



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ALASKA DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
REGULATORY DIVISION
P.O. BOX 6898
JBER, AK 99506-0898

September 10, 2024

Regulatory Division
POA-2023-00115

Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse
President and CEO, Contango Ore
516 2nd Avenue, Suite 401
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Mr. Van Nieuwenhuyse:

Enclosed is the signed Department of the Army (DA) permit, POA-2023-00115, Johnson River, which authorizes the construction of an airstrip and portal access road. The project site is located within Sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, and 19, T. 1 S., R. 21 W., Seward Meridian; USGS Quad Map Kenai A-7; Latitude 60.0956° N., Longitude 152.9124° W.; 120 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. Also enclosed is a Notice of Authorization which should be posted in a prominent location near the authorized work.

If changes to the plans or location of the work are necessary for any reason, plans must be submitted to us immediately. Federal law requires approval of any changes before construction begins.

Nothing in this letter excuses you from compliance with other Federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

Please contact me via email at me via email at Jennifer.A.Mercer@usace.army.mil, by mail at the address above, or by phone at (907) 753-2779, if you have questions or to request a hard copy of this letter and enclosures. For more information about the Regulatory Program, please visit our website at www.poa.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Mercer
Project Manager

Enclosures



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

**THIS NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION MUST BE
CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED AT THE SITE OF WORK.**

Johnson River

A permit to: Discharge 67,800 cubic yards of fill and 5,200 cubic yards of surfacing material into 5.14 acres of waters of the U.S. (WOTUS), including wetlands, and to impact 1,800 linear feet of streams by installing culverts

at: Latitude 60.0956° N., Longitude 152.9124° W.

has been issued to: Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse, Contango Ore

on: September 9, 2024

and expires: August 31, 2029

Address of Permittee: 516 2nd Avenue, Suite 401, Fairbanks, AK 99701

Permit Number:

POA-2023-00115


**FOR: District Commander
Jennifer Mercer
Project Manager
REGULATORY DIVISION**

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

Permittee: Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse, Contango Ore

Permit No.: POA-2023-00115, Johnson River

Issuing Office: U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate district or division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.

Project Description: The discharge of a total of 67,800 cubic yards of general embankment fill and 5,200 cubic yards of surfacing material into 5.14 acres of waters of the U.S. (WOTUS), including wetlands, to construct a portal access road and an upgraded airstrip, and to impact 1,800 linear feet of streams by installing culverts, in order to access a "portal" (an underground ramp excavated for mineral exploration) site located in uplands. The construction of the 2.3-mile-long portal access road would discharge 4,900 cubic yards of fill material into 1.27 acres of wetlands and 0.02 acre of a Double Glacier Creek side channel. Construction of the roadway would impact 1,050 linear feet of streams for the installation of culverts. Geotextile fabric would be installed where required for road stability (approximately 1 mile of the 2.3-mile road).

For the realignment and extension of the existing airstrip, 68,100 cubic yards of fill material would be discharged into 3.85 acres of wetlands and 750 linear feet of stream would be impacted for the placement of culverts. The upgraded airstrip would be lengthened to 5,000 feet and would have an approximately 150-foot-wide landing surface. A parking apron would be constructed on the south side of the airstrip and would measure approximately 400 feet by 300 feet.

All work will be performed in accordance with the attached plan, sheets 1-17, dated October 18, 2023.

Project Location: The project site is located within Sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, and 19, T. 1 S., R. 21 W., Seward Meridian; USGS Quad Map Kenai A-7; Latitude 60.0956° N., Longitude 152.9124° W.; 120 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska

Permit Conditions:

General Conditions:

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on **August 31, 2029**.

If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the above date is reached.

2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.

3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and State coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.
5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.
6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

Special Conditions:

1. The permittee shall implement the attached Approved Mitigation Plan, dated April 1, 2024, by or before the expiration date of this permit.
2. Within 60 days of completion of the work authorized by this permit, the Permittee shall submit as-built drawings of the authorized work and a completed "As-Built Certification By Professional Engineer" form (Attachment A) to the Corps (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Division, CEPOA-RD, P.O. Box 6898, JBER, Alaska 99506-0898, or via email at CEPOA-RD-Kenai@usace.army.mil). The as-built drawings shall be signed and sealed by a registered professional engineer and include the following:
 - a. A plan view drawing showing the location of the authorized work footprint as well as the footprint of what was actually constructed. The plan view drawing should show all "earth disturbance," including wetland impacts and water management structures.
 - b. A list of any deviations between the work authorized by this permit and the work as constructed. In the event that the completed work deviates, in any manner, from the authorized work, describe on the attached "As-Built Certification By Professional Engineer" form the deviations between the work authorized by this permit and the work as constructed. Clearly indicate on the as-built drawings any deviations that have been listed. Please note that the depiction and/or description of any deviations on the drawings and/or "As-Built Certification By Professional Engineer" form does not constitute approval of any deviations by the Corps.
 - c. Include the Department of the Army permit number (POA-2023-00115) on all sheets submitted.
3. The permittee shall ensure that the project minimizes alterations to water circulation patterns to the extent practicable. If it is determined by the Corps that the project negatively impacts the hydrology within WOTUS, as evidenced by ponding water, or drying of soils and vegetation, change in deposition patterns or other negative secondary impacts adjacent to the project footprint, the permittee may be required to take additional measures (i.e. install additional depressed road beds, culvert(s), or a similar water conduit) in the authorized project to re-establish the hydrology of the area to that of pre-construction conditions.
4. Existing (natural) drainage patterns shall be maintained throughout all construction and operation periods by the installation and maintenance of culverts in all authorized fill areas in sufficient number and size to prevent ponding, dewatering, and water diversions between watersheds. Culverts in fish-bearing streams shall be designed to maintain a natural channel and natural stream bed characteristics. This

embedded stream simulation design shall maintain fish passage by retaining the natural stream slope, bankfull flow, water velocity, and depth patterns similar to the natural (undisturbed) stream reaches upstream and downstream of the culvert location. For example, see the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Culvert Design Guidelines for Ecological Function (<https://www.fws.gov/alaska-culvert-design-guidelines>).

5. Final cross-drainage culvert locations shall be determined in the field during breakup and locations staked. As-builts of the final locations shall be reported to the Corps (CEPOA-RD-Kenai@usace.army.mil and jennifer.a.mercer@usace.army.mil). Existing (natural) drainage patterns shall be maintained throughout all construction and operation periods by the installation of culverts in all authorized fill areas in sufficient number and size to prevent ponding, dewatering, and water diversions between watersheds. If it is determined by the Corps that the project negatively impacts the hydrology within the wetland, as evidenced by ponding water, or drying of soils and vegetation adjacent to the project footprint, corrective measures may be required.

6. All contractors involved in this permitted activity shall be provided copies of this permit in its entirety. A copy shall remain on site at all times during construction and the terms and conditions of the authorization shall be reviewed by the contractor(s) prior to commencement of activities authorized in the DA permit.

7. The Permittee shall have available and maintain for review a copy of this permit and approved plans at the construction site.

8. Should any other agency require and/or approve changes to the work authorized or obligated by this permit, the Permittee is advised a modification to this permit may be required prior to initiation of those changes. It is the Permittee's responsibility to request a modification of this permit. The Corps reserves the right to fully evaluate, amend, and approve or deny the request for modification of this permit.

Further Information:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:

() Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

(X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

() Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413).

2. Limits of this authorization.

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, State, or local authorization required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data: The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

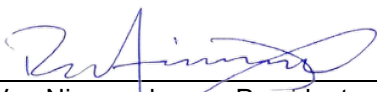
b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (See 4 above).

c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

6. Extensions. General Condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the Corps will normally give favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.


Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse, President and CEO
Contango Ore

August 27, 2024

(DATE)

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.



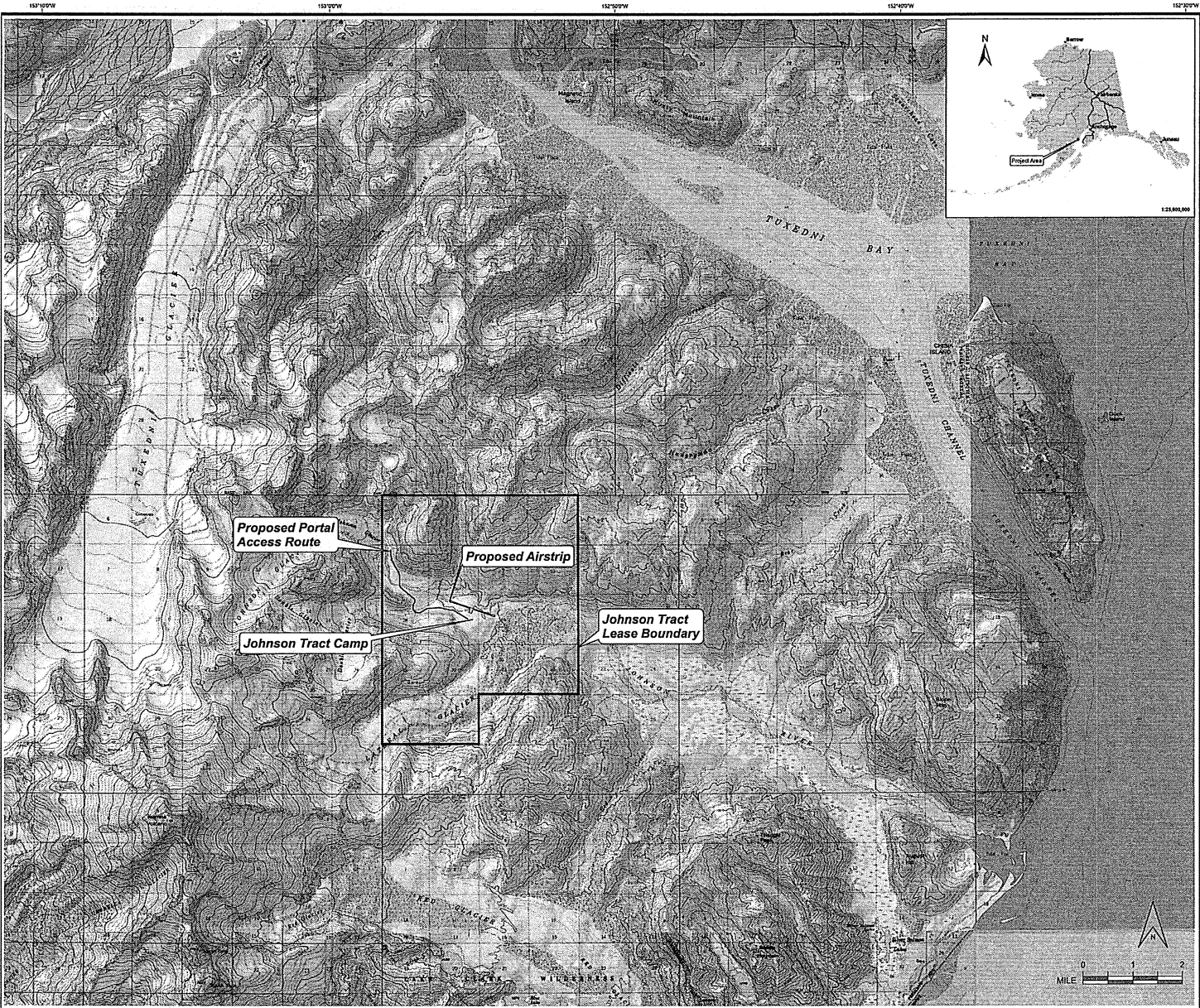
FOR (DISTRICT COMMANDER)
Colonel Jeffrey S. Palazzini
Jennifer Mercer
South Branch, Regulatory Division

06 September 2024
(DATE)

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions have the transferee sign and date below.

(TRANSFeree)

(DATE)



JOHNSON TRACT SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

APPLICANT:
JT MINING, INC.
405-375 WATER STREET, STE. 305
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6B 5C6, CANADA

SHEET INDEX:

1	TITLE SHEET
2	PROJECT MAP
3	SHEET INDEX

TYPICALS

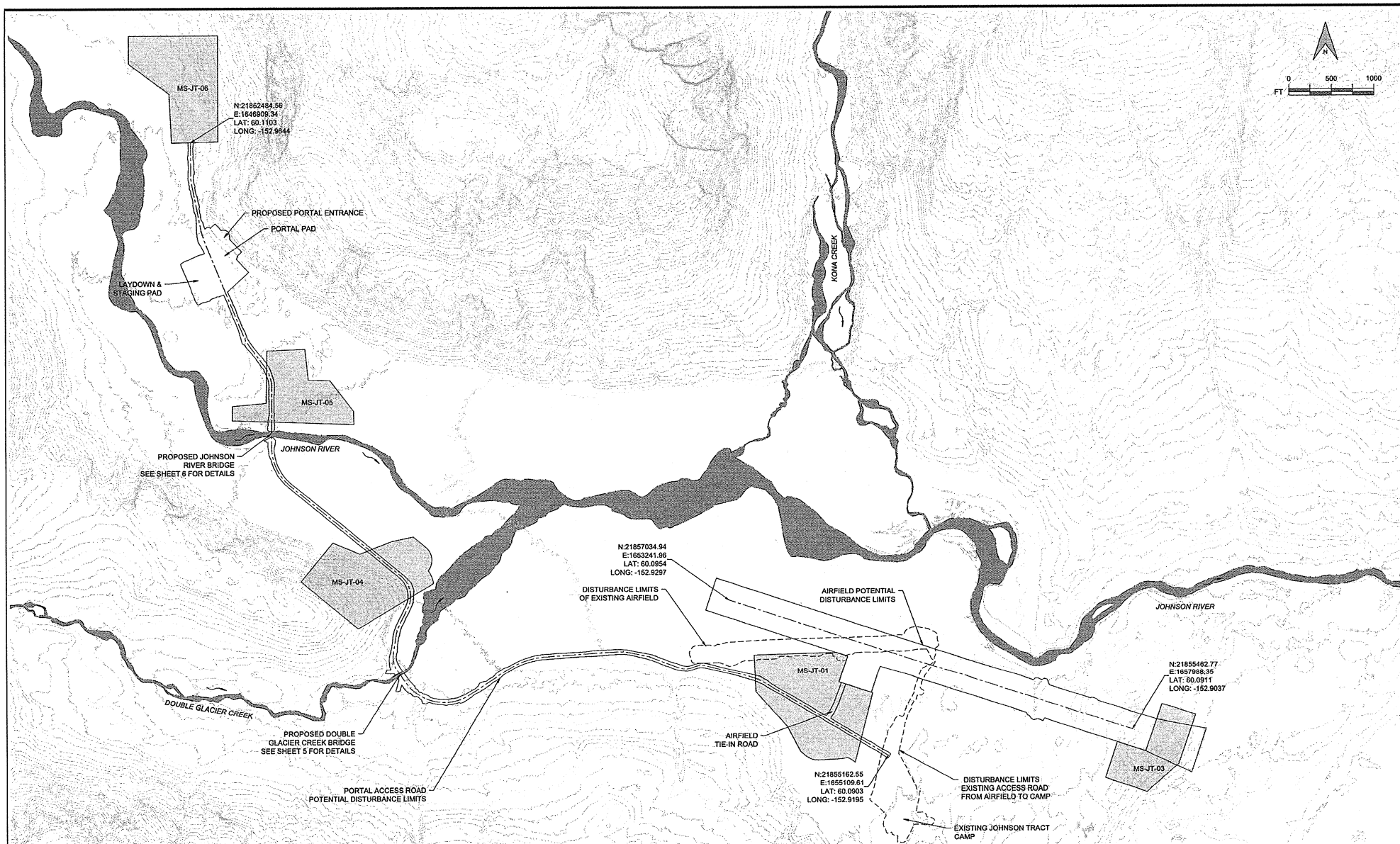
4	ACCESS ROAD TYPICALS
5	JOHNSON RIVER BRIDGE
6	DOUBLE GLACIER CREEK BRIDGE
7	CULVERT & FISH PASSAGE TYPICALS
8	PULLOUT TYPICALS
9	AIRFIELD - PLAN VIEW AND TYPICAL

AIRFIELD DETAILS

10	STA. 0+00 TO 30+10
11	STA. 30+10 TO 50+00

PORTAL ACCESS ROAD DETAILS

12	STA. 0+00 TO 31+66
13	STA. 31+66 TO 64+00
14	STA. 64+00 TO 96+00
15	STA. 96+00 TO 127+75
16	STA. 127+75 TO 136+50
17	LAY DOWN & PORTAL PAD



NOTES 1. REVISION 2, PLOTTED OCT. 18, 2023 2. DRAWINGS ARE FOR PERMIT APPLICATION ONLY. 3. TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CONTOUR INTERVALS		APPLICANT: JT MINING, INC. 405-375 WATER STREET, STE. 305 VANCOUVER, B.C., V6B 5C6, CANADA	JOHNSON TRACT PROJECT SITE MAP SHEET SIZE: 22" X 34" SHEET: 2 OF 17
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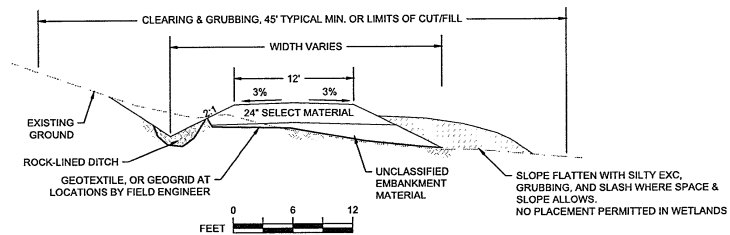
NOTES

1. REVISION 2, PLOTTED OCT. 18, 2023
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3. TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CONTOUR INTERVALS

APPLICANT:
JT MINING, INC.
405-375 WATER STREET, STE. 305
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6B 5C6, CANADA

JOHNSON TRACT PROJECT	
SHEET INDEX	
E	22' X 34'
	3 OF 17

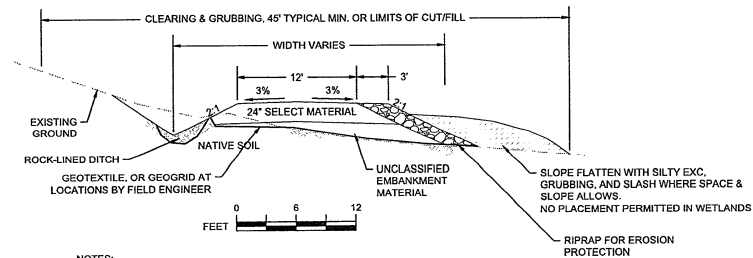
AA ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
1" = 6'



NOTES:

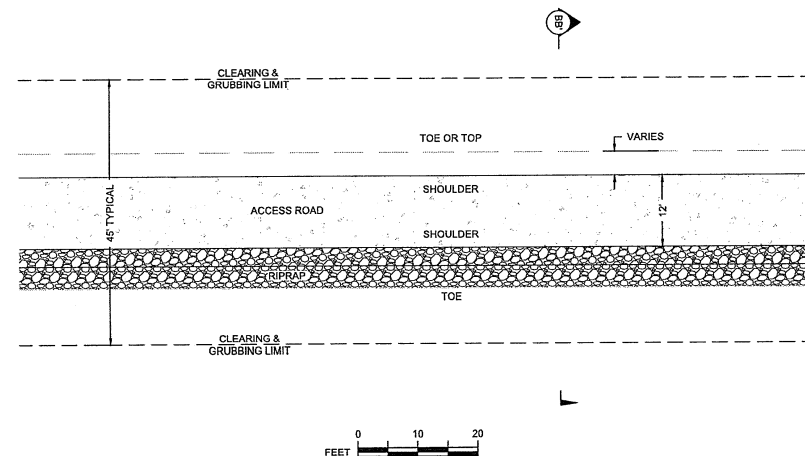
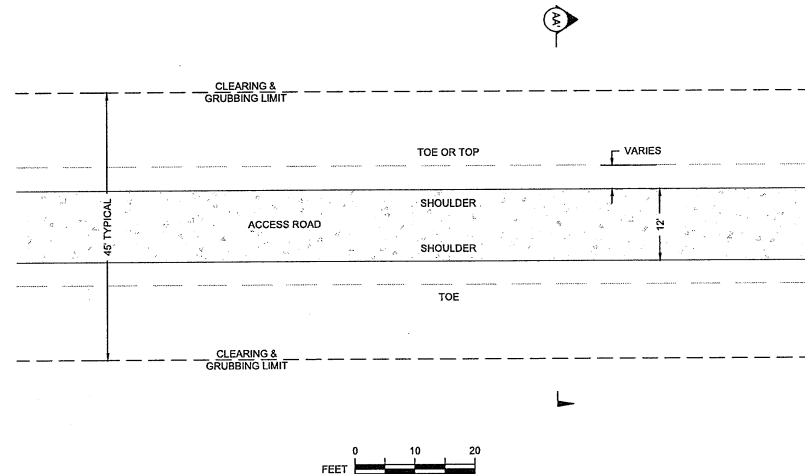
1. MAX ROAD CLEARING WIDTH IS TOP OF CUT OR TOE OF FILL. MIN. CLEARING WIDTH IS 45'
2. CUT SLOPES WILL VARY DEPENDING ON SOIL OR ROCK TYPE AND CHARACTER.
3. QUARRY ROCK FILL SHALL BE PLACED IN MAX 12" LIFTS AND COMPACTED TO 95% OF MAX DENSITY.
4. STRUCTURAL FILL (SELECT MATERIAL) TO CONSIST OF CRUSHED ROCK OR GRAVEL, CONSISTING OF SOUND, TOUGH, DURABLE PEBBLES OR ROCK FRAGMENTS OF UNIFORM QUALITY. FREE FROM CLAY BALLS, VEGETATION, OR OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL.
5. FILL SHALL BE UNDERLAIN WITH GEOTEXTILE WHERE SOFT UNDERLYING SOILS ARE ENCOUNTERED.
6. RESERVE TOPSOIL AND ORGANIC MATERIAL FOR STABILIZATION AND SEEDING ON CUT SLOPES.
7. CROSS DRAINS SHALL BE ARMORED WATER BARS OR CULVERTS INSTALLED AT LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD ENGINEER.

BB ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL CROSS SECTION WITH RIPRAP
1" = 6'



NOTES:

1. ONLY APPLIES BETWEEN STA. 64+00 TO 74+25.



NOTES:

1. REVISION 2, PLOTTED OCT. 18, 2023
2. DRAWINGS ARE FOR PERMIT APPLICATION ONLY.
3. MAPPED WETLANDS CURRENT AS OF SEPTEMBER 2023.
4. CULVERT & BRIDGE LOCATIONS & SIZE ARE CONCEPTUAL. FINAL DESIGN SUBJECT TO HYDROLOGY, HYDRAULIC AND GEOTECHNICAL STUDIES.

APPLICANT:
JT MINING, INC.
405-315 WATER STREET, STE. 305
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 5C6, CANADA

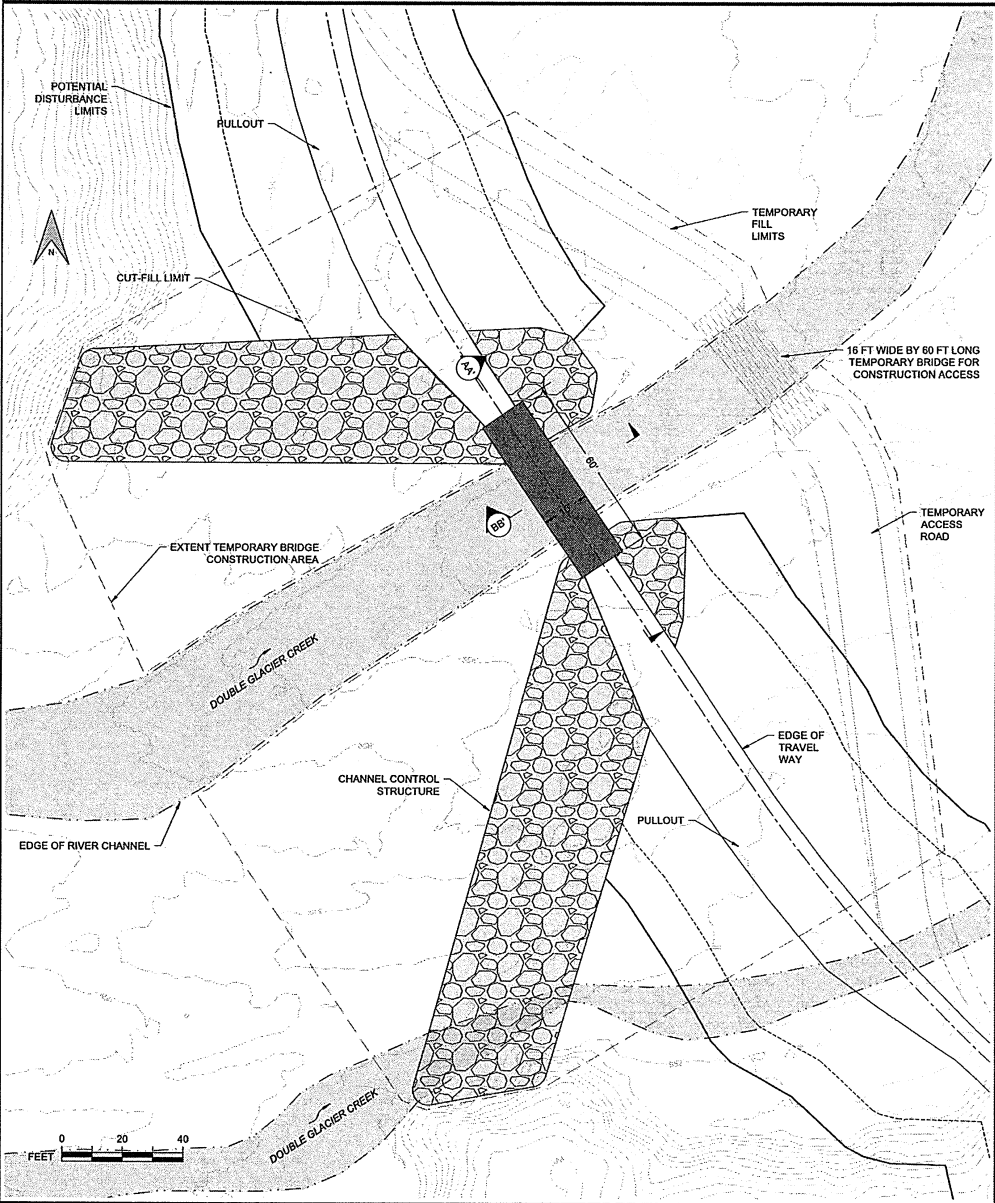
TYPICALS

PORTAL ACCESS ROAD TYPICALS

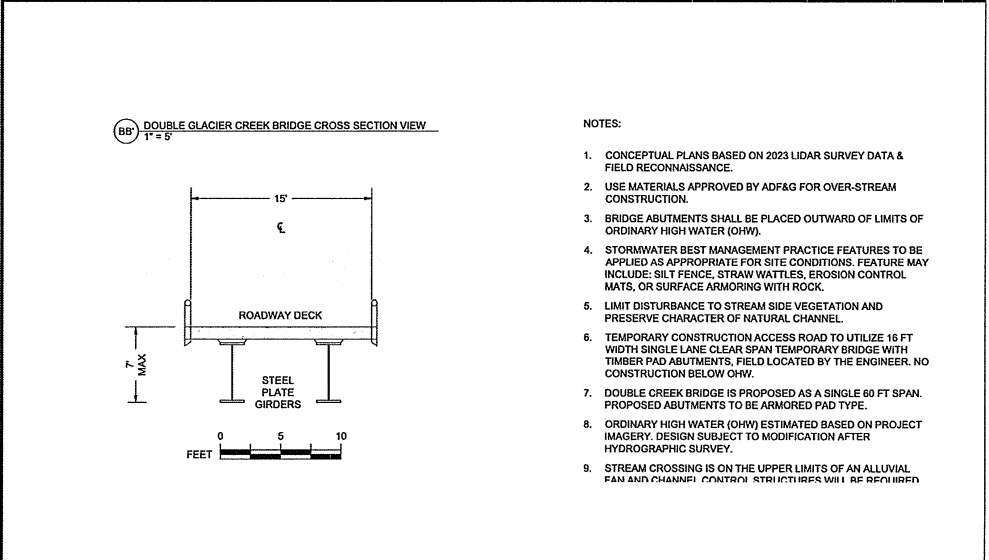
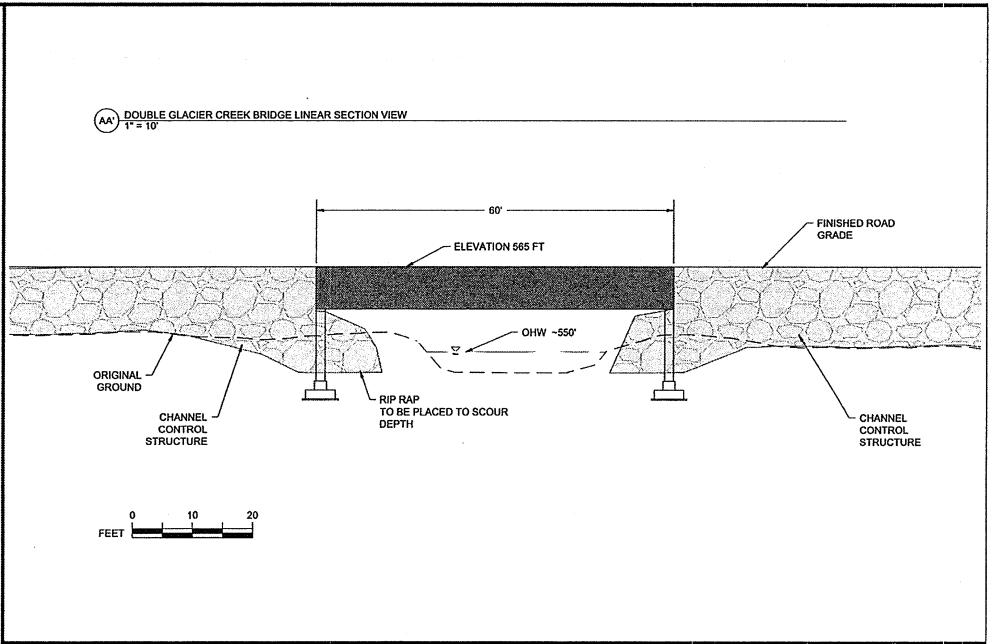
SHEET SIZE

22' X 34'

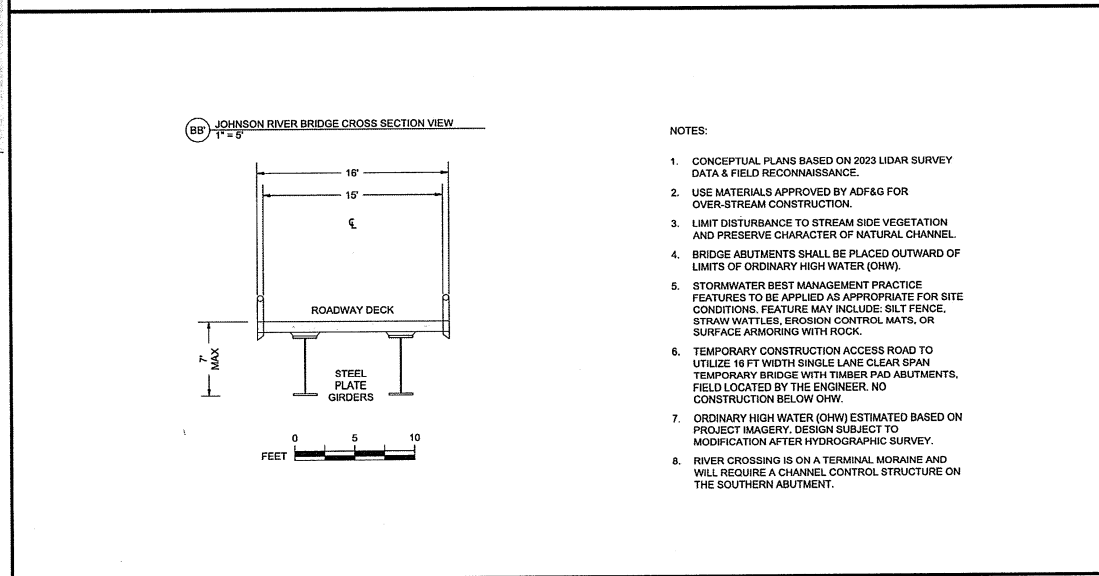
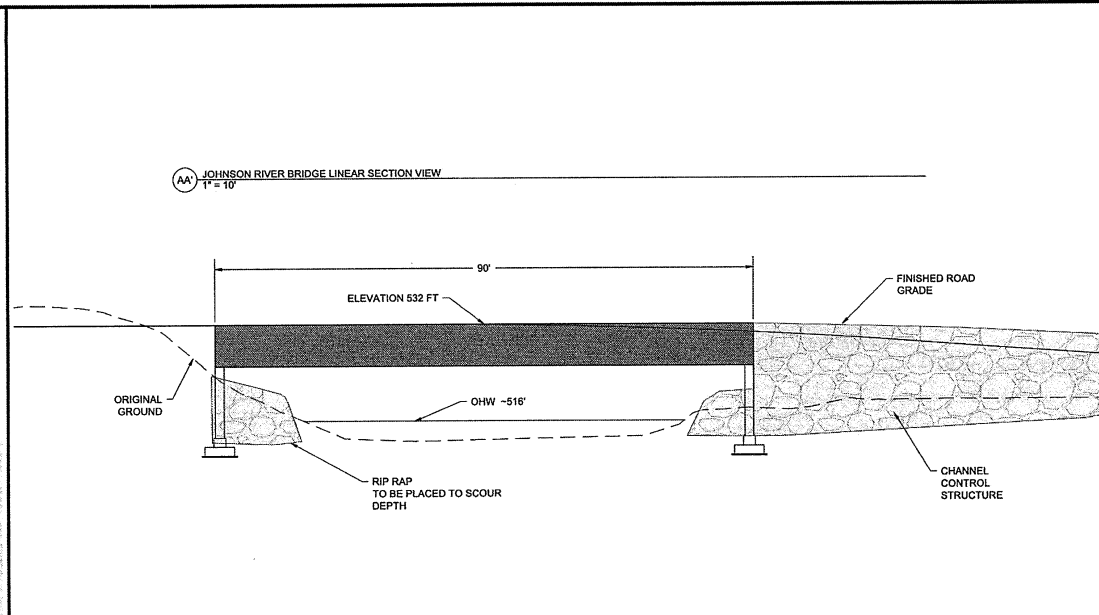
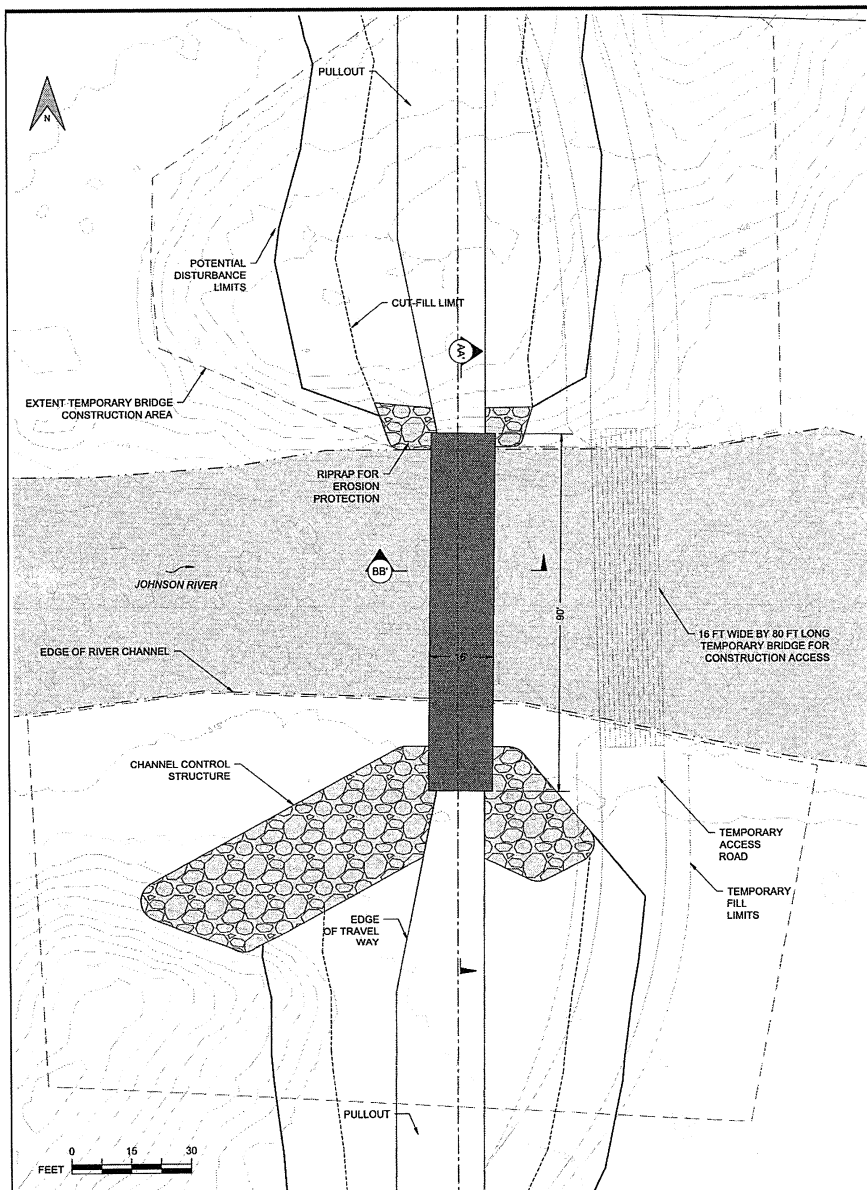
SHEET 4 OF 17



- NOTES:
1. REVISION 2, PLOTTED OCT. 18, 2023
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- NOTES:
1. CONCEPTUAL PLANS BASED ON 2023 LIDAR SURVEY DATA & FIELD RECONNAISSANCE.
 2. USE MATERIALS APPROVED BY ADF&G FOR OVER-STREAM CONSTRUCTION.
 3. BRIDGE ABUTMENTS SHALL BE PLACED OUTWARD OF LIMITS OF ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW).
 4. STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE FEATURES TO BE APPLIED AS APPROPRIATE FOR SITE CONDITIONS. FEATURE MAY INCLUDE: SILT FENCE, STRAW WATTLES, EROSION CONTROL MATS, OR SURFACE ARMORING WITH ROCK.
 5. LIMIT DISTURBANCE TO STREAM SIDE VEGETATION AND PRESERVE CHARACTER OF NATURAL CHANNEL.
 6. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ROAD TO UTILIZE 16 FT WIDTH SINGLE LANE CLEAR SPAN TEMPORARY BRIDGE WITH TIMBER PAD ABUTMENTS, FIELD LOCATED BY THE ENGINEER. NO CONSTRUCTION BELOW OHW.
 7. DOUBLE CREEK BRIDGE IS PROPOSED AS A SINGLE 60 FT SPAN. PROPOSED ABUTMENTS TO BE ARMORED PAD TYPE.
 8. ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) ESTIMATED BASED ON PROJECT IMAGERY. DESIGN SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION AFTER HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.
 9. STREAM CROSSING IS ON THE UPPER LIMITS OF AN ALLUVIAL FAN AND CHANNEL CONTROL STRUCTURES WILL BE REQUIRED.



NOTES:

1. CONCEPTUAL PLANS BASED ON 2023 LIDAR SURVEY DATA & FIELD RECONNAISSANCE.
2. USE MATERIALS APPROVED BY ADF&G FOR OVER-STREAM CONSTRUCTION.
3. LIMIT DISTURBANCE TO STREAM SIDE VEGETATION AND PRESERVE CHARACTER OF NATURAL CHANNEL.
4. BRIDGE ABUTMENTS SHALL BE PLACED OUTWARD OF LIMITS OF ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW).
5. STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE FEATURES TO BE APPLIED AS APPROPRIATE FOR SITE CONDITIONS. FEATURE MAY INCLUDE: SILT FENCE, STRAW WATTLES, EROSION CONTROL MATS, OR SURFACE ARMORING WITH ROCK.
6. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ROAD TO UTILIZE 16 FT WIDTH SINGLE LANE CLEAR SPAN TEMPORARY BRIDGE WITH TIMBER PAD ABUTMENTS, FIELD LOCATED BY THE ENGINEER. NO CONSTRUCTION BELOW OHW.
7. ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW) ESTIMATED BASED ON PROJECT IMAGERY. DESIGN SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION AFTER HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.
8. RIVER CROSSING IS ON A TERMINAL MORaine AND WILL REQUIRE A CHANNEL CONTROL STRUCTURE ON THE SOUTHERN ABUTMENT.

NOTES:

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APPLICANT:

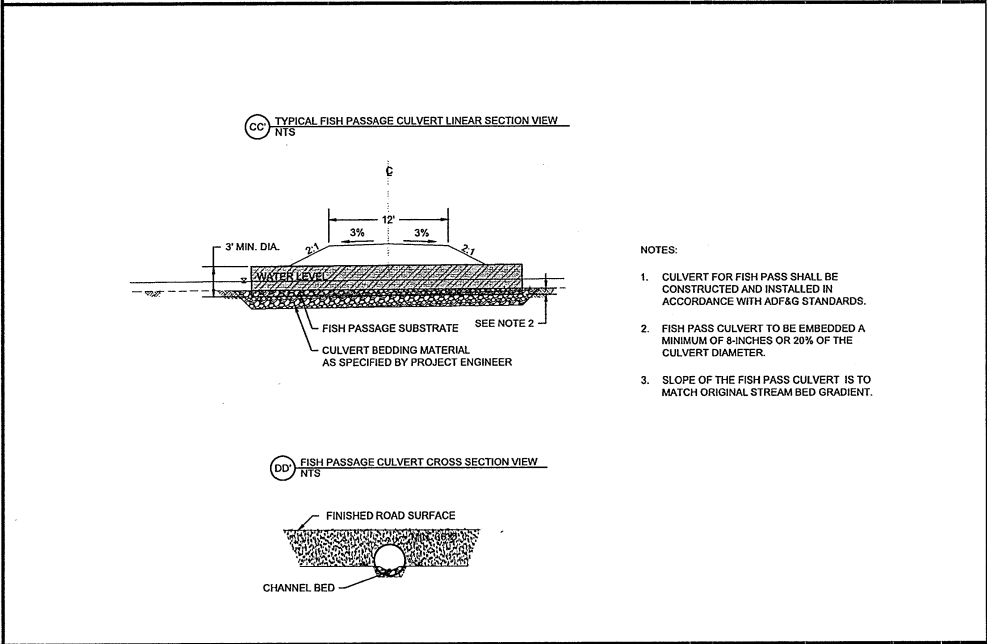
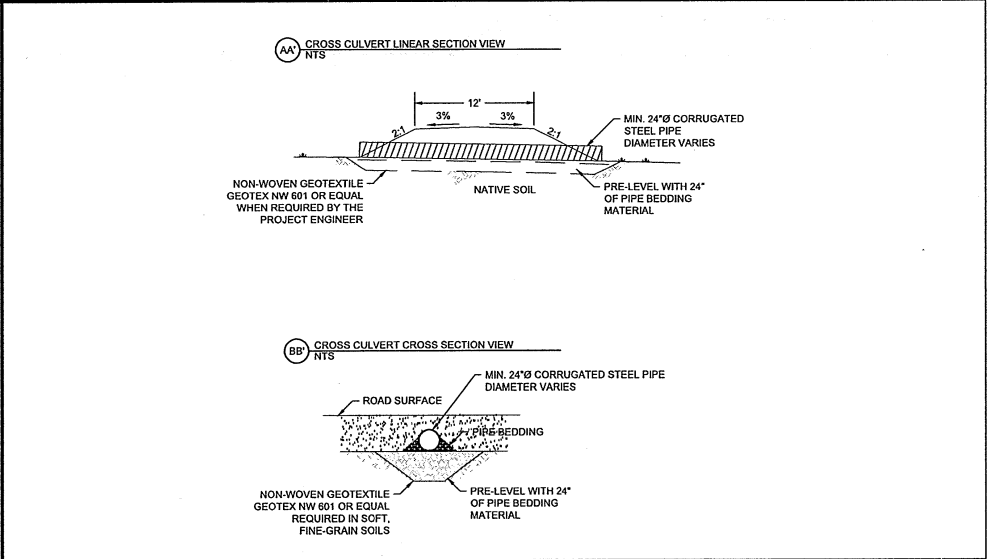
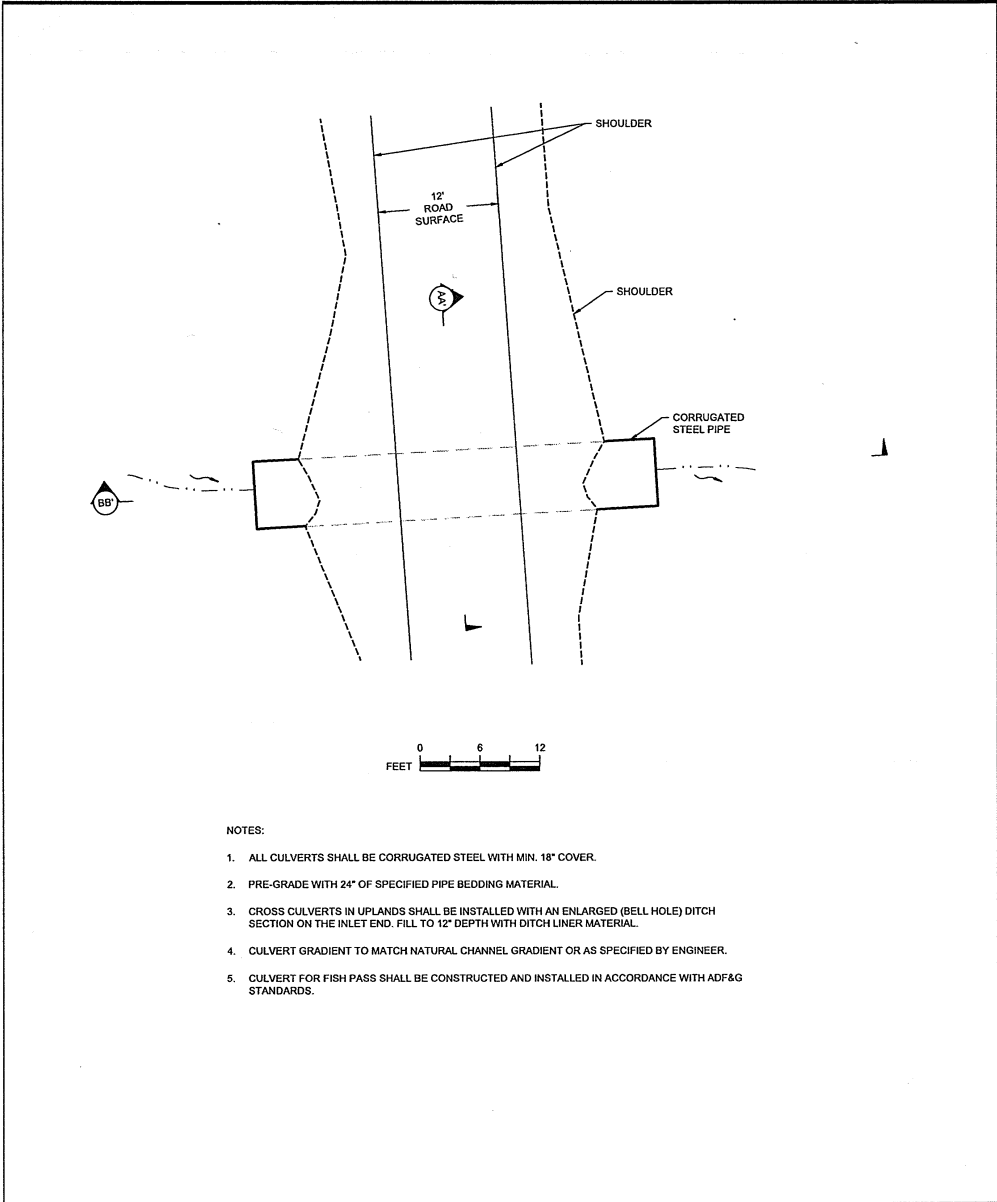
JT MINING, INC.
405-375 WATER STREET, STE. 305
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 5C8, CANADA

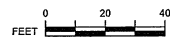
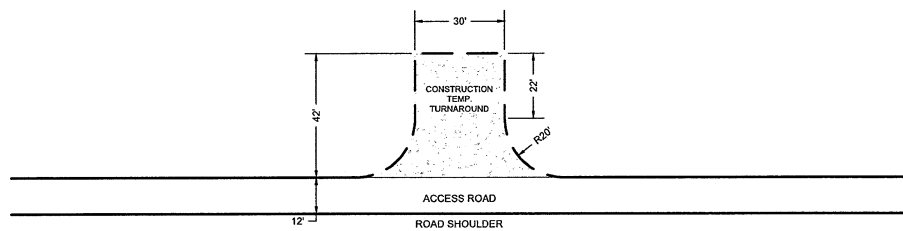
TYPICALS

PROPOSED JOHNSON RIVER BRIDGE

SHEET SIZE

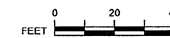
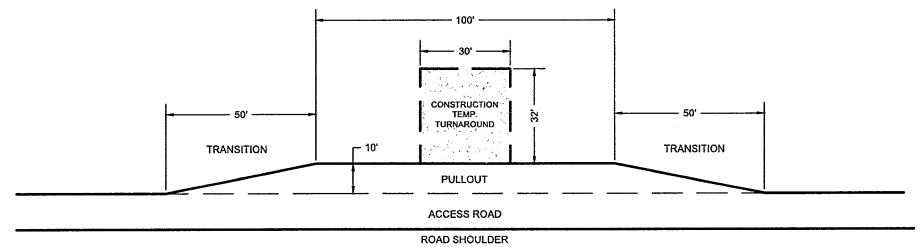
22" x 34" 6 OF 17





NOTES:

1. FIELD FIT AT 400-500' INTERVALS TO MINIMIZE CLEARING AND EXCAVATION.
2. PLACE FILL SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT VEHICLES. CLEAR TO TOE OF FILL OR TOP OF CUT.
3. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION TURNAROUNDS TO BE BUILT AT EACH PULLOUT AND FIELD FIT TO MINIMIZE CLEARING.
4. ROCK FILL SHALL BE PLACED IN NO GREATER THAN 12" LIFTS AND COMPACTED.
5. ROCK FILL SHALL BE UNDERLAIN WITH GEOTEXTILE WHEN DIRECTED BY PROJECT ENGINEER.
6. WITHIN TEMPORARY TURNAROUND, GRUB ONLY LARGE STUMPS AND PLACE FILL SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT VEHICLES.
7. NO TEMPORARY TURNAROUNDS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ON WETLANDS.



NOTES:

1. PULLOUTS WILL BE INSTALLED AS TERRAIN ALLOWS AT APPROXIMATELY 1/4 MILE INTERVALS. ADDITIONAL PULLOUTS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WHERE HILLY TERRAIN AND LIMITED SITE DISTANCE ARE PREVALENT.
2. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION TURNAROUNDS WILL BE BUILT AT EACH PULLOUT AND FIELD FIT TO MINIMIZE CLEARING.
3. ROCK FILL SHALL BE PLACED IN NO GREATER THAN 12" LIFTS AND COMPACTED.
4. ROCK FILL SHALL BE UNDERLAIN WITH GEOTEXTILE WHEN DIRECTED BY PROJECT ENGINEER.
5. PULLOUTS TO MAY BE WIDENED OR LENGTHENED WHERE NATURAL CONDITION PERMIT AND AS DIRECTED BY PROJECT ENGINEER.
6. WITHIN TEMPORARY TURNAROUND, GRUB ONLY LARGE STUMPS AND PLACE FILL SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT VEHICLES. CLEAR TO TOE OF FILL OR TOP OF CUT
7. NO TEMPORARY TURNAROUNDS OR PULLOUTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ON WETLANDS.

NOTES:

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APPLICANT:
JT MINING, INC.
405-375 WATER STREET, STE. 305
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6B 5C6, CANADA

TYPICALS
PULLOUT TYPICALS

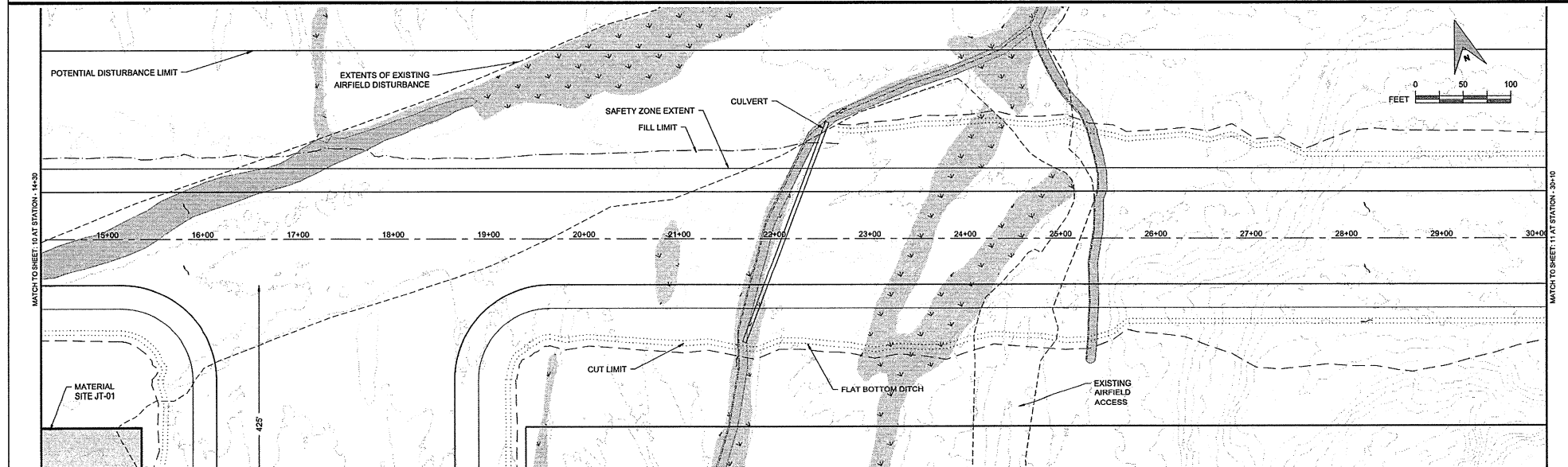
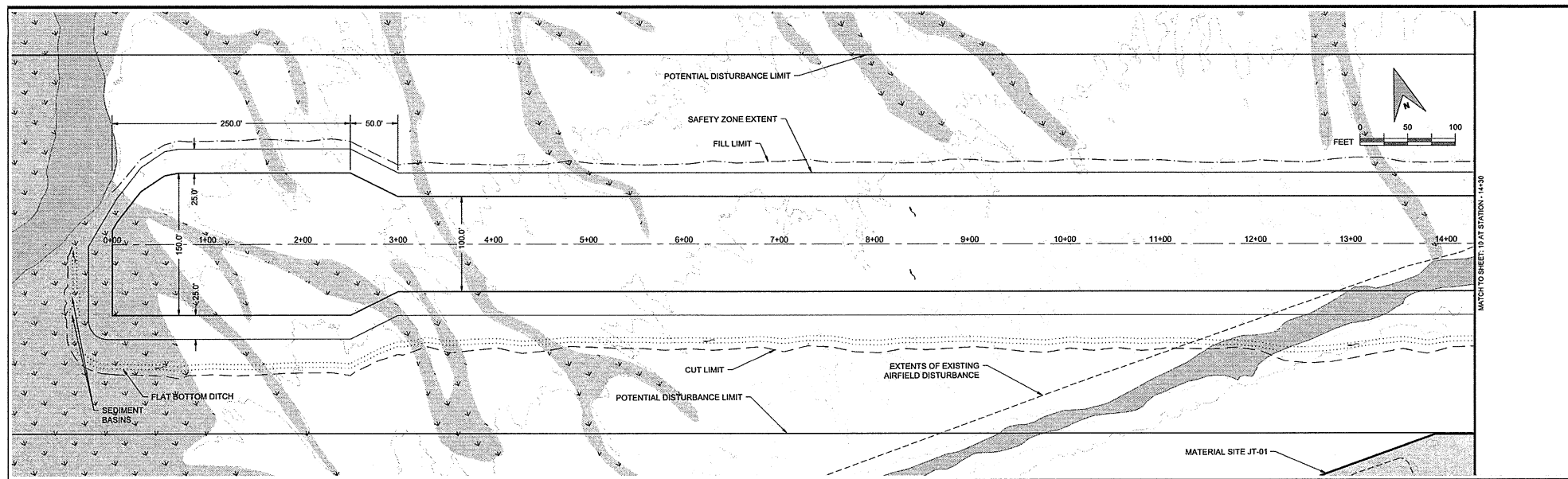
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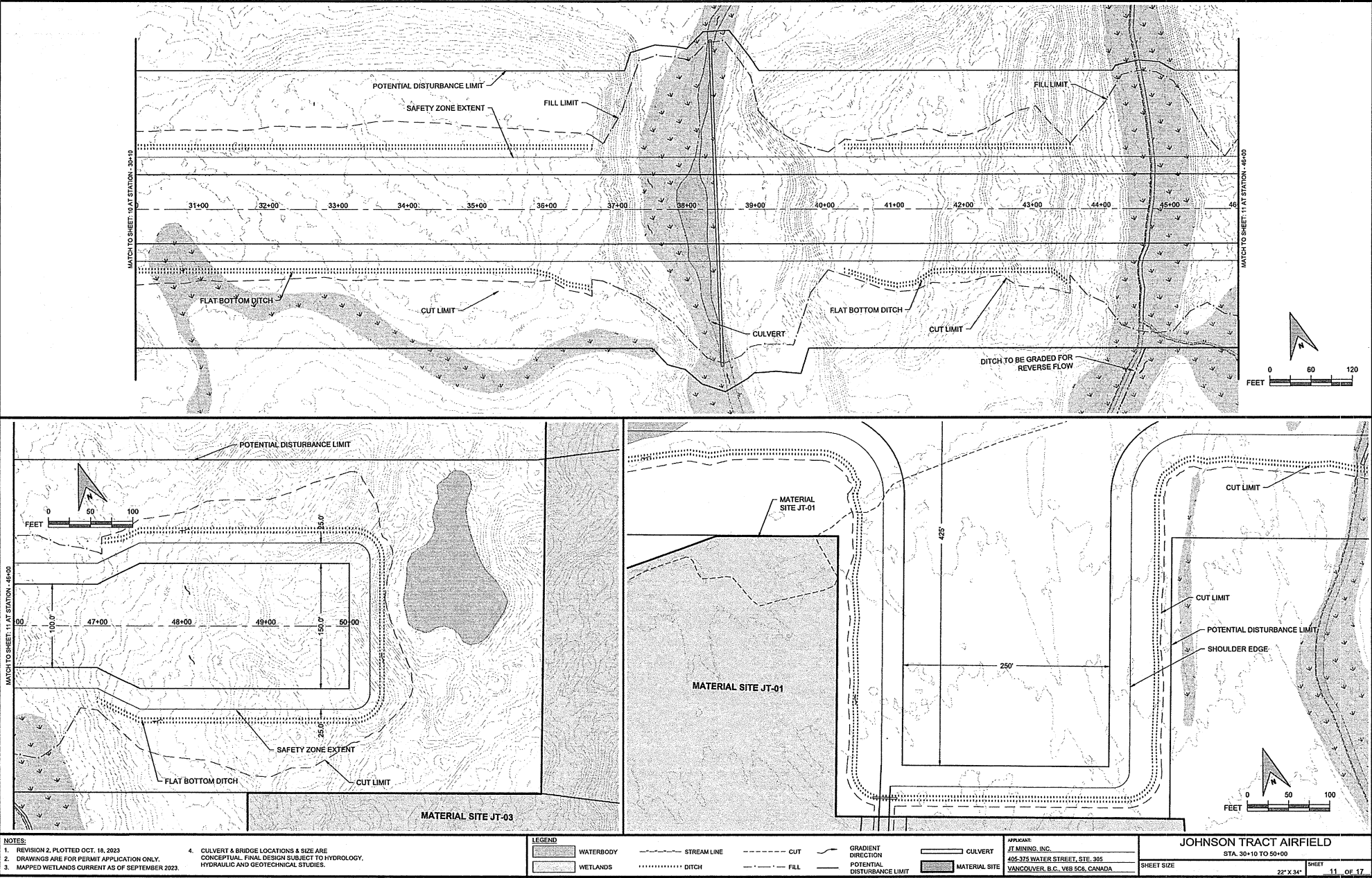
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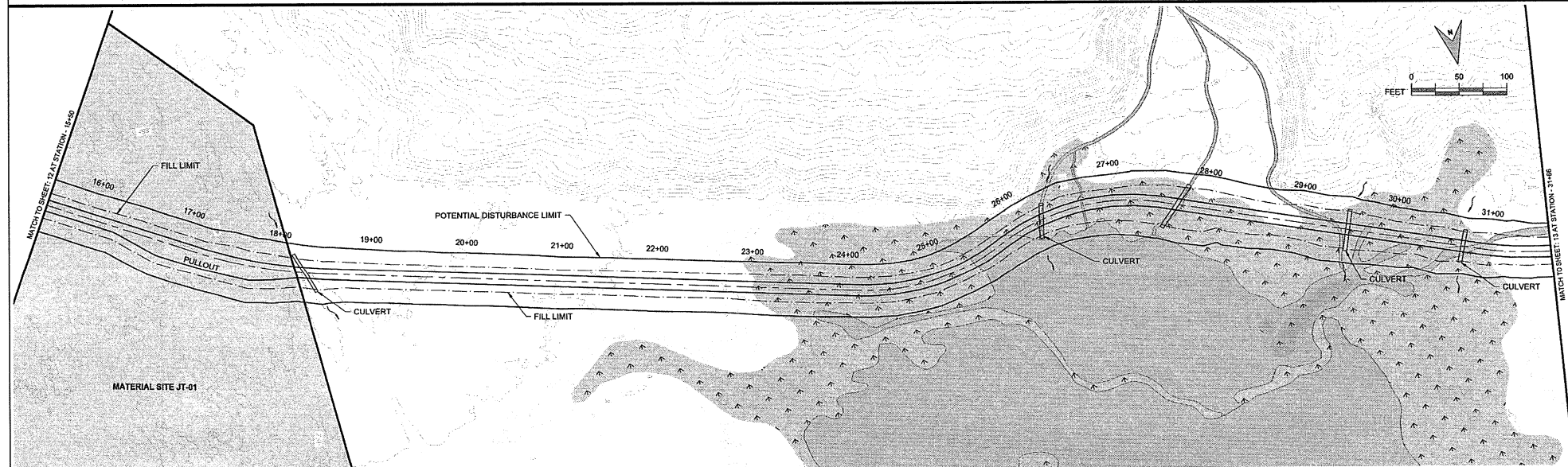
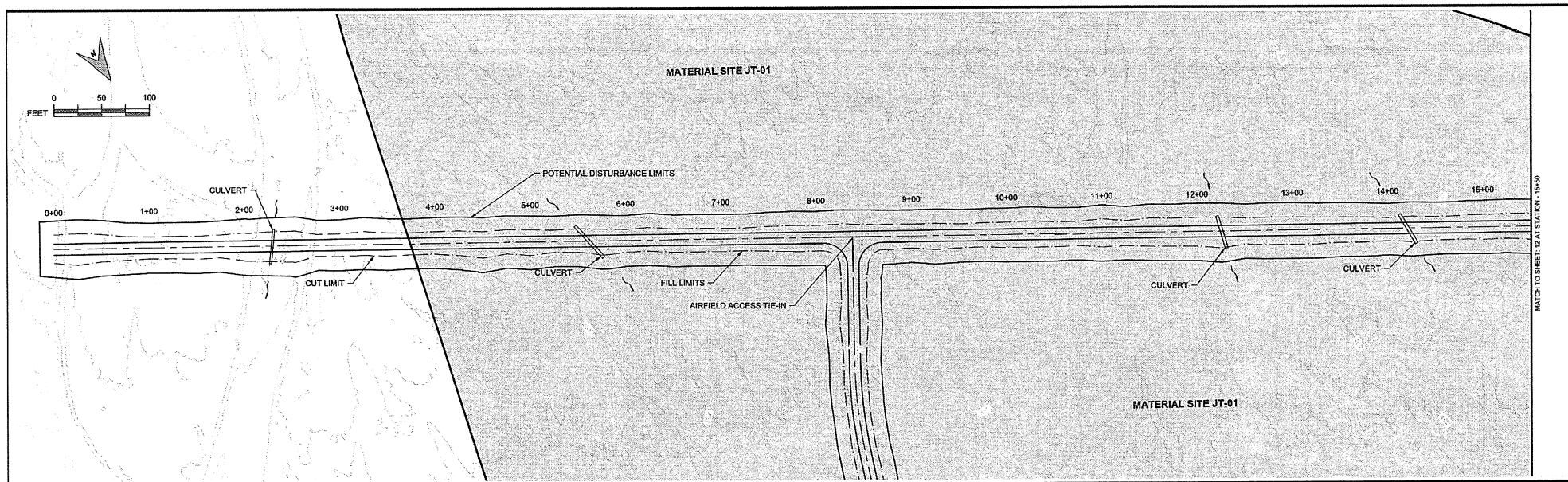
APPLICANT:
JT MINING, INC.
405-375 WATER STREET, STE. 305
VANCOUVER, B.C., V6B 5C6, CANADA

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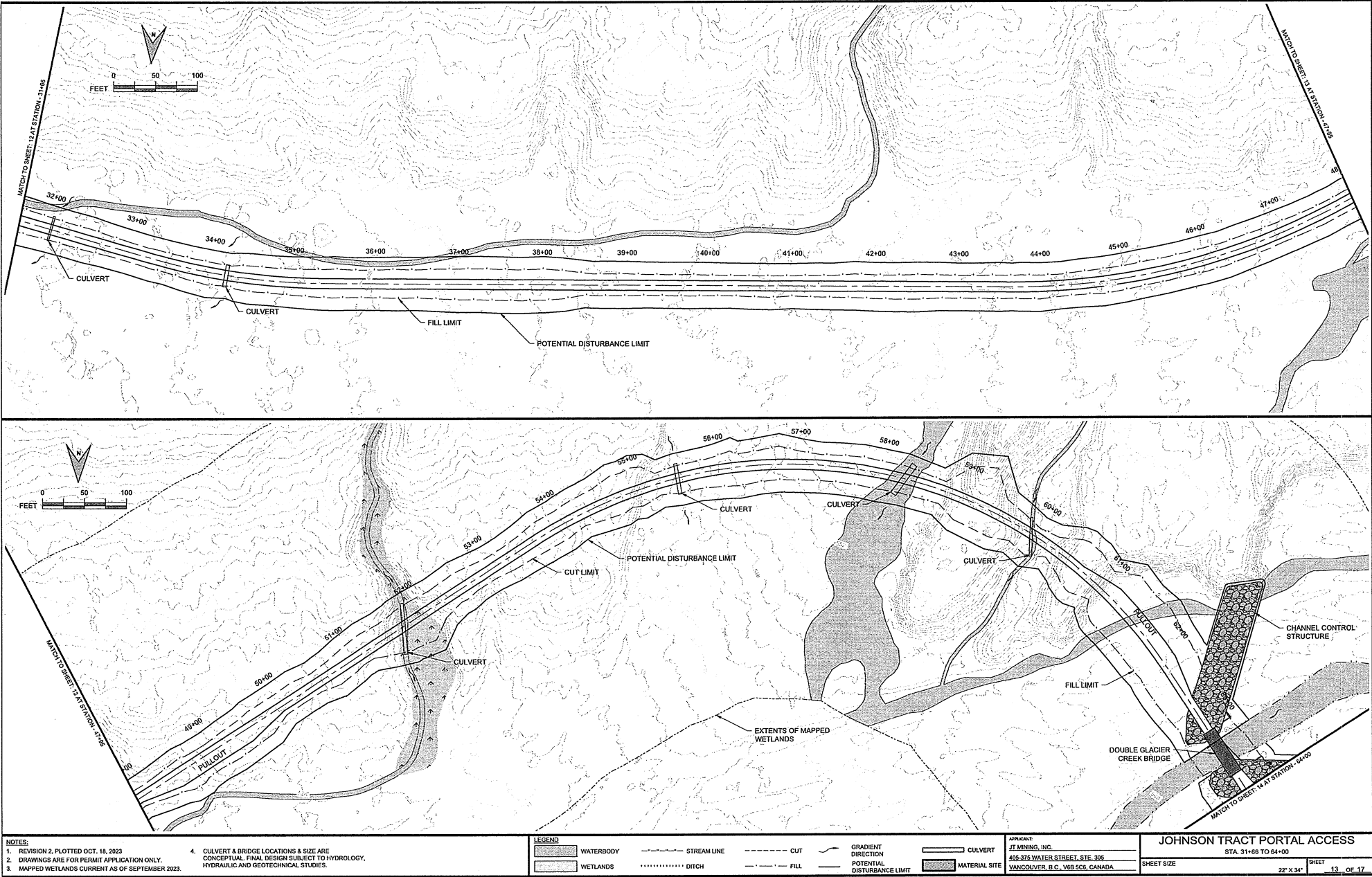


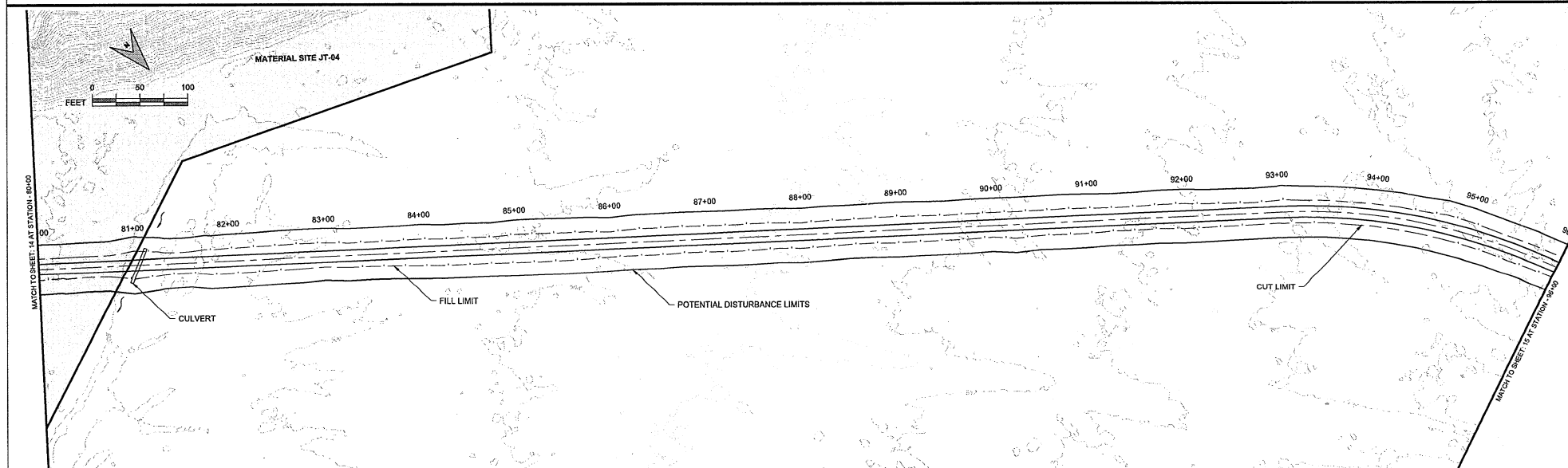
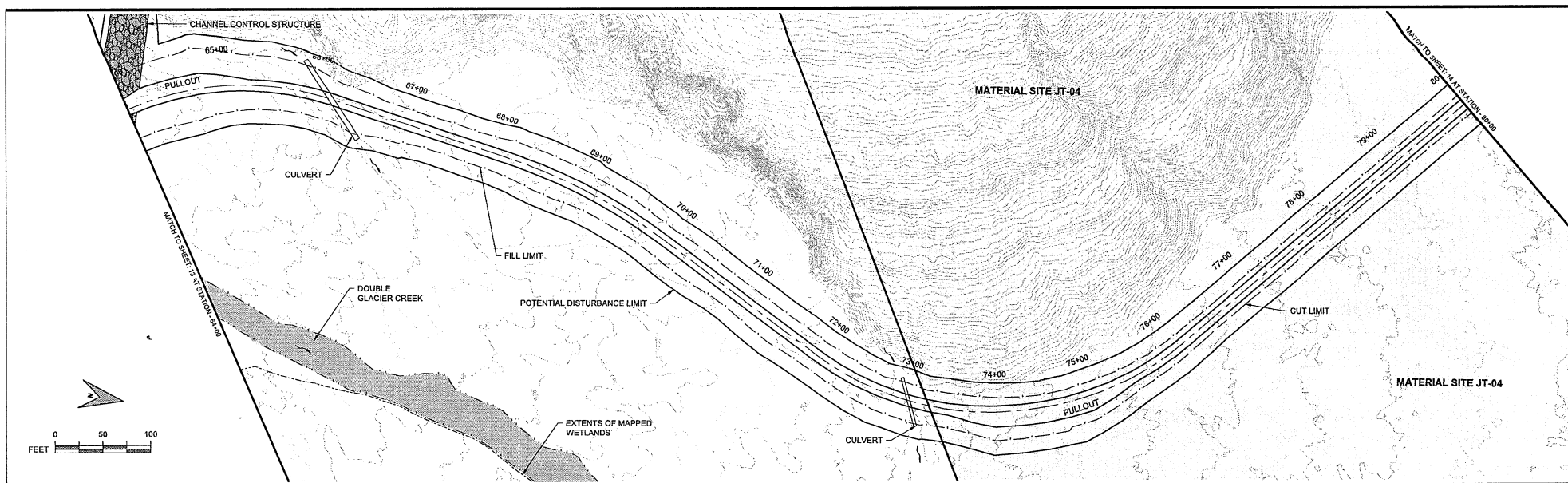
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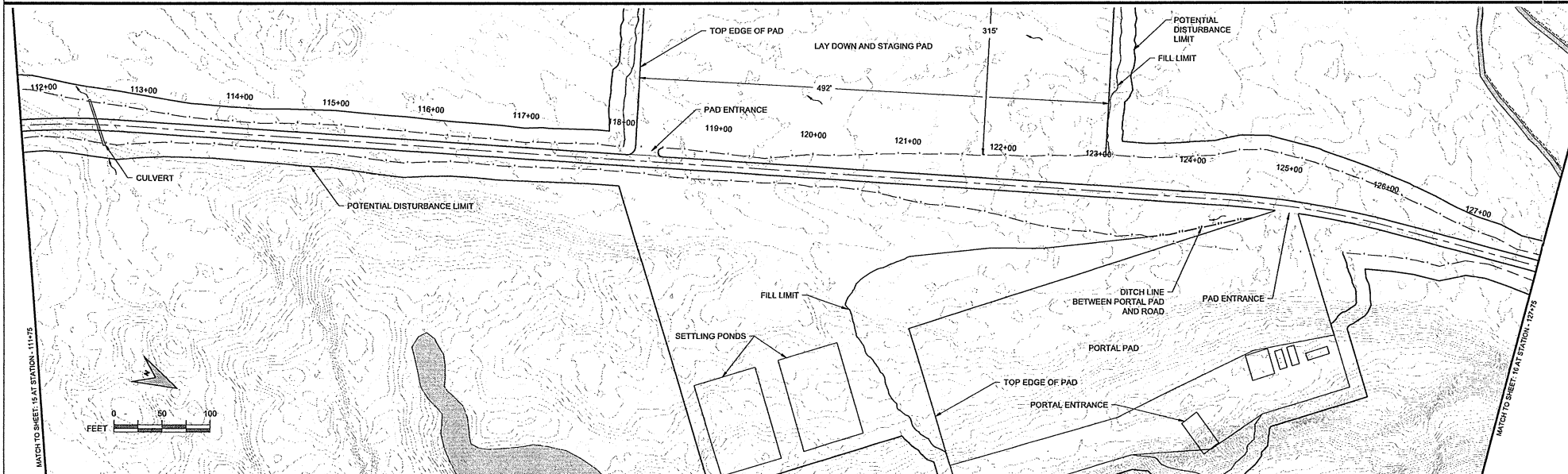
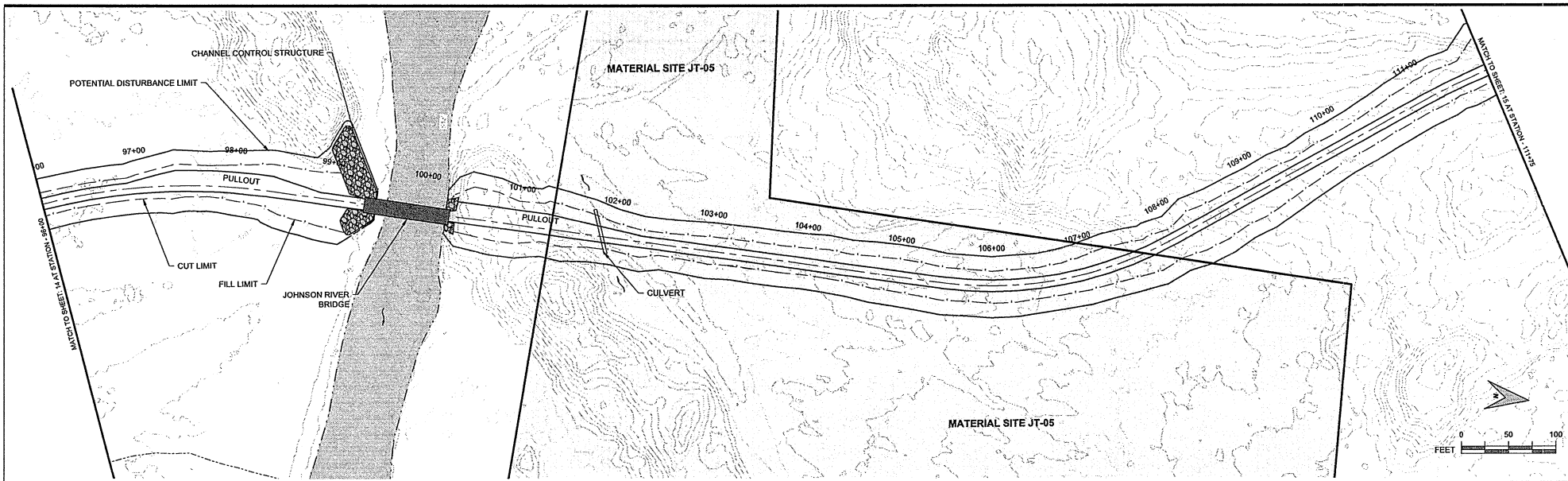


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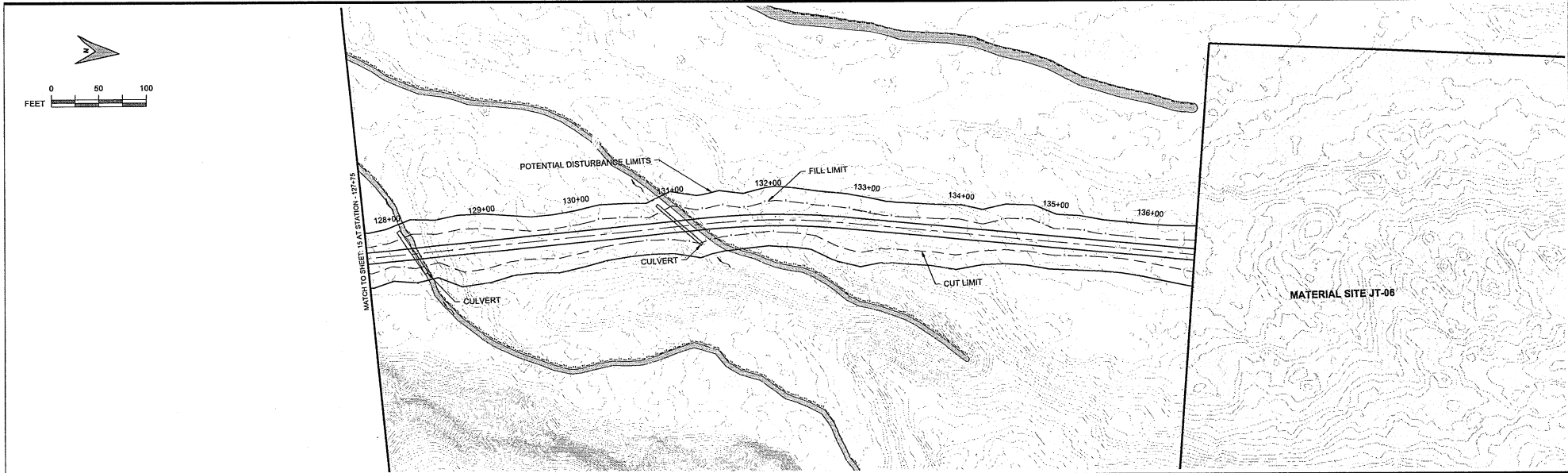


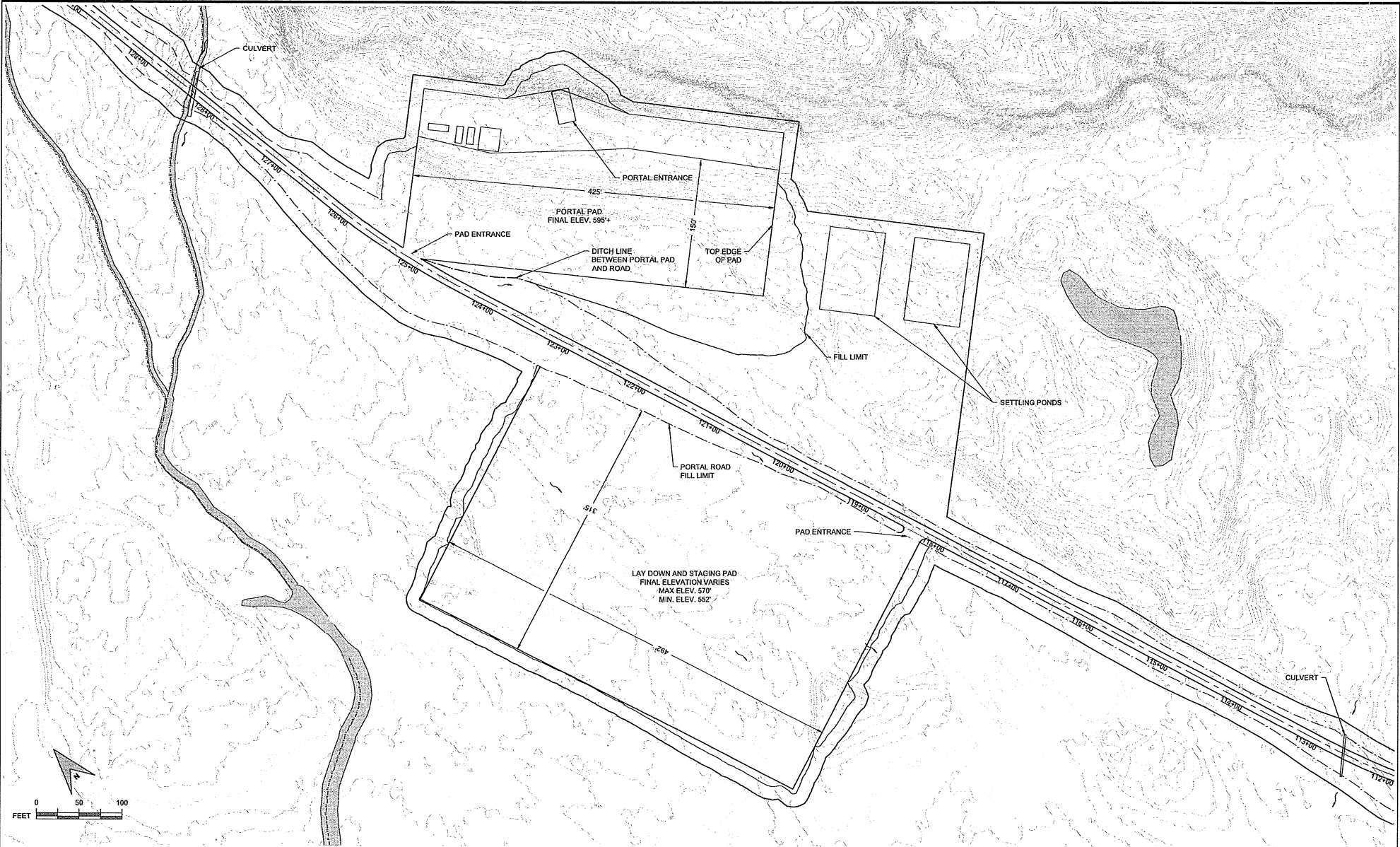


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THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Environmental
Conservation
DIVISION OF WATER

Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2617
Main: 907.269.6285
Fax: 907.334.2415
www.dec.alaska.gov/wastewater

October 20, 2023

JT Mining Inc. (High Gold Mining Inc.)
Attn: Devin den Boer, Vice President-Operations
405-375 Water Street
Vancouver, BC V6B5C6

Re: JT Mining Inc. a subsidiary of HighGold Mining Inc., Johnson Tract
POA-2023-00115 v1.0, Johnson River

Dear Devin den Boer,

In accordance with Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977 and provisions of the Alaska Water Quality Standards, the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is issuing the enclosed water quality certification that the discharge from the proposed project will comply with water quality requirements for the placement of dredged and/or fill material in waters of the U.S., including wetlands and streams, associated with the proposed project: *Johnson Tract*.

A person authorized under a provision of 18 AAC 15 may request an informal review of a contested decision by the Division Director in accordance with 18 AAC 15.185 and/or an adjudicatory hearing in accordance with 18 AAC 15.195 – 18 AAC 15.340. See DEC's "Appeal a DEC Decision" web page <https://dec.alaska.gov/commish/review-guidance/> for access to the required forms and guidance on the appeal process. Please provide a courtesy copy of the adjudicatory hearing request in an electronic format to the parties required to be served under 18 AAC 15.200.

By copy of this letter we are advising the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of our actions and enclosing a copy of the certification for their use.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James Rypkema".

James Rypkema
Program Manager, Storm Water and Wetlands

Enclosure: 401 Water Quality Certificate

cc: (with encl.)
Jack DiMarchi
Jennifer A Mercer, USACE

Kate Kanouse, ADF&G
USFWS Field Office Juneau
Matthew LaCroix, EPA AK Operations
Kelly McDonald, EPA AK Operations

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Water Quality Certification

In accordance with Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70), a water quality certification is issued to the JT Mining Inc. a subsidiary of HighGold Mining Inc., Attn: Devin den Boer, 405-375 Water Street, Vancouver BC V6B5C6 that the discharge from the proposed project *Johnson Tract* will comply with water quality requirements for the placement of dredged and/or fill material in waters of the U.S. including wetlands and streams.

A state issued water quality certification is required under Section 401 because the proposed activity will be authorized by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit POA-2023-00115 and a discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. located in the State of Alaska may result from the proposed activity. Public notice of the application for this certification was given as required by 18 AAC 15.180 in the DEC Public Notice POA-2023-00115 posted from July 06, 2023 to August 06, 2023.

Project Purpose, Description, and Location

Project Location: The proposed activity is located within Section 7, T. 1s, R. 21w; Seward Meridian; in Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska. Project Site (Latitude, Longitude): 60.09027, -152.91949. With potential discharge location(s) as follows: Upgrading existing airstrip, lengthening, and realigning -152.90371, 60.09108; access road construction - 152.96440, 60.09027.

Project Purpose: The applicant's stated purpose is to provide safe and practical access to the JT mineral deposit for the purpose of completing underground advanced exploration drilling. The discharge of clean fill to WOTUS is necessary to build a gravel access road and realign and lengthen an airstrip.

Project Description: The project activity for the Johnson Tract project is for the improvement of the existing airstrip to include the realignment and lengthening up to 5,000 ft. The project also proposes to construct 2.3 miles of new access road between the airstrip and entrance to the proposed underground exploration ramp, and an additional 0.3 miles to material site JT-06 and the development of up to 6 material sites for fill. And an underground ramp or linear tunnel that will allow access for exploratory drilling to deeper portions of the JT mineral deposit.

Construction activities will be supported by existing infrastructure including airstrip, camp and roads between camp and airstrip. No new camp facilities proposed. The road will include single span bridges crossing on the Johnson River and another on Double Glacier Creek. Approximately 21 culverts will also be installed. Bridge abutments are designed to be above Ordinary High Water (OHW) so they do not impact Waters of the US. (WOTUS). All activities are on Cook Inlet Region Incorporated (private) surface and subsurface lands. WOTUS impacts include fill to 9.0 acres of wetlands and 1,470 ft. of linear impacts to streams resulting from culvert installation.

The applicant proposes to discharge a total of 14,872 cubic yards of general embankment fill and 13,000 cubic yards of surfacing material into 9 acres of waters of the U.S. (WOTUS), including wetlands, to construct a portal access road and airstrip, and to impact 1,470 linear feet of streams by installing culverts.

The proposed construction of the 2.3-mile-long portal access road would discharge 2,686 cubic yards of general embankment fill and 4,662 cubic yards of surfacing material into 3.6 acres of wetlands. The road would extend another 0.3 mile to access a material site located in uplands. The access road would be constructed as a cut/fill road with a top surface that is 12 feet wide and maximum 2:1 side slopes. The road would be designed as a single lane with pullouts where necessary to accommodate two-way traffic. Pullouts (10 feet wide x 200 feet long) would be located for intervisibility and at regular intervals not exceeding one-half mile to allow for safe vehicle passage. The depth of fill would vary depending on the terrain and construction method. Typical fill includes select embankment fill (pit run gravel or rock < 12

inches), topped with surface material fill (pit run gravel or crushed rock < 2 inches). Geotextile fabric would be installed where required for road stability (approximately 1 mile of the 2.3-mile road).

Two bridges would be required for the portal access road. A 90-foot clear span bridge would be utilized for crossing the Johnson River (sheet 6). A 60-foot clear span bridge would be utilized for crossing Double Glacier Creek, which is a tributary of the Johnson River. Culverts would be placed at minor drainage crossings including several in fishbearing streams. Culverts would be large enough to allow fish passage. Bridge and culvert designs would be reviewed by Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and permitted to ensure minimal impacts to fish habitat and protection of fish passage.

For the realignment and extension of the existing airstrip, 12,186 cubic yards of general embankment fill and 8,338 cubic yards of surfacing material would be discharged into 5.4 acres of wetlands. The upgraded airstrip would be lengthened to 5,000 feet and would have an approximately 150-foot-wide landing surface. A parking apron would be constructed on the south side of the airstrip and would measure approximately 400 feet by 300 feet.

Additional Information:

HighGold has a mineral lease with Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated (CIRI) to perform work on CIRI surface and mineral estate lands.

According to the applicant, the following additional approvals would be required for the proposed project:

Agency	Authorization Description
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)	APDES Discharge Permit
ADEC	General Air Permit (MG9)
ADEC	Reclamation Financial Assurance Concurrence
ADEC	General Permit for Stormwater
ADF&G	Title 16 and Fish Passage Permits (for bridges & culverts)
Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR)	Reclamation Plan Approval
ADNR	Water Use Authorization

Antidegradation Analysis Finding

Pursuant to the Department's Antidegradation Policy and Implementation Methods at 18 AAC 70.015 and 18 AAC 70.016, DEC finds that the project would comply with the requirements for Tiers 1 and 2 regarding water quality impacts to receiving water immediately surrounding the dredge or fill material pursuant to the Corps evaluation and findings of no significant degradation under 33 U.S.C. 1344 and under 40 CFR 230. The use of appropriate best management practices and erosion and sediment control measures would adequately protect the existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses. Any potential water quality degradation is expected to be temporary and limited and necessary to accommodate important social and/or economic development in the area.

Conditions Necessary to Ensure Compliance with Water Quality Standards or Other Appropriate Water Quality Requirements of State Law

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) reviewed the application and certifies that there is reasonable assurance that the proposed activity, as well as any discharge which may result, will comply with applicable provisions of Section 401 of the CWA and the Alaska Water Quality Standards, 18 AAC 70, provided that the following additional measures are adhered to.

Pursuant to 18 AAC 70.020(a) and the Toxics and Other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances in 18 AAC 70.020(b), the following conditions are designed to reduce pollutants from construction activity to ensure compliance with the applicable water quality standards.

Pollutants/Toxics

1. Fuel storage and handling activities for equipment must be sited and conducted so there is no petroleum contamination of the ground, subsurface, or surface waterbodies.
2. During construction, spill response equipment and supplies such as sorbent pads shall be available and used immediately to contain and cleanup oil, fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, or other pollutant spills. Any spill amount must be reported in accordance with Discharge Notification and Reporting Requirements (AS 46.03.755 and 18 AAC 75 Article 3). The applicant must contact by telephone the DEC Area Response Team for Southeast Alaska 907-465-5340 during work hours or 1-800-478-9300 after hours. Also, the applicant must contact by telephone the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.
3. Construction equipment shall not be operated below the ordinary high-water mark if equipment is leaking fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, or any other hazardous material. Equipment shall be inspected and recorded in a log daily for leaks. If leaks are found, the equipment shall not be used and pulled from service until the leak is repaired.
4. Fill material (including dredge material) must be clean soil, sand, gravel, or rock, free from petroleum products and toxic contaminants in toxic amounts.

Turbidity, Erosion and Sediment Control

5. Runoff discharged to surface water (including wetlands) from a construction site disturbing one or more acres must be covered under Alaska's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities in Alaska (CGP, AKR100000, 18 AAC 83). The CGP requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For projects that disturb more than five acres, this SWPPP must also be submitted to DEC prior to construction along with the Notice of Intent (NOI). For more information see DEC's website for the CGP at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/construction>, or call 907-269-6285.
6. Excavated or fill material, including overburden, shall be placed so that it is stable, meaning after placement the material does not show signs of excessive erosion. Indicators of excess erosion include gullying, head cutting, caving, block slippage, material sloughing, etc. The material must be contained with siltation best management practices (BMPs) to preclude reentry into any waters of the U.S., which includes wetlands.
7. Include the following BMPs to handle storm water and total storm water volume discharges as they apply to the site:
 - a. Divert storm water from off-site around the site so that it does not flow onto the project site and cause erosion of exposed soils;
 - b. Slow down or contain storm water that may collect and concentrate within a site and cause erosion of exposed soils;
 - c. Place velocity dissipation devices (e.g., check dams, sediment traps, or riprap) along the length of any conveyance channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity. Also place velocity dissipation devices where discharges from the conveyance channel or structure join a water course to prevent erosion and to protect the channel embankment, outlet, adjacent stream bank slopes, and downstream waters.

8. The permittee must stabilize any dredged material (temporarily or permanently) stored on upland property to prevent erosion and subsequent sedimentation into jurisdictional waters of the United States. The material must be contained with siltation control measures to preclude reentry into any waters of the U.S., including wetlands.

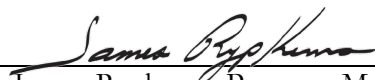
Vegetation Protection and Restoration

9. Any disturbed ground and exposed soil not covered with fill must be stabilized and re-vegetated with endemic species, grasses, or other suitable vegetation in an appropriate manner to minimize erosion and sedimentation, so that a durable vegetative cover is established in a timely manner.
10. All work areas, material access routes, and surrounding wetlands involved in the construction project shall be clearly delineated and marked in such a way that equipment operators do not operate outside of the marked areas.
11. Natural drainage patterns shall be maintained, to the extent practicable, without introducing ponding or drying.

General

12. DEC coordinates with several regulatory programs to review the impacts of proposed projects. A Section 401 Certification does not release the applicant from obtaining all necessary federal, state, and local permits, nor does it limit more restrictive requirements set through any such program. It does not eliminate, waive, or vary the applicant's obligation to comply with all state water statutes and rules through construction, installation, and operation of the project or mitigation, including, but not limited to the APDES permitting program 18 AAC 83 and 18 AAC 72.
13. USACE has stated that projects shall be reviewed under the federal rules in place at the time the application is received. This project and its mitigation were reviewed under the federal and state statutes and laws in place at the time the application was received. If the USACE determines any part or condition of this Certification is not lawful or is waived and unenforceable, the determination shall apply only to the part or condition so determined. The determination shall not apply to nor invalidate any remaining parts or conditions of this Certification. If the USACE makes such a determination, the applicant remains responsible for meeting state water quality statutes and rules, and if a violation occurs, may be subject to state enforcement (18 AAC 70.010).
14. This Certification does not release the applicant from any liability, penalty, or duty imposed by Alaska or federal statutes, regulations, rules or local ordinances, and it does not convey a property right or an exclusive privilege.
15. If your project is not completed by the time limit specified under USACE Permit and will continue, or for a modification of the USACE permit, you must submit an application for renewal of this certification at least 60 days before the expiration date or any deadline established by USACE for certification action on the modification, or 60 days before the proposed effective date of the modification, whichever is sooner. (18 AAC 15.120(b), 18 AAC 15.130, 18 AAC 15.180)..

Date: October 20, 2023



James Rypkema, Program Manager
Storm Water and Wetlands

**Johnson Tract Mineral Exploration Project
Permittee Responsible Mitigation Plan**

April 1, 2024

Prepared for:

JT Mining Inc
405-375 Water Street,
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6B 5C61

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Services
725 East Fireweed Ln #200, Anchorage, AK
99503

**JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT
PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN**

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1.0 PERMIT BACKGROUND

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stantec Consulting Services Inc., (Stantec) working with JT Mining Inc (JT Mining) conducted wetland delineation field work in 2022 and 2023 and mitigation (wetland and/or waters restoration and/or creation) opportunities were inventoried. Field verified data and desktop analysis produced detail wetland and waters maps for the Johnson Tract Mineral Exploration Project (Johnson Tract Project [Project]), following the guidance supplied in the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Wetland Delineation 1987 Manual* (USACE 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Alaska Region, 2007 Supplement Version 2.0* [2007 Supplement] (USACE 20007). Stantec produced a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) report for an area encompassing the proposed and alternative development sites (Stantec 2023a). The PJD supports the Clean Water Act 404 Permit (404 Permit) application, submitted by JT Mining, with public notice published on June 16, 2023. The applicant's stated purpose is to provide safe and practical access to the JT mineral deposit for the purpose of completing underground advanced exploration drilling.

The Project has unavoidable impacts to Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS); therefore, mitigation has been requested by the USACE. There are no service areas for In-Lieu Fee programs or mitigation banks available within the watershed. The only available method to meet compensatory mitigation requirements for the Project is through Permittee Responsible Mitigation (PRM).

This PRM Plan proposes mitigation in the form of open water pond creation within material sites excavated in uplands. At the close of material site(s) operation, those sites that have intersected the water table will be converted to open water pond(s). The proposed pond creation in uplands benefits the aquatic resources of the watershed by diversifying the aquatic landscape, and sufficiently compensates for the unavoidable loss of aquatic resources due to Project impacts. This document outlines the proposed PRM plan, with the understanding that final pond location(s) will be determined after the material sites are no longer in active status. JT Mining recognizes that mitigation is a long-term obligation and is committed to the success of this plan as development needs change in the future.

The PRM Project follows the watershed approach, 404 sequencing, and flexibility outlined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in their June 15, 2018, Memorandum of Agreement on Mitigation for Wetlands in Alaska (EPA and USACE 2018).

1.2 LAND OWNERSHIP

The surface and subsurface lands within the Johnson Tract Project footprint are owned by Cook Inlet Region Incorporated (CIRI). Surface land use is restricted to purposes reasonably incident to mining and mineral extraction. CIRI is an Alaska Native regional corporation created pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. In evaluating land for selection under the ANCSA terms, CIRI evaluated and selected the Johnson Tract area for its mineral potential.

Since acquiring the land, CIRI has leased the land to multiple operators (Anaconda, HWP, Westmin, HighGold Mining Inc.) for mineral exploration within the Johnson Tract. The Johnson Tract Camp footprint

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

was originally established in the early 1980's by Anaconda. In 2019, HighGold Mining Inc. (HighGold) acquired the project. JT Mining is an Alaska corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of HighGold. Under the mineral lease agreement with CIRI, JT Mining is exploring and evaluating the Project's development potential. The Project is currently in the advanced exploration phase. JT Mining is contracted to meet a minimum exploration expenditure, as well as make annual lease payments to CIRI during mineral exploration.

The Johnson Tract Project and this PRM plan are in alignment with CIRI's goal to develop the land for mineral extraction for the benefit of the CIRI shareholders.

1.3 PROJECT IMPACTS, AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION

The proposed portal access road traverses from the existing exploration camp area to the proposed portal, crossing Double Glacier Creek and the Johnson River. As both are anadromous fish bearing streams, bridges will be constructed in accordance with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) fish passage requirements. Bridge abutments will be above Ordinary High Water (OHW). Fish Habitat Permit restrictions and best management practices for in-water work and bridge abutment designs would be adhered to, minimizing potential impacts to fish habitat and fish passage. Natural flow patterns will be maintained at all stream crossings.

Wetland and stream mapping was used during road and facility design to avoid impacts to WOTUS to the greatest practicable extent. The proposed access road route was selected from four alternatives and is both the shortest route to the portal site and has the least amount of wetland impact and stream crossings. Due to the linear nature of the proposed Project and the distribution of WOTUS within the Project area, total avoidance is not possible. The proposed Project minimizes impacts to WOTUS to the maximum extent practicable by maximizing the use of uplands and reducing the Project footprint to a single lane road and minimum airstrip footprint still capable of safely accommodating heavy aircraft. The proposed Portal, material sites and waste rock disposal site are located in uplands. All avoidance and minimization undertaken is found in the 404 permit application. Table 1 shows the extent of WOTUS impacts within the Project area; analysis was completed by JT Mining.

Table 1 Johnson Tract Project Impacts

Project Component	Fill Impacts		Culvert Impacts*		Total
	Wetlands (Ac.)	Streams (Ac.)	Linear Feet	Acres	Acres
Portal Access Road	1.27	0.02	1,050	0.10	1.39
Airfield Upgrades	3.85	0	750	0.13	3.98
Totals	5.12	0.02	1,800	0.23	5.37

* assumes 4 ft culverts except for 470' of 10' culverts on airstrip

2.0 PERMITEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

2.1 OBJECTIVES

CIRI's objective is to develop the Johnson Tract for mineral exploration. To do this, impacts to WOTUS are unavoidable, therefore, in accordance with this objective, the goal of JT Mining is to establish productive open water habitat sufficient to meet the mitigation needs of the Project.

The 2008 Final Mitigation Rule (40 CFR Part 230) states that objective must address the needs of the watershed (EPA 2008). The Project is located in a newly formed, undisturbed glacial watershed, devoid of opportunities for wetland restoration or enhancement. The watershed has limited clear open water habitat. Additionally, open water pond creation will increase habitat to a variety of wildlife taxa, including avian species, invertebrates, and mammals. Open water habitat will provide hydrologic conditions for hydrophytic vegetation in an area that is currently almost entirely upland.

The only available option for mitigation within the watershed (see 2.2 Site Selection) is to create open water habitat. JT Mining proposes to create 5.37 acres of open water habitat (ponds), including shallow littoral habitat and the potential to also create fringe wetlands, in upland material sites that will be developed during construction. By expanding open water habitat, this PRM plan increases the landform diversity of the ecosystem by further contributing to the existing mosaic of aquatic resources (streams, wetlands, ponds). The formation of ponds for compensatory mitigation is the only practicable alternative available within the watershed.

2.2 SITE SELECTION

Site selection to offset aquatic resources impacted by the Johnson Tract Project was driven by the desire to provide habitat diversity within the same watershed as the Project. The PRM locations identified in this report were selected based on the following factors:

- **Proximity to the exploration activity.** The mitigation site(s) must be within the impacted watershed.
- **Ability to create a long-term stable landform.** Mitigation efforts must not require long term maintenance to be successful.
- **Potential for site success.** Restored habitats, as a result of mitigation efforts, must be self-sustaining with natural hydrologic inputs (shallow groundwater expression). The new landforms were sited to be within a stable landscape, not connected to relatively permanent waters or tributaries of the Johnson River therefore not susceptible to the erosion typical of glacial outwash systems.
- **The timing of the mitigation.** Mitigation (pond creation) must take place when equipment and resources are on site.

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

- **Ecological site factors.** Habitat creation will provide the opportunity for increased aquatic diversity and support the riverine habitat found on the Johnson River. Mitigation will also support habitat for terrestrial and avian species.

Detailed investigation of potential PRM sites was undertaken inside the impacted watershed. As part of the PRM planning process JT Mining completed an aerial inventory of the watershed to determine if there were manmade impediments to fish passage; there were none. The inventory also looked at whether there were wetland sites disturbed by exploration that could be rehabilitated and or restored; there were none. There were no wetlands, waterbodies, or streams found in the watershed that could be restored or rehabilitated.

Some wetlands degradation caused by the existing runway is recognized (ADEC 2023) but the impacts are anticipated to continue or increase for the foreseeable future, so they are not candidates for rehabilitation or restoration. The only available PRM alternative in the watershed is to create pond(s) from depleted material site(s) near the Project. This mitigation approach will benefit aquatic and wildlife resources within the impacted watershed and compensate for the unavoidable loss of aquatic resources from Project impacts, as is required by EPA and USACE (EPA and USACE 2018). This PRM plan will result in no net loss of WOTUS.

2.3 SITE PROTECTION INSTRUMENT

The mitigation sites are all located on CIRI land. All activities related to mineral exploration, to include the Johnson Tract Project, and the actions proposed within this PRM plan, will be approved by CIRI. CIRI will have a restrictive covenant in-place, based on direction from USACE, to ensure the long-term protection of the ponds. The draft restrictive covenant is in Appendix A.

2.4 BASELINE INFORMATION

2.4.1 Existing Facilities

Existing facilities include the Johnson Camp, which was established in the early 1980s. The existing facilities include a small camp, a gravel airstrip (800 meters long, 30 meters wide), and a gravel road linking the airstrip to the camp. The Johnson Camp was rehabilitated by JT Mining when they acquired the project in 2019. No additional facilities have been constructed since JT Mining acquired the project. The Johnson facilities are located entirely in uplands; however, they are adjacent to wetlands that will be impacted by the Johnson Tract Project. Some of the adjacent wetlands have been degraded by these facilities, to include surface flow previously impeded by the existing runway, since they were established in the 1980s (ADEC 2003). The need to continue using these facilities, or additional impacts from the proposed project, precludes them from being considered for rehabilitation or restoration.

The Project area is within the Johnson River USGS hydrologic unit code (HUC) 10 watershed (USGS 2023). Lake Clark National Park and Preserve surrounds the CIRI land within the watershed. There is little to no disturbance, impaired waterbodies, or impervious surfaces within the watershed. A watershed is deemed impaired if more than five to ten percent of it is impervious surface (Ceraco et al 1998, NOAA 2010); this watershed's only impervious surfaces are at the Project airfield and camp.

2.4.2 Proposed Airstrip and Access Road

The proposed airstrip is located north of the existing camp inside of a large alluvial fan formation. The new airstrip would cross the existing airstrip; areas of the old airstrip may be reused for laydown yards and other facility options; other areas may be reclaimed. At the lower elevations of the fan, groundwater is close enough to the surface to form wetlands (Stantec 2023a). The proposed airstrip will impact 3.98 acres of WOTUS. WOTUS losses will include sub-equal amounts of depressional (PUBH), slope (PSS1, PUS/EM1C), and riverine (PSS1C, PEM1F, PSS1/EM1C, RUBH) WOTUS. Many of the wetlands in the vicinity of the existing airstrip have been historically degraded by the adjacent surface impacts, as recognized by the Wetland Assessment Guidebook for Slope/Flat Wetlands Complexes (ADEC 2003). There are two streams crossed by the east side of the proposed airstrip: one of which ADF&G observed resident and/or juvenile fish in. No fish were found at the second stream (ADF&G 2022). Streams crossed at the proposed airstrip will be culverted. Culverts in fish-bearing streams will meet ADF&G design criteria and be approved by ADF&G, assuring fish passage.

Soils evaluated during the wetland delineations within the proposed airstrip had little to no organic matter (0-1"), underlain by thin A horizons (2-4"). Some soil pits had no mineral horizon; the ones that did had 2-3" of coarse sandy loams and loamy coarse sands. Soil pits had gravels and/or cobbles located at 4". The soils were determined to be hydric at numerous field plots based on the observations over two field seasons that the soils are ponded, flooded, or the water table is 12 inches or less from the surface for 14 or more consecutive days during the growing season (Stantec 2023a). The soils in this general area are not developed sufficiently for other hydric soil indicators to develop.

Willow and Alder communities are found throughout the project area. Willows and alders often establish as colonizers on recently exposed or disturbed areas. Wetlands within the proposed airstrip range from full shrub vegetation cover to more sparsely vegetated wetlands that offer minimal habitat for wildlife.

The proposed access road originates at the Johnson Camp and travels northwest crossing uplands until reaching the south end of the alluvial wetland and pond (breached beaver dam, minimally vegetated, minimal habitat) complex described above. Continuing west, the road remains in uplands until crossing a small wetland gully with a stream, then crossing Double Glacier Creek and several of its side channels. The access road continues northwest in uplands until crossing the Johnson River. The Johnson River is a glacially fed perennial stream which originates at the Johnson Glacier, north of the Project area. The Johnson River and Double Glacier Creek are fish bearing streams (ADF&G 2022). The Johnson River and Double Glacier Creek will be bridged, avoiding most impacts to anadromous waters. Up to 0.02 acres of a side channel to Double Glacier Creek will be filled to construct a channel stabilization structure. Avoidance and Minimization regarding impacts to these streams is outlined in the 404 Permit Application, and Section 1.3 of the PRM plan. Bridge designs will be reviewed by ADF&G to ensure they accommodate fish passage.

The proposed access road will impact 1.39 acres of WOTUS. WOTUS losses due to road construction include mostly slope wetlands (PSS1/EM1C) and very minor riverine channel (R3UBH). Soils within the proposed access road were similar to those found within the proposed airstrip, with gravels and cobbles found 2-10" from the surface. Where gravels/cobbles were found deeper in the soil pit, the horizons above them were characterized with equal components mineral soil and gravels/cobbles. Only one soil pit within the proposed access road had a true mineral horizon (3") with no gravels/cobbles. Similar vegetation communities to those found within the proposed airstrip were found along the proposed access road.

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

The disturbed WOTUS, totaling 5.37 acres, are a small part of a large upper valley system of streams and wetlands. There are no other developments or impervious surfaces within the watershed.

2.4.3 Proposed Mitigation Sites

Proposed mitigation site (material site) locations are in uplands, avoiding impacts to WOTUS. These sites have been drilled to determine the alluvium depth and quality, and to determine the presence or absence of ground water. Sites where bore holes established relatively shallow groundwater table were deemed candidates for mitigation, while those with deep or no groundwater were rejected. Dominant water sources for the proposed material sites are likely subsurface. It is expected that groundwater discharge from surficial aquifers, overland flow from uplands, precipitation, and snow melt will all contribute the hydrologic inputs to the pond(s) created at the mitigation site(s), with ground water discharge being the primary source.

Soils within the proposed mitigation site(s) (and throughout the watershed) have had very little development due to the recent glaciation. During field investigations, wetland determinations were conducted with soil pits evaluations at the proposed mitigation sites. These sites had little to no organic matter (0-1"), underlain by thin A horizons (0-1"), then coarse sandy mineral horizons (0-3"), with gravels two to four inches from the surface (Stantec 2023a). These soils are characteristic of the landscape and are not suitable for any other form of mitigation (wetland creation or enhancement) as they could not support hydric soils and they do not neighbor wetlands. JT Mining may be blasting and crushing bedrock material at MS-JT-04. Samples of that bedrock have been subject to acid-base-accounting geochemical analyses and have no potential to generate acid.

Vegetation data was also collected at these sites during field investigations. Both proposed mitigation sites are characterized by Open and Closed Willow and Alder communities. The Johnson Tract ecosystem is characterized by newly established shrub vegetation, typical of young soils. This includes alder and willow species, which establish as colonizers on recently exposed or disturbed areas.

2.5 DETERMINATION OF CREDITS

A determination of credits is typically conducted when wetlands or waters are either created through PRM plans, or credits are purchased through a mitigation bank or In-Lieu fee program. JT Mining looked at numerous options to offset the impacts to wetlands as a result of disturbance activities related to the proposed Johnson Tract Project (see Section 1.2 for Avoidance and Minimization efforts). There are no mitigation banks or In Lieu fee providers available for this watershed. JT Mining inquired about using a mitigation Bank whose service area includes lands on the West Side of Cook Inlet in Matanuska-Susitna Borough; the inquiry was denied by the United Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regulatory Division. The only available method to meet compensatory mitigation requirements for the Project is to prepare a PRM plan. A direct one-to-one creation of open water pond(s) for project impacts is proposed. This will result in no net loss of WOTUS in the watershed.

2.5.1 Overall Loss for the Watershed

As shown in the 404 Permit application, most of the proposed wetland impacts occur near the existing airstrip and camp. The Wetland Functional Assessment Guidebook (WFAG) utilizes adjacent and recent disturbance as variables in functional assessment calculations which can ultimately yield lower functional

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

scores (ADEC 2003). While the impacted wetland functions have not been quantified by a functional assessment, the WFAG does imply that existing and ongoing disturbance may contribute to lower functional scores.

The proposed Project will result in the loss of 5.37 acres of WOTUS, which will be mitigated for with the proposed creation of equal acres of open water pond(s), resulting in no net loss of WOTUS. There are no other existing impacts within the watershed beyond the existing airstrip and camp. Typically, a watershed is not impaired if less than five percent of its area is impervious surface (Ceraco et al 1998, NOAA 2010). By this definition the watershed is not impaired.

2.5.2 Overall Gain for the Watershed

The proposed Project creates 5.37 acres of open water pond(s) near Project impacts resulting in net benefit to the watershed and aquatic resources. The plan adds open water pond(s) in a watershed dominated by a glacial landscape. This is the only available option for mitigation within the watershed.

Adding open water habitat in the upper portion of the watershed increases the habitat diversity in the area. Open water pond(s) will provide the opportunity for increased aquatic diversity and support the riverine habitat found on the Johnson River. It will also provide habitat for terrestrial and avian species and promote diversified vegetation in an area that is currently upland. By placing the proposed pond(s) in uplands, not connected to the Johnson River, the proposed pond(s) would act as sediment retention basins, in an environment where erosion is typical in the glacial outwashes of the Johnson River. The proposed pond(s) offer stable aquatic habitat for aquatic invertebrates, shorebirds, other migratory birds as well as browse for moose. Birds and moose have been observed in the general area.

The PRM plan creates WOTUS from uplands, resulting in no net loss of WOTUS as a result of the proposed Project. Table 2 shows the proposed WOTUS creation within the same watershed of the proposed impacts (Shown in Table 1).

Table 2 Johnson Tract Project Aquatic Resource Mitigation

Proposed WOTUS Creation	
New Component	Acres
Open Water Pond(s)	5.37

2.6 MITIGATION WORK PLAN

2.6.1 Mitigation Site Determination

There will be a minimum of 5.37 acres of open water pond(s) created. Potential mitigation sites will be identified based on the distance from the surface of the water table. Mitigation sites will be finalized based on on-the-ground observations of a sites ability to provide the pond(s) with water sufficient to meet the 5.37 acres of surface water (ponds).

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

When material sites are no longer in active status (no longer being utilized for construction needs), potential sites may already be excavated to the water table. Pond(s) will be finalized to the required acreage by further excavation if required. There will be a 30-day period during which the hydrologic inputs (ground water) will be deemed sufficient or insufficient to meet the PRM plan requirements. If ground water input is not sufficient to meet the requirements, the site will either be further excavated, or an additional mitigation site will be selected. The 30-day observation period will restart after each adjustment until a site is selected that shows acceptable potential to sustain the acreage of surface water required.

The initial evaluation and design process will be documented by JT Mining environmental staff.

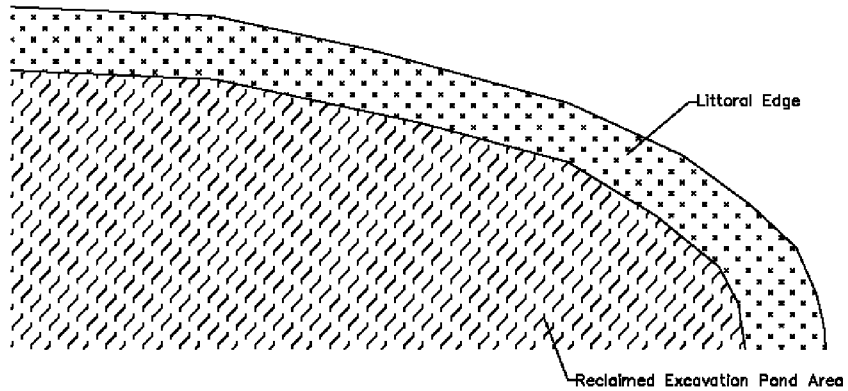
Figure 1 shows an overview of work areas. Figure 1 also shows a generalized cross section of the pond(s).

2.6.2 Mitigation Pond Creation

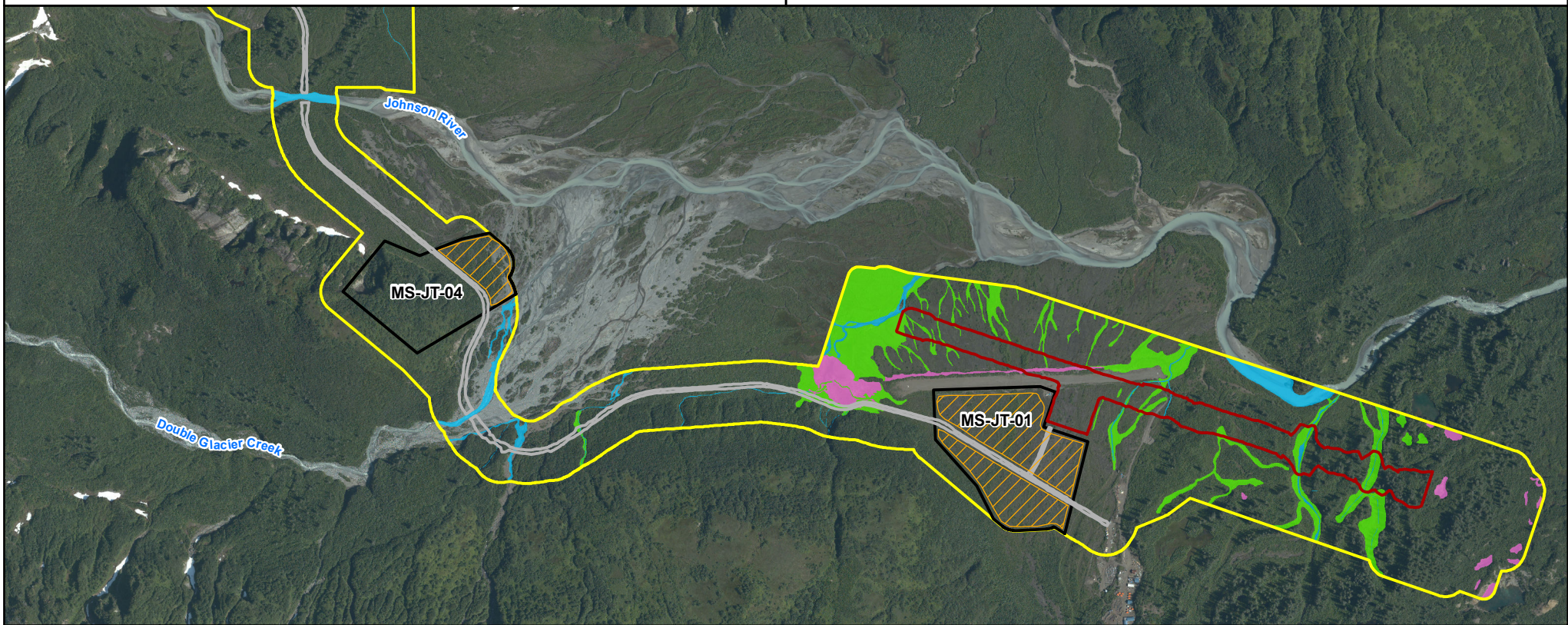
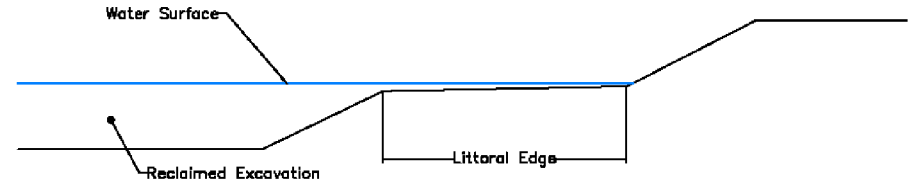
During the mitigation site evaluation process, pond(s) will be constructed assuming they will be successful. Pond side slopes will be graded with an emphasis on creating shallow water habitat around the pond edges. Pond side slopes will not exceed 5:1. Islands will be incorporated if practicable. Pond bottoms will be undulating to provide a variety of water depths, promoting a variety of habitat and pond shorelines will be irregular with embayment where possible. Whenever possible, topsoil will be replaced on shorelines and islands to promote the growth of aquatic invertebrates and vegetation. Vegetative debris from previous clearing activities can be placed along shorelines and islands to promote waterfowl and aquatic invertebrate habitat. Shorelines will be reseeded with a native seed mix approved by the Alaska Plant Materials Center. A site-specific typical drawing is shown in Figure 2 and a drawing of a conceptual pond design is shown in Figure 3. The ponds will create permanently inundated Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom or Palustrine Aquatic Bed waterbodies (PUBH or PABH) and may additionally create Palustrine emergent-fringe wetland (PEM1C or PEM1F) if there is measurable seasonal fluctuation in ordinary high water. The total of these shall be at least 5.37 acres.

Following pond creation, and final determination of the pond(s) as a mitigation site (within 30 days), the mitigation site(s) will enter the Long-Term Management phase with annual monitoring.

Mitigation Pond Typical Plan View



Mitigation Pond Typical Cross Section



-  Potential Mitigation Site
-  Proposed Airfield
-  Proposed Access Road
-  Proposed Material Site
-  PJD Study Area
- Aquatic Resource**
-  Wetland
-  Waterbody
-  RPW

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
 (At original document size of 8.5x11)
 1:16,000 1 in = 1,333 ft

Client	JT Mining Inc.
Project	Johnson Tract Mineral Exploration
Figure	Overview of PRM Site Locations

Figure 1

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT
PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

Figure 2 PRM Pond Plan Typical

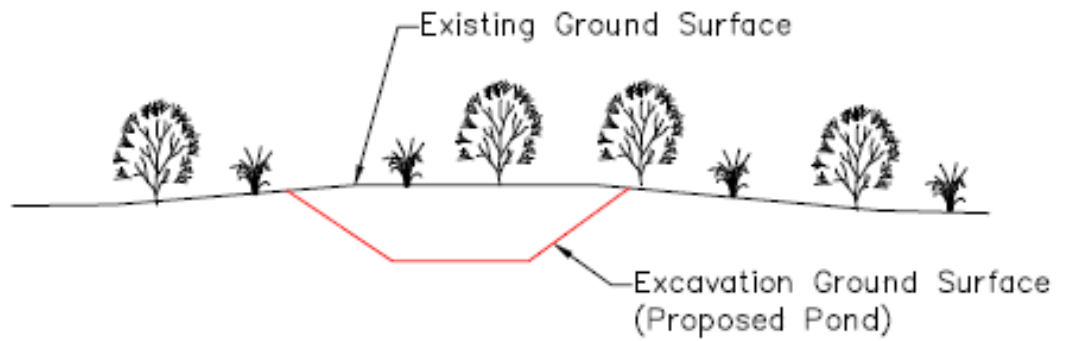
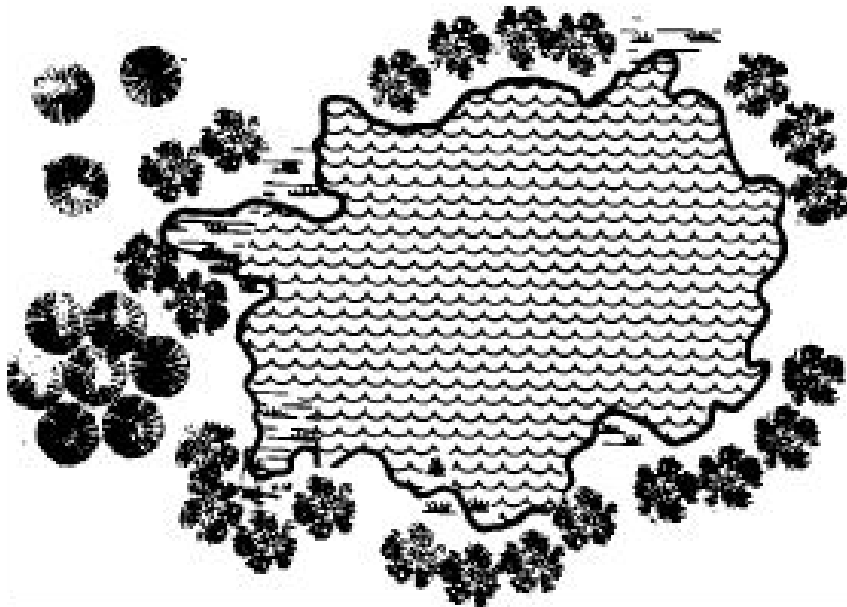


Figure 3 Mitigation Pond Shoreline Typical



2.7 MAINTENANCE PLAN

The mitigation work plan is designed to eliminate the need for regular site maintenance. The pond(s) will be constructed in a relatively stable landscape where the low relief contributes to inherent stability and erosion is primarily driven by surface water runoff. The shorelines around the proposed pond(s) will be seeded to stabilize them temporarily until native local plant species move into these areas by natural recruitment. The pond(s) will lack defined inflow or outflow channels and be recharged naturally by groundwater. All of this contributes to a landform that will require little to no long-term maintenance. Any deficiencies noted during monitoring will be reported and corrected as part of the Adaptive Management Plan. The material site access road will be recontoured and reseeded at completion of mitigation efforts.

2.8 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

To determine the success of the open water enhancements, performance standards are proposed for the mitigation pond(s). Documentation of annual monitoring will include photos and reports referencing the performance standards outlined below. JT Mining environmental staff will provide other evidence and figures as deemed valuable, such as documentation of wildlife use, vegetation regrowth, and other observations that demonstrate the overall success of pond creation.

Performance standards for pond creation will require that the pond(s) maintain surface water totaling 5.37 acres or greater at ordinary high water (OHW), in the majority of years, under normal conditions. The open water pond creation acreage can be met in a singular pond, or a combination of ponds. Pond(s) must maintain shallow water habitat along the edges in each successive year. Table 3 lists the performance standards that will be used during annual monitoring. Monitoring will continue for the longer of 5 years or until performance standards have been met.

Table 3 Site Performance Standards

Performance Standard	Year 1: Criteria Met If	Successive Years: Criteria Met If
Semi-permanent to permanent surface water.	Concave surfaces hold semi-permanent to permanent surface water.	Semi-permanent to permanent surface water maintained for a 28-day or 2 14-day periods during growing season under normal hydrologic conditions.
Surface water total 5.37 acres, or greater.	5.37 acres or more of surface water present.	5.37 acres or more of surface water maintained.
Persistence of shallow water habitat	Shallow water depths of 12 inches or less persist over a 1-acre area for 28 consecutive days or 2 14-day periods	Shallow water depths of 12 inches or less persist over a 1-acre area for 28 consecutive days or 2 14-day periods

2.9 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2.9.1 Preconstruction Monitoring

While material sites are being excavated for the proposed Project, it is anticipated that the water table will be reached based on bore results. This provides the opportunity for preconstruction (pre-pond creation)

JOHNSON TRACT MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE MITIGATION PLAN

evaluation. Throughout the use of the material sites, JT Mining personnel will document the depth of ground water and the location it is encountered at each material site. This information will be used to inform JT Mining of a location's likelihood of success as a mitigation site after the material site is no longer active. This monitoring and evaluation will occur in conjunction with construction activities. Preconstruction monitoring will be documented with photos and a memo detailing rationale for final mitigation site selection.

2.9.2 Post-Construction Monitoring

Post construction (post-pond creation) monitoring will take place following pond establishment. The monitoring will document the condition of new pond(s) as aligned with the performance standards. Monitoring will occur once annually during the growing season. JT Mining will conduct monitoring during years that they are operating or will hire a third party to conduct monitoring in any years that they are not on site.

In the first year of post-construction monitoring, photo points will be established in each created site. Point locations will be monumented with a Global Positioning System device and monitoring maps created. The initial monitoring report should include what adaptive management, if any, was undertaken during the pond creation process, to include the process, timeline, and final design for each pond that was created during mitigation site determination (See Section 2.6.1). The initial monitoring report should also describe the final design of the pond(s) as it relates to the design suggestions laid out in Section 2.6.2. Aerial photography will be the preferred method of documenting site conditions during successive years during monitoring. The percentage cover of plant species, open water, and shallow water habitat will be recorded. If non-native plant species are present, their relative percent cover will be recorded.

Additional monitoring will document the total pond acreage, stage of revegetation, presence of any aquatic plant life (as visible from the surface), as well as any indications of wildlife use. The annual monitoring report will detail results at each created site against the performance standards, and if any adaptive management is required to correct issues. The monitoring reports will be on file with JT Mining and a copy sent to USACE by January 31 of each year after pond creation.

Monitoring will continue for the longer of 5 years or until performance standards have been met. A final closeout report will be completed for the PRM plan when performance standards have been met at each site for three successive years. The final report will be submitted to USACE and request closure of post-construction monitoring with concurrence that all requirements of the PRM plan have been met.

2.10 LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

JT Mining will adhere to the agreements made in this PRM plan to create pond(s) as mitigation for the unavoidable loss to WOTUS as a result of the proposed Project and will be responsible for seeing that the PRM is implemented. Monitoring will be maintained for a duration of at least 5 years or until performance standards have been successfully met. Adaptive management will be implemented as needed. Once performance standards are met, and USACE supplies concurrence, the pond(s) will become the long-term property of CIRI. Once all requirements of the PRM plan have been met and USACE provides formal concurrence, there will be no other obligations under this plan except for putting a form of restrictive covenant in-place to provide long-term protection for the ponds. Except for the restrictive covenant, CIRI shall not be responsible for any management or monitoring obligations related to the mitigation ponds or have any other obligations under this plan. This PRM plan has been reviewed by CIRI.

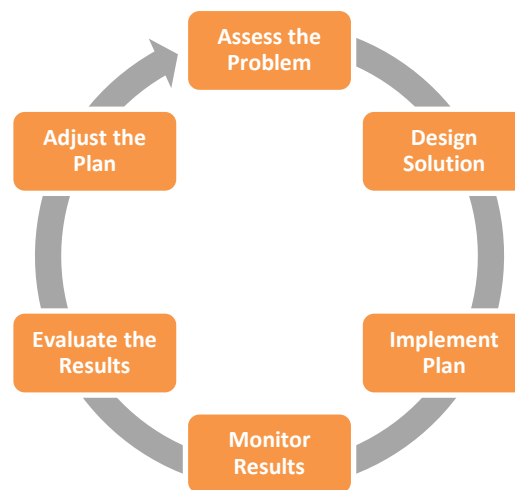
2.11 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The PRM plan is designed to follow the cycle of Adaptive Management to meet Plan objectives. The mitigation site(s) will be monitored to determine if there are unanticipated site conditions such as unexpected flow conditions or surface water acreage that require correction.

The Adaptive Management process is designed to allow for problem solving and adjustments during design, implementation, and long-term management. To have a successful project, JT Mining will follow the six steps in the Adaptive Management process (Figure 4). Within each step, several elements need to be completed. Adaptive management is a process of connecting and linking the information from the Project design, implementation, construction, monitoring, and evaluation phases to ensure the initial design meets the standards and objectives. If site monitoring demonstrates a corrective action is needed, JT Mining will adjust the design to meet the performance standards for the Project.

Adaptive management evaluates the results and adjusts project design elements to meet the overall objective. JT Mining is committed to this framework for successful project completion (Ministries of Forests and Range 2008).

Figure 4 Adaptive Management Cycle (Ministries of Forests and Range 2008)



2.12 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

The USACE has determined that no financial assurance is required for this Plan.

3.0 REFERENCES

- Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). 2022. Habitat Section. Johnson River Fish Survey. Memorandum from Josh Brekken to Ron Benkert.
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) 2003. Wetland Functional Assessment Guidebook, Operational Guidebook for Assessing the Functions of Slope/Flat Wetland Complexes in the Cook Inlet Basin Ecoregion, Alaska, using the HGM Approach, J. Hall, J. Powell, S. Carrick, T. Rockwell, G. Hollands, T. Walter, and J. White. June.
- Environmental Protection Agency. 2008. 40 CFR Part 230, Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule. April 10.
- EPA and USACE. 2018. Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Army and The Environmental Protection Agency Concerning Mitigation Sequence for Wetlands in Alaska under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- Ministries of Forests and Range (British Columbia, Canada). 2008. An Introductory Guide to Adaptive Management for Project Leaders and Participants. Retrieved from <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/amhome/index.htm>.
- Stantec 2023a. Johnson Tract Exploration Project, Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination, Prepared for JT Mining Inc. August.
- Stantec 2023b. Environmental Evaluation Document (EED) Johnson Tract Mineral Exploration Project, Prepared for JT Mining Inc. June
- USACE 2007. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Alaska Region, (Version 2.0), ed. J.S. Wakeley, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-07-24. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. September.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A DRAFT RESTRICTIVE COVENANT

NOTE THIS DRAFT RESTRICTIVE COVENANT DOCUMENT IS BEING PROVIDED TEMPORARILY. THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MITIGATIONS SITE IS PENDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE THAT WILL CREATE THE OPEN WATER PONDS DESCRIBED AS THE MITIGATION SITE HEREIN AND THAT WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANT. THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE UPDATED AND COMPLETED AND RECORDED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL AFTER CREATION OF THE SUBJECT OPEN WATER POND(S)

Record in the Iliamna Recording District

DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIVE

COVENANT OF

COOK INLET REGION INCORPORATED

Anchorage, Alaska

THIS DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANT (“Declaration”) is made this _____ day of _____, 202X, by Cook Inlet Region Incorporated, (“Declarant”), whose mailing address is 725 E. Fireweed Ln #800, Anchorage, AK 99503.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Declarant is the owner in fee of the real property, rights, and interests (“Property”) located generally in Township 1 South, Range 21 West, Seward Meridian, on the west side of Cook Inlet within the Johnson River Valley;

WHEREAS, Declarant has leased a portion of its Property to JT Mining, Inc. (“JT Mining”) for the purpose of mineral exploration (the “Project”);

WHEREAS, Project construction will result in up to 5.37 acres of unavoidable impact to wetlands;

WHEREAS, pursuant to United States Army Corps of Engineers (“USACE”) Permit No. 2023-00115 (the “Permit”), issued to JT Mining for Project construction, JT Mining is required to perform certain compensatory mitigation impacts to wetlands resulting from Project construction;

WHEREAS, JT Mining has contracted with Declarant to impose conservation restrictions on the certain real property owned in fee simple by Declarant consisting of open water pond(s) that is (are) legally described in the attached Exhibit A and generally depicted on the attached Exhibit B (the “Mitigation Site”);

WHEREAS, the Mitigation Site contains Waters of the United States under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Alaska District of USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), is under threat of adverse modifications, and contributes significantly to the ecological sustainability of the watershed;

WHEREAS, as a condition of issuance of the Permit, Declarant has been required to provide for the preservation of the Mitigation Site for ninety-nine (99) years from the date of execution of this Declaration; and

WHEREAS, Declarant desires to provide for such protection by subjecting the Mitigation Site to the covenants and restrictions set forth herein.

COVENANTS

NOW THEREFORE, Declarant hereby declares and covenants that the Mitigation Site shall be held, sold, and conveyed subject to the following restrictions and covenants, which are intended to and shall run with the land, continue for ninety-nine (99) years from the date of execution of this Declaration, be binding upon all parties having or acquiring any right, title, or interest in the Mitigation Site, and inure to the benefit of each owner and subsequent owners:

1. The Mitigation Site may be used only for purposes consistent with this Declaration and shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent herewith.
2. The Mitigation Site shall be used and managed for wetland mitigation purposes in accordance with the Permit, attached as Exhibit C to this Declaration.
3. Without prior written consent from USACE, there shall be no construction of durable structures, both permanent and temporary, in the Mitigation Site.
4. Without prior written consent from USACE, there shall be no disturbance of soil, sediment, and other substrates by operation of mechanical equipment or transportation vehicles on the Mitigation Site, except as expressly permitted herein or provided in the Permit.
5. Without prior written consent from USACE, there shall be no filling, excavating, dredging, or drilling of any soils, sediments, or other substrates; no removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock minerals, or other materials; no dumping of ashes, trash, garbage, dredge, or fill; and no storage, abandonment, stockpiling, or disposal of any earthen materials, debris, refuse, supplies, durable materials, or other manmade objects on the Mitigation Site, except as expressly permitted herein or provided in the Permit.
6. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, Declarant reserves the limited right of ingress and egress over and across the Mitigation Site for snow machines and other tracked vehicles operating on snow cover solely for reasonable access, ingress, and egress to and from Declarant's property adjacent to the Mitigation Site, and subsurface development on the Mitigation Site and adjacent property.
7. This Declaration shall not be interpreted as in any way conveying or granting to the public any right to enter or use the Mitigation Site.

8. Nothing herein shall be interpreted to prohibit exploration and development of hydrocarbons and minerals from the Mitigation Site subsurface if such activities can be undertaken consistent with the terms of this Declaration.
9. In the event of any conflict between the terms and conditions of this Declaration and the terms and conditions of the Permit, as they may be modified from time to time, the terms and conditions of the Permit shall control over this Declaration.
10. If any provision of this Declaration, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is found to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions of this Declaration, or the application of such provisions to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is found to be invalid, as the case may be, shall not be affected thereby.
11. This Declaration is made for the benefit of USACE only and may only be enforced by Declarant and USACE. This Declaration may be modified or terminated by written agreement with USACE. No other party or individual shall have any right to object to its modification or termination. The rights of USACE hereunder may only be assigned to another agency or division of the United States Government.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WITNESS MY HAND THIS _____ DAY OF
_____ 202X.

DECLARANT:

Cook Inlet Region Incorporated

Name:

Title:

STATE OF ALASKA

}

} ss. _____

_____ JUDICIAL DISTRICT

}

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of
_____ 202X, by XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, the XXXXXXXXXXXXX of Cook Inlet
Region Incorporated, an Alaska corporation, on behalf of the corporation.

Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska

My Commission Expires: _____

After Recording Return To:

Cook Inlet Region Incorporated

725 E. Fireweed Ln #800, Anchorage, AK 99503

Exhibit A

A Parcel of land coinciding with the high water mark of certain open water pond(s) located within Township 1 South, Range 21 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, being a portion of protracted section XX, consisting of XX acres, as illustrated in Exhibit B.

Exhibit B



Final figure depicting the mitigation site (the ponds) will be updated in the final version of the RC, after the mitigation is completed.

Exhibit C
USACE Permit 2023-00115

Attachment A: AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION BY PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Submit this form and one set of as-built engineering drawings to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attention: Ms. Jennifer Mercer, Southeast Section, P.O. Box 6898, JBER, AK 99506-0898. If you have questions regarding this requirement, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at 907-753-2712.

1. Department of the Army Permit Number: POA-2023-00115

2. Permittee Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

3. Project Site Identification (physical location/address):

4. As-Built Certification: I hereby certify that the authorized work, including any mitigation required by Special Conditions to the permit, has been accomplished in accordance with the Department of the Army permit with any deviations noted on the next page. This determination is based upon on-site observation, scheduled, and conducted by me or by a project representative under my direct supervision. I have enclosed one set of as-built engineering drawings.

Signature of Engineer

Name (*Please type*)

Reg. Number

Company Name

City

State

ZIP

(Affix Seal)

Date

Telephone Number

Identify any deviations from the approved permit drawings and/or special conditions (attach additional pages if necessary):
