BAYHORSE SILVER USA INC

Vegetation Baseline Report

July 2024

Prepared by Bayhorse Silver USA Inc. G. O'Neill.

Reviewed by M.J. Abrams, Oregon Registered Geologist #938

BAYHORSE SILVER USA INC. BAYHORSE MINE PROJECT EXISTING ENVIRONMENT BASELINE REPORT in support of an Operating Permit under MLRR Division 35, OAR 632-035-0025. Oregon Mined Land Reclamation Act, Placer Mines, Coal Mines, And Metal Mines Using Only Gravity Separation.

Table Of Contents

A. Location
B. Existing Environment - Environmental Baseline Information including analysis and characterization of the following:

1 - Vegetation
2 - Soil/Overburden
3 - Climate/Air Quality/ Precipitation (including modeling 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event)
4 - Fish/Aquatic Biology
5 - Wildlife (terrestrial/avian)
6 - Surface Water
7 - Groundwater
8 - Area seismicity
9 - Geology and geographic hazards
10-Mineralogy and chemistry
11-Noise

Figure 1: Location Map 5

Figure 2: Permit Area Map 6

Figure 3: Area Topography Map……. 14

Figure 4: Resource Study Area Map…… 15

Figure 5: Operating Area Phot with Undisturbed Vegetation Behind……16

Figure 6: Vegetation Image from Snake River Road…….……17

Figure 7: Vegetation with Noxious Weed Occurrence…… 18

Figure 8: Typical Desertic Herbland Vegetation on Site Image…….. 19

Introduction.....4
Location 4
Resource Study Area 6
Literature Review 7
Study Methodology ……...…..7
Regulatory Framework 8
Federal 8
Noxious Weeds 8
United States Fish and Wildlife Service 9
Bureau of Land Management 9
State 10
Oregon Administrative Rules 10
Oregon Endangered Species Act 10
Revegetation and Reclamation Considerations……12
Field Studies 14
Vegetation Types……..16

VEGETATION BASELINE REPORT

Introduction

The purpose of this vegetation baseline report is to characterize the vegetation in the study area of proposed continuation of mining operations at the historic Bayhorse Silver Mine Project (Project) near the town of Huntington, Baker County, Oregon.

The Bayhorse Mine Project is designed as a minimal environmental impact project using electronic dry sorting (gravity) to reduce the volume of material for processing off site. Water is solely used for dust suppression purposes during mining and the crushing/separating process.

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) guidelines for an Operations Permit Application under MLRR Division 35 Application Requirements (OAR 632-035-0025) require local and regional vegetation information be collected to provide a characterization of baseline conditions.

These conditions include the presence, or absence, of noxious weeds.

Location

The Project, that lies entirely within the Idaho Power Corporation Baseline Study Area for the renewal of its Hells Canyon Hells Canyon Dam Complex relicensing; and that has been approved by the State of Oregon as of the date of this study. The Project is zoned by Baker County as ME (Mineral Extraction) and is located at 31690 Snake River Road, approximately 8 miles north of Huntington, Baker County, Oregon, 97907, which is 4 miles off US Interstate I-84 exit 26, and 30 miles north-west of the city of Ontario on the State Boundary Line with Idaho Oregon (Figure 1, Figure 2).

The Mine and underground workings are located on Tax Lot 500 and the historic underground workings extend under an adjacent unpatented lode mining claim (BH7) land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Road access to the Mine is located on Tax Lot 400, that commences on Snake River (Baker County) Road in Township 13 South Range 45 East W.M., Baker County, Oregon. Together the Property covers an estimated 35 acres. Tax Lots 400 and 500, are owned by Bayhorse Silver Mine LLC.

The mine and road access are located private ground of +/- 22 acres and unpatented lode mining claim (BH-7) that covers an additional +/- 20 acres. All proposed mining operations would occur on +/- 3.5 acres of Tax Lot 500 on ground that has historical, and recent, mining related disturbance (DOGAMI GIS 2023).

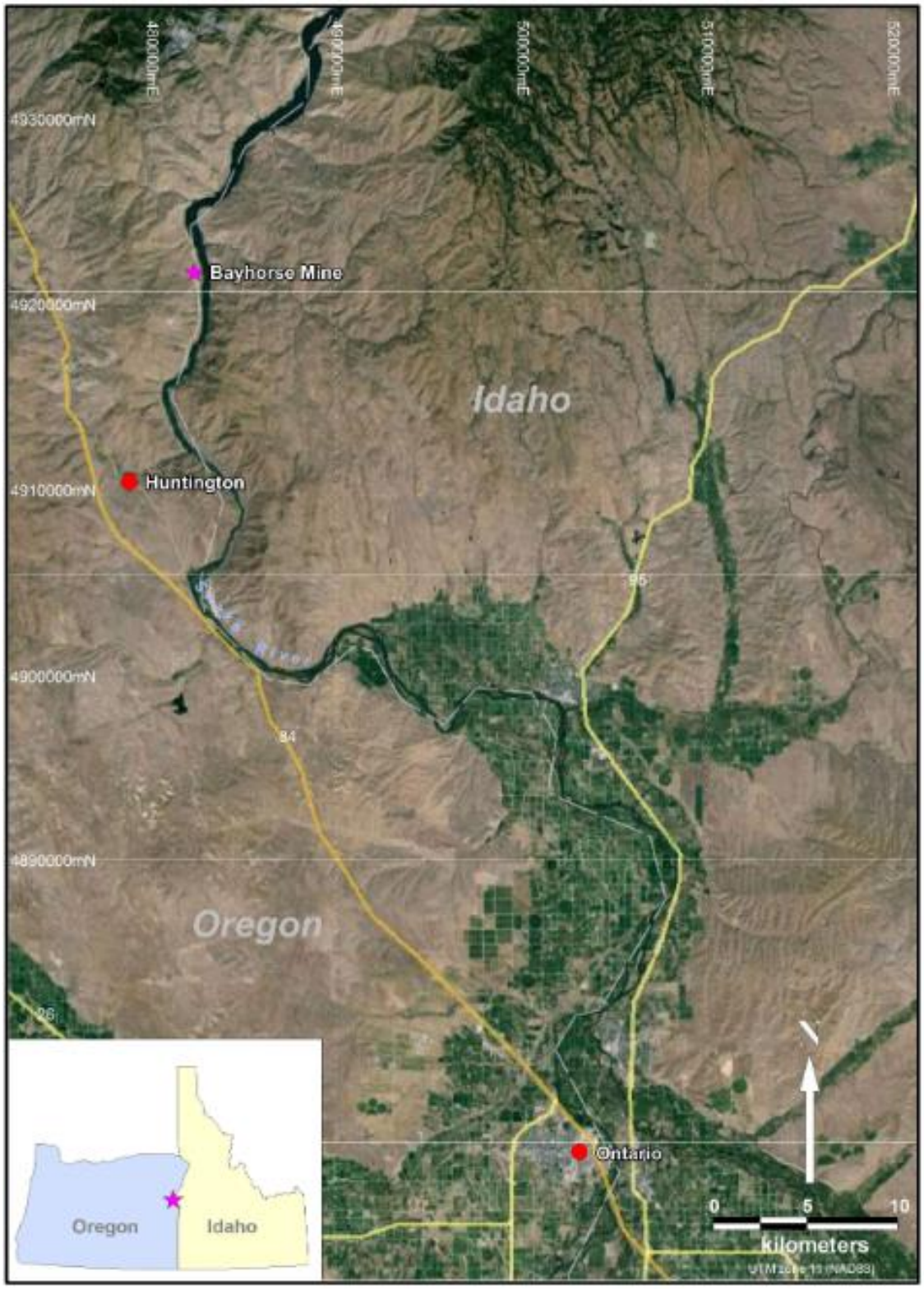


Figure 1, Mine general location.

All historic mining related disturbances, and proposed mining activity would occur on the private, ground, with some underground workings extending under the unpatented lode mining claim BH7.

Snake River Road runs along the Western side of the Brownlee Reservoir, that was created in 1956 by the establishment of the Brownlee Dam by Idaho Power Corporation.

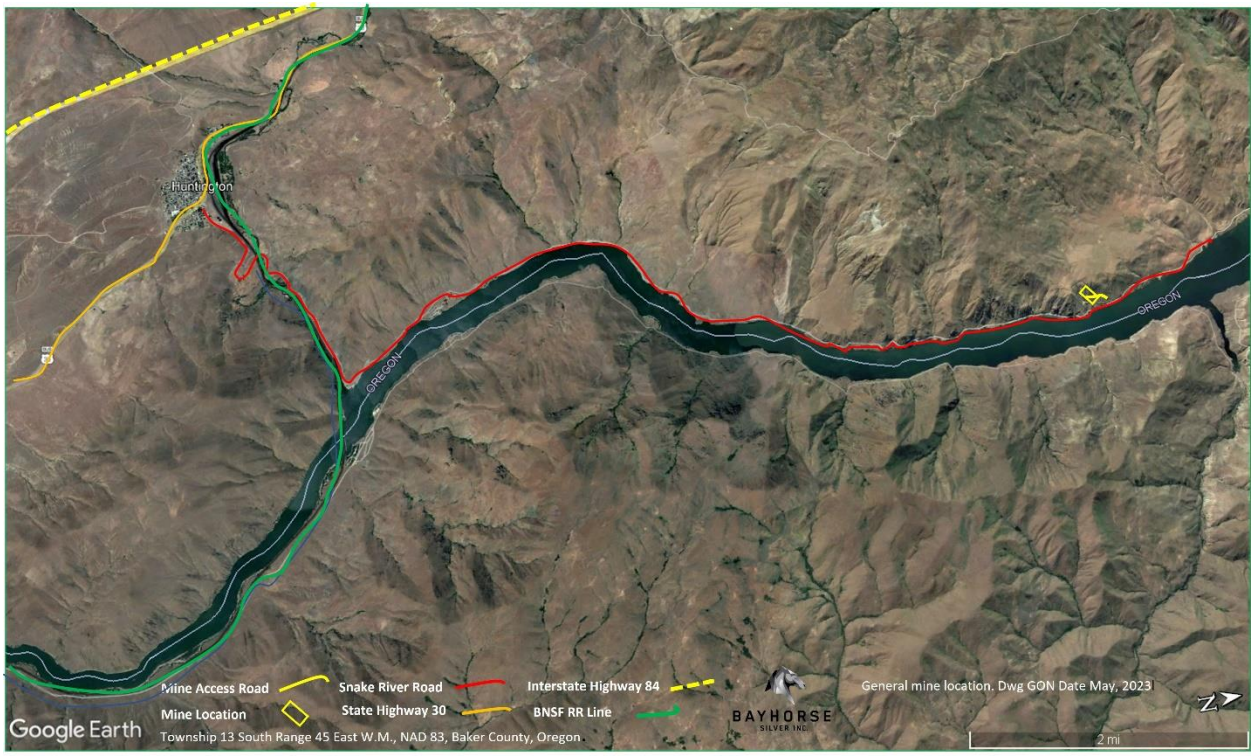


Figure 2, Mine location.

Resource Study Area

The Resource Study Area is between mile 320 and 321 of the Snake River system in what is termed the Upper Reaches of the Brownlee Reservoir, created through the development of the Hells Canyon Dam Complex (HCC), which license expired in 2005. The relicensing Application was made to the FERC in 2003.

FERC issued a final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in 2007. Since then, it has worked with the states of Oregon and Idaho to receive water-quality certifications required to obtain a new FERC license. These certifications were granted in May 2019.

Until a new license is issued, Idaho Power operates the HCC on an annual license under the terms and conditions of the prior license. Idaho Power Corporation anticipates the relicensing will be completed by the end of 2024. All these facilities operate under the same license (No. 1971) granted by FERC.

Due to the relicensing application requirements by Federal and State (Idaho/Oregon) Agencies for the Hells Canyon Dam Complexes, there have been numerous, comprehensive, Baseline Studies completed by and for Idaho Power Corporation on the Hells Canyon Complex extending one-half mile from banks of the Brownlee Reservoir, inside which the Bayhorse Mine is located.

A review of the studies conducted by, for, or on behalf of Idaho Power Corporation, and studies conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of the Interior, (Bureau of Land Management), (Fish and Wildlife); among others, in Relicensing, the Hells Canyon Hydro Developments by Idaho Power Corporation was undertaken to develop this baseline report.

These studies include a comprehensive soil and vegetation study, that was conducted by Idaho Power Corporation in 2001, titled Vegetation of the Snake River Corridor in Hells Canyon - Weiser, Idaho, to the Salmon River, revised 2003, by Plant Ecologist Gary Holmstead. Other studies include a contaminant evaluation (Frank Dombrowsky Chuck Blair Jack Dingledine CH2M HILL,2020), and water quality, with monitoring stations at frequent intervals along the Brownlee Reservoir. (See Bibliography) This baseline study relies on these comprehensive studies.

The Brownlee Reservoir is dammed on the Snake River, between mile 284 and 285, from its confluence with the Colombia River, near Pasco, Washington State. The Brownlee Reservoir has a catchment area of 72,500 square miles (Figure 3).

Although the Brownlee Reservoir is used as a water storage reservoir for the generation of hydro, it has large seasonal fluctuation in water levels. It is also used to support fish habitat, and an accompanying large freshwater recreational fishing environment. Power boats regularly travel along the reservoir, and a significant number of fisherpersons regularly park/camp, at the BLM's "Spring" campsite, 1.5 miles north of Huntington, Oregon, and along many miles of Snake River Road to conduct fishing activities during the Spring, Summer and Fall.

From late Fall to early Spring, the climate of west-central Idaho and eastern Oregon is typically influenced by cool and moist Pacific maritime air. Periodically, this westerly flow is interrupted by outbreaks of cold, dry, continental air from the north, normally blocked by mountain ranges to the east. During summer months, a Pacific high pressure system dominates weather patterns.

Literature Review

The majority of the baseline characterization in this report has been taken from the significant relicensing documentation developed by Idaho Power during the period 2000 to 2020, and submitted and approved by Federal Agencies and the Agencies of the States of Oregon and Idaho for its hydro power dams of the Snake River Corridor, Hells Canyon, Weiser, Idaho to the Salmon River

The majority of the text and data used in this report has been incorporated from the comprehensive soil and vegetation study conducted by Idaho Power Corporation in 2001, titled Vegetation of the Snake River Corridor in Hells Canyon -Weiser, Idaho, to the Salmon River, revised 2003, by Plant Ecologist Gary Holmstead. (Idaho Power Study). The Study was part of

the relicensing of the Hells Canyon Dams. Additional studies were conducted by Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Geological Survey, as well as States of Oregon and Idaho, and have been accepted by the State of Oregon.

Studies used for this report are included in the Bibliography Section.

Study Methodology

The purpose of this terrestrial vegetation baseline study is to characterize existing conditions for an Operating Permit Application for the Bayhorse Silver Mine, Baker County, Oregon.

This study characterizes the terrestrial vegetation communities, including species diversity; presence or absence of federally listed threatened, endangered and sensitive (TES) species; presence or absence of Oregon and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sensitive species; and presence of noxious weeds.

This terrestrial vegetation baseline study has been prepared to:

- Clearly describe accepted field procedures, methodologies, and documentation requirements needed to characterize existing vegetation baseline conditions at the mine site and road access, as well as the regional setting, as it relates to the predominant terrestrial vegetation communities.
- Describe methodology to inventory vegetation.
- Identify other current land uses which could affect the condition of existing terrestrial vegetation resources at the site (i.e., grazing).
- Survey and record potential threatened, endangered, candidate and sensitive plant species within the permit area.
- Survey for noxious weeds that occur in the permit area.
- Make recommendations for natural revegetation, wildlife habitat restoration, and reclamation at the end of the potential mine life.

The study includes details of vegetation, soil, noxious plants.

The general Vegetation Survey Area from the Idaho Power Study for this baseline study is limited to that area between mile 320 and 321 of the Snake River on the Brownlee Reservoir (Figure 3, Page 99, of the Vegetation of the Snake River Corridor).

The property is located on a total of approximately +/- 22.5 acres of private ground of which historic (pre1984) and recent mining related disturbances (2014-2023) of 2.4 acres (DOGAMI GIS, 2023) have occurred. The Private Property, including the Mine and Crushing Dry Processing/Sorting Area and Access Road Area are the Terrestrial Vegetation Study Area (Study Area). No disturbances are contemplated outside of the existing, identified, disturbed area of either the private ground, or Federal ground under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

Regulatory Framework

Federal Noxious Weeds

The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2801-2813) as amended by Sec. 15, Management of Undesirable Plants on Federal Lands 1990 requires that each Federal Agency: 1) designate a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; 2) establish and fund an undesirable plant management program; 3) complete and implement cooperative agreements with State agencies; and 4) establish integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

There are no planned, or intended disturbances, on Federal or State Lands. All mining related disturbances are to be contained on the private property, specifically in the +/- 2.4 acres of historic and recent mining related disturbed ground (DOGAMI GIS 2023).

The BLM defines a noxious weed as "any plant designated by a federal, state or county government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife or property," and "invasive plants include not only noxious weeds, but also other plants that are not native to this country or to the area where they are growing" (BLM 2017). BLM Manual 9011 (Chemical Pest Control, BLM 2007), BLM Handbook H-9011-1 (Chemical Pest Control, (BLM 1994), and BLM Manual 9014 (Control Use of Biological Control Agents of Pests on Public Lands, (BLM 1990); provide policy for the planning and implementation of biological controls within an integrated pest management program.

These policies further require that all ground disturbing projects on public lands are evaluated to determine the risk of introducing or spreading noxious weeds.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for administering and implementing the Endangered Species Act of 1972 as Amended (ESA) to conserve, protect, and recover federally listed species.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM's policy for management of special status species is in the BLM Manual Section 6840 (Special Status Species Management, (2008). Special status species include the following:

- Federally listed Threatened or Endangered Species: Any species the USFWS has listed as an endangered or threatened species under the ESA throughout all or a significant portion of its range;

- Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species: Any species the USFWS has proposed for listing as a federally endangered or threatened species under the ESA;

- Candidate Species: Plant and animal taxa under consideration for possible listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA;

- Delisted Species: Any species in the five years following their delisting;

• BLM Sensitive Species: Species designated as Sensitive by the BLM State Director because they meet the following criteria: Native species found on BLM-administered lands for which the BLM has the capability to significantly affect the conservation status of the species through management, and either:

1) there is information that a species has undergone, is undergoing, or is predicted to undergo a downward trend such that the viability of the species or a distinct population segment of the species is at risk across all or a significant portion of the species range; or

2) the species depends on ecological refugia or specialized or unique habitats on BLM-administered lands, and there is evidence that such areas are threatened with alteration such that the continued viability of the species in that area would be at risk (BLM 2008); and

• State of Oregon Listed Species: State-protected animals that have been determined to meet BLM's Manual 6840 policy definition. It is BLM policy to provide sensitive species with the same level of protection that is given to federal candidate species. The major objective of this protection is to preclude the need for federal listing. The BLM resource management plans provide management direction for the many multiple uses, including outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, fish and wildlife, minerals, wilderness, and cultural resources.

State; Oregon Administrative Rules

The environmental baseline data methodology for terrestrial vegetation resources was prepared to meet the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 632-035-0055, Section 0130 Reclamation and Mine Closure Standards for Surface Reclamation of Metals Mines using Gravity that pertain to revegetation include the following:

• Native species shall be established unless the use of non-native species is justified and approved by the technical review team;

• Seed mixtures, fertilizer rates, and other requirements will be derived from departmental experience and advice from such sources as ODA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly U.S. Soil Conservation Service), Oregon State University Extension Service, the Oregon Department of Transportation, BLM, United States Forest Service, local soil conservation districts, and private sector experts;

• Establishment of a self-sustaining ecosystem, comparable to undamaged ecosystems in the area of the mine;

• Revegetation shall be considered successful if it is consistent with the establishment of a self-sustaining ecosystem, comparable to undamaged ecosystems in the area of the mine; and Oregon Endangered Species Act

The Oregon Department of Agriculture states the following: Native plants that are listed as threatened or endangered in Oregon are protected on all **non-federal public lands (state, county, city, etc.)** under the Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 564, commonly known as the Oregon Endangered Species Act.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture is given the responsibility for conservation of native plants under the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 603-073-0001. These rules outline the list of activities that require a listed plant permit in Oregon.

There are no planned, or intended disturbances, on Federal or State Lands. All mining related disturbances are to be contained on the private property, specifically in the +/- 2.4 acres of historic and recent mining related disturbed ground.

Field Study

The field sampling objective by the Idaho Power Study was to collect data on existing conditions in each vegetation cover type to describe the various plant assemblages that occurred and the potential driving forces behind vegetation patterns.

Transect placement within cover types was done without any assumption of eventual classification or succession status, but rather for the representation of homogeneous vegetation. Obvious ecotones, microsites, exceptionally dense clumps or openings, or areas of recent severe disturbance were avoided. Annual vegetation sampling was initiated in 1994 and completed in 1999.

Upland vegetation was generally sampled from late April to late June, and riparian vegetation was generally sampled from early June to mid September. These are the periods when most vegetation reaches peak production in Hells Canyon.

During each year of sampling, the crew sampled throughout the optimum growing season. Sometimes sampling times occurred outside of peak production, depending on availability of field personnel and on logistical constraints. During each year of sampling, the crew attempted to sample several 5-mi river segments throughout the study area to Idaho Power Company Vegetation of the Snake River Corridor Hells Canyon Complex (Page 19) mediate for variation in annual climatic conditions.

A list of noxious weed species was developed by the Study author for reference during the study. For the purposes of his investigation, noxious weeds were defined as those species contained on either Idaho or Oregon's state noxious weed lists (Baker County, Oregon 1996; State of Idaho 1996). For a more detailed investigation of noxious weeds in the canyon, see Krichbaum (2000).

Vegetation Attributes are determined using the Daubenmire method for sampling vegetation attributes consists of systematically placing a 20-centimeter (cm) by 50-cm quadrant frame at 50 points along a 100-foot measuring tape and determining vegetation characteristics of canopy cover, frequency, and composition by canopy cover.

The Idaho Power Study (pages 33/34) classified the area of the Brownlee Reservoir up to Weiser, Idaho, including the mine location between mile 320 and 321, to be "Desertic Shrubland" Just five transects were classified into the Desertic Shrubland cover type (Table 7). This cover type was encountered in the Weiser Reach and the Brownlee Reservoir and Hells Canyon Reservoir reaches. Average cover characteristics for each major physiognomic group and for total cover in the

Desertic Shrubland cover type are summarized as follows: Idaho Power Company Vegetation of the Snake River Corridor Hells Canyon Complex Page 33.

Group	Mean Cover	SD	Minimum Cover	Maximum Cover
Tree	0	0	0	0
Shrub	8.8	5.9	4.5	19.1
Forb	5.3	3.6	1.3	9.1
Grass	3.1	2.1	1.1	6.4
Total Cover	17.2	6.1	6.8	23.1

TWINSPAN analyses identified 2 plant assemblages for the Desertic Shrubland cover type. These plant assemblages are described in Appendix 2 of the report. This cover type was dominated by Purshia tridentata or Artemisia tridentata, and the plant assemblages sampled were only encountered in the Oxbow Reservoir and Brownlee Reservoir reaches. The herbaceous layer of both assemblages was dominated by annual grasses. No noxious weeds or rare plants were found.

Noxious Weed Occurrences

One Class B species, nodding thistle (Carduus nutans) has been identified (5) on the +/- 2.4 acre disturbed ground beside the equipment containers.

All Class B weeds are required to be controlled within 50 feet of all property lines, easements, and rights-of-way.

Description of Competing Land Uses

The primary adjacent land use to the Project has been and continues to be cattle grazing.

Access to the mine site and crushing/sorting facilities is gated. In the eight years Bayhorse has been active on the property, cattle have very rarely strayed onto the property. It is likely that grazing would continue to occur on land adjacent to the Permit Area 5.7.

Revegetation and Reclamation Considerations

Subject to the post mining use of the private ground, a portion of the disturbed sites +/-2.4 acres of current and historic mining related disturbance (DOGAMI GIS 2023) will be reclaimed and revegetated during and after mining activities. The pre-disturbance soil characteristics have been identified in the “Geology, Soils etc.” Baseline Report. Other than the existing disturbed, no other area in the permit area will be disturbed Reclamation of the current noted disturbed area will be subject to the post mining use of the private property. Disturbed areas on private ground that is reclaimed will be seeded with a native seed mixture that is approved by the State. Noxious weed occurrences will be treated as per the requirements for private property abutted by Federal or State lands.

Characterization of these conditions helps to identify potential impacts to the operation, and reclamation of proposed mine features and the environment. The vegetation information would be used in several applications, including, but not limited to:

1) identifying geotechnical conditions;

2) determining foundation stability;

3) use in characterizing hydrogeologic conditions;

4) key input to the geochemical characterization task to identify potential acid-generating rock material and potential sources of heavy metals or other constituents; and

5) A large portion of the text and data used in this report has been taken Idaho Power Technical Report on the Vegetation of the Snake River Corridor, Hells Canyon, Weiser, Idaho to the Salmon River, 2001, as revised, June 2003 and are included as attachments to this report.

Regulatory Framework

Bureau of Land Management

Under 43 Code Federal Regulations Part 3800, BLM has defined its final rule regarding Mining Claims under the General Mining Laws: Surface Management to include performance standards that govern the operation and reclamation of surface mining projects. Section 3809.420(6)(b)(3) stipulates that the operator must initiate reclamation at the earliest feasible time, and that reclamation shall include, but not be limited to, the following: "saving of topsoil for final application after reshaping of disturbed areas have been completed; measures to control erosion, landslides, and water runoff; measures to isolate, remove, or control toxic materials; [and] reshaping the area disturbed, application of the topsoil, and revegetation of disturbed areas, where reasonably practicable...". When reclamation has been completed, the authorized officer shall be notified such that an inspection of the reclaimed areas can be made.

Access to the Bayhorse Mine working area and the access to the underground workings portion of the mine lies entirely on private property. No surface disturbance is planned, or anticipated, on BLM controlled lands.

Baker County

The Tax Lots the Mine is located on is under the jurisdiction of Baker County, Oregon and zoned "Mineral Extraction" (ME).



Figure 3, Topography.

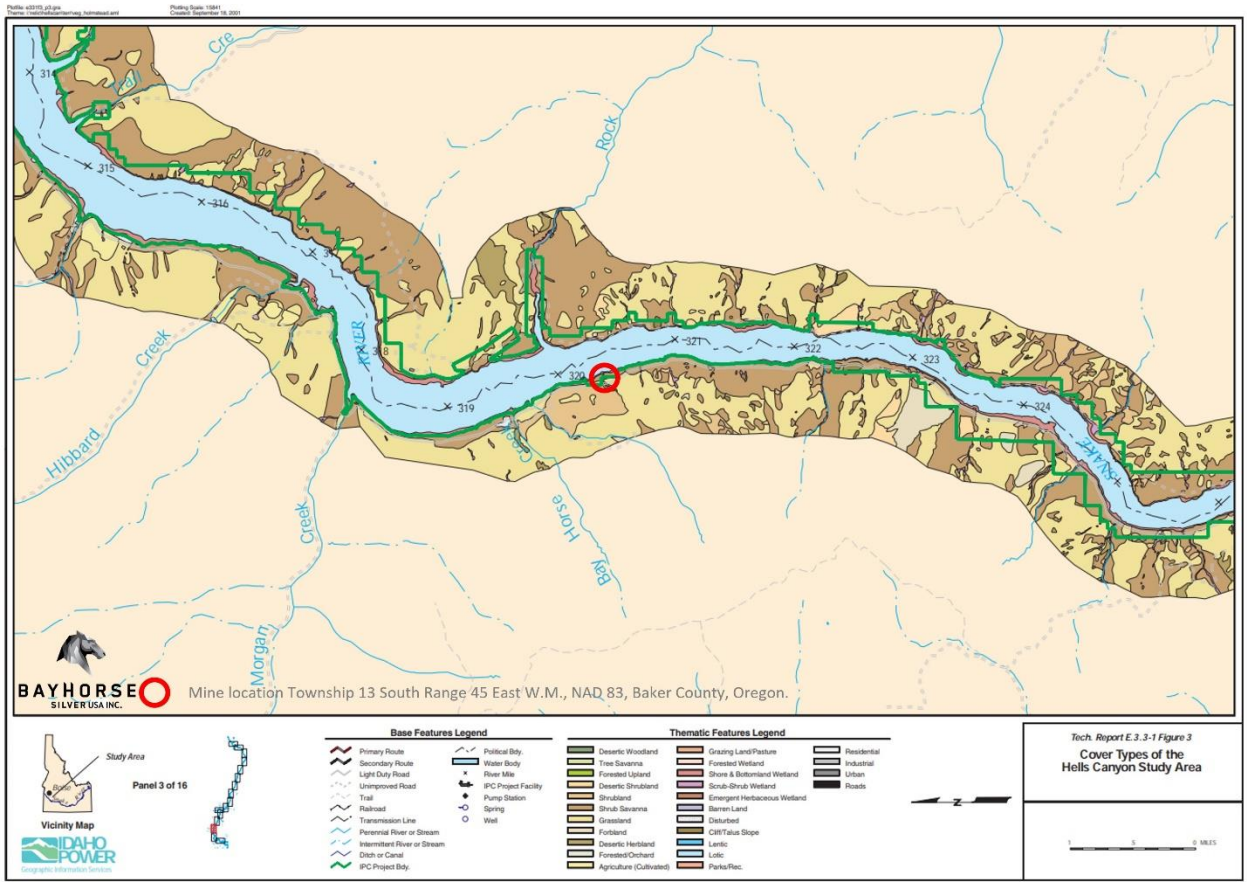


Figure 4, Mine location Resource study area between mile 320 and 321 of the Snake River on the Brownlee Reservoir.

Field Investigations

Sufficient recently developed (2001-2003) information exists to characterize the baseline vegetation conditions for the study areas. Bayhorse Silver USA Inc. (Bayhorse) compared prior fieldwork and confirmed that, in the upper Brownlee Reach where the Bayhorse Project is located, many shoreline sections have no riparian vegetation. Rather, upland vegetation on steep canyon slopes simply meets the rocky shoreline. Grassland and shrubland communities are common along the Snake River and its tributaries where Herbaceous-Dominated Vegetation Types are present.

The dry climate and typically stony, shallow soils of the canyon have favored the development of grassland steppe communities at the lower and middle elevations (Tisdale 1979, 1986). Commonly occurring grass species in the study area include bunchgrasses, such as bluebunch wheatgrass (Pseudoroegneria spicata), Idaho fescue (Festuca idahoensis), Sandberg bluegrass (Poa secunda), and annual grasses, such as cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) and medusahead wildrye (Taeniatherum caput-medusae) (Holmstead 2001).

Other grasses, such as sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptandrus) and red threeawn (Aristida longiseta), are locally common (Bonneville Power Administration 1984, Tisdale 1986).

Vegetation Types

The Vegetation Study conducted for Idaho Power characterized the vegetation type in the 12 mile Brownlee Reach that the mine is centered in as “Desertic Herbland”Twenty-three transects were classified into the Desertic Herbland cover type. This cover type was most often encountered in the Brownlee Reservoir Reach. Dominant forbs in these assemblages include Lomatium grayi, Eriogonum compositum, Eriogonum strictum, and Alyssum desertorum. Most assemblages are codominated by Bromus tectorum and were encountered primarily in the Brownlee Reservoir Reach. No noxious weeds or rare plants were found in these assemblages.



Figure 5, Undisturbed ground above working area showing typical brush, shrub, and grass cover.

Bayhorse developed soil/overburden and vegetation mapping mainly during the Geology, Soils and Overburden sampling Baseline Report, and from the most recent Idaho Power Technical Report on the Vegetation (including Soils) of the Snake River Corridor, Hells Canyon, Weiser, Idaho to the Salmon River, 2001, as revised, June 2003 that are described in this report. (Soil samples were collected for analyses from undisturbed ground on the property to determine adequacy for reclamation as well as geochemical content).



Figure 6. Undisturbed ground from Snake River Road showing typical brush, scrub and grass cover.

Due to the small portion of the Property that has current and historic mining related disturbance of 2.4 acres, (DOGAMI GIS 2023) and that no additional disturbance is contemplated in the Operations Area, the vegetation types described are typical of 0.5 miles on either side of the entire steep sided 55 miles reach of the Brownlee Reservoir from the Brownlee Dam to Weiser, Idaho.

Soil

Shoreline substrates in the Brownlee are often complex and quite variable, from areas dominated by sand to areas dominated by bedrock, small- to medium-sized cobbles, and boulders of angular basalt. Shoreline slopes in the range of 20 to 30% are most common. (see Geology and Soils baseline report).

Brownlee Reservoir has the potential for 101-ft drawdowns during late winter as regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) for flood control. In late summer/early fall, water in Brownlee Reservoir is also used to aid the recovery and protection of anadromous fish as directed by the National Marine Fisheries Service.



Figure 7. Historic and recent disturbed ground showing noxious weeds presence (thistle).



Figure 8. Snake River Road in the mine vicinity showing typical brush, shrub, and grass cover.

Since the early 1990s, the reservoir has been drawn down to provide spawning flows and redd protecting flows downstream of Hells Canyon Dam. One of the most dominant habitat features of Brownlee Reservoir is the transition zone of riverine habitat to lacustrine habitat, typical of large mainstem reservoirs. The zone is especially pronounced by turbidity reduction along a longitudinal gradient in Brownlee Reservoir, which serves as a sedimentation basin, resulting in notably less turbid water leaving the Hells Canyon system. And (See Aquatics, Climate, Air Quality Baseline Report, and Water Quality Baseline Report.

Bibliography

Idaho Power Relicensing Status.

https://www.idahopower.com/energy-environment/energy/energy-sources/hydroelectric/relicensing/relicensing-hcc/

Idaho Power Corporation Hell's Canyon Complex Vegetation Study

https://docs.idahopower.com/pdfs/relicensing/hellscanyon/hellspdfs/techappendices/Botanical/e33_01.pdf

Idaho Power Corporation, Tributary Pollutant Sources to the Hells Canyon Complex.

https://docs.idahopower.com/pdfs/relicensing/hellscanyon/hellspdfs/techappendices/Water%20Quality/e22_01.pdf

Bayhorse Silver National Instrument NI-43-101 Technical Report

https://bayhorsesilver.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/02839924-SEDAR-43101-Nov-8-2018.pdf.

Final Environmental Impact Statement Bureau of Land Management Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon.

https://www.blm.gov/or/plans/vegtreatmentseis/files/veg_feis_appendices.pdf

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2017. *National Soil Survey Handbook*.

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/ref/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242.

Idaho DEQ

Idaho DEW Report on Brownlee Reservoir Sub Basin

https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/total-maximum-daily-loads/brownlee-reservoir-subbasin/

Oregon Department of Transport, Regional Precipitation-Frequency Analysis And Spatial Mapping Of 24-Hour Precipitation For Oregon; 2008.

https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Programs/ResearchDocuments/SPR656_Rainfall_Analysis_Final_Report_web.pdf

USGS. Water Column and Bed-Sediment Core Samples Collected from Brownlee Reservoir near Oxbow, Oregon, 2012.

https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/809/pdf/ds809.pdf

Idaho Power Corporation, Contaminant Evaluation for the Hell's Canyon Complex.

https://docs.idahopower.com/pdfs/relicensing/hellscanyon/hellspdfs/techappendices/Wildlife/e32_22.pdf

Oregon DOT, I-84 Pendleton–La Grande VSL and Corridor Management Project, 2018.

https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Maintenance/Documents/ITS%20Plans%20and%20Reports/i-84-final-report-updated-3018-03-30.pdf

Brownlee Reservoir Wind Forecast.

https://wind.willyweather.com/id/washington-county/brownlee-reservoir.html

Idaho Power Corporation, Hunting Associated with the Hells Canyon Complex Recreation Areas.

https://docs.idahopower.com/pdfs/relicensing/hellscanyon/hellspdfs/techappendices/Recreation/e05_12.pdf

Brownlee Dam & Reservoir, Monthly Climate Summary, 1966-2016.

https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?id1180

Research Gate, Water Quality Sampling Stations, Brownlee Reservoir.

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Brownlee-Reservoir-map-445uN-1171uW-with-sampling-stations-Only-LDS-stations-T1_fig17_262128841

Evaluation and Findings Report: Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

Hells Canyon Complex (FERC Project N1971) 2019.

https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/Documents/HCCFinalEvalReport.pdf

U.S. EPA. Report on the Brownlee Reservoir

https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/9100F46S.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=1976+Thru+1980&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5Czyfiles%5CIndex%20Data%5C76thru80%5CTxt%5C00000015%5C9100F46S.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL

Contacts

Bayhorse Silver USA Inc:

CEO: Graeme O'Neill

4628 Rumble Street, Burnaby, BC, Canada, V5J 2A7

Email: company@bayhorsesilver.com

Ph:1 866 399 6539

Marl J. Abrams, AIPG Certified Professional Geologist #11451, and Oregon Registered Geologist #938

Consulting Geologist

5806 Lochsa Dr.

Spokane, WA. 99206

Ph:1 775 830 2744

Email: onstrikeexploration@yahoo.com

List of Preparers and Reviewers

Bayhorse Silver USA Inc:

CEO: Graeme O'Neill

Ph:1 866 399 6539

Mark J. Abrams AIPG Certified Professional Geologist, and Oregon Registered Geologist #938