determine potential future mine impacts on this population. An updated ADFG goat study is included with this report as Attachment 1.

9.13.2 Goshawk Observations

A baseline Goshawk survey was conducted in 2008 to determine the potential presence of Northern Goshawks in the area of the previously proposed Paste Tailings Facility. This report is included as Attachment 3 in this annual report.

10.0 Avalanche Safety Plan

Coeur Alaska implemented an avalanche hazard awareness and mitigation safety plan, during the 2008/09 winter season. A qualified Avalanche Program Director was retained to:

- Identify and quantify the snow avalanche safety hazard
- Prepare recommendations on managing that hazard
- Train employees and contractors in pertinent requirements of the resulting safety plan
- Prepare daily hazard forecasts and perform potential avalanche control activities

Because of the steep terrain adjacent to the site and large quantities of snow-fall, risk avoidance cannot be accomplished in all cases. Therefore, an active avalanche risk mitigation program was initiated. This involves the use of explosives to initiate controlled release of smaller avalanches so as to reduce the risk of naturally triggered larger and more destructive avalanches.

During 2008, active control work was required and performed. During the 2008 reporting period,

- Areas of avalanche risk were placarded
- Crews were informed of avalanche hazards and the appropriate responses to those hazards
- Daily risk forecasts were prepared and communicated to crews, based on site weather and snow condition data
- Avalanche rescue equipment was located on-site
- Crews were trained in their roll in avalanche rescue operations and the use of the rescue equipment – as appropriate
- Avalanche control was utilized on several occasions through the use of an avalauncher and explosives.

During the reporting period, site activities were not curtailed as a result of identified avalanche hazards. No personnel were caught or injured in avalanches, nor were any facilities or material negatively impacted.

11.0 Dam Safety Oversight Status

The dam safety approval to construct was issued in March 2006, and construction was initiated and continued until August when an injunction against further development of the tailings facility was issued. Work at Lower Slate Lake was restricted to interim stabilization and reclamation activities and maintenance of storm water BMPs. No embankment has been constructed.

Projected Activities for 2009

Key Issues and Permitting Activities

An injunction was granted by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on August 2006 which led to the suspension of construction activities associated with the Slate Lake Tailings Facility. On June, 27, 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the State of Alaska and the Company's Petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision relating to the Kensington 404 tailings permit. Oral arguments were presented to the U.S. Supreme Court on January 12, 2009. A final Supreme Court decision on the appeal is expected in the first or second quarter of 2009 which may allow for construction to take place in 2009, leading to potential production in late 2009. Continued interim activities are planned as described in the letter provided to the USFS on October 16, 2008.

As part of the avalanche safety program, Coeur is proposing avalanche berms to provide structural avalanche control protection for the Mill site and Kensington portal. The proposed avalanche berms would be located on patented land. Avalanche berm locations are indicated on the attached figure 4. The revised 404 permit application that was prepared and submitted to the COE in January 2009 contained the proposed avalanche berm.

A geochemical and geotechnical investigation plan was prepared for Coeur Alaska by Golder Associates and Knight Piesold for the Lower Slate Lake Area. Coeur intends to conduct these investigations to further examine the area where graphitic phyllite exists at Lower Slate Lake and to better define the geotechnical characteristics of the bedrock in the area. The investigation plan is expected to be submitted in February 2009.

Coeur Alaska, Inc. currently holds a Title I minor source air quality permit AQ0111MSS01 Revision 2 issued January 13, 2006 which sets forth permit conditions for the Kensington Mine. During the construction phase of the Kensington Mine some components of the mine plan have been modified from those currently permitted. An application was submitted to ADEC to revise the terms and conditions of the permit and

to establish additional owner requested limits (ORLs) consistent with the operational needs of the current mine plan.

1.0 Public Safety

No changes to the Public Access Control Plan are contemplated for 2009.

2.0 Mine Operations

Should a favorable decision be granted by the U.S. Supreme Court, mining operations could potentially begin in the late 2009.

3.0 Mill Operations

Should a favorable decision be granted by the U.S. Supreme Court, mill start-up could potentially begin as early as the fourth quarter of 2009.

4.0 Tailings Storage Facility

Should a favorable decision be granted by the U.S. Supreme Court, construction of the Lower Slate Tailings Storage Facility could begin in the 2nd or 3rd quarter of 2009.

5.0 Access Corridors

Most access road and corridor upgrades were completed in 2006. Road maintenance of the access corridors will continue in 2009.

6.0 Reclamation

No final reclamation is anticipated to occur in 2009.

7.0 Proposed Modifications to Monitoring Plans for 2009

No modifications to the existing monitoring plans are proposed at this time..

8.0 Bonding

The Kensington Gold Project is currently bonded, including the tailings storage facility, as described in the 2005 FSEIS and USFS Record of Decision. Bonding activities have been coordinated with US Forest Service as needed with each revision.

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Table 1 Kensington Gold Project – Surface Disturbance

Area	Description	Status 2008	Permitted Disturbance Acreage – Total	Actual Disturbance - Acreage- Total
1	Kensington Comet Beach Camp	Existing / Permitted	3.2	3.2
2	Kensington Access Road	Existing / Permitted	8.1	8.1
3	Kensington Borrow Pit #1	Not built	1.5	1.5
4	Kensington Development Rock Stockpile	Existing / Permitted	14.3	14.3
5	Kensington Water Treatment Plant & Ponds	Existing / Permitted	4.3	4.3
6	Kensington Snow / Topsoil Stockpile	Existing / Permitted	2.1	0
7	Kensington 2050 Level Portal Development Rock Storage	Existing / Permitted	1.5	1.5
8	Jualin Process Area	Built	12.9	16
8A	Jualin Avalanche Berms & Road	Not built	0	0
9/9A	Jualin Development Rock Storage	Mostly Built	4.3	8.1
10	Jualin Storm Water Treatment Pond	Built	1.5	1.7
11	Jualin Process Area Snow/Topsoil Stockpile Area	Built	0.3	0.5
12	Jualin Pumphouse	Built	0.1	0.1
13	Jualin Access Road	Existing / Built	33.8	31.2
14	Jualin Laydown #1	Built	0.4	0.7
15	Jualin Laydown #2	Built	3.5	3.7
16	Jualin Laydown #3	Built	0.8	0.5
17	Jualin Administration Area	Built	2.5	5.7
18	Jualin Pit Source #1	Built	2	3.5
19	Jualin Pit Source #2	Built	1.3	1.3
20	Jualin Pit #3	Built	12.3	12.1
21	Jualin Pit #4	Not built	0.7	0
22	LSL Tailings Pipeline & Access Road (Upper)	Partially built	7.4	5.2
23	LSL Tailings Facility Access Road (Lower)	Mostly built	9.2	9.2
24	LSL Tailings Lake (tailings as fill)	Not built	39.9	19.9
25	LSL Tailings Lake Margin Working Area	Partially occupied	17.9	18.6
26	LSL Tailings Dam Borrow Source	Partially built	4.6	4.9
27	LSL Tailings Pipeline Road (Mill to Snowslide Gulch)	Partially built	10.1	7.2
28	LSL Tailings Dam & Plunge Pool Area	Partially built	6.8	7.1

Area	Description	Status 2008	Permitted Disturbance Acreage – Total	Actual Disturbance - Acreage- Total
29	Slate Creek Cove Marine Terminal	Built	1.9	0.9
30	Slate Creek Cove Snow/Stockpile Area	Built	0.2	0.2
31	Jualin Topsoil Stockpile	Built	0	0
32	Jualin Borrow Source #6	Partially built	0	3
33	Jualin Borrow Source #7	Built	0	1.6
36	Tailings Area Topsoil Stockpile	Not built	0	0
	TOTALS		209.4	194.7

Table 2 Kensington Gold Project – Wetlands Disturbance

Area	Description	Status 2008	Permitted Acres of Fill in Waters of the U.S. per 2005 Permit Table 1	Permitted Acres of Fill in Waters of the U.S. per 2006 ROD	Actual Waters of U.S. Acres Filled as of December 2008	Fill Volume (Cubic Yards) – As of December 2008	Acres to be Reclaimed as Wetlands or Waters
1	Kensington Comet Beach Camp	Existing / Permitted	0	0	0	0	NA
2	Kensington Access Road	Existing / Permitted	0.9	0.9	0	0	NA
3	Kensington Borrow Pit #1	Not built	0.3	0.3	0	0	NA
4	Kensington Development Rock Stockpile	Existing / Permitted	5.1	5.1	1.1	220,000	8
5	Kensington Water Treatment Plant & Ponds	Existing / Permitted	2.6	2.6	2.6	85,000	3.5
6	Kensington Snow / Topsoil Stockpile	Existing / Permitted	2.1	2.1	0	10,000	2.1
7	Kensington 2050 Level Portal Development Rock Storage	Existing / Permitted	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jualin Process Area	Built	1.1	1.1	2.0	97,000	NA
8A	Jualin Avalanche Berms & Road	Not built			0	23,000	NA
9/9A	Jualin Development Rock Storage	Mostly Built	4.3	4.3	2.0	121,000	1.7
10	Jualin Storm Water Treatment Pond	Built	0	0	0.1	1,500	NA
11	Jualin Process Area Snow/Topsoil Stockpile Area	Built	0	0	0.2	3,000	0.6
12	Jualin Pumphouse	Built	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,500	NA
13	Jualin Access Road	Existing / Built	8.2	8.2	7.7	37,000	0.6
14	Jualin Laydown #1	Built	0.4	0.4	0	0	NA
15	Jualin Laydown #2	Built	3.5	3.5	0	0	NA
16	Jualin Laydown #3	Built	0.8	0.8	0	0	NA
17	Jualin Administration Area	Built	2.5	2.5	0.1	1,500	2.5
18	Jualin Pit Source #1	Built	0	0	0		0.2
19	Jualin Pit Source #2	Built	0.1	0.1	1.1	10,500	

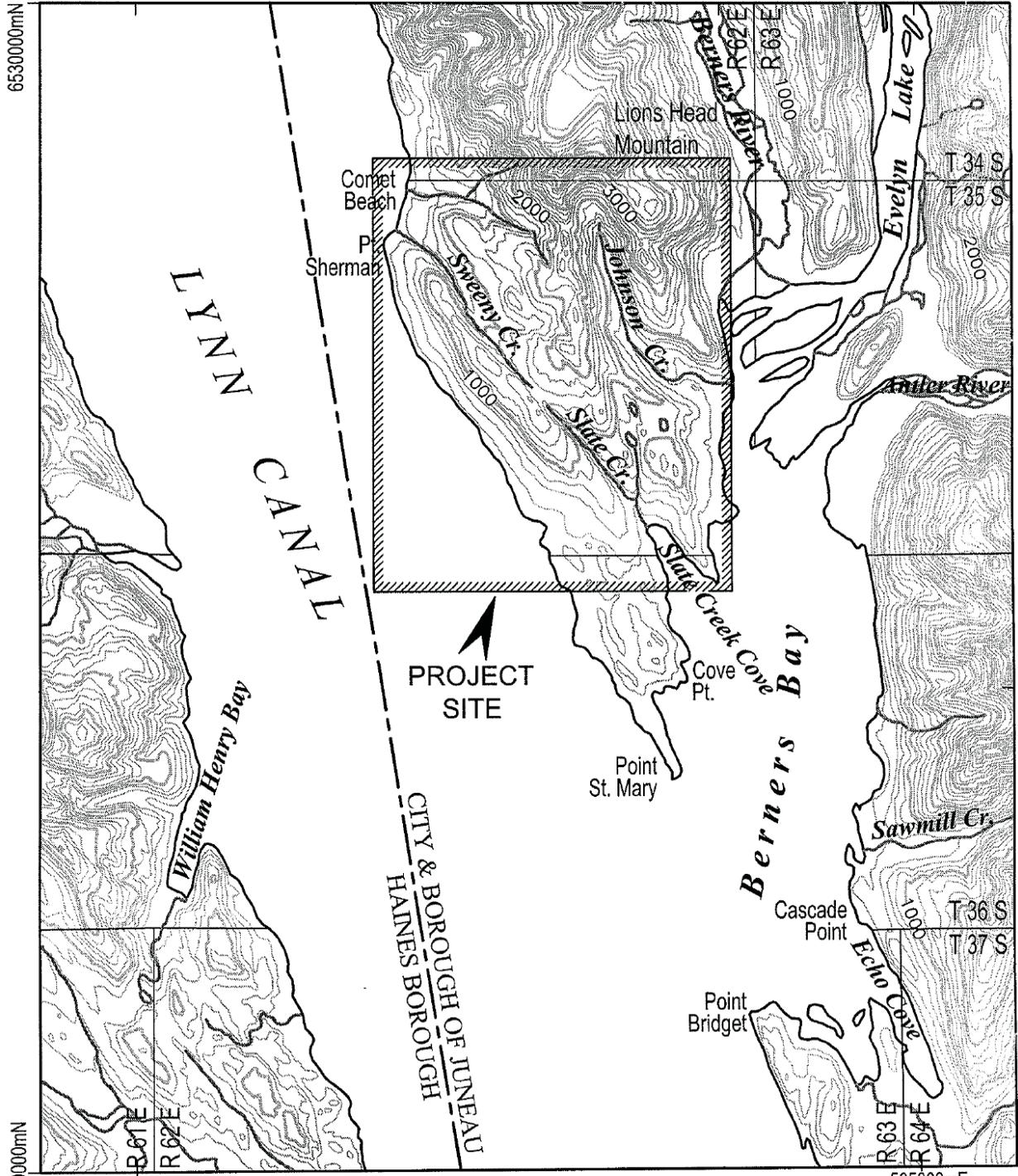
Area	Description	Status 2008	Permitted Acres of Fill in Waters of the U.S. per 2005 Permit Table 1	Permitted Acres of Fill in Waters of the U.S. per 2006 ROD	Actual Waters of U.S. Acres Filled as of December 2008	Fill Volume (Cubic Yards) – As of December 2008	Acres to be Reclaimed as Wetlands or Waters
20	Jualin Pit #3	Built	2.4	2.4	1.2	11,500	6.0
21	Jualin Pit #4	Not built	0.7	0.7	0	0	NA
22	LSL Tailings Pipeline & Access Road (Upper)	Partially built	4.7	4.7	0	41,500	4.3
23	LSL Tailings Facility Access Road (Lower)	Mostly built	0.3	0.3	1.3	13,500	2.8
24	LSL Tailings Lake (tailings as fill)	Not built	23.5	23.5	0	3,920,000	(23.5)
25	LSL Tailings Lake Margin Working Area	Partially occupied	8.5	8.5	10.9	500	8.7 (38.5)
26	LSL Tailings Dam Borrow Source	Partially built	0.3	0.3	0.3	3,000	0
27	LSL Tailings Pipeline Road (Mill to Snowslide Gulch)	Partially built	3.0	3.0	0.2	3,500	2.2
28	LSL Tailings Dam & Plunge Pool Area	Partially built	5.9	5.9	6.1	236,000	2.4
29	Slate Creek Cove Marine Terminal	Built	1.9	1.9	0.5	12,000	3.2
30	Slate Creek Cove Snow/Stockpile Area	Built	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.5
31	Jualin Topsoil Stockpile	Built		7.0	6.8	165,000	6.8
32	Jualin Borrow Source #6	Partially built		3.5	0.1	1,500	0
33	Jualin Borrow Source #7	Built		0.8	0.8		NA
36	Tailings Area Topsoil Stockpile	Not built		1.2	0	14,500	0.6
	TOTALS		83.4	95.9	45.2	5,033,500	110.0

Note that the total completed/proposed wetland fill is 3.1 acres less than in the 2005 permit, but 15.6 acres less than the 2006 ROD.

Table 3

SPILL SUMMARY

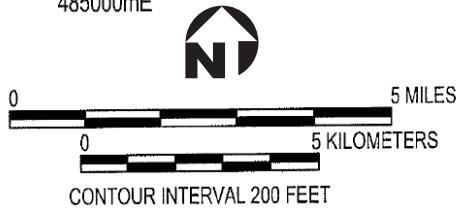
Date of Spill	Time of Spill	Product Spilled	Quantity Spilled	Location of Spill	Cause of Spill or additional information	Area(s) Affected	Clean Up (Y/N)	Reported to State
1/27/2008	13:00	Hydraulic Oil	1 Quart	Jualin - Road	Damaged hydraulic line in the Volvo road grader.	Land - snow covered	Y	Y - Monthly Report
2/8/2008	9:00	Antifreeze (Ethylene Glycol)	2 Quarts	Upper camp motor pool	Antifreeze leaked out of the overflow tank in the Haul Truck DT8521 Radiator	Land - snow covered	Y	Y - 02/08/08, 12:15
2/10/2008	22:00	Hydraulic Oil	27 Gallons	Road - 300 yards north of Pit 4	Main hose was rubbing on the frame of the Road Grader V602, causing excessive wear which lead to the ultimate failure of the hose	Land - snow covered	Y	Y - 02/11/08, 11:20
3/6/2008	15:00	Diesel Fuel - Winter Blend	1 Quart	Slate Lake Seep Project Road	A small light tower was bumped during the diorite hauling for the Slake Lake Seep project - the truck bumped the tow bar and the tower rolled over on to the snow bank at about a 70% angle which caused diesel fuel to spill from the air vent cap.	Land - snow covered	Y	Y - Monthly Report
3/11/2008	9:30	Hydraulic Oil	4.5 Gallons	Portal hill road near warehouse	Brake Booster line on Road Grader failed at the coupling causing a small release	Land - snow covered	Y	Y - Monthly Report
3/13/2008	8:00	Hydraulic Oil	5.5 Gallons	Underground - 850 Main Haulage	# 16 hose on the MB01 Bolter blew spilling hydraulic Oil	Land - Underground	Y	Y - Monthly Report
4/8/2008	7:00	Hydraulic Oil	0.50 Gallons	Underground - 850 Main, next to Kitchen Lift Station	Broken hose on MB01 caused .5 gallons of Hydraulic oil to spill	Underground - rock	Y	Y - Monthly Report
4/8/2008	17:55	Sewage	2 Gallons	Kitchen Lift Station	Electrical failure in the pump power supply.	Compacted rock	Y	4-9-08; 3:56 PM
4/12/2008	5:30	Hydraulic Oil	8 Gallons	Underground - 850 main muck	Mucker 82 broke a #16 hose in the articulation	Underground - rock	Y	Monthly Report
4/13/2008	9:00	Engine Oil	0.50 pints	Jualin Heights Pad	Discharge of oil from the crank case via the dipstick spout on the CA1	Land - snow covered	Y	Monthly Report
5/1/2008	10:45	Hydraulic Oil	3 Gallons	Underground - 780 Vent Drift	Hydraulic hose failure.	Underground - rock	Y	Y - Monthly Report
5/3/2008	11:30	Engine Oil	0.5 Gallons	Helipad	Oil was pushed out of the dipstick.	Compacted rock	Y	Y - Monthly Report
5/4/2008	14:30	Hydraulic Oil	0.5 Quarts	Main Road - Mile 2	Hydraulic hose failure.	Road surface	Y	Y - Monthly Report
5/22/2008	11:00	Brake Fluid	1.5 Quarts	Mill Shop	Brake bleeding assembly mistakenly loosened.	Compacted rock	Y	Y - Monthly Report
5/24/2008	10:30	Hydraulic Oil	4 Gallons	850 Drift	Hydraulic hose failure.	Underground - rock	Y	Y - Monthly Report
5/21/2008	9:00	Used Oil	27.5 Gallons	Comet Water Treatment Plant	Drum pushed over during snow removal	Compacted rock	Y	Y - 05/22/08 @ 07:11
6/11/2008	21:25	Gray Water	2.5 Gallons	Wash Car Lift Station	Electrical failure in the pump power supply.	Compacted rock	Y	6-12-08; 11:20 AM
6/13/2008	8:40	Gray Water	2.0 Gallons	Wash Car Lift Station	Electrical failure in the pump power supply.	Compacted rock	Y	6-16-08; 8:40 AM
7/26/2008	17:28	Hydraulic Oil	20 Gallons	UG - 850' drift	3/8" cable entangled around axle breaking hydraulic brake lines	UG - Rock	Y	Y, 07/28/08 @ 08:45
8/13/2008	16:45	Gray Water	75 Gallons	Jualin STP	Wrench fell and broke a valve.	Compacted rock	Y	8-14-08; 11:00 AM



6500000mN

485000mE

505000mE



Site Vicinity

Applicant: Couer Alaska, Inc.
Permit No:

Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska

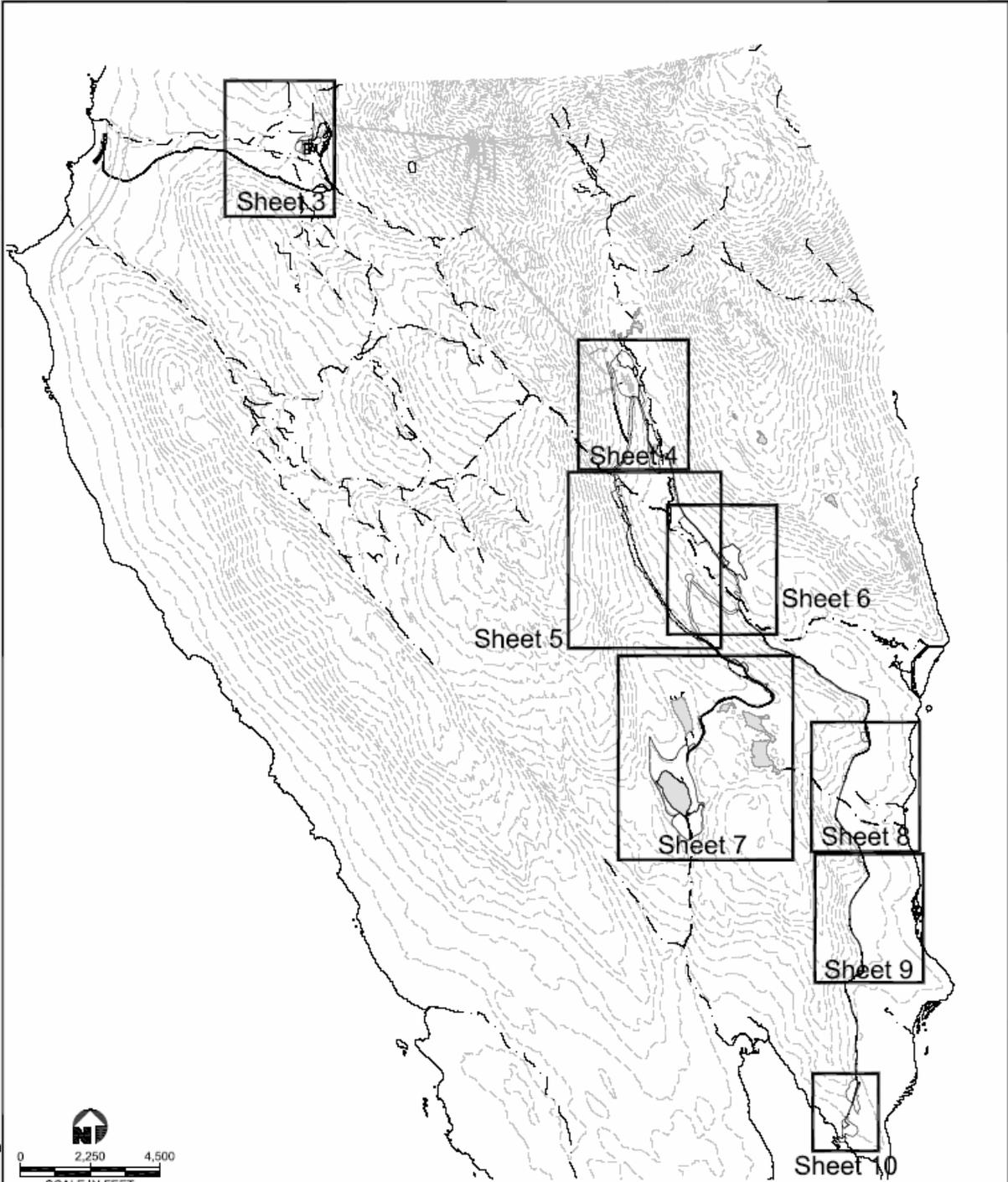
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project

Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances

Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska

Sheet: 1 of 10
Date: December 2008



Site Layout

T:\Misc-Jobs\Coeur Alaska\ARPA\Sheet 1 Site.dwg
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Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No:

Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska

Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service

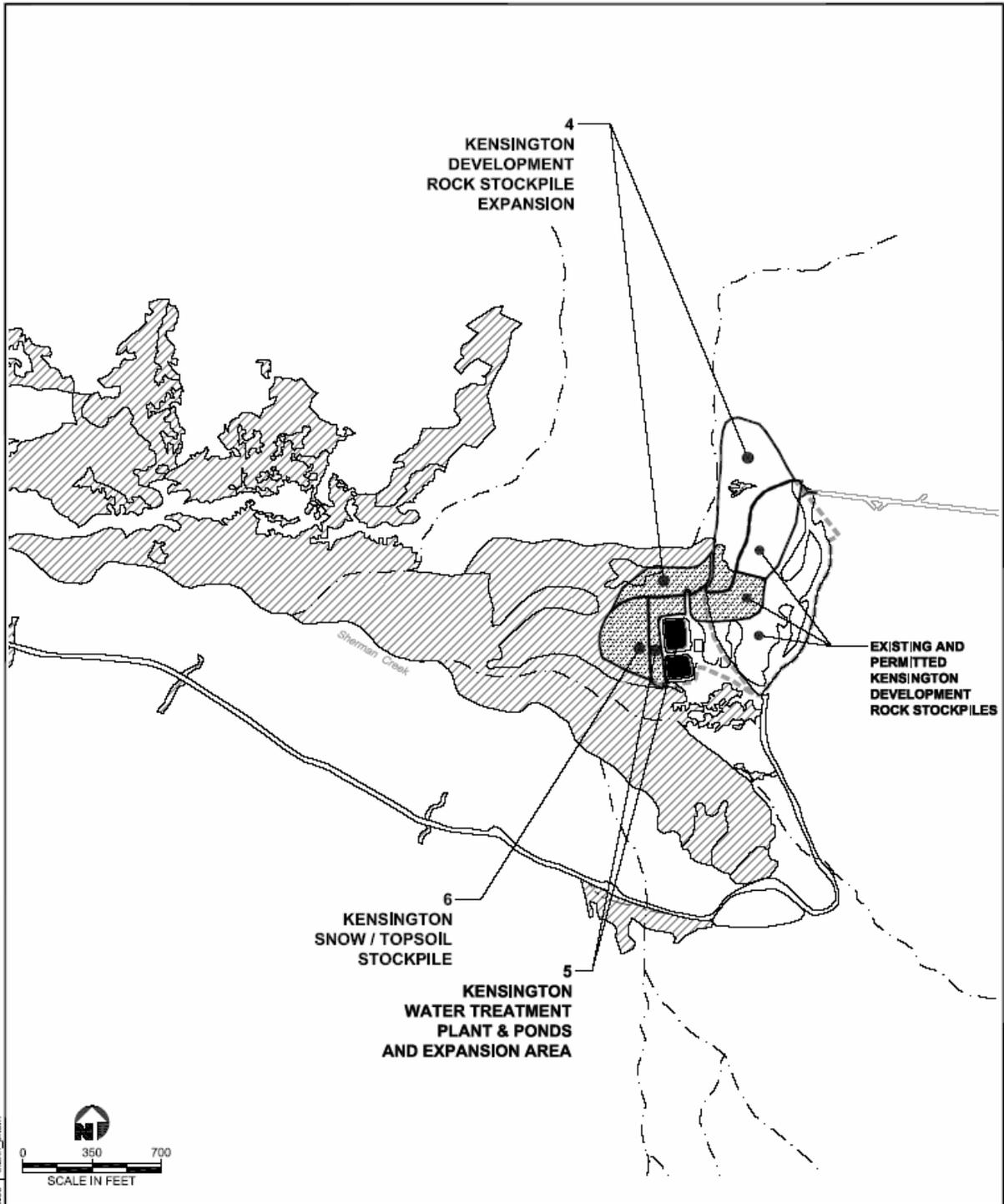
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 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project

Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances.

Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska

Sheet: 2 of 10
Date: December, 2008

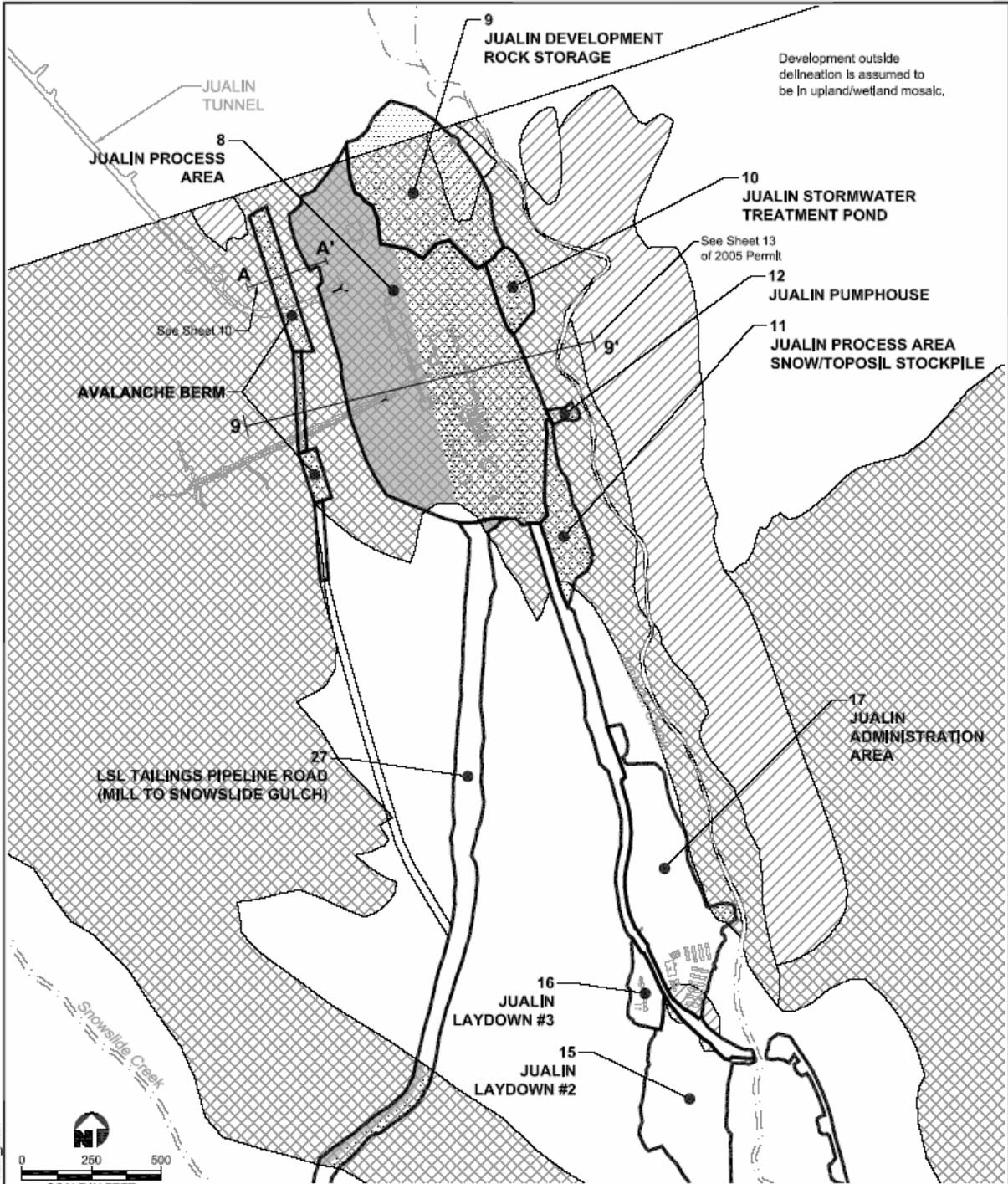


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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
	Wetland
	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact
	Existing Prior to Permitting

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No.:
Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service
Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project
Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances.
Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska
Sheet: 3 of 10
Date: December, 2008



Development outside delineation is assumed to be in upland/wetland mosaic.

T:\Misc\Jobs\Coeur Alaska\JARPA\Sheet 3 Jualin.dwg
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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
	Wetland
	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No:

Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska

Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service

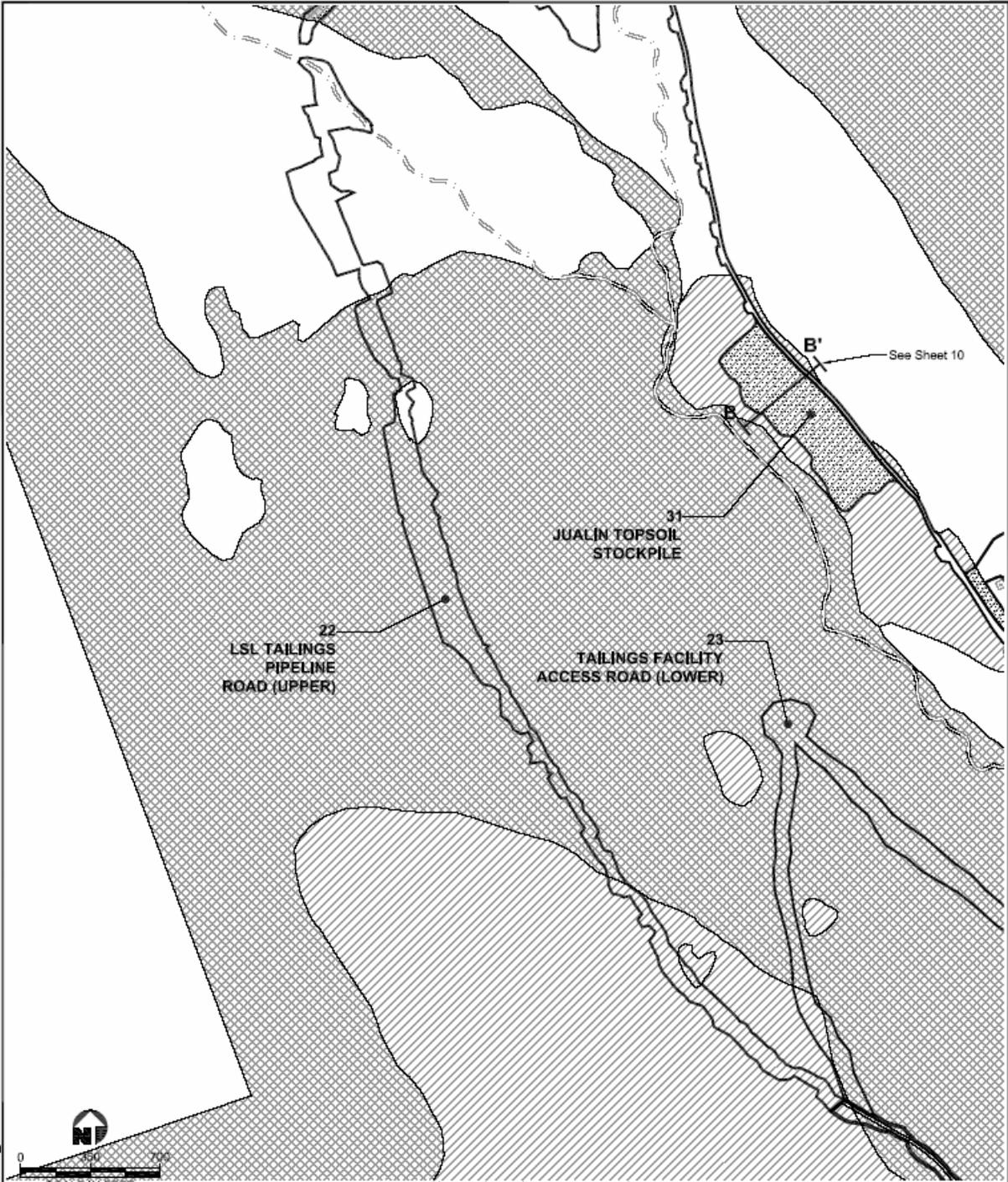
Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project

Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances,

Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska

Sheet: 4 of 10
Date: December, 2008



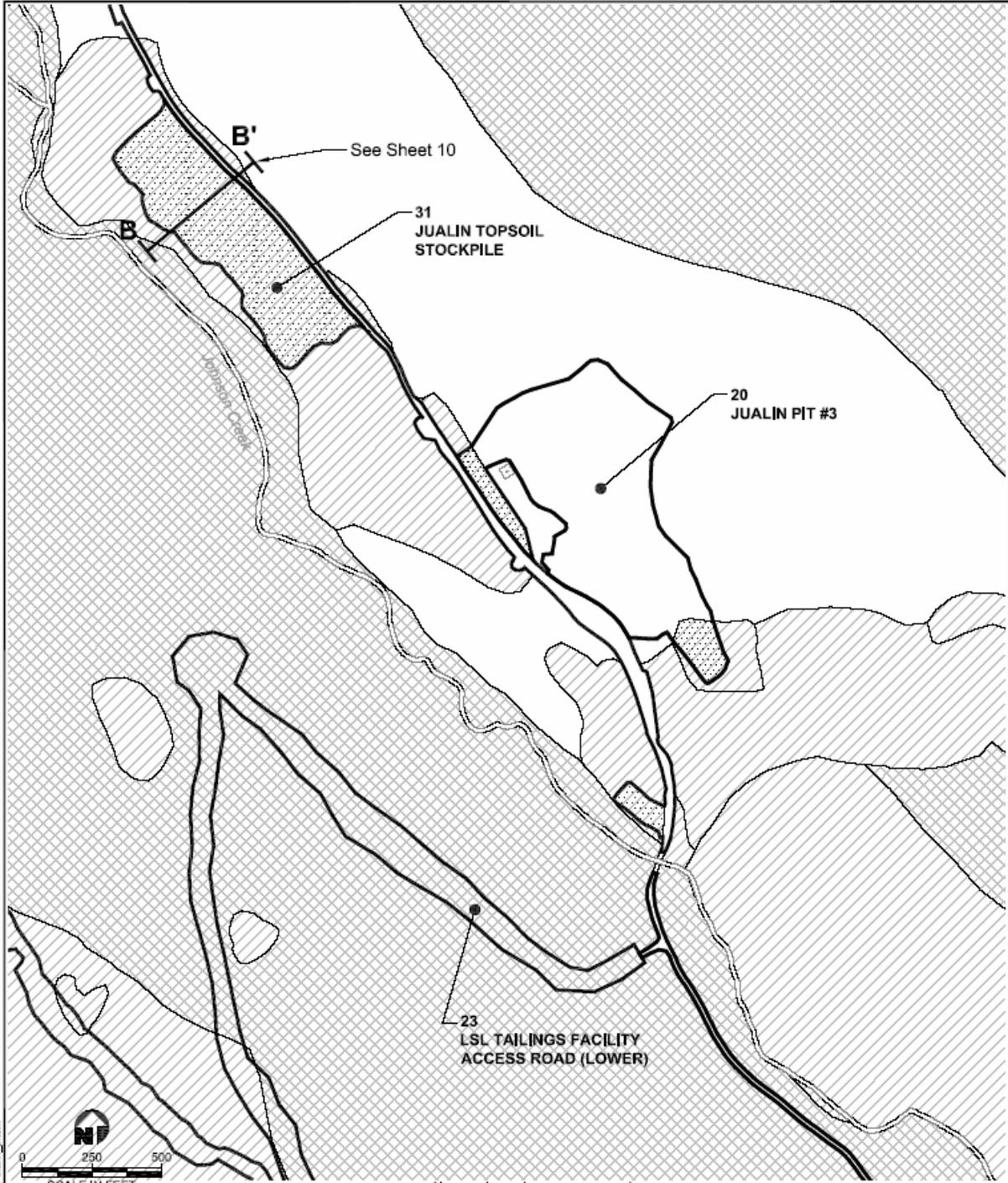
New roads on slopes are assumed to be half cut and half fill.

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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
	Wetland
	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No.:
Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service
Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project
Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances,
Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska
Sheet: 5 of 10
Date: December, 2008

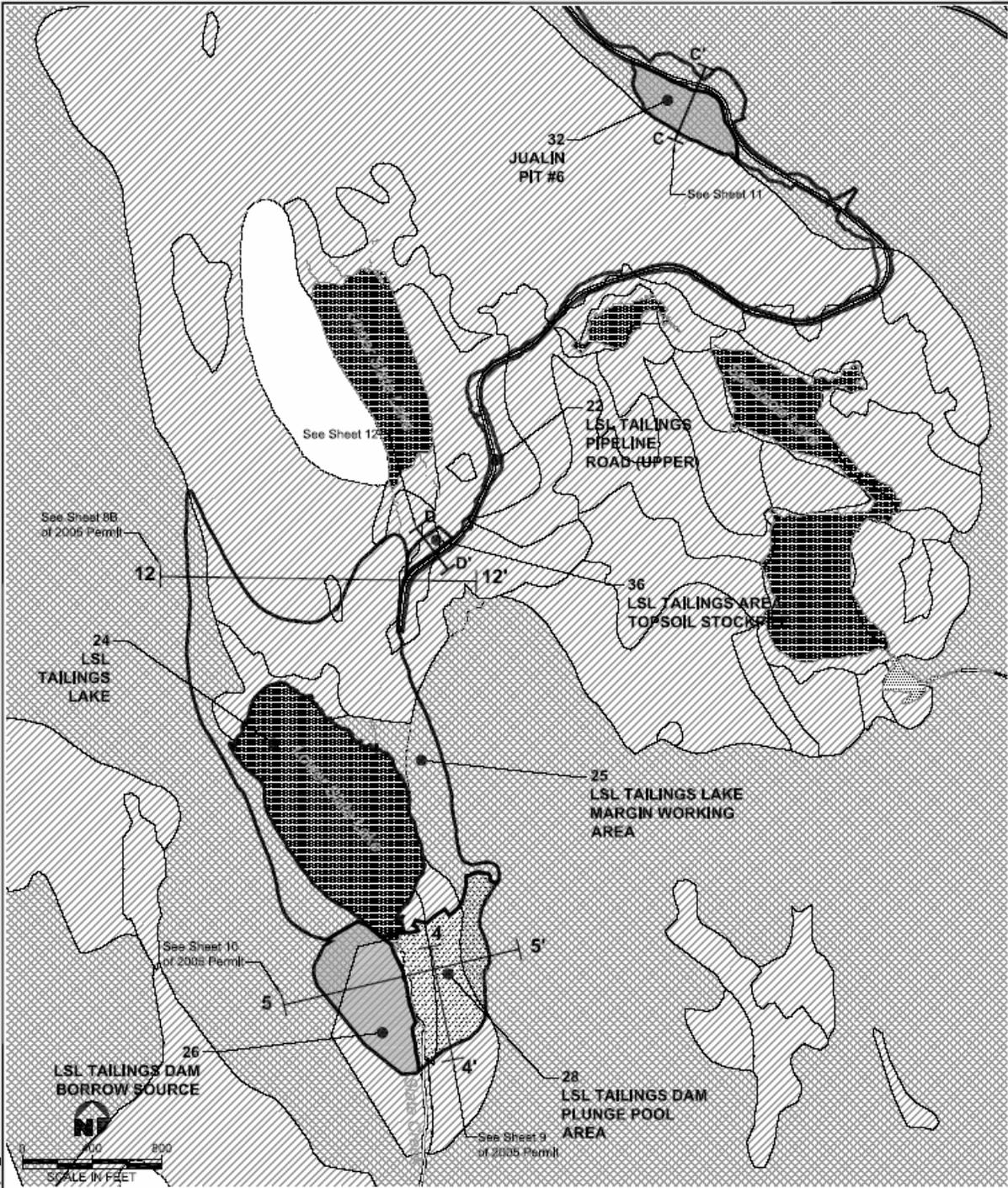


T:\Misc\Jobs\Coeur Alaska\ARPA\Sheet 5 Jualin.dwg
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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
	Wetland
	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No:
Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service
Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project
Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances.
Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska
Sheet: 6 of 10
Date: December, 2008



New roads on slopes are assumed to be half cut and half fill.

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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
	Wetland
	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No:

Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska

Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service

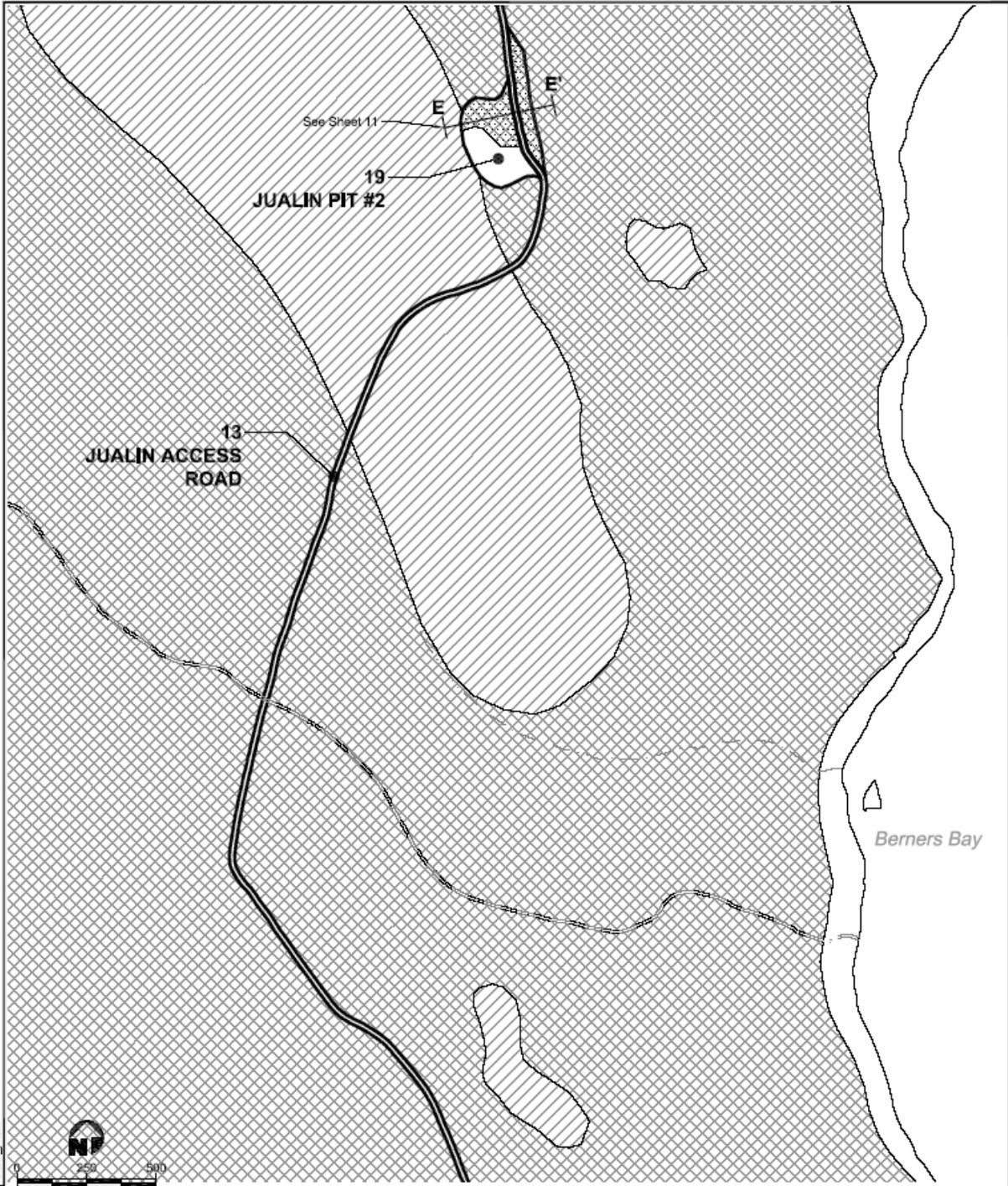
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 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project

Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances,

Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska

Sheet: 7 of 10
Date: December, 2008



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Legend	
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	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No:

Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska

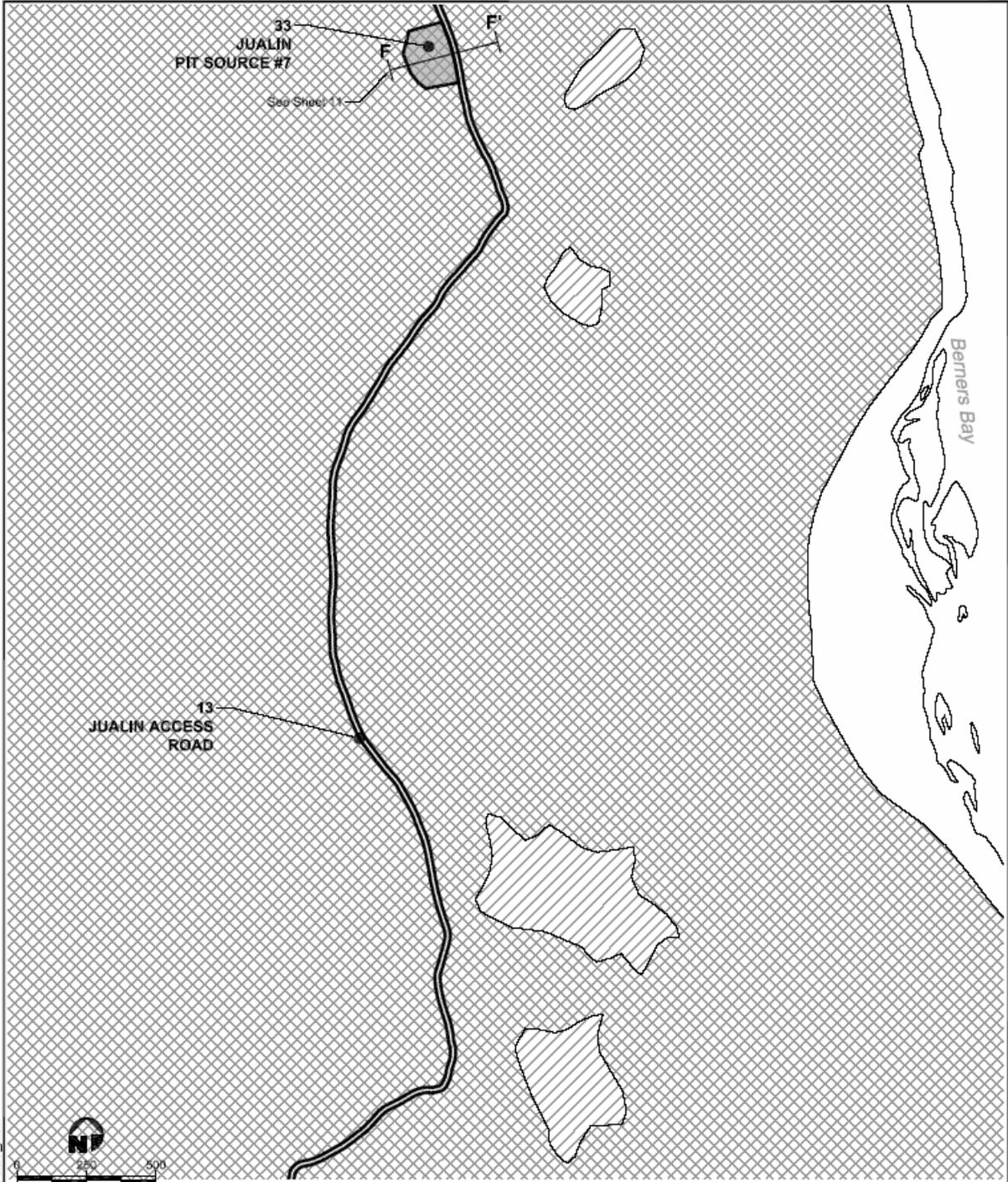
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service

Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project
Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances.

Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska

Sheet: 8 of 10
Date: December, 2008



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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
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	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No:

Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska

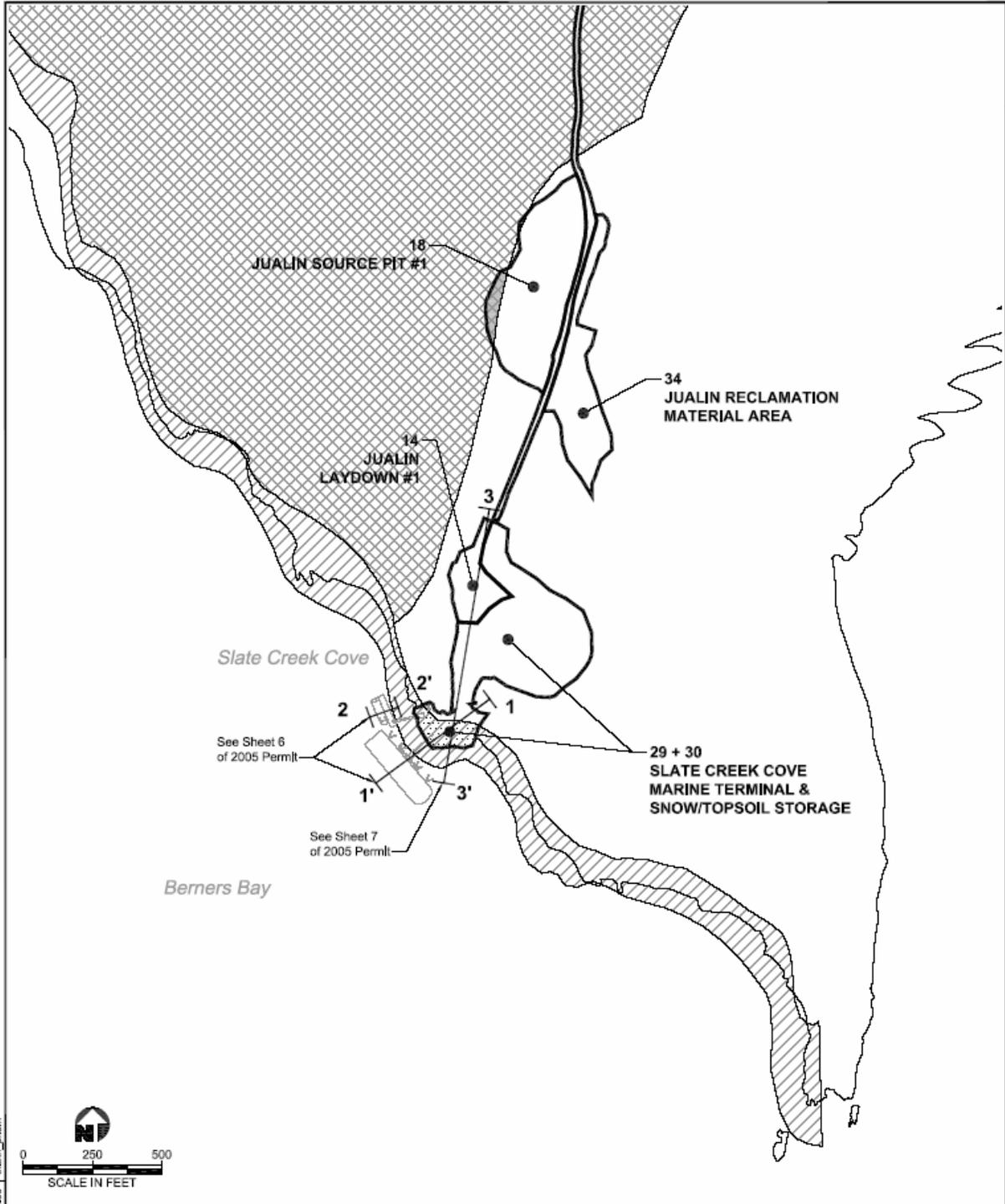
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service

Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project
Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances.

Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska

Sheet: 9 of 10
Date: December, 2008



T:\Misc-Jobs\Coeur Alaska\JARPA\Sheet 9 Slate Creek Cove.dwg
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Legend	
	Work Area Boundary
	Wetland
	25% Wetland Mosaic
	Upland or Bay
	Fill Impact
	Cut Impact

Applicant: Coeur Alaska, Inc
Permit No.:
Location Address: Approximately Lynn Canal at Berners Bay, Juneau, Alaska
Adjacent Property Owners:
 1. U.S. Forest Service
Datum: Alaska State Plane Zone 1
 NAD 83 on a NAD 27 Baseline

Proposed: Kensington Gold Project
Purpose: Construction of mining related facilities and appurtenances.
Near/At: T35S, R62E
Municipality: City and Borough of Juneau
State: Alaska
Sheet: 10 of 10
Date: December, 2008

Attachment 1

Mountain Goat Assessment - ADFG

Wildlife Research Annual Progress Report

Mountain Goat Assessment and Monitoring along the Juneau Access Road Corridor and near the Kensington Mine, Southeast Alaska



Kevin S. White and Neil L. Barten

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Wildlife Conservation

**Mountain Goat Assessment and Monitoring along the Juneau
Access Road Corridor and near the Kensington Mine,
Southeast Alaska.**

Kevin S. White and Neil L. Barten

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Wildlife Conservation
P. O. Box 110024, Juneau, AK 99811
Tel: 907-465-4353

Annual Progress Report

September 2008

This report contains preliminary data and should not be cited without permission of the authors.

September 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Cover photo: Mountain goat #LG-107 walking in front of the Meade Glacier in mid-August 2008. A seven year old male, this animal weighed 307 lbs. at time of capture.

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INTRODUCTION

This annual progress report was prepared to meet the reporting requirements for State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and Coeur Alaska. Funding for this project was made available in September 2005 and this report summarizes activities completed by September 30, 2008.

Background

Coeur Alaska has recently re-initiated development activities at the Kensington mine site, located a short distance northwest of Berners Bay. In addition, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is planning to construct an all-season highway between Echo Cove and the Katzehin River. Among the wildlife species potentially affected by mine development and road construction activities are mountain goats (*Oreamnos americanus*). A small-scale study of mountain goats conducted in the vicinity of the Kensington mine by Robus and Carney (1995) showed that goats moved seasonally from high alpine elevations in the summer and fall to low, timbered elevations during winter months. One of the main objectives of the Robus and Carney (1995) study was to assess the impacts of the mine development activities on habitat use, movement patterns and, ultimately, productivity of mountain goats. However, the mine never became operational, thus these objectives could not be achieved, and by 1995 goat monitoring in the area wound down and eventually ended. Currently, the mine is in the process of re-opening and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game maintains that many of the same concerns that prompted the Robus and Carney (1995) study are still valid and need to be addressed. In addition, large-scale plans for development of the Juneau Access road raise new, potentially more substantial, concerns regarding not only the enlarged “footprint” of industrial development activities in eastern Lynn Canal, but also the cumulative impacts of both development projects on wildlife resources.

The potential effects of mining and road development activities on local mountain goat populations in the vicinity of the Kensington mine and eastern Lynn Canal are not well known. However, studies conducted elsewhere indicate that mountain goats can be negatively impacted by industrial development activities. Such effects include temporary range abandonment, alteration of foraging behavior and population decline (Chadwick 1973, Foster and Rahe 1983, Joslin 1986, Cote and Festa-Bianchet 2003). Consequently, information about the distribution of mountain goats proximate to the mine and road development corridor is needed to determine the extent to which populations may be affected by associated industrial activities. Information collected by Robus and Carney (1995), in the vicinity of Kensington mine, as well as Schoen and Kirch-

hoff (1982), near Echo Cove, suggest that spatial overlap between mountain goats and the proposed industrial activity will be most pronounced when goats are over-wintering in low-elevation habitats. In addition, it is not clear where goats spend non-winter months and, by extension, the spatial extent to which development activities are thereby translated across the landscape.

In response to the above concerns, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, with funding provided by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and Coeur Alaska, has initiated monitoring and assessment activities to determine possible impacts of road construction and mine development on mountain goats and identify potential mitigation measures, to the extent needed. Assessment and monitoring work includes collection of vital rate, habitat use and movement data from a sample of radio-marked mountain goats in addition to conducting annual aerial population abundance and productivity surveys. These efforts are aimed at providing the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with information necessary to appropriately manage mountain goats in the proposed areas of development.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

This research is designed to investigate the spatial relationships, vital rates and abundance of mountain goats in the Berners Bay and upper Lynn Canal area. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) Determine seasonal movement patterns of mountain goats in areas near the Kensington mine and Juneau Access road corridor;
- 2) Characterize mountain goat habitat selection patterns and the extent of spatial overlap with areas impacted by Kensington mine and Juneau Access road corridor development activities;
- 3) Estimate reproductive success and survival of mountain goats in areas near the Kensington mine and Juneau Access road corridor; and
- 4) Estimate mountain goat population abundance and composition in areas near the Kensington mine and Juneau Access road corridor.

STUDY AREA

Mountain goats were studied in a ca. 600 km² area located in a mainland coastal mountain range east of Lynn Canal, a post-glacial fiord located near Haines in southeastern Alaska. The study area is oriented along a north-south axis and bordered in the south by Berners Bay (58.76N,

135.00W) and by Dayebas Creek (59.29N, 135.35W) in the north. Within this area, three separate study sites were delineated based on the actual or expected extent of industrial activity occurring in or near each locality.

An additional study area located east of Berners Bay was established in spring 2006. This area was not originally included in the study design however recent information about road construction timelines resulted in a re-evaluation of the efficacy of conducting research activities in this area. Research efforts in this area will be limited in scope and low intensity sampling in this area is intended to provide managers with baseline information needed to assist future management efforts in light of the road construction, gravel crushing and/or stock-piling that is likely to occur in this area. Additional ADFG funding was allocated to partially offset costs associated with research activities in this area.

Elevation within the study areas range from sea-level to 6300 feet. This area is an active glacial terrain underlain by late cretaceous-paleocene granodiorite and tonalite geologic formations (Gehrels 2000). Specifically, it is a geologically young, dynamic and unstable landscape that harbors a matrix of perennial snowfields and small glaciers at high elevations (i.e. above 4000 feet) and rugged, broken terrain that descends to a rocky, tidewater coastline. The northern part of the area is bisected by the Katzeihin river, a moderate volume (ca. 1500 cfs; USGS, unpublished data) glacial river system that is fed by a tributary of the Juneau Icefield.

The maritime climate in this area is characterized by cool, wet summers and relatively warm snowy winters. Annual precipitation at sea-level averages 55 inches and winter temperatures are rarely less than 5° F and average 30° F (Haines, AK; National Weather Service, Juneau, AK, unpublished data). Elevations at 2600' typically receive ca. 250 inches of snowfall, annually (Eaglecrest Ski Area, Juneau, AK, unpublished data). Predominant vegetative communities occurring at low-moderate elevations (<1500') include Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*)-western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) coniferous forest, mixed-conifer muskeg and deciduous riparian forests. Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) dominated 'krummholtz' forest comprises a subalpine, timberline band occupying elevations between 1500-2500 feet. Alpine plant communities are composed of a mosaic of relatively dry ericaceous heathlands, moist meadows dominated by grasses and forbs and wet fens. Avalanche chutes are common in the study area, bisect all plant community types and often terminate at sea-level.



Figure 1: Mountain goat capture site near Mt. Selby. Photo shows LG101 (5 yr-old male) and HD500 helicopter. Orange colored GPS radio-collar and red ear tags, used for monitoring purposes and identification during aerial surveys, are also visible.

METHODS

Mountain Goat Capture

Mountain goats were captured using standard helicopter darting techniques and immobilized by injecting 3.0 - 2.55mg of carfentanil citrate, depending on sex and time of year (Taylor 2000), via projectile syringe fired from a Palmer dart gun (Cap-Chur, Douglasville, GA). During handling, all animals were carefully examined and monitored following standard veterinary procedures (Taylor 2000) and routine biological samples and morphological data collected. Following handling procedures, the effects of the immobilizing agent was reversed with 100mg of naltrexone hydrochloride per 1mg of carfentanil citrate (Taylor 2000). All capture procedures were approved by the State of Alaska Animal Care and Use Committee.

GPS Location Data

Telonics TGW-3590 GPS radio-collars (Telonics, Inc., Mesa, AZ) were deployed on most animals captured (Figure 1); eight Telonics MOD-500 VHF radio-collars were deployed on an experimental basis. GPS radio-collars were programmed to collect location data at 6-hour intervals (collar lifetime: 2-3 years). During each location attempt, ancillary data about collar activity (i.e. percent of 1-second switch transitions calculated over a 15 minute period following each GPS fix attempt) and temperature (degrees C) were simultaneously collected. Complete data-sets for each individual were remotely downloaded (via fixed-wing aircraft) at 8-week intervals. Location data were post-processed and filtered for "impossible" points and 2D locations with PDOP (i.e. position dilution of precision) values greater than 10, following D'Eon et al. (2002) and D'Eon and Delparte (2005).

Diet Composition

Fresh fecal pellets were collected from live-captured

animals during the summer-fall period (late-July to mid-October). Fecal pellet samples were also collected opportunistically during winter reconnaissance and snow surveys. Individual samples collected from live-captured animals during 2005-2006 summer-fall period (Females, $n = 18$; Males, $n = 28$) and a single composite sample collected in february 2006 were sent to Washington State University (Wildlife Habitat Analysis Lab, Pullman, WA) for dietary analyses. Specifically, microhistological analyses of plant cell fragments in pellet samples were conducted to provide an estimate of diet composition for individual mountain goats and the winter composite sample. Data were subsequently summarized by sex-class to determine whether diet composition varied between males and females. This preliminary analyses did not account for differential digestability of each dietary food item identified in diets; an analysis is planned for the future. Nonetheless, while results do not provide an accurate estimate of actual diet intake patterns they do provide a reliable estimate of relative differences in diet composition between males and females.

Habitat Selection and Movement Patterns

Altitudinal Distribution.—Comprehensive analyses of mountain goat habitat use and movement patterns will not be conducted until all GPS location information is collected (i.e. 2011). Nevertheless, preliminary analyses focused on describing sex specific variation in terrain use, and movement patterns were conducted using a subset of the data (White 2006). Additional topics related to altitudinal and spatial distribution have been addressed in White et al. (2006, 2007).

Winter Severity and Snow Modeling Data Collection

Winter distribution of mountain goats is strongly influenced by snow depth and distribution. Since patterns of snow accumulation vary at both small and large spatial scales it is often necessary to collect site-specific field data in order to accurately characterize these relationships within focal areas. Unfortunately, standardized snow depth monitoring information is extremely limited within the study area and additional information is needed in order to properly characterize spatial patterns of snow accumulation and, ultimately, mountain goat winter distribution. Consequently, we initiated field efforts designed to create a snow depth database in order to generate spatially explicit snow depth models within the study area.

Standardized field surveys were conducted in order to estimate patterns of snow depth as it related to habitat type (i.e. forested/non-forested), altitude, and slope aspect (Figure 2). These preliminary efforts focused on four sites located in different mountain goat winter ranges. During



Figure 2: Winter snow conditions at 3000 feet on Echo Ridge, 3/31/08. At this subalpine site, snow was heavily drifted and estimated at ca. 9 feet, about 10 inches less than 2007. Wolverine tracks were seen in this area though mountain goat sign was not evident above ca. 1500 ft.

surveys snow depth was measured at geo-referenced locations along an altitudinal gradient (beginning at sea level). Snow measurements were replicated at each sampling location ($n = 5$) and associated covariate information was collected. Sampling locations were spaced at regular (100-200m) intervals, depending upon terrain complexity. Steep (>35 degrees), exposed slopes were, generally, not sampled due to safety considerations. In addition, daily climate information for reference weather stations was acquired from the National Weather Service (Haines Weather Station).

Reproduction and Survival

Kidding rates and subsequent survival were estimated by monitoring individual study animals during monthly surveys using fixed-wing aircraft (Heliocourier, Piper PA-18 Super Cub) equipped for radio-telemetry tracking. During surveys, radio-collared adult female mountain goats were monitored to determine whether they gave birth to kids and, if so, how long they survived. Monitoring kid production and survival was only possible during the non-winter months when animals could be reliably observed in open habitats. We assumed that kids did not survive winter if they were not seen with their mothers the following spring. Cases in which kid status assessments were equivocal were filtered from the data set and not used for subsequent estimates of kid survival.

Mortality of individual radio-collared mountain goats was determined by detecting radio-frequency pulse rate changes during monthly monitoring surveys. In cases where mortality pulse rates were detected, efforts were made to investigate sites as soon as possible via helicopter or boat. To the extent possible, all mortalities were thoroughly investigated to ascertain the cause of death and relevant biological samples collected. We determined date of mortalities via examination of activity sensor data logged on GPS radio-collars. Annual survival of radio-collared animals was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier procedure (Pollock et al. 1989). This procedure allows for staggered

entry and exit of newly captured or deceased animals, respectively.

Population Abundance and Composition Estimation

Aerial Surveys.—Population abundance and composition surveys were conducted using fixed-wing aircraft (Helio-courier and PA-18 “Super Cub”) and helicopter (Hughes 500) during August-September 2007. Original project planning required flying 3 replicate surveys in the Lions Head, Sinclair and Villard study areas. Additional funding provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game provided the opportunity to fly surveys in the East Berners area and additional replicate surveys in the three focal study areas.

Aerial surveys were typically conducted when conditions met the following requirements: 1) flight ceiling above 5000 feet ASL, 2) wind speed less than 20 knots, 3) sea-level temperature less than 65 degrees F. Surveys were typically flown along established flight paths between 2500-3500 feet ASL and followed geographic contours. Flight speeds varied between 60-70 knots. During surveys, the pilot and experienced observers enumerated and classified all mountain goats seen as either adults (includes adults and sub-adults) or kids. In addition, each mountain goat group observed was checked (via 14X image stabilizing binoculars) to determine whether GPS-collared animals were present. Flight conditions, terrain complexity and animal behavior often complicated efforts to determine whether observed mountain goats were collared. As a result, the number of adults for which collar presence could be ascertained with a high degree of confidence was also recorded for each group observed.

Estimating the probability of observing mountain goats on a given survey (i.e. sightability) is critical for deriving population size estimates for focal areas. This is typically achieved by comparing the number of marked animals in an area to the number of marked animals actually seen (or re-sighted) during a survey. This fairly simple procedure can be complicated when its not always possible to assess whether observed animals are marked. This situation occurs on mountain goat surveys and requires additional refinement of standard mark-resight population estimators. New analytical methods appropriate for estimating mountain goat population size in this study are currently being developed. As a result, mountain goat survey data were summarized in this report to include estimates of population composition and the minimum number of mountain goats seen on surveys (i.e. the number observed) but not the estimated actual number of mountain goats in focal areas.



Figure 3: Photograph taken through a spotting scope of LG43 (and yearling) engaged in a dominance interaction with a un-marked adult female (and kid) that occurred during an GPS radio-collar activity sensor validation trial on July 1, 2008, Mt. Villard.

Ground Surveys.—Evaluation of ground-based techniques for estimating mountain goat population size and composition were conducted in a small portion of the Lions Head study area (i.e. 13.2 km²) in June 2006, the Mt. Villard area during June 2007 and the Mt. Villard and Mt Selby areas during June-July 2008. Previous research has concluded that aerial surveys are often inadequate for providing accurate estimates of the proportion of adult males and females, as well as sub-adults during aerial surveys (Cote and Festa-Bianchet 2003); only the proportion of adults and kids in a population can be reliably estimated. As a result, ground-based survey techniques were tested to evaluate whether this method might serve as a reliable tool for classifying individuals of separate sex and age classes during survey efforts.

Additional field efforts involved collection of GPS-collar activity sensor validation data. In these cases, individual study animals were observed during pre-programmed activity sensor evaluation periods (i.e. 15 minute intervals following fix initiation events)(Figure 3). During observation periods, detailed behavioral data were collected using focal animal sampling procedures (Altman 1974).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mountain Goat Capture and Handling

Capture Activities.—Mountain goats were captured over 5 days between August 16-17 and 19 and September 21 and 24, 2008. Overall, 33 animals were captured using standard helicopter darting methods (Appendix 1). Twenty-five animals were deployed with Telonics TGW-3590 GPS radio-collars and 8 were deployed with Telonics MOD-500 VHF radio-collars (including 4 re-captures). We deployed VHF radio-collars on a subset of captured mountain goats because battery life-span is significantly longer (radio-collar battery life span: VHF = 8 years, GPS = 2-3 years). The extended life span of VHF radio-collars will

enable collection of supplementary mountain goat survival and reproduction data and reduce the frequency in which mountain goats must be captured.

Helicopter captures were attempted during periods when mountain goats were distributed at high elevations and weather conditions were favorable (i.e. high flight ceiling and moderate wind speed). Additionally, captures were scheduled to avoid periods within 8 weeks of parturition in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of adult females and associated neonates. Captures were attempted in areas where mountain goat access to dangerously steep terrain was limited. As a result of these constraints, opportunities to capture mountain goats were fairly limited. Nevertheless, given the fairly large area of study and decent summer weather conditions, it was typically possible to capture approximately six mountain goats per day of effort.

Biological Sample Collection.—During handling procedures, standard biological specimens were collected and morphological measures recorded. Specific biological samples collected from study animals included: whole blood (4 mL), blood serum (8 mL), ear tissue, hair and fecal pellets. Whole blood, serum and fecal pellet sub-samples were sent to Dr. Kimberlee Beckmen (ADFG, Fairbanks, AK) for disease screening. In addition, tissue sub-samples were sent Dr. Steeve Cote/Aaron Shafer (University of Laval, Quebec) for inclusion in a broad-scale mountain goat population genetics analysis.

Diet Composition.—Preliminary estimates of diet composition during the summer-fall period indicate that four major forage types were the most important constituents of mountain goat diets. Specifically, sedges/rushes, lichens, forbs and ferns (in order of decreasing importance) comprised 85% of diets (Appendix 2). Interestingly, some

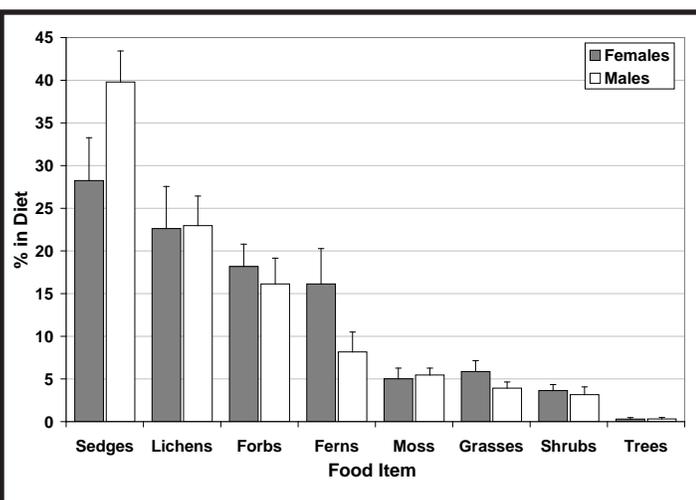


Figure 4: Percent diet composition of male and female mountain goats between late-July to mid-October, 2005-2006 in the Lynn Canal study areas. Estimates are not corrected for differential digestibility of food items.

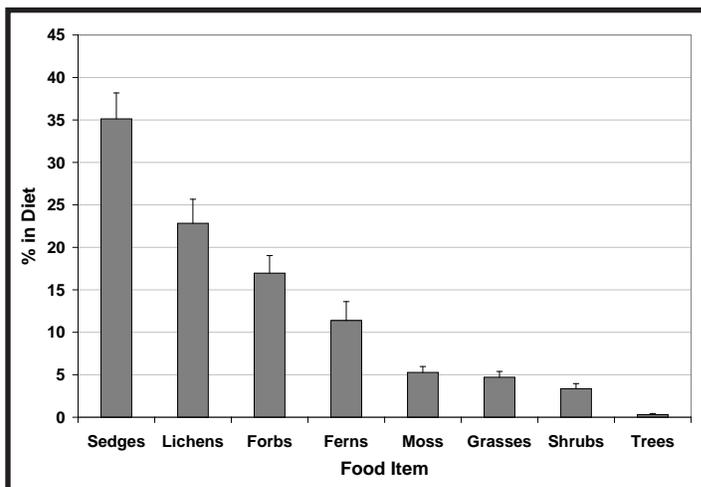


Figure 5a: Percent diet composition of all mountain goats (sexes combined) between late-July to mid-October, 2005-2006 in the Lynn Canal study areas. Estimates are not corrected for differential digestibility of food items.

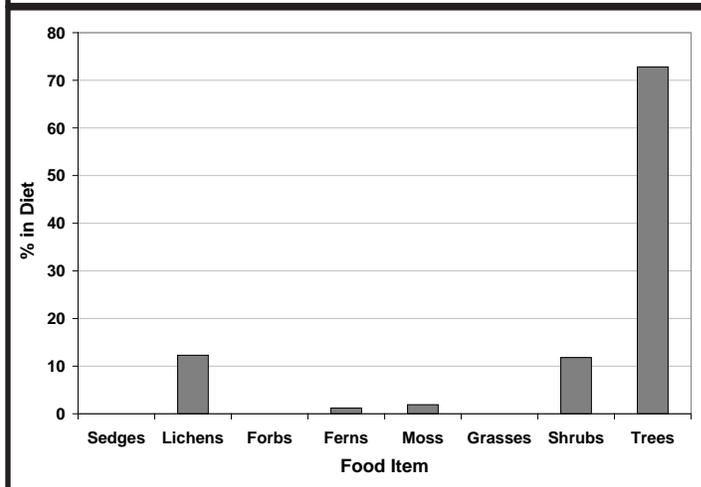


Figure 5b: Percent diet composition of mountain goats (unknown sex) in mid-February, 2006 in the Echo ridge area. Estimates are not corrected for differential digestibility of food items.

differences in diet composition between the sexes was evident. In particular, preliminary evidence suggests that sedges/rushes were more common in male diets while ferns were more common in female diets (Figure 4). Overall, the most common individual food items in diets during summer-fall were *Carex* sp. (20.7%), *Luzula/Juncus* sp. (14.4) (sedges/rushes), *Cladonia* sp. (11.4)(lichen), *Lupinus nootkatensis* (8.6%)(forb) and unidentified fern rhizomes (7.4%)(Figure 5a, Appendix 2). During winter, diets were overwhelmingly composed of conifer needles (*Tsuga* sp., 72.5%) and also included *Lobaria* sp. lichen (11.7) and *Vaccinium* sp. (9.9%)(Figure 5b, Appendix 2).

Mountain Goat Body Mass.—Data relating to morphological characteristics of mountain goats were collected for all animals, when practicable. Preliminary analysis of age- and sex-specific body mass were conducted. Body mass data were standardized following Cote et al. (1998) to control for the effects of capture date on body mass and

allow for comparisons with other studies. Preliminary analyses suggest that body mass of adult females is less for animals with kids in mid-summer than those that did not have kids (Figure 6). This relationship is consistent with past studies that demonstrate energetic costs associated with parturition and lactation negatively influence body condition in ungulates.

Standard morphological measurements such as chest girth can be reliable predictors of animal body mass. Preliminary analyses indicate chest girth measurements were better at predicting body mass for males than females, though in both cases relationships between these variables were reliable (Figure 7a, 7b). The chest girth/body mass relationship is likely to be of utility for individuals interested in a simple and reasonably precise technique for estimating body mass in the field such as hunters.

GPS Location Data

GPS System Performance.—The performance of GPS radio-collars (as of 8/21/07) has been evaluated for 79 collars deployed since the beginning of the study. In general, the remote GPS data collection system used in this study worked as expected. We did not encounter any problems with GPS collar performance, nor did significant problems occur with remote data download attempts. This high level of success was achieved despite occasionally poor weather conditions and, in some cases, substantial download distances between aircraft and mountain goats (i.e. up to 3 miles). However, several pre-programmed bi-monthly GPS data download periods were missed due to weather conditions. Nevertheless, it was always possible to download missed GPS data on subsequent surveys.

Collar Retrieval.—Of the 11 animals that died during 2007/2008, all collars were retrieved from the field and GPS data downloaded from the collar. Twenty-six GPS collars deployed in fall 2006 had been pre-programmed to automatically release on September 11, 2007. Twenty-one of these collars were retrieved from the field by October 9, 2008 and subsequently downloaded. These data revealed every collar released on the exact day they were programmed to do so. This differs with results obtained in brown bear studies where collars can take up to a few weeks to release (Rod Flynn, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, personal communication).

Winter Severity and Snow Modeling

Snow Surveys.—Field-based snow surveys were conducted during March 31, 2008 on Echo Ridge. This survey was conducted within 3 days of an identical survey conducted in 2007. Preliminary analyses of these data quantified the degree to which snow depth differs with increasing elevation between forested and non-forested sites (White et al.

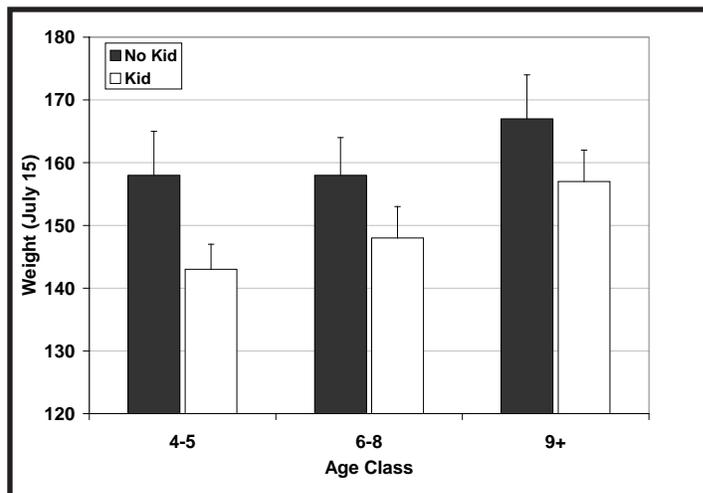


Figure 6: Standardized body weights for female mountain goats with and without kids at heel in late-summer.

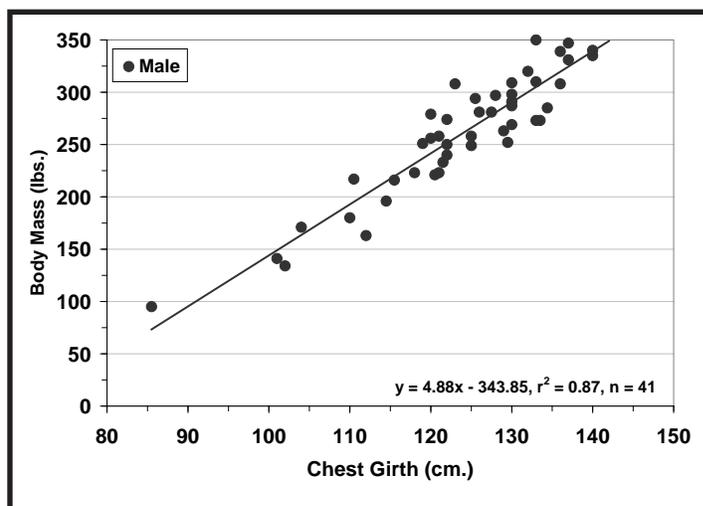


Figure 7a: Relationship between body mass and chest girth for male mountain goats, Lynn Canal, AK

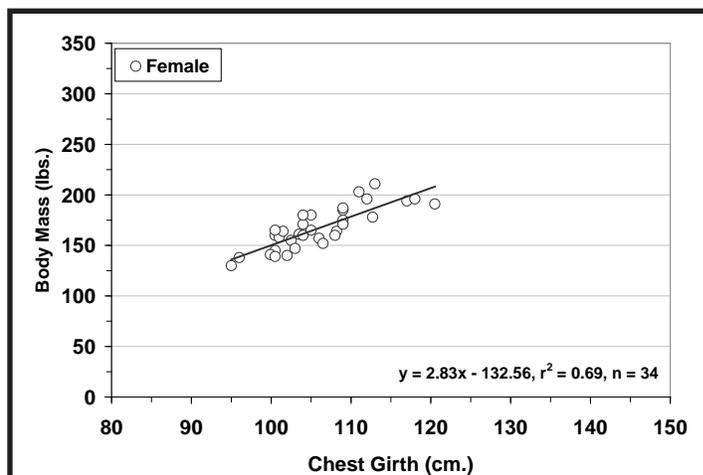


Figure 7b: Relationship between body mass and chest girth for female mountain goats, Lynn Canal, AK

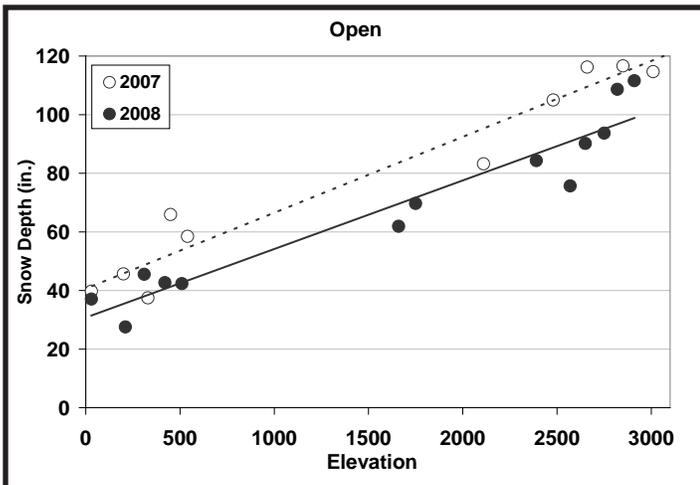


Figure 8: Relationship between snow depth and elevation in non-forested sites in late-March 2007 and 2008. Snow depth was about 10 inches less in 2008 than in 2007. Data were collected on Echo Ridge, AK.

2007). Comparison of data collected in 2007 and 2008 indicated that snow depths were similar at elevation within forested habitats between years. However, in open habitats snow depth was 10 inches less, on average, in 2008 than in 2007 (Figure 8).

Climate Data.—Daily climate data were archived from the National Weather Service database to characterize broader scale climate patterns. Mean daily snow depth and snowfall data were summarized from data collected at the National Weather Service station in Haines, AK (Figures 9a, 9b, 9c). Mean snow depth during mid-winter (January-March) 2007/2008 was ca. 200% of normal in Haines (Figure 9c). While substantial, recorded snow depths were notably less than the historical record winter of 2006/2007 (Figure 9b, 9c). The previous two winters should be considered severe relative to the historical record for Haines. Nonetheless, the winter of 2007/2008 differed from 2006/2007 in two important ways. In 2007/2008, substantial snow accumulation (i.e. snow depth > 20 inches) was not evident until late-December while in 2006/2007 the equivalent snow depth threshold was reached by mid-November, six weeks earlier. Also, substantially more now accumulated during late-winter (i.e. March) in 2006/2007 as compared to 2007/2008 (Figure 9b, 9c).

Survival and Reproduction

Survival.—Mountain goats were monitored monthly during fixed-wing aerial telemetry flights. Of the 67 animals monitored during 2007/2008 (i.e. 6/1/2007– 5/30/2008), 9 animals died of various natural causes. An additional 15 animals had GPS radio-collars that released in mid-August 2007 (as planned). Consequently, for most of the biological year, we monitored 52 animals. Overall, preliminary survival estimates were 9% higher in 2007/2008 than in 2006/2007 (Table 1). In general, survival of females was higher than males (Table 1) and older ani-

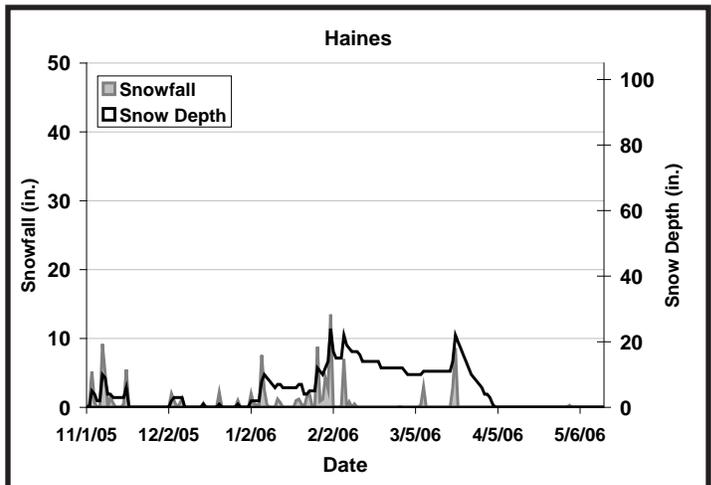


Figure 9a: Daily measures of snowfall and snow depth recorded at the NWS station in Haines, AK during the winter of 2005-2006. Snowfall events are depicted by the grey colored peaks; the black solid line describes snow depth patterns.

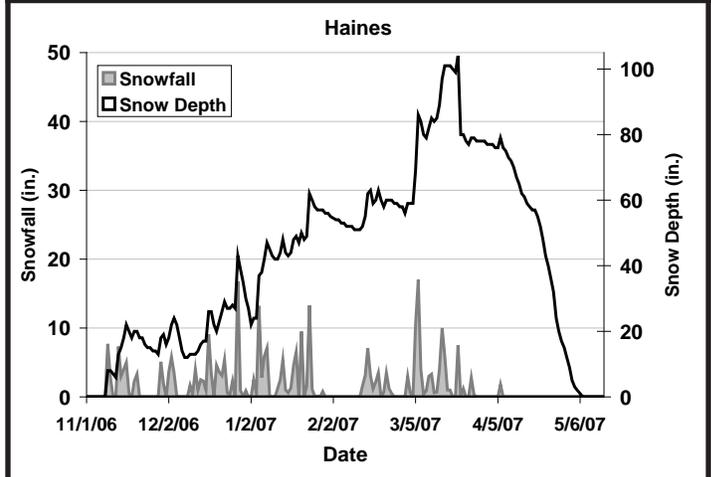


Figure 9b: Daily measures of snowfall and snow depth recorded at the NWS station in Haines, AK during the winter of 2006-2007. Snowfall events are depicted by the grey colored peaks; the black solid line describes snow depth patterns.

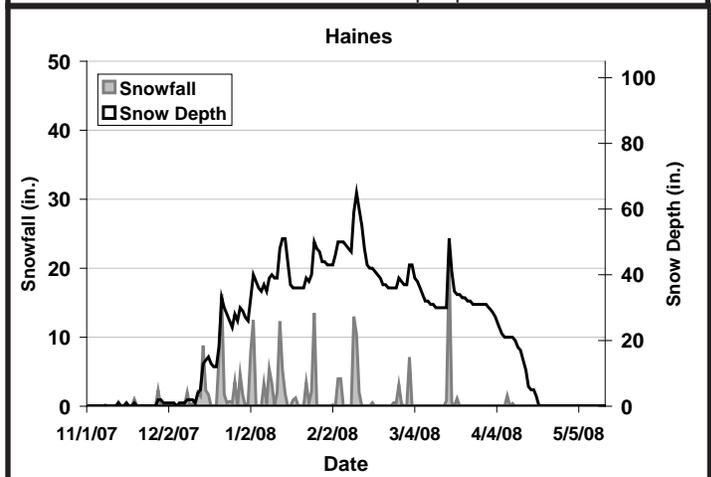


Figure 9c: Daily measures of snowfall and snow depth recorded at the NWS station in Haines, AK during the winter of 2006-2007. Snowfall events are depicted by the grey colored peaks; the black solid line describes snow depth patterns. These data indicate six snowfall events > 10 inches during the winter season. Substantial snow accumulation (snow depth > 20 in.) occurred between late-December to mid-April.

mals were more likely to die than younger animals (White et al. 2007). Most mortality occurred during late winter (February-May), however, two adult males died during October-November, a period coinciding with the rut. The preliminary estimates of survival reported for 2006/2007 are lower than has been documented elsewhere (Smith 1986, Festa-Bianchet and Cote 2007), however, survival estimates for 2005/2006 and 2007/2008 are similar to previous studies. Given that winter snowfall accumulation during 2006/2007 was the highest on record, severe winter conditions likely played a key role on increased mortality of mountain goats during this period.

Causes of Mortality and Scavenging.—Unequivocally assigning cause of death for mountain goat mortalities was difficult. This results because known predators of mountain goats will also readily scavenge carcasses that die from other causes. Most mortality sites investigated in this study had also been previously visited by known predators of mountain goats (i.e. bears, wolves and wolverines) however in most cases it was not clear whether study animals were killed or died from other causes and subsequently scavenged.

In one notable case, we were able to clearly document a case of black bear scavenging on a mountain goat. Specifically, we determined that LG-55 (11-yro female) died on October 31, 2006 of unknown causes. On July 5, 2007, a black bear scavenged on the carcass of LG-55. In the course of scavenging activities, the black bear inadvertently attached the GPS radio-collar previously deployed by field researchers to LG-55 to itself. It is unclear exactly how this occurred. Nonetheless, due to the remote data downloading capability of the GPS radio-collars used in this study, it was possible to clearly document this event via GIS analysis and, later, via aerial and ground monitoring. To our knowledge, this is the first instance of radio-collar larceny by a black bear.

Kid Recruitment.—Kid recruitment of radio-marked female mountain goats was estimated by determining the percentage of radio-marked females seen with kids during

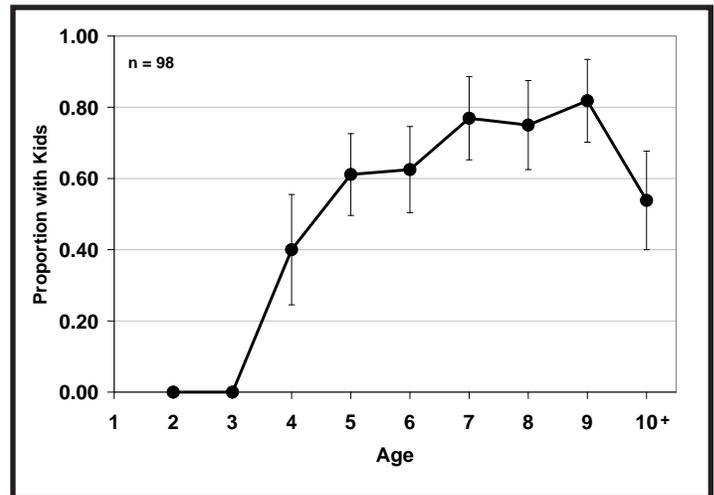


Figure 10: Age-specific estimates of kid production for female mountain goats in different age classes during 2005-2008, Lynn Canal, AK.

May-June aerial telemetry surveys (n = 3). Since each radio-marked female was not observed daily during the kidding period, it was not possible to determine if kids were born and subsequently died prior to, or between, surveys. As such, estimates of kid production reported here are presumably lower than the actual percentage of females that gave birth. Nevertheless, our estimates of kid production were similar to estimates of kidding rates reported elsewhere (Festa-Bianchet and Cote 2007).

Past studies have documented late age at first reproduction for mountain goats, as compared to other ungulates (Festa-Bianchet and Cote 2007, Galliard et al. 2000). Consistent with these findings, we did not document any cases where females less than four years of age had kids at heel in summer. Overall, kid production estimates varied with female age (range = 40-82%) such that younger and older females were generally less likely to have a kid at heel than prime-aged females (i.e. 7-9 years old; Figure 10). We did not observe cases of kid abandonment when females with kids were captured, as determined via post-capture aerial telemetry surveys.

Population Abundance and Composition

Aerial Surveys.—Overall, 10 fixed-wing and 2 helicopter surveys were conducted in August-September 2007 (Lions Head, n = 4, Sinclair Mountain, n = 3, Mount Villard, n = 3, East Berners, n = 2; Appendix 3). One survey was attempted but not completed in entirety. Incomplete surveys provide meaningful data but are not, at this point, directly comparable to other surveys. Of the complete surveys flown (n = 11), substantial variation was observed in the minimum number of mountain goats observed and the proportion of kids (Appendix 1). These findings underscore the value of conducting replicate surveys in each area.

The proportion of mountain goats for which the presence

Table 1: Estimates of mountain goat survival for different sex classes during 2005-2008, Lynn Canal, AK.

Year	Males				Females				Total			
	At Risk	Died	S	SE	At Risk	Died	S	SE	At Risk	Died	S	SE
2005/2006	11	2	0.82	0.12	11	1	0.91	0.09	22	3	0.86	0.07
2006/2007	33	11	0.67	0.08	25	4	0.84	0.07	58	15	0.74	0.06
2007/2008	29	6	0.79	0.07	23	3	0.88	0.07	52	9	0.83	0.05
All years	73	19	0.74	0.05	59	8	0.85	0.04	132	26	0.79	0.03

or absence of a collar could be ascertained was variable and primarily depended upon weather conditions and aircraft type. Use of 14X image stabilizing binoculars (Fujinon) significantly increased the ability to assess collar status, as compared to past years. During 2007, habitat and behavioral covariate data were collected for 47 marked mountain goats during surveys. These data were paired with records of whether animals were either seen or not seen during routine surveys in order to compile a database suitable for determining factors related to mountain goat survey sighting probability.

Ground-based Surveys.—Ground based surveys were conducted in the Mount Villard and upper Dayebas Creek area during June 24-July 2, 2008 and during July 29-August 3, 2008 in the Mt. Selby area. In addition to gathering age and sex composition data for mountain goats in these areas, detailed behavioral data was collected for GPS radio-collared adult females in order to validate data collected by activity sensors imbedded in radio-collars. In addition, focal animal and scan sampling behavioral data were collected to compile baseline activity budget and behavioral data for animals in these areas.

FUTURE WORK

Study animals will continue to be monitored monthly to assess reproductive status and survival. Additionally, at 8-week intervals GPS data will be downloaded from each animal during aerial surveys. These data will be post-processed and integrated with the existing GPS location database. Three replicate aerial surveys will be conducted in early-fall 2009, weather permitting, in order to estimate mountain goat sightability, population abundance and composition. Results of these efforts will be summarized and submitted as an annual research progress report by November 1, 2009.

PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

White, K. S., N. L. Barten and D. Larsen. 2006. Mountain goat assessment and monitoring along the Juneau Access road corridor and near the Kensington Mine, southeast Alaska. Research Progress Report, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Juneau, AK. 65pp.

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Appendix 1: Summary of mountain goat capture and monitoring records, 2005-2008, Lynn Canal, AK (as of 10/4/08).

Mtn Goat ID	Area	Capture Date	Sex	Est. Age	Weight (lbs.)	Collar Type	Months Monitored	Status
LG-01	Lions Head	09/26/05	M	9	308	GPS	6.7	Died, 4/17/06
LG-02	Lions Head	09/26/05	F	11	140	GPS	6.6	Died, 4/16/06
LG-03	Sinclair Mtn.	09/26/05	F	7	180	GPS	18.5	Died, 4/10/07
LG-04	Sinclair Mtn.	09/26/05	F	7	196	GPS	22.9	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-05	Sinclair Mtn.	09/26/05	M	9		GPS	19.4	Died, 5/9/07
LG-06	Lions Head	10/02/05	M	8	347	GPS	4.3	Died, 2/10/06
LG-07	Lions Head	10/02/05	M	2	163	GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-08	Lions Head	10/02/05	F	5	171	GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-09	Lions Head	10/02/05	F	10		GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-10	Sinclair Mtn.	10/03/05	F	7	187	GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-11	Sinclair Mtn.	10/03/05	M	9	335	GPS	16.3	Died, 2/11/07
LG-12	Mt. Villard	10/03/05	F	8	196	GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-13	Mt. Villard	10/03/05	F	9		GPS	0.1	Died, 10/5/05
LG-14	Mt. Villard	10/03/05	F	5	211	GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-15	Mt. Villard	10/03/05	M	6	279	GPS	22.7	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-16	Sinclair Mtn.	10/14/05	M	5	273	GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-17	Mt. Villard	10/14/05	F	7	161	GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-18	Mt. Villard	10/14/05	M	3	196	GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-19	Lions Head	10/15/05	M	5	273	GPS	8.4	Died, 6/26/06
LG-20	Lions Head	10/15/05	M	8	285	GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-21	Lions Head	10/15/05	F	4	194	GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-22	Lions Head	10/15/05	F	8		GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-23	Lions Head	10/15/05	M	9	221	GPS	22.3	Collar Released, 8/23/07
LG-24	Lions Head	07/28/06	M	3	134	GPS	23.6	Died, 7/13/08
LG-25	Lions Head	07/28/06	F	6	130	GPS	9.4	Died, 5/11/07
LG-26	Lions Head	07/28/06	M	6	251	GPS	3.7	Died, 11/17/06
LG-27	Lions Head	07/28/06	M	10	274	GPS	17.1	Died, 12/31/07
LG-28	Lions Head	07/28/06	M	8		GPS	11.7	Died, 7/18/06
LG-29	Sinclair Mtn.	07/28/06	F	7	160	GPS	25.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-30	Lions Head	07/28/06	F	8		GPS	8.9	Died, 4/25/07
LG-31	East Berners	07/28/06	M	12	223	GPS	7.7	Died, 3/18/07
LG-32	East Berners	07/28/06	F	4	138	GPS	10.3	Died, 6/6/07
LG-33	East Berners	07/29/06	M	9	256	GPS	9.4	Died, 5/12/07
LG-34	East Berners	07/29/06	M	6	258	GPS	25.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-35	East Berners	07/29/06	F	5		GPS	25.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-36	Lions Head	07/29/06	M	6	308	GPS	25.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-37	Lions Head	07/29/06	M	4	216	GPS	18.7	Died, 2/18/08
LG-38	Lions Head	07/29/06	F	4	141	GPS	25.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-39	Sinclair Mtn.	08/29/06	F	10	165	GPS	8.4	Died, 5/10/07
LG-40	Sinclair Mtn.	08/29/06	M	8		GPS	24.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-41	Sinclair Mtn.	08/29/06	F	5		GPS	24.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-42	Mt. Villard	08/29/06	F	3	178	GPS	24.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-43	Mt. Villard	08/29/06	F	4	164	GPS	24.5	Collar Released, 9/11/08

Appendix 1 (cont.): Summary of mountain goat capture and monitoring records, 2005-2008, Lynn Canal, AK (as of 10/4/08).

Mtn Goat ID	Area	Capture Date	Sex	Est. Age	Weight (lbs.)	Collar Type	Months Monitored	Status
LG-44	Mt. Villard	08/29/06	M	12		GPS	1.7	Died, 10/19/06
LG-45	Sinclair Mtn.	09/25/06	F	6	185	GPS	23.6	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-46	Mt. Villard	09/25/06	M	8	331	GPS	23.3	Died, 9/1/08
LG-47	Mt. Villard	09/25/06	M	11	294	GPS	5.0	Died, 2/23/07
LG-48	Mt. Villard	09/25/06	M	12	291	GPS	7.0	Died, 4/26/07
LG-49	Mt. Villard	09/25/06	M	6	340	GPS	23.6	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-50	Sinclair Mtn.	10/07/06	M	8	250	GPS	6.3	Died, 4/17/07
LG-51	Sinclair Mtn.	10/07/06	F	2	145	GPS	23.2	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-52	Sinclair Mtn.	10/07/06	F	3	160	GPS	23.2	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-53	Lions Head	10/07/06	M	3	171	GPS	23.2	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-54	Mt. Villard	10/12/06	M	7	320	GPS	23.0	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-55	Mt. Villard	10/12/06	F	12	203	GPS	0.6	Died, 10/31/06
LG-56	Mt. Villard	10/12/06	M	9	339	GPS	6.1	Died, 4/16/07
LG-57	Mt. Villard	10/12/06	F	8	180	GPS	9.8	Died, 8/5/07
LG-58	Mt. Villard	10/12/06	M	4	263	GPS	23.0	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-59	Mt. Villard	10/12/06	F	5	158	GPS	23.0	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-60	Sinclair Mtn.	10/13/06	M	5	287	GPS	23.0	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-61	Sinclair Mtn.	10/13/06	M	10	350	GPS	22.2	Collar Removed, 8/18/08
LG-62	Sinclair Mtn.	10/13/06	M	10	310	GPS	23.0	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-63	Sinclair Mtn.	10/13/06	M	10	297	GPS	5.1	Died, 3/16/07
LG-64	Sinclair Mtn.	10/13/06	M	4	281	GPS	11.7	Died, 10/4/07
LG-65	East Berners	07/29/07	M	8	252	GPS	13.3	Died, 9/4/08
LG-66	East Berners	07/29/07	F	7	147	GPS	14.2	Alive
LG-67	East Berners	07/29/07	M	11	~300	GPS	1.7	9/20/2007
LG-68	East Berners	07/29/07	F	11	171	GPS	14.2	Alive
LG-69	Lions Head	07/29/07	M	1	95	GPS	14.2	Alive
LG-70	East Berners	07/29/07	F	5	139	GPS	14.2	Alive
LG-71	Mt. Villard	08/01/07	F	5	164	GPS	14.1	Alive
LG-72	Mt. Villard	08/01/07	F	5	165	GPS	2.8	Died, 10/24/07
LG-73	Mt. Villard	08/01/07	M	11	309	GPS	7.9	Died, 3/28/08
LG-74	Mt. Villard	08/01/07	M	6	298	GPS	14.1	Alive
LG-75	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	M	3	141	GPS	11.2	Died, 7/7/08
LG-76	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	F	4	155	GPS	14.1	Alive
LG-77	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	M	6	249	GPS	14.1	Alive
LG-78	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	F	9	175	GPS	13.4	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-79	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	M	11	269	GPS	0.7	Died, 8/24/07
LG-80	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	M	6	281	GPS	13.4	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-81	Sinclair Mtn.	08/02/07	M	4	217	GPS	13.4	Collar Released, 9/11/08
LG-82	Mt. Villard	08/02/07	F	6	152	VHF	1.1	Died, 9/3/07
LG-83	Lions Head	08/03/07	M	5	258	VHF	14.1	Alive
LG-84	Lions Head	08/03/07	M	4	180	VHF	14.1	Alive
LG-85	Mt. Villard	08/03/07	F	9	191	--	0.0	Died, 8/3/07
LG-86	Lions Head	08/11/07	M	4	223	VHF	13.8	Alive

Appendix 1 (cont.): Summary of mountain goat capture and monitoring records, 2005-2008, Lynn Canal, AK (as of 10/4/08).

Mtn Goat ID	Area	Capture Date	Sex	Est. Age	Weight (lbs.)	Collar Type	Months Monitored	Status
LG-87	Lions Head	08/11/07	M	5	233	GPS	13.8	Alive
LG-88	Sinclair Mtn.	08/11/07	F	8	160	VHF	13.8	Alive
LG-89	Sinclair Mtn.	08/11/07	M	4	240	VHF	13.8	Alive
LG-90	Sinclair Mtn.	08/11/07	F	3	157	GPS	13.8	Alive
LG-91	Mt. Villard	08/11/07	F	5	172	VHF	13.8	Alive
LG-92	East Berners	08/16/08	M	7	279	GPS	1.6	Alive
LG-93	East Berners	08/16/08	M	3	173	GPS	1.6	Alive
LG-94	East Berners	08/16/08	F	13	167	GPS	1.6	Alive
LG-95	East Berners	08/16/08	M	5	266	GPS	1.5	Died, 10/1/08
LG-96	East Berners	08/16/08	M	5	258	GPS	1.6	Alive
LG-97	Lions Head	08/16/08	F	5	151	GPS	1.6	Alive
LG-98	Lions Head	08/16/08	M	6	279	GPS	1.6	Alive
LG-99	Lions Head	08/18/08	M	6	266	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-100	Sinclair Mtn.	08/18/08	F	10	163	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-101	Sinclair Mtn.	08/18/08	M	5	277	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-102	Sinclair Mtn.	08/18/08	M	7	328	VHF	1.5	Alive
LG-103	Sinclair Mtn.	08/18/08	F	7	185	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-61	Sinclair Mtn.	08/18/08	M	12	301	GPS	1.5	Alive, Re-capture
LG-104	Sinclair Mtn.	08/18/08	F	6	192	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-105	East Berners	08/19/08	F	5	179	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-106	Lions Head	08/19/08	M	5	242	VHF	1.5	Alive
LG-107	Mt. Villard	08/19/08	M	7	307	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-108	Mt. Villard	08/19/08	F	4	165	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-109	Mt. Villard	08/19/08	M	3	166	VHF	1.5	Alive
LG-17	Mt. Villard	08/19/08	F	8	149	VHF	1.5	Alive, Re-capture
LG-110	Mt. Villard	08/19/08	M	6	298	GPS	1.5	Alive
LG-111	East Berners	09/21/08	F	4	194	GPS	0.4	Alive
LG-112	Lions Head	09/21/08	F	11	199	GPS	0.4	Alive
LG-113	Mt. Villard	09/21/08	F	4	182	GPS	0.4	Alive
LG-114	Mt. Villard	09/21/08	M	7	345	GPS	0.4	Alive
LG-115	Mt. Villard	09/21/08	M	8	306	GPS	0.4	Alive
LG-116	Mt. Villard	09/21/08	F	4	186	GPS	0.4	Alive
LG-117	Lions Head	09/24/08	F	3	170	GPS	0.3	Alive
LG-118	Lions Head	09/24/08	F	3	166	GPS	0.3	Alive
LG-15	Mt. Villard	09/24/08	M	8	303	VHF	0.3	Alive, Re-capture
LG-119	Sinclair Mtn.	09/24/08	M	4	237	VHF	0.3	Alive
LG-120	Sinclair Mtn.	09/24/08	F	5	175	GPS	0.3	Alive
LG-40	Sinclair Mtn.	09/24/08	M	10	309	VHF	0.3	Alive, Re-capture

Appendix 2: Percent diet composition of mountain goats in Lynn Canal, AK. Summer-fall data (i.e. 7/28-10/15) were collected from live-captured animals (Females, n = 19; Males, n = 28) throughout the Lynn Canal study area. The winter diet summary is derived from a composite sample (n = 6 pellet-groups) collected in February 2006 in the Echo Cove area. These results are not corrected for differential digestability of food items.

	Summer-Fall			Winter (Composite Sample)		
	mean	SE	n	mean	SE	n
Alnus spp. leaf	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Cassiope spp.	0.5	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Dryas drummondii leaf	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Dryas drummondii stem	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Empetrum nigrum leaf	0.5	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Rubus spectabilis leaf	0.1	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Rubus spectabilis stem	0.3	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Salix spp.leaf	0.6	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Salix spp.stem	0.7	0.3	47	1.9	--	1
Vaccinium spp. leaf	0.2	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Vaccinium spp. stem	0.1	0.1	47	9.9	--	1
Other Shrub leaf	0.2	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Other Shrub stem	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Total Shrubs:	3.4	0.6	47	11.8	--	1
Achillea borealis	0.1	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Anemone narcissiflora	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Symphotrichum (Aster) subspicatum	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Astragalus ?	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Caltha leptosepala	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Campanula lasiocarpa	0.1	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Castilleja spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Cornus canadensis	0.5	0.3	47	0.0	--	1
Epilobium spp.	1.2	0.6	47	0.0	--	1
Equisetum spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Erigeron spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Geranium erianthum	0.6	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Heraclium (lanatum) maximum	0.2	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Lupinus nootkatensis	8.6	1.5	47	0.0	--	1
Maianthemum dilatatum	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Moneses uniflora	0.2	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Pedicularis spp.	0.2	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Petasites spp.	1.1	1.0	47	0.0	--	1
Polygonum viviparum	0.3	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Potentilla spp. (sh or forb)	0.6	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Ranunculus spp.	0.8	0.3	47	0.0	--	1
Saxifraga spp.	0.1	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Senecio triangularis	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Solidago multiradiata	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Stellaria spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Streptopus amplexifolius	0.6	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Viola langsдорffii	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Other Forbs	1.1	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Total Forbs:	17.0	2.1	47	0.0	--	1
Carex spp.	20.7	2.0	47	0.0	--	1
Luzula / Juncus	14.4	1.5	47	0.0	--	1
Total Sedge/Rushes:	35.1	3.0	47	0.0	--	1
Agropyron spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Agrostis spp.	1.9	0.4	47	0.0	--	1
Calamagrostis spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Deschampsia spp.	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Festuca spp.	0.1	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Hierochloe alpina	0.3	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Phleum alpinum (commutatum)	0.5	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Poa spp.	1.2	0.3	47	0.0	--	1
Other Grasses	0.5	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Total Grasses:	4.7	0.7	47	0.0	--	1
Populus balsamifera ssp.trichocarpa stem	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Tsuga spp.	0.3	0.1	47	72.8	--	1
Total Trees:	0.3	0.1	47	72.8	--	1
Moss	5.3	0.7	47	1.9	--	1
Alectoria / Usnea	5.4	0.8	47	0.0	--	1
Cetraria	2.3	0.4	47	0.0	--	1
Cladonia	11.4	1.8	47	0.6	--	1
Peltigera	0.8	0.2	47	0.0	--	1
Lobaria	3.0	0.5	47	11.7	--	1
Other Lichen	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Total Lichen:	22.8	2.8	47	12.3	--	1
Athyrium spp.	3.5	1.1	47	0.0	--	1
Dryopteris expansa (dilatata)	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	--	1
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	0.1	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Fern rhizome	7.4	1.8	47	1.2	--	1
Other Fern	0.3	0.1	47	0.0	--	1
Total Ferns:	11.4	2.2	47	1.2	--	1
TOTAL	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	--	1

Appendix 3: Summary of mountain goat population abundance and composition survey data, 2007, Lynn Canal, AK.

Study Area	Date	Adults	Kids	Total	% Kids	Temp	Weather	Wind	Aircraft	# Observers
East Berners	9/2/2007	105	28	133	21.1	44F	Clear	0-5	Heliocourier	2
East Berners	9/22/2007	97	28	125	22.4	35-40	High Overcast	0-10	Cub	2
Lions Head	8/10/2007	18	2	20	10.0	51-57	Clear	2-7	Heliocourier	3
Lions Head	8/27/2007	43	3	46	6.5	44-50	High Overcast	0-5	Heliocourier	3
Lions Head	9/13/2007	46	5	51	9.8	~45-55F	High Overcast/ Low Fog	0-5	Cub	2
Lions Head	9/28/2007	78	15	93	16.1	35-40	Mostly Clear	0-10	Hughes 500	3
Sinclair	8/27/2007	57	4	61	6.6	44-50	High Overcast	0-5	Heliocourier	3
Sinclair	9/13/2007	75	13	88	14.8	~45-55F	High Overcast/ Low Fog	0-5	Cub	2
Sinclair	9/28/2007	173	38	211	18.0	35-40	High Overcast	0-10	Hughes 500	3
Villard	9/3/2007	88	23	111	20.7	47-54F	Clear	0-10	Heliocourier	3
Villard ¹	9/14/2007	74	23	97	23.7	44	Overcast/Fog	0-27	Heliocourier	3
Villard	9/22/2007	132	22	154	14.3	35-40	Overcast/Lt Snow/Fog	0-15	Cub	2

¹ surveyed to Paradise Ridge only

Attachment 2

Marine Mammal Report - 2008

**2008 TRANSPORTATION ACTION STRATEGY
COEUR ALASKA
KENSINGTON GOLD MINE**



Prepared for Coeur by K. Savage
September 28, 2008

2008 Transportation Action Strategy

Coeur Alaska's "*Transportation Plan and Mitigation and Best Management Practices*" (Jan. 2008) includes the adoption of standard operating guidelines to ensure minimal disruption of marine mammals in the area due to marine traffic. Guidelines designed to minimize and mitigate impacts regarding vessel routing, schedule and speed are consistent throughout the year. However, during the spring eulachon and herring runs, when marine mammal species are especially prevalent, special considerations include:

1. Mutual agreement between Coeur and agencies in designating a "eulachon spawning season".

Between April 1 and May 28 of 2008, Coeur conducted a total of 62 aerial, terrestrial and marine based surveys to monitor marine mammal numbers in Berner's Bay, with particular emphasis on Steller sea lions and humpback whales (Table 1). Although 94% of the surveys were conducted by environmental personnel, an identification guide was also included in the aerial surveys to ensure proper identification by non-environmental personnel, e.g. helicopter pilots (Fig. 1). Survey results were forwarded to NMFS's Office of Protected Resources. Coeur marine mammal surveys indicated a substantial increase in marine mammal activity relative to the ferry routing on May 2. These survey findings, as well as communication with USFS personnel monitoring eulachon numbers in the Berner's Bay river systems and weekly ADF&G herring surveys were used in the NMFS adoption of May 2 – 16 as the 2008 "eulachon spawning season".

2. Once the "eulachon spawning season" is established, a "transportation action strategy" is implemented. At this time, a NMFS-qualified "marine observer" accompanies the personnel vessel pilot in determining the best daily routing from waters off Yankee Cove to Slate Creek Cove dock, so as to minimize marine mammal encounters within the context of insuring reasonable access to the Kensington Gold Project mine site.

During the 2008 eulachon spawning season, NMFS-qualified marine observers worked with the personnel transport vessel pilot on each run between Juneau and the mine site (Table 2). NMFS- approved observer guidelines were in place prior to the start of the season, which included standardized marine mammal monitoring, avoidance and reporting procedures (Fig.2). Guided crossings began on April 28, four days prior to the designated spawning period. Transport vessels included Allen Marine's *St. Herman*, *St. Nicholas* or *St. Maria*, 78 x 28.5' diesel powered catamarans with water jets designed for lower acoustical impact. The pilot and crew were well versed in federal dictates relative to marine mammal protection and the pilot was equally seasoned in marine mammal avoidance procedures. Of the 16 guided crossings, only 2 involved recordable marine mammal encounters; the first a Steller sea lion swimming alongside the ferry, the second three Steller sea lions passing across the bow of the ferry. Both encounters were reported to NMFS.

Table 1. Coeur Marine Mammal Surveys, Berner's Bay 2008

No.	DATE	TIME	OBSERVERS ¹	TYPE	ROUTE ²	COUNTS OF MARINE MAMMALS OBSERVED					WEATHER ³	VIS ⁴	ALT. SPEED	Wave Ht	COMMENTS
						SSL	HS	HW	HP	Other					
1	4/1/2008	730	KS, LF	Aerial	II,III	2							1/2 to 1'	2 singles, 1 raft of 4 along coast opposite Benjamin	
2	4/1/2008	740	A. Kitchen	Aerial	NA								NA	2 rafts SSL: 1 with 2, 1 with 3 southwest of Pt. Bridget	
3	4/2/2008	700	JR	Aerial	I,II,III								NA		
4	4/4/2008	1635	KS	Aerial	II,III								1/2 to 1'		
5	4/7/2008	705	KS	Aerial	I,II,III		3			Partly cloudy	G	2000'	<1'		
6	4/7/2008	1630	ChG, RP	Aerial	I-IV, C		4			Snow flurries	P		1 - 2'	Raft of 7 SSL west of Pt. Bridget	
7	4/8/2008	1805	B. Snyder (pilot)	Aerial	NA	9				Clear	E	1000'	<1'	Mouth of river system	
8	4/9/2008	1100	LF	Aerial	II,III, C	7				O	G		1 - 2'		
9	4/9/2008	1635	LF	Aerial	II,III, C	2				LO, rain	G		1 - 2'		
10	4/10/2008	1630	CIG	Aerial	NA					O	G		2'		
11	4/11/2008	1530	PS	Aerial	II,III,C	2				O, rain	F	500'	Flat		
12	4/14/2008	1200	ChG	Aerial	I					Snow flurries	F		1-2'		
13	4/15/2008	700	JR	Aerial	II,III,C					O	F		<1'		
14	4/15/2008	1630	KS, JR	Aerial	II,III,C	6				Clear	E	1300'	1'	Group of 6 foraging	
15	4/18/2008	1600	KS	Aerial	II,III,C	9				Clear	E		1/2to 1'		
16	4/20/2008	1000	KS	Beach	I, Cove	1				Clear	E		Flat		
17	4/21/2008	630	ChG, BM	Ferry	I,IV					Partly cloudy	G		Flat		
18	4/21/2008	1420	NK, BM	Beach	I, Cove					Clear	E		<6"	4 trumpeter swans	
19	4/22/2008	1130	NK, RP	Dock	Dock	3				Clear	E		<6"	Barge pulling into dock with loud music, SSL porpoising out of way	
20	4/23/2008	1245	BM, ChG	Beach	I, Cove					Clear	E		Flat		
21	4/24/2008	1600	ChG	Aerial	II,III,C	4				Clear	E		Flat	3 SSL together, 1 single	
22	4/24/2008	1330	NK, BM	Beach	I, Cove					Clear	F		1 - 2'		
23	4/25/2008	930	NK, BM	Beach	I, Cove					O	G		1'	4 HS near dock, 1 near Slate Creek	
24	4/26/2008	1030	KS, NK	Beach	I, Cove				2	HO	E		Flat		
25	4/27/2008	900	KS, RP	Beach	I, Cove					O, drizzle	E		Flat	5 in water east of dock, >36 at haulout	
26	4/28/2007	700	BM	Ferry	I,IV,C	35				LO	G		Flat		
27	4/28/2008	1600	LF	Aerial	II,III,C					O	G		1-2'	Large group of scoters(?) in Echo Cove	
28	4/28/2008	1030	KS, ChG	Beach	I, Cove	76		2		HO, drizzle	E		Flat	Single SSL near dock, rest in a raft between Pt. St Mary's and Cove Pt.	
29	4/28/2008	1645	NK	Aerial	II,III,C	13				LO	G		1/2 to 1'	Single SSL and raft of 12	
30	4/29/2008	1030	KS, RP	Beach	I, Cove	75		5		Partly cloudy	E		Flat		
31	4/30/2008	700	BM	Aerial	II,III,C					HO	G		2'		

No.	DATE	TIME	OBSERVERS ¹	TYPE	ROUTE ²	COUNTS OF MARINE MAMMALS OBSERVED					WEATHER ³	VIS ⁴	ALT, SPEED	Wave Ht	COMMENTS
						SSL	HS	HW	HP	Other					
32	4/30/2008	1000	KS,BM	Beach	I, Cove	50		3			HO	G		Flat	
33	4/30/2008	1630	NK	Aerial	II						HO	P		<6"	
34	4/30/2008	1700	KS	Aerial	I,III,IV	14		2			Clear	E	1100'	Flat	I:rafts of 4 and 6, IV:raft of 4
35	5/1/2008	920	LF, NK	Beach	I, Cove	12		2			O	G		<1'	
36	5/2/2008	910	NK, BM	Beach	Cove	47		2			O	E		<6"	
37	5/2/2008	1030	LF	Aerial	I,II,IV	180		1			HO	E		Flat	
38	5/2/2008	1800	NK, ChG, RP	Beach	I, Cove	120		4			O	E		Flat	
39	5/3/2008	1420	NK, RP	Beach	I, Cove	70		4			O	F		3'	
40	5/4/2008	1430	NK, RP	Beach	I, Cove	77					O	G		<6"	
41	5/4/2008	1830	NK, RP	Beach	I, Cove	98		1			O	G		<6"	80 SSL moving north towards Slate Creek right before low tide at 7 pm
42	5/5/2008	700	KS	Ferry	I,IV,C	36	5	2			HO	E		Flat	
43	5/5/2008	720	NK, RP, BM, ChG	Beach	I, Cove	8					LO	G		<6"	Ferry arrival
44	5/5/2008	1415	NK, RP, BM	Beach	I, Cove	11		3			LO	G		<1'	
45	5/6/2008	1040	A. Kitchen	Aerial	II,III		1								
46	5/6/2008	1235	NK, BM	Beach	I, Cove	5					Partly cloudy	G		1-2'	
47	5/6/2008	1530	LF	Aerial	II,IIIC						Partly cloudy	E		2-3'	
48	5/7/2008	700	KS	Ferry	I,IV,C	3	3				Clear	E		Flat	
49	5/7/2008	1500	ChG	Ferry	I,IV,C						Partly cloudy	E		Flat	
50	5/8/2008	1300	KS, RP	Beach	I, Cove						HO	E		Flat	
51	5/8/2008	1630	ChG	Ferry	I,IV,C	3	3				Partly cloudy	E		Flat	
52	5/9/2008	1215	KS, NK	Beach	I, Cove			1			Clear	E		<1'	1500-2000 scoters from river system to Cove to Pt. St. Mary's
53	5/10/2008	1200	KS, RP	Beach	I, Cove						Partly cloudy	G		0 - 1'	
54	5/11/2008	840	LF,RP	Beach	I, Cove			1			HO	E		Flat	Seals hauled out
55	5/12/2008	700	BM	Ferry	I,IV,C			3			LO	E		Ripples	
56	5/12/2008	1630	NK	Aerial	II,III						LO	P		3-4'	
57	5/14/2008	1700	KS	Ferry	I,IV,C		5		2 Dalls		LO	G		Flat	
58	5/15/2008	1600	ChG	Ferry	I,IV,C		1				Partly cloudy	E		<6"	
59	5/18-19/2008	All day	KS	Echo Ranch	IV			2			LO	G		NA	2 Humpbacks in same vicinity for 2 days
60	5/20/2008	700	KS, LF	Aerial	II,III,C						Partly cloudy	G		Flat	
61	5/26/2008	940	KS	Beach	I, Cove				1		Clear	E		Flat	No seals at haulout
62	5/28/2008	1130	KS, ChG	Beach	I, Cove			3	1		Clear	E		Flat	

¹ Kate Savage(KS), Liz Flory(LF), John Randolph(JR), Char Guterrez(ChG), Ray Pohl(RP), Clyde Gillispie(CIG), Pete Strow(PS), Brian Maupin (BM), Nikki Koehler(NK) ² I = NW Berner's Bay, II = NE Berner's Bay, III = SE Berner's Bay, IV = SW Berner's Bay, C = coastline, Cove = Slate Cove, Dock = Slate Cove Marine Terminal ³ LO = low overcast, O = overcast, HO = high overcast ⁴ Visibility: E = excellent, G = good, F = fair, P = poor

AERIAL IDENTIFICATION OF STELLER SEA LIONS VS. HARBOR SEALS

Both may be seen at “haul outs” on land as well as in the water. Two major distinctions that can help distinguish the species from the air include:

STELLER SEA LIONS

- ✚ **COLOR** - Steller sea lions tend to be varying shades of brown, from light tan to reddish brown
- ✚ **BEHAVIOR** - Steller sea lions can be seen foraging singly or together as a small or large group. At haul-outs they are often seen lying very close to or even on top of each other.



Steller sea lions swimming and at haul-out

HARBOR SEALS

- ✚ **COLOR** - Harbor seals are generally shades of light to very dark gray.
- ✚ **BEHAVIOR** - Though harbor seals can be seen foraging in the same area, they are not seen foraging as a group. At haul-outs, they tend to maintain more space between each other.



Harbor seals at haul-out

Figure 1. Aerial Identification of Steller Sea Lions and Harbor Seals

Marine Observer Guidelines

As part of Coeur's "transportation action strategy" during the designated eulachon spawning season, a marine observer will accompany personnel transport vessels. Within the context of insuring reasonable access to the Kensington Gold project mine site, observer focus will be on ensuring that harassment of marine mammals does not occur, which includes avoidance of any encounters with marine mammals that may result in behavioral changes due to vessel presence.

Observer guidelines include:

Prior to departure:

1. The observer shall be thoroughly familiar with "Coeur Alaska Kensington Gold Mine Berner's Bay/Lynn Canal Transportation Plan and Mitigation and Best Management Practices", dated January 2008.
2. The observer shall be aware of current trends in marine mammal movements as well as the location of the most recent sightings. This information is currently available through both aerial survey data and land-based survey data collected from sightings at Slate Cove.

En route:

1. From the vessel bridge, the observer shall use provided equipment, including binoculars and range finder, to continually scan for the presence of marine mammals either in the path of the approaching vessel or potentially moving into the path of the vessel.
2. Should such a marine mammal sighting occur, the vessel operator shall be notified and avoidance measures practiced by either changing course or adjusting the vessel speed in order to ensure: a. any behavioral changes due to vessel presence are avoided and b. a distance of at least 100 yards from the marine mammal is maintained.
3. During the designated eulachon spawning season, the vessel speed is designated at 13 knots or less. In areas of known concentrated marine mammal presence, the observer may request a further reduction in the vessel speed.
4. Any unforeseen encounters with marine mammals shall be mitigated by cautiously moving away from the animal, especially if erratic swimming patterns or escape tactics are exhibited.
5. Measures will be implemented to marine mammals are not aggressively bothered by the vessel's presence (i.e., erratic swimming, tail slapping, prolonged diving). If an encounter occurs the observer shall request the vessel operator to leave the area immediately and report the incident to NMFS.
6. The observer shall document all sightings of marine mammals, special fish species, and concentrated water bird species on the Marine Survey Form. All encounters with marine mammals, special fish species and important bird species will be recorded on the Marine Mammal Encounter Report Form. Coeur officials, and consequently NMFS, will be contacted if
 - o Any marine mammal encounters during vessel operation
 - o An injury or mortality occurs to any marine mammal
 - o Vessel personnel involved in the encounter did not follow prescribed Transportation Plan guidelines
7. The observer shall ensure that other federal regulations are followed, which include the prohibition of offering food, discarding waste or pursuing marine mammals.

Following arrival:

1. The observer shall ensure forms are turned in to site Environmental Department personnel the same day that travel/observations are completed. The Environmental Department will report any encounters to the NMFS.

Figure 2. Marine Observer Guidelines

Slate Cove

Pt. St Mary

Point Bridget

Lynn Canal

Bridget Cove and Mab Island

Yankee Cove

Benjamin Island

Date _____ Time _____

Observer _____

Weather _____

Visibility _____

Wave height/conditions _____

Counts of Marine Mammals Observed:

Sea Lions _____ Seals _____

of sea lion rafts _____

Humpbacks _____ Orcas _____

Porpoise _____ Other _____

Comments:

N

0 375 750 1,500 Meters

⚓ Docks

● Haulouts

On map, include route, location and number of marine mammals or other significant information. L - sea lion, S - harbor seal, H - humpback, P - harbor porpoise, K - killer whale, O - other

Figure 3. Marine Observer Survey Form

Marine Wildlife Encounter Report

Data of event:
Time of event:
Personnel Involved:
Location (latitude/longitude):
Type of Wildlife encountered:
Was the wildlife encountered a threatened or endangered species? (Y/N)
Was the wildlife within 100 yards of the marine vessel? (Y/N)
Did the wildlife display and behavior indicating that it was disturbed? (Y/N)
Were there any injuries to Wildlife (Y/N)
Were there any mortalities to wildlife (Y/N)
If you answered YES to any of the above questions, please provide a detailed description of the encounter and provide contact and response information below.
Description of Encounter:
Agency contacted:
Name of person contacted:
Phone:
Date contacted:
Time contacted
Instructions received:
Actions completed by (date):

Figure 4. Marine Wildlife Encounter Report Form

No.	Date	Day	Approx. ETD	Route	Observer	Survey Form	Encounter Form	Comments
1	28-Apr	M	6:00 AM	JNU - Jualin	C. Gutierrez	yes	yes	1 SSL alongside ferry
2		M	7:00 AM	Jualin - JNU	B. Maupin	yes	no	
3	5-May	M	6:00 AM	JNU - Jualin	K. Savage	yes	no	
4		M	7:00 AM	Jualin - JNU	K. Savage	yes	yes	3 SSL in front of ferry
5	7-May	W	6:00 AM	JNU - Jualin	K. Savage	yes	no	
6		W	7:00 AM	Jualin - JNU	B. Maupin	yes	no	
7		W	3:00 PM	JNU - Jualin	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	
8		W	4:00 PM	Jualin - JNU	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	
9	8-May	Th	3:00 PM	JNU - Jualin	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	
10		Th	4:00 PM	Jualin - JNU	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	
11	12-May	M	6:00 AM	JNU - Jualin	B. Maupin	yes	no	
12		M	7:00 AM	Jualin - JNU	K. Savage	yes	no	
13	14-May	W	3:00 PM	JNU - Jualin	K. Savage	yes	no	
14		W	4:00 PM	Jualin - JNU	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	
15	15-May	Th	3:00 PM	JNU - Jualin	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	
16		Th	4:00 PM	Jualin - JNU	C. Gutierrez	yes	no	

Table 2. Summary of Marine Observer Activity and Reporting

Attachment 3

Goshawk Monitoring Report – 2008

**2008 NORTHERN GOSHAWK SURVEY
JUALIN MINE SITE**



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Prepared for Coeur by K. Savage
July 23, 2008

2008 Northern Goshawk Survey

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Introduction

Coeur Alaska's Kensington Gold Mine Project is located approximately 45 air miles north of Juneau, Alaska, with the Jualin site of the mine project immediately north of Berner's Bay and the Comet site adjacent to Lynn Canal. Construction at the Comet site includes the establishment of a Paste Tailings Facility (PTF), where tailings will be stored in solid form, as well as two borrow sites, where material will be extracted for the PTF. The adjoining roadway will also be modified to accommodate traffic between the two sites. These phases of construction involve limited timber clearing within the Tongass National Forest. As timber harvesting has proved to be a principal threat to nesting habitat of the Northern Goshawk (Squires and Reynolds 1997), Coeur Alaska has determined the need to conduct a baseline survey for the potential presence of Northern Goshawks in these designated areas.

The Northern Goshawk is a large, robust hawk found in several forested regions throughout the United States. In Southeast Alaska, the Queen Charlotte Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*) is the recognized subspecies. A lack of information regarding goshawk population trends, coupled with the potential impact of forestry management practices, has led to the Northern Goshawk being designated as a sensitive species in many national forests, including the Tongass National Forest. Consequently, US Forest Service (USFS) policy requires evaluation of proposed management actions on goshawks as well as documentation of findings (Woodbridge and Hargis 2005). The Queen Charlotte Goshawk was also designated as a species of special concern by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) in 1994 (Iverson et al. 1996).

The goal of the 2008 Northern Goshawk Survey at the Kensington mine site was to determine whether breeding and/or nesting Queen Charlotte Goshawks are present in the PTF, borrow sites and adjoining roadway as well as to assess habitat suitability in these areas.

Survey Area and Methods

The 2008 Northern Goshawk survey protocol followed guidelines from Woodbridge and Hargis (2005) with techniques timed to follow goshawk breeding biology. ADF&G (1996) data suggests that goshawk are nonmigratory in SE Alaska, though lesser seasonal movements may occur between winter and breeding areas in the region. Breeding pairs may begin to frequent nesting stands in late February to early March. From this point until egg-laying, courtship vocalization and over-canopy flights may be detected via dawn acoustical and valley watch surveys. Egg-laying in SE Alaska is estimated to occur between April 12 and May 24, with incubation continuing for approximately 30 days. The mean hatching date in SE Alaska is June 3 (range: May 12 – June 23) and the mean fledging date estimated as July 13 (range: June 23 – August 4) (ADF&G, 1996). During incubation and the early nestling period, adult females are often unresponsive and detectability is very low. However, during nestling and fledgling periods, defensive behavior by adult goshawks increases detectability. Broadcast surveys are undertaken at this time, preferably during the nestling stage when goshawk response is more common than with fledglings (Joy et al. 1994).

The 2008 Northern Goshawk survey conducted on the Comet site of the Kensington Mine Project focused on 3 distinct areas which included: 1. the PTF, 2. borrow sites 1 and 2, and 3. the adjoining roadway. Because the holding pad adjacent to the mine portal afforded an excellent view of both borrow sites, valley watch surveys were possible in these areas. Both valley watch and dawn acoustic surveys of the borrow sites began on April 2 and were repeated on April 12 and 29 to cover variability in the timing of breeding behavior. Surveys began at least 45 minutes before dawn, continued for 1 ½ hours after sunrise and consisted of uninterrupted listening as well as observing the canopy over the borrow sites. A habitat assessment of the borrow sites at prescribed locations was also made on April 12. A dawn acoustic survey and habitat assessment of the PTF was conducted on April 4 and further habitat assessment made on April 11. A dawn acoustic survey of the adjoining road was made on April 19 and consisted of 4 minutes of listening at stations approximately 150 m apart. On July 2 and 3, broadcast surveys in accordance with Kennedy and Stahlecker (1993) were conducted in all areas. Playback recordings of adult female alarm calls were broadcast at maximum volume with call stations approximately 250 meters apart in areas of most suitable goshawk habitat. Broadcasts were started facing the direction of travel, with 10 seconds of recorded calls followed by 30 seconds of listening and observing. This procedure was then repeated at 60° and 180° from the direction of travel and conducted twice at each station. A search for nests or signs of nesting activity was also done continuously along the route.

The weather was good for all surveys.

Survey Results

Goshawk presence was not detected at any of the three surveyed areas. All bird calls heard in the acoustical surveys were identifiable. No goshawk activity was observed during the valley watches nor were any signs of nesting noted during the habitat assessments or broadcast surveys.

All sites were also assessed for potential suitability as goshawk nesting habitat. Habitat may be defined as “the resources and conditions present in an area that affect occupancy by a species” (Morrison 2002) and may include vegetation structure, topography and prey availability.

Although goshawks may nest in a wide range of forest types (Daw 1998), mature forests of Sitka spruce and Western hemlock are preferred in Southeast Alaska (Titus 1994). High canopy closure and larger trees within the stand are also fairly consistent nesting habitat features (Cooper 2000). The vegetation structure along the periphery of the PTF and the northern two thirds of the borrow sites included predominantly small to medium sized mixed Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) second growth forest. Occasional larger trees as well as clearings were present in both locations. Canopy cover was variable. Understory vegetation included blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), menziesia (*Menziesia* spp.) and devil’s club (*Oplopanax horridus*). The northeastern section of the PTF included thick, scrub vegetation and mainly red alder trees (*Alnus rubra*). The middle section of the PTF and southern most section of the borrow sites was wetland/bog with small, sparse Western hemlock and shore pine (*Pinus contortus*).

Regarding topography, Iverson et al. (1996) found goshawk relocations in Southeast Alaska predominantly occurred at elevations below 800’. The majority of relocations also occurred on more gentle slopes; however, this was thought due to the poorer vegetation structures often associated with steeper slopes. The eastern edge on the PTF as well as the northern sections of the borrow sites included steep slopes, though none of the sites were over 800’ in elevation.

Prey availability and abundance has also been indicated as a limiting factor in goshawk presence. ADF&G (1999) found that some goshawks in SE Alaska consume mainly songbirds and squirrels, while others preyed upon birds or mammals that feed in intertidal or marine environments. The most common prey in Southeast Alaska include Steller’s jay, blue and spruce grouse, varied thrush, red squirrels, and woodpeckers, followed by sharp-shinned hawk, alcids, yellowlegs, ptarmigan, and Northwestern crow (Titus 1994). Many of these species can be found at the Comet sites and birds specifically noted during the acoustical surveys included varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*), blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*) and Stellar’s jays (*Cyanocitta stelleri*). Squirrel middens were also present. It must be noted, however, that simple presence of prey species does not indicate prey availability or abundance.

Because of steep slopes and poor vegetation structure, much of the PTF and borrow sites were not deemed optimum goshawk habitat. The most suitable habitat was located within the middle sections of both borrow sites as well as along the edge of the PTF where the incline was gentle and larger trees were occasionally present.

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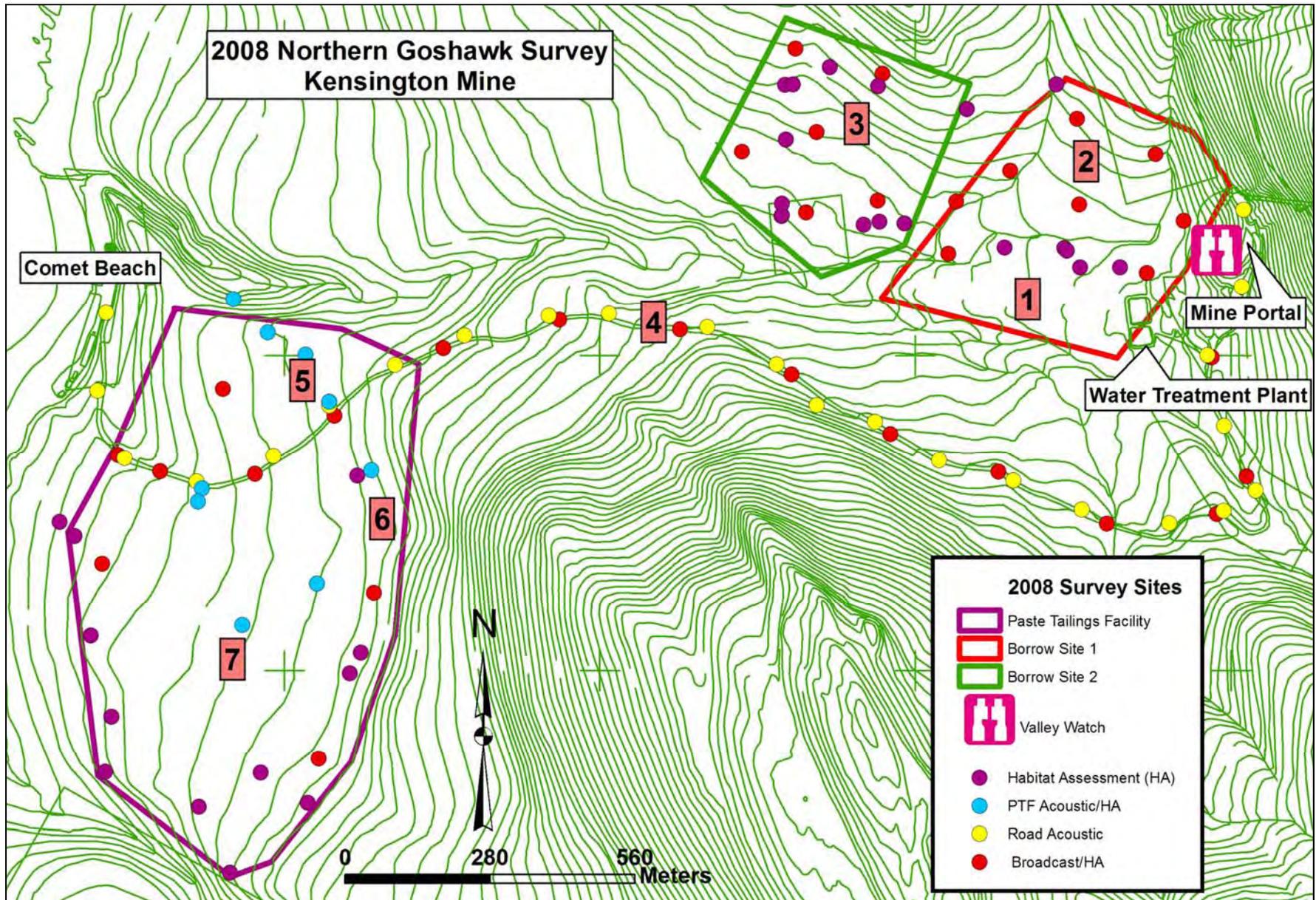


Figure 1 2008 Northern Goshawk Survey Locations
(See page 8 for examples of vegetation structure at selected sites)



1. The southern edge of both borrow sites with sparse and scrubby tree growth.



3. A section of borrow site 2 with a stand of predominantly small hemlock trees..



2. The middle sections of the borrow sites with mixed spruce/hemlock forest and mild elevation gain..



4. The roadway adjoining the borrow sites and the PTF.



6. The eastern periphery of the PTF with mixed forest at the base of the hillside.



5. The northeastern section of the PTF with few trees and thick undergrowth.



7. The middle section of the PTF with sparse tree growth.

Figure 2. Vegetation Structure at Selected Sites



Figure 3 Looking out over Borrow Sites,
Valley Watch/ Dawn Acoustic Survey, April 12, 2008

Table 1 Summary of 2008 Surveys

DATE	4/2/08	4/4/08	4/11/08	4/12/08	4/19/08	4/29/08	7/2/08	7/3/08
PERS.	KS,LF	KS,LF	KS, RP	KS, LF	KS, LF	KS, LF	KS, BM	KS, BM
START	6:30 AM	5:15 AM	11:00 AM	5:00 AM	4:40 AM	4:20 AM	9:12 AM	9:15 AM
FINISH	7:30 AM	8:15 AM	2:00 PM	7:20 AM	7:00 AM	6:40 AM	2:30 PM	2:10 PM
DAWN	6:21 AM	6:16 AM	-	5:53 AM	5:34 AM	5:08 AM	-	-
WEATHER	HO, very light flurries/drizzle, wind variable from E	HO, light drizzle	HO, patchy, no precip, calm	LO, snow mixed with rain	Clear, cold, calm	Clear, calm	HO, calm	HO, calm
TYPE	Valley, dawn acoustic	Dawn acoustic, HA	HA	Valley, HA	Dawn acoustic	Valley, dawn acoustic	Broadcast	Broadcast
LOCATION	Over BS 1 & 2	PTF	PTF	Over BS 1 & 2	Road	Over BS 1 & 2	BS 1 & 2	Road, PTF
AVIAN SPECIES	R.B. Sap., blue grouse, common raven	V. thrush, C.B. chickadee, Stellar jay		Winter wren	N. Pygmy owl, D.E. junco, G.B. Heron	A. robin, marbled murrelet, brown creeper, R.C., kinglet	H. Thrush	
COMMENTS					Stations about 150 m apart, 3 - 4 minutes listening at each		Stations about 250 m apart, kept to likely habitat	Stations about 250 m apart, kept to likely habitat

KS = Kate Savage, LF = Liz Flory, RP = Ray Pohl, BM = Briam Maupin

Attachment 4

Upper Slate Lake Dolly Varden Survey – 2008

COEUR ALASKA KENSINGTON PROJECT



USFS Annual Report 2008

**TSF Ecological Monitoring:
Upper Slate Dolly Varden**

January 2009

1.0 Introduction

This report describes restoration work conducted at Mid-Lake Slate Creek during 2008 and summarizes monitoring conducted in accordance with the Ecological Monitoring Plan for the TSF (Tailings Storage Facility). The diversion pipe at Mid-Lake Slate Creek was removed and the creek restored to allow downstream fish passage. No minnow trapping has yet been conducted in the restored creek to determine habitat suitability. Dolly Varden spawner surveys were conducted in October and November in Upper Slate Lake.

2.0 Mid-Lake Slate Creek Restoration

The Ecological Monitoring Plan for the TSF states that “*Dolly Varden in Mid-Lake Slate Creek will be captured and released below the TSF dam from the beginning of construction of the TSF until confirmation that suitable conditions for Dolly Varden are present in the TSF.*” During the summer of 2006, preparation of the TSF involved diversion of Mid-Lake Slate Creek around Lower Slate Lake to East Fork Slate Creek (Figure 1). The diversion was removed and the creek restored to allow downstream fish passage during September and October of 2008 (Figure 2).

Mid-Lake Slate Creek (MLSC) runs from Upper Slate Lake (USL) to Lower Slate Lake (LSL), however, water was diverted from the creek around LSL in 2006 to reduce the lake water level prior to dam construction. The creek begins at elevation 200m at Lower Slate Lake (LSL) and rises to 226m at Upper Slate Lake (Figure 3). The original creek was dominated by riffle and cascade habitat with few pools. The creek was 468m long prior to road construction in 2006, with a natural barrier to upstream fish migration at approximately 215m from LSL (Figure 4). Figures 5, 6 and 8 show how the stream looked prior to restoration, while Figures 7, 9 and 11 show the restored channel.

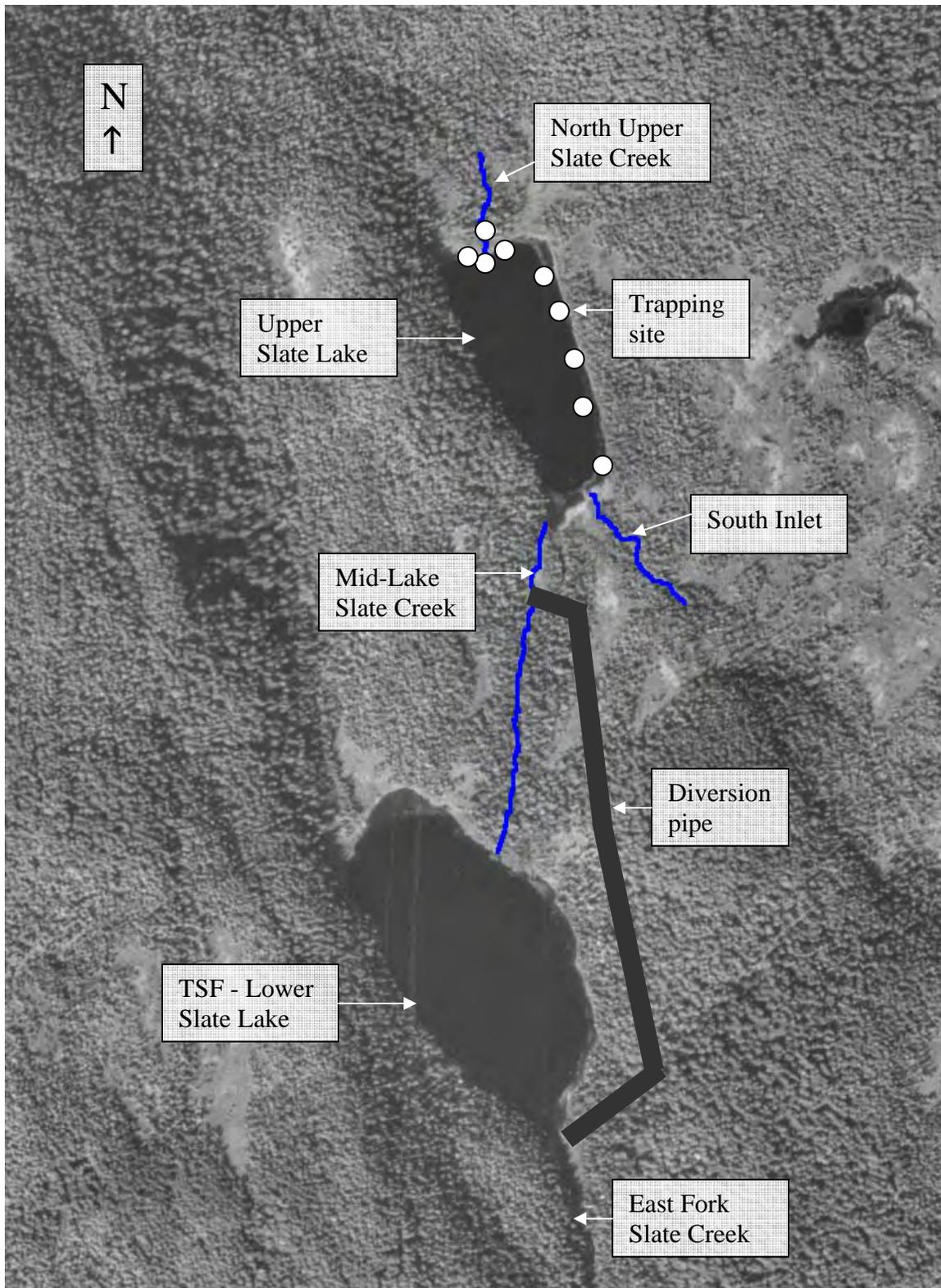


Figure 1: Upper Slate Aerial View. Mid-Lake Slate Creek is now diverted around the TSF through a pipe. Trapping sites for spawner surveys are shown by white circles.



Figure 2: Mid-Lake Slate Creek with water restored to the channel.

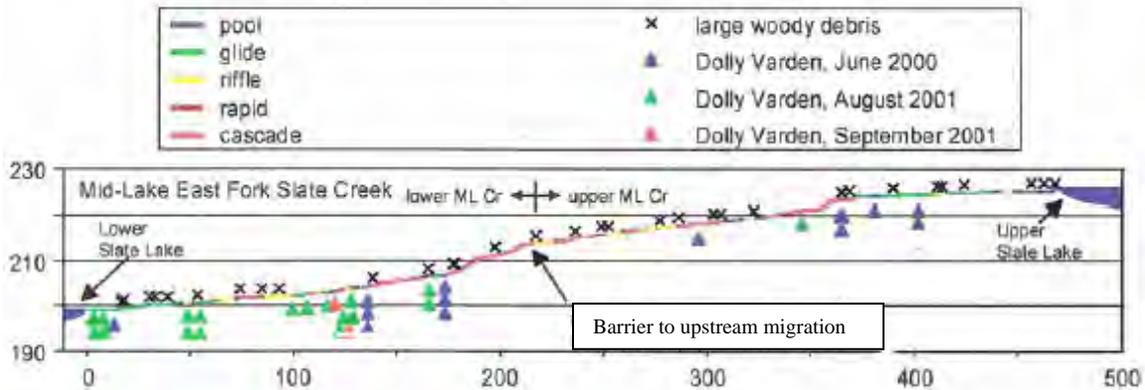


Figure 3: Profile of Mid-Lake Slate Creek. Earthworks Technology 2002.

2.1 Methods

The creek had been filled with slash from logging activities which diverted water into three channels at the lower end of the creek (Figure 6). All cut logs were removed to allow water to concentrate in the main channel. The original channel bed was dominated by bedrock and easily identified. Large boulders from the diversion intake were used to redirect water into the main channel near the lower end of the creek (Figure 6). Uncut woody debris was left in place to help maintain pool habitat such as that in Figure 5.



Figure 4: Barrier to upstream fish passage.



Figure 5: The creek prior to restoration.

A roadway constructed at the lower end of the creek had resulted in a near vertical drop of approximately 8ft from the creek into Lower Slate Lake. In addition, culverts at the lower end of the creek, installed after water was diverted, appeared to be having a damming effect on the creek and were situated too high above the lake for safe fish passage downstream (Figure 8). The roadway across the lower end of the creek was breached at the main stream channel and the roadway reshaped to a gradual slope down to the lake shore (Figure 9). This eliminated the need for culverts and their damming effect on the creek, as well as the vertical drop into the lake.

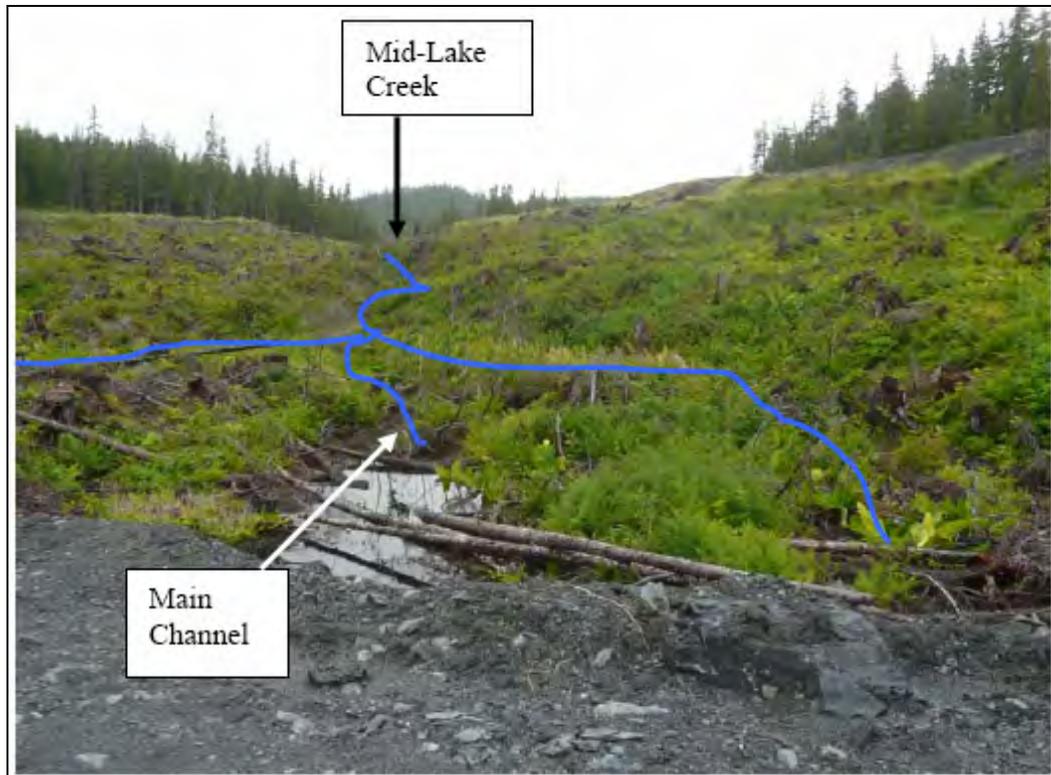


Figure 6: Before restoration the creek split into three channels.



Figure 7: The creek restored to a single channel and slash cleaned out.



Figure 8: Culverts at the lower end had a damming effect on the creek.



Figure 9: The restored channel has a gradual descent; culverts eliminated.

At the upper end of the creek, water spilled from a 24-inch penstock onto large boulders (>24-inch diameter). Fish arriving through this pipe would likely suffer damage upon entering this area and had no access to habitat once there. The penstock was therefore extended past the boulder field (Figure 10). A plunge pool was created immediately downstream of the boulder field by placing large boulders (>12-inch diameter) at the lower end of the pool. Water was returned to the creek on September 13, 2008 and some final adjustments made to the pipe drop height to pool depth ratio to ensure that fish could safely navigate downstream.

The penstock from Upper Slate Lake was originally positioned 2.5ft above the entry plunge pool to the creek, which had a depth of 2.5 to 3ft. The recommended ratio for fish passage is 1:2 for drop height versus pool depth. The pipe was lowered by removal of material underneath it and the pool level was raised closer to the pipe by additional of material to the creek (Figure 11). The pipe drop was 1.02 ft and pool depth was 2.61 ft deep when measured on November 24, 2008, at which time the creek was declared suitable for downstream passage of fish. No minnow trap surveys have been conducted yet to determine fish passage down the creek. No fish were transported around the lake by hand in 2008. A large number of Dolly Varden were trapped and measured at Upper Slate Lake during spawning surveys.



Figure 10: The penstock was extended past the boulder field.



Figure 11: The pipe drop to pool depth ratio is 1:2.6ft.

3.0 Dolly Varden Spawner Surveys

Potential Dolly Varden spawning habitat occurs mostly in North Upper Slate Creek and along the eastern shore of Upper Slate Lake (Figures 1, 13). Suitably sized gravel for spawning with flow from inlet streams exists in these areas (Figure 12). Spawner surveys were conducted in October and November 2008 to gain an understanding of the variability in recruitment of Dolly Varden to the Slate Creek basin from the Upper Slate area in accordance with the Ecological Monitoring Plan for the TSF. The plan states that surveys will be conducted from July through September, however, Dolly Varden in South-East Alaska are known to spawn in late Fall (Armstrong 1965, Armstrong & Morrow 1980, Blackett 1973, Heiser 1966) therefore surveys were adapted accordingly.

3.1 Methods

Dark-colored tannins in the water in fall prevent direct observation of the lake bed along the shore, therefore minnow trapping was used to capture and examine fish for signs of spawning. Surveys were conducted by setting minnow traps near likely spawning areas, namely gravel beds at the mouth of small streams running into Upper Slate Lake and the North Inlet Creek (Figure 1). A new design of minnow trap was adopted in 2008. The traps are made of soft ¼ inch mesh with flat openings that allow large fish to enter, but prevent them escaping.

Traps baited with salmon eggs were set near potential spawning areas on October 3, 15, 22 and 29 and on November 13, and left to soak overnight. Between four and ten traps were set on each occasion. Captured fish were anesthetized in a solution of MS222 (Tricainemethane Sulphonate), weighed to the nearest 0.1g and their total length measured to the nearest 1mm. Fish were also examined for any spawning coloration or milt production (Figure 14). The fish were allowed to recover in a container of aerated stream water and released back into the habitat from which they captured.

3.2 Results

The lengths and weights of Dolly Varden captured in Upper Slate Lake are presented in Appendix 1. Lengths and weights were used to calculate Fulton’s condition factor (K) using the equation given in Anderson & Neumann (1996):

$$K = W/L^3 \times 10,000$$

W = weight in g; L = total length in mm

Table 1 summarizes the minimum and maximum lengths and condition factors of all Dolly Varden captured compared to spawners. The size distribution of fish captured is displayed in histograms in Figure 15. Spawning signs included bright orange belly, bright red to orange spots, and milt production. Figure 14 shows a Dolly Varden with spawning coloration. A total of 873 Dolly Varden were captured over the six week sampling period and 169 of these showed spawning sign. The percentage of spawners captured varied from 24% on October 4 to 17% on October 23 back to 21% on November 14. The smallest fish captured with spawning sign was 121mm and 13.4g and the largest was 234mm and 93.6g. The largest fish captured (258mm) did not show any signs of spawning. Milt was found in two larger fish (234mm and 219mm) on October 4 and in three small to medium-sized fish on November 14 (142, 183, 189mm).

Date	4-Oct	16-Oct	23-Oct	30-Oct	14-Nov
All Fish					
Number	162	197	256	168	90
Min Length	68	89	82	95	83
Max Length	258	253	257	232	246
Mean K	0.712	0.726	0.739	0.718	0.711
95% Conf K	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.011
Min K	0.566	0.547	0.600	0.629	0.632
Max K	0.876	0.915	0.969	0.864	0.874
Spawners					
Number	39	37	44	30	19
% spawners	24.1	19.3	17.2	17.9	21.1
Min Length	121	127	144	150	141
Max Length	234	232	231	232	232
Mean K	0.706	0.716	0.721	0.715	0.701
95% Conf K	0.012	0.016	0.016	0.013	0.016
Min K	0.602	0.575	0.600	0.659	0.641
Max K	0.779	0.800	0.841	0.817	0.758

Table 1: Summary statistics for all captured fish and spawners.



Figure 12: North Upper Slate Creek contains gravel suitable for spawning.



Figure 13: Retrieving minnow traps from under the ice, Upper Slate Lake.

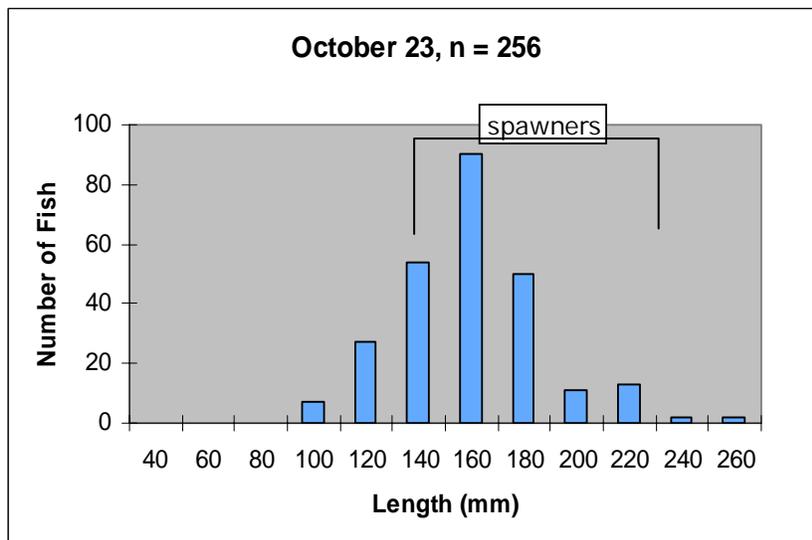
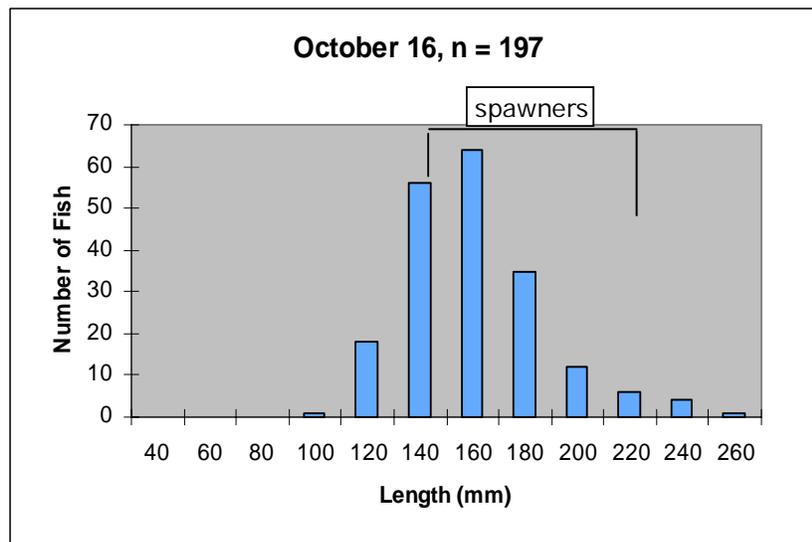
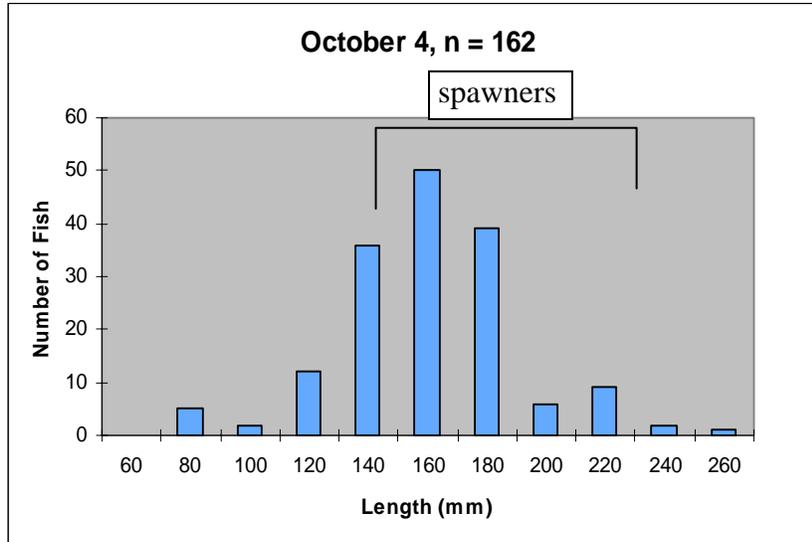


Figure 14: Dolly Varden with spawning colors, orange belly, red spots.

3.3 Discussion

A larger number of fish were captured in 2008 than previous years due to the new trap design that prevented fish escaping. The percentage (19.3%) of captured fish in spawning colors was greater in 2008 (19.3%) than 2007 (12.2%). Van Alen (1983) found evidence from the Indian Lake system in Southeast Alaska that Dolly Varden females spawn every year, but males apparently only spawned every 2 years. This would explain the lower number of spawners found in 2007 compared to 2008 or 2006, despite capturing fish in the same size range. In 2006 and 2008, the size range of Dolly Varden spawners was similar (140-240mm); in 2007 the size range of spawners was narrower with the smallest spawner being 195mm. The sample size was also smaller in 2007; therefore smaller spawners might have been present, but were not captured.

The condition factor of spawning fish in 2008 was slightly lower than non-spawning fish although the difference was only significant on October 23 and November 14 ($p < 0.05$). This might simply be an indication that some energy is being used for reproduction rather than growth.



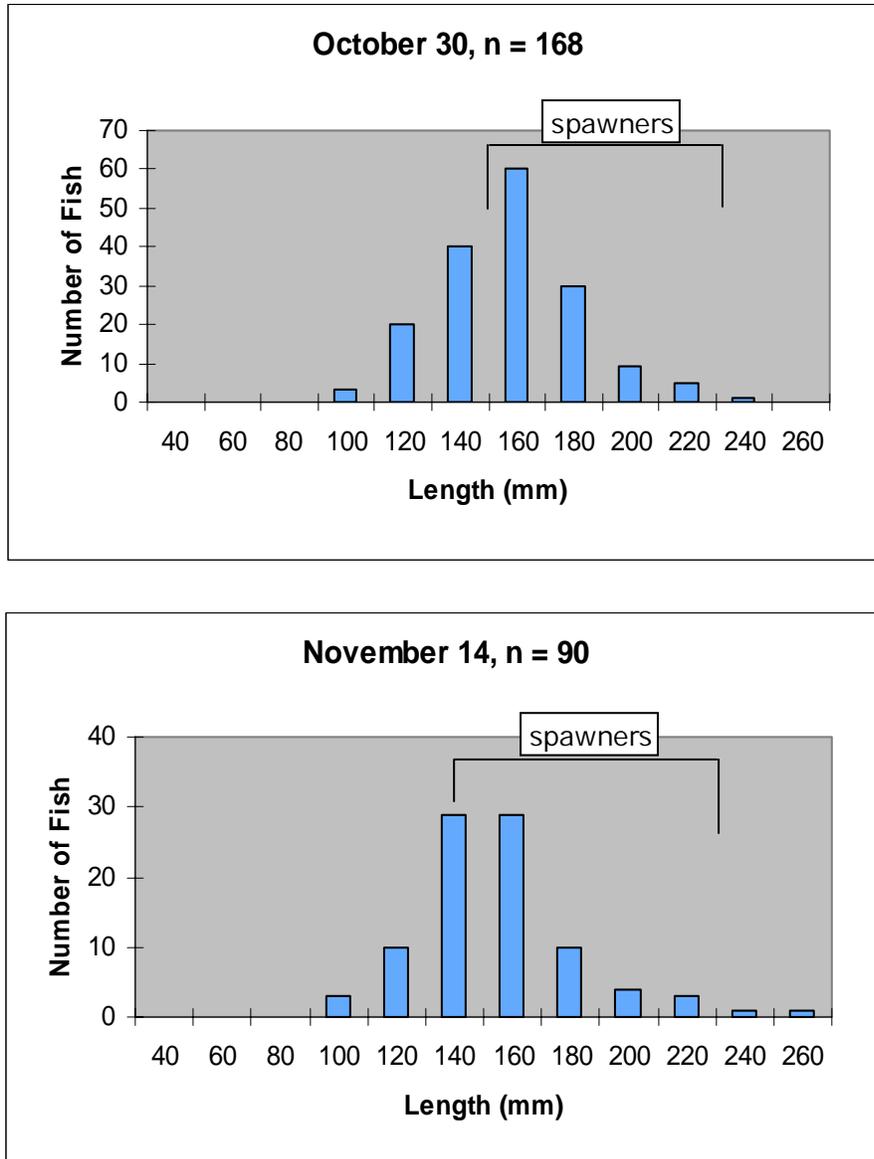


Figure 15: Length-Frequency Histograms of fish captured during spawning surveys.

The size of spawners did not appear to vary much over time, with a fairly wide range of sizes appearing to spawn. Only larger fish (over 200mm) were found with milt at the beginning of the survey. By November, smaller fish (142mm) were found to have milt. Spawning appeared to be spread over a longer period of time in 2008 than 2006 when a large percentage of spawners were found in mid to late October. The large sample size of 2008 should give a better representation of spawner size and timing. These fish should now be able to pass down into Lower Slate Lake once more.

The age of fish present in Upper Slate Lake has not been examined. Dolly Varden seldom live longer than 8-10 years, unless their diet is supplemented by kokanee (landlocked sockeye salmon) which can increase their lifespan to 19 years (Armstrong 1991). Van Alen (1983) reported Dolly Varden of 14 years in a Southeast Alaska lake where kokanee were present, but these were over 550mm in length whereas the largest fish found in Upper Slate Lake was 258mm. The presence of three-spine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) might increase Dolly Varden life span beyond 10 years, but no studies have been conducted to determine age.

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Appendix 1: Length, weight, condition and spawning sign of Dolly Varden captured during spawner surveys in 2008.

Upper Slate Lake 10/3/2004 Dolly Varden					
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L _{power 3}	k	
orange spots	187	46.3	6539203	7.0804E-06	0.708
	153	26.9	3581577	7.5107E-06	0.751
	176	44.3	5451776	8.1258E-06	0.813
pale orange spots	157	27.2	3869893	7.0286E-06	0.703
	158	27.2	3944312	6.896E-06	0.690
pale orange spots	149	23.8	3307949	7.1948E-06	0.719
	122	12.7	1815848	6.994E-06	0.699
red spots	167	31.5	4657463	6.7633E-06	0.676
old scar	142	19.5	2863288	6.8104E-06	0.681
	152	24.5	3511808	6.9765E-06	0.698
orange spots	150	23.0	3375000	6.8148E-06	0.681
	170	32.8	4913000	6.6762E-06	0.668
	147	21.1	3176523	6.6425E-06	0.664
	165	28.9	4492125	6.4335E-06	0.643
	119	12.7	1685159	7.5364E-06	0.754
orange spots	182	38.2	6028568	6.3365E-06	0.634
	138	18.2	2628072	6.9252E-06	0.693
orange spots	169	34.8	4826809	7.2097E-06	0.721
	146	22.2	3112136	7.1334E-06	0.713
	157	25.8	3869893	6.6669E-06	0.667
	150	23.5	3375000	6.963E-06	0.696
	155	26.3	3723875	7.0625E-06	0.706
	141	18.3	2803221	6.5282E-06	0.653
	121	13.4	1771561	7.564E-06	0.756
	134	16.8	2406104	6.9822E-06	0.698
	123	13.6	1860867	7.3084E-06	0.731
	133	17.0	2352637	7.2259E-06	0.723
	126	14.9	2000376	7.4486E-06	0.745
	124	15.3	1906624	8.0247E-06	0.802
	205	62.1	8615125	7.2083E-06	0.721
	207	59.7	8869743	6.7307E-06	0.673
orange spots	168	34.8	4741632	7.3392E-06	0.734
	148	23.1	3241792	7.1257E-06	0.713
	135	16.8	2460375	6.8282E-06	0.683
	122	13.6	1815848	7.4896E-06	0.749
	136	18.0	2515456	7.1558E-06	0.716
	120	12.3	1728000	7.1181E-06	0.712
	140	19.6	2744000	7.1429E-06	0.714
	124	15.2	1906624	7.9722E-06	0.797
	133	17.2	2352637	7.3109E-06	0.731
orange spots	157	23.3	3869893	6.0208E-06	0.602
orange spots	171	34.9	5000211	6.9797E-06	0.698
	136	18.7	2515456	7.434E-06	0.743
orange spots	164	29.0	4410944	6.5746E-06	0.657
	114	11.1	1481544	7.4922E-06	0.749
	158	29.2	3944312	7.4031E-06	0.740
red spots	177	36.8	5545233	6.6363E-06	0.664
few pale orange spots	197	53.2	7645373	6.9585E-06	0.696
	150	22.7	3375000	6.7259E-06	0.673
	133	16.9	2352637	7.1834E-06	0.718
few pale orange spots	200	52.4	8000000	0.0000655	0.655
	218	71.1	10360232	6.8628E-06	0.686
	258	97.2	17173512	5.6599E-06	0.566
	156	27.1	3796416	7.1383E-06	0.714
	155	26.3	3723875	7.0625E-06	0.706
orange spots	160	29.3	4096000	7.1533E-06	0.715
	158	27.3	3944312	6.9214E-06	0.692
	140	18.8	2744000	6.8513E-06	0.685
	150	24.3	3375000	0.0000072	0.720
	151	24.0	3442951	6.9708E-06	0.697
	113	9.9	1442897	6.8612E-06	0.686
orange spots	194	50.5	7301384	6.9165E-06	0.692
red spots, orange belly	212	66.5	9528128	6.9793E-06	0.698
	155	25.7	3723875	6.9014E-06	0.690
	139	17.7	2685619	6.5907E-06	0.659
	126	14.6	2000376	7.2986E-06	0.730
orange spots	159	28.3	4019679	7.0404E-06	0.704
	133	17.1	2352637	7.2684E-06	0.727
pale orange spots	121	13.4	1771561	7.564E-06	0.756
	134	18.1	2406104	7.5225E-06	0.752
	149	22.9	3307949	6.9227E-06	0.692
	138	18.1	2628072	6.8872E-06	0.689
pale orange spots	165	30.9	4492125	6.8787E-06	0.688
	142	20.5	2863288	7.1596E-06	0.716
	174	34.6	5268024	6.5679E-06	0.657
	74	3.0	405224	7.4033E-06	0.740
	172	36.2	5088448	7.1142E-06	0.711
	142	19.2	2863288	6.7056E-06	0.671
	143	19.1	2924207	6.5317E-06	0.653

mean	0.712
ST dev	0.043853
n	162
95% CI	0.006753
min k	0.566
max k	0.876
# spawners	39
% spawners	24.1
min L	68
max L	258

Appendix 1 cont.

Upper Slate Lake		10/3/2004 Dolly Varden			
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
	179	40.4	5735339	7.044E-06	0.704
	143	20.7	2924207	7.0788E-06	0.708
	150	25.0	3375000	7.4074E-06	0.741
	133	19.7	2352637	8.3736E-06	0.837
	162	27.9	4251528	6.5623E-06	0.656
orange spots	180	40.7	5832000	6.9787E-06	0.698
	171	36.0	5000211	7.1997E-06	0.720
	127	15.4	2048383	7.5181E-06	0.752
	115	11.2	1520875	7.3642E-06	0.736
	128	15.5	2097152	7.391E-06	0.739
	135	17.8	2460375	7.2347E-06	0.723
	217	74.2	10218313	7.2615E-06	0.726
	165	30.9	4492125	6.8787E-06	0.688
few pale orange spots	141	19.5	2803221	6.9563E-06	0.696
	162	28.9	4251528	6.7976E-06	0.680
	117	12.1	1601613	7.5549E-06	0.755
	156	26.9	3796416	7.0856E-06	0.709
	127	15.3	2048383	7.4693E-06	0.747
	170	35.6	4913000	7.2461E-06	0.725
red spots, orange belly, milt	234	93.6	12812904	7.3051E-06	0.731
	163	31.5	4330747	7.2736E-06	0.727
pale orange spots	174	36.1	5268024	6.8527E-06	0.685
	153	23.9	3581577	6.673E-06	0.667
pale orange spots	165	33.5	4492125	7.4575E-06	0.746
	139	18.6	2685619	6.9258E-06	0.693
	113	11.0	1442897	7.6236E-06	0.762
orange spots	178	41.8	5639752	7.4117E-06	0.741
	178	39.7	5639752	7.0393E-06	0.704
	162	29.2	4251528	6.8681E-06	0.687
	155	24.8	3723875	6.6597E-06	0.666
few pale orange spots	169	37.6	4826809	7.7898E-06	0.779
	152	25.2	3511808	7.1758E-06	0.718
	112	10.0	1404928	7.1178E-06	0.712
	135	18.8	2460375	7.6411E-06	0.764
pale orange spots	152	24.5	3511808	6.9765E-06	0.698
	134	17.9	2406104	7.4394E-06	0.744
	97	6.1	912673	6.6837E-06	0.668
	136	18.4	2515456	7.3148E-06	0.731
	141	22.1	2803221	7.8838E-06	0.788
red spots	175	35.7	5359375	6.6612E-06	0.666
	131	19.7	2248091	8.763E-06	0.876
	192	48.7	7077888	6.8806E-06	0.688
	173	41.6	5177717	8.0344E-06	0.803
	158	27.7	3944312	7.0228E-06	0.702
	90	5.6	729000	7.6818E-06	0.768
	155	27.7	3723875	7.4385E-06	0.744
	134	18.1	2406104	7.5225E-06	0.752
	175	32.1	5359375	5.9895E-06	0.599
orange spots	154	26.8	3652264	7.3379E-06	0.734
few pale orange spots	174	38.6	5268024	7.3272E-06	0.733
pale orange spots	208	65.7	8998912	7.3009E-06	0.730
red spots, orange belly	229	80.4	12008989	6.695E-06	0.669
red spots, orange belly, milt	219	71.3	10503459	6.7882E-06	0.679
	180	33.3	5832000	5.7099E-06	0.571
	169	33.4	4826809	6.9197E-06	0.692
orange spots	170	35.0	4913000	7.124E-06	0.712
	204	63.8	8489664	7.515E-06	0.752
	152	24.4	3511808	6.948E-06	0.695
	169	31.8	4826809	6.5882E-06	0.659
	166	30.1	4574296	6.5802E-06	0.658
	118	11.8	1643032	7.1818E-06	0.718
	143	20.2	2924207	6.9079E-06	0.691
	157	28.4	3869893	7.3387E-06	0.734
	157	27.0	3869893	6.9769E-06	0.698
	141	20.3	2803221	7.2417E-06	0.724
	147	23.3	3176523	7.3351E-06	0.734
	127	14.8	2048383	7.2252E-06	0.723
	175	43.9	5359375	8.1913E-06	0.819
	156	26.7	3796416	7.0329E-06	0.703
	104	8.1	1124864	7.2009E-06	0.720
red spots	168	36.1	4741632	7.6134E-06	0.761
	125	14.6	1953125	7.4752E-06	0.748
	68	2.3	314432	7.3148E-06	0.731
	120	13.1	1728000	7.581E-06	0.758
orange spots	161	30.6	4173281	7.3324E-06	0.733
	118	11.8	1643032	7.1818E-06	0.718
few orange spots	171	38.1	5000211	7.6197E-06	0.762
	158	28.6	3944312	7.2509E-06	0.725
	146	23.3	3112136	7.4868E-06	0.749
	75	3.1	421875	7.3481E-06	0.735
	75	2.7	421875	0.0000064	0.640
	74	2.8	405224	6.9098E-06	0.691
pale orange spots, no milt	202	63.3	8242408	7.6798E-06	0.768

TSF Ecological Monitoring: Dolly Varden 2008

Upper Slate Lake		10/15/2008 Dolly Varden					
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k		
	164	29.3	4410944	6.6E-06	0.664	mean	0.726
	144	21.4	2985984	7.2E-06	0.717	ST dev	0.05266
	141	22.5	2803221	8E-06	0.803	n	197
	152	23.9	3511808	6.8E-06	0.681	95% CI	0.00735
	154	26.8	3652264	7.3E-06	0.734	min k	0.547
	117	12.7	1601613	7.9E-06	0.793	max k	0.915
	137	19.1	2571353	7.4E-06	0.743	# spawners	38
few orange spots	155	24.0	3723875	6.4E-06	0.644	% spawner	19.3
few orange spots	156	27.8	3796416	7.3E-06	0.732	min L	89
orange spots	151	25.2	3442951	7.3E-06	0.732	max L	253
	89	6.4	704969	9.1E-06	0.908		
	120	12.9	1728000	7.5E-06	0.747		
	176	35.9	5451776	6.6E-06	0.659		
	162	30.6	4251528	7.2E-06	0.720		
	133	17.9	2352637	7.6E-06	0.761		
	135	18.9	2460375	7.7E-06	0.768		
	125	14.9	1953125	7.6E-06	0.763		
	174	39.5	5268024	7.5E-06	0.750		
	152	24.7	3511808	7E-06	0.703		
	140	20.0	2744000	7.3E-06	0.729		
	122	14.8	1815848	8.2E-06	0.815		
	133	16.6	2352637	7.1E-06	0.706		
	170	37.8	4913000	7.7E-06	0.769		
	139	19.5	2685619	7.3E-06	0.726		
	130	16.0	2197000	7.3E-06	0.728		
	149	23.4	3307949	7.1E-06	0.707		
	147	23.6	3176523	7.4E-06	0.743		
few orange spots	171	35.5	5000211	7.1E-06	0.710		
	153	24.5	3581577	6.8E-06	0.684		
	141	22.0	2803221	7.8E-06	0.785		
	132	18.3	2299968	8E-06	0.796		
	143	21.9	2924207	7.5E-06	0.749		
red spots	157	28.0	3869893	7.2E-06	0.724		
	142	21.0	2863288	7.3E-06	0.733		
red spots	170	33.7	4913000	6.9E-06	0.686		
	135	17.6	2460375	7.2E-06	0.715		
red spots	170	32.5	4913000	6.6E-06	0.662		
	134	16.3	2406104	6.8E-06	0.677		
	144	20.8	2985984	7E-06	0.697		
few orange spots	205	67.6	8615125	7.8E-06	0.785		
	159	28.6	4019679	7.1E-06	0.711		
few orange spots	164	30.6	4410944	6.9E-06	0.694		
	117	12.4	1601613	7.7E-06	0.774		
	123	13.3	1860867	7.1E-06	0.715		
	143	21.5	2924207	7.4E-06	0.735		
orange spots	197	60.7	7645373	7.9E-06	0.794		
	232	72.9	1.2E+07	5.8E-06	0.584		
	197	53.8	7645373	7E-06	0.704		
red spots	232	91.6	1.2E+07	7.3E-06	0.734		
pale orange spots	170	39.3	4913000	8E-06	0.800		
	153	27.3	3581577	7.6E-06	0.762		
	150	23.2	3375000	6.9E-06	0.687		
pale orange spots	159	27.4	4019679	6.8E-06	0.682		
few orange spots	145	22.9	3048625	7.5E-06	0.751		
	119	11.1	1685159	6.6E-06	0.659		
	110	11.9	1331000	8.9E-06	0.894		
	208	59.7	8998912	6.6E-06	0.663		
pale orange spots	175	38.9	5359375	7.3E-06	0.726		
pale orange spots	229	84.0	1.2E+07	7E-06	0.699		
orange spots	155	28.5	3723875	7.7E-06	0.765		
	134	17.3	2406104	7.2E-06	0.719		
few orange spots	188	45.4	6644672	6.8E-06	0.683		

TSF Ecological Monitoring: Dolly Varden 2008

Upper Slate Lake					
10/15/2008 Dolly Varden					
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
few orange spots	163	28.4	4330747	6.6E-06	0.656
pale orange spots	155	27.5	3723875	7.4E-06	0.738
	136	18.7	2515456	7.4E-06	0.743
	153	26.6	3581577	7.4E-06	0.743
pale orange spots	222	67.9	1.1E+07	6.2E-06	0.621
	170	35.1	4913000	7.1E-06	0.714
	173	37.8	5177717	7.3E-06	0.730
	147	23.6	3176523	7.4E-06	0.743
	135	18.3	2460375	7.4E-06	0.744
	147	23.9	3176523	7.5E-06	0.752
few orange spots	159	29.4	4019679	7.3E-06	0.731
	133	18.3	2352637	7.8E-06	0.778
bright color fins	147	22.5	3176523	7.1E-06	0.708
	113	10.8	1442897	7.5E-06	0.748
few orange spots	163	31.3	4330747	7.2E-06	0.723
	116	11.4	1560896	7.3E-06	0.730
	122	13.7	1815848	7.5E-06	0.754
	160	26.9	4096000	6.6E-06	0.657
	157	27.8	3869893	7.2E-06	0.718
	130	16.2	2197000	7.4E-06	0.737
	128	15.0	2097152	7.2E-06	0.715
	155	27.0	3723875	7.3E-06	0.725
pale orange spots	148	25.9	3241792	8E-06	0.799
orange spots	167	32.9	4657463	7.1E-06	0.706
	142	20.9	2863288	7.3E-06	0.730
	147	22.9	3176523	7.2E-06	0.721
pale orange spots	148	23.5	3241792	7.2E-06	0.725
	136	18.0	2515456	7.2E-06	0.716
	136	18.4	2515456	7.3E-06	0.731
	127	15.7	2048383	7.7E-06	0.766
	146	24.5	3112136	7.9E-06	0.787
	120	13.2	1728000	7.6E-06	0.764
	148	25.1	3241792	7.7E-06	0.774
	175	29.3	5359375	5.5E-06	0.547
	193	46.0	7189057	6.4E-06	0.640
	253	95.5	1.6E+07	5.9E-06	0.590
orange belly, red spots	184	41.1	6229504	6.6E-06	0.660
few orange spots	182	43.4	6028568	7.2E-06	0.720
	134	17.3	2406104	7.2E-06	0.719
	124	15.3	1906624	8E-06	0.802
few orange spots	184	46.8	6229504	7.5E-06	0.751
	181	45.0	5929741	7.6E-06	0.759
	166	36.2	4574296	7.9E-06	0.791
	135	17.6	2460375	7.2E-06	0.715
	156	26.9	3796416	7.1E-06	0.709
	135	17.0	2460375	6.9E-06	0.691
few orange spots	155	25.4	3723875	6.8E-06	0.682
	146	21.3	3112136	6.8E-06	0.684
	116	12.0	1560896	7.7E-06	0.769
	126	14.8	2000376	7.4E-06	0.740
	155	24.0	3723875	6.4E-06	0.644
	160	28.2	4096000	6.9E-06	0.688
	146	23.6	3112136	7.6E-06	0.758
	143	20.6	2924207	7E-06	0.704
	174	37.0	5268024	7E-06	0.702
	167	29.0	4657463	6.2E-06	0.623
	142	21.6	2863288	7.5E-06	0.754
	169	32.3	4826809	6.7E-06	0.669
	137	19.0	2571353	7.4E-06	0.739
	159	28.2	4019679	7E-06	0.702
few orange spots	127	15.5	2048383	7.6E-06	0.757
	120	14.2	1728000	8.2E-06	0.822
	149	25.6	3307949	7.7E-06	0.774

TSF Ecological Monitoring: Dolly Varden 2008

Upper Slate Lake		10/15/2008 Dolly Varden			
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3	k	
	139	19.4	2685619	7.2E-06	0.722
	127	15.4	2048383	7.5E-06	0.752
	103	10.0	1092727	9.2E-06	0.915
	146	20.9	3112136	6.7E-06	0.672
	137	17.4	2571353	6.8E-06	0.677
	143	19.0	2924207	6.5E-06	0.650
	154	25.5	3652264	7E-06	0.698
	196	55.4	7529536	7.4E-06	0.736
	134	16.4	2406104	6.8E-06	0.682
few orange spots	170	33.9	4913000	6.9E-06	0.690
	156	27.4	3796416	7.2E-06	0.722
	145	22.9	3048625	7.5E-06	0.751
pale orange spots	168	36.2	4741632	7.6E-06	0.763
	121	13.3	1771561	7.5E-06	0.751
	134	17.4	2406104	7.2E-06	0.723
red spots, bright fins	188	42.0	6644672	6.3E-06	0.632
	168	32.6	4741632	6.9E-06	0.688
	142	20.5	2863288	7.2E-06	0.716
	155	25.5	3723875	6.8E-06	0.685
	152	24.8	3511808	7.1E-06	0.706
	146	23.3	3112136	7.5E-06	0.749
	114	10.8	1481544	7.3E-06	0.729
	144	22.7	2985984	7.6E-06	0.760
	140	19.9	2744000	7.3E-06	0.725
pale orange spots	172	36.9	5088448	7.3E-06	0.725
	132	17.1	2299968	7.4E-06	0.743
	148	27.2	3241792	8.4E-06	0.839
	131	16.8	2248091	7.5E-06	0.747
red spots	203	60.4	8365427	7.2E-06	0.722
	135	17.4	2460375	7.1E-06	0.707
orange spots	174	30.3	5268024	5.8E-06	0.575
	165	30.5	4492125	6.8E-06	0.679
	158	26.9	3944312	6.8E-06	0.682
	140	19.3	2744000	7E-06	0.703
	121	14.7	1771561	8.3E-06	0.830
pale orange spots	160	29.3	4096000	7.2E-06	0.715
	124	15.3	1906624	8E-06	0.802
	134	17.5	2406104	7.3E-06	0.727
	163	31.2	4330747	7.2E-06	0.720
	166	28.3	4574296	6.2E-06	0.619
	133	17.8	2352637	7.6E-06	0.757
	136	17.9	2515456	7.1E-06	0.712
	134	17.8	2406104	7.4E-06	0.740
	121	13.2	1771561	7.5E-06	0.745
	161	31.5	4173281	7.5E-06	0.755
	110	10.2	1331000	7.7E-06	0.766
	132	17.8	2299968	7.7E-06	0.774
	123	15.6	1860867	8.4E-06	0.838
	116	11.9	1560896	7.6E-06	0.762
	129	16.5	2146689	7.7E-06	0.769
	173	36.3	5177717	7E-06	0.701
few orange spots	172	37.7	5088448	7.4E-06	0.741
	149	23.9	3307949	7.2E-06	0.723
red spots	159	29.6	4019679	7.4E-06	0.736
	182	37.1	6028568	6.2E-06	0.615
	107	9.2	1225043	7.5E-06	0.751
	208	58.2	8998912	6.5E-06	0.647
	202	58.6	8242408	7.1E-06	0.711
	189	51.9	6751269	7.7E-06	0.769
	167	31.8	4657463	6.8E-06	0.683
	203	62.3	8365427	7.4E-06	0.745
	179	38.4	5735339	6.7E-06	0.670
	125	14.8	1953125	7.6E-06	0.758
	129	14.6	2146689	6.8E-06	0.680
	130	16.5	2197000	7.5E-06	0.751
	168	34.4	4741632	7.3E-06	0.725
	104	7.8	1124864	6.9E-06	0.693
	123	13.3	1860867	7.1E-06	0.715
	153	24.9	3581577	7E-06	0.695
	111	10.7	1367631	7.8E-06	0.782
	135	17.7	2460375	7.2E-06	0.719
	103	8.4	1092727	7.7E-06	0.769

TSF Ecological Monitoring: Dolly Varden 2008

Upper Slate Lake		10/22/2004 Dolly Varden						
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3	k				
orange belly	167	33.5	4657463	7.19276E-06	0.719	mean	0.739	
	201	65.8	8120601	8.10285E-06	0.810	ST dev	0.061	
few orange spots	164	29.4	4410944	6.66524E-06	0.667	n	256	
	177	37.6	5545233	6.7806E-06	0.678	95% CI	0.007	
	154	25.4	3652264	6.95459E-06	0.695	min k	0.600	
	168	33.5	4741632	7.06508E-06	0.707	max k	0.969	
	147	23.4	3176523	7.36655E-06	0.737	# spawners	44	
	158	29.1	3944312	7.37771E-06	0.738	% spawners	17.2	
	137	19.7	2571353	7.66134E-06	0.766	min L	82	
	218	64.9	10360232	6.26434E-06	0.626	max L	257	
	148	24.6	3241792	7.5884E-06	0.759			
	142	21.3	2863288	7.439E-06	0.744			
	149	25.5	3307949	7.7087E-06	0.771			
	light orange belly	144	23.8	2985984	7.97057E-06	0.797		
		117	11.5	1601613	7.18026E-06	0.718		
	orange belly, spots	159	29.8	4019679	7.41353E-06	0.741		
		174	37.9	5268024	7.19435E-06	0.719		
144		22.5	2985984	7.5352E-06	0.754			
154		28.1	3652264	7.69386E-06	0.769			
152		27.3	3511808	7.77377E-06	0.777			
120		12.5	1728000	7.2338E-06	0.723			
134		17.3	2406104	7.19005E-06	0.719			
135		17.8	2460375	7.23467E-06	0.723			
135		18.5	2460375	7.51918E-06	0.752			
few orange spots		152	25.1	3511808	7.14732E-06	0.715		
	148	22.9	3241792	7.06399E-06	0.706			
	177	37.3	5545233	6.7265E-06	0.673			
	107	9.4	1225043	7.6732E-06	0.767			
	140	18.2	2744000	6.63265E-06	0.663			
	124	14.4	1906624	7.55262E-06	0.755			
	137	19.1	2571353	7.428E-06	0.743			
	109	11.3	1295029	8.72567E-06	0.873			
	132	17.3	2299968	7.52184E-06	0.752			
	163	35.5	4330747	8.1972E-06	0.820			
	red spots; no milt	202	57.6	8242408	6.98825E-06	0.699		
		178	39.1	5639752	6.93293E-06	0.693		
	few orange spots	146	23.1	3112136	7.42255E-06	0.742		
		139	17.9	2685619	6.66513E-06	0.667		
		142	19.1	2863288	6.67065E-06	0.667		
97		7.2	912673	7.88892E-06	0.789			
126		14.5	2000376	7.24864E-06	0.725			
164		29.9	4410944	6.77859E-06	0.678			
93		6.8	804357	8.45396E-06	0.845			
106		10.9	1191016	9.15185E-06	0.915			
192		46.6	7077888	6.58388E-06	0.658			
147		21.4	3176523	6.73693E-06	0.674			
135		19.1	2460375	7.76304E-06	0.776			
orange spots		172	34.1	5088448	6.70145E-06	0.670		
		114	12.3	1481544	8.30215E-06	0.830		
		106	8.1	1191016	6.80092E-06	0.680		
		160	28.3	4096000	6.90918E-06	0.691		
	257	134	16974593	7.89415E-06	0.789			
	155	24.6	3723875	6.60602E-06	0.661			
	134	17.3	2406104	7.19005E-06	0.719			
	104	10.9	1124864	9.69006E-06	0.969			
	139	18.8	2685619	7.00025E-06	0.700			
	166	30.9	4574296	6.75514E-06	0.676			
	110	10.3	1331000	7.73854E-06	0.774			
	few orange spots	208	74.1	8998912	8.23433E-06	0.823		
		130	16.4	2197000	7.46472E-06	0.746		
		148	23.3	3241792	7.18738E-06	0.719		
		139	18.2	2685619	6.77684E-06	0.678		
138		18.1	2628072	6.88718E-06	0.689			
143		22.1	2924207	7.5576E-06	0.756			
180		42.7	5832000	7.32167E-06	0.732			
89		5.8	704969	8.22731E-06	0.823			
red spots; no milt		168	32.1	4741632	6.76982E-06	0.677		

TSF Ecological Monitoring: Dolly Varden 2008

Upper Slate Lake		10/22/2004 Dolly Varden			
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3	k	
	149	22.4	3307949	6.77157E-06	0.677
	120	14.7	1728000	8.50694E-06	0.851
	140	19	2744000	6.9242E-06	0.692
	118	13.2	1643032	8.03393E-06	0.803
	82	4.8	551368	8.70562E-06	0.871
orange belly, spots	231	74	12326391	6.00338E-06	0.600
	162	30.9	4251528	7.26798E-06	0.727
few orange spots	204	66.3	8489664	7.8095E-06	0.781
	144	21.9	2985984	7.33427E-06	0.733
	160	27.5	4096000	6.71387E-06	0.671
	175	39.4	5359375	7.3516E-06	0.735
	160	28.2	4096000	6.88477E-06	0.688
	139	18.4	2685619	6.85131E-06	0.685
	125	14.8	1953125	7.5776E-06	0.758
	173	37.7	5177717	7.2812E-06	0.728
	155	24.3	3723875	6.52546E-06	0.653
few orange spots; no milt	199	61.9	7880599	7.85473E-06	0.785
few orange spots	153	25	3581577	6.98017E-06	0.698
	119	15.1	1685159	8.96058E-06	0.896
	129	16.8	2146689	7.82601E-06	0.783
	154	22.7	3652264	6.21532E-06	0.622
	127	15.8	2048383	7.7134E-06	0.771
	214	67	9800344	6.83649E-06	0.684
	151	25.1	3442951	7.29026E-06	0.729
	141	20.9	2803221	7.45571E-06	0.746
	219	65.6	10503459	6.24556E-06	0.625
orange spots; no milt	227	73.2	11697083	6.25797E-06	0.626
	155	28.1	3723875	7.5459E-06	0.755
	172	36.7	5088448	7.21242E-06	0.721
	166	31.9	4574296	6.97375E-06	0.697
	158	28.3	3944312	7.17489E-06	0.717
	137	19.2	2571353	7.46689E-06	0.747
	146	21.3	3112136	6.84417E-06	0.684
	148	22.4	3241792	6.90976E-06	0.691
	122	15.9	1815848	8.75624E-06	0.876
	104	10.3	1124864	9.15666E-06	0.916
	163	30.1	4330747	6.9503E-06	0.695
	162	29.3	4251528	6.89164E-06	0.689
	127	15.2	2048383	7.42049E-06	0.742
	92	6.1	778688	7.83369E-06	0.783
few orange spots	165	31.6	4492125	7.03453E-06	0.703
	115	13.4	1520875	8.81072E-06	0.881
few orange spots	167	34.1	4657463	7.32158E-06	0.732
orange spots	170	35.7	4913000	7.26644E-06	0.727
	154	27.3	3652264	7.47482E-06	0.747
	148	25.1	3241792	7.74263E-06	0.774
	157	27.4	3869893	7.0803E-06	0.708
few orange spots	156	27.1	3796416	7.13831E-06	0.714
orange spots; no milt	194	59.8	7301384	8.19023E-06	0.819
	152	27.3	3511808	7.77377E-06	0.777
	113	13.1	1442897	9.07896E-06	0.908
	157	27.2	3869893	7.02862E-06	0.703
	151	25	3442951	7.26121E-06	0.726
	142	23.3	2863288	8.1375E-06	0.814
	148	24.6	3241792	7.5884E-06	0.759
few orange spots	196	53	7529536	7.03895E-06	0.704
	165	31.1	4492125	6.92323E-06	0.692
few orange spots	167	31.2	4657463	6.69893E-06	0.670
	135	17.5	2460375	7.11274E-06	0.711
	167	31.2	4657463	6.69893E-06	0.670
	148	22	3241792	6.78637E-06	0.679
	140	19.9	2744000	7.25219E-06	0.725
	151	23.7	3442951	6.88363E-06	0.688
	167	32.6	4657463	6.99952E-06	0.700
	117	12.5	1601613	7.80463E-06	0.780
	123	14.9	1860867	8.00702E-06	0.801
	143	22.4	2924207	7.6602E-06	0.766
	212	68.4	9528128	7.17874E-06	0.718

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Upper Slate Lake 10/22/2004 Dolly Varden					
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
	255	129	16581375	7.77981E-06	0.778
	170	37.1	4913000	7.55139E-06	0.755
	161	29.4	4173281	7.04482E-06	0.704
	174	39.8	5268024	7.55501E-06	0.756
	175	40.3	5359375	7.51953E-06	0.752
	167	32.6	4657463	6.99952E-06	0.700
	184	43.9	6229504	7.04711E-06	0.705
	152	26.2	3511808	7.46054E-06	0.746
	145	22.9	3048625	7.51158E-06	0.751
	132	17.1	2299968	7.43489E-06	0.743
	166	31.8	4574296	6.95189E-06	0.695
	133	18.7	2352637	7.94853E-06	0.795
	158	26.6	3944312	6.74389E-06	0.674
	121	14.2	1771561	8.01553E-06	0.802
	154	23.6	3652264	6.46175E-06	0.646
	151	21.5	3442951	6.24464E-06	0.624
	109	11.1	1295029	8.57124E-06	0.857
orange spots	213	69.9	9663597	7.23333E-06	0.723
	118	11.3	1643032	6.87753E-06	0.688
	200	66.8	8000000	0.00000835	0.835
	151	23.9	3442951	6.94172E-06	0.694
fat belly	154	24.4	3652264	6.68079E-06	0.668
orange spots	202	67.1	8242408	8.14082E-06	0.814
	172	40.1	5088448	7.8806E-06	0.788
	145	23.5	3048625	7.70839E-06	0.771
	149	24.6	3307949	7.43663E-06	0.744
	135	19.6	2460375	7.96627E-06	0.797
	148	24.5	3241792	7.55755E-06	0.756
	141	22.9	2803221	8.16917E-06	0.817
	134	18.8	2406104	7.81346E-06	0.781
	106	10.6	1191016	8.89996E-06	0.890
	142	21.4	2863288	7.47393E-06	0.747
	113	12.6	1442897	8.73243E-06	0.873
	117	13.8	1601613	8.61631E-06	0.862
orange spots	199	66.3	7880599	8.41307E-06	0.841
	154	25.4	3652264	6.95459E-06	0.695
	158	26.7	3944312	6.76924E-06	0.677
	151	23.8	3442951	6.91267E-06	0.691
	135	18.9	2460375	7.68176E-06	0.768
pale orange spots	173	41.6	5177717	8.03443E-06	0.803
	125	14.1	1953125	7.2192E-06	0.722
	143	22.4	2924207	7.6602E-06	0.766
	117	14.4	1601613	8.99094E-06	0.899
few orange spots	147	23.7	3176523	7.46099E-06	0.746
	156	25.9	3796416	6.82222E-06	0.682
	167	37.3	4657463	8.00865E-06	0.801
	135	19.7	2460375	8.00691E-06	0.801
	128	14.9	2097152	7.10487E-06	0.710
	125	14.1	1953125	7.2192E-06	0.722
fat belly	208	60.3	8998912	6.70081E-06	0.670
orange spots	214	66.3	9800344	6.76507E-06	0.677
	165	29	4492125	6.45574E-06	0.646
	157	28.1	3869893	7.26118E-06	0.726
	157	27.6	3869893	7.13198E-06	0.713
	150	23.2	3375000	6.87407E-06	0.687
	144	22.4	2985984	7.50171E-06	0.750
	148	23.8	3241792	7.34162E-06	0.734
	142	21.3	2863288	7.439E-06	0.744

TSF Ecological Monitoring: Dolly Varden 2008

Upper Slate Lake		10/22/2004 Dolly Varden			
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
	172	38.5	5088448	7.56616E-06	0.757
	155	28.7	3723875	7.70703E-06	0.771
	158	29.6	3944312	7.50448E-06	0.750
	135	20.7	2460375	8.41335E-06	0.841
	117	11.6	1601613	7.2427E-06	0.724
	135	20.3	2460375	8.25077E-06	0.825
	161	30.3	4173281	7.26047E-06	0.726
	161	30.9	4173281	7.40425E-06	0.740
	176	39.4	5451776	7.227E-06	0.723
	157	27.2	3869893	7.02862E-06	0.703
	139	19.9	2685619	7.40984E-06	0.741
	168	31.1	4741632	6.55892E-06	0.656
	142	21.9	2863288	7.64855E-06	0.765
	170	34.8	4913000	7.08325E-06	0.708
	155	25.8	3723875	6.92827E-06	0.693
	133	17.4	2352637	7.39596E-06	0.740
fat belly	150	24.1	3375000	7.14074E-06	0.714
	130	15.9	2197000	7.23714E-06	0.724
	108	9.9	1259712	7.85894E-06	0.786
	183	45.6	6128487	7.44066E-06	0.744
few orange spots	175	36.9	5359375	6.88513E-06	0.689
few orange spots	160	31.5	4096000	7.69043E-06	0.769
	160	29	4096000	7.08008E-06	0.708
	130	16.7	2197000	7.60127E-06	0.760
	131	16.9	2248091	7.51749E-06	0.752
	126	15.7	2000376	7.84852E-06	0.785
	136	18.7	2515456	7.43404E-06	0.743
few orange spots	155	30.3	3723875	8.13669E-06	0.814
	144	21.5	2985984	7.20031E-06	0.720
	111	12	1367631	8.7743E-06	0.877
	134	17.1	2406104	7.10692E-06	0.711
	151	24.8	3442951	7.20312E-06	0.720
	173	37.5	5177717	7.24257E-06	0.724
	128	17.3	2097152	8.24928E-06	0.825
	157	27.8	3869893	7.18366E-06	0.718
	160	29.4	4096000	7.17773E-06	0.718
	150	23.9	3375000	7.08148E-06	0.708
	135	18.9	2460375	7.68176E-06	0.768
	127	16.6	2048383	8.10395E-06	0.810
	148	24.3	3241792	7.49585E-06	0.750
	138	18.5	2628072	7.03938E-06	0.704
	111	10.7	1367631	7.82375E-06	0.782
	98	6.3	941192	6.69364E-06	0.669
few orange spots	159	29	4019679	7.21451E-06	0.721
	156	26.5	3796416	6.98027E-06	0.698
few orange spots	158	29	3944312	7.35236E-06	0.735
	149	24.2	3307949	7.31571E-06	0.732
	136	18.1	2515456	7.19551E-06	0.720
	126	15.8	2000376	7.89852E-06	0.790
	149	25.7	3307949	7.76916E-06	0.777
	136	17.6	2515456	6.99674E-06	0.700
	97	6.3	912673	6.9028E-06	0.690
	114	11.8	1481544	7.96466E-06	0.796
red spots; no milt	175	36.9	5359375	6.88513E-06	0.689
red spots; no milt	184	42.3	6229504	6.79027E-06	0.679
orange spots	181	41.1	5929741	6.93116E-06	0.693
orange spots	176	36.9	5451776	6.76844E-06	0.677
few orange spots	182	43.1	6028568	7.14929E-06	0.715
pale orange spots	207	57.9	8869743	6.52781E-06	0.653
orange spots	169	34.2	4826809	7.08543E-06	0.709
pale orange spots	172	36.4	5088448	7.15346E-06	0.715
few orange spots; fat b	178	39.6	5639752	7.02159E-06	0.702
few orange spots	151	24.3	3442951	7.0579E-06	0.706

Upper Slate Lake		10/29/2004 Dolly Varden					
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k		
orange spots	202	56.0	8242408	6.8E-06	0.679	mean	0.718
	157	28.4	3869893	7.3E-06	0.734	ST dev	0.04357
few orange spots	156	27.9	3796416	7.3E-06	0.735	n	168
orange belly; no milt	232	91.7	12487168	7.3E-06	0.734	95% CI	0.00659
	150	23.7	3375000	7E-06	0.702	min k	0.629
red spots	135	16.7	2460375	6.8E-06	0.679	max k	0.864
	167	33.5	4657463	7.2E-06	0.719	# spawners	30
orange spots; small DV in mouth	181	40.2	5929741	6.8E-06	0.678	% spawners	17.9
	173	38.1	5177717	7.4E-06	0.736	min L	95
	127	14.2	2048383	6.9E-06	0.693	max L	232
	124	13.1	1906624	6.9E-06	0.687		
	116	11.3	1560896	7.2E-06	0.724		
	158	28.0	3944312	7.1E-06	0.710		
orange spots	174	37.9	5268024	7.2E-06	0.719		
	154	25.3	3652264	6.9E-06	0.693		
few orange spots	154	26.3	3652264	7.2E-06	0.720		
	157	26.2	3869893	6.8E-06	0.677		
few orange spots	153	25.2	3581577	7E-06	0.704		
	165	30.6	4492125	6.8E-06	0.681		
few orange spots	166	36.6	4574296	8E-06	0.800		
	151	25.3	3442951	7.3E-06	0.735		
	146	21.8	3112136	7E-06	0.700		
	152	25.5	3511808	7.3E-06	0.726		
	172	37.9	5088448	7.4E-06	0.745		
	157	27.7	3869893	7.2E-06	0.716		
	150	22.0	3375000	6.5E-06	0.652		
	149	22.3	3307949	6.7E-06	0.674		
	134	16.7	2406104	6.9E-06	0.694		
	154	25.4	3652264	7E-06	0.695		
orange spots; no milt	167	32.5	4657463	7E-06	0.698		
orange spots; no milt	196	56.9	7529536	7.6E-06	0.756		
	166	33.4	4574296	7.3E-06	0.730		
	157	26.3	3869893	6.8E-06	0.680		
	158	26.4	3944312	6.7E-06	0.669		
	133	14.8	2352637	6.3E-06	0.629		
	138	17.5	2628072	6.7E-06	0.666		
	127	14.4	2048383	7E-06	0.703		
	133	16.6	2352637	7.1E-06	0.706		
	125	13.3	1953125	6.8E-06	0.681		
	171	33.1	5000211	6.6E-06	0.662		
few orange spots	158	28.3	3944312	7.2E-06	0.717		
no color; fat belly	190	48.5	6859000	7.1E-06	0.707		
	167	33.2	4657463	7.1E-06	0.713		
few pale orange spots	154	27.3	3652264	7.5E-06	0.747		
	141	20.3	2803221	7.2E-06	0.724		
	146	22.5	3112136	7.2E-06	0.723		
	149	24.0	3307949	7.3E-06	0.726		
	117	11.7	1601613	7.3E-06	0.731		
	136	17.0	2515456	6.8E-06	0.676		
	120	12.8	1728000	7.4E-06	0.741		
	136	17.7	2515456	7E-06	0.704		
	143	20.2	2924207	6.9E-06	0.691		

Upper Slate Lake		10/29/2004 Dolly Varden			
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
orange spots	217	71.5	10218313	7E-06	0.700
	179	41.1	5735339	7.2E-06	0.717
	143	19.1	2924207	6.5E-06	0.653
	110	11.5	1331000	8.6E-06	0.864
	131	16.5	2248091	7.3E-06	0.734
	165	28.8	4492125	6.4E-06	0.641
	155	27.1	3723875	7.3E-06	0.728
few orange spots	158	27.9	3944312	7.1E-06	0.707
	138	20.7	2628072	7.9E-06	0.788
	142	21.5	2863288	7.5E-06	0.751
few orange spots	182	42.4	6028568	7E-06	0.703
few orange spots	150	25.7	3375000	7.6E-06	0.761
	160	28.6	4096000	7E-06	0.698
	162	30.5	4251528	7.2E-06	0.717
	138	19.1	2628072	7.3E-06	0.727
	145	23.5	3048625	7.7E-06	0.771
	130	16.3	2197000	7.4E-06	0.742
	158	29.4	3944312	7.5E-06	0.745
orange spots; no milt	178	46.1	5639752	8.2E-06	0.817
	145	26.3	3048625	8.6E-06	0.863
	146	21.3	3112136	6.8E-06	0.684
	148	22.8	3241792	7E-06	0.703
	154	23.3	3652264	6.4E-06	0.638
few orange spots	218	69.1	10360232	6.7E-06	0.667
red spots; orange belly	176	38.3	5451776	7E-06	0.703
	115	11.9	1520875	7.8E-06	0.782
	190	51.1	6859000	7.5E-06	0.745
	162	30.7	4251528	7.2E-06	0.722
	134	16.5	2406104	6.9E-06	0.686
	142	22.5	2863288	7.9E-06	0.786
orange belly; no milt	172	36.7	5088448	7.2E-06	0.721
	138	17.6	2628072	6.7E-06	0.670
	132	16.8	2299968	7.3E-06	0.730
	117	11.2	1601613	7E-06	0.699
few orange spots	168	34.2	4741632	7.2E-06	0.721
	182	39.9	6028568	6.6E-06	0.662
few orange spots	189	51.8	6751269	7.7E-06	0.767
	167	34.1	4657463	7.3E-06	0.732
	156	28.1	3796416	7.4E-06	0.740
	162	33.1	4251528	7.8E-06	0.779
few orange spots	164	33.5	4410944	7.6E-06	0.759
	159	29.8	4019679	7.4E-06	0.741
	133	17.4	2352637	7.4E-06	0.740
	146	22.1	3112136	7.1E-06	0.710
	167	34.5	4657463	7.4E-06	0.741
	147	23.3	3176523	7.3E-06	0.734
	174	34.4	5268024	6.5E-06	0.653
	210	63.8	9261000	6.9E-06	0.689
	133	15.6	2352637	6.6E-06	0.663
	135	17.7	2460375	7.2E-06	0.719
	121	15.0	1771561	8.5E-06	0.847
	134	16.6	2406104	6.9E-06	0.690
	141	20.8	2803221	7.4E-06	0.742

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Upper Slate Lake					
10/29/2004 Dolly Varden					
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
	120	14.9	1728000	8.6E-06	0.862
	105	8.6	1157625	7.4E-06	0.743
	97	6.3	912673	6.9E-06	0.690
	159	27.0	4019679	6.7E-06	0.672
	121	12.2	1771561	6.9E-06	0.689
	155	27.8	3723875	7.5E-06	0.747
	151	23.7	3442951	6.9E-06	0.688
	141	19.0	2803221	6.8E-06	0.678
	198	53.1	7762392	6.8E-06	0.684
	174	34.4	5268024	6.5E-06	0.653
	142	20.9	2863288	7.3E-06	0.730
	121	14.5	1771561	8.2E-06	0.818
	135	17.8	2460375	7.2E-06	0.723
	157	25.8	3869893	6.7E-06	0.667
	171	36.9	5000211	7.4E-06	0.738
	149	25.5	3307949	7.7E-06	0.771
	156	29.5	3796416	7.8E-06	0.777
	139	18.6	2685619	6.9E-06	0.693
	129	18.0	2146689	8.4E-06	0.839
	127	15.0	2048383	7.3E-06	0.732
	95	6.8	857375	7.9E-06	0.793
	154	26.1	3652264	7.1E-06	0.715
	146	22.5	3112136	7.2E-06	0.723
	131	15.5	2248091	6.9E-06	0.689
	138	19.0	2628072	7.2E-06	0.723
orange spots	182	40.7	6028568	6.8E-06	0.675
	144	21.1	2985984	7.1E-06	0.707
	172	35.0	5088448	6.9E-06	0.688
	151	26.2	3442951	7.6E-06	0.761
	139	17.8	2685619	6.6E-06	0.663
	166	30.7	4574296	6.7E-06	0.671
	153	23.3	3581577	6.5E-06	0.651
pale orange spots	135	18.2	2460375	7.4E-06	0.740
	160	27.5	4096000	6.7E-06	0.671
	148	23.8	3241792	7.3E-06	0.734
	111	9.7	1367631	7.1E-06	0.709
	105	8.1	1157625	7E-06	0.700
	99	7.3	970299	7.5E-06	0.752
	122	13.6	1815848	7.5E-06	0.749
	136	18.5	2515456	7.4E-06	0.735
	145	21.7	3048625	7.1E-06	0.712
	166	32.2	4574296	7E-06	0.704
few orange spots	110	9.5	1331000	7.1E-06	0.714
	165	33.0	4492125	7.3E-06	0.735
	139	18.8	2685619	7E-06	0.700
	141	21.3	2803221	7.6E-06	0.760
	110	10.2	1331000	7.7E-06	0.766
	103	7.9	1092727	7.2E-06	0.723
	104	7.9	1124864	7E-06	0.702
	124	14.6	1906624	7.7E-06	0.766
	120	11.4	1728000	6.6E-06	0.660
	128	14.7	2097152	7E-06	0.701
few orange spots	152	24.5	3511808	7E-06	0.698
	155	24.6	3723875	6.6E-06	0.661
few orange spots	173	34.1	5177717	6.6E-06	0.659
	113	10.1	1442897	7E-06	0.700
few orange spots	213	68.3	9663597	7.1E-06	0.707
	129	15.2	2146689	7.1E-06	0.708
	117	11.1	1601613	6.9E-06	0.693
	113	11.7	1442897	8.1E-06	0.811
	121	13.1	1771561	7.4E-06	0.739
	115	10.7	1520875	7E-06	0.704
	106	8.3	1191016	7E-06	0.697

Upper Slate Lake		11/13/2004 Dolly Varden				
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k	
	204	61	8489664	7.2E-06	0.719	mean 0.711
	161	28.6	4173281	6.9E-06	0.685	ST dev 0.05087
	124	13.5	1906624	7.1E-06	0.708	n 90
	154	24	3652264	6.6E-06	0.657	95% CI 0.01051
	125	14.5	1953125	7.4E-06	0.742	min k 0.63237
	112	9.8	1404928	7E-06	0.698	max k 0.87445
few orange spots	153	25.1	3581577	7E-06	0.701	# spawners 19
	148	23.7	3241792	7.3E-06	0.731	% spawner 21.1
	145	21.1	3048625	6.9E-06	0.692	min L 83
few orange spots	151	26.1	3442951	7.6E-06	0.758	max L 246
	129	14.9	2146689	6.9E-06	0.694	
red spots, orange belly; milt	183	43.3	6128487	7.1E-06	0.707	
fat belly	210	74.4	9261000	8E-06	0.803	
	172	37.5	5088448	7.4E-06	0.737	
	158	27.7	3944312	7E-06	0.702	
	113	11.9	1442897	8.2E-06	0.825	
	148	23.8	3241792	7.3E-06	0.734	
	129	15.1	2146689	7E-06	0.703	
	131	14.7	2248091	6.5E-06	0.654	
red spots	158	26.3	3944312	6.7E-06	0.667	
	156	26.5	3796416	7E-06	0.698	
	113	11.1	1442897	7.7E-06	0.769	
	148	24.7	3241792	7.6E-06	0.762	
few orange spots	153	26.9	3581577	7.5E-06	0.751	
	124	15.6	1906624	8.2E-06	0.818	
	116	11.6	1560896	7.4E-06	0.743	
	122	12.3	1815848	6.8E-06	0.677	
orange spots	180	43.3	5832000	7.4E-06	0.742	
	155	30.3	3723875	8.1E-06	0.814	
few orange spots	171	33.5	5000211	6.7E-06	0.670	
	124	13.8	1906624	7.2E-06	0.724	
few orange spots	159	26.6	4019679	6.6E-06	0.662	
	168	32.1	4741632	6.8E-06	0.677	
red spots, orange belly; milt	142	18.9	2863288	6.6E-06	0.660	
	139	18.9	2685619	7E-06	0.704	
	109	10.6	1295029	8.2E-06	0.819	
	139	19.3	2685619	7.2E-06	0.719	
none!	246	128.2	1.5E+07	8.6E-06	0.861	
red spots, orange belly; milt	189	43.3	6751269	6.4E-06	0.641	
	150	25.9	3375000	7.7E-06	0.767	
	139	20.9	2685619	7.8E-06	0.778	
	134	16.7	2406104	6.9E-06	0.694	
	133	15.8	2352637	6.7E-06	0.672	
	133	16.7	2352637	7.1E-06	0.710	
	126	13.6	2000376	6.8E-06	0.680	

Upper Slate Lake		11/13/2004 Dolly Varden			
Spawn indicator	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	L power 3		k
	120	13.7	1728000	7.9E-06	0.793
	140	20	2744000	7.3E-06	0.729
	134	16.3	2406104	6.8E-06	0.677
	137	17.9	2571353	7E-06	0.696
	121	14.4	1771561	8.1E-06	0.813
	121	11.9	1771561	6.7E-06	0.672
orange spots & belly	232	84	1.2E+07	6.7E-06	0.673
few orange spots	175	36.9	5359375	6.9E-06	0.689
orange spots & belly	166	29.5	4574296	6.4E-06	0.645
orange spots	141	18.6	2803221	6.6E-06	0.664
	170	32.6	4913000	6.6E-06	0.664
	146	21.9	3112136	7E-06	0.704
	155	25.2	3723875	6.8E-06	0.677
	124	13.1	1906624	6.9E-06	0.687
	167	33	4657463	7.1E-06	0.709
few orange spots	165	32.6	4492125	7.3E-06	0.726
	156	24.9	3796416	6.6E-06	0.656
few orange spots	157	26.5	3869893	6.8E-06	0.685
	135	17.3	2460375	7E-06	0.703
	152	24.1	3511808	6.9E-06	0.686
orange spots	181	42.2	5929741	7.1E-06	0.712
	137	16.3	2571353	6.3E-06	0.634
	125	13.9	1953125	7.1E-06	0.712
	135	16.1	2460375	6.5E-06	0.654
	150	22.4	3375000	6.6E-06	0.664
	134	17.1	2406104	7.1E-06	0.711
	159	29	4019679	7.2E-06	0.721
	145	23.8	3048625	7.8E-06	0.781
	153	25	3581577	7E-06	0.698
	144	22.6	2985984	7.6E-06	0.757
	140	19.1	2744000	7E-06	0.696
few orange spots	183	40.6	6128487	6.6E-06	0.662
	95	5.8	857375	6.8E-06	0.676
	149	24	3307949	7.3E-06	0.726
	148	20.5	3241792	6.3E-06	0.632
	98	6.3	941192	6.7E-06	0.669
	117	11.4	1601613	7.1E-06	0.712
	106	8.9	1191016	7.5E-06	0.747
	114	10.2	1481544	6.9E-06	0.688
	83	5	571787	8.7E-06	0.874
orange spots	209	65.3	9129329	7.2E-06	0.715
	160	27.4	4096000	6.7E-06	0.669
	136	16.8	2515456	6.7E-06	0.668
	130	15.8	2197000	7.2E-06	0.719
	120	11.3	1728000	6.5E-06	0.654

Attachment 5

Survey Results of Herring Spawning Habitat Assessment and Monitoring at Cascade Point, Berners Bay – 2008

Regional Information Report No. 1J08-11

**Preliminary Pre-Construction Survey Results of
Herring Spawning Habitat Assessment and
Monitoring at Cascade Point, Berners Bay**

by

David L. Barto

March 2008

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J08-11

**PRELIMINARY PRE-CONSTRUCTION SURVEY RESULTS OF
HERRING SPAWNING HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING
AT CASCADE POINT, BERNERS BAY**

By
David L. Barto
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Douglas

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Publications Section
802 3rd, Douglas, Alaska, 99824-0020

March 2008

This investigation was partially financed by Coeur Alaska

The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 and was redefined in 2007 to meet the Division of Commercial Fisheries regional need for publishing and archiving information such as project operational plans, area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Board of Fisheries proposals, interim or preliminary data and grant agency reports, special meeting or minor workshop results and other regional information not generally reported elsewhere. Reports in this series may contain raw data and preliminary results. Reports in this series receive varying degrees of regional, biometric and editorial review; information in this series may be subsequently finalized and published in a different department reporting series or in the formal literature. Please contact the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries if in doubt of the level of review or preliminary nature of the data reported. Regional Information Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet at: <http://www.sf.adfg.ak.us/statewide/divreprots/html/intersearch.cfm>.

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ADF&G, Sport Fish Division, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage AK 99518 (907)267-2375.

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ABSTRACT

Goldbelt, Inc. plans to construct a marine vessel terminal at Cascade Point to support the Kensington Gold Mine and other activities. This vessel terminal will include a rock breakwater and dredged area containing a floating dock. Because this proposed terminal is located in an area historically used for spawning by Pacific herring (*Clupea harengus*), construction will result in direct loss of spawning habitat in the dredge and fill footprint.

Underwater habitat monitoring surveys were conducted in 2005 and 2006 to document the pre-construction nearshore marine habitat at Cascade Point. A total of 9 different underwater transects were surveyed during the months of May and June. Observational data was collected using SCUBA to document the primary types of benthic substrate and vegetation within a 0.25 meter quadrat at 5-meter intervals along each transect. Vegetative coverage observations estimated the total percent cover of macroalgae and substrate within each quadrat. Vegetation and substrate type were recorded for the two most common types at each interval, with the most prevalent type reported as the primary observation.

Preliminary geo-referenced depth, substrate, and vegetation maps were developed using ArcMap GIS software to establish baseline area distributions at Cascade Point for this monitoring project. The next phase of the project will entail conducting surveys in future years to monitor habitat changes due to construction.

Key words: Pacific herring, *Clupea harengus*, spawning habitat, Southeast Alaska, habitat assessment

INTRODUCTION

In response to the planned operation of the Kensington Gold Mine, near the northern side of Berner's Bay, Goldbelt, Inc. plans to construct a marine vessel terminal at Cascade Point, approximately 75 km north of Juneau, Alaska (Figure 1). The marine vessel terminal will support the Kensington Gold Mine, as well as other activities. The proposed terminal will include a rock breakwater and a dredged area that will contain a floating dock (Figure 2).

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has some concerns about the proposed marine terminal. The project is located in an area historically used for spawning by Pacific herring (*Clupea harengus*). Terminal construction will result in a direct loss of spawning habitat in the dredge and fill footprint. Adjacent spawning habitat could also be affected, due to breakwater construction changing hydrology and sedimentation patterns within the area. Some of the damage may be ameliorated, if aquatic plants now at the site colonize the marine terminal area (for example, on the breakwater), in the years following the project's completion.

Compared to historical abundance, the Lynn Canal herring stock is presently at very low levels. Generally, this stock of fish spawned between April 18 and May 24, in the area between Berners Bay and Auke Bay. The Lynn Canal herring stock crashed in the late 1970s. The reason is unknown; possible causes include reduction of spawning habitat, overfishing, or elevated numbers of predators in the area. Other stocks in Southeast Alaska have declined and recovered, but the Lynn Canal stock has not recovered, and remains at one-tenth of the previous spawning biomass levels. The distribution of spawning grounds for this stock is presently limited to an area that includes the proposed marine terminal. Spawning grounds extend across the southern shore of Berners Bay, and the Point Bridget area. However, herring spawning activity has only been observed twice at Cascade Point during the past 10 years.

Southeast Alaska herring stocks spawn along the shoreline in select areas between mean high tide (MHHW) and approximately 40 feet below mean low tide (MLLW) from mid-March through mid-June. Immediately after release, eggs are extremely sticky and readily adhere to a

variety of intertidal and subtidal seaweeds, macroalgae and rocky substrates. Primary habitat for herring eggs in the Cascade Point area is macroalgae.

While the breakwater and the dredge basin will alter herring spawning habitat, the rocky substrate comprising the breakwater will likely be colonized by macroalgae (the preferred spawning substrate), and provide spawning habitat that would partially replace the habitat lost as a result of construction.

The goal of this project is to detect changes in the amount of available herring spawning habitat within and adjacent to the dredge and fill areas of the marine terminal. Additionally, this project will monitor the vegetative colonization of the breakwater and dredge basin areas. If herring do spawn in the area, the project will document the extent and abundance of the spawn within and adjacent to the dredge and fill area at Cascade Point prior to construction, and for a period of near Cascade Point.

This report presents the preliminary pre-construction survey results from 2005 and 2006.

OBJECTIVES

This monitoring project will attempt to document and addresses impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Cascade Point marine facility on herring spawning habitat within Berners Bay. While some details of the monitoring plan will differ between the pre-construction and operation phases, the monitoring objectives will remain the same for both phases.

1. Determine the annual occurrence, distribution and timing of herring spawning activity at Cascade Point within Berners Bay.
2. Monitor and document herring spawning within Berners Bay in the vicinity of Cascade Point.
3. Monitor and document the herring habitat colonization by aquatic vegetation and provided by the Cascade Point breakwater, dredged basin and adjacent shoreline compared to pre-construction conditions.

METHODS

DIVE OPERATIONS

On May 25, 2005 and July 3, 2006, ADF&G biologists conducted SCUBA dive surveys to document the habitat, also using outboard-powered skiffs. These dates are within the historical herring spawning periods observed for Berners Bay. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) divers also participated in the 2005 survey effort, as observers. Due to delays in construction, both the 2005 and 2006 surveys took place in undisturbed conditions, and can be viewed as baseline studies for the Cascade Point terminal project.

SCUBA divers sampled the area by swimming along a series of transects laid out perpendicular to the shoreline at Cascade Point (Figure 3.). The transects extended from mean higher high water level (MHHW) to 13.7 m (45 feet) below the mean lower low water level (MLLW). Transect length varied, depending upon the slope of the bottom (Figure 4.). The longest transect surveyed (T4) was 265 meters long. The shortest transect (T6) was 55 meters. All surveyed transects reached their target depth. GPS latitude and longitude coordinates were recorded (using

a Garmin model 76) at the ending point of these surveys, to more accurately identify the transect locations in future years.

A total of 5 transects were surveyed in 2005; (Figure 3.). In the 2005 transects, a mid point transect (T3) was located along the axis of the breakwater footprint, one transect was located through the middle of the dredge basin (T4), two transects were located north of the breakwater (T1 and T2) and one transect to the south (T5) outside of the dredge basin.

Four transects were surveyed in 2006 (Figure 2). These transects (T6 through T9) were spaced to provide a higher resolution of coverage for the project area.

HABITAT SURVEY MONITORING BY DIRECT OBSERVATION

SCUBA divers collected data from 0.25 m² quadrats at 5-meter intervals along each transect. This type of habitat data is also recorded for the established herring spawn biomass assessment dive surveys by ADF&G (Pritchett 2007). Divers documented depth, vegetative group distribution, and substrate type, for all transects surveyed within the project area. Vegetative coverage observations estimated the total percent cover of macroalgae within a 0.25 meter quadrat. Substrate type was also identified within each quadrat sampled for vegetative cover. Vegetation and substrate type were recorded for the two most common types on each segment, with the most prevalent type reported as the primary observation. The beginning and ending times for each transect were recorded, to allow for standardization to MLLW.

Video Survey Method –Transects

The USFWS biologists used an underwater video camera to document the Cascade Point subtidal habitat was accomplished at T3 in 2005. One SCUBA diver would swim along the established transect, while a second diver would maintain a line transect heading, by referencing to a compass mounted on a dive survey rod alongside of the diver recording the video. The diver with the video camera attempted to maintain a constant distance above the bottom and a constant swimming speed.

Photoquadrats Survey Method – Transects

The divers conducted one subtidal transect from 13.7 m (45 ft) below MLLW to zero depth at the location of each of the five transects surveyed in 2005. A 35mm Nikonos underwater camera with a Sea & Sea 15mm underwater wide angle lens was used to photograph a 0.25 m² quadrat of the bottom along each line transect at the standardized 5-meter observation intervals. This photographic record was intended to record the different vegetation types and percent coverage encountered along the transect to verify the diver observations.

The results of the 2005 photo observations are currently being analyzed. An exposure problem occurred with the photographs. We are attempting to resolve this problem by converting the 35 mm photographic slides to digital files. Photographic software will be used to adjust the exposures if possible.

HERRING SPAWNING DOCUMENTATION AND BIOMASS MEASUREMENTS

In order to determine whether herring are spawning in Berners Bay, ADF&G biologists conduct aerial surveys from fixed-wing aircraft, beginning in early May, the historical start of herring spawning in the Berners Bay area. If herring are spawning in the area, ADF&G biologists identify the location and extent of the shoreline where active spawning is occurring. Aerial

surveys continue until active spawning is no longer observed, and herring schools are no longer staging on the spawning grounds.

RESULTS

Divers documented depth (Figure 5.), substrate type (Figure 6.), and vegetative group distribution (Figure 7.) for all transects surveyed within the project area. Substrate (Appendix A) and vegetation (Appendix B.) were recorded for the two most common types observed on each segment of the transect.

No herring spawn activity was observed at Cascade Point in 2005 and 2006 (Pritchett et al. 2007). Thus no herring spawn assessments were made.

Preliminary geo-referenced depth, substrate, and vegetation maps were developed using ArcMap GIS software to establish baseline area distributions at Cascade Point for this monitoring project. The next phase of the project will entail conducting surveys in future years to monitor habitat changes due to construction.

REFERENCES CITED

- Pritchett, M. 2007. Project operational plan for 2007 Southeast Alaska herring stock assessment. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries Division RIR 1J07-15, Juneau.
- Pritchett, M., S. Dressel, and K. Monagle. 2007. Berners Bay herring research for 2005 and 2006. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries Division RIR 1J07-01, Juneau.

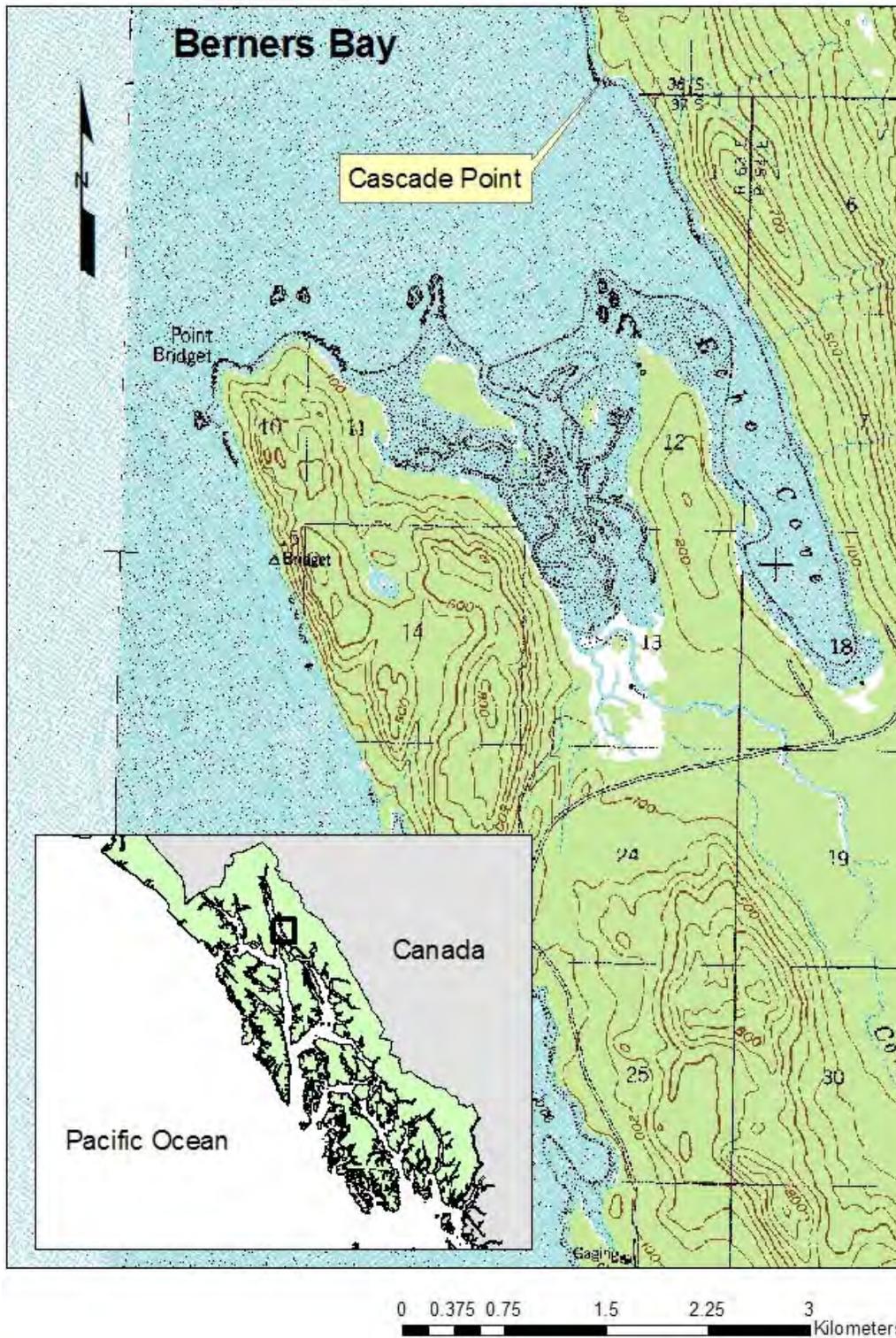


Figure 1.—Cascade Point study site location in Berners Bay north of Juneau, Alaska..

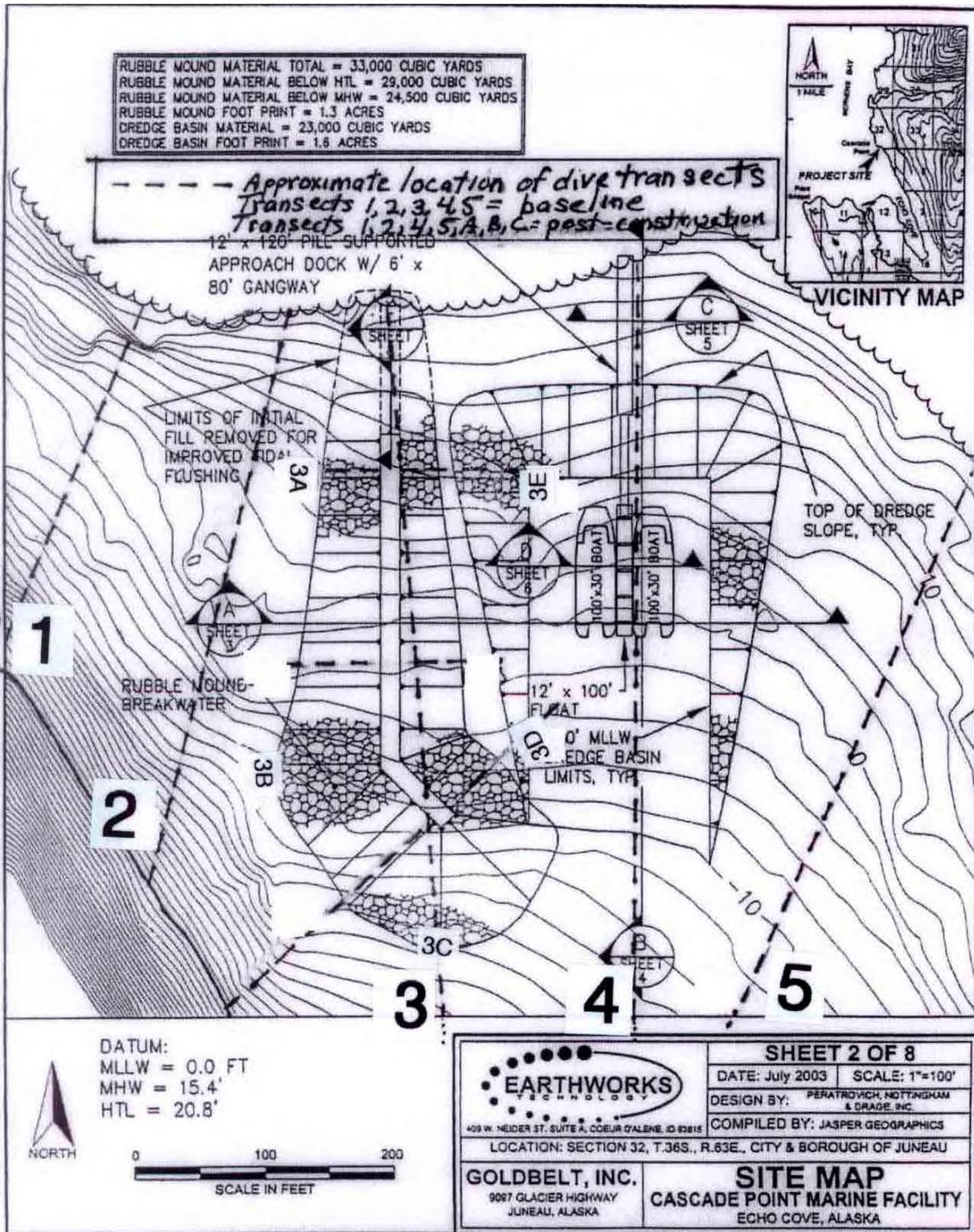


Figure 2.—Location of originally proposed herring spawn and habitat survey transects in the vicinity of the breakwater/dredge construction area at Cascade Point.

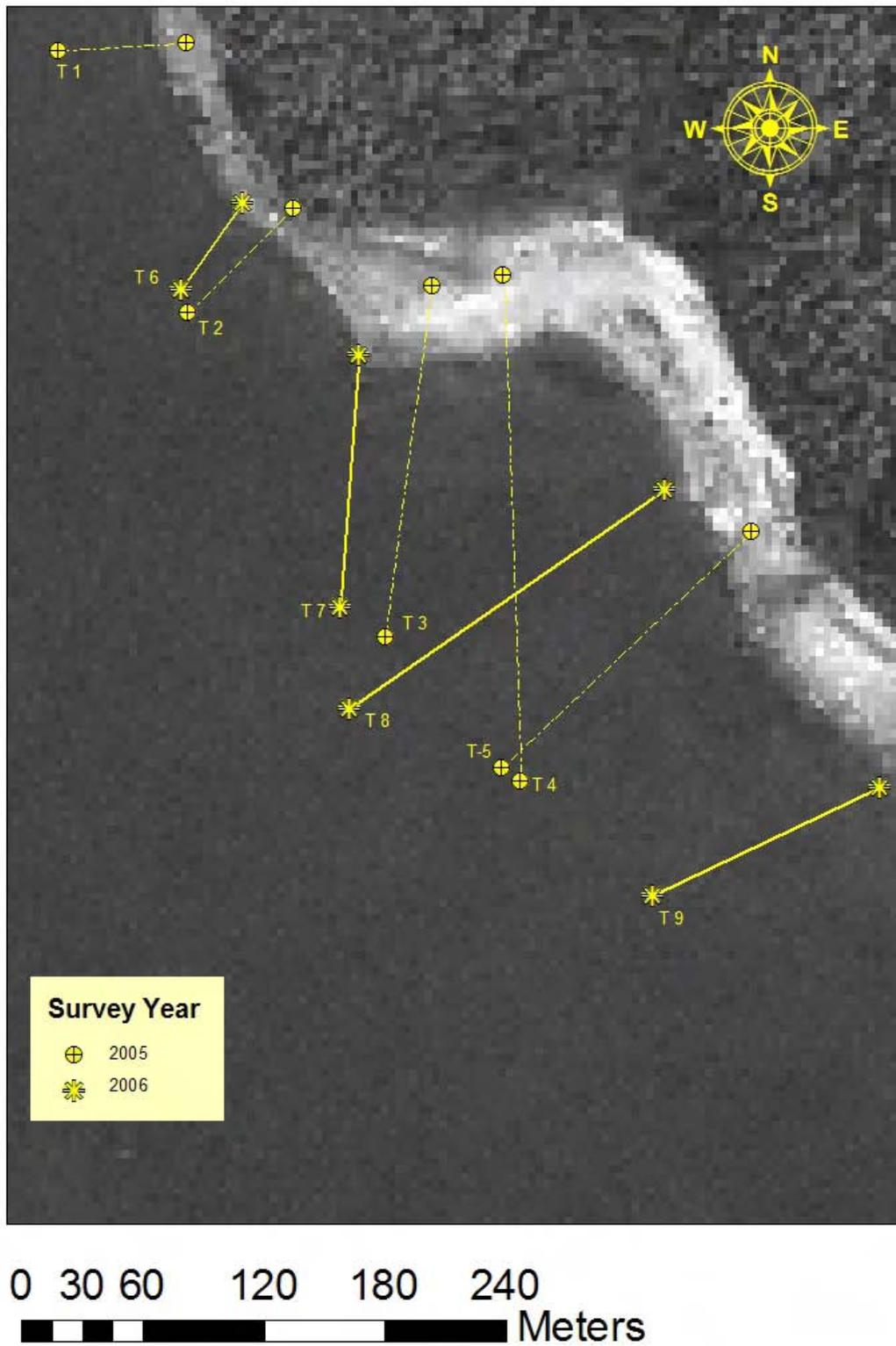


Figure 3.–Cascade Point 2005 and 2006 habitat dive survey transect locations

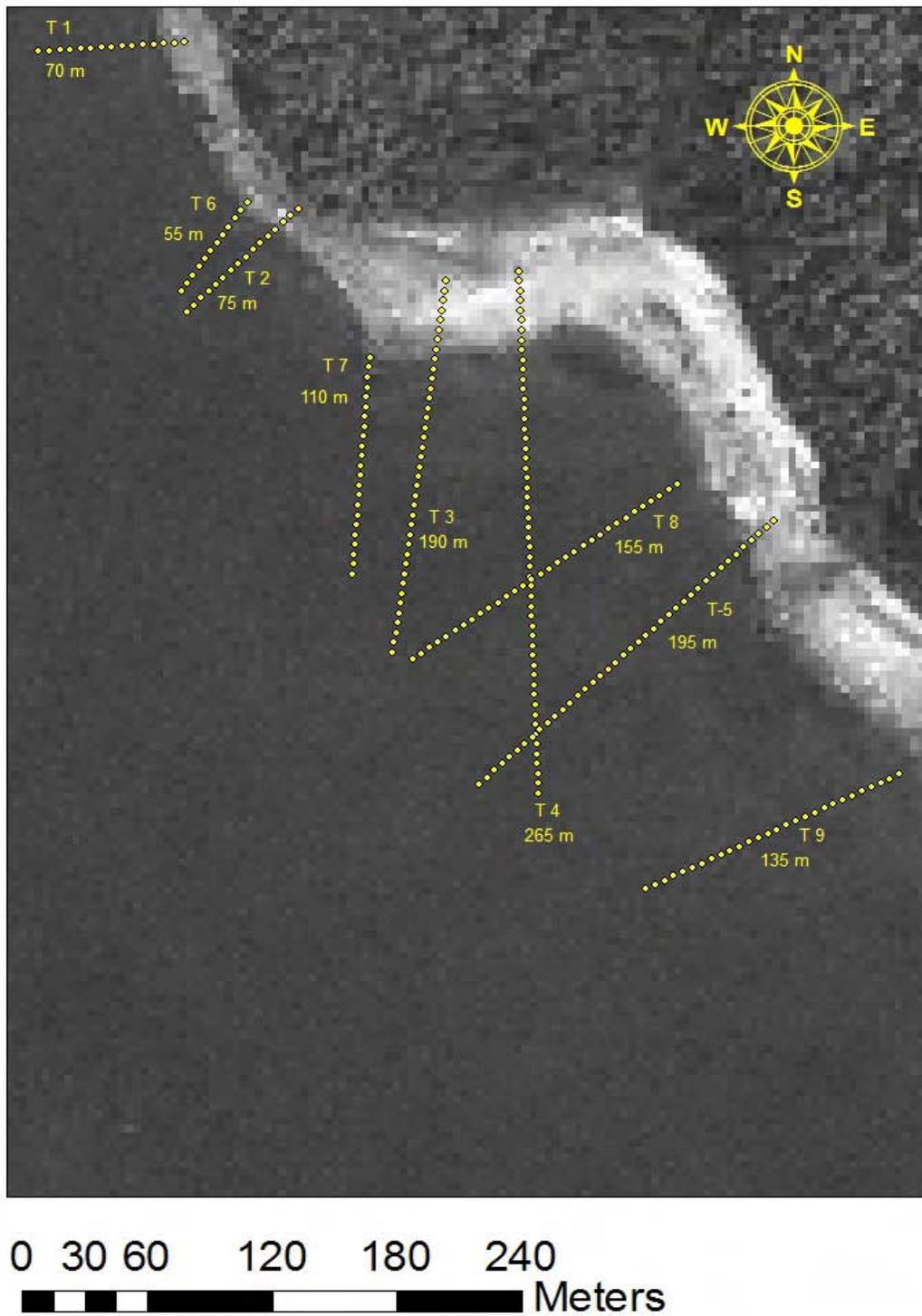


Figure 4.—Survey transect locations and lengths.

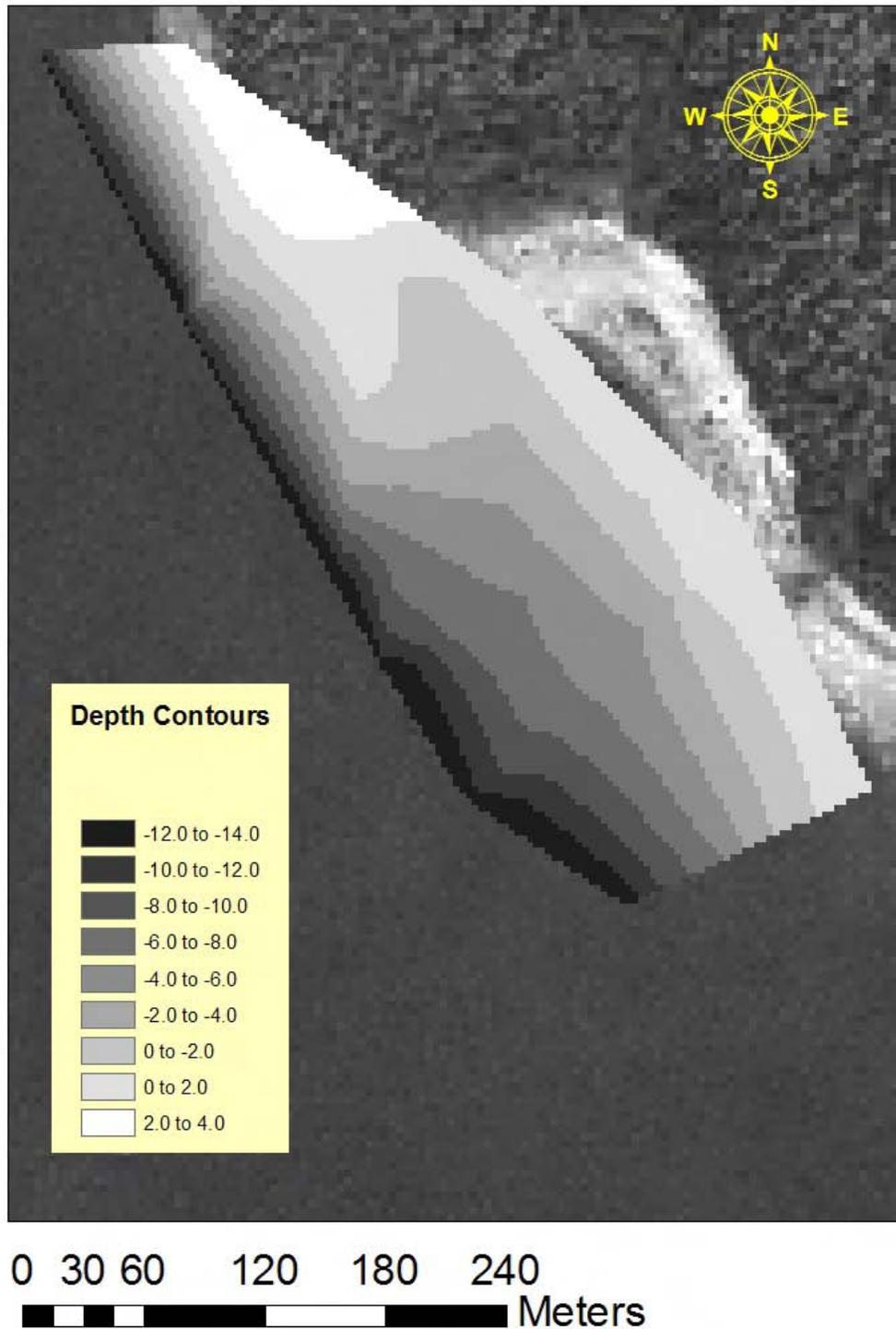


Figure 5.—Study area depth contours observed at Cascade Point during the 2005 and 2006 habitat surveys.

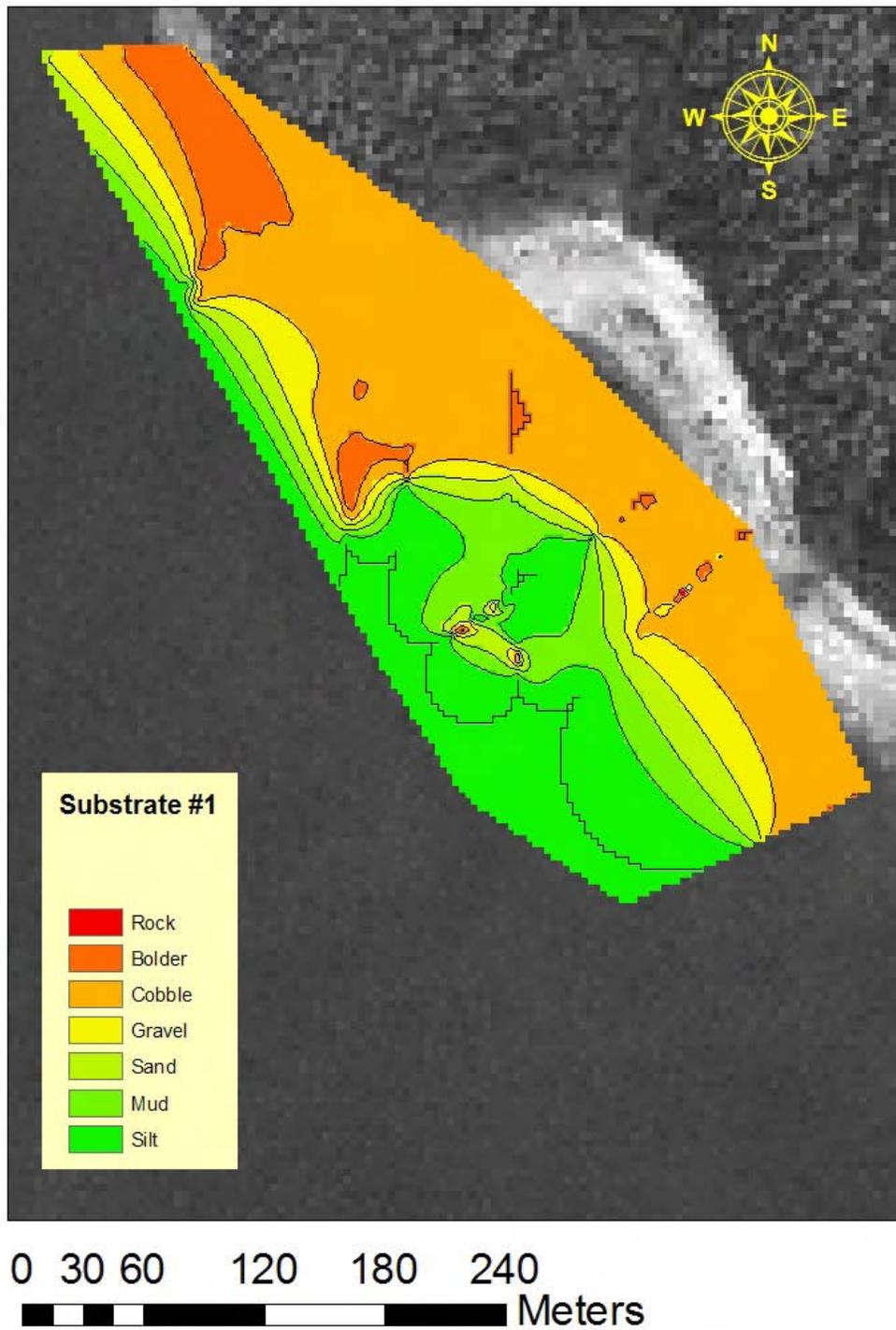


Figure 6.—Primary substrate distribution observed during 2005 and 2006 habitat surveys at Cascade Point.

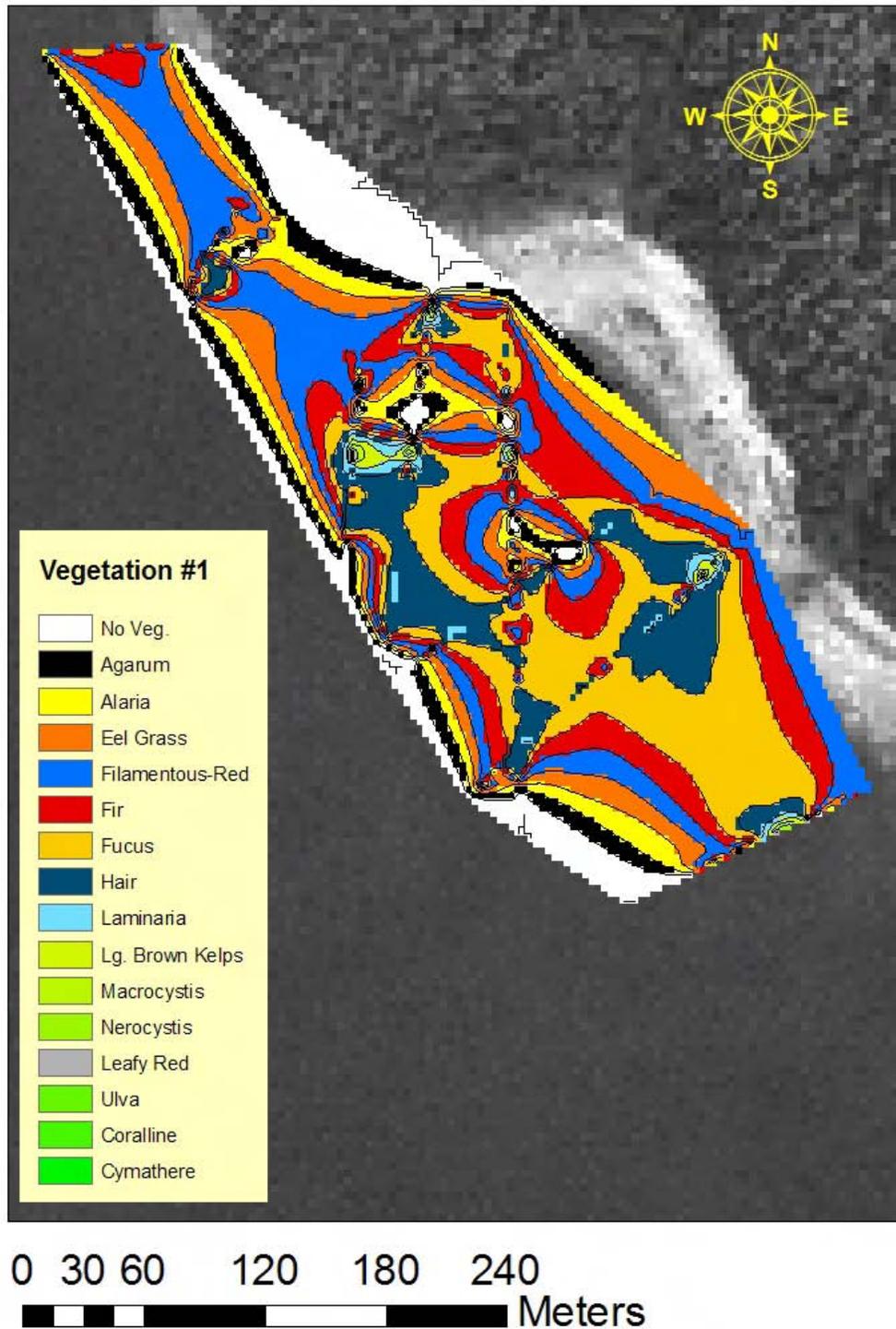


Figure 7.—Primary vegetation distribution observed during the 2005 and 2006 habitat surveys at Cascade Point.

APPENDICES

Appendix A.–Key to bottom types used for herring spawn deposition survey.

CODE	EXPANDED CODE	DEFINITION
RCK	Bedrock	Various rocky substrates > 1 meter in diameter
BLD	Boulder	Substrate between 25 cm and 1 meter
CBL	Cobble	Substrate between 6 cm and 25 cm
GVL	Gravel	Substrate between 0.4 cm and 6 cm
SND	Sand	Clearly separate grains of < 0.4 cm
MUD	Mud	Soft, paste-like material
SIL	Silt	Fine organic dusting (very rarely used)
BAR	Barnacles	Area primarily covered with barnacles
SHL	Shell	Area primarily covered with whole or crushed
MUS	Mussels	Area primarily covered with mussels
WDY	Woody debris	Any submerged bark, logs, branches or root

Appendix B.—Key to vegetative types used for herring spawn deposition survey

CODE	EXPANDED CODE	SPECIES INCLUDED	LATIN NAMES
AGM	Agarum	Sieve kelp	<i>Agarum clathratum</i>
ALA	Alaria	Ribbon kelps	<i>Alaria marginata</i> , <i>A. nana</i> , <i>A. fistulosa</i>
ELG	Eel grass	Eel grass, surfgrasses	<i>Zostera marina</i> , <i>Phyllospadix serrulatus</i> , <i>P. scouleri</i>
FIL	Filamentous red algae	Sea brush, poly, black tassel	<i>Polysiphonia pacifica</i> , <i>P. hendryi</i> , <i>Pterosiphonia bipinnata</i>
FIR	Fir kelp	Black pine, Oregon pine (red algae)	<i>Neorhodomela larix</i> , <i>N. oregona</i>
FUC	Fucus	Rockweed or popweed	<i>Fucus gardneri</i>
HIR	Hair kelp	Witch's hair, stringy acid kelp	<i>Desmarestia enestra</i> , <i>D. viridis</i>
LAM	Laminaria	split kelp, sugar kelp, suction-cup kelp	<i>Laminaria bongardiana</i> , <i>L. saccharina</i> , <i>L. yezoensis</i> (when isolated and identifiable)
LBK	Large Brown Kelps	Five-ribbed kelp, three-ribbed kelp, split kelp, sugar kelp, sea spatula, sieve kelp, ribbon kelp	<i>Costaria costata</i> , <i>Cymathere enestrata</i> , <i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Pleurophycus gardneri</i> , <i>Agarum</i> , <i>Alaria</i> spp.
MAC	Macrocystis	macrocystis	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>
NER	Nereocystis	Bull kelp	<i>Nereocystis leutkeana</i>
RED	Red algae	All red leafy algae (red ribbons, red blades, red sea cabbage, Turkish washcloth)	<i>Palmaria mollis</i> , <i>P. hecatensis</i> , <i>P. callophyloides</i> , <i>Dilsea californica</i> , <i>Neodilsea borealis</i> , <i>Mastocarpus papillatus</i> , <i>Turnerella mertensiana</i>
ULV	Ulva	Sea lettuce	<i>Ulva enestrata</i> , <i>Ulvaria obscura</i>
COR	Coralline algae	Coral seaweeds (red algae)	<i>Bossiella</i> , <i>Corallina</i> , <i>Serraticardia</i>
CYM	Cymathere	Three-Ribbed kelp	<i>Cymathere triplicata</i>

Attachment 6

Development Rock Characterization Data – 2008

April 19, 2008

Client: Coeur Alaska, Inc.
3031 Clinton Dr. Suite 202
Juneau, AK 99801

Attn: Peter Strow

Project: Development Rock Monitoring

Date Received:

April 9, 2008

Certificate of Analysis

Sample ID:	DA Lab #:	Sample Date & Time	Sulfur, Total 3.2.4 %	Sulfur Forms (Acid Extractable and Non-extractable Sulfur) 3.2.6		
				Sulfate %	Pyritics %	Residual %
COMET-DR-EXPOSED	DA 11082	2/27/08 16:00	0.439	n/a	n/a	n/a
JUALIN-DR-EXPOSED duplicate	DA 11083	2/27/08 15:20	0.022 0.018	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a

Sample ID:	DA Lab #:	Neutralization Potential 3.2.3	Acid - Base Accounting 1.3.1	pH, Sat. Paste 3.2.2	pH NAG	Net Acid Generation
		t CaCO ₃ /1000t	t CaCO ₃ /1000t	units	units	t CaCO ₃ /1000t
COMET-DR-EXPOSED	DA 11082	79	65	8.40	8.71	<0.2
JUALIN-DR-EXPOSED duplicate	DA 11083	60 60	59 59	8.90 8.91	11.04 11.09	<0.2 <0.2

Notes:

* - Methods follow procedures outlined in "Field and Laboratory Methods Applicable to Overburden and Mine Soils", Sobek, EPA-600/2-78-054, March 1978. Sample preparation includes: air drying, crushing to <10 mm, splitting sub-sample for storage, and grinding second split to <60 mesh to perform the above analyses. Values are reported on a Dry Weight basis.



Ralph V. Poulsen, Lab Director

January 29, 2008

Analytical Report for Service Request No: K0800221

Ralph Poulsen
Desert Analytics Laboratory
3860 S. Palo Verde Rd.
Suite 303
Tucson, AZ 85714

RE: MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed are the results of the samples submitted to our laboratory on January 09, 2008. For your reference, these analyses have been assigned our service request number K0800221.

All analyses were performed according to our laboratory's quality assurance program. Where applicable, the methods cited conform to the Methods Update Rule (effective 4/11/2007), which relates to the use of analytical methods for the drinking water and waste water programs. The test results meet requirements of the NELAC standards. Exceptions are noted in the case narrative report where applicable. All results are intended to be considered in their entirety, and Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. (CAS) is not responsible for use of less than the complete report. Results apply only to the items submitted to the laboratory for analysis and individual items (samples) analyzed, as listed in the report.

Please call if you have any questions. My extension is 3316. You may also contact me via Email at JChristian@caslab.com.

Respectfully submitted,

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.



Jeff Christian
Laboratory Director

JC/lb

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Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
A2LA	American Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry Number
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOE	Department of Ecology
DOH	Department of Health
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
LUFT	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank
M	Modified
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest permissible concentration of a substance allowed in drinking water as established by the USEPA.
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRL	Method Reporting Limit
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Calculated
NCASI	National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement
ND	Not Detected
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIM	Selected Ion Monitoring
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
tr	Trace level is the concentration of an analyte that is less than the PQL but greater than or equal to the MDL.

Inorganic Data Qualifiers

- * The result is an outlier. See case narrative.
- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- B The analyte was found in the associated method blank at a level that is significant relative to the sample result.
- E The result is an estimate amount because the value exceeded the instrument calibration range.
- J The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
 - i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a matrix interference.
- X See case narrative.

Metals Data Qualifiers

- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- B The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- E The percent difference for the serial dilution was greater than 10%, indicating a possible matrix interference in the sample.
- M The duplicate injection precision was not met.
- N The Matrix Spike sample recovery is not within control limits. See case narrative.
- S The reported value was determined by the Method of Standard Additions (MSA).
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- W The post-digestion spike for furnace AA analysis is out of control limits, while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance.
 - i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a matrix interference.
- X See case narrative.
- * The duplicate analysis not within control limits. See case narrative.
- + The correlation coefficient for the MSA is less than 0.995.

Organic Data Qualifiers

- * The result is an outlier. See case narrative.
- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- A A tentatively identified compound, a suspected aldol-condensation product.
- B The analyte was found in the associated method blank at a level that is significant relative to the sample result.
- C The analyte was qualitatively confirmed using GC/MS techniques, pattern recognition, or by comparing to historical data.
- D The reported result is from a dilution.
- E The result is an estimate amount because the value exceeded the instrument calibration range.
- J The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- N The result is presumptive. The analyte was tentatively identified, but a confirmation analysis was not performed.
- P The GC or HPLC confirmation criteria was exceeded. The relative percent difference is greater than 40% between the two analytical results (25% for CLP Pesticides).
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
 - i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a chromatographic interference.
- X See case narrative.

Additional Petroleum Hydrocarbon Specific Qualifiers

- F The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample matches the elution pattern of the calibration standard.
- L The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product, but the elution pattern indicates the presence of a greater amount of lighter molecular weight constituents than the calibration standard.
- H The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product, but the elution pattern indicates the presence of a greater amount of heavier molecular weight constituents than the calibration standard.
- O The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles an oil, but does not match the calibration standard.
- Y The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product eluting in approximately the correct carbon range, but the elution pattern does not match the calibration standard.
- Z The chromatographic fingerprint does not resemble a petroleum product.

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
Kelso, WA
State Certifications, Accreditations, and Licenses

Program	Number
Alaska DEC UST	UST-040
Arizona DHS	AZ0339
Arkansas - DEQ	88-0637
California DHS	2286
Colorado DPHE	-
Florida DOH	E87412
Hawaii DOH	-
Idaho DHW	-
Indiana DOH	C-WA-01
Louisiana DEQ	3016
Louisiana DHH	LA050010
Maine DHS	WA0035
Michigan DEQ	9949
Minnesota DOH	053-999-368
Montana DPHHS	CERT0047
Nevada DEP	WA35
New Jersey DEP	WA005
New Mexico ED	-
North Carolina DWQ	605
Oklahoma DEQ	9801
Oregon - DHS	WA200001
South Carolina DHEC	61002
Utah DOH	COLU
Washington DOE	C1203
Wisconsin DNR	998386840
Wyoming (EPA Region 8)	-



**Chain of Custody
Documentation**

Requested Analysis

- ABA (Acid Base Accounting) by Leco furnace and modified Sobek
- NAG (Net Acid Generating)
- pH and conductivity of the crushed sample
- Organic sulfur
- saturation paste for pH

(MWWMP) Meteoric Water Mobility Procedure testing for:

Al	Pb	Zn
As	Hg	pH
Cd	Ni	NO ₃
Cr	Se	NH ₄
Cu	Ag	TDS
Fe	SO ₄	

ABA testing for:

Total Sulfur	ORGANIC SULFUR
T.S AB	PYRITIC SULFUR AB
NEUT. POT.	PYRITIC S ABP
T.S. ABP	NET ACID GEN. POT
SULFATE SULFUR	
PYRITIC SULFUR	

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
Cooler Receipt and Preservation Form

PC jl

Client / Project: TRANSWEST / DESERT Service Request **K08** 00221

Received: 1/9/08 Opened: 1/9/08 By: [Signature]

SHORT HOLD TIME

1. Samples were received via? US Mail Fed Ex UPS DHL GH GS PDX Courier Hand Delivered
2. Samples were received in: (circle) Cooler Box Envelope Other _____ NA
3. Were custody seals on coolers? NA Y N If yes, how many and where? _____
 If present, were custody seals intact? Y N If present, were they signed and dated? Y N
4. Is shipper's air-bill filed? If not, record air-bill number: 125498W70140787595 NA Y N
5. Temperature of cooler(s) upon receipt (°C): 1.3
 Temperature Blank (°C): 0.9
6. If applicable, list Chain of Custody Numbers: _____
7. Were custody papers properly filled out (ink, signed, etc.)? NA Y N
8. Packing material used. Inserts Bubble Wrap Gel Packs Wet Ice Sleeves Other _____
9. Did all bottles arrive in good condition (unbroken)? Indicate in the table below. NA Y N
10. Were all sample labels complete (i.e analysis, preservation, etc.)? Y N
11. Did all sample labels and tags agree with custody papers? Indicate in the table below Y N
12. Were the correct types of bottles used for the tests indicated? NA Y N
13. Were all of the preserved bottles received at the lab with the appropriate pH? Indicate in the table below NA Y N
14. Were VOA vials and 1631 Mercury bottles checked for absence of air bubbles? Indicate in the table below. NA Y N
15. Are CWA Microbiology samples received with >1/2 the 24hr. hold time remaining from collection? NA Y N
16. Was C12/Res negative? NA Y N

Sample ID on Bottle	Sample ID on COC	Sample ID on Bottle	Sample ID on COC

Sample ID	Bottle Count	Bottle Type	Out of Temp	Head-space	Broken	pH	Reagent	Volume added	Reagent Lot Number	Initials

Additional Notes, Discrepancies, & Resolutions: _____

General Chemistry Parameters

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08

Ammonia as Nitrogen

Analysis Method : SM 4500-NH3 G
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
COMET-DR	K0800221-001	0.05	1	01/16/08	3.04	
JLN-D	K0800221-002	0.05	1	01/16/08	ND	
Method Blank	K0800221-MB	0.05	1	01/16/08	ND	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/16/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800346-002DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Ammonia as Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 G	0.05	ND	ND	ND	-	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/16/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800346-002MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
							Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Ammonia as Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 G	0.05	2.00	ND	1.95	98	90-110	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/16/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
 Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0800221-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Ammonia as Nitrogen	NONE	SM 4500-NH3 G	8.45	8.29	98	90-110	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08

Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen

Analysis Method : 353.2
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
COMET-DR	K0800221-001	0.25	5	01/10/08	7.54	
JLN-D	K0800221-002	0.05	1	01/10/08	0.30	
Method Blank	K0800221-MB	0.05	1	01/10/08	ND	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/10/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0712138-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	0.05	ND	ND	ND	-	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/10/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0712138-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	0.05	2.00	ND	2.00	100	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/10/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0800221-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	NONE	353.2	37.5	35.9	96	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08

pH

Analysis Method : SM 4500-H+ B
Test Notes :

Units : pH Units
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date/Time Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
COMET-DR	K0800221-001	-	1	01/09/08 14:26	7.62	
JLN-D	K0800221-002	-	1	01/09/08 14:28	7.79	

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COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/09/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800201-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : pH Units
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
pH	SM 4500-H+ B	-	7.83	7.81	7.82	<1	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/09/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0800221-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : pH Units
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
pH	NONE	SM 4500-H+ B	6.18	6.17	100	85-115	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08

Sulfate

Analysis Method : 300.0
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
COMET-DR	K0800221-001	4.0	20	01/15/08	160	
JLN-D	K0800221-002	0.2	2	01/16/08	5.4	
Method Blank	K0800221-MB	0.2	1	01/15/08	ND	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/16/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800344-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Sulfate	300.0	2.0	32.4	32.1	32.2	<1	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/16/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800344-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Sulfate	300.0	2.0	20.0	32.4	50.0	88	80-120	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/15/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0800221-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Sulfate	NONE	300.0	5.0	4.9	98	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08

Solids, Total Dissolved

Analysis Method : SM 2540 C
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
COMET-DR	K0800221-001	5	1	01/10/08	361	
JLN-D	K0800221-002	5	1	01/10/08	47	
Method Blank	K0800221-MB	5	1	01/10/08	ND	

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COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/10/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800208-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Solids, Total Dissolved	SM 2540 C	5	1820	1850	1840	2	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 01/10/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0800221-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Solids, Total Dissolved	NONE	SM 2540 C	759	760	100	85-115	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

Metals

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

- Cover Page -

INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA PACKAGE

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA

Service Request : K0800221

Sample Name :

Batch QC
Batch QC
Batch QC
Batch QC
Batch QC
Batch QC
COMET-DR
JLN-D
Laboratory Control Sample
Method Blank

Lab Code :

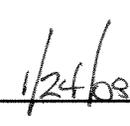
K0712080-003D
K0712080-003S
K0800162-002D
K0800162-002S
K0800207-001D
K0800207-001S
K0800221-001
K0800221-002
K0800221-LCS
K0800221-MB

Comments:

Approved By: _____



Date: _____



COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08
Date Extracted : 01/14,15/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : COMET-DR
Lab Code : K0800221-001

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	01/22/08	176	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	01/24/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	0.06	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	01/24/08	0.4	
Copper	200.8	0.1	01/24/08	1.8	
Iron	200.7	20	01/22/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	0.04	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	01/17/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	01/24/08	1.4	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	01/24/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	0.04	
Zinc	200.7	10	01/22/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : 01/07/08
Date Received : 01/09/08
Date Extracted : 01/14,15/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : JLN-D
Lab Code : K0800221-002

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	01/22/08	159	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	01/24/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	0.05	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	01/24/08	0.4	
Copper	200.8	0.1	01/24/08	1.0	
Iron	200.7	20	01/22/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	0.03	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	01/17/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	01/24/08	0.3	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	01/24/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	01/22/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/14,15/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Method Blank
Lab Code : K0800221-MB

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	01/22/08	ND	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	01/24/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	01/24/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	01/24/08	ND	
Iron	200.7	20	01/22/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	01/17/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	01/24/08	ND	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	01/24/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	01/24/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	01/22/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/15/08
Date Analyzed : 01/17/08

Duplicate Summary
Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0712080-003D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Mercury	7470A	0.2	ND	ND	ND	-	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/15/08
Date Analyzed : 01/22-24/08

Duplicate Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800162-002D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	51	65	58	24	
Iron	200.7	20	ND	ND	ND	-	
Silver	200.8	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	29	
Zinc	200.7	10	54	53	53	2	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/14/08
Date Analyzed : 01/24/08

Duplicate Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800207-001D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	2	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	40	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	ND	ND	ND	-	
Copper	200.8	0.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	5	
Lead	200.8	0.02	0.62	0.62	0.62	<1	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	<1	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	ND	ND	ND	-	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/15/08
Date Analyzed : 01/17/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0712080-003S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Mercury	0.2	1.0	ND	1.0	100	70-130	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/15/08
Date Analyzed : 01/22-24/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800162-002S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Aluminum	50	2000	51	2070	101	70-130	
Iron	20	1000	ND	995	100	70-130	
Silver	0.02	20	0.04	23.0	115	70-130	
Zinc	10	500	54	542	98	70-130	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/14/08
Date Analyzed : 01/24/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0800207-001S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Arsenic	0.5	20	4.9	23.9	95	70-130	
Cadmium	0.02	20	0.03	19.4	97	70-130	
Chromium	0.2	20	ND	18.5	93	70-130	
Copper	0.1	20	1.9	19.3	87	70-130	
Lead	0.02	20	0.6	18.5	90	70-130	
Nickel	0.2	20	3.2	20.2	85	70-130	
Selenium	1.0	20	ND	19.2	96	70-130	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Desert Analytics Laboratory
Project Name : MWMP Extracts Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0800221
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 01/14,15/08
Date Analyzed : 01/17-24/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0800221-LCS

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent	CAS Percent	Result Notes
					Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Aluminum	200.7	5000	5300	106	85-115	
Arsenic	200.8	20	20.3	102	85-115	
Cadmium	200.8	20	20.0	100	85-115	
Chromium	200.8	20	19.9	100	85-115	
Copper	200.8	20	20.1	100	85-115	
Iron	200.7	2500	2590	104	85-115	
Lead	200.8	20	19.4	97	85-115	
Mercury	7470A	5.0	5.00	100	85-115	
Nickel	200.8	20	19.9	100	85-115	
Selenium	200.8	20	20.5	102	85-115	
Silver	200.8	625	641	102	85-115	
Zinc	200.7	1250	1270	101	85-115	

Comments:

September 15, 2008

Client: Coeur Alaska, Inc.
3031 Clinton Dr. Suite 202
Juneau, AK 99801

Attn: Peter Strow

Project: Kensington Gold Project

Date Received: August 26, 2008

Certificate of Analysis

Sample ID:	Lab #	Sample Date & Time	Sulfur, Total 3.2.4 %	Sulfur Forms (Acid Extractable and Non- extractable Sulfur) 3.2.6		
				Sulfate %	Pyritics %	Residual %
COMET-DR	13196	8/21/08 13:45	0.035	n/a	n/a	n/a
JLN-DR	13197	8/21/08 13:30	0.054	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sample ID:	DA Lab #:	Neutralization Potential 3.2.3	Acid - Base Accounting 1.3.1	pH, Sat. Paste 3.2.2	pH NAG	Net Acid Generation
		t CaCO ₃ /1000t	t CaCO ₃ /1000t	units	units	t CaCO ₃ /1000t
COMET-DR	13196	105	104	8.59	10.64	<0.2
JLN-DR	13197	97	95	8.55	10.05	<0.2

Notes:

* - Methods follow procedures outlined in "Field and Laboratory Methods Applicable to Overburden and Mine Soils", Sobek, EPA-600/2-78-054, March 1978. Sample preparation includes: air drying, crushing to <10 mm, splitting sub-sample for storage, and grinding second split to <60 mesh to perform the above analyses. Values are reported on a Dry Weight basis.



Ralph V. Poulsen, Lab Manager

December 10, 2008

Client: Coeur Alaska, Inc.
3031 Clinton Dr. Suite 202
Juneau, AK 99801

Attn: Peter Strow

Project: Kensington Gold Project

Date Received: October 30, 2008

Certificate of Analysis

Sample ID:	DA Lab #:	Sample Date & Time	Sulfur, Total 3.2.4 %	Sulfur Forms (Acid Extractable and Non- extractable Sulfur) 3.2.6		
				Sulfate %	Pyritics %	Residual %
COMET-DR	14343	10/23/08 14:00	0.129	n/a	n/a	n/a
JLN-DR	14344	10/23/2008 13:00	0.025	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMET-DR 3rd QRTR	14345	10/23/08 14:15	0.270	n/a	n/a	n/a
JLN-DR 3rd QRTR	14346	10/23/08 12:45	0.019	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sample ID:	DA Lab #:	Neutralization Potential 3.2.3	Acid - Base Accounting 1.3.1	pH, Sat. Paste 3.2.2	pH NAG	Net Acid Generation
		t CaCO ₃ /1000t	t CaCO ₃ /1000t	units	units	t CaCO ₃ /1000t
COMET-DR	14343	91	87	8.72	11.66	<0.2
JLN-DR	14344	75	74	8.97	11.39	<0.2
COMET-DR 3rd QRTR	14345	72	64	9.00	10.91	<0.2
JLN-DR 3rd QRTR	14346	60	59	9.05	11.08	<0.2

Notes:

* - Methods follow procedures outlined in "Field and Laboratory Methods Applicable to Overburden and Mine Soils", Sobek, EPA-600/2-78-054, March 1978. Sample preparation includes: air drying, crushing to <10 mm, splitting sub-sample for storage, and grinding second split to <60 mesh to perform the above analyses. Values are reported on a Dry Weight basis. Sulfur Form analyses not required as ABA > 5 t CaCO₃/1000t.



Ralph V. Poulsen, Laboratory Manager



Work Group #:

Analyst:

Analysis Date:

Analyst Review:

Supervisor Review:

RVP

09/01/08

Meteoritic Water Mobility Procedure
ASTM E2242-07

Analyses	Sample ID	COMET-DR	JLN-DR		
	Date/Time	8/21/08 13:45	8/21/08 13:30		
	Lab #	13196	13197		
	units				
Sample Description		Dry, coarse rock with very little fines material	Dry, coarse rock with very little fines material		
Sample As Received Moisture	%	0.00	0.08		
Tare Wt.	g	706	692		
Wet Sample & Tare Wt.	g	16100	14000		
Dry Sample & Tare Wt.	g	16100	13990		
Drying Temp & time		30°C 7 days	30°C 7 days		
Sieve Fraction (< 5 cm)	%	22.0	45.0		
Sieve Fraction (> 5 cm)	%	78.0	55.0		
Tare Wt	g	706	692		
Wet Sample & Tare Wt.	g	16100	14000		
> 5 cm Tare Wt.	g	711	748		
> 5 cm Sample & Tare Wt.	g	12724	8074		
Dry Test Sample Target Mass	g	5000	5000		
Wet Sample Mass equivalent	g	5000	5000		
DI Water Flow Rate	mL/min	3.5	3.5		
DI Water pH	units	5.02	5.02		
DI Water Conductivity	umho/cm	0.6	0.6		
Extraction Start Date and Time		9/1/08 16:45	9/1/08 16:45		
Extraction Finish Date and Time		9/2/08 17:20	9/2/08 17:20		
Extraction Time	hr	24.58	24.58		
Extraction Temperature	°C	22	22		
Final Effluent Mass	g	4998	5002		
Final Effluent pH	units	7.10	7.90		
Filter Date and Time		9/3/08 9:00	9/3/08 9:00		
Filter Type & Pore Size		0.45 um membrane	0.45 um membrane		
Residual Moisture	%	1.28	1.74		
Tare Wt.	g	2200	2240		
Wet Sample & Tare Wt.	g	7214	7300		
Dry Sample & Tare Wt.	g	7150	7212		
Drying Temp & time		105°C 12 hours	105°C 12 hours		
Observations					

September 12, 2008

Analytical Report for Service Request No: K0808473

Ralph Poulsen
Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
3860 S. Palo Verde Rd.
Suite 303
Tucson, AZ 85714

RE: Kensington Gold Project

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed are the results of the rush samples submitted to our laboratory on September 04, 2008. For your reference, these analyses have been assigned our service request number K0808473.

All analyses were performed according to our laboratory's quality assurance program. Where applicable, the methods cited conform to the Methods Update Rule (effective 4/11/2007), which relates to the use of analytical methods for the drinking water and waste water programs. The test results meet requirements of the NELAC standards. Exceptions are noted in the case narrative report where applicable. All results are intended to be considered in their entirety, and Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. (CAS) is not responsible for use of less than the complete report. Results apply only to the items submitted to the laboratory for analysis and individual items (samples) analyzed, as listed in the report.

Please call if you have any questions. My extension is 3316. You may also contact me via Email at JChristian@caslab.com.

Respectfully submitted,

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.



Jeff Christian
Laboratory Director

JC/afs

Page 1 of 35

Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
A2LA	American Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry Number
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOE	Department of Ecology
DOH	Department of Health
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
LUFT	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank
M	Modified
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest permissible concentration of a substance allowed in drinking water as established by the USEPA.
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRL	Method Reporting Limit
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Calculated
NCASI	National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement
ND	Not Detected
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIM	Selected Ion Monitoring
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
tr	Trace level is the concentration of an analyte that is less than the PQL but greater than or equal to the MDL.

Inorganic Data Qualifiers

- * The result is an outlier. See case narrative.
- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- B The analyte was found in the associated method blank at a level that is significant relative to the sample result.
- E The result is an estimate amount because the value exceeded the instrument calibration range.
- J The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a matrix interference.
- X See case narrative.

Metals Data Qualifiers

- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- B The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- E The percent difference for the serial dilution was greater than 10%, indicating a possible matrix interference in the sample.
- M The duplicate injection precision was not met.
- N The Matrix Spike sample recovery is not within control limits. See case narrative.
- S The reported value was determined by the Method of Standard Additions (MSA).
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- W The post-digestion spike for furnace AA analysis is out of control limits, while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance.
- i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a matrix interference.
- X See case narrative.
- * The duplicate analysis not within control limits. See case narrative.
- + The correlation coefficient for the MSA is less than 0.995.

Organic Data Qualifiers

- * The result is an outlier. See case narrative.
- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- A A tentatively identified compound, a suspected aldol-condensation product.
- B The analyte was found in the associated method blank at a level that is significant relative to the sample result.
- C The analyte was qualitatively confirmed using GC/MS techniques, pattern recognition, or by comparing to historical data.
- D The reported result is from a dilution.
- E The result is an estimate amount because the value exceeded the instrument calibration range.
- J The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- N The result is presumptive. The analyte was tentatively identified, but a confirmation analysis was not performed.
- P The GC or HPLC confirmation criteria was exceeded. The relative percent difference is greater than 40% between the two analytical results (25% for CLP Pesticides).
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a chromatographic interference.
- X See case narrative.

Additional Petroleum Hydrocarbon Specific Qualifiers

- F The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample matches the elution pattern of the calibration standard.
- L The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product, but the elution pattern indicates the presence of a greater amount of lighter molecular weight constituents than the calibration standard.
- H The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product, but the elution pattern indicates the presence of a greater amount of heavier molecular weight constituents than the calibration standard.
- O The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles an oil, but does not match the calibration standard.
- Y The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product eluting in approximately the correct carbon range, but the elution pattern does not match the calibration standard.
- Z The chromatographic fingerprint does not resemble a petroleum product.

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
Kelso, WA
State Certifications, Accreditations, and Licenses

Program	Number
Alaska DEC UST	UST-040
Arizona DHS	AZ0339
Arkansas - DEQ	88-0637
California DHS	2286
Colorado DPHE	-
Florida DOH	E87412
Hawaii DOH	-
Idaho DHW	-
Indiana DOH	C-WA-01
Louisiana DEQ	3016
Louisiana DHH	LA050010
Maine DHS	WA0035
Michigan DEQ	9949
Minnesota DOH	053-999-368
Montana DPHHS	CERT0047
Nevada DEP	WA35
New Jersey DEP	WA005
New Mexico ED	-
North Carolina DWQ	605
Oklahoma DEQ	9801
Oregon - DHS	WA200001
South Carolina DHEC	61002
Utah DOH	COLU
Washington DOE	C1203
Wisconsin DNR	998386840
Wyoming (EPA Region 8)	-



Chain of Custody Documentation

Requested Analysis

- ABA (Acid Base Accounting) by Leco furnace and modified Sobek
- NAG (Net Acid Generating)
- (MMMP)

(MMMP) Meteoric Water Mobility Procedure testing for:

Al ✓	Pb ✓	Zn ✓
As ✓	Hg	pH <i>AMP 9/3/08</i>
Cd ✓	Ni ✓	NO ₃ / <i>ND₂</i>
Cr ✓	Se ✓	NH ₄
Cu ✓	Ag ✓	TDS
Fe ✓	SO ₄	

ABA testing for:

Total Sulfur	ORGANIC SULFUR
T.S AB	PYRITIC SULFUR AB
NEUT. POT.	PYRITIC S ABP
T.S. ABP	NET ACID GEN. POT
SULFATE SULFUR	
PYRITIC SULFUR	

Abbreviations for extractants: PE= Saturated Paste Extract, H2O Sol= water soluble, AB-DTPA= Ammonium Bicarbonate-DTPA, AAO= Acid Ammonium Oxalate
 Abbreviations used in acid base accounting: T.S. = Total Sulfur, AB= Acid Base, ABP= Acid Base Potential, PyS= Pyritic Sulfur, Pyr+Org= Pyritic Sulfur + Organic Sulfur, Neutral Pot.= Neutralization Potential
 Miscellaneous Abbreviations: SAR= Sodium Adsorption Ratio, CEC= Cation Exchange Capacity, ESP= Exchangeable Sodium Percentage

**Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
Cooler Receipt and Preservation Form**

PC JChui

Client / Project: CAS / ARIZONA Service Request K08 0 8473

Received: 9/4/08 Opened: 9/4/08 By: BST

1. Samples were received via? US Mail ~~Fed Ex~~ ~~KPS~~ ~~DHL~~ ~~GH~~ ~~GS~~ ~~PDX~~ ~~Courier~~ ~~Hand Delivered~~
2. Samples were received in: (circle) Cooler ~~Box~~ ~~Envelope~~ ~~Other~~ NA
3. Were custody seals on coolers? NA ~~Y~~ ~~N~~ If yes, how many and where? _____
If present, were custody seals intact? Y ~~N~~ If present, were they signed and dated? Y ~~N~~
4. Is shipper's air-bill filed? If not, record air-bill number: _____ NA Y ~~N~~

5. Temperature of cooler(s) upon receipt (°C): 3.2
Temperature Blank (°C): 3.7

6. If applicable, list Chain of Custody Numbers: _____

7. Packing material used. Inserts Baggies Bubble Wrap GelPacks Wet Ice Sleeves Other Newspaper
8. Were custody papers properly filled out (ink, signed, etc.)? NA Y ~~N~~
9. **Did all bottles arrive in good condition (unbroken)?** *Indicate in the table below.* NA Y ~~N~~
10. Were all sample labels complete (i.e analysis, preservation, etc.)? NA Y ~~N~~
11. Did all sample labels and tags agree with custody papers? *Indicate in the table below* NA Y ~~N~~
12. **Were appropriate bottles/containers and volumes received for the tests indicated?** NA Y ~~N~~
13. Were the pH-preserved bottles tested* received at the appropriate pH? *Indicate in the table below* NA Y ~~N~~
14. Were VOA vials and 1631 Mercury bottles received without headspace? *Indicate in the table below.* NA Y ~~N~~
15. **Are CWA Microbiology samples received with >1/2 the 24hr. hold time remaining from collection?** NA Y ~~N~~
16. Was C12/Res negative? NA Y ~~N~~

Sample ID on Bottle	Sample ID on COC	Sample ID on Bottle	Sample ID on COC

Sample ID	Bottle Count	Bottle Type	Out of Temp	Head-space	Broken	pH	Reagent	Volume added	Reagent Lot Number	Initials

*D... See sample receiving SOP (SMO-GEN).
Additional Notes, Discrepancies, & Resolutions: _____

General Chemistry Parameters

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08

Ammonia as Nitrogen

Analysis Method : SM 4500-NH3 G
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR 13196	K0808473-001	0.05	1	09/05/08	0.15	
JLN-DR 13197	K0808473-002	0.05	1	09/05/08	0.06	
Method Blank	K0808473-MB	0.05	1	09/05/08	ND	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/05/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : BatchQC
Lab Code : K0808417-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Ammonia as Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 G	0.05	ND	ND	ND	-	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/05/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : BatchQC
Lab Code : K0808417-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
							Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Ammonia as Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 G	0.05	2.00	ND	1.91	96	90-110	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/05/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0808473-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Ammonia as Nitrogen	NONE	SM 4500-NH3 G	8.38	8.08	96	90-100	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08

Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen

Analysis Method : 353.2
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR 13196	K0808473-001	0.05	1	09/10/08	0.86	
JLN-DR 13197	K0808473-002	0.05	1	09/10/08	0.13	
Method Blank	K0808473-MB	0.05	1	09/10/08	ND	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/10/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0808547-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	0.05	ND	ND	ND	-	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/10/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0808547-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	0.05	2.00	ND	1.92	96	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/10/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0808473-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	NONE	353.2	37.5	37.2	99	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08

Sulfate

Analysis Method : 300.0
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR 13196	K0808473-001	1.0	5	09/08/08	17.8	
JLN-DR 13197	K0808473-002	4.0	20	09/05/08	105	
Method Blank	K0808473-MB	0.2	1	09/05/08	ND	
Method Blank	K0808473-MB	0.2	1	09/08/08	ND	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services,Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 9/2/2008
Date Received : 9/4/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/08/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR 13196
Lab Code : K0808473-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Sulfate	300.0	1.0	17.8	17.8	17.8	<1	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 9/2/2008
Date Received : 9/4/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/08/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR 13196
Lab Code : K0808473-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
							Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Sulfate	300.0	2.0	20.0	17.8	38.6	104	80-120	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/05/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0808473-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Sulfate	NONE	300.0	5.0	4.8	96	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/08/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0808473-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Sulfate	NONE	300.0	5.0	4.7	94	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08

Solids, Total Dissolved

Analysis Method : SM 2540 C
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR 13196	K0808473-001	5	1	09/05/08	45	
JLN-DR 13197	K0808473-002	5	1	09/05/08	167	
Method Blank	K0808473-MB	5	1	09/05/08	ND	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/05/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0808435-002DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Solids, Total Dissolved	SM 2540 C	5	34800	34200	34500	2	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 09/05/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0808473-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
						Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Solids, Total Dissolved	NONE	SM 2540 C	1130	1150	102	85-115	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

Metals

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

- Cover Page -

INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA PACKAGE

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA

Service Request : K0808473

Sample Name :

Batch QC
Batch QC
Comet-DR 13196
Comet-DR 13196
Comet-DR 13196
JLN-DR 13197
Laboratory Control Sample
Method Blank

Lab Code :

K0808144-001D
K0808144-001S
K0808473-001
K0808473-001D
K0808473-001S
K0808473-002
K0808473-LCS
K0808473-MB

Comments:

Approved By: _____



Date: _____

9/12/00

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08
Date Extracted : 09/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR 13196
Lab Code : K0808473-001

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	09/09/08	91	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	09/11/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	09/11/08	0.02	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	09/11/08	1.3	
Iron	200.7	20	09/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	09/11/08	0.02	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	09/11/08	0.5	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	09/11/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.04	09/12/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	09/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08
Date Extracted : 09/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : JLN-DR 13197
Lab Code : K0808473-002

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	09/09/08	97	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	09/11/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	09/11/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	09/11/08	1.2	
Iron	200.7	20	09/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	09/11/08	0.02	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	09/11/08	1.0	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	09/11/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.04	09/12/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	09/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 09/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Method Blank
Lab Code : K0808473-MB

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	09/09/08	ND	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	09/11/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	09/11/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	09/11/08	ND	
Iron	200.7	20	09/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	09/11/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	09/11/08	ND	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	09/11/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.04	09/12/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	09/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08
Date Extracted : 09/08/08
Date Analyzed : 09/09-12/08

Duplicate Summary
 Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR 13196
Lab Code : K0808473-001D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	91	88	89	3	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	ND	ND	ND	-	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	0.02	ND	NC	NC	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	ND	ND	ND	-	
Copper	200.8	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	8	
Iron	200.7	20	ND	ND	ND	-	
Lead	200.8	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<1	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	<1	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	ND	ND	ND	-	
Silver	200.8	0.04	ND	ND	ND	-	
Zinc	200.7	10	ND	23	NC	NC	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 09/09/08
Date Analyzed : 09/11/08

Duplicate Summary
Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0808144-001D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Mercury	7470A	0.2	ND	ND	ND	-	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : 09/02/08
Date Received : 09/04/08
Date Extracted : 09/08/08
Date Analyzed : 09/09-12/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR 13196
Lab Code : K0808473-001S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Aluminum	50	2000	91	2080	99	70-130	
Arsenic	0.5	20	ND	20.2	101	70-130	
Cadmium	0.02	20	0.02	20.2	101	70-130	
Chromium	0.2	20	ND	19.7	99	70-130	
Copper	0.1	20	1.3	20.9	98	70-130	
Iron	20	1000	ND	1010	101	70-130	
Lead	0.02	20	0.02	20.6	103	70-130	
Nickel	0.2	20	0.5	20.3	99	70-130	
Selenium	1.0	20	ND	19.6	98	70-130	
Silver	0.04	50	ND	49.1	98	70-130	
Zinc	10	500	ND	474	95	70-130	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 09/09/08
Date Analyzed : 09/11/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0808144-001S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Mercury	0.2	1.0	ND	1.0	100	78-122	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Kensington Gold Project
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0808473
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 09/08,09/08
Date Analyzed : 09/09-12/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
 Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0808473-LCS

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	5000	5000	100	85-115	
Arsenic	200.8	20	20.6	103	85-115	
Cadmium	200.8	20	20.7	104	85-115	
Chromium	200.8	20	19.6	98	85-115	
Copper	200.8	20	19.8	99	85-115	
Iron	200.7	2500	2480	99	85-115	
Lead	200.8	20	21.1	106	85-115	
Mercury	7470A	5.0	4.6	93	84-117	
Nickel	200.8	20	19.9	99	85-115	
Selenium	200.8	20	21.9	109	85-115	
Silver	200.8	625	623	100	85-115	
Zinc	200.7	1250	1170	94	85-115	

Comments:



Work Group #:

Analyst:

Analysis Date:

Analyst Review:

Supervisor Review:

Meteoric Water Mobility Procedure
ASTM E2242-07

Analyses	Sample ID	COMET-DR	JLN-DR	COMET-DR 3rd quart	JLN-DR 3rd quart
	Date/Time	11/30/08 18:00	11/30/08 18:00	11/30/08 18:00	11/30/08 18:00
	Lab #	14343	14344	14345	14346
	units				
Sample Description		Dry, coarse rock with very lillte fines material	Dry, coarse rock with very lillte fines material	Dry, coarse rock with very lillte fines material	Dry, coarse rock with very lillte fines material
Sample As Received Moisture	%	0.57	0.61	0.27	0.59
Tare Wt.	g	711	768	768	765
Wet Sample & Tare Wt.	g	16878	18427	17879	16266
Dry Sample & Tare Wt.	g	16786	18319	17833	16175
Drying Temp & time		AD 20 - 30C 20 days			
Sieve Fraction (< 5 cm)	%	41.8	25.2	20.8	39.7
Sieve Fraction (> 5 cm)	%	58.2	74.8	79.2	60.3
Tare Wt	g	711	768	766	765
Wet Sample & Tare Wt.	g	16786	18319	17833	16175
> 5 cm Tare Wt.	g	773	773	773	773
> 5 cm Sample & Tare Wt.	g	10136	13909	14295	10068
Dry Test Sample Target Mass	g	5000	5000	5000	5000
Wet Sample Mass equivalent	g	5000	5000	5000	5000
DI Water Flow Rate	mL/min	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
DI Water pH	units	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DI Water Conductivity	umho/cm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Extraction Start Date and Time		12/2/08 13:28	12/2/08 13:28	12/4/08 9:06	12/4/08 9:06
Extraction Finish Date and Time		12/3/08 18:45	12/3/08 18:55	12/5/08 14:15	12/5/08 15:45
Extraction Time	hr	29.28	29.45	29.15	30.65
Extraction Temperature	°C	23	23	23	23
Final Effluent Mass	g	5140	4976	4991	4953
Final Effluent pH	units	7.68	7.91	7.84	7.96
Filter Date and Time		12/5/08 13:00	12/5/08 13:00	12/5/08 13:00	12/5/08 13:00
Filter Type & Pore Size		Membrane 0.45u	Membrane 0.45u	Membrane 0.45u	Membrane 0.45u
Residual Moisture	%	0.82	1.17	1.31	2.43
Tare Wt.	g	767	766	690	705
Wet Sample & Tare Wt.	g	5774	5803	5735	5799
Dry Sample & Tare Wt.	g	5733	5744	5669	5675
Drying Temp & time		AD 20 - 30C 4 days			
Oservations		Total Moisture = 0.60%	Total Moisture = 0.62%	Total Moisture = 0.30%	Total Moisture = 0.61%

December 16, 2008

Analytical Report for Service Request No: K0811836

Ralph Poulsen
Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
3860 S. Palo Verde Rd.
Suite 303
Tucson, AZ 85714

RE: Coeur Alaska-Kensington

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed are the results of the rush samples submitted to our laboratory on December 06, 2008. For your reference, these analyses have been assigned our service request number K0811836.

Analyses were performed according to our laboratory's NELAP-approved quality assurance program. The test results meet requirements of the current NELAP standards, where applicable, and except as noted in the laboratory case narrative provided. For a specific list of NELAP-accredited analytes, refer to the certifications section at www.caslab.com. All results are intended to be considered in their entirety, and Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. (CAS) is not responsible for use of less than the complete report. Results apply only to the items submitted to the laboratory for analysis and individual items (samples) analyzed, as listed in the report.

Please call if you have any questions. My extension is 3316. You may also contact me via Email at JChristian@caslab.com.

Respectfully submitted,

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.



Jeff Christian
Laboratory Director

JC/afs

Page 1 of 39

Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
A2LA	American Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry Number
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOE	Department of Ecology
DOH	Department of Health
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
LUFT	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank
M	Modified
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest permissible concentration of a substance allowed in drinking water as established by the USEPA.
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRL	Method Reporting Limit
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Calculated
NCASI	National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement
ND	Not Detected
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIM	Selected Ion Monitoring
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
tr	Trace level is the concentration of an analyte that is less than the PQL but greater than or equal to the MDL.

Acronyms

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
A2LA	American Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAS Number	Chemical Abstract Service registry Number
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOE	Department of Ecology
DOH	Department of Health
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
GC	Gas Chromatography
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
LUFT	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank
M	Modified
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest permissible concentration of a substance allowed in drinking water as established by the USEPA.
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRL	Method Reporting Limit
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Calculated
NCASI	National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement
ND	Not Detected
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIM	Selected Ion Monitoring
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
tr	Trace level is the concentration of an analyte that is less than the PQL but greater than or equal to the MDL.

Inorganic Data Qualifiers

- * The result is an outlier. See case narrative.
- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- B The analyte was found in the associated method blank at a level that is significant relative to the sample result.
- E The result is an estimate amount because the value exceeded the instrument calibration range.
- J The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a matrix interference.
- X See case narrative.

Metals Data Qualifiers

- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- B The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- E The percent difference for the serial dilution was greater than 10%, indicating a possible matrix interference in the sample.
- M The duplicate injection precision was not met.
- N The Matrix Spike sample recovery is not within control limits. See case narrative.
- S The reported value was determined by the Method of Standard Additions (MSA).
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- W The post-digestion spike for furnace AA analysis is out of control limits, while sample absorbance is less than 50% of spike absorbance.
- i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a matrix interference.
- X See case narrative.
- * The duplicate analysis not within control limits. See case narrative.
- + The correlation coefficient for the MSA is less than 0.995.

Organic Data Qualifiers

- * The result is an outlier. See case narrative.
- # The control limit criteria is not applicable. See case narrative.
- A A tentatively identified compound, a suspected aldol-condensation product.
- B The analyte was found in the associated method blank at a level that is significant relative to the sample result.
- C The analyte was qualitatively confirmed using GC/MS techniques, pattern recognition, or by comparing to historical data.
- D The reported result is from a dilution.
- E The result is an estimate amount because the value exceeded the instrument calibration range.
- J The result is an estimated concentration that is less than the MRL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
- N The result is presumptive. The analyte was tentatively identified, but a confirmation analysis was not performed.
- P The GC or HPLC confirmation criteria was exceeded. The relative percent difference is greater than 40% between the two analytical results (25% for CLP Pesticides).
- U The compound was analyzed for, but was not detected ("Non-detect") at or above the MRL/MDL.
- i The MRL/MDL has been elevated due to a chromatographic interference.
- X See case narrative.

Additional Petroleum Hydrocarbon Specific Qualifiers

- F The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample matches the elution pattern of the calibration standard.
- L The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product, but the elution pattern indicates the presence of a greater amount of lighter molecular weight constituents than the calibration standard.
- H The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product, but the elution pattern indicates the presence of a greater amount of heavier molecular weight constituents than the calibration standard.
- O The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles an oil, but does not match the calibration standard.
- Y The chromatographic fingerprint of the sample resembles a petroleum product eluting in approximately the correct carbon range, but the elution pattern does not match the calibration standard.
- Z The chromatographic fingerprint does not resemble a petroleum product.

Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
Kelso, WA
State Certifications, Accreditations, and Licenses

Program	Number
Alaska DEC UST	UST-040
Arizona DHS	AZ0339
Arkansas - DEQ	88-0637
California DHS	2286
Colorado DPHE	-
Florida DOH	E87412
Hawaii DOH	-
Idaho DHW	-
Indiana DOH	C-WA-01
Louisiana DEQ	3016
Louisiana DHH	LA050010
Maine DHS	WA0035
Michigan DEQ	9949
Minnesota DOH	053-999-368
Montana DPHHS	CERT0047
Nevada DEP	WA35
New Jersey DEP	WA005
New Mexico ED	-
North Carolina DWQ	605
Oklahoma DEQ	9801
Oregon - DHS	WA200001
South Carolina DHEC	61002
Utah DOH	COLU
Washington DOE	C1203
Wisconsin DNR	998386840
Wyoming (EPA Region 8)	-



**Chain of Custody
Documentation**

**Columbia Analytical Services, Inc.
Cooler Receipt and Preservation Form**

PC *Christian*

Client / Project: CAS TUCSON Service Request K08 11836

Received: 12/6/08 Opened: 12-6-08 By: SD

1. Samples were received via? US Mail Fed Ex UPS DHL GH GS PDX Courier Hand Delivered
2. Samples were received in: (circle) Cooler Box Envelope Other NA
3. Were custody seals on coolers? NA Y N If yes, how many and where? _____
If present, were custody seals intact? Y N If present, were they signed and dated? Y N
4. Is shipper's air-bill filed? If not, record air-bill number: 12919907 44 4431 7597 NA Y N

5. Temperature of cooler(s) upon receipt (°C): -1.2
- Temperature Blank (°C): FROZEN
6. If applicable, list Chain of Custody Numbers: _____
7. Packing material used. Inserts Baggies Bubble Wrap Gel Packs Wet Ice Sleeves Other _____
8. Were custody papers properly filled out (ink, signed, etc.)? NA Y N
9. Did all bottles arrive in good condition (unbroken)? Indicate in the table below. NA Y N
10. Were all sample labels complete (i.e analysis, preservation, etc.)? NA Y N
11. Did all sample labels and tags agree with custody papers? Indicate in the table below NA Y N
12. Were appropriate bottles/containers and volumes received for the tests indicated? NA Y N
13. Were the pH-preserved bottles tested* received at the appropriate pH? Indicate in the table below NA Y N
14. Were VOA vials and 1631 Mercury bottles received without headspace? Indicate in the table below. NA Y N
15. Are CWA Microbiology samples received with >1/2 the 24hr. hold time remaining from collection? NA Y N
16. Was C12/Res negative? NA Y N

Sample ID on Bottle	Sample ID on COC	Sample ID on Bottle	Sample ID on COC

Sample ID	Bottle Count	Bottle Type	Out of Temp	Head-space	Broken	pH	Reagent	Volume added	Reagent Lot Number	Initials

*Does not include all pH preserved sample aliquots received. See sample receiving SOP (SMO-GEN).

Additional Notes, Discrepancies, & Resolutions: _____

General Chemistry Parameters

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03-05/08
Date Received : 12/06/08

Solids, Total Dissolved

Analysis Method : SM 2540 C
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001	5	1	12/08/08	102	
JLN-DR (14344)	K0811836-002	5	1	12/08/08	27	
Comet-DR 3rd Qtr (14345)	K0811836-003	5	1	12/08/08	40	
JLN-DR 3rd Qtr (14346)	K0811836-004	5	1	12/12/08	25	
Method Blank	K0811836-MB	5	1	12/12/08	ND	
Method Blank	K0811836-MB	5	1	12/08/08	ND	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0811798-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Solids, Total Dissolved	SM 2540 C	5	6090	5980	6040	2	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/12/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
 Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0811836-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Solids, Total Dissolved	NONE	SM 2540 C	557	544	98	85-115	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0811836-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Solids, Total Dissolved	NONE	SM 2540 C	557	514	92	85-115	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03-05/08
Date Received : 12/06/08

Sulfate

Analysis Method : 300.0
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001	4.0	20	12/08/08	54.9	
JLN-DR (14344)	K0811836-002	0.2	2	12/08/08	4.5	
Comet-DR 3rd Qtr (14345)	K0811836-003	0.2	2	12/08/08	7.9	
JLN-DR 3rd Qtr (14346)	K0811836-004	0.2	2	12/08/08	2.0	
Method Blank	K0811836-MB	0.2	1	12/08/08	ND	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/3/2008
Date Received : 12/6/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Sulfate	300.0	4.0	54.9	55.7	55.3	1	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/3/2008
Date Received : 12/6/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
							Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Sulfate	300.0	4.0	40.0	54.9	95.2	101	80-120	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0811836-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Sulfate	NONE	300.0	5.0	5.1	102	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03-05/08
Date Received : 12/06/08

Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen

Analysis Method : 353.2
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001	0.05	1	12/09/08	0.12	
JLN-DR (14344)	K0811836-002	0.05	1	12/09/08	0.14	
Comet-DR 3rd Qtr (14345)	K0811836-003	0.05	1	12/09/08	0.19	
JLN-DR 3rd Qtr (14346)	K0811836-004	0.05	1	12/09/08	0.19	
Method Blank	K0811836-MB	0.05	1	12/09/08	ND	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/3/2008
Date Received : 12/6/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.12	8	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/3/2008
Date Received : 12/6/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	353.2	0.05	2.00	0.12	1.98	93	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Lab Control Sample
Lab Code : K0811836-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	NONE	353.2	1.70	1.84	108	90-110	

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03-05/08
Date Received : 12/06/08

Ammonia as Nitrogen

Analysis Method : SM 4500-NH3 G
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Sample Name	Lab Code	MRL	Dilution Factor	Date Analyzed	Result	Result Notes
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001	0.05	1	12/08/08	0.10	
JLN-DR (14344)	K0811836-002	0.05	1	12/08/08	0.05	
Comet-DR 3rd Qtr (14345)	K0811836-003	0.05	1	12/08/08	ND	
JLN-DR 3rd Qtr (14346)	K0811836-004	0.05	1	12/08/08	0.10	
Method Blank	K0811836-MB	0.05	1	12/08/08	ND	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/3/2008
Date Received : 12/6/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Duplicate Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001DUP
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Ammonia as Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 G	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	<1	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/3/2008
Date Received : 12/6/2008
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001MS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
							Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Ammonia as Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 G	0.05	2.00	0.10	2.22	106	90-110	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project Number : NA
Sample Matrix : WATER

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Prepared : NA
Date Analyzed : 12/08/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
 Inorganic Parameters

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0811836-LCS
Test Notes :

Units : mg/L
Basis : NA

Analyte	Prep Method	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent Recovery	CAS	Result Notes
						Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Ammonia as Nitrogen	NONE	SM 4500-NH3 G	16.9	17.3	102	90-110	

SM Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Ed., 1998.

Metals

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

- Cover Page -

INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA PACKAGE

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA

Service Request : K0811836

Sample Name :

Lab Code :

Batch QC	K0811764-002D
Batch QC	K0811764-002S
Batch QC	K0811791-002D
Batch QC	K0811791-002S
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001D
Comet-DR (14343)	K0811836-001S
JLN-DR (14344)	K0811836-002
Comet-DR 3rd Qtr (14345)	K0811836-003
JLN-DR 3rd Qtr (14346)	K0811836-004
Laboratory Control Sample	K0811836-LCS
Method Blank	K0811836-MB

Comments:

Approved By: _____



Date: _____

12/12/08

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03/08
Date Received : 12/06/08
Date Extracted : 12/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	12/09/08	195	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	12/09/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	12/09/08	0.7	
Iron	200.7	20	12/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	12/10/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	12/09/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	0.02	
Zinc	200.7	10	12/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03/08
Date Received : 12/06/08
Date Extracted : 12/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : JLN-DR (14344)
Lab Code : K0811836-002

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	12/09/08	150	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	12/09/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	12/09/08	1.4	
Iron	200.7	20	12/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	12/10/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	12/09/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	12/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/05/08
Date Received : 12/06/08
Date Extracted : 12/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR 3rd Qtrr (14345)
Lab Code : K0811836-003

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	12/09/08	261	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	12/09/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	0.03	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	12/09/08	1.0	
Iron	200.7	20	12/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	12/10/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	0.2	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	12/09/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	12/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/05/08
Date Received : 12/06/08
Date Extracted : 12/08,09/08

Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : JLN-DR 3rd Qtr (14346)
Lab Code : K0811836-004

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	12/09/08	178	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	12/09/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	12/09/08	2.6	
Iron	200.7	20	12/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	12/10/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	0.3	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	12/09/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	12/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

Analytical Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 12/08,09/08

Total Metals

Sample Name : Method Blank
Lab Code : K0811836-MB

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Date Analyzed	Sample Result	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	12/09/08	ND	
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	12/09/08	ND	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Copper	200.8	0.1	12/09/08	ND	
Iron	200.7	20	12/09/08	ND	
Lead	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Mercury	7470A	0.2	12/10/08	ND	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	12/09/08	ND	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	12/09/08	ND	
Silver	200.8	0.02	12/09/08	ND	
Zinc	200.7	10	12/09/08	ND	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03/08
Date Received : 12/06/08
Date Extracted : 12/08/08
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Duplicate Summary
 Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Aluminum	200.7	50	195	174	185	11	
Iron	200.7	20	ND	ND	ND	-	
Zinc	200.7	10	ND	ND	ND	-	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 12/08/08
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Duplicate Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0811791-002D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Arsenic	200.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	10	
Cadmium	200.8	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	<1	
Chromium	200.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	22	
Copper	200.8	0.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	2	
Lead	200.8	0.02	0.44	0.46	0.45	4	
Nickel	200.8	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	10	
Selenium	200.8	1.0	ND	ND	ND	-	
Silver	200.8	0.02	ND	ND	ND	-	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services,Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 12/09/08
Date Analyzed : 12/10/08

Duplicate Summary
Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0811764-002D

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	Sample Result	Duplicate Sample Result	Average	Relative Percent Difference	Result Notes
Mercury	7470A	0.2	ND	ND	ND	-	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : 12/03/08
Date Received : 12/06/08
Date Extracted : 12/08/08
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Dissolved Metals

Sample Name : Comet-DR (14343)
Lab Code : K0811836-001S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Aluminum	50	2000	195	2160	98	70-130	
Iron	20	1000	ND	937	94	70-130	
Zinc	10	500	ND	462	92	70-130	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 12/08/08
Date Analyzed : 12/09/08

Matrix Spike Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0811791-002S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent	Result Notes
						Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Arsenic	0.5	20	1.1	20.6	98	70-130	
Cadmium	0.02	20	0.04	19.3	96	70-130	
Chromium	0.2	20	0.4	19.9	98	70-130	
Copper	0.1	20	4.2	22.9	94	70-130	
Lead	0.02	20	0.44	19.6	96	70-130	
Nickel	0.2	20	1.0	19.7	94	70-130	
Selenium	1.0	20	ND	19.6	98	70-130	
Silver	0.02	20	ND	19.0	95	70-130	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 12/09/08
Date Analyzed : 12/10/08

Matrix Spike Summary
Total Metals

Sample Name : Batch QC
Lab Code : K0811764-002S

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	MRL	Spike Level	Sample Result	Spiked Sample Result	Percent Recovery	CAS Percent Recovery Acceptance Limits	Result Notes
Mercury	0.2	1.0	ND	1.0	100	78-122	

Comments:

COLUMBIA ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

QA/QC Report

Client : Columbia Analytical Services, Inc. - Desert
Project Name : Coeur Alaska-Kensington
Project No. : NA
Matrix : Water

Service Request : K0811836
Date Collected : NA
Date Received : NA
Date Extracted : 12/08,09/08
Date Analyzed : 12/09,10/08

Laboratory Control Sample Summary
 Total Metals

Sample Name : Laboratory Control Sample
Lab Code : K0811836-LCS

Units : ug/L (ppb)
Basis : NA

Analyte	Analysis Method	True Value	Result	Percent	CAS Percent	Result Notes
					Recovery Acceptance Limits	
Aluminum	200.7	5000	4980	100	85-115	
Arsenic	200.8	20	18.3	91	85-115	
Cadmium	200.8	20	18.5	92	85-115	
Chromium	200.8	20	18.2	91	85-115	
Copper	200.8	20	18.4	92	85-115	
Iron	200.7	2500	2490	100	85-115	
Lead	200.8	20	18.6	93	85-115	
Mercury	7470A	5.0	4.8	95	84-117	
Nickel	200.8	20	18.3	91	85-115	
Selenium	200.8	20	17.4	87	85-115	
Silver	200.8	20	18.8	94	85-115	
Zinc	200.7	1250	1180	94	85-115	

Comments:

C O E U R
A L A S K A
KENSINGTON GOLD MINE

January 30, 2009

Mr. Peter Griffin
USDA Forest Service
Tongass Nat'l Forest
Juneau Ranger District
8465 Old Dairy Road
Juneau, AK 99801

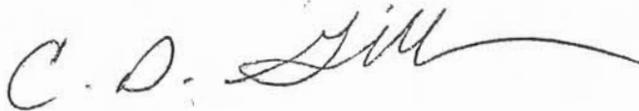
RE: Kensington Gold Project 2008 Plan of Operations Annual Report.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

Coeur Alaska is pleased to submit the attached Annual Report for calendar year 2008 as partial fulfillment of the requirements of our Plan of Operations.

Should you have any questions or require clarification regarding the document or on any other issue, please contact me at (907) 529-3309.

Best regards,



Clyde Gillespie
Operations Manager

Cc: Kenwyn George, ADEC
John Leeds III, ACOE
Tom Crafford, ADNR
Patti McGrath, EPA
Luke Russell, Coeur