BAYHORSE SILVER USA INC

Surface Water, Climate, Precipitation

Baseline Report

July 2024

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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.

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

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CLIMATE/PRECIPITATION/GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER BASELINE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Climate/Precipitation/Groundwater/Surface water baseline report is to characterize the conditions in the study area for an Operation Permit Application for continued mining operations at the Bayhorse Silver Mine Project (Project) near the town of Huntington, Baker County, Oregon.

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 information be collected on Vegetation, Soil/Overburden, Climate/Air Quality/ Precipitation (including modeling 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event), Fish/Aquatic Biology, Wildlife (terrestrial/avian), Surface Water, Groundwater, Area seismicity, Geology and Geographic Hazards, Mineralogy and Chemistry and Noise, to provide a characterization of baseline conditions. These conditions include the 100 year 24 hour precipitation event.

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 300 and 500, are owned by Bayhorse Silver Mine LLC.

The mine and road access are located on private ground of +/- 22 acres and an unpatented lode mining claim that covers an additional +/- 20 acres. All proposed active 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).

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.

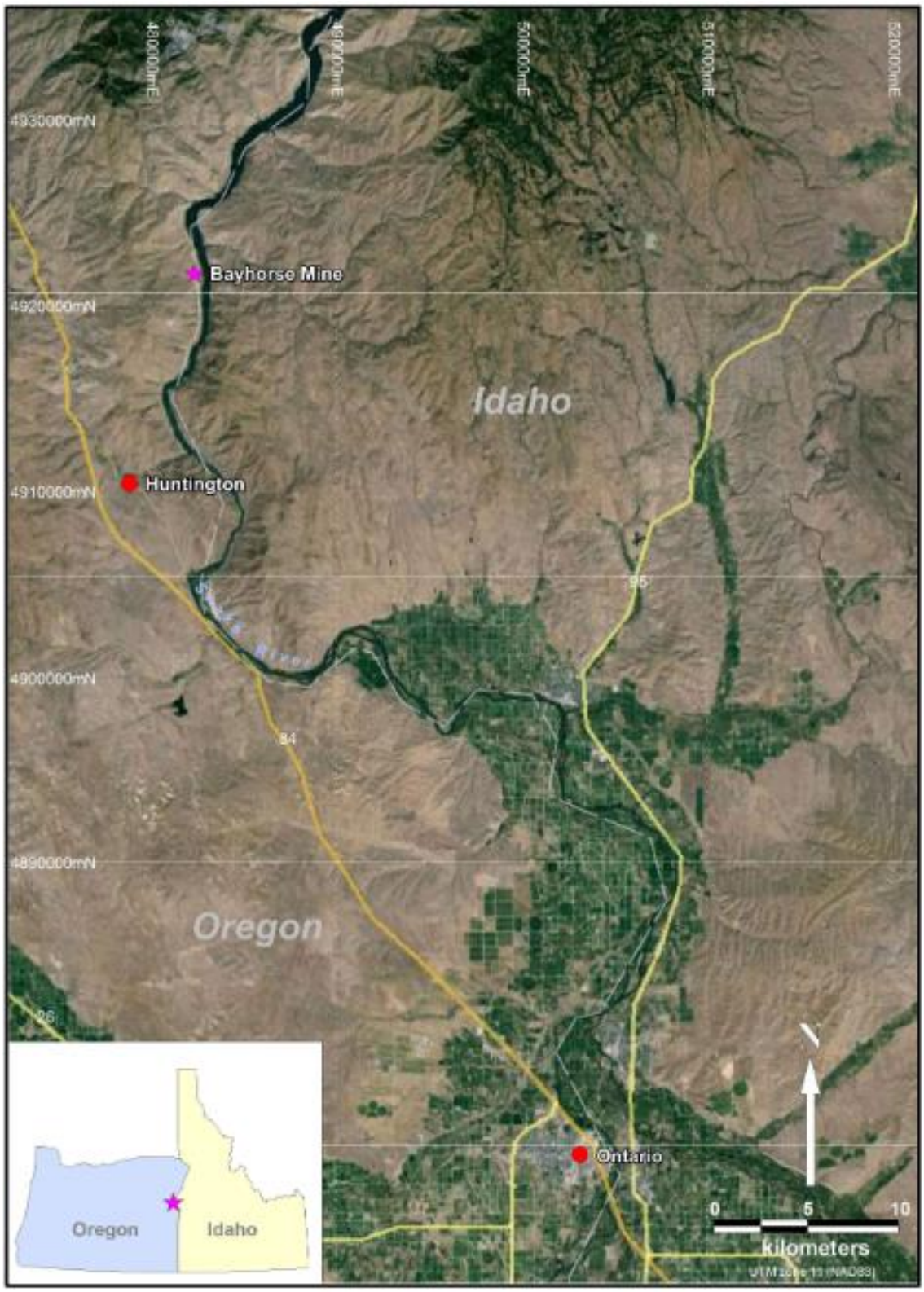


Figure 1, Mine general location.

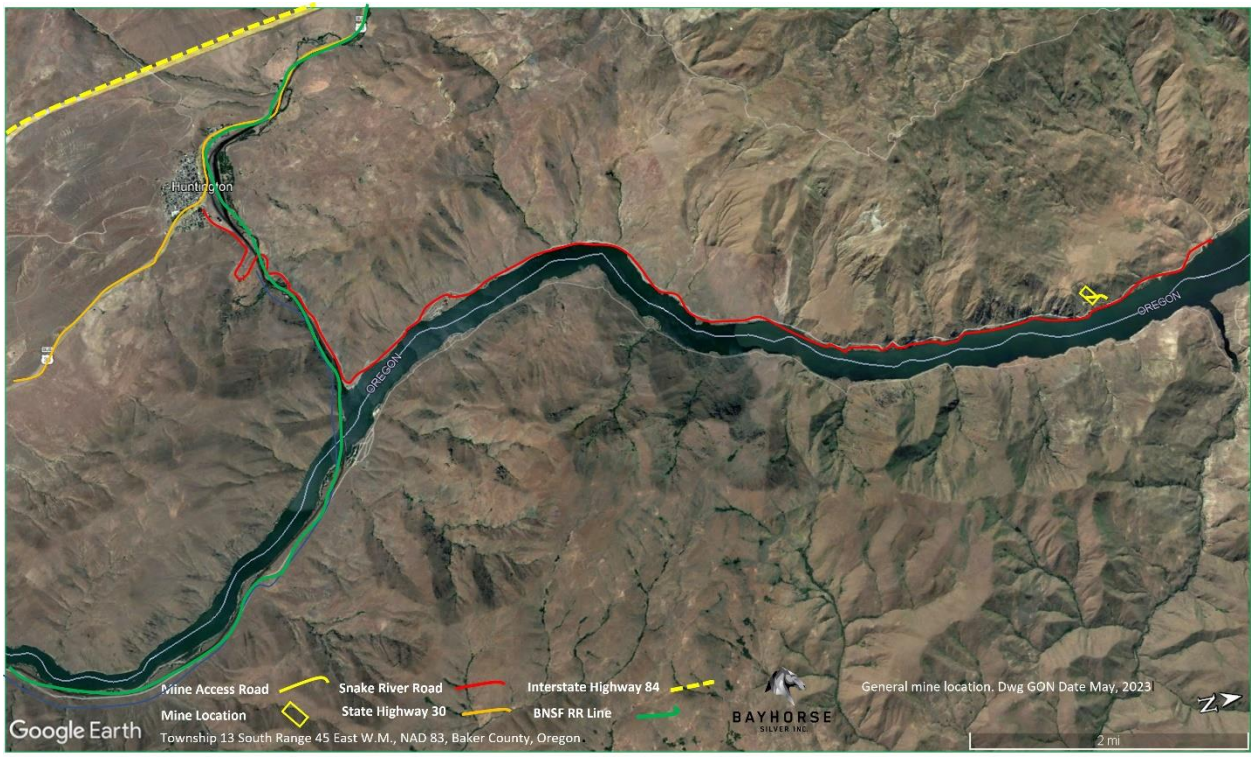


Figure 2, Mine location.

Literature Review

A review of the studies conducted for, by, and 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 the Licensing, and Relicensing, the Hells Canyon Hydro Developments by Idaho Power Corporation.

Due to licensing, and relicensing, 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, have been reviewed and majorly approved by the Sate of Oregon; as well as the "REGIONAL PRECIPITATION-FREQUENCY ANALYSIS AND SPATIAL MAPPING OF 24- HOUR PRECIPITATION FOR OREGON" by ODOT.

These 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. This baseline study is a summary of these comprehensive studies.

Resource Study Area

The general Resource Study Area lies between mile 320 and 321 of the Snake River Brownlee Reservoir, part of the Hells Canyon Complex (HCC) undergoing relicensing by Idaho Power Corporation (IPC) and is +/- eight road miles from Huntington, Oregon, on the west bank of the

Brownlee Reservoir, the center of which is also the State Line Boundary between Oregon and Idaho.

Due to licensing, and relicensing, 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, within an area that extends one-half mile from each bank of the of the Brownlee Reservoir, that have been reviewed and majorly approved by the State of Oregon. The Bayhorse Mine lies entirely within the Idaho Power Baseline Study area.

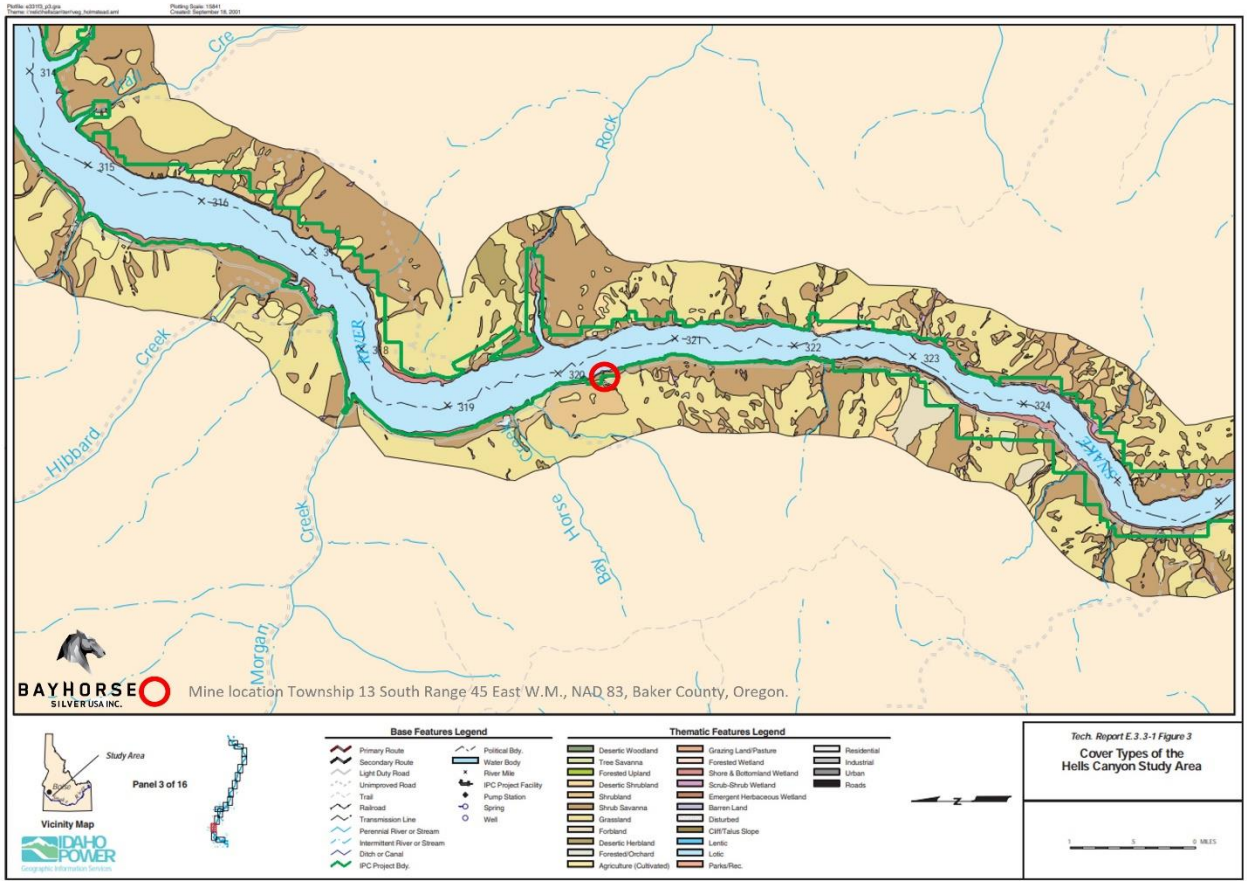


Figure 3. Resource Study Area.

The Brownlee Reservoir, that has a catchment area of 72,500 square miles. (Figure 4), 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 is 55 miles long, on average, it is 0.2 miles wide, and has a cubic capacity of up to **1,426,700 acre-feet** (1.7598 km^3) of water, the quality of which is influenced by the combined catchment drainage area.

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.

Surface Water

There are no perennial surface water features on the Bayhorse Mine property. The Brownlee Reservoir is located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed mine and dry process areas. Therefore, surface water samples were taken from the Brownlee Reservoir, and the closest perennial surface water body; and a seasonal spring/seep above the working area of the mine.

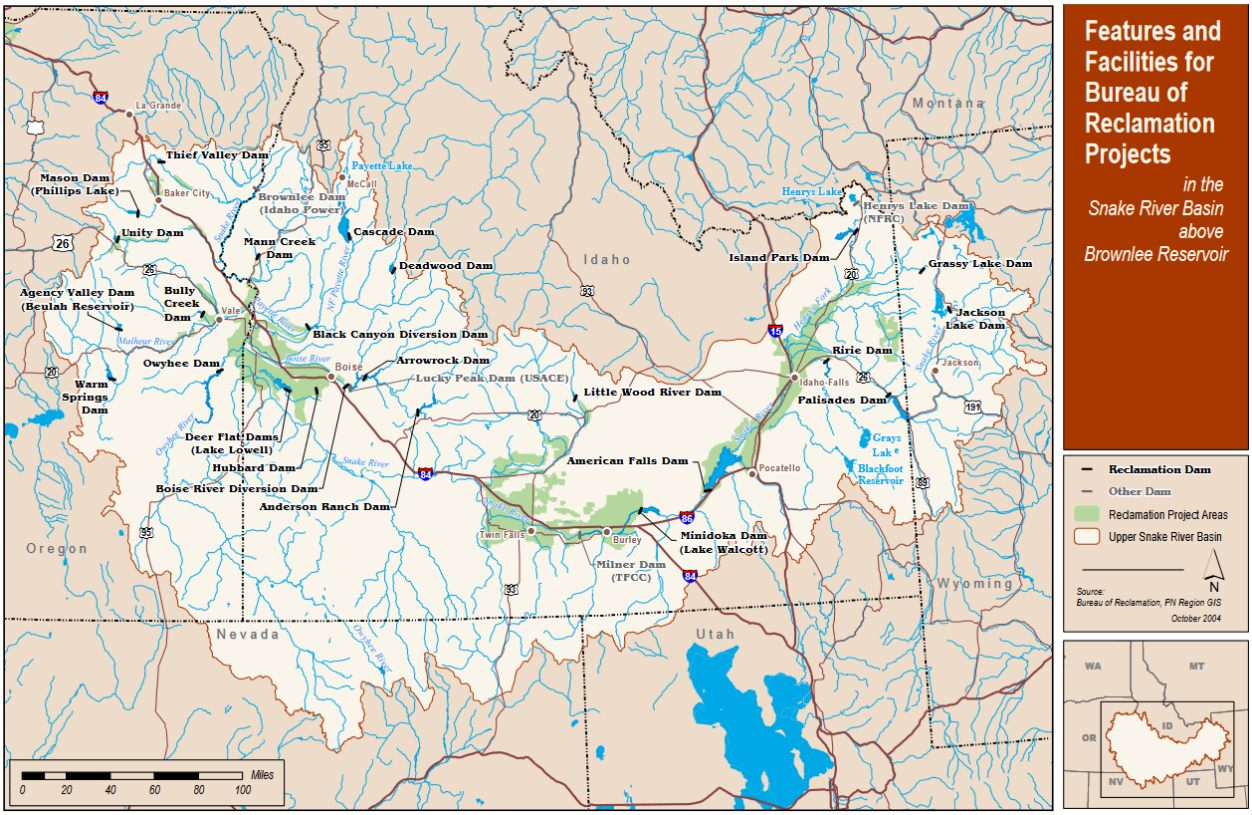


Figure 4. Brownlee catchment area.

The seasonal seep/spring surfaces +/- 780 feet west of and +/- 450 feet above the active working area at an elevation of 2760 ft above sea level. The seep/spring exits from between what appears to be a strata layer and drains the higher elevation of the strata ground to the west. Slight ridging is evident that separates the drainage to the gullies to the north and south of the Bayhorse Mine working area, and the drainage into the Bayhorse Creek, which outlet to Brownlee is 1.2 miles to the north of the Bayhorse Mine working area.There is no surface expression of water below the strata level where the seasonal seep/spring exits towards the active working area The area between the active working area and the seep/spring consists of scree slopes above hard rock.

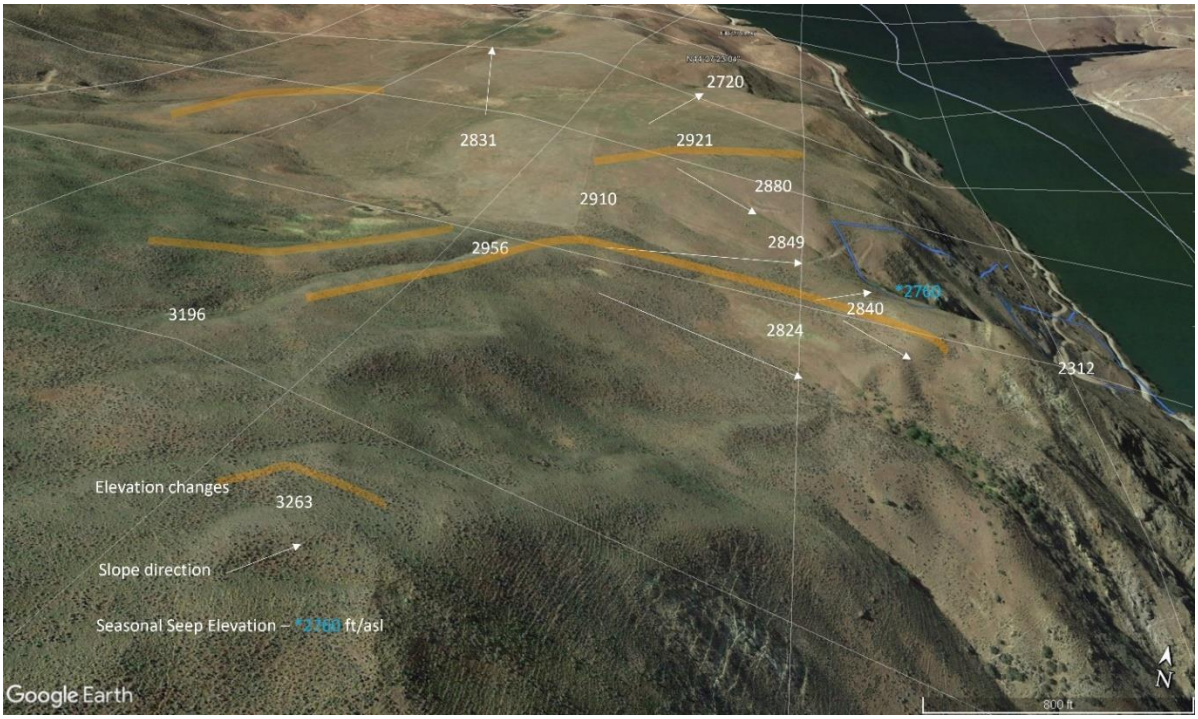


Figure 5. Location of seasonal seep/spring and elevations above and to the west and northwest of the active working area.

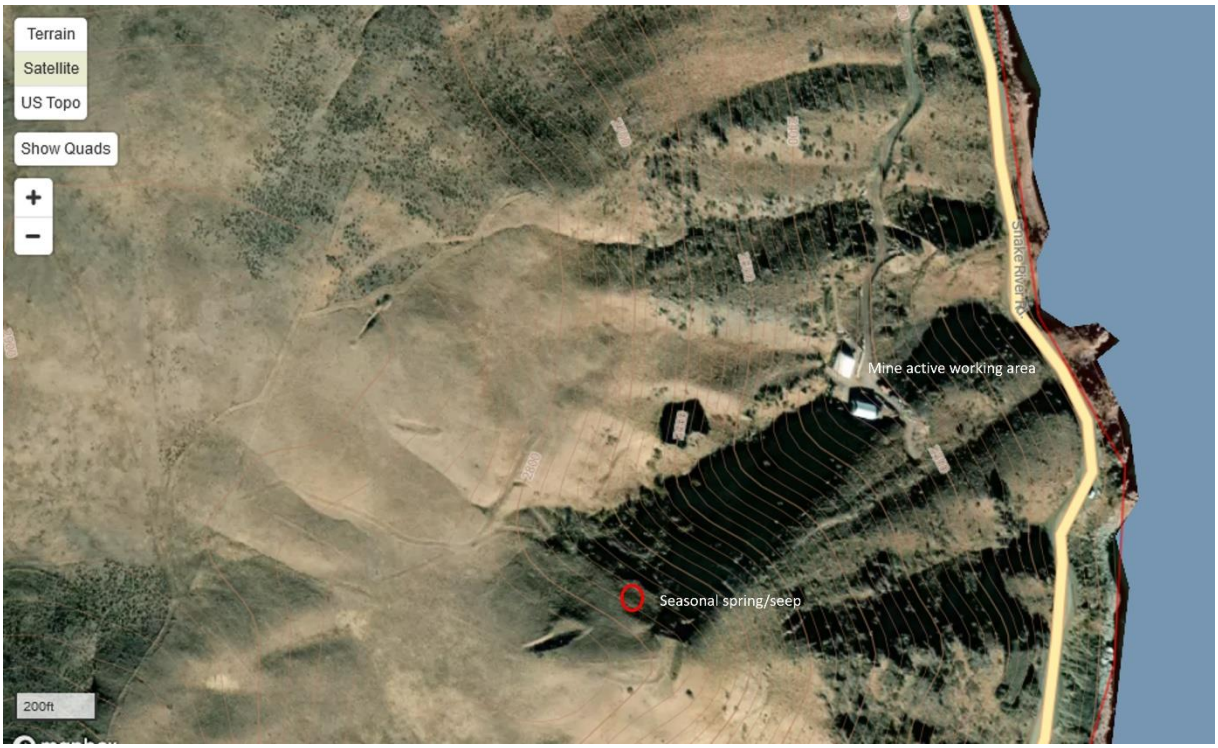


Figure 6. Topo of seasonal seep/spring and active mine operations area.

Stormwater Monitoring Requirements – Beginning July 1, 2021

Georegion	Pollutant	Statewide Benchmark	Units	Frequency
Eastern	Total Copper	0.031	mg/L	Four times per year
Eastern	Total Lead	0.077	mg/L	Four times per year
Eastern	Total Zinc	0.16	mg/L	Four times per year
Eastern	pH	5.5-9.0	s.u.	Four times per year
Eastern	TSS	100	mg/L	Four times per year
SIC code of Industrial Activity	**Pollutant**	**Sector-specific Benchmark**	**Units**	**Frequency**
1041	Turbidity	50	NTU	Four times per year
1041	Total Antimony	9.0	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Arsenic	0.34	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Beryllium	0.13	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Cadmium	0.0019	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Mercury	0.0024	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Nickel	0.28	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Selenium	0.013	mg/L	Four times per year
1041	Total Silver	0.0013	mg/L	Four times per year
Receiving Water **LLID:** 1190296461886 **AUID**: 102702 **River Mile:** 316.51	**Pollutant**	**Impairment Concentration**	**Units**	**Frequency**
Snake River	N/A	N/A	N/A	Four times per year

There are no plans to conduct surface disturbances outside the existing active working area. No water from the seasonal spring/seep enters the existing underground workings, that are dry throughout.

Water samples were tested for metals based on the permissible Storm Water metals contaminants as per the Eastern Oregon Storm Water Monitoring Requirements.

Bayhorse has received a Stormwater Permit from Oregon DEQ, however, all Stormwater from the active mining area is contained on site in two stormwater sumps and no Stormwater flows into the Brownlee though the active working area.

Bayhorse conducted water testing for mineral contaminants at two locations on the Oregon side of the Brownlee Reservoir, (water level full at elevation +/- 2080 feet asl) and sampled the seasonal spring/seep at the top of the permit area, (elevation +/- 2760 feet as shown in Figure 5; and are detailed in Appendix C.



Figure 7. Water sampling locations

In the Bayhorse Mine area, the exposed rocky surface outcrops are part the building blocks of the metal minerals that were introduced into the rhyolite, quartz veins and wall rocks during the mineralizing event. As these rocks erode these elements are dispersed into the soil naturally. A historic map of the structural geology of the mineralization (1922) extends into the Snake River and indicates the mineralized structure has been fault offset to the north of the mine location and extends into Idaho.

Additionally, the Operating Permit Area lies 10.59 miles from the limestone/cement plant at Durkee, Oregon, that is a known source of aerosolized mercury.

Table 1. Water samples submitted to Pace Analytical Laboratories, Boise, Idaho, June 26,2023 for analysis (Appendix C); that with the exception of mercury in the seasonal seep/spring sample above the mine working area that was slightly elevated, were less than the Statewide benchmarks.

Date		Mg/l		Mg/l		Mg/l		Mg/l
Element		Spring		Reservoir 1		Reservoir 2		Report Limit

Antimony		ND		ND		ND		9
Arsenic		0.00465		0.00434		0.00430		0.34
Beryllium		ND		473ND		ND		0.13
Copper		ND		ND		ND		0.031
Cadmium		ND		ND		ND		0.0019
Lead		ND		ND		ND		0.077
Nickel		ND		ND		ND		0.28
Zinc		ND		ND		ND		0.16
Silver		ND		ND		ND		0.0013
Selenium		ND		ND		ND		0.013
Mercury		0.00298		ND		ND		0.0024
Suspended solids		29.1		ND		ND		11.4

Previous Studies *

Although numerous water-quality and sediment studies have been completed in Brownlee Reservoir, most previous investigations have focused on specific compounds and have not included the wide array of constituents that may be present in the water column and bed-sediment.

In 1998, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with IPC, collected bed-sediment and fish-tissue samples at two sites in an upstream part of Brownlee Reservoir near the Burnt River and Dennett Creek. The sediment samples were collected and analyzed for organochlorine compounds and trace elements. Bed-sediment samples collected at the Burnt River contained the largest concentration of detected organochlorine compounds (Dacthal, p,p'-DDD, p,p'-DDE, p,p'-DDT, and Hexachlorobenzene) in the Snake River Basin. However, the concentrations of the organochlorine compounds were significantly reduced at the downstream site near Dennett Creek where the only detected compounds were p,p'-DDD and p,p'- DDE.

Concentrations of trace metals including mercury, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, and zinc in the bed sediment collected near Dennett Creek were the largest in the Snake River Basin. The concentration of the trace elements generally increased from the site at Burnt River to the site near Dennett Creek (Clark and Maret, 1998) (see bibliography).

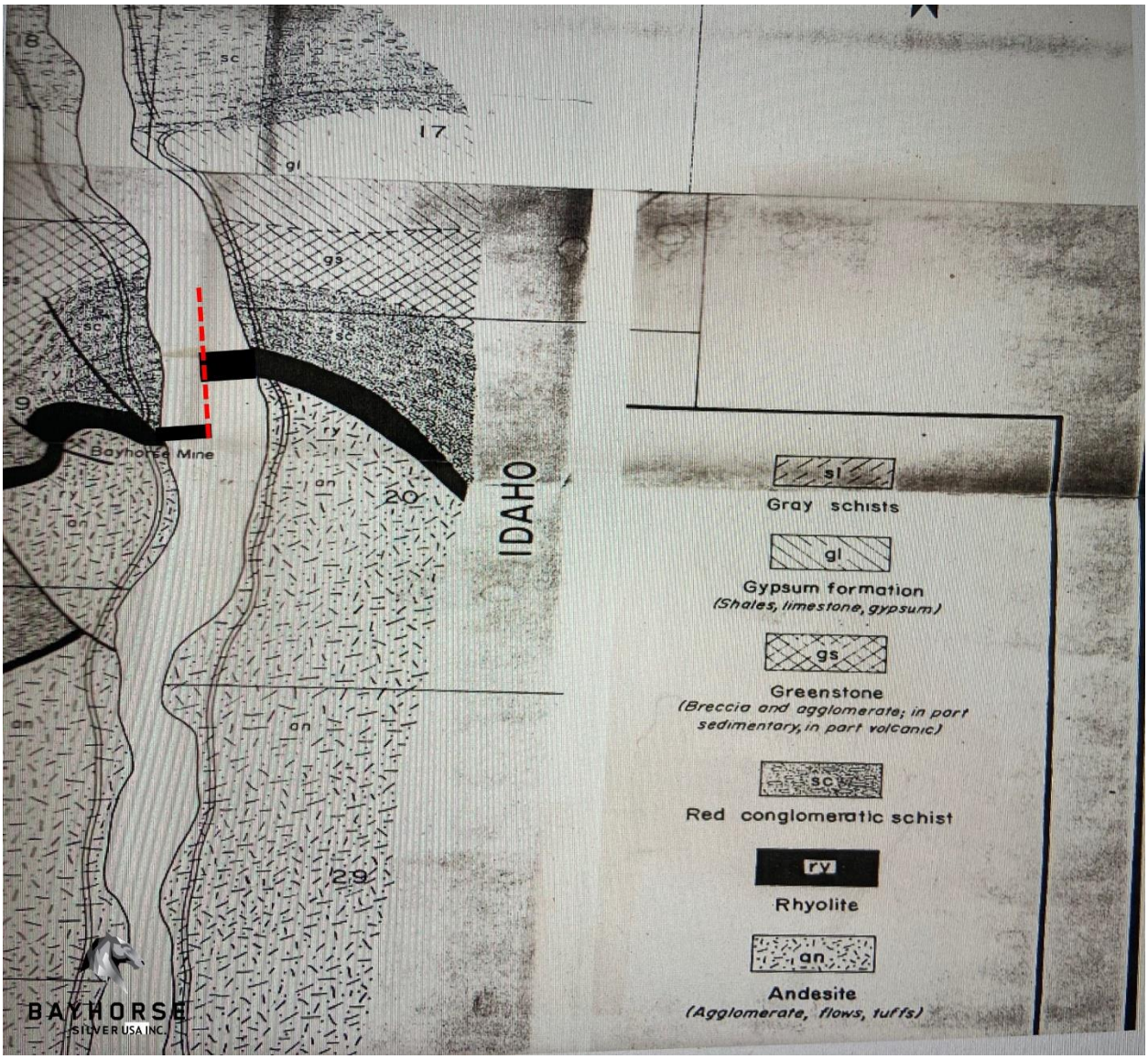
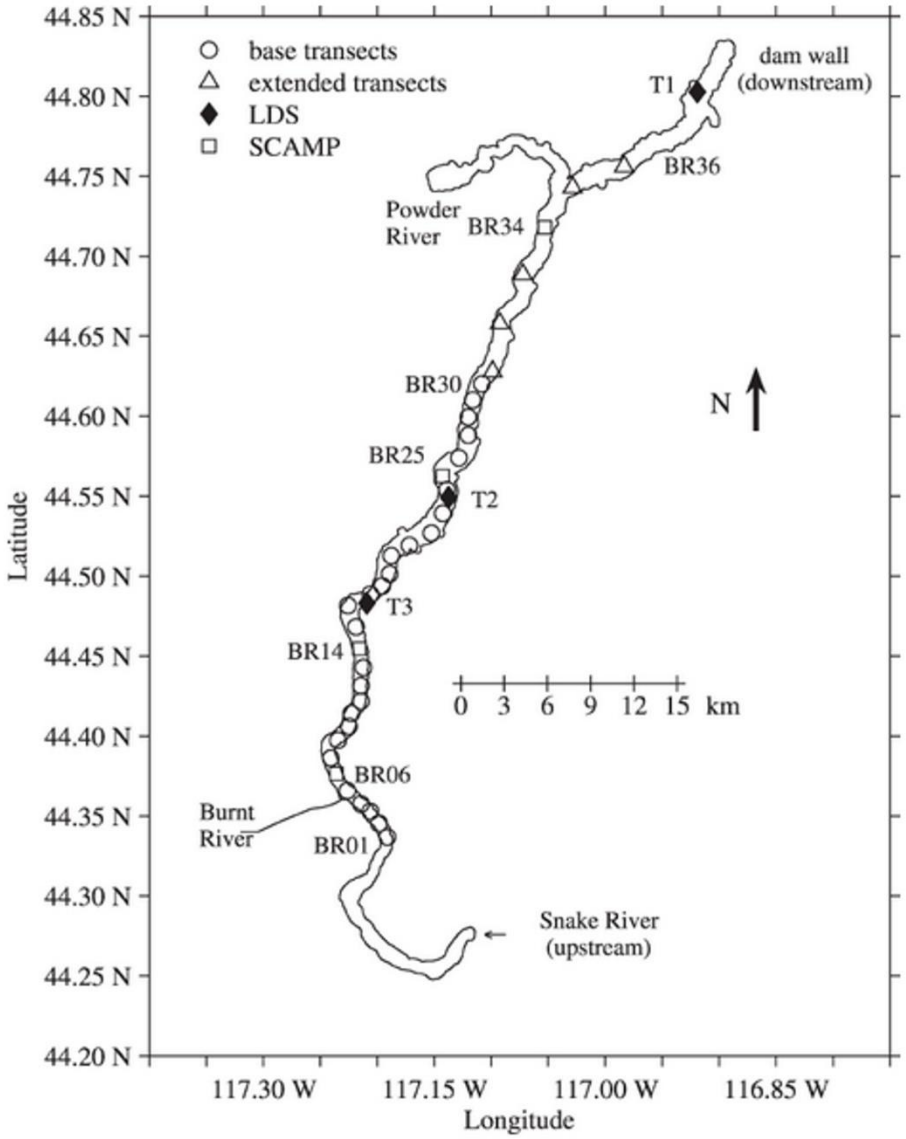


Figure 7. Historic structural geology map (1922) showing fault offset across the Snake River.*Note, the fault location is not considered accurate.

The mineralized structure of the Bayhorse Mine extends from Idaho into Oregon under the Snake River/Brownlee Reservoir and the structure is exposed at surface on both banks of, and under the Snake River. Erosional leaching on the structure may contribute to some of the concentration of trace minerals sampled by the USGS Study.



Brownlee Reservoir map (44.5°N, 117.1°W) with sampling stations. Only LDS stations (T1, T2, and T3), SCAMP stations (BR06, BR14, BR25, and BR34), and initial (BR01) and final (BR30 and BR36) F-probe longitudinal transect stations are annotated. The other stations not annotated in the map (BR02 to BR05, BR07 to BR13, BR15 to BR24, BR26 to BR29, BR31 to BR33, and BR35) increase their station number (i.e., BRXX, where XX is the station number) from the upstream (Snake River inflow) to the downstream (dam wall) Snake River flow direction. SCAMP stations were also used as F-probe stations.

Figure 8. Idaho Power Water Quality Sampling Stations.

Huntington lies on State Highway 30, 4 miles off Interstate I-84 turnoff 26, where there is an Oregon DOT weight station, a large, newly opened truck stop, and 1 mile from the weigh station, towards Huntington, is Farewell Bend, State Park. Significant vehicular traffic (between 8,000 to 14,000 vehicles/day) flows east and west on I-84 with approximately 50% being heavy transport trucks. Average daily traffic on State Highway 30 into Huntington is +/- 260 vehicles. (ODOT).

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) crosses the Snake River into Oregon, approximately 1 mile from Huntington, where there is a large switching yard. At peak traffic, there are 30 plus large (1 mile in length) freight trains passing over the Snake hauled by up to five (5) diesel locomotives.

Burnt River, that parallels Interstate I-84 west to past Durkee, the site of a large limestone quarry and cement manufacturing facility, that drains into it, empties into the upper reaches of the Brownlee Reservoir at Huntington, Oregon. Powder River, 24 river miles past the Bayhorse Mine Property, is the last Oregon water source emptying into the Brownlee Reservoir before Idaho Power's Brownlee Hydro Electric Dam.

A seasonal spring is located at the western boundary of the mining property at an elevation of +/- 2760 feet, that is +/- 438 feet higher in elevation than the mine active operations area, at 2318 feet, and 676 feet above the Brownlee Reservoir surface when full.

The seasonal spring/seep appears to be fed partly from the ground to the west of the property, that rises to +/- 4900 feet, and that feeds the Bayhorse Creek, 1.24 miles west of the property boundary, before flowing into the Brownlee Reservoir 1.4 miles north of the property boundary. There is no surface expression of water flow from this spring.

The Company has an approved Storm Water Protection Control Plan from ODEQ (2021) whereby all water from the +/- 1 acre active operating area is directed into settling basins and contained on site. Sampling is conducted upon rain events where surface water can be collected and submitted to Pace Environmental Laboratories for analysis. This is reported and filed quarterly with ODEQ. (see appendix D).

Ground Water

The Mine is a "Dry" Mine. No "ground water" has been encountered in the mine workings. Three groundwater test wells, one at the top of the permit area and two on each side of the active mining working area.have been drilled to a level where ground water is encountered at the Brownlee Reservoir level..

Climate

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, resulting in minimal precipitation and more continental climatic conditions overall (Ross and Savage 1967).

Hells Canyon, located in the High Desert region, is significantly influenced by the rain shadow of the Cascade Mountain Range. The area is considered arid to semiarid with warm to hot, dry summers and relatively cold winters (Harker et al. 1993).

During winter, lower elevations in Hells Canyon are generally milder (warmer temperatures and less snow accumulation) than surrounding areas. Higher-elevation areas have greater precipitation and cooler temperatures than the immediate canyon area. Climatological information is summarized for Weiser, Richland, Brownlee Dam, and Lewiston (Figure 2).

Average annual precipitation is lowest at the southern end of the study area (Weiser, 286 mm), (Huntington 12.23 in/300.5mm) and increases northward (Richland, 298 mm), peaks around Brownlee Dam (445 mm), and declines toward Lewiston (326 mm). The average annual precipitation ranges from about 380 to 500 mm (15 to 20 in), depending on elevation. Nearly 45% of the average annual precipitation at Brownlee Dam (445 mm [17.8 in]) falls from November through January; this strongly contrasts with the 9% average recorded for July through September. Thus, most precipitation occurs in spring and winter (Tisdale et al. 1969, Tisdale 1986, Johnson and Simon 1987), and little or no precipitation falls during the hottest months of summer.

Average annual evapotranspiration is estimated to be about 1,300 mm (52 in). Mean annual temperatures are similar among the 4 weather stations. Generally, the climate tends to become drier and warmer upstream of Brownlee Dam.

Climatological information from Brownlee Dam (RM 284.6) is probably characteristic of the central section of the study area and is discussed in more detail here. The canyon bottom area is dry with seasonal temperatures ranging from lows of about –5 ºC in January to highs of about 35 ºC in July (Figure 2).

The following table from NOAA gives a one hundred- and fifteen-year summary of the average monthly climate conditions for Huntington, Oregon, that lies 8 miles to the southwest of the mine property.

Table 2. Huntington, Oregon (354098) Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary (NOAA) Period of Record: 02/01/1901 to 02/28/2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	36.8	44.1	55.1	65.3	74.6	83.2	94.2	92.5	81.0	67.0	49.9	38.7	65.2
Average Min. Temperature (F)	20.1	24.9	31.9	38.6	47.0	55.1	64.1	61.6	50.1	38.4	28.2	21.9	40.2
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	1.74	1.46	1.14	0.85	1.01	0.85	0.34	0.37	0.45	0.71	1.47	1.84	12.23
Average Total SnowFall (in.)	11.4	4.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	8.3	27.7
Average Snow Depth (in.)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Percent of possible observations for period of record.
Max. Temp.: 96.1% Min. Temp.: 96% Precipitation: 97.1% Snowfall: 95.9% Snow Depth: 93.7%.

Temperatures below freezing are normally experienced from mid November through mid April. As a rule, winters higher in the canyons are mild, while summers on the canyon floor may be hot. Mean temperatures at elevations above 2,000 m (6,562 ft msl) range from –9 ºC in January to 13 ºC in July. In contrast, mean temperatures at elevations below 1,000 m (3,281 ft msl) range from 0 ºC in January to between 28 ºC and 33 ºC in July (Johnson and Simon 1987).

100 Year Rainfall Event

100 Year Rainfall Chart for Oregon Showing the Location of the Bayhorse Mine beside the Brownlee Reservoir term "100-year flood" is used in an attempt to simplify the definition of a flood that statistically has a 1-percent chance of occurring in any given year. Likewise, **the term "100-year storm" is used to define a rainfall event that statistically has this same 1-percent chance of occurring**.

The 100 Year Storm at the Bayhorse Location is 30 times $1/10^{th}$ of an inch for a total of three (3) inches in a 24-hour event as per the following map indicates.

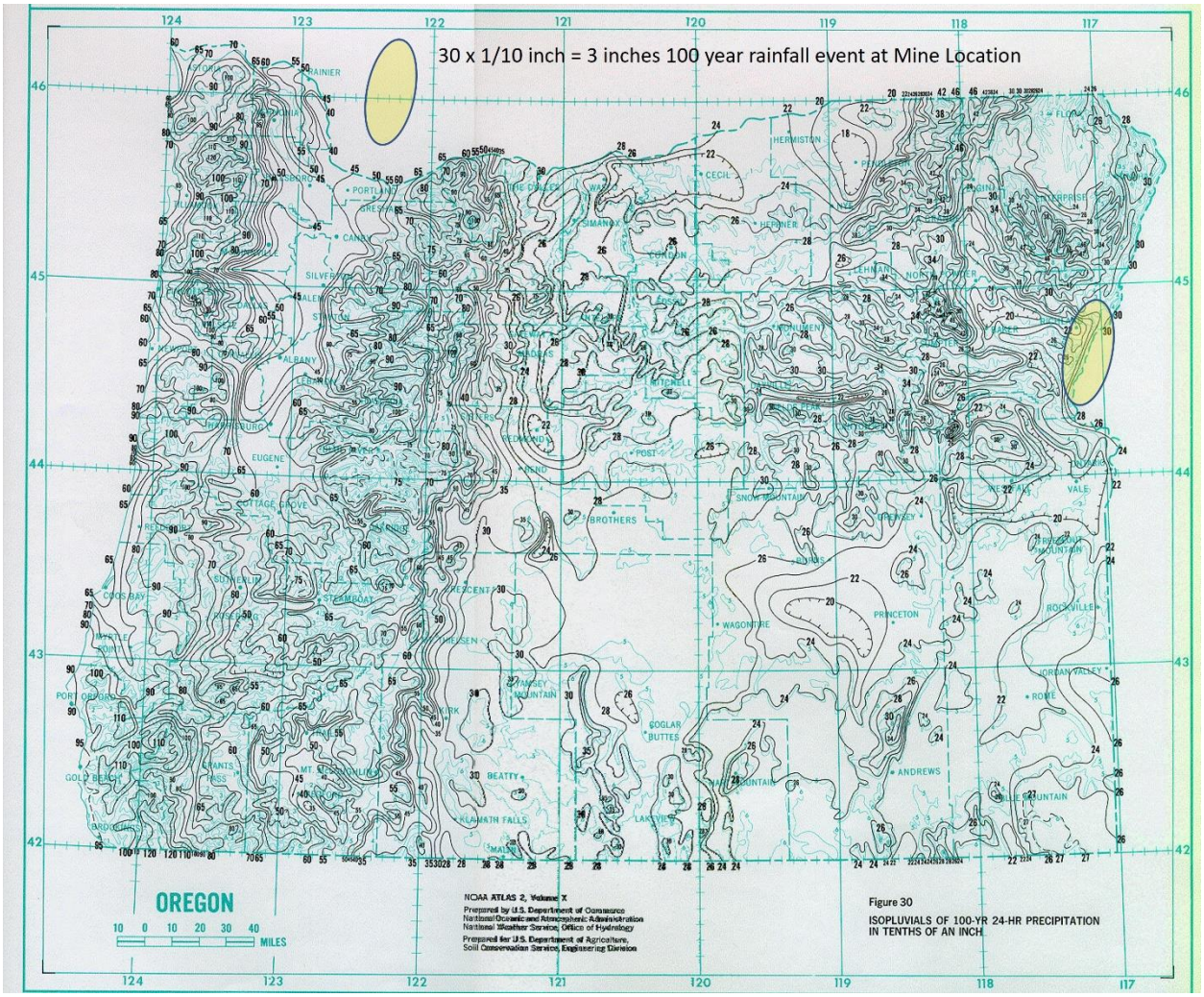


Figure 9. 100-year rainfall iso-pluvial event map for Oregon. NOAA Atlas 2, Volume X, Figure 30.

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