

TRUE NORTH PROJECT

RECLAMATION PLAN

Submitted to:

**Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Mining
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709**

and

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Alaska District - Regulatory Branch
P.O. Box 898
Anchorage, Alaska 99506-0898**

Submitted by:

**Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc.
A Subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation
P.O. Box 73726
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March 2000

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc. (FGMI), a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation (KGC), has prepared this plan to address interim, concurrent, final reclamation and post-mining land use of the True North Project. This plan is submitted to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining (ADNR) in accordance with AS 27.19.010 et. seq. and 11 AAC 97.100 et. seq. Concurrently, the plan is being submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) as required by the Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit No. M-940742, N-940742, O-940742, and P-940742, Murry Creek 2.

The True North Project and all operating and ancillary facilities are located on legally filed and held State mining claims. The State mining claims are on land administered by ADNR.

It is the goal of FGMI to reclaim mining disturbances at the True North Project in a manner compatible with the land use selected and discussed herein. This plan will facilitate the return of disturbed areas to a stabilized condition to ensure the long-term protection of land and water resources.

FGMI will reclaim exploration, development, and mining-related disturbances at the True North Project in a manner compatible with the land use selected and discussed herein. Reclamation practices will utilize best practicable established and accepted technologies and methodologies suitable to the interior forest or Taiga environment of the True North area. Where pertinent, documented successful practices from other interior forest region reclamation (i.e. Trans Alaska Pipeline, the Forth Knox Mine, and placer mining) projects will be implemented at True North.

As generally discussed in the True North Project Description, reclamation practices are under constant scrutiny by government, industry, and the public. Although there are no process facilities and the mining will be similar to a gravel pit or rock quarry, True North is subject to the Alaska Reclamation Act. Therefore, reclamation plans must be, within the context of existing regulations, dynamic and capable of changing with the input of new information, ideas, and techniques (11 AAC 97.330 Amendment of Reclamation Plan).

Final reclamation (final contouring of development dumps, facility sites, and seed bed preparation) will be initiated immediately and completed within two years of cessation of mining operations where affected land cannot practicably be reclaimed concurrently. Notification, in writing, of final closure will be given to the ADNR and COE within 90 days after cessation of mining operations.

Access by Federal and State regulatory personnel to the True North Mine facilities for

the purpose of inspecting for reclamation, wildlife mortalities, or other appropriate compliance areas are statutory/regulatory mandates and will be honored by FGMI, with the request that agents contact mine management to gain access. The health and safety of FGMI employees and that of regulatory personnel is the rationale for this request. Mining is regulated under the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) Their regulations require minimum training for employees and visitors for Hazard Recognition and Safety. Visitors as well as employees must wear safety equipment, approved by MSHA.

FGMI requests consideration by the regulatory agencies to conduct routine inspections during weekdays when administration and mine managers are available to answer questions and, if necessary, accompany agents to different process components.

1.2. Project Summary

1.2.1 Location and Land Status

The True North Project is within the Chatanika River watershed located on the northwest flank of Pedro Dome approximately 25 miles northeast of Fairbanks (Figure 1-1 and 1-2). The ridgelines drain into Murray Creek, a tributary of Dome Creek to the south; and Louis Creek, Whiskey Gulch, and Spruce Creek, tributaries of Little Eldorado Creek to the north. More specifically, the Upland Mining Lease is located in portions of Sections 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, & 33, Township 1N, Range 1E, Fairbanks meridian (Figure 2-1). The project site is located entirely on state and University of Alaska land. There is no federal land involved within the project boundaries and the closest residence is approximately one mile from the project boundary.

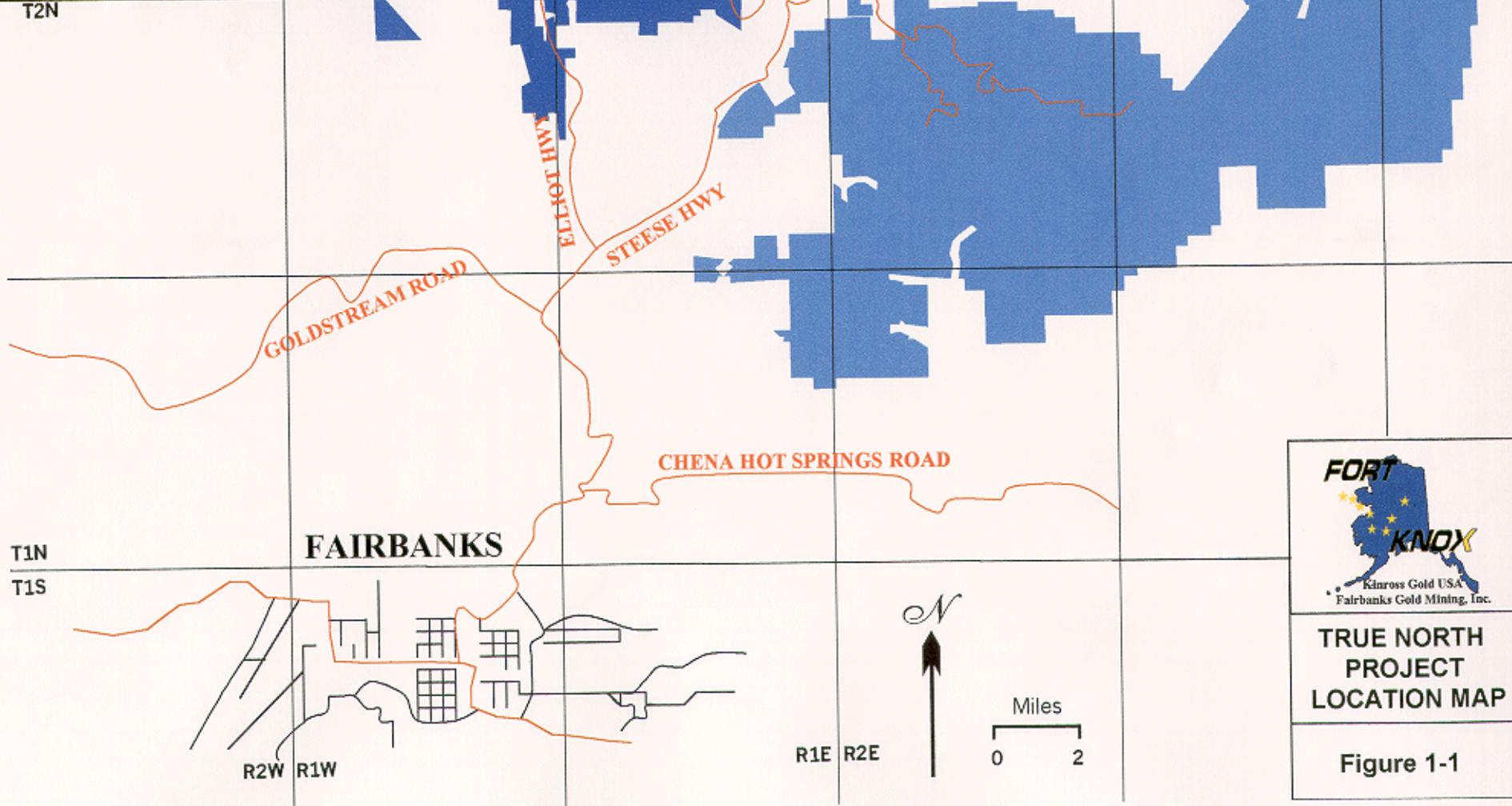
The ore body and large majority of the project area are situated on State of Alaska land. Figure 1-1 shows the large block of FGMI's leased mineral rights. The True North ore body has been placed in an Upland Mining Lease. An Upland Mining Lease application has been submitted for the True North Project area. The quitclaim deeds that consolidates all individual and joint claims for the Upland Mining Lease will allow for the return of those claims to their original status upon cessation of mining and completion of reclamation.

The center of the ore body is located on the northwest flank of Pedro Dome on the ridge between Dome Creek and Eldorado Creeks. Calcareous and carbonate-altered schist hosts the True North deposit. The ore body is elongated northeast gently dipping to the southwest. True North's topographic features are shown in Figure 1-2.



**TRUE NORTH
PROPERTY**

**FORT KNOX
PROPERTY**

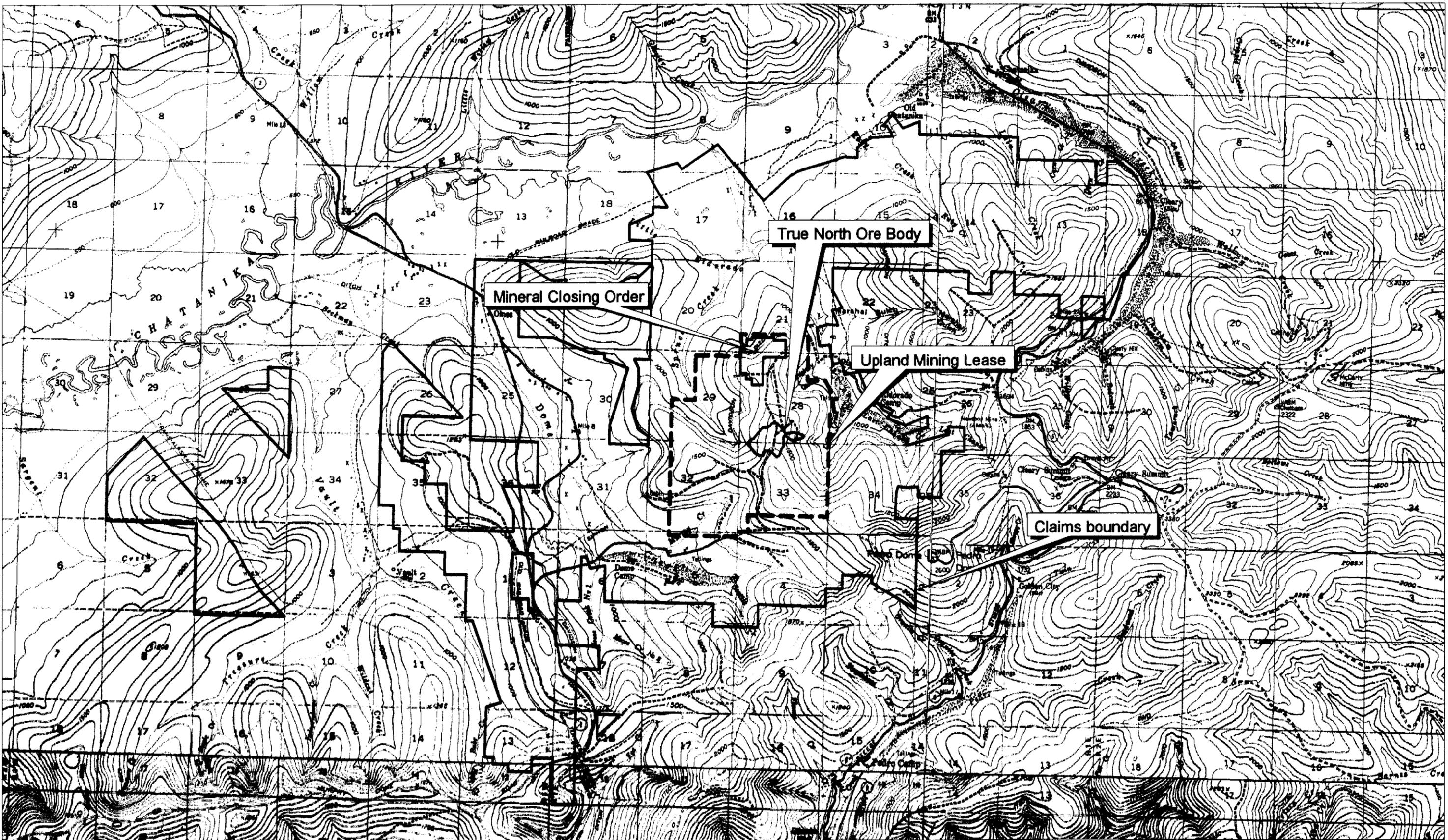




Kinross Gold USA
Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc.

**TRUE NORTH
PROJECT
LOCATION MAP**

Figure 1-1



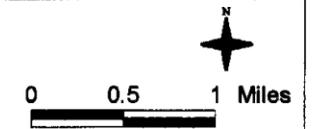
Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc.
 a subsidiary of Kinross Gold USA, Inc.

True North Project

FIGURE 1-2

DATE: 3/27/2000

Topographic Project
 Location Map



1.2.2 General Environmental Information

The True North Project area is in the Yukon-Tanana Uplands, characterized by rounded, even topped ridges with gentle slopes. The deposit is located on the northwest flank of Gilmore Dome at elevations ranging between 1,650 to 1,200 feet. The climate is continental sub-arctic with mean annual precipitation of less than 12 inches. The area is predominantly forested. Well-drained soils of the uplands and alluvial plains are covered mainly with white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and a mixture of broadleaf trees such as paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) and quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). The climax forest on well-drained soils in the area is white spruce. The moderately well drained and imperfectly drained soils may support forests similar to those on the well-drained soils, but more commonly black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and willow (*Salix spp.*) are found. Mosses (*Sphagnum spp.*), along with horsetail (*Equisetum spp.*) and grass, typically cover the ground. Shrubs such as willow, however, are also prevalent.

The poorly drained soils with a high permafrost table generally support communities of black spruce, willow, and alder (*Alnus spp.*). A thick moss mat, principally *Sphagnum spp.*, covers the ground. Lichens such as *Cladonia spp.* and *Peltigera spp.* are common in the moss mat also. This mat supports a dense cover of shrubs; primarily bog birch (*Betula glandulosa*), spirea (*Spirea beauverdiana*), Labrador tea (*Ledum decumbens*), cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), and blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*). Tussocks of cotton grass (*Eriophorum spp.*) are also common, especially along the toe slopes. Poorly drained soils with a high permafrost table may be found on the northern exposures of the mountain slopes, especially those areas that are concave or broken. Spindly black spruce and a thick moss mat are typical on these sites. Permafrost is discontinuous throughout the project area, and does not exist on some north-facing mountain slopes where it normally would be expected. South-facing slopes receive much more radiation from the sun, and generally support white spruce, paper birch, and quaking aspen.

There are no known federal or state threatened or endangered plants or wildlife species inhabiting any portion of the True North site.

1.2.3 History

In 1901, Felix Pedro and Tom Gilmore discovered gold in a gravel bar near the mouth of Fish Creek; however, they decided not to stake the discovery because they considered it to be only a spring freshet deposit and not a valuable placer deposit (Parker, 1929). They continued prospecting in the area; and, on July 22, 1902, Pedro made a discovery on Pedro Creek starting a stampede into what became the Fairbanks District (Parker, 1929).

The largest lode production from mines in the immediate True North area came from the Soo property, also known as the Spaulding, patented in June 1913. From 1912 to 1914, this mine produced \$75,000 - \$100,000 with the gold price at \$20.67 per ounce. Other lode mines and prospects in the True North area are the Newsboy, Sunrise, Robinson, Hidden Treasure, and Dome View. The Dome View was staked in 1917, on the north flank of Pedro Dome at the 2,000-foot elevation by the Wackwitz Brothers. The adit was 145-feet long and attained a depth of 100-feet. The vein was 12 to 40-inches wide, averaging 30-inches. The Newsboy mine is two miles north-northeast of Pedro Dome. The veins on this property were extensively stoped. The original shaft was 350-feet deep (Hill, 1933).

Poz and Contardi worked the Hindenburg mine, located in the heart of the True North Project, producing stibnite during the summer of 1916. A 25-foot shaft accessed their drifts. During WWI approximately 200 tons of high-grade stibnite ore was shipped.

John Rogash located the Ohio claims in the East pit area in 1916 and three shallow shafts were dug on a quartz-stibnite vein striking east west (Hill, 1933).

In 1942, Mike Myntti drove a 140-foot crosscut and installed a stamp mill at the Hindenburg Mine, centrally located within the Hindenburg pit. The mineralized zones are variably described as nearly flat lying or dipping 60 degrees SE (Haskins, 1981). During this same year Myntti worked on the Markovich property, near the south end of the proposed Hindenburg pit, shipping 16-tons of ore containing 38% antimony, which was taken from small pods and stringers (Joesting, 1942).

The Chomco claims covering the northern portion of the True North Project were purchased and worked in the late 1960's and early 1970's by Frank Mate and Richard Raines who discovered five mineralized zones using geochemical prospecting. Various lessees have continued excavation of the Hindenburg area and have explored the Ohio prospect and the south trench area.

In 1990, Amax Gold Incorporated (AGI) negotiated a mining lease on the Chomco claims. A 4-hole, 1,000-foot, drilling program was completed in 1991. These results prompted expansion of the property position by acquiring the Shepard claims in the winter of 1991 and by staking the open ground in Spruce Creek in the fall of 1991. An

expanded exploration program in 1992 included soil sampling, a geophysical survey, trenching, and a 16-hole, 5,332-foot drilling program.

In 1993, AGI sold their interest in the True North property to La Teko Resources, Inc. Between 1993 and 1994 La Teko drilled 57,302-feet of exploration holes. In 1995 Newmont Exploration Limited (NEL) and La Teko formed a joint venture (65%: 35% respectively) to explore the property. Between 1995 and 1998 NEL completed a multi-faceted exploration program that included extensive soil sampling, wetland delineation and cultural resource surveys, geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, metallurgical testing, geological interpretation, computer modeling, and reserve definition.

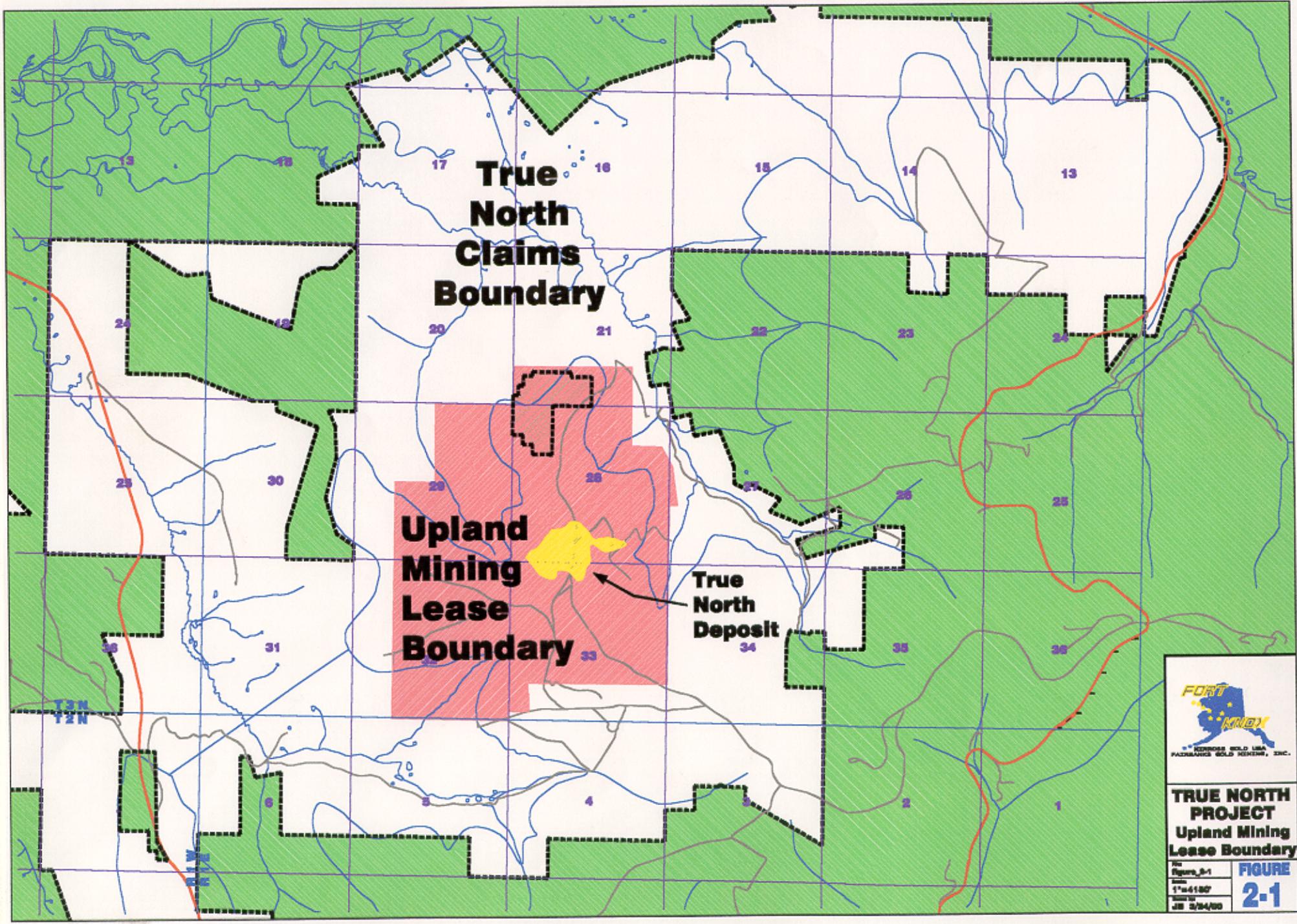
In 1999, Kinross acquired La Teko and purchased Newmont's 65% interest in True North. A 14,000-foot drilling program was completed to further define reserves in the Hindenburg area and East pit areas to define area hydrology, material characterization for acid rock drainage (ARD) potential, and the prospective footprint of the True North Project.

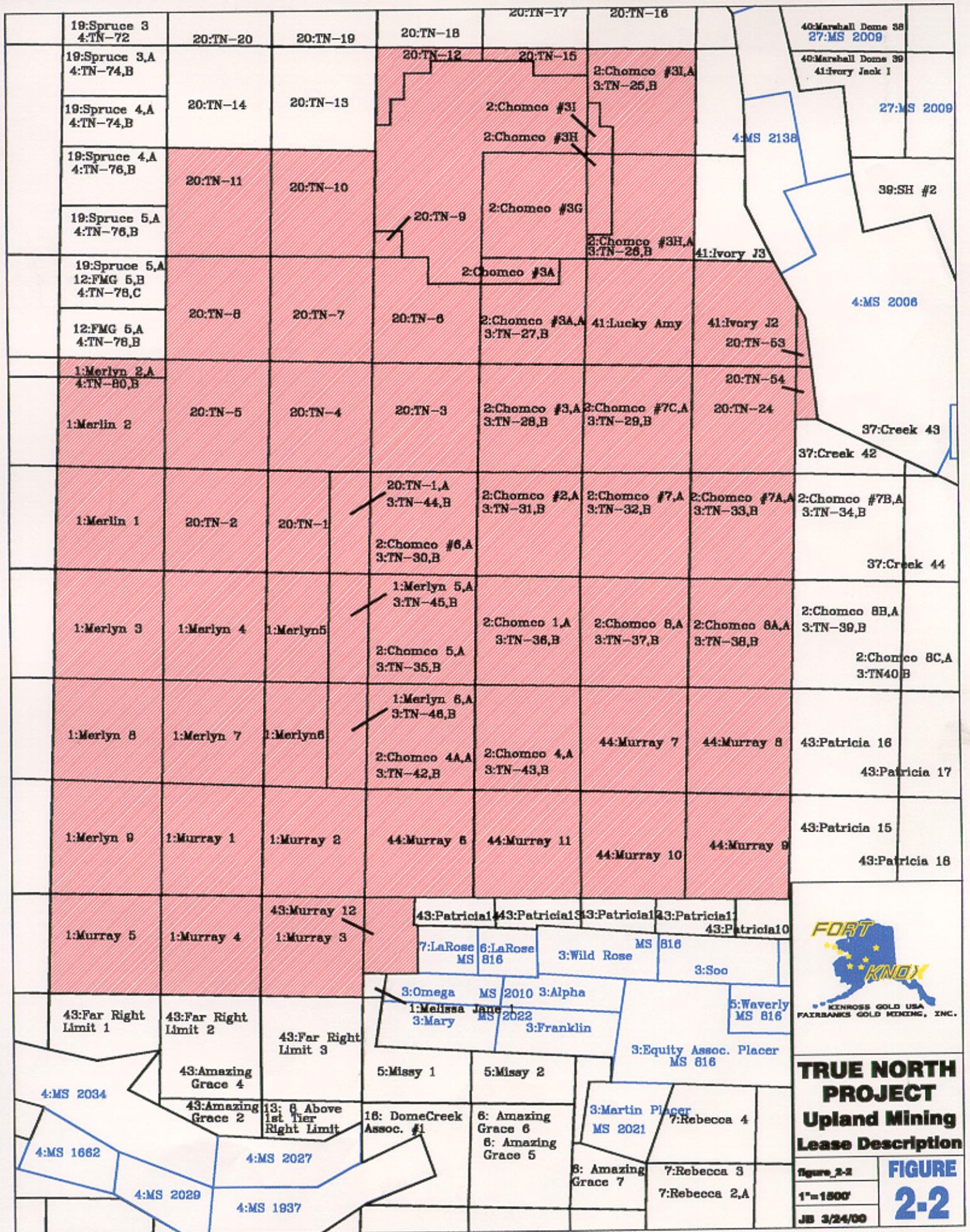
2.0. APPLICANT INFORMATION

2.1 Claims, Surface and Mineral Lease Information

The True North Project is located in portions of Sections 1-2, 4, and 12-13, T2N, R1W, Fairbanks Meridian; Sections 3-7, 9-10, and 18, T2N, R1E, Fairbanks Meridian; Sections 24-26, 28, 32-33, and 35-36, T3N, R1W, Fairbanks Meridian; Sections 9-21, 23-24, and 17-34, T3N, R1E, Fairbanks Meridian; and Sections 7, and 18-19, T3N, R2E, Fairbanks Meridian.

FGMI has concurrently submitted an application for an Upland Mining Lease (ADL #672204) covering tentatively approved lands. The Upland Mining Lease is located in portions of Sections 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, & 33, T1N, R1E, Fairbanks Meridian. These lands include 441 State of Alaska mining claims. Figure 2-1 shows the Upland Mining Lease boundary within the True North Project area. The locations of the lease area and underlying claims are illustrated on Figure 2-2.





TRUE NORTH PROJECT
Upland Mining Lease Description

Figure 2-2
 1" = 1500'
 JB 3/24/00

FIGURE 2-2

2.2 Corporation Officer Completing Application

Name: Thomas E. Irwin
Title: General Manager/Vice President
Telephone: (907) 488-4653 ext. 2201
Date: January 2000

2.3 Designated Contact Person

Name: William R. Jeffress
Title: Manager - Environmental Services
Telephone: (907) 490-2206

2.4 Corporate Information

Business Name: Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc.
Address: P.O. Box 73726
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-3726
Telephone: (907) 488-4653

President: Arthur H. Ditto
Vice President: Robert W. Schafer
Vice President: Thomas E. Irwin
Treasurer: Brian W. Penny
Secretary: Shelley M. Riley

Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., a Nevada corporation that in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation a precious metals corporation with the principal operating office at Scotia Plaza, 57th Floor; 40 King Street West; Toronto, Ontario M5H 3Y2; CANADA.

2.5 Alaska Registered Agent

Name: Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc.
Address: c/o C. T. Corporation System (Agent)
240 Main Street, Suite 800
Juneau, Alaska 99801

3.0. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. General

The True North Project is located 25 miles northeast of Fairbanks, on the northwest flank of Pedro Dome. True North is accessed via the Steese Highway to Cleary Summit, then 6.5 miles via a gravel road skirting the south side of Pedro Dome.

The True North Project operation will involve an open-pit mine and related facilities to maintain equipment and personnel. Operational designs are based on estimated reserves for the True North "Hindenburg" and "East" pits of 7.4 million tons, averaging 0.062 oz/t. FGMI exploration crews are currently drilling to further define mineralization in the area. Kinross is optimistic that additional development will proceed as exploration drilling confirms additional reserves. The mine will operate year-around with conventional open pit mining averaging 30,000 tons per day, processing 2:1 with 88% recovery, and producing approximately 180,000 ounces of gold annually. Approximately 10,000 tons of ore per day will be trucked to the Fort Knox mill for processing. Mining of the Hindenburg and East pits are projected to begin in the third quarter of 2000 and continue for approximately three years.

The mine is projected to employ 110 workers in two shifts, 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. There are no living accommodations at the project site. Grid power following the same alignment as the access road (approximately 3-miles) supplied by Golden Valley Electric Association; 480-volt, 3-phase power; will be established.

3.2. Surface Disturbances

3.2.1. Placer and Other Mining Disturbances as of July 1999

Prior to construction of the True North Mine facilities, placer and other mining activity had disturbed approximately 68 acres within the Upland Mining Lease area. These acreage figures did not include areas encompassed by roads, trails, historic ditches, cabin sites, and small-localized disturbances. Some of the previously disturbed acres will be utilized for True North's support facilities.

3.2.2 Areas and Acreage of Disturbance

The area disturbances listed in Table 1 are for both public and private lands (Mental Health Trust Land) throughout the projected True North Mine life. The areas of potential disturbance are identified in Figure 3.

**Table 1.
Areas and Acreage of Disturbance**

<u>Project Components</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Open pit	78
Development rock dumps & growth medium	201
Associated facilities	5
Access roads	67
Ore stockpile	39
TOTAL	390

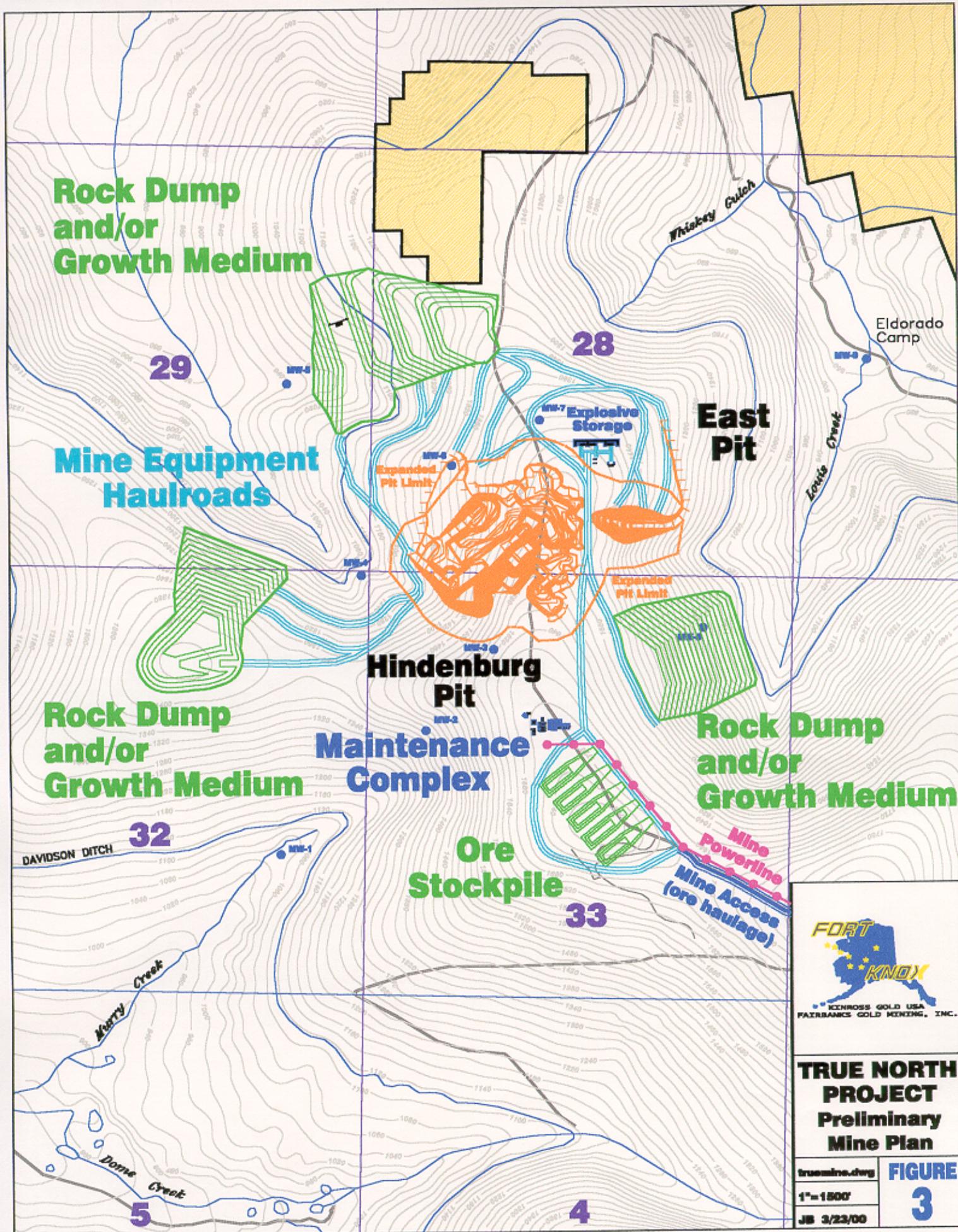
4.0. RECLAMATION PLAN

4.1 General

FGMI's long-term goals of reclamation during and after mining and milling operations are to shape, stabilize, revegetate or otherwise treat the land in order to return it to a safe and stable condition consistent with the establishment of productive post-mining uses of the land. The current designated post-mining uses for the True North area are for wildlife habitat and recreation as prescribed by AS 27.19.020. FGMI is currently incorporating practices that include contouring and stabilizing disturbed areas using best engineering practices to create seed beds which invite and promote early seral colonization, and using commercially available native plant species, if available, and soil amendments with proven track records.

FGMI will adhere to the above general philosophy in developing and implementing this reclamation plan for True North. Therefore, the objectives of the plan are:

- 1) Stabilization and protection of surficial soil materials from wind and water erosion;
- 2) Stabilization of steep slopes through contouring and leveling to provide rounded land forms and suitable seedbeds;
- 3) Establishment of long-term, self-sustaining vegetation communities through reseeded and/or promotion of natural invasion and succession. Achieving these objectives will be in the form of success with concurrent reclamation of disturbed areas.



TRUE NORTH PROJECT
Preliminary
Mine Plan

truemine.dwg
 1"=1800'
 JB 3/23/00

FIGURE
3

FGMI will continue working with ADNR, and Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) with the implementation and evaluation of both concurrent and long-term reclamation activities. This consultation is consistent with the preliminary revegetation proposal of Fort Knox as described in Appendix B-*U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service- Estimating Wildlife Habitat Variables*.

FGMI considers reclamation to be a progressive process tied directly to the design, construction, operation, and closure of the mining operation. Reclamation will occur in the following phases, with some overlap:

1. Reclamation completed during and directly after construction (includes some interim reclamation to stabilize and maintain viability of topsoil stockpiles):
2. Reclamation concurrent with mining;
3. Final reclamation (Phase I) will occur upon cessation of mining operations. Phase I reclamation (final contouring of development rock/growth medium dumps, facility sites, and seed bed preparation), where affected land cannot practicably be reclaimed concurrently, will be initiated immediately upon cessation of mining operations, and re-contouring will be completed within 2 to 5 years; and,
4. Passive reclamation (Phase II) will consist of monitoring and maintenance until closure and reclamation performance standards are achieved.

The physical reclamation of the True North site will utilize best practicable proven and documented technology. The specifics of this technology are discussed in Section 4.1.6. The details and procedures for area specific reclamation such as the pit, and development rock dumps are discussed in Section 4.2.

4.1.1 Land Use

4.1.1.1 Land Use Prior to True North

Mineral extraction activities have been continuous throughout the Fairbanks Region. Mineral exploration and mining activities have produced the greatest visible impact to surface features. Recreational activities include hiking, biking, berry picking, cross country skiing, snowmobiling, mushing, horseback riding, trapping and small/large game hunting.

The site supports those wildlife species typically inhabiting taiga. Avian species include numerous migratory birds and raptors. Mammals range from small shrews, voles, mice, lemmings, Red squirrels and Snowshoe hares to larger species including, but not limited to, foxes, wolves, Black bears, Brown bears, and moose.

4.1.1.2 Land Use During True North Operations

State surface land use authorizations allow limited access to the general public. Restricted access is due to the inherent hazards associated with the operation of large mine equipment and process components. Compliance with requirements of MSHA regulations will limit access to personnel trained to recognize hazards and observe safety rules to insure the health and safety of employees and visitors.

Wildlife habitation by certain species will be temporarily altered during the active portion of the mine life. Larger mammals will typically seek isolation from human disturbance; however, with concurrent reclamation the resident population of moose and wolves will increase. In order to ensure the safety of mine employees and the public, all hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Upland Mining Lease are prohibited.

4.1.1.3 Proposed Productive Post-Mining Land Uses

The True North operation will alter the landscape of the site for the long-term. FGMI will reclaim both wetland and upland sites to a more productive post-mining land use as wildlife habitat. ADNR, ADF&G, and FGMI will work as a team to formulate a successful post-mining reclamation plan.

4.1.2 Reclamation of Pre-Mining Disturbances

Prior to discovery and development of True North, more than 90 years of placer mining activities have substantially affected both the Dome Creek and Little Eldorado Creek. Approximately 68 acres have been previously disturbed.

4.1.3 Schedule of Reclamation Activities

4.1.3.1 Reclamation During and Directly After Construction

Topsoil and overburden stripping will continue as the ore body and development rock dumps are fully developed, and suitable growth medium will continue to be stockpiled throughout the mine life. Topsoil stockpiles will be located near their sites of origin. Interim reclamation of the growth medium stockpiles will proceed after placement to stabilize and maintain viability of all stockpiled material for final reclamation if the material is needed.

Areas disturbed during construction and exploration that will not be re-disturbed during

operations will be reclaimed. Areas to be identified for final reclamation during or immediately after construction should include material borrow sites and construction access roads.

4.1.3.2 Concurrent Reclamation

Development rock dumps and overburden dumps will be constructed as side hill and head of valley dumps in steps or terraced lifts to achieve the desired overall slope. Inactive portions of these dumps will be recontoured and reclaimed as contemporaneously as practicable during the mine life.

4.1.3.3 Temporary Closure

Temporary closure means the cessation of the mining operations for a period of not more than 3 years. If conditions require temporary closure to extend beyond 3 years, final reclamation will begin, unless an extension is requested by the company and approved by ADNR. Temporary closure scenarios, which require modifications to the plan of operation, reclamation plan, or 404 Permit, will be coordinated with and submitted to the appropriate Federal and State agencies for approval.

Temporary closure may include planned and unplanned cessation of the mining processes. Planned temporary closures that have specific conditions defining their beginning and end include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Interruptions in the active beneficiation processes to provide planned periods of quiescence for metallurgical or operating reasons.
2. Any other planned condition, which will interrupt the active beneficiation process including modification to process components or suppressed metal market, conditions.
3. Change in ownership requiring the temporary cessation of operations while operating permits are transferred to the new owner/operator.

Unplanned temporary closures may include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Closure because of unforeseen weather events.
2. The cessation of operations because of litigation.

4.1.3.4 Final Reclamation

Construction of the True North Project is scheduled to begin the third quarter of 2000. Under the current permitting, engineering, economic scenario, and mine plan, production will continue for approximately 3 years. Final reclamation will be initiated as activity on each area is completed. Reclamation will be as concurrent as mining activities allow. Phase I final reclamation (final contouring of waste dumps, facility sites, and seed bed preparation) will be initiated immediately and completed within 2 to 5-years of cessation of mining operations where affected land cannot practicably be reclaimed concurrently. Notification, in writing of final closure will be given to the ADNR and COE within 90 days after cessation of mining operations. The notice will state the date on which final reclamation activities will begin.

Once mining ceases, reclamation will begin on the pit, development rock dumps, and portions of the roads. The four trailers serving as office buildings and lineout facilities for mine crews and the 80-foot x 120-foot prefabricated maintenance complex will be decommissioned and those sites reclaimed at the completion of mining.

4.1.4 Public Safety

Public safety is a principal concern in closure and reclamation of mining operations. The True North pit high wall interceptor ditches and safety berms will remain in place to restrict access to the pit area. Generally, four (4) to six (6) foot vegetated berms will be utilized to restrict access to the steeper highwall sections of the pit and other potentially hazardous areas. Signs will also be posted to provide additional warning of potentially hazardous areas. Final signage and placement will be coordinated with the landowner.

4.1.5 Post-Mining Topography

Post-reclamation topography on the True North site will consist of a rolling, diversified landform that blends with the hills.

4.1.5.1 Drainage

The ridgelines drain into Murray Creek, a tributary of Dome Creek to the south; and Louis Creek, Whisky Gulch, and Spruce Creek, tributaries of Little Eldorado Creek drain to the north.

Post-mining drainage patterns will be similar in overall gradient and direction. Diversion ditches around the Hindenburg and East pits will channel spring breakup and storm runoff around the pits and into Spruce and Louis creeks respectively.

4.1.5.2 Pit Slope Stability

Current engineering analysis, ongoing geologic interpretation, and mine planning has determined that an adequate catch bench width of 25-feet should be used for design purposes in order to provide effective protection against rock fall and maintain access to the benches (Figure 4). The effectiveness of narrower benches is frequently lost due to a combination of incomplete excavation of bench toes, back break, and local bench scale failures. The increase in overall slope angle that results from decreasing catch bench widths below 25-feet is not usually worth increasing the overall slope angle.

4.1.5.3 Development Rock Dump Slope Stability

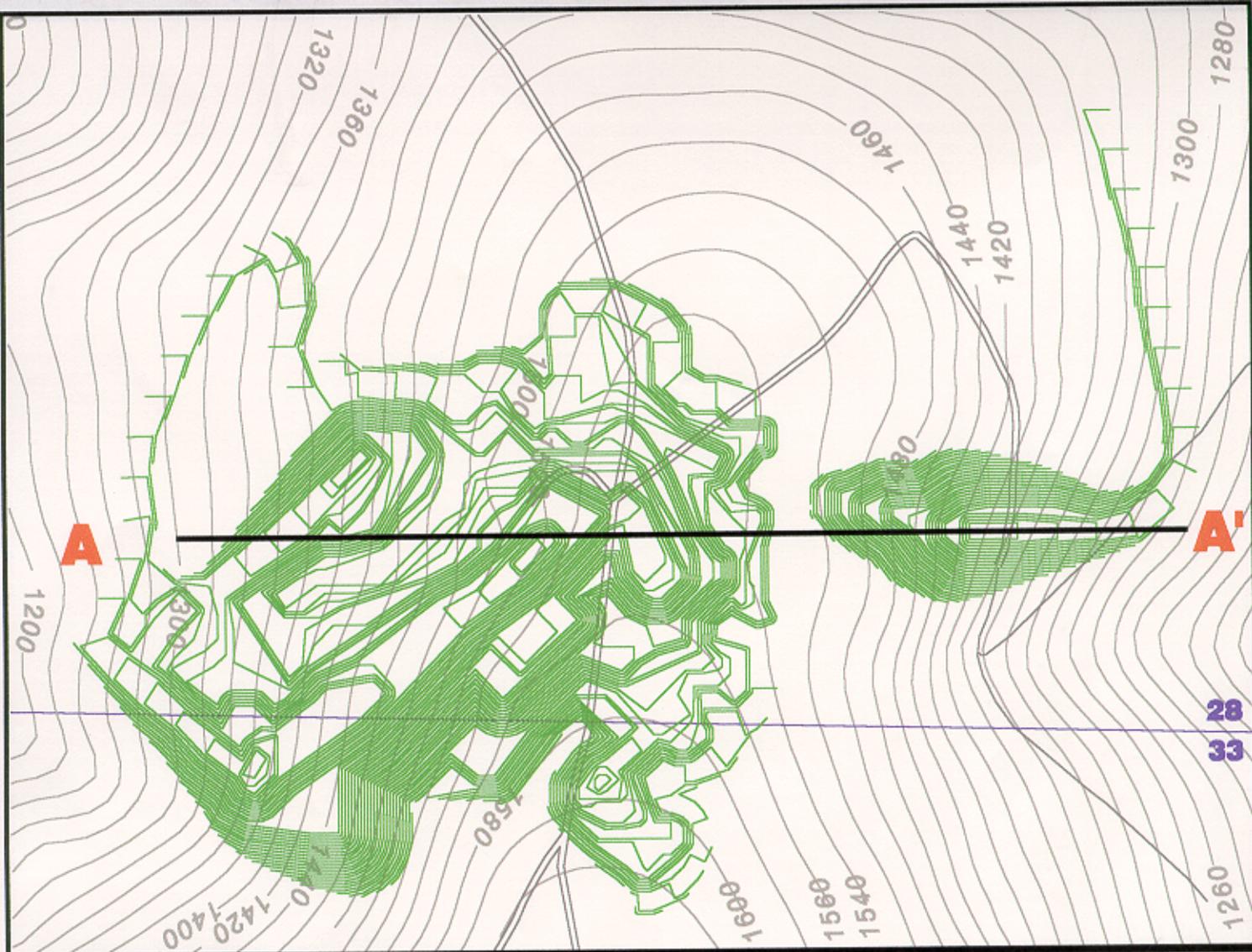
An independent contractor, Golder Associates, Inc., has recommended that the dumps be constructed in a series of benches (Figure 5). This will maximize the capacity of the dumps within the constraints of the space available and the requirement to limit base shear stresses. Reduction of the amount of recontouring for reclamation in the future will also occur.

Estimated development rock volumes and tonnages (at a density of 140 pounds per cubic foot) that can be stored at each site are as follows:

Table 2.
Estimated Development Rock Volume and Tonnage

	Volume	Tonnage
Louis Creek	4.5 million cubic yards	8.6 million tons
Spruce Creek	4.9 million cubic yards	9.4 million tons

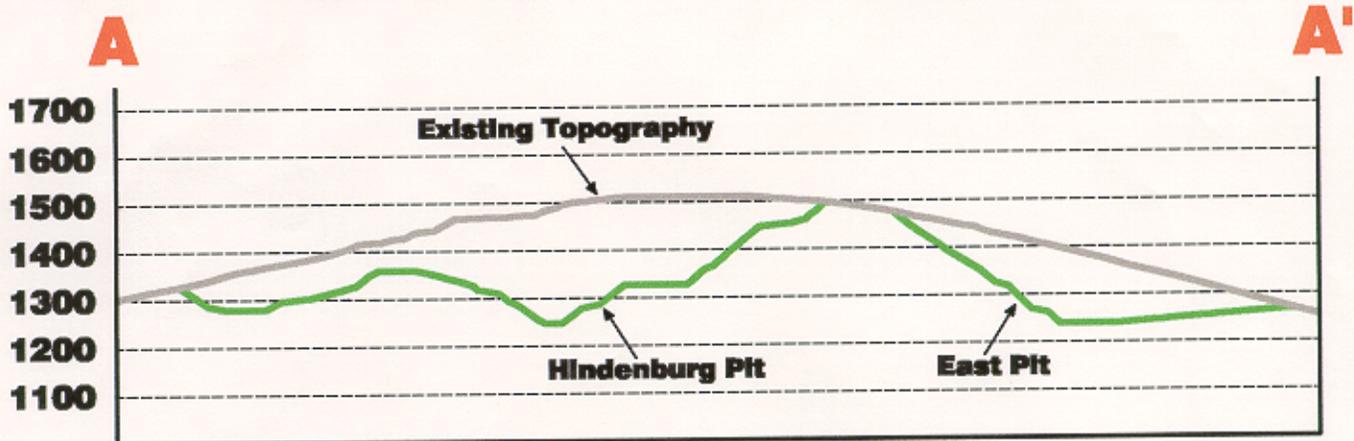
Development rock dumps and growth medium stockpiles will have a 2.5H:1V overall slope. These slopes will be reclaimed at this angle or flatter to ensure stability, as described in Section 4.2.3. Multiple benching will occur in order to achieve an increased overall slope angle.



**21 Mtons
(Hindenburg)**

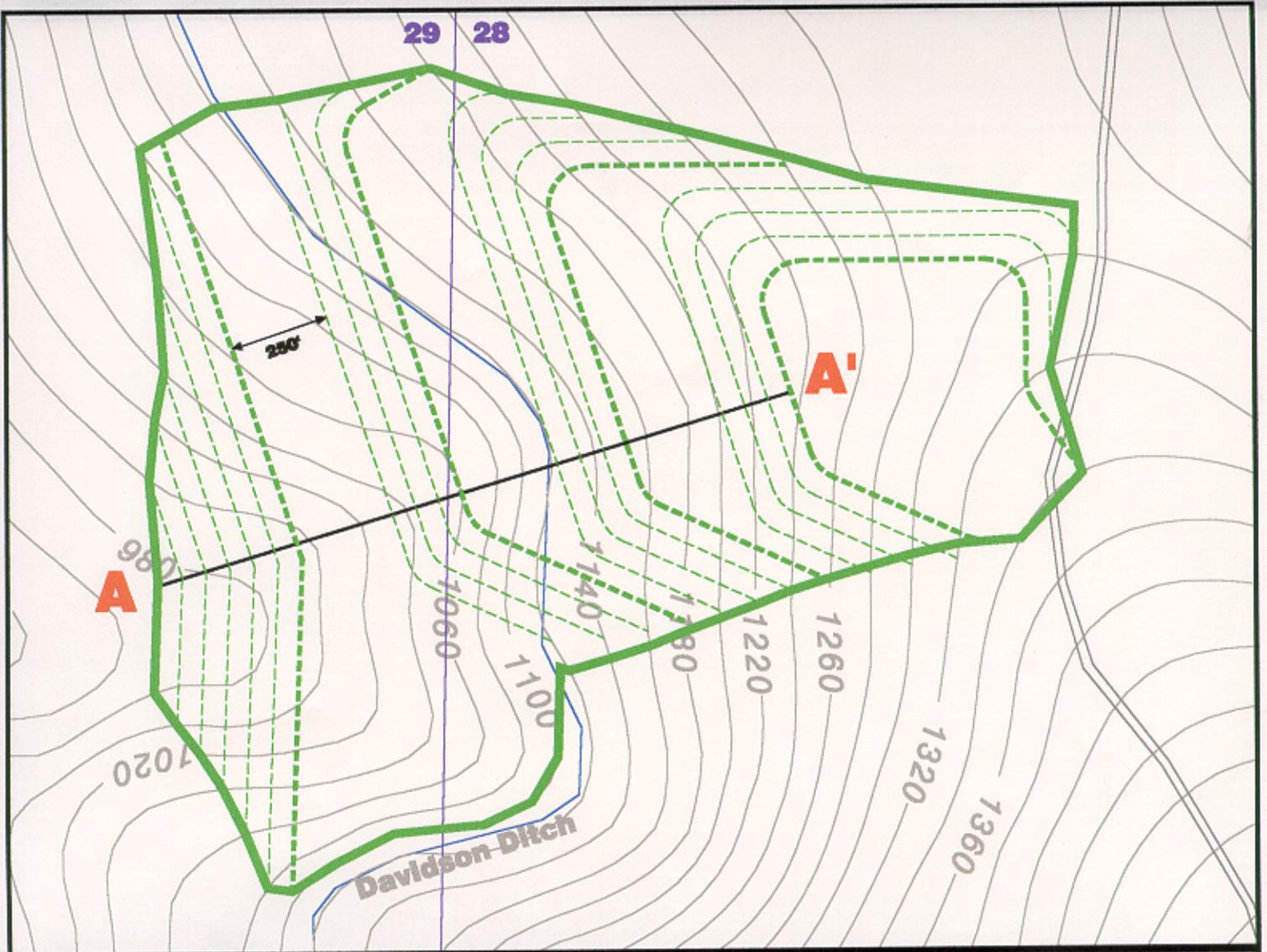
**2 Mtons
(East)**

1"=500'



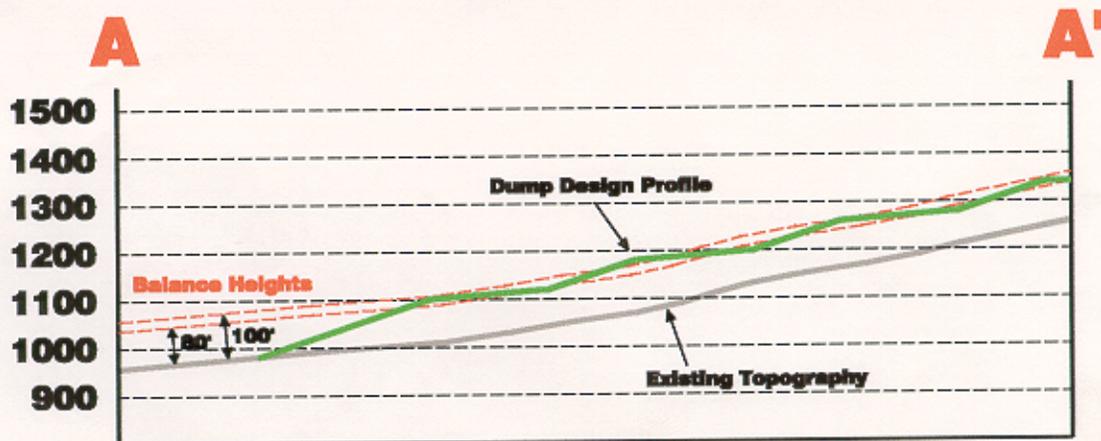
**True North Project
Reserve Pit Profile**

Figure 4



9,500 Ktons

1"=400'



True North Project Spruce Creek Dump Design

Figure 5

4.1.5.4 Permafrost Conditions

Golder Associates, Inc., assessed permafrost conditions at the project site during site investigation work. Their studies concluded that permafrost occupies the upper part of the site and is associated with the black spruce forest. Areas free of permafrost, or with a lowered permafrost table, are associated with the birch forest that occupies the lower slope area. No massive ice was encountered while drilling the site. The estimated permafrost distribution, based on vegetation and observations made during the field investigation are shown in Figure 6 (Golder, 2000).

4.1.6 General Reclamation Procedures

General procedures for physical stabilization and revegetation of mined land disturbances are well documented and proven. These proven techniques are incorporated throughout the True North plan and, in coordination with ADF&G and ADNR, will continue to be used during the implementation phase of final reclamation.

4.1.6.1 Earthwork

Reclamation of True North will require extensive earthwork. Waste rock dumps, and those portions of the pit designed to allow human access will require major grading, contouring, and possible growth media application. Generally, slopes will be constructed to 2.5H:1V or shallower where feasible.

Earthwork will utilize industry standard heavy equipment. It is anticipated that the equipment list will include (or equivalents thereof): D10N Cat., D9N Cat., D8L Cat., rubber-tired scraper, RT dozer, 20,000 gallon water truck, motor graders, hydro seeder, broadcast seeder, straw blower, and disk harrow. Other equipment such as (but not limited to) front-end loaders, track and tire mounted backhoes, and haul trucks may be substituted for or included with this general equipment list. Equipment needs and use must and will remain dynamic, as specific conditions require during implementation of the plan.



LEGEND:

 PROPOSED WASTE DUMP SITE LIMITS

 APPROX. LIMITS OF UNFROZEN SOILS



NOTES:

1. CONTOUR AND WASTE SITE LOCATIONS FROM FAIRBANKS GOLD (FGMI) DRAWING "NORTHPL," DATED 5-27-99.
2. AERIAL PHOTO FROM AEROMAP U.S., "CLEARY SUM 3, NO. 4," DATED 5-17-93.

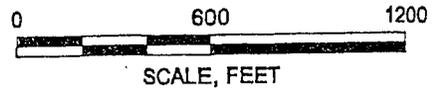


FIGURE 6
PERMAFROST DISTRIBUTION AT
SPRUCE CREEK WASTE DUMP SITE

FAIRBANKS GOLD / TRUE NORTH SLOPE / AK

4.1.6.2 Revegetation

4.1.6.2.1 Growth Medium

Growth medium is defined herein as all native soil (in-place) material with the physical and chemical properties capable of germinating and sustaining vegetation growth with or without amendments. At the True North site, the term "growth medium" is interchangeable with the terms "topsoil" and "overburden". Overburden material, suitable for use as growth medium, is the unconsolidated material, which lies between the topsoil horizon (where present), and bedrock.

Growth medium (topsoil and overburden) and organic materials (muskeg and woody species) where feasible will be stockpiled at True North in anticipation of future reclamation practices. From initial development up to anticipated cessation of mining in 2004, an estimated 348,745 cubic yards of possible growth medium will be available for use in reclamation. Figure 3 shows the locations of these stockpiles. Table 3 provides specific volumes.

Table 3
Estimated Growth Medium Volumes

<u>Location Name</u>	<u>Volume (cy)</u>
Louis Creek Site	125,543
Spruce Creek Site	170,768
Southwest Site	52,433
Total	348,745

As a general rule, a minimum of 6 inches of growth medium will be applied to those sites requiring additional growth medium to be revegetated or to promote natural re-invasion by native vegetation. However, application depth will vary depending upon the facility. For example, development rock dumps that contain mixed overburden and high levels of fines will require less growth medium than rockier dumps. Roads and building sites will require little, if any, growth medium, but each site will be individually evaluated on a site-specific bases. Growth medium will be applied by scraper or dump truck and spread by a D10N Cat. or an equivalent.

4.1.6.2.2 Seedbed Preparation

Mine and mine related disturbances typically result in compacted surfaces unsuitable for revegetation. Thus, preparation of a seedbed suitable for plant germination and growth may be the most critical task in any successful land reclamation project. Topsoil or growth medium (whether applied or in-situ) and the underlying subsurface must be prepared in such a manner as to retain moisture and allow adequate root development and penetration.

Using a D10N (or equivalent) Cat with a 2 or 3 shank ripper, the method of primary seedbed preparation at True North will be ripping or scarifying. If necessary, ripping will occur along contours of sloped areas. Highly compacted areas such as equipment lots and roads will be ripped in a linear fashion. Following the application of growth medium, if necessary, the specific site will be prepared to roughen the surface just prior to seeding. A broken, roughened surface will serve to trap moisture, reduce wind shear, minimize surface erosion by increasing infiltration, and create micro-habitats conducive to seed germination and development.

4.1.6.2.3 Fertilizer and Fertilization

Prepared seedbeds will be fertilized prior to, after, or during (when a hydroseeder is used) the seeding operation. Specific fertilization requirements will depend on the quality of growth medium used. Growth medium will be tested for standard soil agricultural constituents including nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K).

Application of fertilizer at True North could produce mixed results and must be managed carefully. Fertilizer may, indeed, enhance the initial establishment of desirable species. However, because of the low nutrient retention capacity of the waste rock, N and K may be leached from the materials or be tied up in the biomass within several years. Fertilizer may also increase the establishment and growth of undesirable colonizing species and species existing as dormant ruderals in the growth medium.

Based on results at other locations within Interior Alaska and concurrent reclamation at Fort Knox, the general recommended rate of fertilizer application is 80 to 100 pounds per acre of 20N-20P-10K or comparable blend.

Final fertilizer and application rates will be determined from information acquired from concurrent reclamation at Fort Knox. Mine revegetation research and monitoring will be conducted in cooperation with ADNR and ADF&G.

4.1.6.2.4 Seed and Seeding

The general grass seed mix that will be used at the True North site is listed in Table 4.

**Table 4
Seed Mix**

ARCTARED RED FESCUE	50%
GRUENING ALPINE BLUEGRASS	20%
TUNDRA GLAUCOUS BLUEGRASS	20%
NORTRAN TUFTED HAIRGRASS	10%

As with any seed mix, a degree of flexibility is necessary. The mix will change over time to include forbs and woody species depending upon such factors as internal and external research results, changes in technology, changes in land management

philosophy, and commercial availability. Native species will be the preferred mix, unless information developed by the ADNR-Plant Materials Center and on-site test plots indicate other more desirable species will better meet the post-mining land use criteria. Seeding will be done via drill seeding, broadcast seeding, and limited hydroseeding. The preferred method for the concurrent reclamation at True North will be broadcast seeding. Broadcast seeding will continue to be used on terrain considered too steep or rocky for seed-drill equipment. Hydroseeding may be employed around the edge of the pit where safety is a primary consideration. The application rate for drill seeding using the presently proposed grass seed mix will be 11 pounds of pure live seed (PLS) per acre.

4.1.6.2.5 Mulch

In most instances in mined land reclamation located in the lower 48-States, mulches are necessary to protect the seed and help retain soil moisture during the critical germination process. Numerous types of materials have been used successfully as mulch in revegetation efforts. However, experience has proven that straw or grass hay at a rate of 1-2 tons per acre is cost-effective. Slopes too steep for equipment generally require an application of hydromulch via a hydroseeder at an approximate rate of 1 ton per acre. Commercial hydromulch generally consists of wood fiber byproducts or other forms of cellulose. To date successful concurrent reclamation activities at the Fort Knox Mine have not required the use of mulch. True North mulch activities will directly correlate to the Fort Knox results. Therefore, mulching will occur where standard reclamation activities are unsuccessful.

Prior to initial topsoil and overburden stripping for construction of facilities, timber (≥ 6 -inches DBH) will be cut and decked or chipped where feasible. All other plant material will be hydro-axed and incorporated as a soil amendment. In some areas hydro-axed material will be windrowed for later use as mulch.

If mulch application is necessary, it will be applied following seeding and fertilization with a standard straw (or hay) blower mounted behind a truck or tractor. If necessary the mulch will then be crimped into the seedbed using a cultipacker or shallow-set disk harrow to prevent wind-blow and increase microhabitat for seed germination.

On those areas where a hydroseeder is used (around the open pit), hydromulch, if needed, will be incorporated into the seed and fertilizer mix for one-time application. The hydromulch will contain a tackifier, if necessary, to help hold the mulch mix in place.

4.1.6.2.6 Revegetation Timing

Seeding will be conducted as soon as possible following seedbed preparation (Section 4.1.6.2.2). Mine revegetation test plot research and experience with concurrent reclamation will be used to evaluate the potential of dormant seeding of the same plant material seeded in spring/summer seeded plots to determine the most productive planting time. Generally seeding is implemented after spring break-up until mid-July.

Such seeding allows the seed to take advantage of the summer moisture period. However, actual experience has shown that all seedbed preparation on large-scale mine reclamation projects cannot and does not occur at one point in time. Thus, while every effort will be made to conduct the majority of seeding in between spring break-up and mid-July, seeding actually may occur at any time during the year.

4.1.6.2.7 Revegetation Cover Criteria

A vegetative cover criterion of at least 70 percent will be achieved prior to requesting bond release and/or final abandonment of the project site. Concurrent reclamation areas will meet the aforementioned criteria prior to FGMI requesting bond release.

As an interim action level criteria to insure a viable approach to the establishment of a vegetative cover FGMI will upon completion of seedbed preparation revegetate areas by seeding and/or by natural recolonization. After three years at least 30 percent vegetative cover should be established as an indicator that the insitu growth media is viable. Percent live foliar cover can be determined by several methods described in the U.S. Fish & Wildlife publications *Estimating Wildlife Habitat Variables* (see Appendix C). Other more suitable methods to determine percent cover may become available and will be used upon approval from ADNR.

The reclamation standard of at least 30 percent vegetative cover over a three-year period is an action level criterion, which will indicate to FGMI whether additional reclamation action must be taken to assure a viable vegetative cover is established and natural succession of plant species will continue. Additional action could include reseeding the area, fertilization, and/or incorporation of additional growth media on the site. FGMI will be responsible for determining the cause and solution to the substandard revegetation cover. Further specifics for the control of sedimentation, determining vegetative cover and remedial action are discussed in Sections 4.2.9 and 4.2.10.

4.1.6.2.8 Public Access

Public access to the True North site will be restricted within the Upland Mining Lease area until final closure and bond release. As with any similar mining operation, pits have potentially unstable crests and steep walls, which will place limits on safe foot accessibility. Therefore, the reclaimed haul road entry points are proposed as the primary access points to the pit.

4.2 Area Specific Reclamation

Successful reclamation of True North will require specific reclamation of eight (8) elements and the implementation of a drainage control program. These elements include roads of various types and uses, the open pit, development rock dumps, ore stockpile, building and equipment sites, and miscellaneous.

Discussion of specific reclamation procedures and techniques in the following sections are correlated to Section 4.1.6 General Reclamation Procedures. To minimize redundancy, the reviewer should refer to that section regarding procedural specifics.

4.2.1 Roads

Four types of mine-related roads will be found at True North: haul roads, utility roads, access roads, and exploration roads. Although these roads differ somewhat in width and construction, reclamation essentially will be the same for all. At the end of the proposed mine life, approximately 67 acres of roads will be present. These roads will require specific evaluation by FGMI and the State to determine which roads should be reclaimed and which roads should be maintained for long-term monitoring and public access to the site.

These roads will be individually analyzed by the State and FGMI to determine which will be reclaimed dependent on post mining land use and site access requirements. Reclamation procedures will be similar for all types of roads that are to be reclaimed. Culverts will be removed; natural drainage areas restored or stabilized and roadbeds will be graded where necessary to provide adequate drainage. Following grading, roadbeds will be scarified/ripped depending upon the degree of compaction and seeded and mulched (if needed). Water bars to divert run-on and run-off and control erosion and berms to restrict human access will be incorporated where necessary and as approved by ADNR.

4.2.2 Open Pit

During active mining, reclamation activity in and around the open pit will be limited to controlling erosion on the haul roads. Upon final mine closure, haul roads in and around the pit will be smoothed of all berms except those necessary for erosion control and safety. Road cuts and fills will be recontoured as much as feasible, and the roadbeds will be ripped and scarified where necessary. Upon concurrence with the State seedbeds will be prepared on selected upper main benches and some flat areas to the extent possible. Necessity, logistics, and safety will dictate growth media placement and seeding. The pit will encompass 78 acres in final configuration. Pit highwalls will be stabilized where practicable based on FGMI engineering recommendations. Stable highwalls, which are suitable for raptor nesting will be left in place.

Specific Criteria:

- 1) The pit slopes will be left in a stable condition by the completion of active reclamation work (Phase I).
- 2) Upon cessation of mining, safety berms will be constructed and warning signs posted along steep or unstable slopes and areas with limited access in and about the pit.
- 3) Flat benches will be overlaid with topsoil or suitable growth medium and revegetated to the extent practicable.
- 4) Design of access roads to the pit for recreational use and safe access areas (entry and egress) for terrestrial wildlife will be coordinated with the appropriate landowner and ADF&G.

4.2.3 Development Rock Dumps

Upon cessation of mining at True North development rock dumps containing approximately 16 million tons of overburden and development rock will require reclamation. Since termination of mining likewise will eliminate the need for these facilities, Phase I final reclamation will be initiated immediately after mining ceases. Alternative habitat options will be considered throughout concurrent and final reclamation.

Reclamation of the development rock dumps will require a large amount of grading and contouring. Dumps will be constructed by end dumping. Thus, slopes generally will be at angle-of-repose. Those dumps that initially are overburden stockpiles will have one or more lifts. Where lifts are terraced, lift slopes will be angle-of-repose but overall dump slopes generally will be shallower.

Grading and sloping of the dumps will entail rounding of the crests and pushing material outward to establish a slope of approximately 2.5H:1V. Since most dump side slopes will be constructed with multiple lifts, each lift will be sloped individually to partially fill the next lower bench. Aesthetically, multiple-lift dumps will have an overall "rolling" appearance (Figures 7 and 8). The tops of the dumps will be rounded to minimize impoundment of storm waters and snowmelt. Large boulders that are uncovered during grading will be left on the surface to provide topographic diversity and microhabitats for wildlife and vegetation and to break the linear appearance of the final slope.

Following grading and contouring, growth medium will be applied, if required, to establish a vegetative cover. The development rock dumps at True North will contain variable amounts of finer grained material and/or overburden material, which may require less growth medium than other facilities (see Section 4.1.6.2.1). The fine fraction of dump material will be tested and evaluated for growth medium characteristics. When final grading, contouring, and application of growth media have

been completed, dumps will be ripped along contours. Intervals between contour rips will be based upon best engineering judgement and length of slope. Contour ripping will reduce erosion potential by reducing smooth slope length, increase infiltration, provide micro-habitats for increased moisture retention and seed germination, and help break linear aspects relative to aesthetics. On multiple-lift dumps, the contour around the toe area of each lift will be ripped for the aforesaid reasons as well as to reduce the potential for ponding on the bench areas. Brush berms and/or sedimentation berms, constructed at the toe of each dump, will remain until a vegetative cover is established and the potential for erosion is minimized.

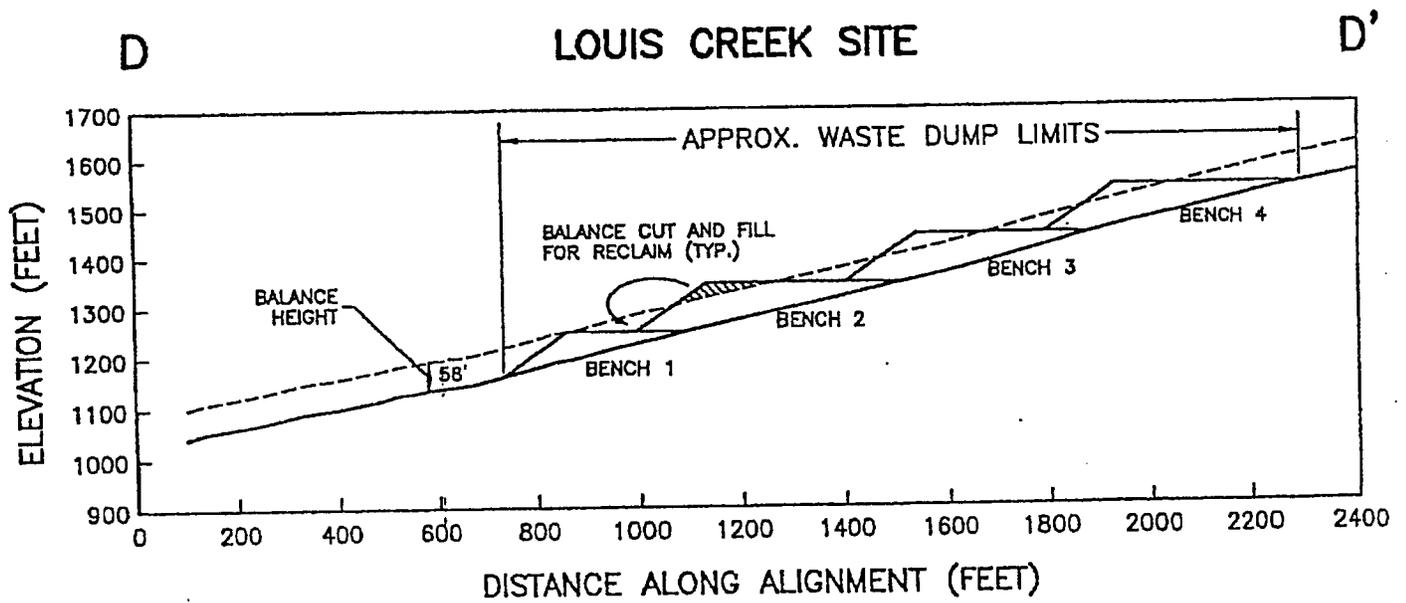
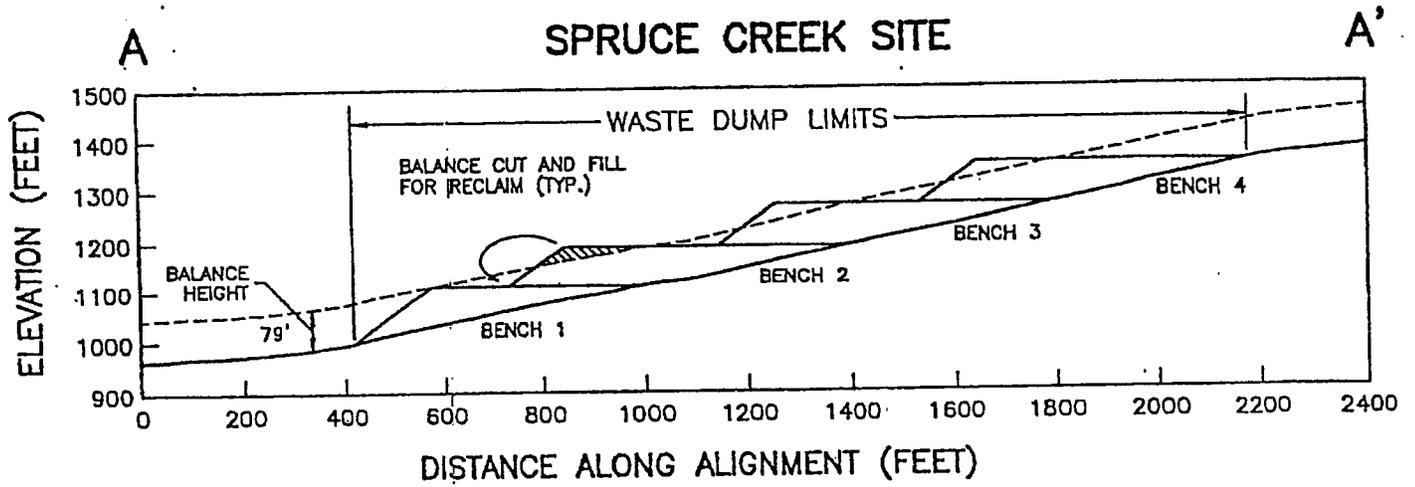
Dumps will be seeded and mulched, (if needed), following physical preparation. Due to the rocky, irregular nature of the final slopes broadcast-seeding methods will be utilized.

Concurrent reclamation on rock dumps is difficult to anticipate due to changes in mine plans and the inherent danger of reclamation crews working below active dumpsites. FGMI will concurrently reclaim inactive dumps that will not be re-disturbed and pose no threats to the health and safety of personnel performing the reclamation.

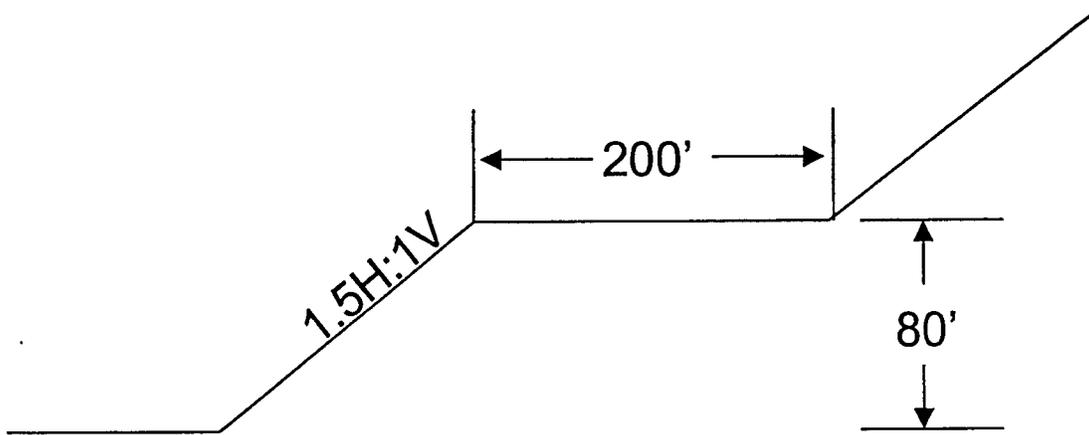
4.2.3.1 Development Rock Potential For Acid Rock Drainage (ARD)

FGMI has evaluated overburden, ore and development rock as to their potential to generate ARD. The Acid/Base Accounting (ABA) analysis for the proposed Hindenburg and East pits during baseline studies indicate minimal potential for acid generation. 20% of the exploration holes drilled in 1999 and reviews of geologic logs from past exploration drilling programs since 1992 were used to make this determination. The ABA static testing of drill holes and results of analysis found in Appendix C indicate minimal potential for acid formation in the development rock or exposed surfaces of the Hindenburg and east pits.

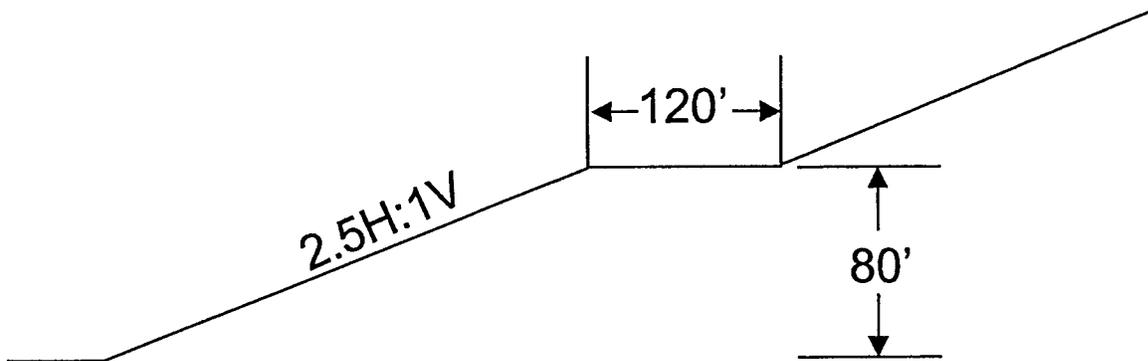
Water quality will continue to be monitored and annual characterization of overburden, development rock, and ore will continue over the life of the operation and throughout final reclamation. If FGMI becomes aware of acid formation occurring or the potential thereof, this issue will be managed according to Best Management Practices (BMP) specific to ARD. If routine characterization of material indicates a potential for acid rock drainage, then a specific management plan for material handling will be developed by FGMI. This plan will be submitted to ADNR and ADEC for approval, and the reclamation plan modified according to 11 AAC 97.240. Generally, such a plan would detail a method or methods for segregating sulfides for encapsulation or mixing oxide and sulfides to neutralize acid generating potential. Such a plan would list specific BMP's to manage storm water run-on and runoff during and after final reclamation.



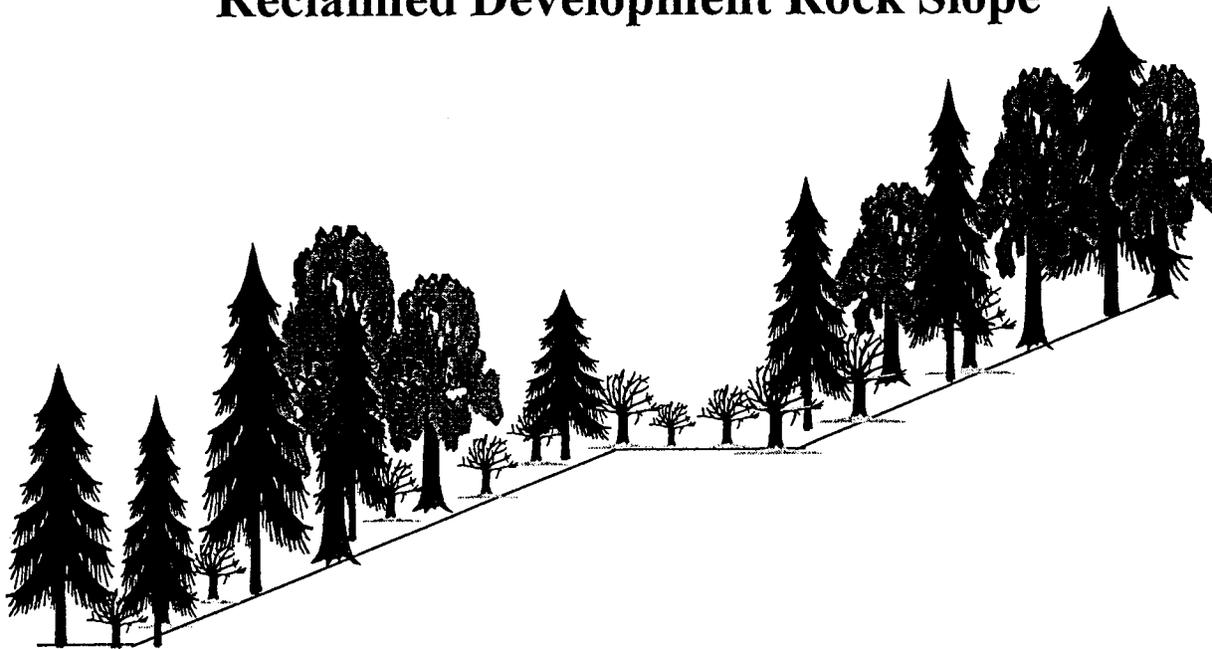
<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">FAIRBANKS GOLD MINING, INC.</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">PROJECT</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">TRUE NORTH</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">TITLE</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">Typical Geometry for Development Rock Dumps</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">DATE 3/27/00 FIGURE 7</p>
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Active Development Rock Slope



Reclaimed Development Rock Slope



Revegetated Development Rock Slope

FAIRBANKS GOLD MINING, INC.	PROJECT TRUE NORTH	TITLE Cross Sectional View of Conceptual Reclaimed Development Rock Dump DATE 3/27/00 FIGURE 8
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4.2.4 Building and Equipment Sites

As facility components of the site are decommissioned, materials, equipment, and buildings will be removed. Non-hazardous and nontoxic solid waste such as lumber and non-salvageable metal scrap will be burned and/or disposed in satellite dumpsters or a solid waste landfill. Hazardous and toxic materials such as reagents, petroleum products, acids, and solvents will be moved off-site by licensed transporters and either returned to the vendor or disposed at licensed facilities. Equipment and piping not needed for the reclamation and monitoring process will be utilized at another mining site, sold or salvaged, or disposed in an approved manner. Past experience indicates that most equipment will be either utilized at other facilities or sold. Disposition of fencing and power facilities are discussed in Section 4.2.8.

Buildings remaining at True North when the mine ceases production will be portable office buildings, and the maintenance complex. As the various site's components cease operation, associated buildings will be emptied, dismantled, and removed from the site. These structures may be utilized at other operations, sold, or salvaged. If sold or salvaged, it is likely that the purchaser or salvager will do removal. Remaining structures (Table 5) on the site and foundations will be reduced to rubble and disposed in a manner approved by the ADNR and ADEC. Disposal alternatives include in-situ burial and removal off-site and/or an approved solid waste landfill. FGMI proposes in-situ burial of the foundations.

Reclamation of building and equipment sites will follow procedures outlined previously. Sites will be graded lightly for proper drainage, ripped and scarified, seeded, and if necessary mulched. Although it is not likely that growth media will be needed, each site will be so evaluated following grading. If growth medium is needed it will be applied at 6 to 12-inch cover layer.

Table 5
List of Buildings at Completion of Mining

Building or Site ID	Foundation Area (sq. ft)	Site Acres
Maintenance Bays 1-3	4,320	0.10
Electrical Building	1,440	0.03
Wash/Aprons	3,000	0.07

4.2.5 Miscellaneous Sites

Aside from building and equipment sites discussed in Section 4.2.7, miscellaneous sites or issues for discussion at True North include well closure and electrical power facilities. All structures will be removed unless otherwise decided with the concurrence landowner.

4.2.5.1 Wells and Well Closure

Wells will require plugging and reclamation when abandoned. At the present time nine baseline monitoring wells are in place (Figure 9 shows well locations). When mining ceases, additional wells may require abandonment. This issue will be revisited on a periodic basis as additional operating data becomes available and during development of final closure plans. Final closure and monitoring plans will require approval from ADEC and the ADNR.

Well abandonment will be conducted according to ADEC regulations (18 AAC 80.015). Briefly, abandonment procedures include removal and disposal of pumps and piping, removal of the casing where possible, plugging of the well with an approved sealing material at total depth, removal of the collar, minor grading around the well site, and seeding and mulching.

4.2.5.2 Fence Removal

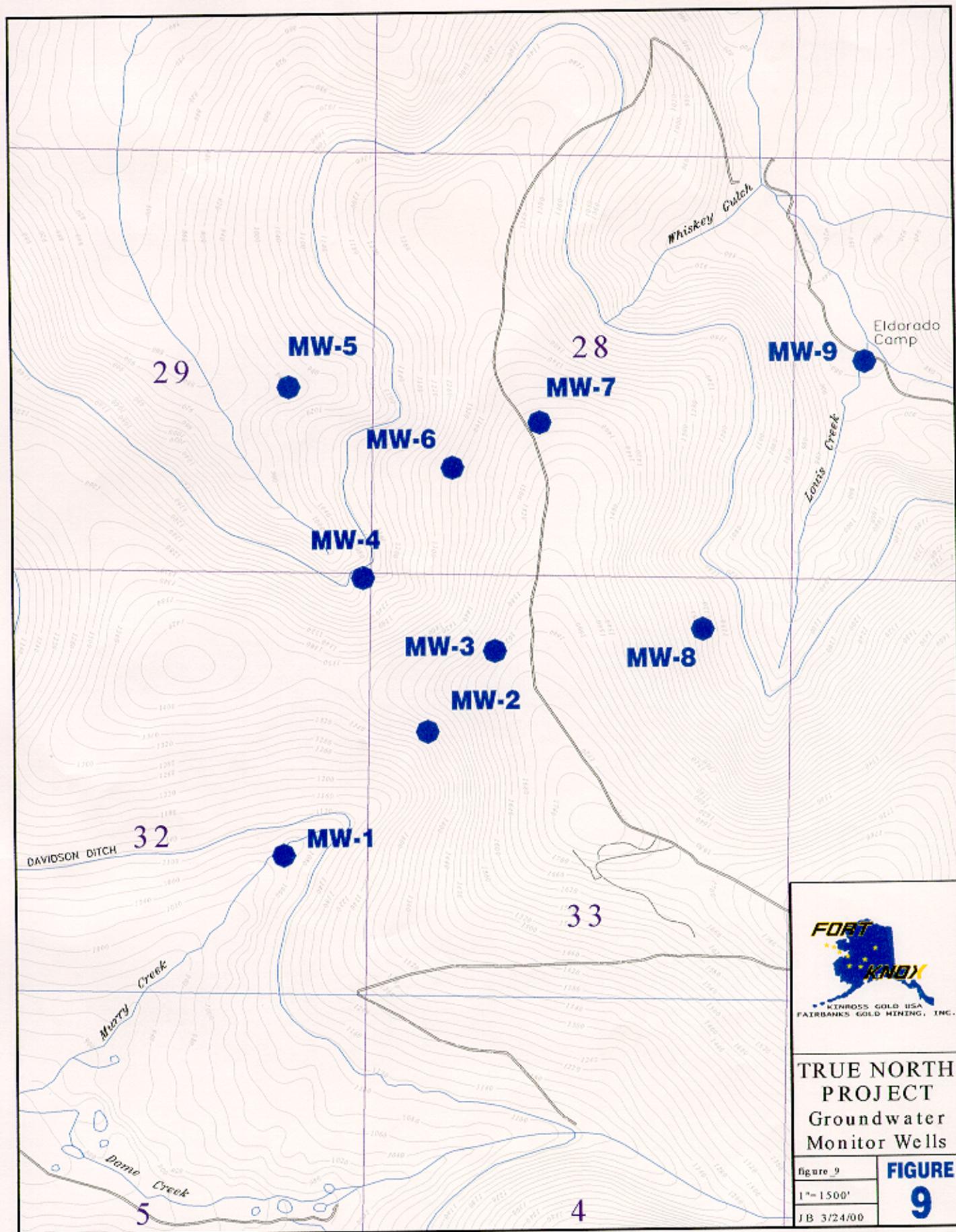
If fencing is established, it shall be removed upon closure.

4.2.5.3 Electrical Power Facilities

One primary electrical power substation will service True North. When electrical power requirements are no longer necessary, substations and associated facilities will be removed from the site, unless it is agreed upon to keep them.

4.2.6 Control of Sedimentation

Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP) to control erosion during active mining will be designed to minimize re-disturbance during reclamation and active reclamation. The BMPs will be consistent with those measures and practices identified in EPA's *Storm Water Pollution Prevention for Industrial Activities* or other appropriate references. Temporary control devices will be removed when the site-specific threat of erosion has been minimized through earthwork or revegetation.



5.0 APPLICANT STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

FGMI recognizes its responsibility in the use of public (State) lands and accepts that responsibility in agreeing to reclaim the True North site. FGMI will meet the requirements of its reclamation plan and return the site to a safe and stable condition consistent with the approved post-mining land use. FGMI will meet required local, State, and Federal regulations regarding reclamation of any surface area affected by the mining operation. Reclamation activities and post-reclamation maintenance of remaining structures are FGMI's responsibility. In the event a new operator/land owner assumes control of True North, the new operator or land owner will agree to assume responsibility for the reclamation and maintenance of any affected land and structures that are the subject of this plan or existing permits. The new operator/land owner will request transfer of all applicable State and Federal permits. The new operator/land owner will provide evidence that a surety acceptable to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be filed with ADNR that will cover reclamation of disturbed land, including privately owned and State land and post-reclamation maintenance of remaining structures.

6.0 ESTIMATE OF RECLAMATION COSTS AND LONG-TERM POST-RECLAMATION MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS THROUGH 2004

6.1. Reclamation Cost Estimates and Bond Adjustment

The total estimated costs to reclaim the True North site is \$498,344.00 (2000 dollars). True North end of mine life reclaimed cost estimates, map, and volume of material information are contained in Appendix E. FGMI will reclaim affected land as contemporaneously as practicable.

Under the provisions of 11 AAC 97.320. (a), FGMI will file an annual report that includes the volume of material mined in that year, the total acreage reclaimed in that year, and a statement as to whether the reclamation plan is on schedule.

General assumptions used in constructing the cost estimates are as follows:

- Wage rates are based on the Davis Bacon Wages determination for Alaska. Wage rates include; base salary, fringe, Alaska Workmen's Compensation, FICA, and unemployment.
- Equipment and productivity rates are based upon 29th Edition of the Caterpillar Performance Handbook.
- Estimates for material costs (seed, fertilizer, mulch, and cement) are based on vendor quotes, contractor estimates, and actual experience with concurrent reclamation at Fort Knox and other operations within interior Alaska.

- Fencing and replacement of growth medium costs are all inclusive of labor, equipment, and materials and are based on actual experience and contractor estimates.
- Well abandonment costs are premised on actual cost of cement and all-inclusive cost for labor and equipment based on extensive actual experience Fort Knox, Sleeper Mine, Ryan Lode Mine, and well drilling contractor estimates.

Cost estimates for surety determination assume work being completed by a qualified Alaska contractor.

Since the various facilities such as the pit and development rock dumps, have different reclamation requirements, successful reclamation will be achieved much more rapidly for some facilities than others. Therefore, FGMI will seek incremental surety release on each facility or affected acreage as successful reclamation is completed as required in 11 AAC 97.435.

7.0. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- A. It is understood that should the nature of the operation change, a modified or supplemental plan of operations and reclamation may be required.
- B. It is understood that approval of this reclamation plan does not constitute:
 - (1) Certification of ownership to any person named herein; and
 - (2) Recognition of the validity of any mining claim herein.
- C. It is understood that a bond equivalent to the estimated cost of performing the agreed upon reclamation measures will be required before this plan can be approved. Bonding and any bond reduction amounts will be set on a site-specific basis by ADNR in coordination with the cooperating agencies.
- D. It is understood that any information provided with this plan or provided in the future, that is marked "Confidential" will be treated by the agency in accordance with that agency's laws, rules, and regulations.
- E. FGMI will conduct an Environmental Closure Audit to determine if any previously unknown environmental liabilities exist as a direct or indirect result of the proposed True North Mine.

Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc. has reviewed and agrees to comply with all conditions in the plan of reclamation. Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc. understands that the bond will not be released until ADNR gives written approval of the reclamation work.

FAIRBANKS GOLD MINING, INC.

By: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

REFERENCES

- Golder Association Inc. (2000). True North project Waste Dump Site Investigation and Stability Evaluations. Anchorage, AK.
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