

Juneau Field Office Regulatory Division (1145) CEPOA-RD Post Office Box 22270 Juneau, Alaska 99802-2270

## Public Notice of Application for Permit

PUBLIC NOTICE DATE: March 4, 2025

**EXPIRATION DATE:** April 7, 2025

REFERENCE NUMBER: POA-1988-00269

WATERWAY: Cannery Creek

Interested parties are hereby notified that a Department of the Army permit application has been received for work in waters of the United States as described below and shown on the enclosed project drawings.

All comments regarding this public notice should be sent to the address noted above. If you desire to submit your comments by email, you should send it to the project manager's email as listed below or to regpagemaster@usace.army.mil. All comments should include the public notice reference number listed above.

All comments should reach this office no later than the expiration date of this public notice to become part of the record and be considered in the decision. Please contact Randal Vigil at (907) 201-5022, or by email at Randal.P.Vigil@usace.army.mil if further information is desired concerning this public notice.

APPLICANT: Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company, PO Box 32199, Juneau, AK 99803.

AGENT: Ms. Paula Lillesve, Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company.

<u>LOCATION</u>: The project site is located within Section 26, T. 43 S., R. 65 E., Copper River Meridian; USGS Quad Map Juneau A-3; Latitude 58.116299° N., Longitude 134.746648° W.; Admiralty Island; HECLA Greens Creek Mine, near Juneau, Alaska.

<u>SPECIAL AREA DESIGNATION</u>: The project is located within the Tongass National Forest, Admiralty National Monument.

<u>PURPOSE</u>: The applicant's stated purpose is to extend the existing Tailings Disposal Facility (TDF) to provide increased permanent disposal capacity by maximizing use of areas within the existing U.S. Forest Service-approved HECLA Greens Creek Mining Company (HGCMC) lease boundary for disposal of tailings and waste rock produced by existing operations. This additional disposal capacity is intended to meet HGCMC's objectives for continued uninterrupted tailings and waste rock disposal operations at the Mine site in a safe, environmentally sound, technically and economically practicable, and cost-effective manner, while remaining in compliance with regulatory requirements.

<u>PROPOSED WORK</u>: The applicant requests authorization for the proposed discharge of fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, to construct the following proposed components: 1. Tailings Stack Expansion, 2. Water Ponds and Conveyance System, and 3. Relocation of B-Road.

Proposed Permanent Impacts to Waters of the U.S.

NWI Code	Wetland/Waters Type	Impact (Acres)
PEM1	Wet Sedge Moss Bog (Palustrine Emergent	0.3
PEM1H	Fresh Sedge Marsh (Palustrine Emergent)	1.0
PEM1 Cleared	Palustrine Emergent Cleared (Moist Graminoid Meadow	0.7
PFO4	Open Western Hemlock (Palustrine Forested)	2.9
	Total:	4.9

Fill Volumes and Type

Project Component	Fill Volume (Cubic Yards)	Fill Type
North Sump	500	Sand and Gravel Mix 6 Inch Minus, Leveling Course
Tailings Stack	18,500	Sand and Gravel Mix 6 Inch Minus, Leveling Course
Pond 7/10 Raise	10,500	Unconsolidated General Fill Material
B Road Relocation	2,600	Unconsolidated General Fill Material

All work would be performed in accordance with the enclosed plan (sheets 1-7), dated 02/05/2025.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The United States Forest Service (USFS), Alaska Region, Tongass National Forest completed a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) dated February 2, 2024, for the Greens Creek Mine North Extension Project on the Juneau Ranger District and Admiralty Island National Monument, Tongass National Forest. This document analyzes a No Action Alternative and three action alternatives. The alternatives range from continuing the current mining activities and tailings disposal until 2025 when the current TDF would reach functional capacity (No Action) to three action alternatives - each offering a slightly different approach to tailings expansion under various configurations and locations.

The above-described proposed work represents a modified Alternative B in the FSEIS.

The FSEIS is available for review online at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/tongass/?project=57306.

The applicant would need the following additional authorizations:

- Approval of modifications to the General Plan of Operations: USFS, State of Alaska
- Approval of the Reclamation Bond: USFS and the State of Alaska
- Waste Management Permit Amendment: State of Alaska
- Air Quality Permit to Operate Amendment: State of Alaska
- Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Amendment: State of Alaska
- Reclamation and Closure Plan Amendment: State of Alaska
- Water Authorizations for Diverting and Intercepting Water Amendment: State of Alaska
- Certificate of Approval to Construct and Operate a Dam Amendment: State of Alaska

<u>APPLICANT PROPOSED MITIGATION</u>: The applicant proposes the following mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts to waters of the United States from activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material.

- a. Avoidance: Complete avoidance of impacts to waters of the U.S. is not practicable due to the prevalence of wetlands surrounding the existing Mine and TDF, and the need for the TDF to be located in close proximity to the Mine and to the existing disposal facility and its attendant features.
- b. Minimization: The following measures have been incorporated into design and construction of the project:
- Avoid new disturbance outside the existing NFS-approved HGCMC lease boundary and minimize disturbance to the portion of the Monument within the lease boundary.
- Avoid direct disturbance to fish-bearing reaches of Tributary Creek and Cannery Creek.
- Avoid construction of a new "remote" TDF.
- Construct the Project in two stages. Prior to authorization of Stage 2, the NFS must observe that
  fugitive dust is being mitigated to show consistent, long-term downward trends in environmental
  effects or meet the natural environmental conditions, such that there is no long-term ecological
  risk to aquatic and terrestrial habitats as determined by a PSLERA.
- Continue the same or similar dry stack tailings disposal method, which has been previously reviewed and approved by the NFS.
- Extend the existing tailings stack in a manner that minimizes new disturbance and impacts to
  aquatic resources. To the extent practical, locate the extended TDF and new supporting
  infrastructure on areas already disturbed or on areas immediately adjacent to existing
  disturbance. Where feasible, use in place infrastructure (such as roads, water treatment facilities,
  and drainage control).
- Minimize new disturbance to environmental resources and sensitive habitats, such as WOTUS.

- Consider closure and reclamation as part of design and operations.
- Design and construct the TDF to be technically feasible and environmentally sound.
- Comply with applicable federal, state, and local legal and regulatory standards.
- Ground disturbing activities will be limited to the project footprint. Project boundaries shall be
  clearly identified in the field (e.g., staking, flagging, silt fencing, etc.) prior to site clearing and
  construction to ensure avoidance of impacts to WOTUS, including wetlands, beyond the
  authorized project footprint.
- An Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) 401 Water Quality Certification will be obtained.
- A Dam Safety Permit or Approval will be obtained from Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) for raising Pond 7/10.
- The existing ADEC solid waste permit will be modified, or a new permit will be obtained.
- Clearing limits will be clearly demarcated prior to construction to ensure impacts stay confined within the project footprint for areas that are near waterbodies. Construction limits will also be staked to ensure that ground disturbing impacts are limited.
- Prior to construction activities the applicant, or contractor, will obtain coverage under and comply
  with the Alaska Construction General Permit. They will develop and implement a SWPPP,
  implement BMPs for erosion and sediment control, and maintain a spill clean- up kit on-site at all
  times.
- Effective erosion control measures shall be installed and maintained before, during, and after construction to prevent erosion and the introduction of sediments and/or contaminants into adjacent WOTUS, including wetlands. These structures shall remain in place until all fills (including side slopes) or other disturbed areas subject to potential erosion have been permanently stabilized.
- To minimize erosion and sedimentation, disturbed areas resulting from site clearing and
  excavation shall be adequately stabilized by appropriate erosion and sedimentation control
  structures and devices (e.g., silt fences, straw wattles, check dams, berms, sediment ponds,
  slope drains, vegetated and/or rock lined ditches, etc.). These control devices and structures
  shall be properly installed, and of sufficient size, number, and type to filter or settle out suspended
  sediments from all construction-related wastewater.
- All overburden and material stockpiles shall be stockpiled at such a location and in such a manner as to control erosion and subsequent sedimentation into nearby surface waters.
- All fill material (below the liner) for the authorized work shall be clean, and free from toxic
  pollutants in toxic amounts. Material used for construction or discharge shall not consist of
  unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.).
- Excess fill material shall not be disposed within wetlands or other WOTUS, outside of the permitted area.
- All synthetic erosion control features (e.g., silt fencing, netting, mats), which are intended for temporary use during construction, shall be completely removed and properly disposed of after their initial purpose has been served. Only natural fiber materials, which will degrade after time, may be used as permanent measures, or if used temporarily, may be abandoned in place.

- All disturbed areas will be stabilized and revegetated upon completion of final grading using vegetation and organic material salvaged from the impact area. NFS approved seed mixes will be used as necessary for soil stabilization.
- c. Compensatory Mitigation: HGCMC proposes to provide compensatory mitigation through the purchase of credits from the Southeast Alaska Land Trust, a USACE approved inlieu-fee provider with an approved service area that includes the Project location.

<u>WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION</u>: A permit for the described work will not be issued until a certification or waiver of certification, as required under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (Public Law 95-217), has been received from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

<u>CULTURAL RESOURCES</u>: A Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) was prepared for the proposed project. The lead Federal agency, the USFS, is responsible for compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Corps will review the USFS's documentation and either concur with their documentation or continue to work with them until any issues are resolved. A permit for the described work will not be issued until the Section 106 process has been completed and the Corps concurs with the USFS's work or documentation.

<u>ENDANGERED SPECIES</u>: No threatened or endangered species are known to use the project area.

We have determined the described activity would have no effect on any listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and would have no effect on any designated or proposed critical habitat, under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 844). Therefore, no consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is required. However, the USFS as lead Federal agency in preparation of the FSEIS is responsible to initiate the appropriate consultation procedures under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act with NMFS as needed. Any comments NMFS may have concerning endangered or threatened wildlife or plants or their critical habitat will be considered in our final assessment of the described work.

<u>ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT</u>: The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, requires all Federal agencies to consult with the NMFS on all actions, or proposed actions, permitted, funded, or undertaken by the agency, that may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

The project area is within mapped EFH for coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), pink (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

As the lead agencies for the FSEIS, the USFS determined that the project may adversely affect coho, pink, and chum salmon EFH in freshwater because fish streams would be directly or indirectly affected by current operations, changes in water quality, or by new clearing and

construction activities. The USFS determined that the project may adversely affect marine EFH because an extended mine life would result in an extension of time for loading concentrates onto marine vessels at the port facility and expose marine waters to the potential for additional impacts from fugitive dust. Adverse effects from the Selected Alternative on water quality and aquatic habitat would be minor. By following the standards and guidelines in the Forest Plan, all appropriate Region 10 BMPs, updated USFS National Core BMPs (USFS 2012), State of Alaska BMPs (ADEC 2011), additional mitigation measures AR-1, AR-2, and AR-3 in the FESIS, and the project-specific conservation measures, the effects on EFH will be minimized.

The Draft SEIS (DSEIS was provided to NMFS to formally initiate the consultation process on March 27, 2023, and the Forest Service received formal comments on the DSEIS from NMFS on May 3, 2023. NMFS provided seven EFH conservation recommendations under the EFH provisions in Section 305(b)(2)-(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Additionally, NMFS participated in interagency meetings on fugitive dust plan development, freshwater monitoring, and nearshore marine monitoring. The USFS has reviewed each of the conservation recommendations and provided responses noting how recommendations are addressed by existing measures or new mitigation and monitoring measures adopted in the FSEIS. See Section 3.7.4.5 of the FSEIS and responses to comments 71-1 through 71-9 in Appendix C of the FSEIS.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION: The Corps fully supports tribal self-governance and government-to-government relations between Federally recognized Tribes and the Federal government. Tribes with protected rights or resources that could be significantly affected by a proposed Federal action (e.g., a permit decision) have the right to consult with the Corps, Alaska District, on a government-to-government basis. Views of each Tribe regarding protected rights and resources will be accorded due consideration in this process. This public notice serves as notification to the Tribes within the area potentially affected by the proposed work and invites their participation in the Federal decision-making process regarding the protected Tribal rights or resources. Consultation may be initiated by the affected Tribe upon written request to the District Commander. This application is being coordinated with federally recognized tribes and other consulting parties. Any comments federal recognized tribes and other consulting parties may have concerning presently unknown archeological or historic data that may be lost or destroyed by the work under the requested permit will be considered in the Corps final assessment of the described work.

<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>: Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, reasons for holding a public hearing.

<u>EVALUATION</u>: The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impacts, including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity and its intended use on the public interest. Evaluation of the probable impacts, which the proposed activity may have on the public interest, requires a careful weighing of all the factors that become relevant in each particular case. The benefits, which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the

proposal, must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. The outcome of the general balancing process would determine whether to authorize a proposal, and if so, the conditions under which it will be allowed to occur. The decision should reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. All factors, which may be relevant to the proposal, must be considered including the cumulative effects thereof. Among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shore erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership, and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. For activities involving 404 discharges, a permit will be denied if the discharge that would be authorized by such permit would not comply with the Environmental Protection Agency's 404(b)(1) guidelines. Subject to the preceding sentence and any other applicable guidelines or criteria (see Sections 320.2 and 320.3), a permit will be granted unless the District Commander determines that it would be contrary to the public interest.

The Corps is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, State, and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps to determine whether to issue, modify, condition, or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

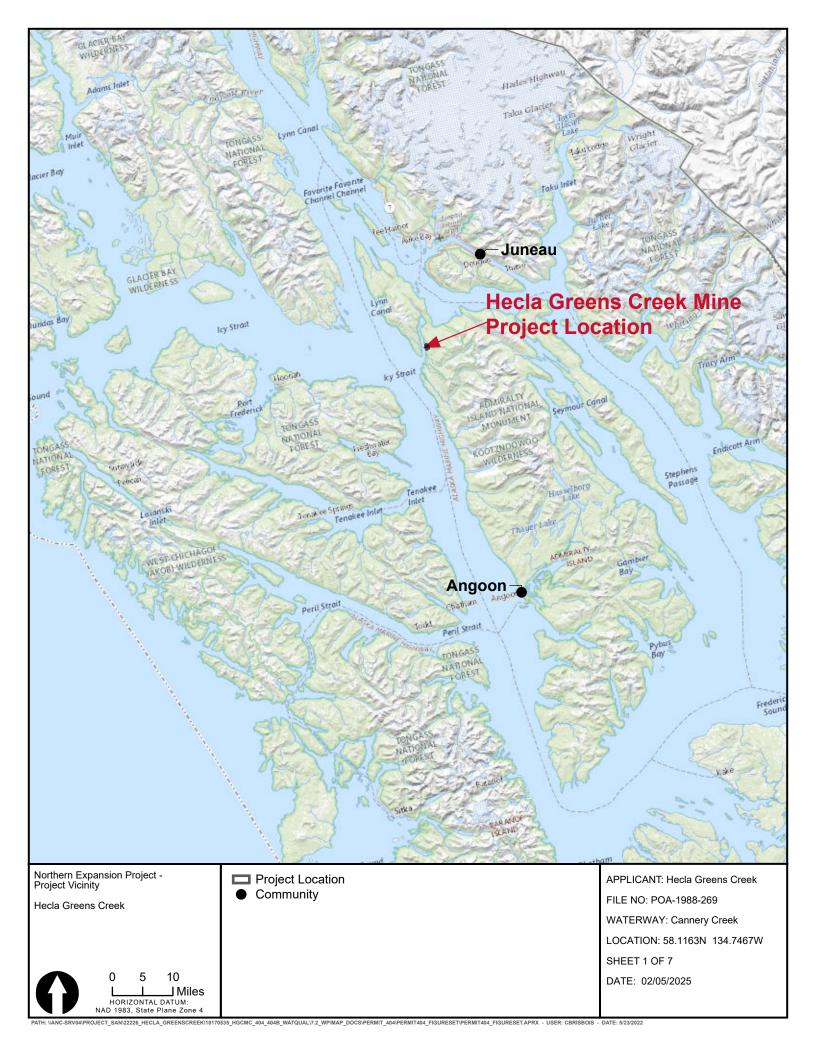
AUTHORITY: This permit will be issued or denied under the following authority:

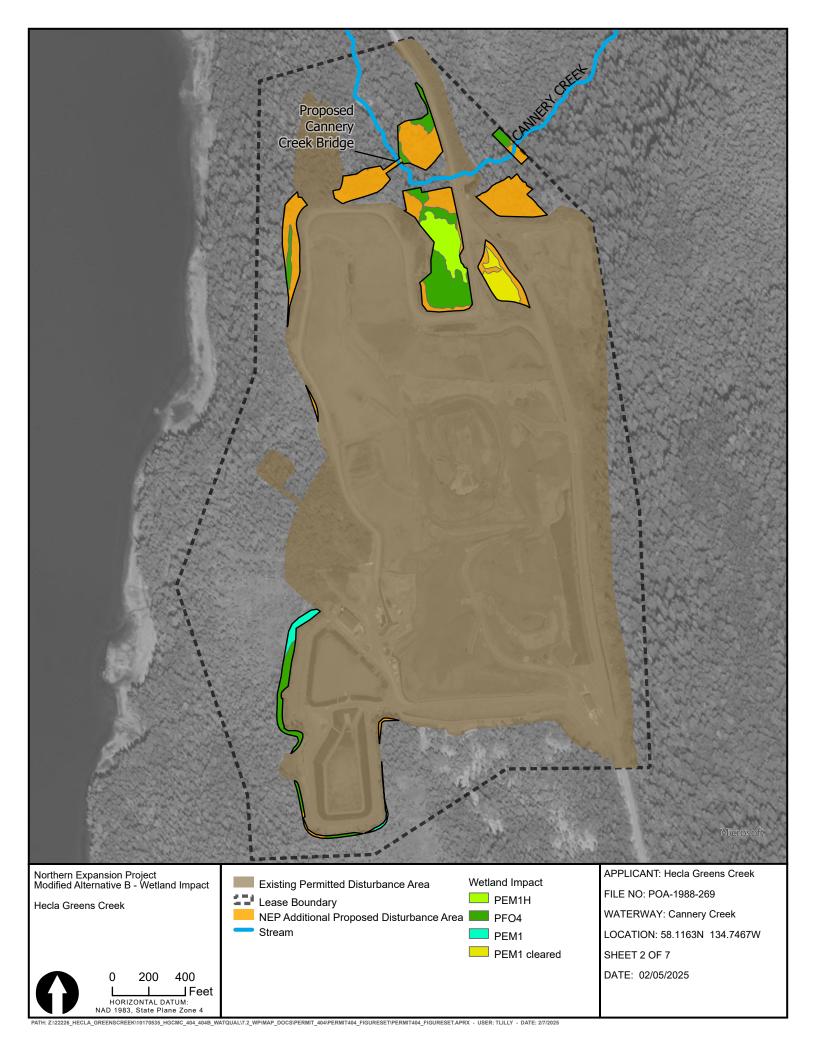
(X) Discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States – Section 404 Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344). Therefore, our public interest review will consider the guidelines set forth under Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 230).

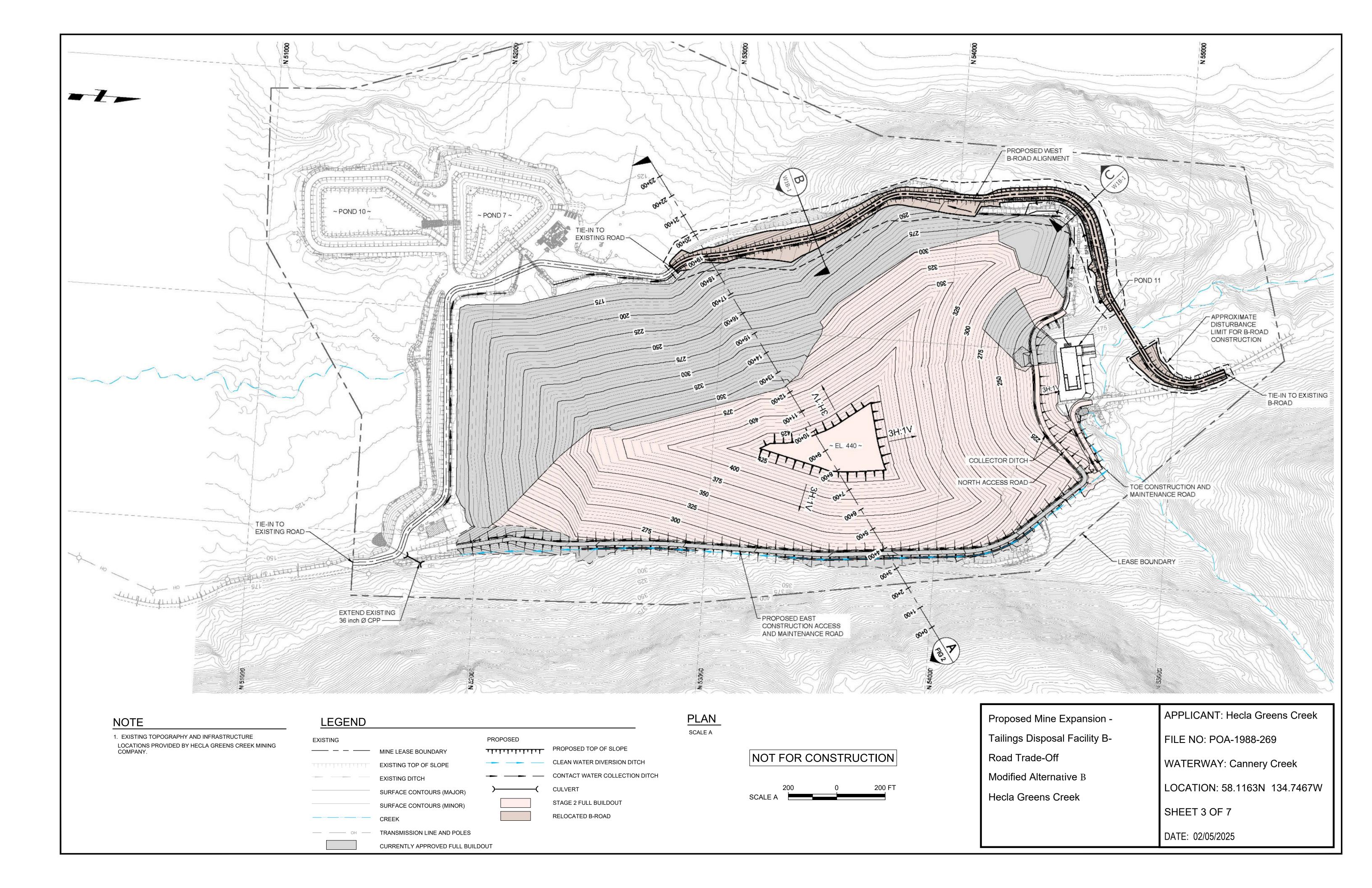
Project drawings are enclosed with this public notice.

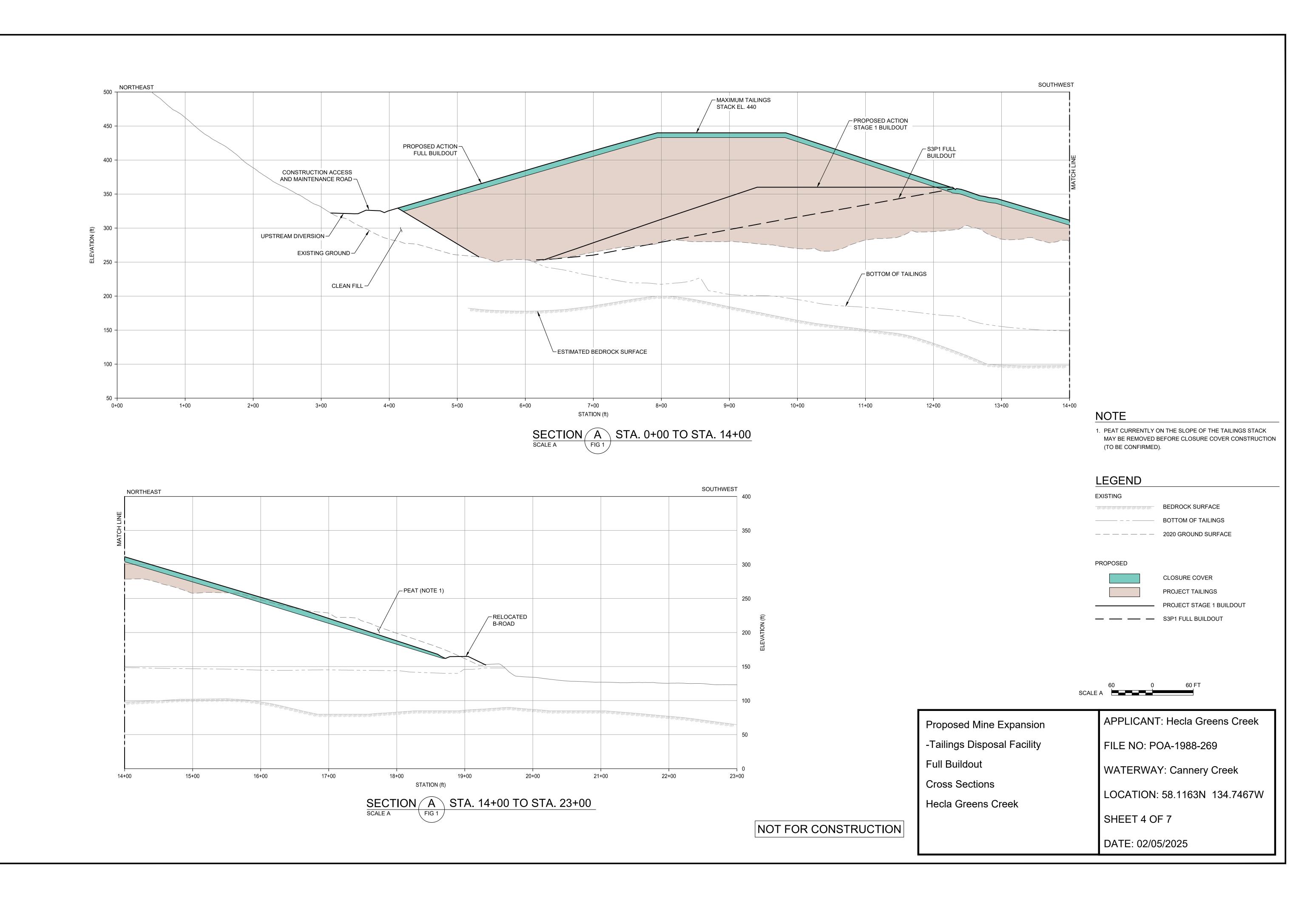
District Commander U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers

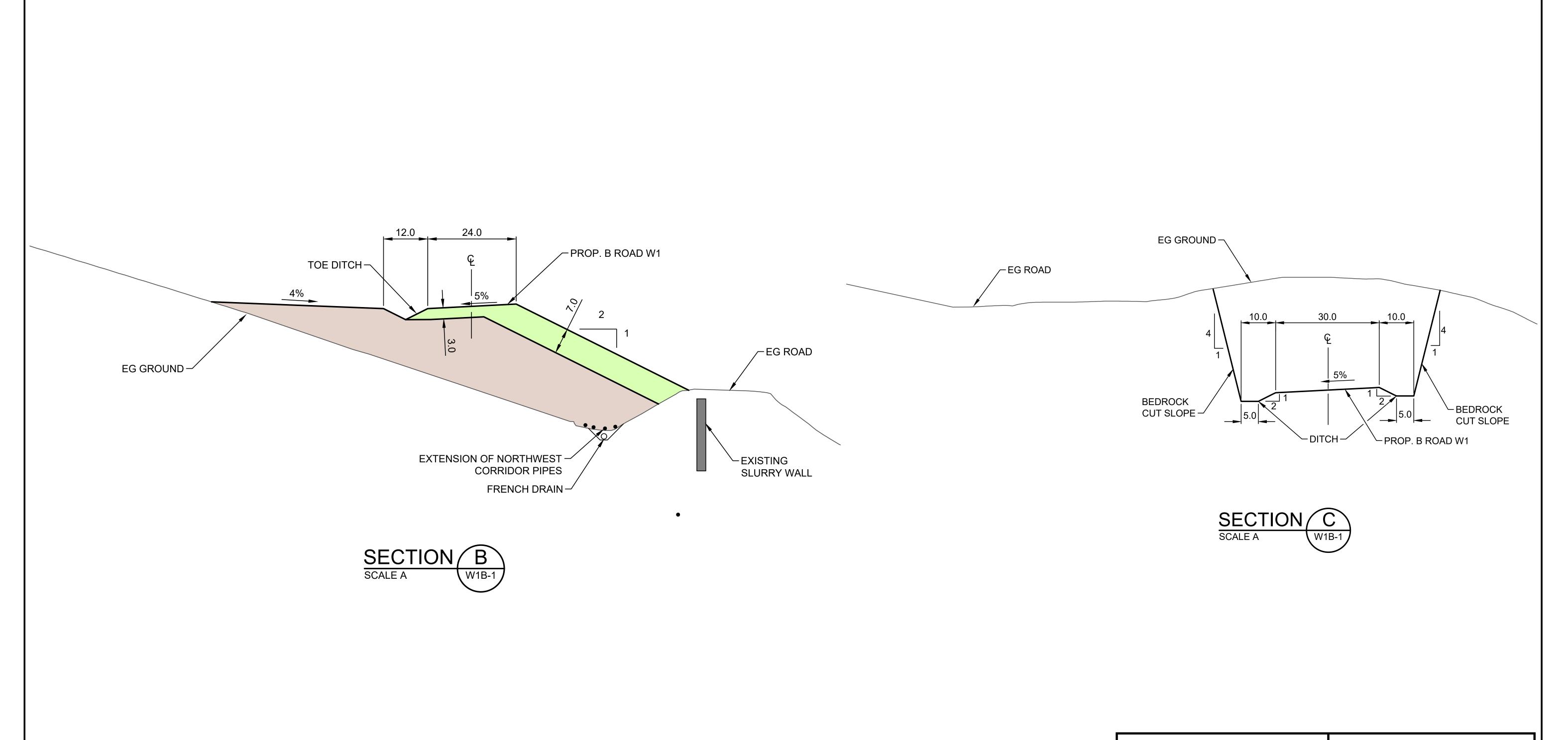
**Enclosures** 







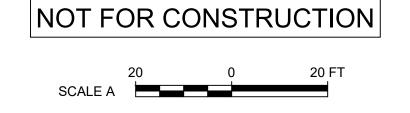




## NOTE

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE LOCATIONS PROVIDED BY HECLA GREENS CREEK MINING COMPANY.
 SECTIONS C AND D APPLY TO THE WEST 1, 2 AND 3 OPTIONS.





APPLICANT: Hecla Greens Creek Proposed Mine Expansion -Tailings Disposal Facility FILE NO: POA-1988-269 Full Buildout WATERWAY: Cannery Creek **Cross Sections** LOCATION: 58.1163N 134.7467W Hecla Greens Creek SHEET 5 OF 7 DATE: 02/05/2025

