

Reclamation Plan Four J Gypsum Mine

Prepared for:

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1.0: INTRODUCTION

Homegold Resources Ltd. is proposing a gypsum mining project (the “Site”) in the Canal Flats area of the Rocky Mountains, located in the East Kootenays, in southeastern British Columbia (Figure 1).

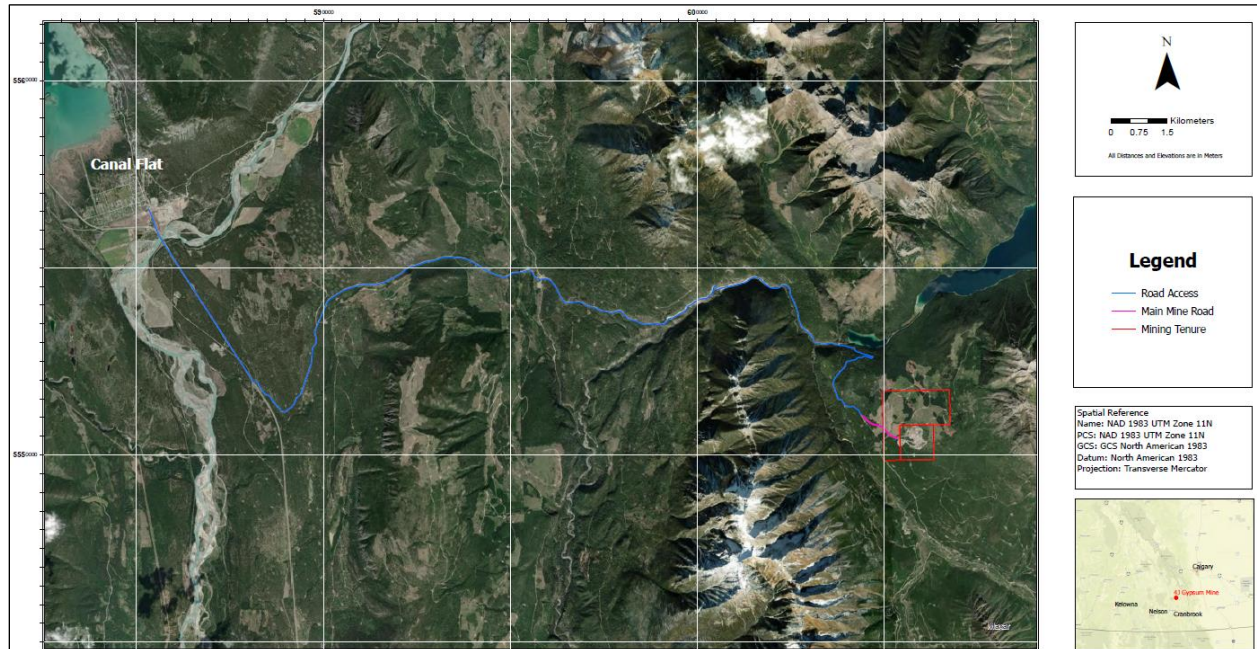
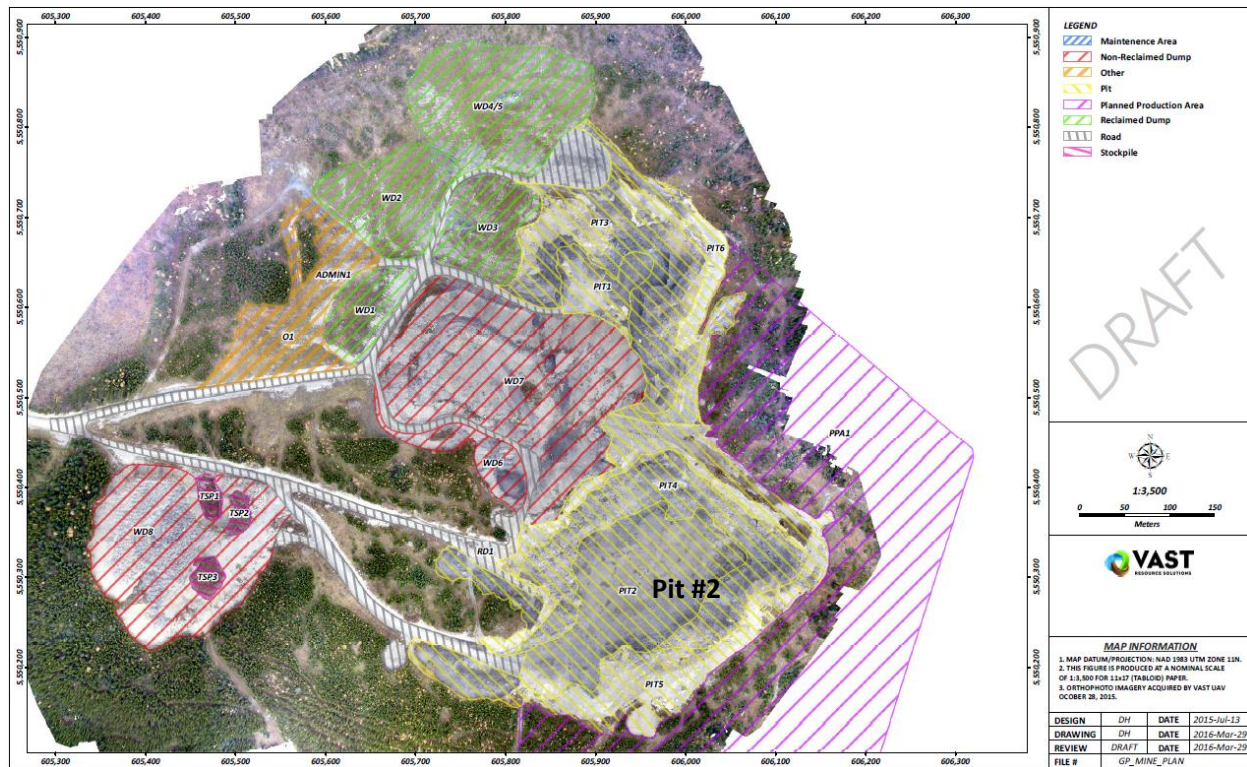


Figure 1 – Four J Gypsum Mine Location

The proposed excavation area will be within the historic Pit #2 areas, where only easily accessible gypsum will be extracted. Transition ore can be broken with hydraulic hammers attached to excavators, while fresh gypsum rock may require drilling and blasting. An excavator will be used to transfer the material into load trucks for offsite removal. Access to and from site will occur from the S Lussier River FSR, located west of the site. Re-activation of the existing access road will require clearing of vegetation and weeds, drain reestablishment to direct surface water runoff, and minor road repairs/upgrades as required. The mining will be completed over a 5-year period, and will be carried out in single benches.

Reclamation will consist of areas being decompacted and recontoured to match original conditions. Existing soil stockpiles onsite will be utilized to promote seeding and vegetation growth. As such, with the exception of follow up to assure that reclamation has been successful.

This Reclamation Plan has been developed based upon the AME Reclamation Guide for Mineral Exploration (August 5, 2020) and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation Health, Safety and Reclamation Code of Mines in British Columbia, Section 10.7 (Revised November 2022).



Source: (Belisle, 2017, February)

Figure 2 Historic Four J Mine Overview Map

2.0: RECLAMATION OBJECTIVES

The reclamation activity proposed herein is restricted to the current mine area. The disturbed area will be reclaimed to a productive forest with self-sustaining native plant community and wildlife habitat. The reclamation will also finalize any reclamation activities that were initiated by Georgia Pacific, the previous claim holder, that were not completed prior to the claim being purchased by Homegold Resources Ltd.

The specific reclamation objectives are:

- Prevent and mitigate soil erosion and sediment runoff,
- Preserve water quality and fish habitat adjacent and downstream of the project area,
- Remove and dispose of onsite infrastructure, equipment, and waste after project completion,
- Integrate disturbed land into the natural landscape and re-establish a self-sustaining plant community similar to pre-disturbance conditions,
- Establish native plant communities similar to pre-disturbance conditions which include plant species with value for wildlife and timber, and
- Create a diversity of habitat and micro-habitat conditions for wildlife use.

3.0: ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE INFORMATION

3.1: Project Location and Social Context

The project site is located in the southeast corner of British Columbia, within the Rocky Mountain Natural Resource District, approximately 20 km southeast from the town of Canal Flats, and approximately 5 km southwest of Whiteswan Lake (Figure 1). The property is accessed via an extensive network of logging and mine roads. Currently, access to the bulk sample location is too steep for equipment, however it is anticipated that access to the mine will occur from existing mine roads.

The current principal economic activities in the area include forestry, mining, and recreation (camping, fishing, hiking etc.).

3.2: Climate

The Four J Gypsum Mine project is part of the Montane Spruce (MSdk2) dry cool Biogeoclimatic Zone in the Rocky Mountain Natural Resource District. The Project site and surrounding areas is characterized as cool dry climate, with cold, snowy winters and short dry summers. Temperatures typically reach 10°C for only 2-4 months of the year between May and September, with average low temperatures falling below zero for five months of the year, the coldest being between December and February. The monthly precipitation is low, typically below 500 mm a year, the majority being snow. May and June are typically the wettest (Table 1). Extended dry seasons throughout the summer often leads to large, stand-destroying fires.

Table 1: Average Climate data for the past 10 years at Canal Flats, BC (Data courtesy of WeatherWX.com)*

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Hi Temperatures (°C)	-6	-6	-1	3	10	15	20	20	14	5	-3	-8
Average. Lo Temperatures (°C)	-14	-15	-10	-6	-1	3	7	6	2	-4	-12	-16
Average Wind Speed (km/h)	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Average. Precipitation (mm)	15	14	21	21	29	50	37	30	21	22	26	16
Average % Humidity	92	91	89	83	72	68	58	58	67	77	89	91
Average % Cloud Cover	57	58	58	53	43	44	30	26	33	41	52	56
Pressure Average (mb)	1021	1020	1017	1015	1014	1012	1014	1014	1015	1017	1019	1021
Average Dry Days	15	14	9	14	20	16	20	22	22	19	11	15
Average. Precipitation Days	11	10	14	11	9	14	12	9	7	8	12	11
Average Snow Days	5	4	9	5	3	1	0	0	1	5	7	5
Average Fog Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average UV Index	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	1	1	1
Average Hours of Sun	31	28	33	34	57	51	81	89	71	60	40	34

* Averages are based on historical weather data from the past 10 years

3.3: Geology and Topography

The Site property is located within the Stanford Range of the Rocky Mountains, and is comprised predominantly of bedrock types, including limestone, slate, phyllite, siltstone, argillite, and dolomitic carbonate rocks, and fine-textured mudstone, siltstone, and shale, found in the upper Kootenay River.

The focus of this project is on the gypsum deposits within the Rocky Mountain Trench, were deposited and buried under layers of limestone and mudstone, during the recession of mineral rich waters in the Devonian Age. The Site property is east of the Southern Rocky Mountain Trench which is covered with a variety of glacial deposits including ground moraine, outwash plains and terraces, drumlins, eskers, glacial lake terraces, and recent alluvium. Large floodplains and wetlands have been formed by several large rivers that drain into and meander along the valley floor of the trench (The National Ecological Framework of Canada 2018).

The Property consists of previously disturbed lands (mining and forestry), forested slopes, lakes, open meadows, wetlands and riparian areas. Map analysis indicates that elevations within the property range from 1,400 meters to 1,500 meters. The proposed mine location is along the southeast boundary of the property, within historical excavation benches. No watercourses are within the area that should be affected by the mining excavation (Gypsum karst).

3.4: Hydrology

The Four J project is located approximately 1.5 km east of the Lussier River. Several drainage channels are situated approximately 300 m west of the project area (Figure 2). These drainage channels drain west into the Lussier River, and ultimately the Kootenay River. As of writing this report, it is unknown whether these drainages are ephemeral or flow on more of a regular basis. None of these watercourses connect with the mine excavation location (Figure 2) due to gypsum karst. There were also no registered groundwater resources such as aquifers, water wells or drinking water extraction points in the vicinity of the site. The nearest water well is located approximately 3.4 km to the north-west from the Project area, near Whiteswan Lake.

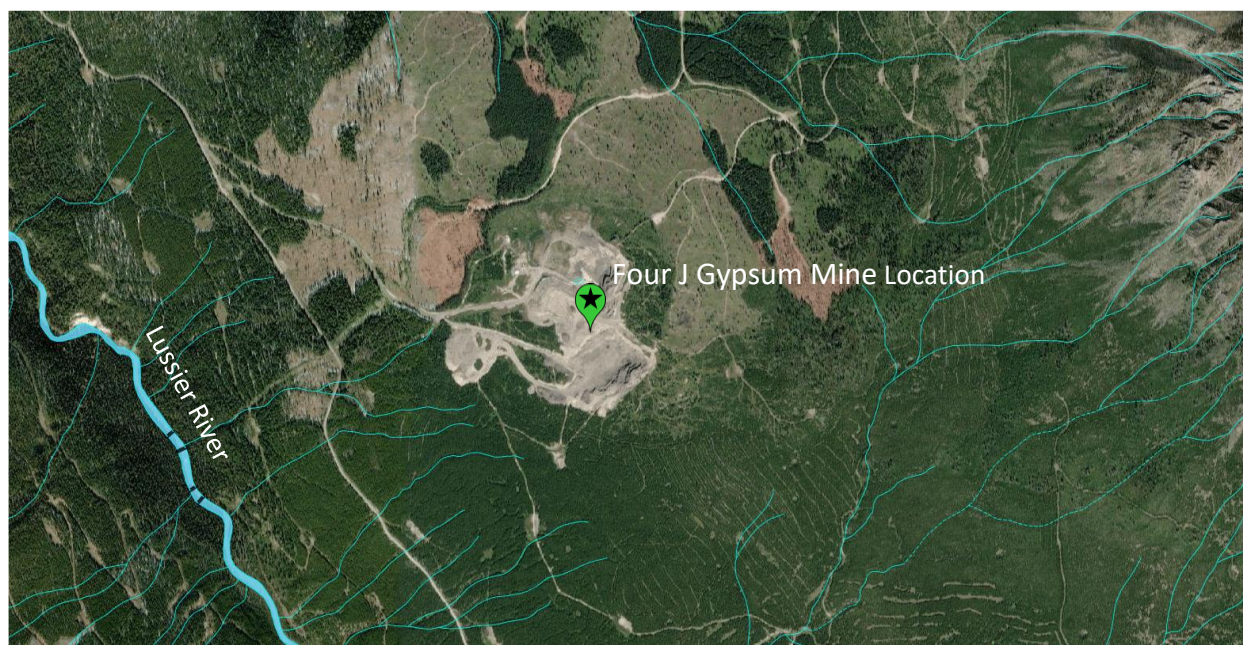


Figure 2: Watercourses (blue lines) within the Project Area and vicinity

3.5: Soils

Soils on the mine site developed in silty sandy fluvial or aeolian veneers overlying gently to moderately rolling gravelly fluvio-glacial outwash plains and terraces derived from limestone and dolomite (Shearer, 2023). Gagnebin (GB) soils are predominant on the site. GB soils are well drained and moderately pervious.

Textures range from silt loam to fine sandy loam in the thin (<5 cm) surface and gravelly loam to gravelly loamy sand in the fluvio-glacial subsoil. Coarse fragments in the subsoil range from 50 to 80% and consist of rounded gravels and cobbles. Seepage (v) is a significant occurrence. GB soils have moderate capability for forestry production and high potential for natural forest regeneration.

3.6: Vegetation

The Four J Mine property is within the Montane Spruce (MSdk2) dry cool BEC zone. On zonal sites, with "average" amounts of moisture and nutrients, mature stands contain lodgepole pine and Interior Douglasfir as the predominant forest species. Black cottonwood, trembling aspen, and prickly rose are also evident.

3.7: Wildlife and Fish

The Four J Mine site has moderate to high biophysical capability to overwinter ungulates. As well, this area receives considerable fall and early winter use by elk, mule deer, and moose. Experience at Domtar's North Quarry (located 5 km south of the 4J Mine) has shown that gypsum benches are favoured by Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep as birthing areas and places of refuge. In addition, these animals concentrate at the old gypsum exposures to lick mineral salts from the rock.

Lussier River is home to a variety of fish species including Westslope cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi*), Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*) (Habitat Wizard 2023).

The Conservation Data Center of BC indicates no endangered species within 4 km of the proposed mine (CDC 2023). Presently, the Alberta population of westslope cutthroat trout is classified as threatened and the B.C. population is classified as special concern by the Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC 2022). Bull trout (interior lineage) is currently listed as special concern by COSEWIC.

3.8: Invasive species

There are many invasive species present within the East Kootenay region. However, based on the Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) database search from the B.C. Ministry of Environment, there are no invasive plants found on the project site. Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*) and diffused knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) have been noted in the surrounding areas with the closest known occurrence of either species about 1.2 km north of the site (IAPP 2023).

4.0: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 Proposed Project and Potential Impacts

The Mine Plan for Four J gypsum mine is structured in a manner to which the mining of the existing material will be from the historic Pit 2 areas only and is expected to last 5 years. Gypsum at Four J mine will be mined with surface mining method. Friable weathered ore close to surface is amenable to free-digging by mid-sized excavators or front-end loaders. Transition ore can be broken with hydraulic hammers attached to excavators, while fresh gypsum rock may require drilling and blasting

The extracted gypsum or RoM will directly be loaded onto tridem trucks and transported off-site; hence, there will be no processing of the material or stockpile located on site.

4.2: Project Disturbance

The estimated area affected by the mining is expected to be 60,200 m² or 6.20 ha. The main disturbances are associated with site access and mining operations include clearing of vegetation, soil and overburden removal, and soil erosion and compaction. These activities will temporarily disturb wildlife in the area and could have a potential of sediment being transported towards Lussier River and its tributaries, as well as the watercourses near the mine site.

4.2.1: Site Access

Access to the Four J mineral claims is via Highway 93 (95) approximately five kilometres south of the village of Canal Flats, east on the Whiteswan Forest Service Road (FSR) to kilometre 21 km, then south on the Lussier Road for 4.5 kilometres, where a locked access gate leads to mine site via the main mine road

There will be no new roads, haul route or any significant transportation infrastructures required for the Mine. The only roads required are the re-activation of the existing main access to site from the gate, and the access road heading to Pit 2.

4.2.2: Pit 2 Mining Area

The mining area of the proposed mine site is estimated to be 6.20 ha (60,200 m²). A small-tracked excavator, approximately 5m wide will be used for the construction and mining works. Most of the project area has been previously mined or disturbed. A Mine Plan has been developed for the initial 5 year period.

The overburden and topsoil will be removed from the proposed excavation and used to create a berm adjacent to the trench beyond the up-gradient extent of the excavation (greater than 2 m distance from the top of slope). The purpose of the berm will be to prevent the flow of non-contact run-off storm water into the mine in the event of rainfall. The non-contact run-off storm water will be diverted to nearby vegetated areas to infiltrate.

5.0: RECLAMATION PLAN

The reclamation approach for deactivation if mining does not continue after the initial 5 year period of the Four J mine site area and access roads includes the re-establishment of the natural landscape, the establishment of a native self-sustaining plant community, and features to enhance wildlife habitat.

5.1: Deactivation of mining excavation

A total of 6.20 ha of disturbance is associated with the current pit #2, including pre-stripped areas, pit floors and pit highwalls. Reclamation will include:

Pre-stripped areas above pits

- Decompaction and resloping to the pit edges (maximum 2:1 slope)
- Pullback and recontouring of sidecast/bermed soil and overburden material
- Fertilizer application as per soil analysis of stockpiled soils
- Broadcast seed/incorporate (harrow) 25 kg/ha GPC seed blend
- Posting of appropriate warning signage to prevent pit access

Pit floor

- Scarify/decompact surface
- Recontour to provide positive drainage
- Placement and contouring of 10 cm soil cover
- Fertilizer application as per soil analysis of stockpiled soils
- 70% of area: broadcast seed/incorporate (harrow) 25 kg/ha GPC seed blend
- 30% of area: block plantings of woody species
- Rock piles and coarse woody debris will be placed on the surface around planted areas to protect against over-browsing by ungulates and to provide further structural diversity and habitat elements for small mammals, snakes, birds and insects.

Pit walls and benches

- These areas do not require reclamation. However, it may be possible to seed portions of the pit wall benches after the material has weathered. This could provide additional forage as well as escape

5.2: Soil Reclamation and Management Plan

Soil reclamation is the process to restore the ecological integrity of the disturbed mine areas. It includes the management of all types of physical, chemical and biological disturbances of soil pH, fertility, microbial community and various soil nutrient cycles that makes the degraded land soil productive.

5.2.1: Soil Decompaction

Soil decompaction of the pit area can be done either with a small cultivator or manually with a mattock. The soil of the access trail will be compacted during construction and utilization by dump trucks. Soil decompaction of the access will increase water infiltration and improve conditions for plant establishment. It can be done using a cultivator attached to an ATV or a small manual cultivator (e.g. Mantis cultivator) to rip and loosen the soil to a depth of 10-15cm.

5.2.2: Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

Soil disturbed by the excavation could be prone to wind and water erosion. Since the excavation area is located in the vicinity of some drainages that are connected to Lussier River, erosion and sediment control measures are very important for protecting its water and fish habitat qualities. The following erosion control practices will be implemented:

- During excavation, all topsoil will be salvaged and used to create a berm adjacent to the trench beyond the up-gradient of the excavation to prevent the flow of non-contact run off storm water into the trench in the event of rainfall.
- Project area where mineral soils are exposed will be re-countered and re-seeded/planted with a suitable cover crop to stabilize the soil and facilitate a return to its natural vegetated state.
- Disturbed slopes, if any, will be re-vegetated with native and approved agronomic species where possible to stabilize the site and prevent the invasion of weed species.
- Unnecessary removal or trimming of woody vegetation will be avoided to increase ground cover and forage, minimize disruption to desirable plant species, maintain natural diversity and decrease the likelihood of exotics outcompeting native vegetation.
- Use of pesticides/herbicides and other chemicals that may impair ecosystem function will be avoided.
- Stockpile erosion control materials such as sediment fencing, stakes, and erosion control matting on-site in the event that additional erosion and sediment control measures are required.

5.2.3: Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

Prior to re-vegetation, soil fertility analysis should be carried out in an effort to understand carbon and nitrogen levels required to provide successful vegetation re-establishment. Other amendments, such as mulches and fertilizers, may also be used. Application rates of all amendments will vary with physical and chemical characteristics of the soil materials.

The handbook for Mineral and Coal Exploration in British Columbia (BC MEMPR 2008/09) recommends the use of a balanced fertilizer such as 19-19-19 NPK (Nitrogen-Phosphorous-Potassium) in an application rate suited to site conditions. The starting reference value for most sites is 200 kilograms per hectare (kg/ha) and for riparian areas is 400 kg/ha (DFO/MOE 2015).

The use of organic amendments locally available will simultaneously improve chemical, physical, and biological properties of the substrate (Land Resources Network, 1993). Organic soils could be added as an amendment. Depending on availability, a thin layer can be spread and lightly incorporated to specific target areas.

5.2.4: Deficiencies from Georgia Pacific's Reclamation Plan

It is understood that there are some deficiencies from Georgia Pacific's Reclamation Plan on other areas of the mine site that are not going to be mined by Homegold Resources. These deficiencies include:

- Tree planting;
- Seeding; and
- Road Reclamation.

An assessment of these areas will be conducted and compared to Georgia Pacific's 4J Gypsum Mine Closure and Reclamation Plan (GP, 2017) at least one year after commencement of mining activities in Pit #2 and the full extent of the mine site utilization by the current mining operation is understood. Any deficiencies noted during the assessment will be rectified as per the Georgia Pacific Reclamation and Closure Plan.

6.0: REVEGETATION PLAN

The revegetation plan has been designed to facilitate the establishment of native plant communities that will provide erosion control and features to enhance wildlife habitat while providing opportunities for natural regeneration of vegetation. Native species to be used for revegetation were selected based on their adaptability to expected conditions along the access route and bulk sample site (e.g., limited availability of soil nutrients, moist conditions near wetted areas, drier conditions in southeast facing slopes across the project areas, browsing and trampling from wildlife, quick establishment and commercial availability).

6.1: Plant Species Selection

The re-vegetative program at the project site seeks to have both short and long-term goals. The short-term goal would be to control erosion on new topsoil or other freshly disturbed areas. The long-term goals include providing a vegetative cover that would provide for long-term erosion control using tree, shrub, and grass species that are native to the mine site area. As part of the re-vegetation process, mulching of waste wood and other material could lead to enhanced seed and tree seedling establishment, and help the soil retain moisture to enhance growth.

The plants selected include early successional species to increase plant establishment and protect the soil surface from erosion, as well as mid- to late-seral species to speed up the establishment of the forest community. A variety of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs should be used to approximate undisturbed moist and dry/mesic site conditions of the forested areas, and to build functional diversity in the plant community (Table 2).

Table 2. Native plant species selected for revegetation of the Four J Mining area.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Coniferous Trees	
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Hybrid white spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
Western larch	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Deciduous Trees	
Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Black cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Shrubs	
Douglas maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>
Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Prickly rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Soopolallie	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>
Birch leaved spirea	<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>

The erosion control seed mix for long term (two years or more) will include a variety of annual and perennial native grasses and legumes suitable for the area. Approved and commercially available mix such as Canada Certified No. 1 could be used if the recommended species are not available. Seed mixes to avoid include No.1 Common and Forage and Ground Cover mix due to their low levels of pure living seeds (60%). For short term erosion control (less than two years), only annual native grasses need be included.

6.2: Seeding and Planting

The access route will be revegetated using the erosion control seed mix. Some small areas along the trail may require planting of woody species for enhanced erosion control.

At the mine site, areas requiring interim erosion control such as soil stockpiles will be seeded with the interim erosion seed mix (Table 3). For final reclamation, the site will be revegetated using woody vegetation and a low density of native grasses. This will allow natural recovery of the vegetation and prevent grasses from outcompeting woody vegetation, as well as ingress of understory species from surrounding areas.

Table 3. Native grass and legume species selected for erosion control of the Four J Mine site.

Species	% by weight	% by species
Dahurian Wild Ryegrass	25	9
Slender Wheatgrass	22	16
Alfalfa	15	15
Crested Wheatgrass	15	12
Perennial Ryegrass	10	11.5
Dryland Orchard grass	5	15
Hard Fescue	4	10.5
Creeping Red Fescue	4	11

It is recommended that seed mixes and seedlings be provided by a local native plant nursery, such as Tipi Mountain Native Plants. A local native plant nursery can also provide ongoing guidance and planning. Only certified seeds should be purchased and used in the revegetation seed mix to avoid introducing weeds to the reclaimed areas.

Transplanting is the preferred method to introduce woody species to increase chances of plant establishment and seedling survival. If riparian revegetation becomes necessary, it will be completed at a rate of 1 tree per 4 m² and using a ratio of 20% deciduous and 80% coniferous (DFO/MOE 2015). If required, enhanced stabilization with woody species could be achieved planting with a density of one woody plant every two meters. Trees and shrubs should be guaranteed nursery stock. Tree stock should be 1-gallon trees and be planted no more than 2 m apart. Plugs and smaller container sizes can be used

for shrubs and forbs. A reference value for planting trees and shrubs outside the riparian areas is 1,400 stems ha⁻¹ for trees, and 1,000 stems ha⁻¹ for shrubs, that is one shrub per 1.5 trees.

Seeding rates for interim soil erosion control will be performed using reference value of 80 kg/ha of seed which is also the minimum recommended rate for seeding riparian areas applied as a combination 70:30 grass-legume in wet sites and 80:20 in dry sites (DFO/MOE 2015). Final species composition of the seed mix and proportion per species will be finalized based on seed availability.

Time for seeding and planting is dependent on the schedule of bulk sampling activities. Seeding and Planting should be done either in spring (March to April) or fall (September to October).

Hydro-seeding with MulchMax Ultra or a similar product can be done to keep seeds in place, improve microclimatic conditions of the seedbed, and provide erosion control. Tackifier can be added after hydro-seeding, to assist in keeping seed on the slopes. Although hydro-seeding and tackifier can be added as a single step, it has been suggested that a two-step procedure is more effective for vegetation establishment.

7.0: RECLAMATION TIMELINE

Once permits are obtained mining will commence. Reclamation will be completed as needed/possible during the life span of the mine, with the majority of the reclamation occurring at the end of the mines 5-year life span if mining does not continue.

8.0: RECLAMATION MONITORING and CONTINGENCY

8.1: Water

Water quality upstream and downstream of the mine excavation area will be sampled one year after reclamation activities. Parameters should include temperature, pH, electrical conductivity (EC), dissolved and total suspended solids, and dissolved and total metals.

8.2: Soil

Soil stability should be monitored immediately after reclamation and one year after final reclamation. Soil erosion pins should be installed across the access route and excavation site areas.

If the soil is showing signs of erosion and sliding, additional seeding and planting should be implemented. Other techniques for high level of erosion control could be considered if appropriate such as applying a bonded fiber matrix (i.e. EcoAegis or SoilGuard).

Soil chemical properties including soil total nutrients (N, P, K), organic matter, pH, EC and cation exchange capacity (CEC) and total metals should be analyzed from representative areas of the access route and excavation site disturbed. This information will be used to finalize a proper fertilizer application rate before reclamation. In addition, if insufficient soil nutrients are deemed a problem through plant signs (chlorosis, necrosis, etc.) and chemical analyzes after reclamation, more fertilizer and organic matter can be used as a contingency measure. If available, samples from drilling mud should be taken to characterize the above-described chemical properties and metals. This information will help determine the proper way to dispose of the material whether onsite or off-site.

8.3: Vegetation

Vegetation should be monitored for ground cover, woody plant survival and general health. A target of 80% plant survival of woody species after one year is considered adequate. If higher mortality occurs, the causes should be determined and mitigated. Species with higher mortality could be replaced and new transplants of successful species could be planted instead. If mortality is caused by grazing or trampling, protection such as Vexar tubing could be used around new and surviving transplants. Plant health issues including stunted plants, chlorosis or wilting can give evidence of deficiencies in nutrients or water availability. It is recommended that plants are monitored within the next month after planting and at least one year after reclamation. Vegetation parameters should include plant survival and ground cover. Monitoring should be done at fixed quadrats marked at the time of initial planting.

8.4: Wildlife and Fish

Observations of fish species within Lussier River, downstream of the bulk sample site, should be documented throughout the estimated lifespan of the mine project and a year after reclamation. Revegetation and creation of microsites with rocks and woody debris should provide habitat for a variety of wildlife, notably birds and insects. Presence of wildlife in and near the site should be documented during and one year after reclamation.

8.5: Invasive Species

Invasive plant species can outcompete native vegetation and result in numerous problems including loss of wildlife habitat and increased soil erosion. Invasive species should be monitored at the same time as vegetation monitoring. If invasive species are found, a control program will be implemented.

9.0: RECLAMATION COST ESTIMATE

The total cost for reclamation of the proposed site is estimated at \$149,740 (Table 4).

Table 4: Reclamation Cost Estimate

Component	Num. Units	Unit Cost (\$)	Area (m ²)	Area Cost (\$/m ²)	Total Cost (\$)
Deactivation of Access Roads					
Removal of garbage ¹	1	1,000	-	-	\$1,000
Placement of logs along deactivated access ²	60	35	-	-	\$2,100
Subtotal					\$3,100
Reclamation of Impact Area					
<i>Soil Reclamation</i>					
Soil decompaction and site contouring ³	-	-	60,200	0.2	\$12,040
Soil conditioning and erosion control ⁴	-	-	60,200	0.4	\$24,080
Subtotal					\$36,120
<i>Revegetation</i>					
Erosion control seeds mix ⁵	-	-	60,200	0.4	\$24,080
Trees and shrubs (dry/mesic) ⁶	-	-	60,200	1.2	\$72,240
Subtotal					\$96,320
Finalize Reclamation of Other Sections of the Mine Site					
Seeding and tree planting					\$10,000
Road reclamation					\$4,200
Subtotal					\$14,200
Grand Total					\$149,740

1 It is expected that removal of garbage will be done progressively, but approximate cost for total removal is \$1,000.

2 The cost reflects labour fees at \$35 per hour.

3 The cost of soil decompaction includes contractors fee per m² for work by excavator, cultivator attachment for ATV and/or manual cultivator, manual tools and labour.

4 The cost of soil conditioning and erosion control includes placement of overburden and topsoil and identified supplements such as mulch and fertilizer.

5 The entire trail and foot path at drilling area will be seeded for erosion control. Seed mix and fertilizer costs are included.

6 Upland (dry/mesic) vegetation will be planted at rate of 1,600 trees and 1,000 shrubs per hectare (\$3.20/m²).

10.0: REFERENCES

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