

Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project Alaska

2026 Bulk Sampling and Antimony Pilot Plant Project – Whiskey Bravo

Plan of Operations

July 2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nova Minerals (Nova) through its subsidiary Alaska Range Resources (ARR) is developing its Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project (Project) situated on the Estelle Gold Trend in Alaska's prolific Tintina Gold Belt in the western Susitna Valley. The belt also contains substantial antimony deposits and was historically a major source of antimony production in North America. Nova recently identified antimony and other critical minerals coincident with gold in surface samples collected from multiple prospects across the Project area.

The comprehensive Project area is comprised of 803 unpatented state mining claims approximately 110 miles northwest of Anchorage and approximately 112 miles southwest of McGrath; within the Seward Meridian and partially within the Talkeetna A-6, Tyonek D-8, and Lime Hills D-1 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles (scale 1:63,360).

The Estelle claims area and project vicinity are depicted in **Figure 1-1**. State mining claims that will be affected by the actions described in this Plan of Operations are listed in Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 4.0.

The Project components are on state mining claims owned by both US GoldMining and Nova. **Appendix A** provides the Service Agreement between US GoldMining and Nova and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Notice of Operator Authorization form.

Antimony is a designated Critical Mineral essential to the economy and national security with supply chains vulnerable to disruption. Antimony is a strategic metal used in industrial, defense, and technology sectors that are crucial for economic development and national security. Antimony has important defense applications, primarily as a key component in ammunition primers, tracer bullets, camouflage paints, smoke/marine markers, and fire retardants for military gear. Currently, there is no domestic supply of antimony, with China and Russia as the majority global producers.

Based on preliminary results from exploration and resource characterization efforts to date, the Project area contains a source of antimony ore for production of antimony concentrate. ARR's initial project development strategy is to collect bulk samples and construct a pilot plant to process and refine antimony ore from the Project to produce antimony trisulfide.

ARR is advancing two antimony-gold prospects: Styx and Stibium. To date, ARR has commenced exploration drilling at Stibium and sampling at Styx. Exploration drilling is planned at both prospects with the objective of establishing two maiden mineral resource estimates for antimony.

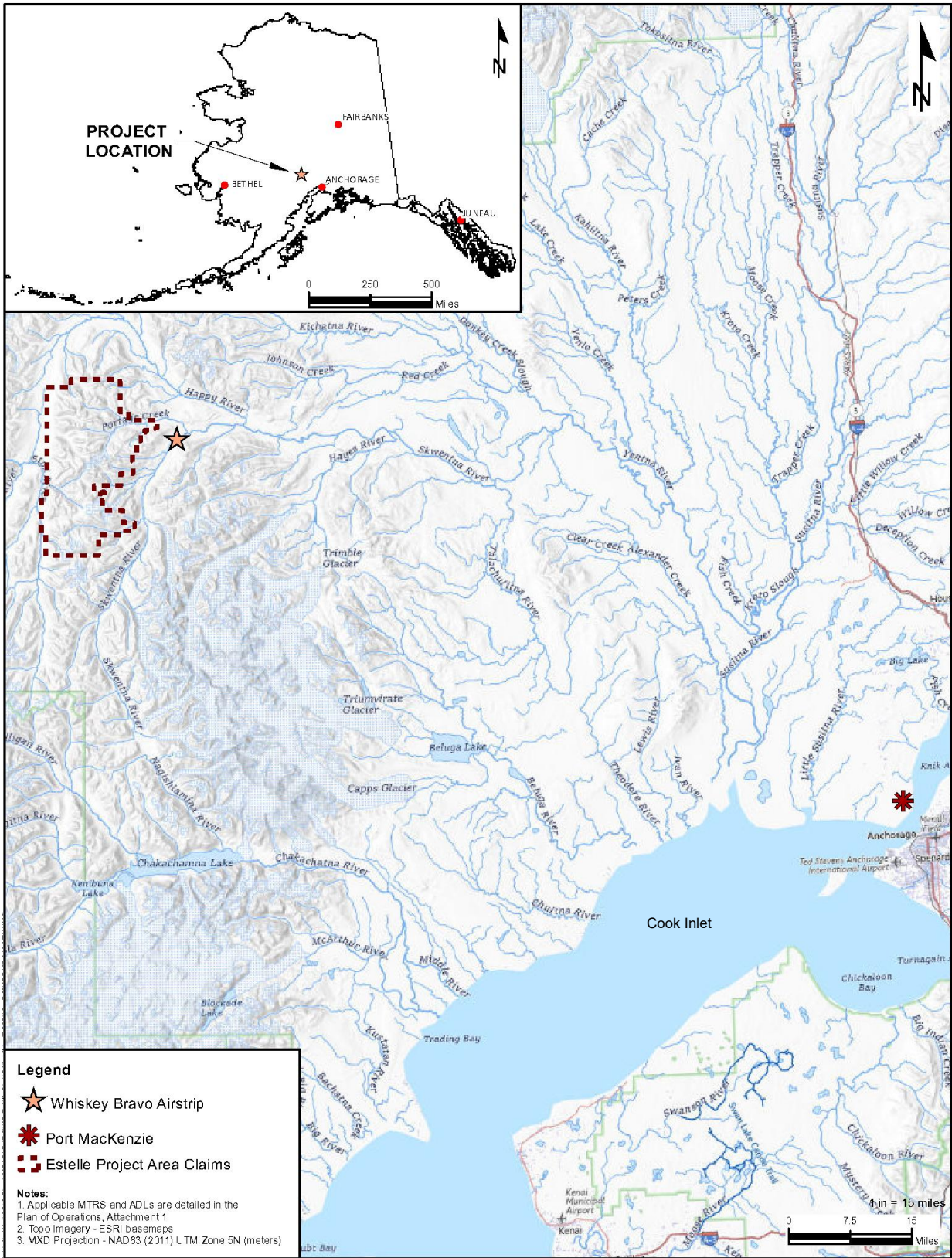


Figure 1-1. Project Location, Vicinity, and Estelle Claims Area

Bulk sample material (Section 2.0) will be initially crushed and sorted at the crushing and ore sorting facility near the Nova exploration camp at the Whiskey Bravo (WB) airstrip. The material will be further processed by crushing, beneficiation, and refining at a small-scale pilot plant at Port MacKenzie (PMK). The pilot plant will demonstrate the feasibility of the refining process using the material collected from the Estelle antimony priority deposits. The Plan of Operations for activity planned at PMK as provide at the end of this document (**Appendix H**).

The small-scale pilot plant at PMK will test and determine the feasibility of producing antimony concentrate and refined antimony trisulfide that meets quality requirements of military specification MIL-DTL-159E(AR). The pilot plant is the first stage to fast-track antimony production to develop the first fully integrated domestic antimony supply chain in the United States (U.S.)

The Project is supported by an award of U.S. \$43.4 million in funding from the Department of War (DoW) to first demonstrate the Project’s capability for producing antimony trisulfide at pilot scale for proof of concept and later produce a domestic supply of refined antimony products that will be sold to market.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

This Plan of Operations describes the 2026 exploratory bulk sampling activities and the sample processing planned at WB.

1.3 Currently Permitted Activities

Table 1-1 lists the activities permitted since 2018.

Table 1-1. Currently Permitted Activities

Permit/Amendment	Date	Description of Permitted Activity
APMA 3042 original permit	2018-2022	Place new or use existing structures and routine maintenance.
APMA 3042 renewal	2023-2027	- Operating WB camp facilities - Exploration drilling at Korbel, Stoney, Train, and RPM
APMA 3042 Amendment 1	October 2024	- Korbel trail construction - Expansion of material sites and WB airstrip - Blasting to support construction of drill pads
APMA 3042 Application for Amendment 2	June 1, 2026	Construction of Stibium exploration trail. The exploration trail from Whiskey Bravo to the Stibium prospect, permitted by APMA A20233042 Amendments 1 and 2, is referred to as the “Stibium exploration trail” throughout this Plan of Operation.
USACE NWP POA-2025- 0044	November 12, 2025	Construction of exploration trail between WB and Stibium prospect.

1.4 Timing of Equipment Transport to Whiskey Bravo

Most of the equipment needed for the Project has been delivered via the winter trail. The ore sorter, air compressors, and superstructure will be flown in during the summer.

1.5 Fuel Storage at Whiskey Bravo

Currently, there is 35,000 gallons of fuel stored at Whiskey Bravo. In 2026, fuel storage will be increased by 20,200 gallons, bringing the total fuel storage capacity at Whiskey Bravo to 55,200 gallons. Fuel management for work at Styx and Stibium prospects is addressed in Section 2.1.6 and Section 2.2.5, respectively.

2. 2026 BULK SAMPLING

ARR plans to excavate bulk samples and process the samples from two antimony prospects within the Estelle Project area: Stibium and Styx. Previous test results from surface samples from these prospects indicate high-grade concentrations of antimony ranging from 20% to 60.5%. The antimony prospects within the Estelle Project area are depicted in **Figure 2-1**.

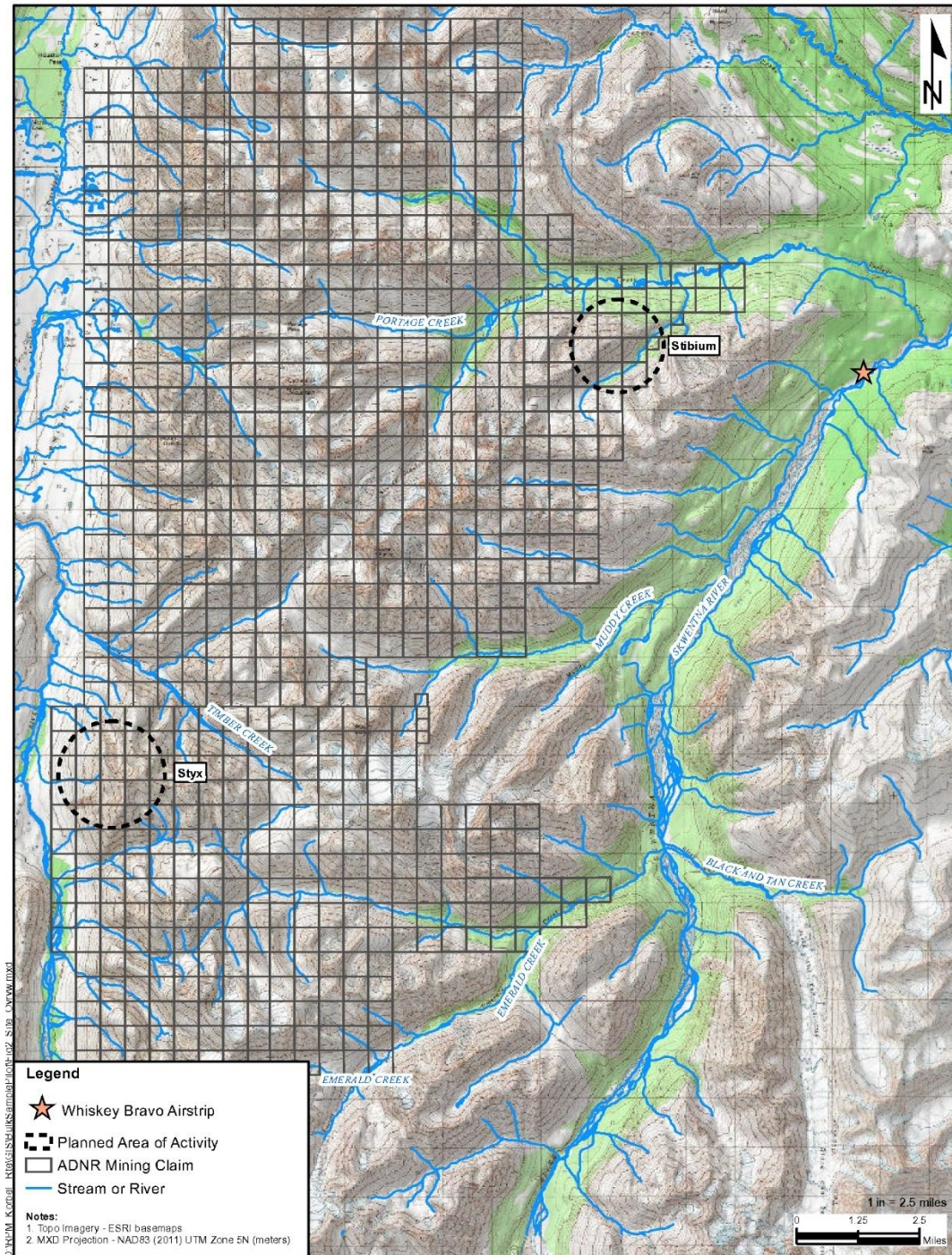


Figure 2-1 Project Overview – Stibium and Styx and Antimony-Gold Prospects

2.1 Styx

2.1.1 Location

The Styx prospect is at latitude 61° 50' 14.69" N, longitude 153° 04'10.76" W. **Figure 2-2** depicts the location of Styx within the ADL claim, in steep rocky terrain, with slopes of approximately 40 degrees. **Table 2-1** lists the claim number, meridian, township, range, and section (MTRS), and owner of the claim affected in the Styx prospect. **Figure 2-3** depicts the Styx prospect, emphasizing the steep topography of the area.

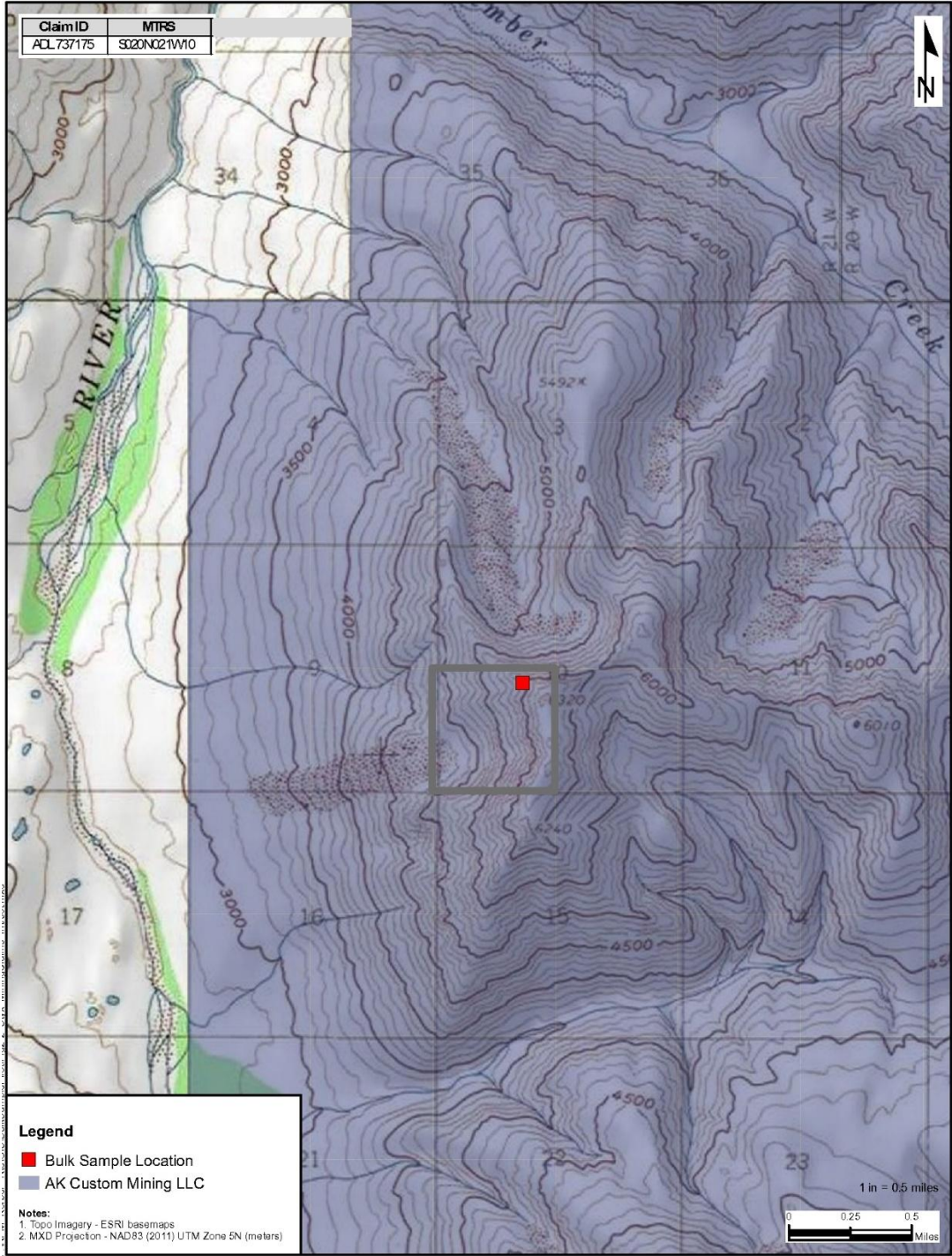


Figure 2-2. Styx Prospect Bulk Sampling Area

Table 2-1. Styx Prospect – Claim, MTRS, and Owner

Claim Number	MTRS	Claim Owner
ADL 737175	S020N021W10	AK Custom Mining LLC

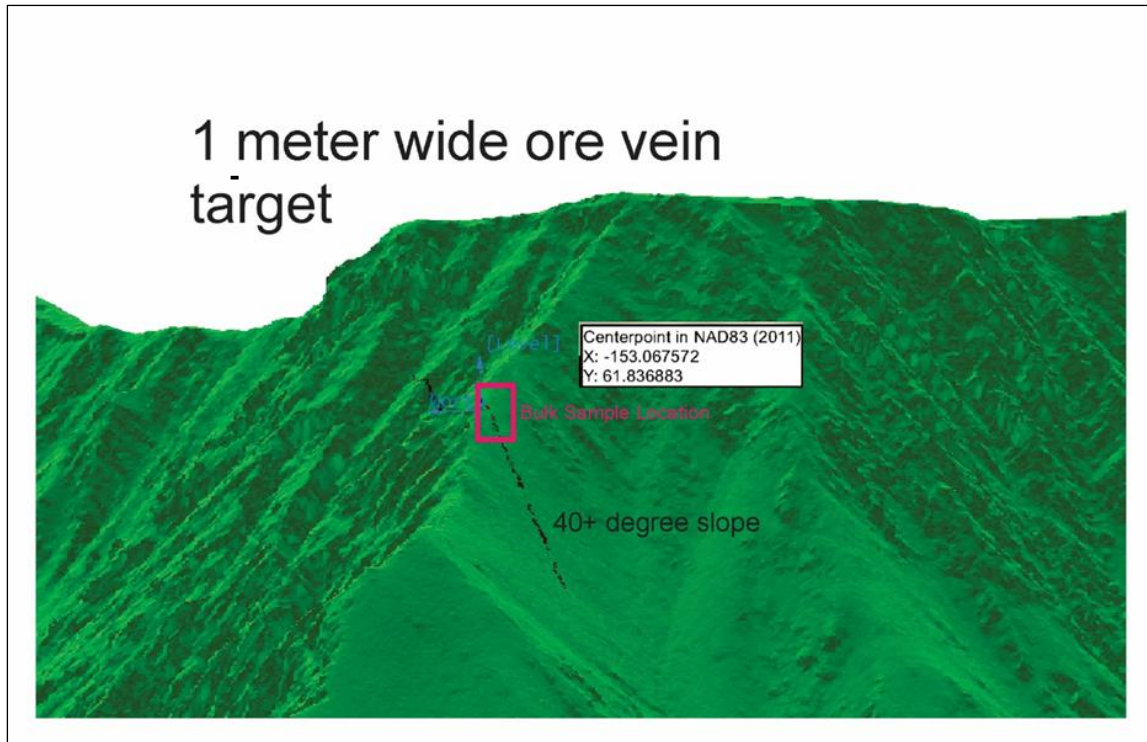


Figure 2-3. Styx Bulk Sampling Area

2.1.2 Access

The Styx prospect is remote, and all materials, equipment, and personnel will be transported to and from the Styx site by helicopter from the WB camp.

2.1.3 Phase I

Phase 1 of bulk sampling will include clearing and site preparation of a landing zone, excavating to expose the ore vein, drilling, and blasting, and recovering sample material.

A Caterpillar (CAT) 303.5 mini excavator, currently at WB, will be disassembled and delivered to the site via helicopter. Phase 1 of exploratory bulk sampling will include use of hand tools to clear a landing zone for delivery and assembly of the excavator. The location of the landing zone was selected based on the proximity of an identified ore vein to be sampled during Phase 1. The landing zone will be a minimum of 25 feet x 15 feet to accommodate assembly of the excavator.

The excavator will be used to remove material and construct a level pad, exposing the ore vein immediately uphill of the pad. The excavator will then be fitted with a top-hammer drill specifically designed for remote drilling. The drill will be used to drill holes to facilitate blasting along the sides and middle of the vein to fracture the ore with minimal displacement for collection of bulk sample material. The bulk sample material will be staged with the excavator and deposited on the pad.

Approximately 1,130 tons (approximately 426 cubic meters) of total material is planned to be excavated. Approximately 862 tons of this material balance will be considered waste material

and will be summarily used in the creation of the pad area to be used as the working platform. Due to the steep nature of the surrounding area, all waste material produced will be required to effectively build the working pad area. Chain-link fence barriers will be installed on the bottom edge of the pad design to assist in the containment of recovered material for the pad construction and will be placed anywhere on the slope that is required to aid in the containment of material not held in place at the angle of repose.

Approximately 268 tons of ore vein material (101 cubic meters) will be removed during Phase 1.

Figure 2-4 depicts a cross-section of the upper slope, pad, and safety berm (chain-link structure(s)) and shows the ore vein material to be excavated during pad construction in Phase 1.

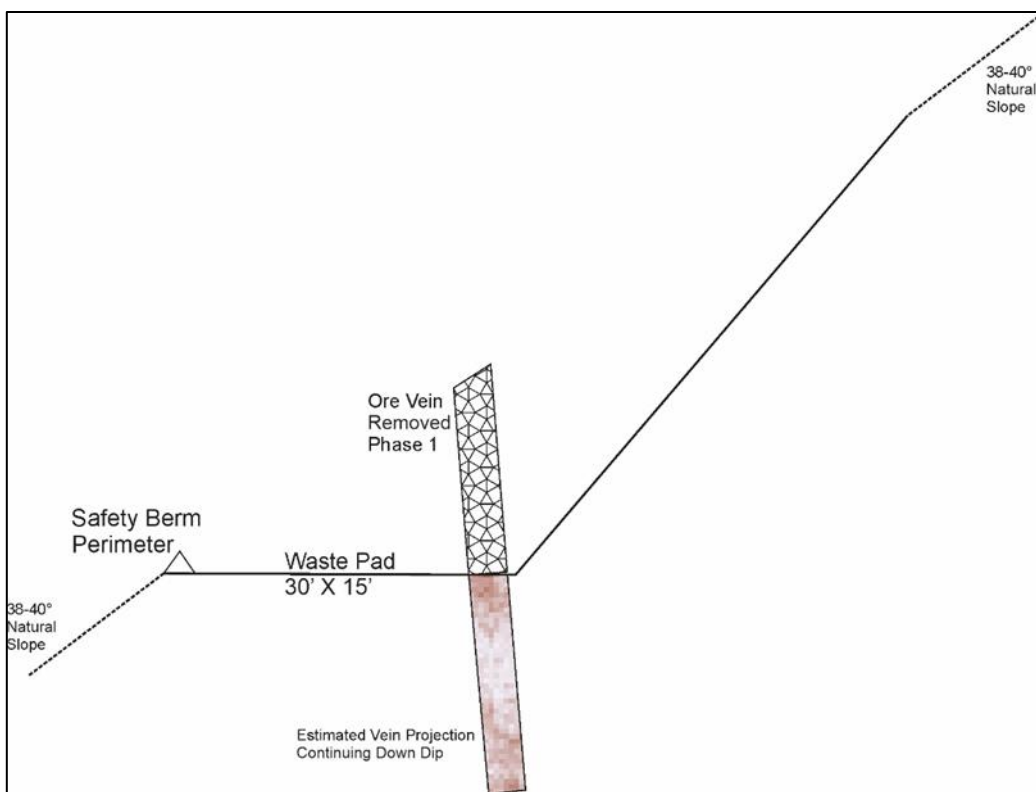


Figure 2-4. Styx – Phase 1 Cross Section

At the end of Phase 1, the surface exposure of the ore vein will be the same general elevation as the pad. **Figure 2-5** depicts the bulk sample target of the Styx prospect.

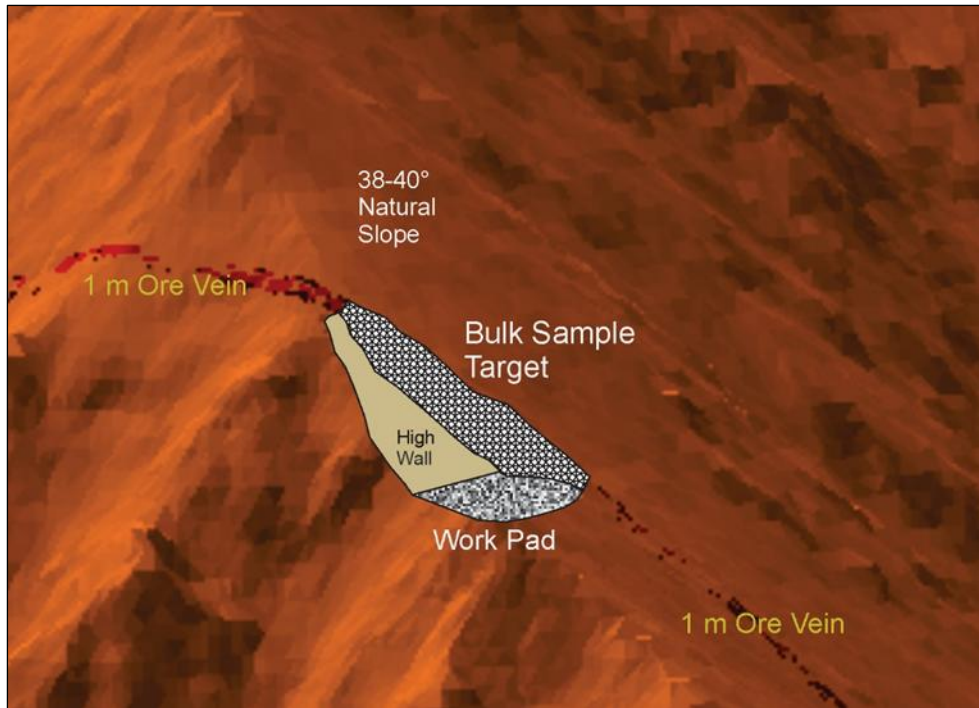


Figure 2-5. Bulk Sample Target at the Styx Prospect

The preliminary schedule for Phase 1 at Styx is provided in **Figure 2-6**.

ACTIVITY	WEEK										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Site Hand-tool Prep											
Assembly of Excavator on site											
Pad Excavation											
Initial mining of exposed vein											
"wedge" cut of vein											
Material removal to vein elevation											
"wedge" cut of vein											
Contouring of slope/cleanup/demob											

Figure 2-6. Styx – Phase 1 Preliminary Schedule

2.1.4 Phase 2

Phase 2 will recover a bulk sample of 174 tons (66 cubic meters). Phase 2 will require drilling 5-foot-deep holes in the ore vein. **Figure 2-7** is schematic cross-section of the upper slope, pad, safety berm (chain-link feature) and depicts the ore vein material to be excavated. Material will be blasted in a manner that "lifts" the ore vein for excavation and removal.

During Phase 2, approximately 174 tons (66 cubic meters) of material will be recovered for a total bulk sample of the two phases of 442 tons (167 cubic meters).

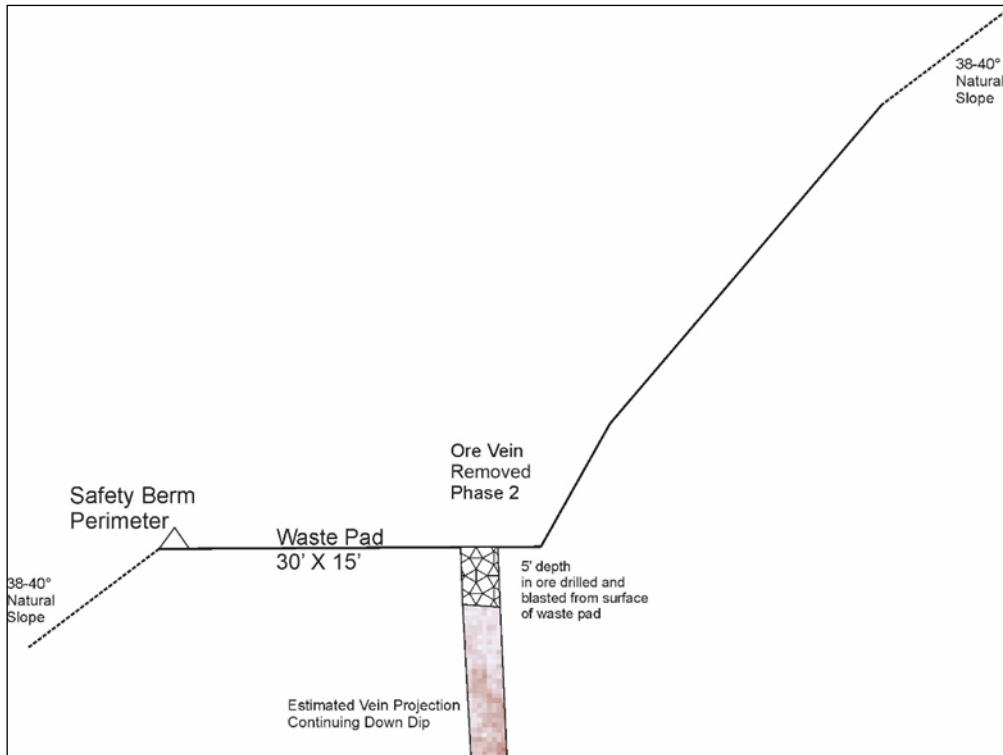


Figure 2-7. Styx – Phase 2 Cross Section

2.1.5 Equipment and Personnel

The following equipment is planned to be used at Styx in 2026. **Figures 2-8, 2-9, and 2-10** show typical equipment.

- One CAT 303.5 mini excavator
- One MME mini excavator drill attachment
- One towable compressor



Figure 2-8. CAT 303.5 Mini Excavator

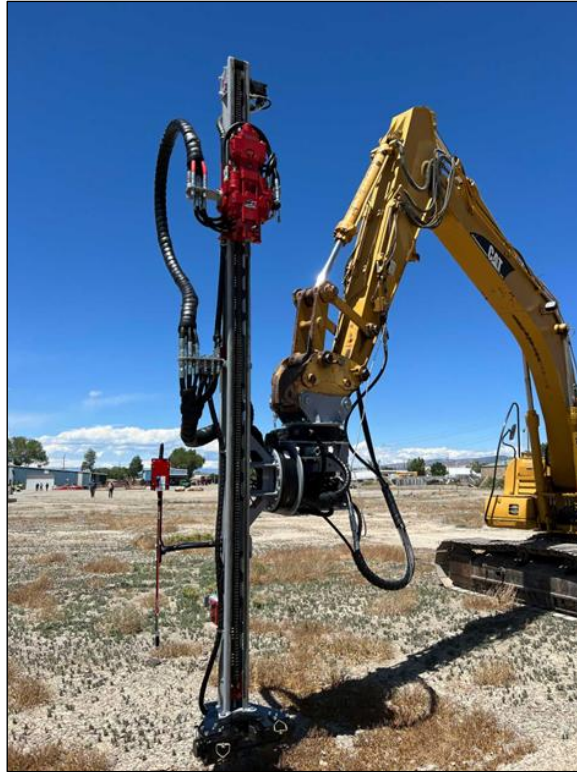


Figure 2-9. MME Mini Excavator Drill Attachment



Figure 2-10. Sullair 185 Towable Compressor

One operator and three laborers will be on site to perform tasks at Styx.

2.1.6 Fuel Management

Fuel will be delivered to the Styx site via helicopter transporting a flyable fuel tank (275 gallon capacity each). The portable tank has built-in containment capacity designed to hold 110% of the volume of the delivery tank (**Figure 2-11**). Once on-site equipment is refueled, the portable tank will be returned to WB for refilling and storage.



Figure 2-11. Portable Double-Walled Fuel Tank Containment Vessel

2.1.7 Water Management

Water will be used for drilling and delivered to the site via helicopter from WB. Water will be contained on site and reused to the degree practicable. Due to the extremely fractured nature of the bedrock, most water used during drilling is expected to infiltrate into the subsurface. If it is practicable to collect water at the surface, a lined water reservoir, such as the one shown in **Figure 2-12**, will be constructed and collected water reused.



Figure 2-12. Example of Lined Water Collection with Circulation Tank

2.1.8 Blasting and Explosives

The blasting program will entirely consist of commercial-grade explosives products manufactured by Orica USA, of the following types:

- Nitroglycerin sensitized, extra gelatine dynamites
- Non-electric surface delay and in-hole detonators

- Non-electric lead-in line.

The product data sheets are provided in **Appendix B**. Advance Blasting Services, LLC, will plan and perform the blasting. Advanced Blasting Services' federal Explosives License/Permit and Explosive Handlers' Certifications are provided in **Appendix C**.

Day-to-day blasting operations will be on an extremely small scale due to the remote access, minimal working footprint, topography of the site, and incremental approach for blasting.

Some shallow drilled holes will be loaded with a small quantity of product, stemmed (backfilled) with drill cuttings to contain energy and minimize flyrock, and remotely detonated from a safe distance. Total blasts required will be determined by the geology, but the blasting program is not anticipated to require more than 200 pounds of explosive materials.

Blasts will be designed to fracture rock, but not cast it, maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing hazards. Post-blast operations will be conducted to ensure all explosives have been detonated/consumed. In the unlikely event of a mis-fire, standard industry practices will be followed to ensure any unfired explosives are safely removed and disposed of or re-shot in place to avoid hazards to personnel, wildlife, or the environment. Post-blasting, spent lead-in line, cap wires, etc. (trash) will be collected, removed from the site, and properly disposed per applicable regulations.

2.2 Stibium

2.2.1 Location

The Stibium prospect is at 61°57'43.32" N latitude, 152°45'41.48" W longitude. The prospect is in steep rocky terrain. **Table 2-2** lists the claim number, MTRS, and owner of the affected claims related to the Stibium prospect. **Figure 2-13** depicts the location of the mining claims that will be affected by bulk sampling at the Stibium prospect. **Figure 2-14** depicts a detail of the topography and segments of the Stibium exploration trail and bulk sampling area.

Table 2-2. Stibium Prospect – Claim Numbers, MTRS, and Owner

Map ID ¹	Claim Number	MTRS	Claim Owner
01	ADL 641313	S022N018W28	US GoldMining
02	ADL 641316	S022N018W28	
03	ADL 641314	S022N018W28	
04	ADL 641302	S022N018W21	
05	ADL 641301	S022N018W21	
06	ADL 641300	S022N018W20	
07	ADL 633460	S022N018W20	
08	ADL 633459	S022N018W20	
09	ADL 633458	S022N018W20	
10	ADL 633465	S022N018W20	
11	ADL 633464	S022N018W20	
12	ADL 633463	S022N018W20	

Map ID ¹	Claim Number	MTRS	Claim Owner
13	ADL 641187	S022N018W20	US GoldMining
14	ADL 633468	S022N018W17	
15	ADL 641183	S022N018W17	
16	ADL 641293	S022N018W19	
17	ADL 641292	S022N018W19	
18	ADL 641291	S022N019W24	
19	ADL 641283	S022N018W18	
20	ADL 641282	S022N018W18	
21	ADL 641281	S022N019W13	
22	ADL 733546	S022N019W24	AK Custom Mining
23	ADL 733545	S022N019W23	
24	ADL 733544	S022N019W23	
25	ADL 733536	S022N019W23	
26	ADL 733535	S022N019W23	
27	ADL 733534	S022N019W22	
28	ADL 741365	S022N019W27	
29	ADL 740568	S022N019W27	
30	ADL 740569	S022N019W27	
31	ADL 740566	S022N019W28	
32	ADL 740570	S022N019W34	
33	ADL 740565	S022N019W33	

¹ See Figure 2-13. Map ID numbers are used as reference because at the scale of Figure 2-13, the claim number would not be easily legible.

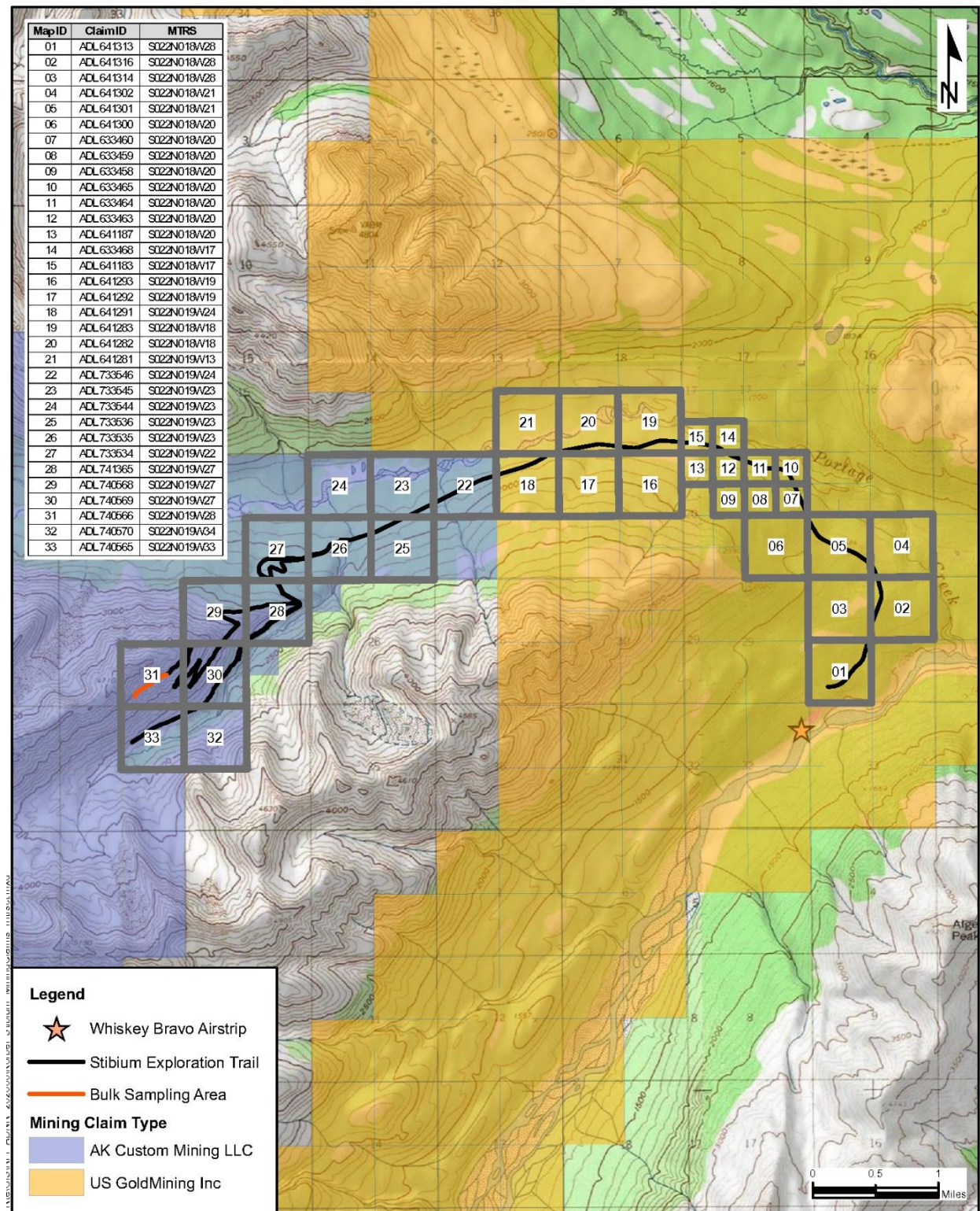
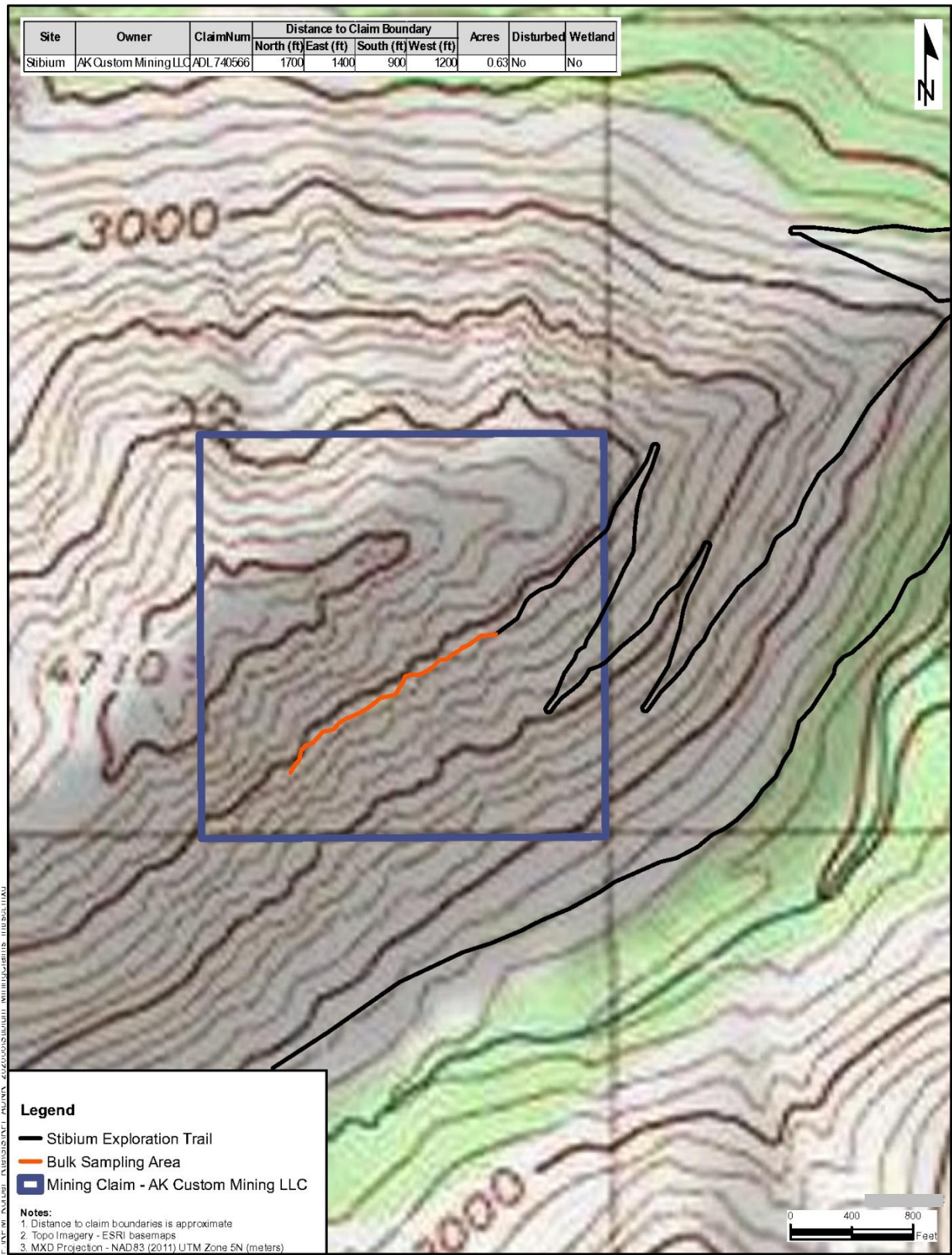


Figure 2-13. Mining Claims Affected by Stibium Exploration Trail and Bulk Sampling



Note: See Figure 2-13 for depiction of the entire Stibium exploration trail.

Figure 2-14. Detail of Stibium Exploration Trail Topography and Bulk Sampling Area

2.2.2 Activities

In 2026 the Stibium exploration trail will be constructed to support transport of drilling equipment.

During construction of the Stibium exploration trail, bulk samples will be collected to further assess the prospect. **Figure 2-15** depicts the main trail (no sample collection, in blue) and the segment of the trail along the ridge. The area of interest (exposures of antimony-bearing stibnite ore) is denoted in red.

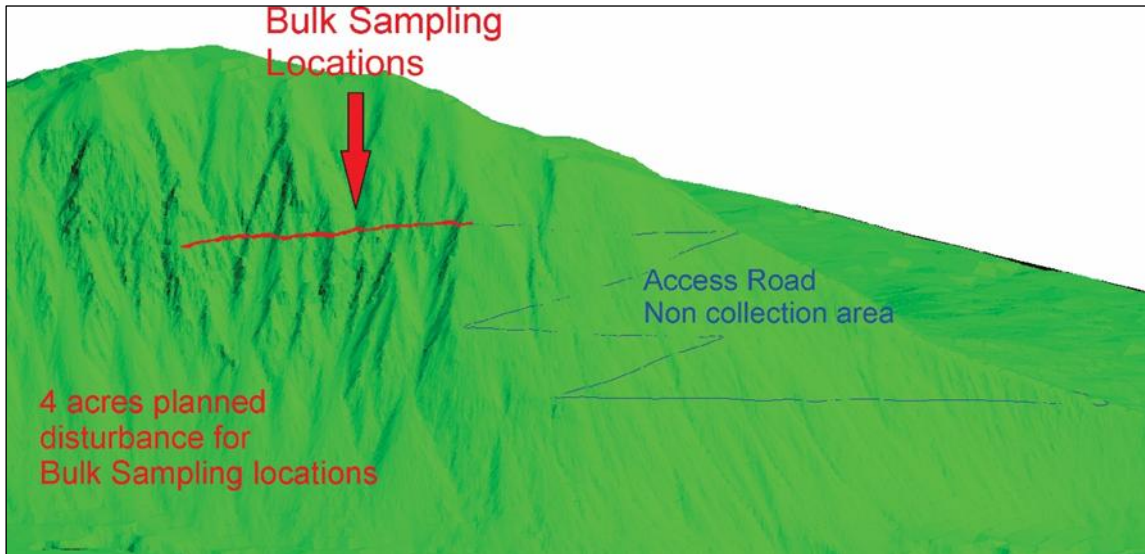


Figure 2-15. Stibium Access Trail (non-exploration/blue) and Bulk Sample Area (red)

An estimated 130,000 cubic meters of material will be excavated during construction of the main access trail and bulk sampling. **Figure 2-16** is a schematic cross-section of the trail width and slopes. Approximately 71,000 tons (27,000 cubic meters) of material will be placed to fill the slopes below the main access trail. The resulting design of the bulk sample locations will equal four acres of disturbance in the bulk sample specific areas off of the access trail. The total amount of material to be removed and sampled is unknown at this time; however, projections are that between 200 and 400 tons of sample material (ore) could be collected in the initial season from the proposed bulk sample locations. As the trail is advanced across the slope toward the target areas, bulk surface samples will be collected with an excavator and sent for processing.

There is no excess waste anticipated to be produced by the planned activity at Stibium for the season. All waste produced during the seasons activities is calculated into the material total above and will be used for trail construction.

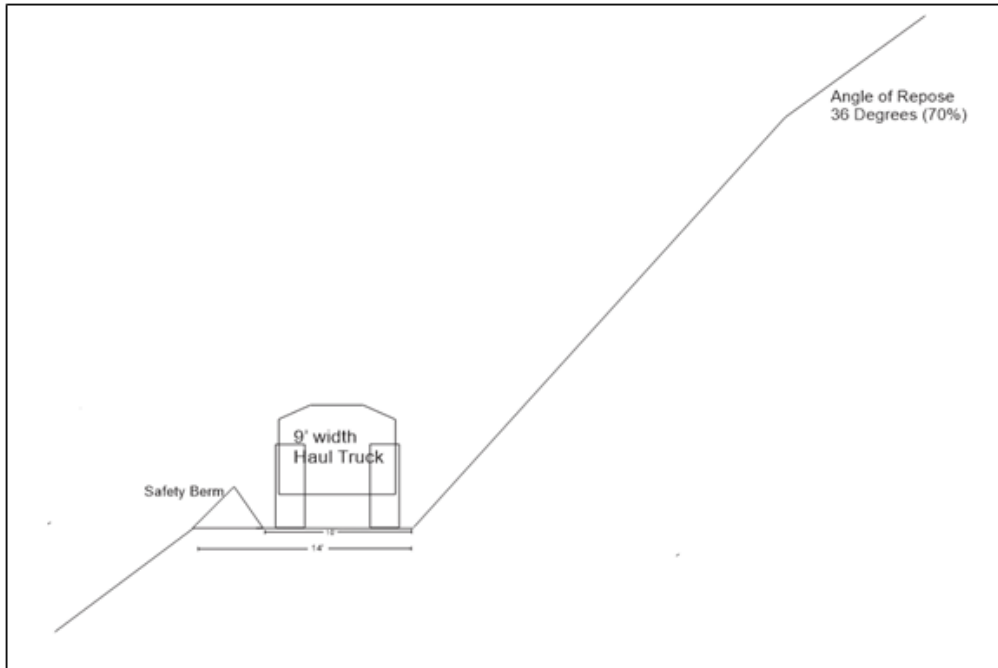


Figure 2-16. Stibium Pioneered Access Trail Cross-Section

2.2.3 Proposed Timeline

The proposed timeline for roughing in the Stibium exploration trail is listed in **Table 2-3**. Variables include depth of material to hard rock, blasting delays, increased ground support needs, and equipment downtime.

Table 2-3. Stibium Exploration Trail Construction Days

Segment of Stibium Exploration Trail	Miles	Miles per Shift	Construction Days
Total miles of main Stibium exploration trail	2.82	0.03	94
Bulk Sampling Area	0.32	0.03	13
			Total days: 107

2.2.4 Equipment and Personnel

The following equipment will be used at Stibium in 2026. **Figures 2-17, 2-18, and 2-19** show examples of typical equipment.

- One dozer
- One mid-excavator
- One haul truck



Figure 2-17. Typical Project Dozer (CAT D8)



Figure 2-18. CAT 320 Excavator



Figure 2-19. Typical Project Haul Truck (Volvo A30G)

Two operators and three laborers will be on site to perform tasks at Stibium.

2.2.5 Fuel Management

Fuel for the Stibium project will be provided by a mobile fuel truck to the locations accessible from WB by ground vehicles, as well as a flyable fuel tank to access more remote areas of the project. The portable tank will be placed in a secondary containment designed to hold 110% of the volume of the delivery tank (**Figure 2-11**). Once on-site equipment is refueled, the portable tank will be returned to Whiskey Bravo for refilling and storage. This approach reduces the chance for fuel leaks and spills in the Stibium area.

3. DISTURBANCE

Table 3-1 lists the estimated areas of disturbance for Styx and Stibium bulk sampling areas, Stibium exploration trail, and WB camp crushing and ore sorting facility.

Table 3-1. Estimated Areas of Disturbance

Location	Estimated Area of Disturbance (acres)
Styx bulk sampling	5
Bulk sampling area (on Stibium exploration trail)	5
Stibium exploration trail	34
WB crushing and ore sorting facility	7

4. PROCESSING LOCATIONS AND PLANT LAYOUT

The pilot plant project has processing facilities at two locations: WB and PMK. This document focuses on the WB location and provides general information about the facilities at PMK for context of the whole project. **Figure 4-1** depicts the locations of WB and PMK. **Table 4-1** lists the claim number, MTRS, and claim owner for the pilot plant location. **Figure 4-2** is a general block flow diagram of the processes at both WB and PMK.

Table 4-1. WB Pilot Plant – Claim Number, MTRS, and Owner

Claim Number	MTRS	Claim Owner
ADL 641325	S022N018W33	US GoldMining

WB is situated approximately 93 air miles northwest of Anchorage. The WB site is a year-round operation accessible via air and a winter road, with base camp facilities including a 1,200-meter airstrip, drill core processing facility, and an 80-person fully winterized camp.

Based on the engineering design flowsheet, equipment selections and sizing have been made and a proposed plant design developed. The proposed crushing and ore sorting area at WB is depicted in **Figure 4-3** and the WB crushing and ore sorting facility preliminary layout is depicted in **Figure 4-4**.

WB has all necessary services and utilities (power, water, diesel, and gasoline fuel), personnel amenities (e.g., camp, showers, first aid, and fire and emergency equipment), and facilities for minor equipment maintenance and repairs. Climatic conditions dictate the requirement for enclosed crushing and sorting facilities at WB.

The bulk sample material and process stockpiles at WB will be constructed with containment features to prevent stormwater runoff to the environment. The containment features will include a perimeter soil berm (approximately two feet high) with a sump area to allow settling of sediment and infiltration of stormwater. During construction of the bulk sample processing facilities, overburden (e.g., organic material, topsoil) will be removed and used to form a containment berm on the river side of the processing pad at WB. The

berm will be protected from erosion by wind and water using best management practices such as covering the berm with slash, straw, or available granular material (e.g., sand, gravel, cobbles).

Preliminary geochemical characterization of the bulk sample material to be processed at WB indicates the material may be geochemically reactive and may have the potential to generate acidic and metal-laden leachate. These reactions take considerable time to manifest (e.g., several years), so there is no risk of surface water or groundwater contamination from runoff or leachate during operations. This statement is supported by 35 years of professional experience and judgment in mine waste management. There are many examples in the literature, two are provided below.

- Morin, Kevin A. and Nora M. Hutt. 1999. Internet Case Study #11. Onset of Acidic Drainage from a Mine-Rock Pile. (www.mdag.com)
- Morin, Kevin A., Jacqueline Lerous, Ann Lomontagne, Maude Lévesque Michaud, Eben Dy, and Cheng Huang. (not dated, but references cited are as recent as 2024). Predictions of ARD Potential Dominated by Silicate Neutralization Potential at the Troilus Gold Minesite, Québec, Canada.



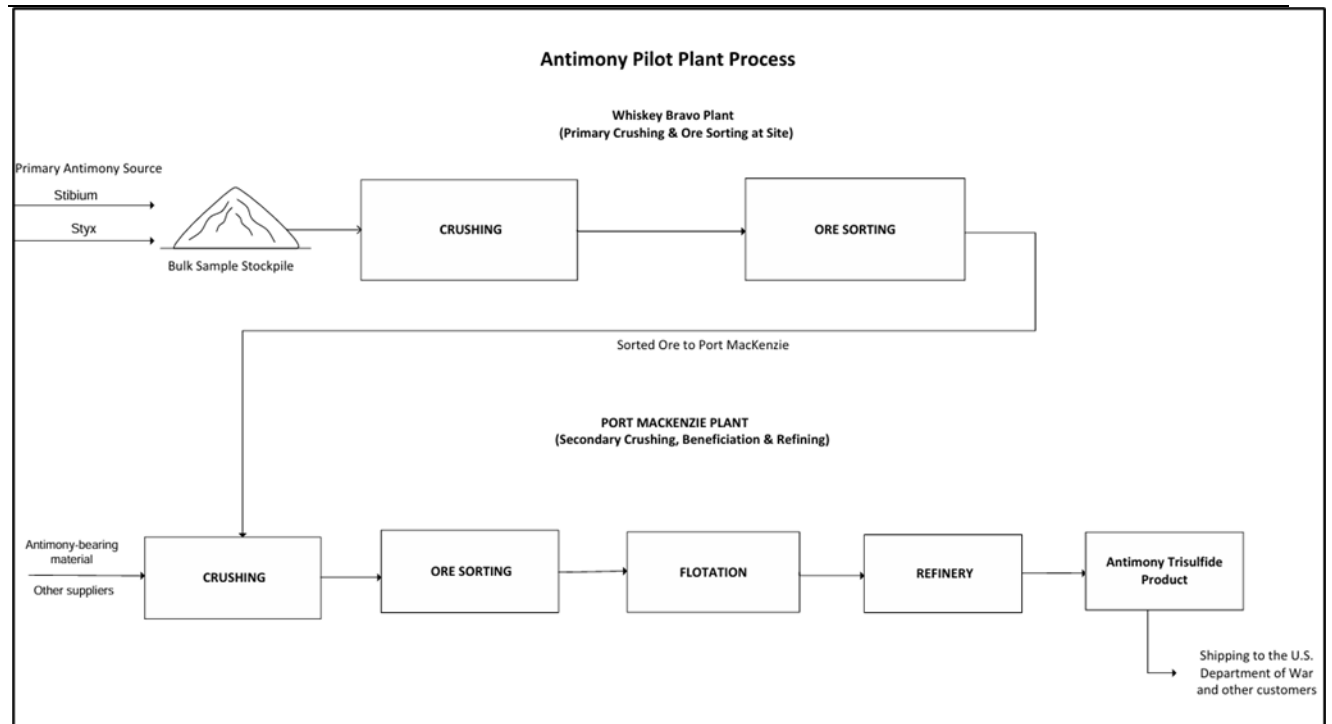
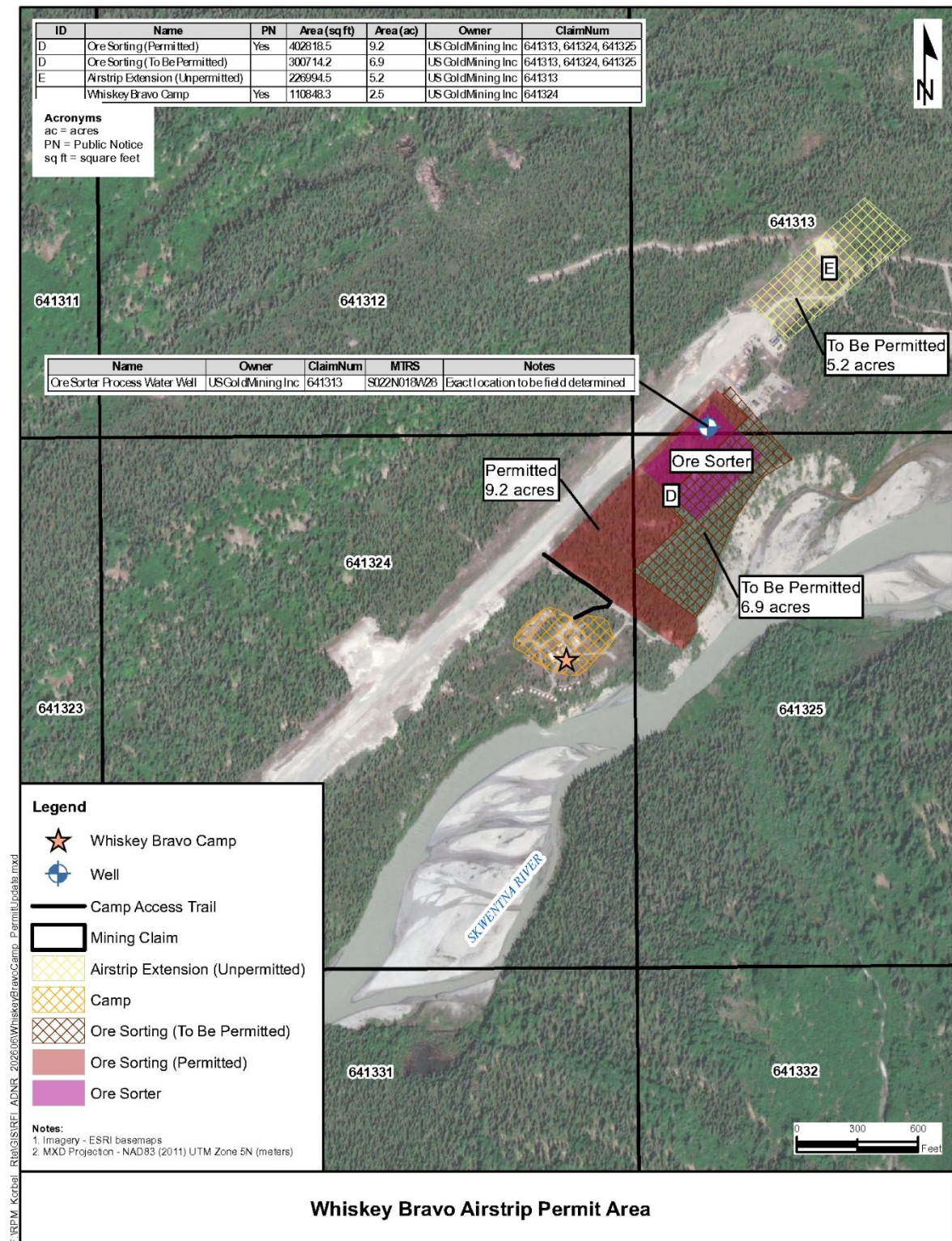


Figure 4-2. Bulk Sample Processing at WB and PMK



Note: See **Appendix E** for current layout and **Appendix F** for profile drawings of the WB crushing and ore sorting (sample processing) facility.

Figure 4-3 Area of Proposed Whiskey Bravo Crushing and Ore Sorting Facility



5. SAMPLE PROCESSING AT WHISKEY BRAVO

Initial crushing and ore sorting of bulk sample material from the Stibium and Styx prospects will be performed at WB.

A block flow diagram is presented in **Appendix D**, and the current WB bulk sample material processing facility layout and profiles are presented in **Appendix E**.

Bulk ore samples will be transported by truck and helicopter to a bulk sample material stockpile near the crushing plant.

The bulk sample material will initially be crushed through a process consisting of two stages of jaw-crushing and a double-deck screening to reduce particle size for the ore-sorting circuit. A mechanical equipment list is being prepared under separate cover to include all primary and secondary equipment.

The crushed sized particle fraction (10-32 millimeters [mil]) will then be processed by a Steinert ore sorter using X-ray transmission (XRT) and pneumatic sorting based on density. The ore-sorting process separates out antimony, resulting in an intermediate antimony coarse concentrate. The antimony concentrate and crushed ore fines will be transported to PMK for further crushing, milling, beneficiation, and refining. The reject product will still contain gold and lower levels of antimony and will be stored on site in the disposal facility for future processing (See Section 9). A water well (ore sorting water well) is included in the current design, and the water will be used for dust control (**Figure 4-3**).

The disposal facility is described in Section 9.2.2. *Note:* Drawings in **Appendix E** label the disposal facility as: “Surplus OS (ore sorted) Rejects Stockpile Area.”

6. WHISKEY BRAVO LOGISTICS

The concentrate produced at WB will be transported to the Port MacKenzie in sealed bulk bags. There are two options for transportation to Port MacKenzie.

1. During winter, via the proposed West Susitna Access corridor using a purpose-designed ore haulage Snowcat to Willow and then trucked to PMK.
2. Via air from the WB airstrip in specialized freight containers loaded into DC3 aircraft and delivered to Goose Bay – Point MacKenzie airstrip. The freight containers will then be transported via surface to PMK.

The initially determined methods for waste minimization, handling, treatment, and disposal at the WB site are described below.

- A dust collection and ventilation system will be installed on all dust-generating equipment and routed to a baghouse unit. Fines material from the baghouse will be transported to PMK for processing as part of the fines product stream. Monitoring of the bag house unit will be performed in compliance with permit stipulations. A water

well (ore sorting water well) is included in the current design, and the water will be used for dust control. Location of the well is shown on **Figure 4-3** and on the drawings in **Appendix E**.

- Ore-sorted reject material will be placed in a purpose-designed facility (disposal facility) for future reprocessing.
- Domestic sanitary waste from sinks, lavatories, and showers will be managed through existing sewage treatment systems.
- Non-process (domestic) solid waste will be collected in approved containers, then removed from the site by a solid waste contractor. Non-domestic recyclable materials, including scrap metal, paper, used oil, batteries, and wood products, will be placed in appropriate containers and recycled by qualified third-party contractors.
- Hazardous materials, such as greases, spent resins, chemicals, paint, and reagents will be collected, stored, and managed as required by regulations and transferred to an approved site for disposal.

7. NON-PROCESS INFRASTRUCTURE

The existing camp and infrastructure at WB will be used to support the crushing and ore sorting operations. Diesel fuel supply will need to be increased due to additional power requirements of the crushing and ore-sorting facilities.

Diesel inventories will be determined based on the existing diesel logistics and current and future storage capacity. Elements of the non-process infrastructure are listed below.

- Utilities and Services (power, water, waste, and buildings)
- Mineralized waste stockpile storage
- Transportation
- Access Points
- Workshops
- Offices
- Personnel facilities
- Communications

Figure 7-1 depicts a schematic of proposed structure at Whiskey Bravo for containing the crushing and sorting facility.

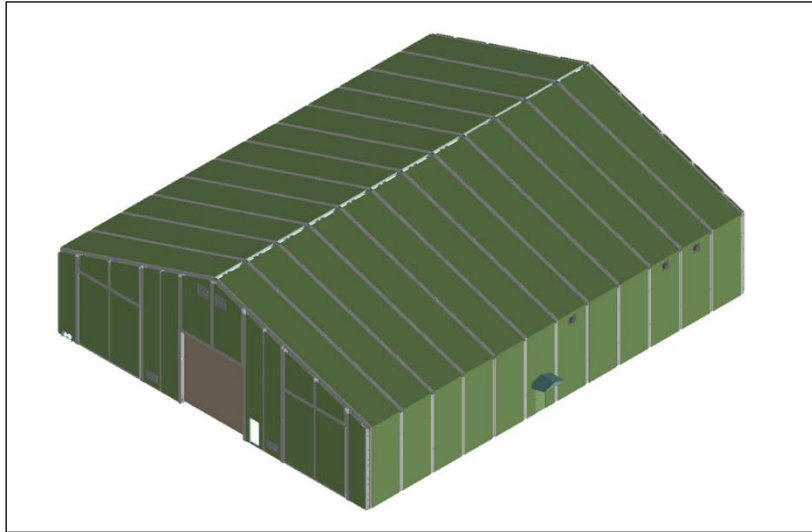


Figure 7-1. Isometric Schematic of Proposed Structure for Whiskey Bravo

Diesel generators have been specifically designed to power the proposed the pilot crushing and sorting plant.

8. SCHEDULE

Construction of the small-scale pilot plant is targeted to begin in the 2026 to 2027 period with Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) currently underway for the WB crushing and sorting (**Table 8-1**).

Table 8-1. Summary of Whiskey Bravo Operations Schedule

Task	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Finish Date
WB FEED	October 13, 2025	April 27, 2026
WB Procurement	October 24, 2025	August 24, 2026
WB Construction	June 16, 2026	December 14, 2026
WB Commissioning and Production	December 15, 2026	January 4, 2027

9. RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE

As detailed in Title 11 AAC Section 97.310, a reclamation plan must be submitted for any new mining operation. The objective of reclamation is to stabilize disturbed land surfaces against infiltration and erosion. The objective will be achieved by improving plant growth conditions and encouraging the succession of self-sustaining native and naturalized plant communities.

This section outlines the tasks to reclaim the bulk sampling areas and close the Whiskey Bravo ore sorting facility.

- Styx and Stibium Bulk Sampling Reclamation
- Whiskey Bravo – Decommissioning, Reclamation, and Closure
- Reclamation Camp

Before beginning closure, ARR will submit written notification to ADNR of the intent to close. ARR will begin closure activities within 30 days of the date of the end of operations. ARR will complete closure within 180 days after the beginning of closure unless it is not economical or practicable to close the facility within the time limit. ADNR may decide to extend the closure period if additional time is needed to protect public health and the environment.

After closure of the facility, ARR will submit written notification to ADNR that a certification verifying completion of closure in accordance with the reclamation/closure plan has been placed in the operating record. The certification will be signed and stamped by a professional Alaska-registered engineer or approved by ADNR.

9.1 Styx and Stibium Bulk Sampling Reclamation

The Styx and Stibium bulk sampling areas are characterized by high relief and steep slopes. Pads and trails that will no longer have a beneficial use will be reclaimed. Excavated material used to make the pads and trails will be replaced within the excavation or trail footprint. The site will be contoured and graded to match existing drainage and erosion patterns and allow natural mass wasting processes for recovery.

The areas will be scarified and covered with topsoil and revegetated as appropriate (most areas are steep, barren, rocky slopes). Barren rocky areas will be left for natural recovery.

Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2 depict the bulk sampling areas to be reclaimed and the relationship to the claim boundaries.

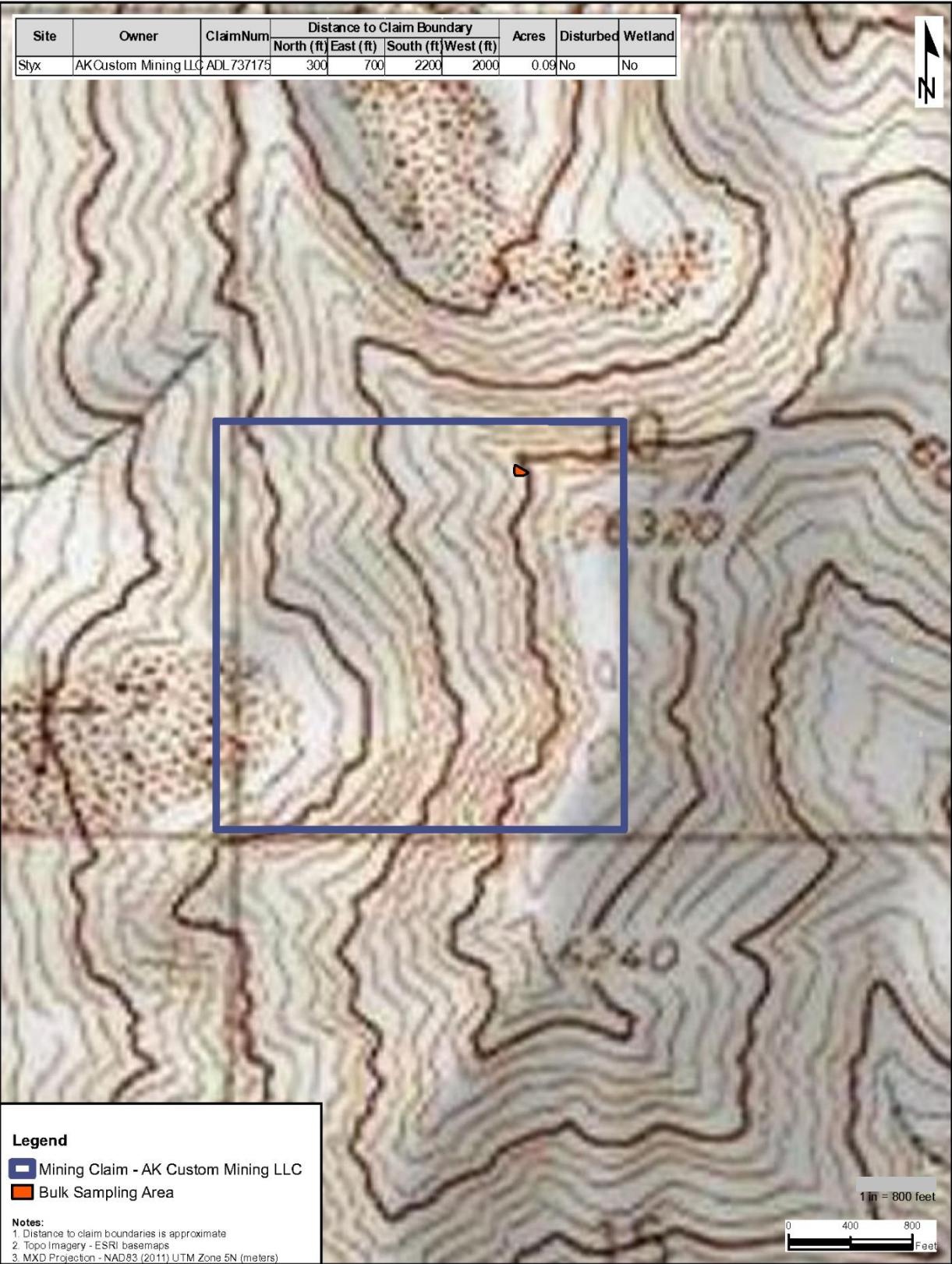


Figure 9-1. Styx Prospect Bulk Sampling Area and Claim Boundary

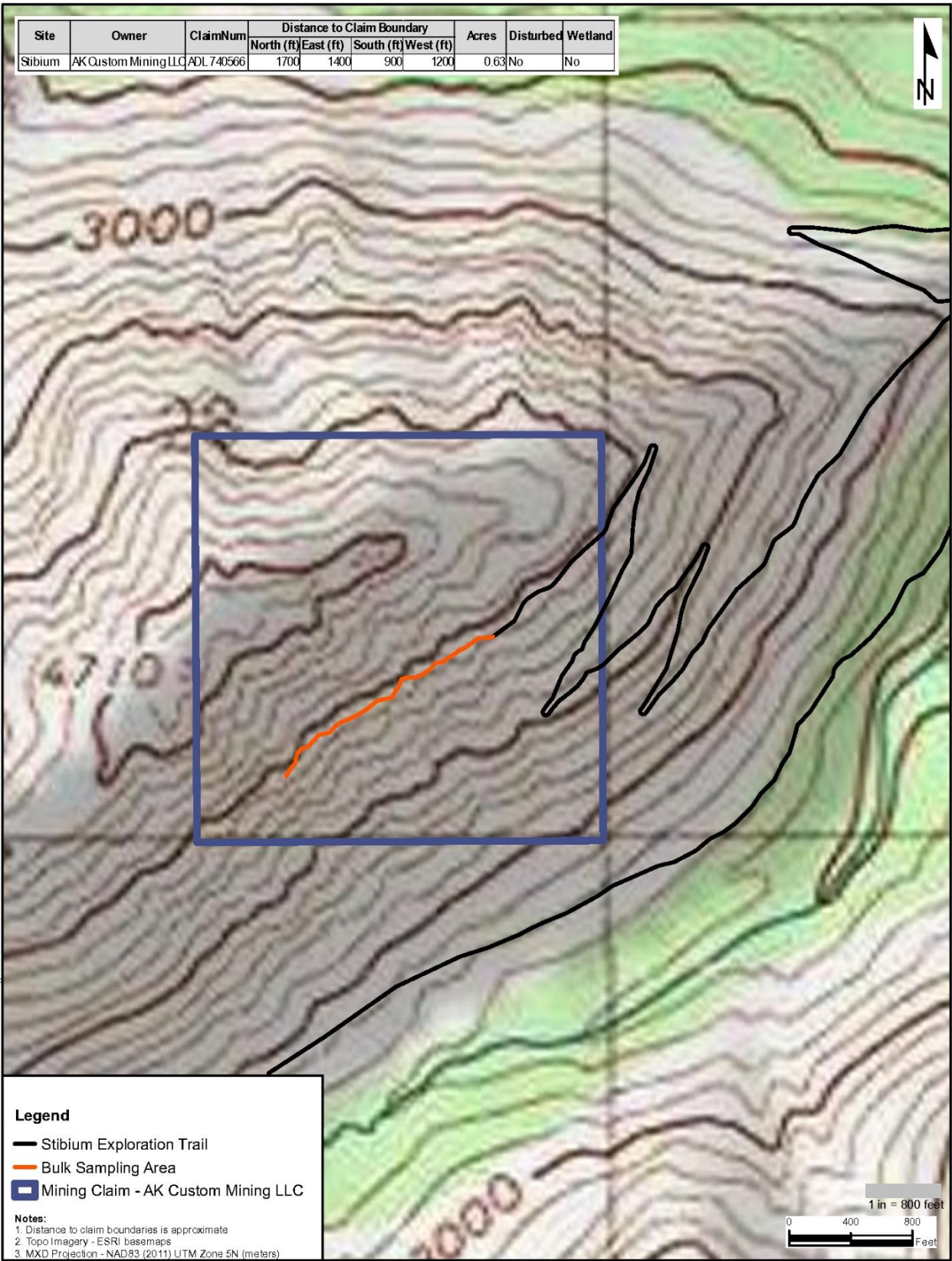


Figure 9-2. Sibium Prospect Bulk Sampling Area and Claim

9.2 Whiskey Bravo – Decommissioning, Reclamation, and Closure

9.2.1 Stockpiles

At WB, materials will be stored in various temporary stockpiles (bulk sample material, crushed fines, and crushed ore-sorting rejects). During reclamation, any residual material remaining in the stockpiles will be removed to the disposal facility described in Section 9.2.2.

Materials used to construct the containment berm will be spread and contoured across the bulk sample processing area. Disturbed areas will be track-walked with heavy equipment to encourage revegetation.

9.2.2 Disposal Facility

Preliminary geochemical characterization of the samples from the Styx and Stibium prospects indicates the material may be geochemically reactive and may have the potential to generate acidic and metal-laden leachate (analytical results are available upon request). Therefore, a purpose-built disposal facility will be designed during operations with capacity of up to approximately 10,000 short tons and a total footprint of approximately one acre. The current design drawings are provided in **Appendix F**. The disposal facility will be used for storage of residual materials left in the various stockpiles at the end of operations. The actual size of the disposal facility will depend on the volume of material to be stored and will be reflected in the final design.

The disposal facility will be constructed by first excavating the area with 2:1 side slopes. The depth of the excavation will be determined based on a balanced cut-and-fill design where all excavation spoils will be used for construction of a perimeter berm and for the 1 to 1.5 feet of soil placed on the closure cover.

The bottom of the excavation will be prepared as a subgrade for placement of a geosynthetic liner (e.g., removal protruding rocks, sticks, roots, debris) and sloped toward one corner to promote collection and management of leachate in a leachate collection sump.

A geosynthetic liner (e.g., 80-mil high-density polyethylene [HDPE] geomembrane) will be installed by a qualified geosynthetics installer and construction will include industry standard Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) practices. Anchor trenches in the perimeter berm will hold the liner in place.

The leachate collection sump will be constructed in the low corner of the bottom of the facility excavation above the bottom liner. The leachate collection sump will allow collection and management of water or leachate in the facility. The leachate collection sump will consist of a geotextile cushion to protect the liner, a perforated plastic pipe to facilitate collection of leachate, a bed of coarse gravel (could be waste rock) over the geotextile and surrounding the pipe, and a geotextile filter over the top.

Prior to filling the disposal facility with material, a 6-inch-thick operations layer (finer fractions of waste materials or local sand or soil) will be placed in areas that may be trafficked by equipment during filling. Materials will then be placed in the facility. If the material extends

above the top of the perimeter berm, the slopes of the material will be graded to a 3:1 slope to accommodate the closure cover.

Once filled, the facility will be prepared as a subgrade for a geomembrane cover as a barrier to infiltration. The cover geomembrane will be 60-mil HDPE constructed by a qualified geosynthetics installer and to industry standard CQA practices. A soil layer, 1 to 1.5 feet thick, will be placed over the geomembrane and seeded, and fertilized to promote revegetation.

Leachate/water will be collected on a regular basis until free liquids have been removed from the disposal facility, then the leachate collection pipe will be abandoned by filling it with grout. It is anticipated a maximum volume of all free liquids of about 200 gallons may need to be pumped out of the leachate collection sump after the cover has been built and the facility is completed.

The ore-sorted reject material, and remaining material from stockpiles (at the end of operations), will be placed in the disposal facility. The disposal facility is designed, and will be constructed, to encapsulate the material (geosynthetic liners top and bottom). The only liquid expected to “leach” would be the moisture or contact water in the stockpiled material at the time it is placed into the facility. The disposal facility will remain covered except for when material is being placed. It is not expected that material would be placed in the disposal facility during heavy storm events. Once the disposal facility is covered at closure, the liner and cover will prevent infiltration of rainfall or runoff, thus limiting the water content in the facility. Under these conditions, the volume of water collected at the sump would be expected to decrease over time.

The amount of leachate (free water) that may be generated during filling the disposal facility with ore-sorted reject material and after closure is expected to be small (estimated at 200 gallons). This estimate is based on the limited amount of time necessary for closure and based on the relatively small amount of material that is expected to be stored. The water pumped from the sump will be stored in a temporary tank. The water would be analysed to confirm it meets stormwater discharge limits before discharging as stormwater under the conditions of a general stormwater discharge permit. If the water does not meet discharge limits, it would be hauled off-site to an appropriate treatment facility in tanker trucks.

Disturbed areas to be revegetated will be free of construction debris and scarified to a depth of 6 to 8 inches, if heavily compacted. Native, certified seed (i.e., seeds grown under the rules of the Alaska Seed Certification Program) will be used when available, and chosen based on region, soil moisture, and soil type of the area.

The bulk sample processing equipment will be removed and transported off site by air or via the winter trail.

9.3 Temporary or Interim Closure

There may be situations where ARR may elect to suspend its activities as proposed in this Plan of Operations for periods longer than the seasonal interruptions that are common to mining in Alaska. ARR may also decide to “mothball” the facilities after completion of the bulk

sample processing at WB because the facility may be used for other related projects or the residual materials may be later processed to recover other minerals or metals. In a situation where material processing at the site will cease for more than one year and for up to three years, ARR would put the site on a Care and Maintenance status and continue to perform all maintenance, monitoring, and reporting tasks required by existing permits and as necessary to protect public health and the environment during the temporary closure. If ARR decides to suspend activities for more than one year, ARR will notify ADNR with 45 days of making the decision.

During temporary or interim closure, ARR would cover all stockpiled materials with geomembrane that is ballasted with sandbags, tires, WindDefender®, or other means. The edges of the geomembrane would be buried around the perimeter of the stockpiles to prevent air from getting under which can cause billowing and potential damage or loss of the geomembrane. Trails and process equipment would remain in place. Mobil equipment would be placed on pads in designated areas or removed from the site. Excess fuels, lubricants, and any chemicals and hazardous materials would be removed or stored in covered areas with secondary containment that can contain 1.5 times the amount of material stored. Stormwater and contact water management would be continued under the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and the spill controls, including facilities and inspection procedures, described in the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan will be continued. Implementation of the SPCC plan includes visual monitoring and management of fuel storage facilities and maintenance of secondary containment vessels when fuel is being stored on site. Monthly visual monitoring of site trails, laydown areas and pad areas during ice-free months will be performed to identify for any conditions that warrant repair or other response.

9.4 Schedule

Table 9-1 lists the estimated duration of reclamation and closure tasks following end of operations. The Estimated duration from end of operations is two years.

Table 9-1. Estimated Duration of Reclamation and Closure Tasks

Task	Duration of Task
Styx and Stibium Bulk Sampling Reclamation	7 days
Whiskey Bravo – Decommissioning, Reclamation, and Closure	2 seasons
Reclamation Camp	2 seasons

9.5 Cost Estimate

Appendix G provides the Basis of Estimate report and cost estimate details. Based on the cost estimate, total financial assurance amount for each of the tasks is:

- Styx and Stibium Bulk Sampling Areas Reclamation: \$124,317

- Whiskey Bravo – Decommissioning, Reclamation, and Closure: \$ 5,469,352
- Reclamation Camp for Reclamation and Closure: \$ 469,818

9.6 Financial Assurance

Operations under this Plan of Operations may not begin until the ARR submits a bond in a form and substance approved by ADNR. The bond will be in the amount of the Reclamation Cost Estimate, which is an estimate to perform all closure activities if operations are suddenly abandoned. The bond can be released or decreased as allowed per 11 Alaska Administrative Code 97.435 and Alaska Statute 27.19.040. Modifications to the Reclamation Plan may, at ADNR discretion, require bond review and update.

APPENDIX A – SERVICE AGREEMENT AND ADNR OPERATOR AUTHORIZATION

[Placeholder for legal agreement coordinated by J.P. Tangen, Atty. and the ADNR form]

APPENDIX B – BLASTING PRODUCT DATA SHEETS

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

PowerPro™

USA & Canada

Description

PowerPro™ is a nitroglycerin-sensitized, extra-gelatin dynamite formulated to give high detonation velocity in surface and underground applications.

Application

PowerPro™ is useful in extremely wet conditions where a high-density product with high energy is required. PowerPro™ may also be used as a primer for dry blasting agents.

Key Benefits

- PowerPro™ extra-gelatin dynamite provides is high density, making it ideal for wet conditions or boreholes containing muddy water.
- PowerPro™ provides excellent performance under the most severe conditions.
- PowerPro™ is approved as a fume class 1 product.
- PowerPro™ has a high detonation pressure making it versatile for many different applications.

Recommendations for Use

Priming and Initiation

PowerPro™ is recommended to be primed with a high strength detonator or 20 grain /ft detonating cord.

Sleep-Time within Blastholes

For maximum shelf life, dynamite must be stored in cool, dry, and well-ventilated magazines. Dynamite that is stored under warm, wet, and/or humid conditions can deteriorate quickly, minimizing shelf life. Dynamite inventories should always be rotated, by using the oldest materials first.

Technical Properties

PowerPro™ 50 mm (2")		
Cartridge Density (g/cc)		1.51
Velocity of Detonation ¹		5,300 m/s 17,400 ft/s
Water Resistance		Excellent
Fume Class		1
Relative Effective Energy (REE) ²	Relative Weight Strength (RWS)	120
	Relative Bulk Strength (RBS)	210

Packaging

PowerPro™ is packaged in rigid spiral wound shells or convolute paper shells; the standard cartridges sizes are as follows:

Size (mm)	Size (in.)	Kg/ Case (Gross)	Lbs / Case (Gross)	Cart./ Case	Paper Type
32 x 200	1 ¼ x 8	21.10	46.50	88	Convolute
40 x 200	1 ½ x 8	20.40	45.00	60	Convolute
40 x 400	1 ½ x 16	21.50	47.40	30	Convolute
50 x 400	2 x 16	20.40	45.10	17	Spiral Wound
65 x 400	2 ½ x 16	19.70	43.50	10	Spiral Wound

PowerPro™

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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

PowerPro™

USA & Canada

Storage and Handling

Product Classification

Authorized Name: PowerPro™
Correct Shipping Name: Explosive, blasting, type A
UN No: 0081
Classification: 1.1D

All regulations pertaining to the handling and use of such explosives apply.

Storage

For best results, store at moderate temperatures and dry conditions in a well ventilated, approved explosives magazine.

For recommended good practices in transporting, storing, handling, and using this product, refer to the "Always and Never" booklet packed inside each case.

Transport

PowerPro™ should be transported between -40°C (-40F) and +40°C (100°F).

Disposal

Disposal of explosive materials can be hazardous. Methods of safe disposal of explosives may vary depending on the user's situation. Please contact an Orica Technical Services Representative for information on safe practices.

Safety

PowerPro™ can be initiated by extremes of shock, friction or mechanical impact. As with all explosives, PowerPro™ should be handled and stored with care and must be kept clear of flame and excessive heat.

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Tel: +1 303 268 5000

Fax: +1 303 268 5250

Emergency Telephone Numbers

For chemical emergencies (24 hour) involving transportation, spill, leak, release, fire or accidents:

Canada: Orica Canada emergency response 1-877-561-3636

USA: Chemtrec 1-800- 424-9300

Notes:

- (1.) Unconfined
- (2.) All energy and gas volumes are calculated using PRODET™, the computer code developed by Dyno Nobel Inc., and are based upon ANFO @ 0.82 g/cc. Other computer codes may give different values.

PowerPro™

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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Exel™ Lead-in Line Bulk Shock Tube

USA & Canada



Description

Exel™ Lead-in Line is a long length of shock tube without any detonator attached that is used to extend the length of non-electric assemblies. Exel™ Lead-in Line allows non-electric blast initiation from a safe location. It can be used at surface or underground mines, at quarries or at construction projects.

Key Benefits

- Reduce electrical hazards at blast initiation time
- Reduce blasting noise
- Provide positive blast initiation control

Features

- A cost-effective replacement for electrical and detonating cord blast initiation systems when used with non-electric assemblies
- Highly visible
- Easy to handle and deploy and will not easily tangle

Technical Properties

Exel™ Lead-in Line Bulk Shock Tube	
Connections	Splicing Sleeves: Clear plastic 25 mm (1") long supplied within the case End Caps: Red end closures protect tubing from debris
Shock Tube	Exel™ Shock Tube Yellow 3 mm (0.118") dia.
Delay Time	In tube firing time only at approx. 2000m/s (6562 ft/s)

Recommendations for Use

Priming and Initiation

Avoid damage to the shock tube. Never pull so hard as to stretch or break shock tubing. A premature detonation may result.

Exel™ Lead-in Line can be initiated with:

- A non-electric starter device
- A non-electric detonator assembly
- An electric or electronic detonator assembly

Exel™ Lead-in Line is designed to be spliced into non-electric assemblies.

- Exel™ shock tube can be cut with a sharp knife or with anvil type pruning shears
- Cuts should be made clean and at right angles taking care not to crush or collapse the cut ends
- Place end caps on the cut ends on the spool to limit the exposure to moisture
- Push the spliced ends into the splicing sleeve so they butt together in the center
- Do not place tubing splices under tension

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Exel™ Lead-in Line

Bulk Shock Tube

USA & Canada

Packaging

Exel™ Lead-in Line is spooled and packed in fiberboard cases.

Length Per Spool		Spools Per Case*	Weight Per Case	
Meters	Feet (approx.)		kg	lbs.
610	2000	2	8.3	18.4

*Each case also includes 10 end caps and 10 splicing sleeves.

Storage and Handling

Product Classification

Authorized Name: Exel™ Shock Tube
Correct Shipping Name: Articles, explosive, n.o.s
UN No: 0349
Classification: 1.4S

All regulations pertaining to the handling and use of such explosives apply.

Storage

For best results, store under moderate temperatures and dry conditions in a well ventilated, approved explosives magazine.

Shelf Life

If stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated magazine and handled properly, the maximum shelf life of Exel™ Lead-in Line is 4 years from date of manufacture.

Disposal

Disposal of explosive materials can be hazardous. Methods of safe disposal of explosives may vary depending on the user's situation. Please contact an Orica Technical Services Representative for information on safe practices.

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For chemical emergencies (24 hour) involving transportation, spill, leak, release, fire or accidents:

Canada: Orica Canada emergency response 1-877-561-3636

USA: Chemtrec 1-800- 424-9300

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Exel™ Handidet™

Non-Electric, Surface Delay and In-hole Detonator Assembly

USA & Canada

Current Format

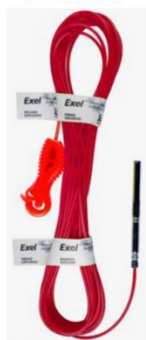


Future Format

$\leq 8\text{m}/24\text{ft}$



$\geq 9\text{m}/30\text{ft}$



Description

Exel™ Handidet™ non-electric, surface delay and in-hole detonator assemblies are easy-to-use components in non-electric sequential blasting applications. Used in pipeline and utility trenching, quarries, open pits and construction projects, Exel™ Handidet™ assemblies are easy to connect, easy to verify, and provide accurate surface and in-hole timing.

Key Benefits

- Reduces the number of components on site
- Allows pre-blast changes to pattern design
- Reduces inventory
- Provides excellent blast control
- Allows easy hookup - increase productivity
- Facilitates rapid hookup verification
- Reduces chance of ground movement cutoff failures
- Can be used in all weather conditions
- No tangles, no waste
- Reduces operating costs

Features

- Surface and in-hole delays in one unit
- Low energy design
- Accurately timed
- Quick and simple to connect

Properties

In-hole Detonator	High Strength, 12 grain (780 mg) PETN base charge (USBM 8+)
Surface Delay Initiator	Low strength surface detonator designed for low shrapnel
Connector Block	6 tube capacity, color coded by surface delay time, indelibly printed with length and delays
Shock Tube	Exel™ Yellow color ($\leq 8\text{m}/24\text{ft}$) and Exel™ Red ($\geq 9\text{m}/30\text{ft}$) summer 2020

Delay Nominal Times*

Surface/In-hole (ms)	Connector block color
17/500	Yellow
25/475	Orange
# 25/500	Orange
42/500	White

Standard short delay combination

*Some lengths and delay combinations may not be available. Contact your local supplier for details.

- Highly visible 6 tube ergonomic connector design
- Rugged, with abrasion resistant tubing
- Resistant to hot or cold conditions
- Easy to handle in figure-eight coils

Recommendations for Use

Priming and Initiation

Do not use the Exel™ Handidet™ assembly as a lowering line. Keep the shock tube taut until loading has been completed. Avoid damage to the shock tube during loading and stemming operations. Never pull so hard as to stretch or break shock tubing. A premature detonation may result.

Exel™ Handidet™ detonator assemblies are unidirectional. They can be initiated by:

- The surface initiator from another Exel™ Handidet™
- An Orica electronic detonator
- An electric detonator
- An Orica shock tube surface delay system



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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Exel™ Handidet™

Non-Electric, Surface Delay and In-hole Detonator Assembly

USA & Canada

Note: The surface connector block of the Exel™ Handidet™ assembly contains an explosive device that can be initiated by heat, impact or friction. The surface connector is not designed to initiate detonating cord.

Packaging

Exel™ Handidet™ detonator assemblies are wound in figure-eight coils. Assemblies are bulk packed in fiberboard cases.

Length (approx.)		Quantity per Case		Weight per Case (kg / lbs.)	
Meters	Feet	1.1B	1.4B	1.1B	1.4B
4	12		90		6.9 / 15.3
5	16	100	90	7.2 / 15.9	7.4 / 16.3
7	23	75	70	6.5 / 14.3	7.0 / 15.4
8	24		70		7.4 / 16.3
9	30	65	60	6.6 / 14.5	7.0 / 15.4
12	40	50	50	6.2 / 13.6	7.0 / 15.4
15	50	45	45	6.4 / 14.1	7.2 / 15.9
18	60		36		7.1 / 15.7
21	70	35		6.4 / 14.1	
25	80		25		6.3 / 13.8
30	100		25		7.0 / 15.4
37	120		20		6.7 / 14.8
45	150		15		6.2 / 13.7

*Some lengths and delay combinations may not be available. Contact your local supplier for details.

Storage and Handling

Hazardous Materials Shipping Description

Authorized Name: Exel™ Handidet™
Correct Shipping Name: Detonator Assemblies, Nonelectric
UN No: 0360, PG II
Classification: 1.1B

UN No: 0361, PG II
Classification: 1.4B

All regulations pertaining to the handling and use of such explosives apply.

Storage

For best results, store under moderate temperatures and dry conditions in a well ventilated, approved detonator magazine.

Shelf Life

If stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated magazine and handled properly, the maximum shelf life of Exel™ Handidet™ is 4 years from date of manufacture.

Disposal

Disposal of explosive materials can be hazardous. Methods of safe disposal of explosives may vary depending on the user's situation. Please contact an Orica Technical Services Representative for information on safe practices.

Disclaimer

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For more information please visit our website: www.ora.com
Orica's North America headquarters can be reached at:
Tel: +1 303 268 5000
Fax: +1 303 268 5250



V6.2 7 July 2020
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orica.com

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Exel™ Handidet™

Non-Electric, Surface Delay and In-hole Detonator Assembly

USA & Canada

Emergency Telephone Numbers

For chemical emergencies (24 hour) involving transportation, spill, leak, release, fire or accidents:

Canada: Orica Canada emergency response 1-877-561-3636

USA: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300



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APPENDIX C – ADVANCED BLASTING SERVICES

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Federal Explosives License/Permit (18 U.S.C. Chapter 40)

In accordance with the provisions of Title XI, Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and the regulations issued thereunder (27 CFR Part 555), you may engage in the activity specified in this license or permit within the limitations of Chapter 40, Title 18, United States Code and the regulations issued thereunder, until the expiration date shown. **THIS LICENSE IS NOT TRANSFERABLE UNDER 27 CFR 555.53.** See "WARNINGS" and "NOTICES" on reverse.

Direct ATF
Correspondence To
ATF - Chief, FELC
244 Needy Road
Martinsburg, WV 25405-9431

Chief, Federal Explosives Licensing Center (FELC)

Mama Howard

Name
ADVANCED BLASTING SERVICES LLC

License Permit
Number

9-AK-170-20-6K-00338

Expiration
Date

October 1, 2026

Premises Address (Changes? Notify the FELC at least 10 days before the move.)

**281 S CONQUEST CIRCLE
WASILLA, AK 99623-**

Type of License or Permit

20-MANUFACTURER OF EXPLOSIVES

Purchasing Certification Statement

The licensee or permittee named above shall use a copy of this license or permit to assist a transferor of explosives to verify the identity and the licensed status of the licensee or permittee as provided by 27 CFR Part 555. The signature on each copy must be an original signature. A faxed, scanned or e-mailed copy of the license or permit with a signature intended to be an original signature is acceptable. The signature must be that of the Federal Explosives Licensee (FEL) or a responsible person of the FEL. I certify that this is a true copy of a license or permit issued to the licensee or permittee named above to engage in the business or operations specified above under "Type of License or Permit."

Mailing Address (Changes? Notify the FELC of any changes.)

ADVANCED BLASTING SERVICES LLC
281 S CONQUEST CIRCLE
WASILLA, AK 99623-

Licensee/Permittee Responsible Person Signature

William J. Rossem

Printed Name

Position/Title

President
09/27/23

Date

Previous Edition is Obsolete

ADVANCED BLASTING SERVICES LLC 281 S CONQUEST CIRCLE 99623-9 AK-170-20-6K-00338 October 1, 2026-20-MANUFACTURER OF EXPLOSIVES

ATF Form 5400.14/5400.15 Part 1
Revised September 2011

Federal Explosives License (FEL) Customer Service Information

Federal Explosives Licensing Center (FELC)
244 Needy Road
Martinsburg, WV 25405-9431

Toll-free Telephone Number: (877) 283-3352
Fax Number: (304) 616-4401
E-mail: FELC@atf.gov

ATF Homepage: www.atf.gov

Change of Address (27 CFR 555.54(a)(1)). Licensees or permittees may during the term of their current license or permit remove their business or operations to a new location at which they intend regularly to carry on such business or operations. The licensee or permittee is required to give notification of the new location of the business or operations not less than 10 days prior to such removal with the Chief, Federal Explosives Licensing Center. The license or permit will be valid for the remainder of the term of the original license or permit. (The Chief, FELC, shall, if the licensee or permittee is not qualified, refer the request for amended license or permit to the Director of Industry Operations for denial in accordance with § 555.54.)

Right of Succession (27 CFR 555.59). (a) Certain persons other than the licensee or permittee may secure the right to carry on the same explosive materials business or operations at the same address shown on, and for the remainder of the term of, a current license or permit. Such persons are: (1) The surviving spouse or child, or executor, administrator, or other legal representative of a deceased licensee or permittee; and (2) A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy, or an assignee for benefit of creditors. (b) In order to secure the right provided by this section, the person or persons continuing the business or operations shall furnish the license or permit for that business or operations for endorsement of such succession to the Chief, FELC, within 30 days from the date on which the successor begins to carry on the business or operations.

(Continued on reverse side)

Cut Here ✂

Federal Explosives License/Permit (FEL) Information Card

License/Permit Name: **ADVANCED BLASTING SERVICES LLC**

Business Name:

License/Permit Number: **9-AK-170-20-6K-00338**

License/Permit Type: **20-MANUFACTURER OF EXPLOSIVES**

Expiration: **October 1, 2026**

Please Note: Not Valid for the Sale or Other Disposition of Explosives.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Certificate of Fitness

Explosive Handler

20250387

Issue

Issued
5/27/2025

Expires
5/27/2028

LOGAN B SAUNDERS

9750 S DOG SLED ST
WASILLA AK 99623

Catherine Muñoz
Commissioner

State of Alaska

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

This certifies that the person identified on the reverse side has successfully completed Department of Labor and Workforce Development requirements and has been approved to perform work in the category indicated on the reverse side. This license is to be carried on your person at all times while performing work under the applicable Alaska statutes and must be shown to a representative of the Department upon request.

Information on the Certificate/License renewals, fees, statutes, or regulations, may be obtained by calling the Mechanical Inspection office:

Mechanical Inspection Office (907) 269-4925

Alteration of this document is a criminal offense under AS 11.56.820.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Certificate of Fitness

EXPLOSIVE HANDLER

20200490



Issued

11/16/2023

Expires

12/03/2026

EERO OKKONEN

PO BOX 1025

KASILOF, AK 99610

WGT

180

Birth Year

1985

HGT

5'9

Renewal

Catherine Muñoz
Acting Commissioner

State of Alaska
Department of Labor and Workforce Development

This certifies that the person identified on the reverse side has successfully completed Department of Labor and Workforce Development requirements and has been approved to perform work in the category indicated on the reverse side. This license is to be carried on your person at all times while performing work under the applicable Alaska statutes and must be shown to a representative of the Department upon request.

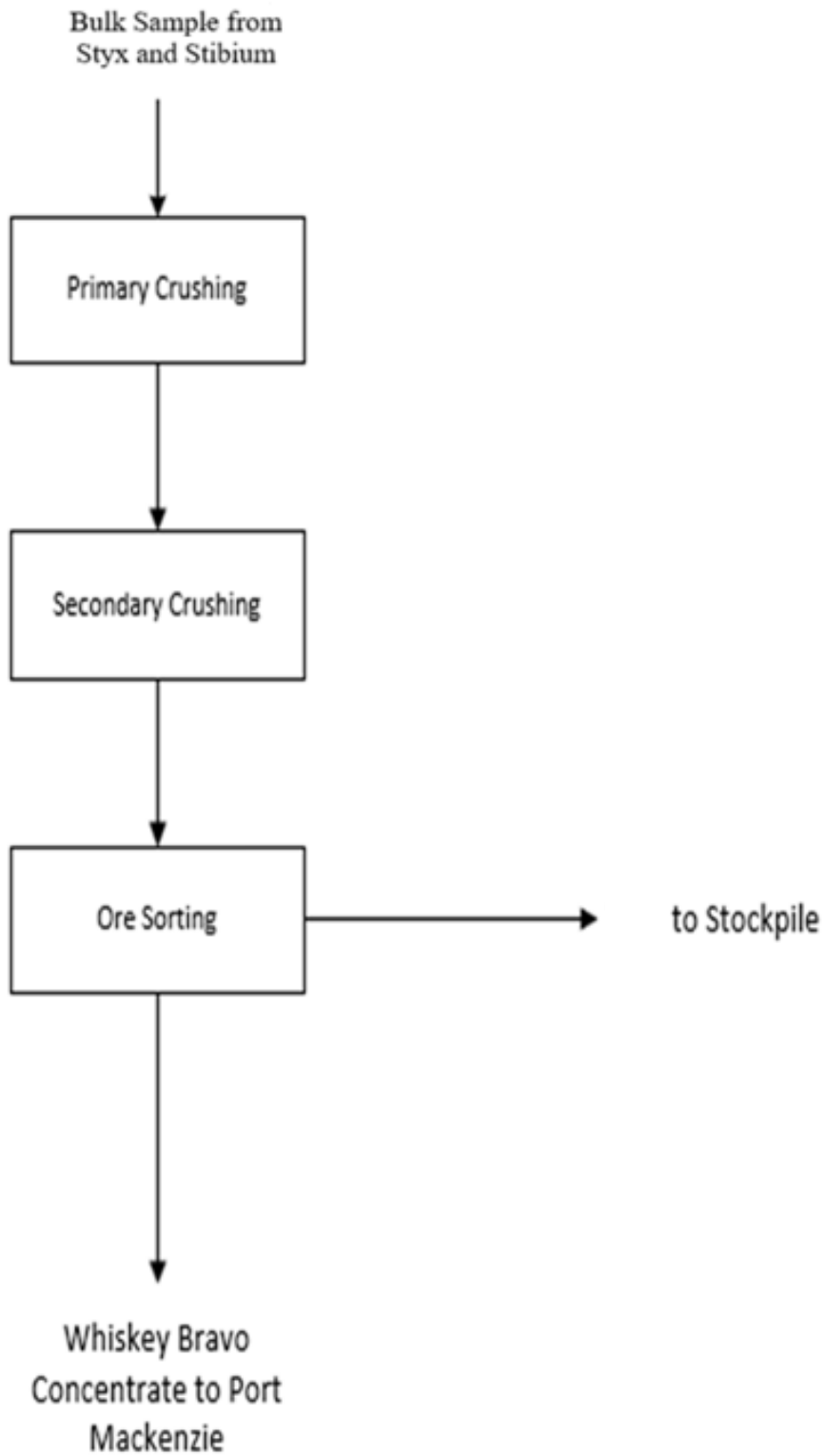
Information on the Certificate/License renewals, fees, statutes, or regulations, may be obtained by calling the Mechanical Inspection office:

Mechanical Inspection Office (907) 269-4925

Alteration of this document is a criminal offense under AS 11.56.820.

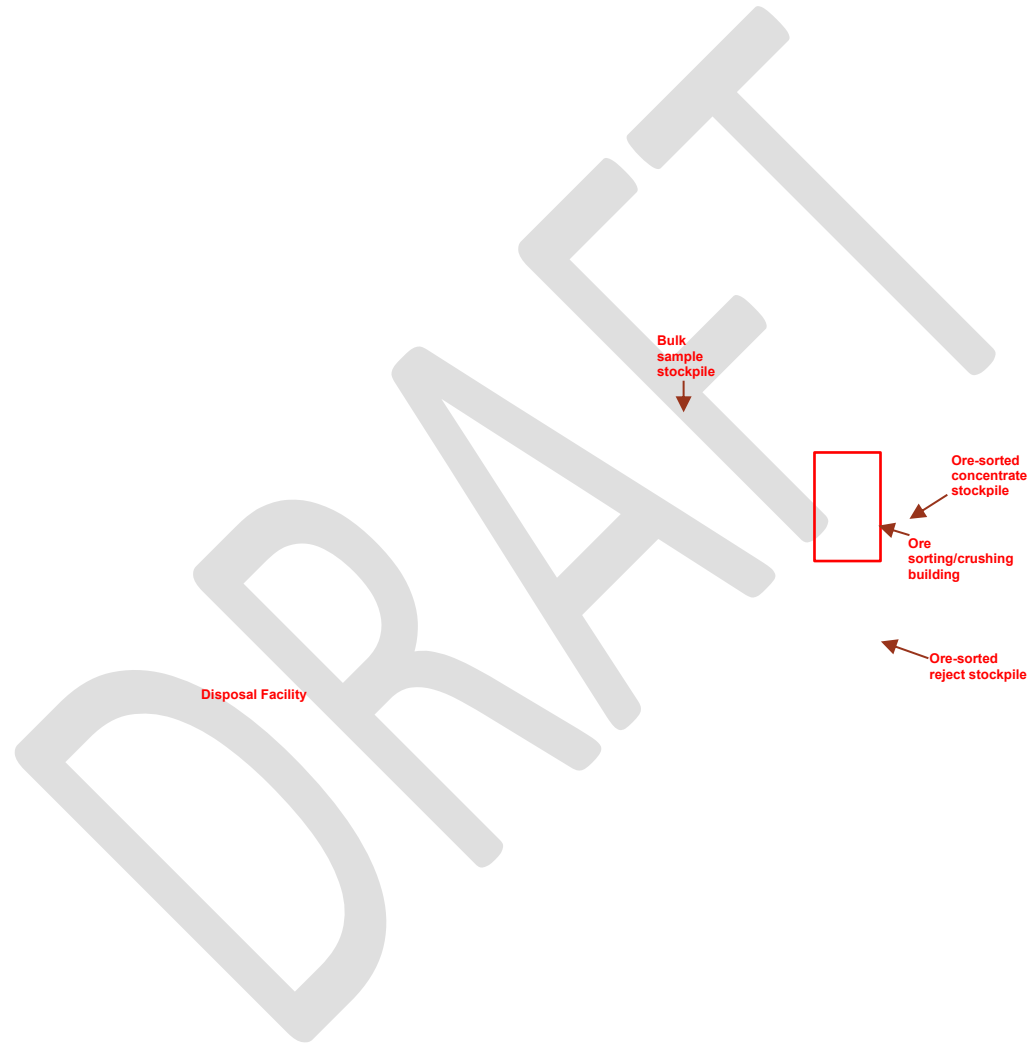
APPENDIX D – WB PROCESS BLOCK FLOW DIAGRAM

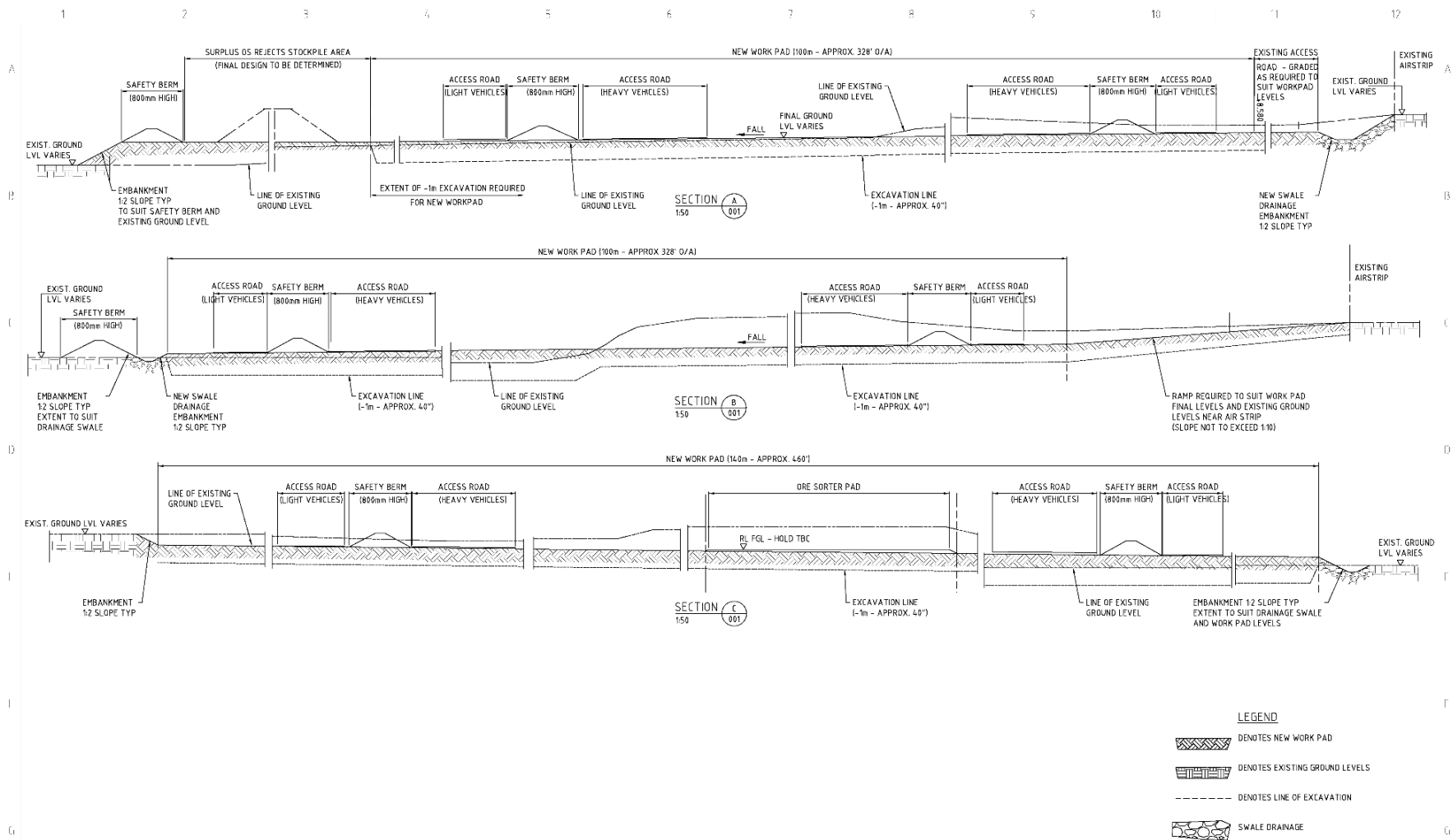
Whiskey Bravo Process Overview



APPENDIX E – WB FACILITY SITE LAYOUT AND PROFILES

DRAFT

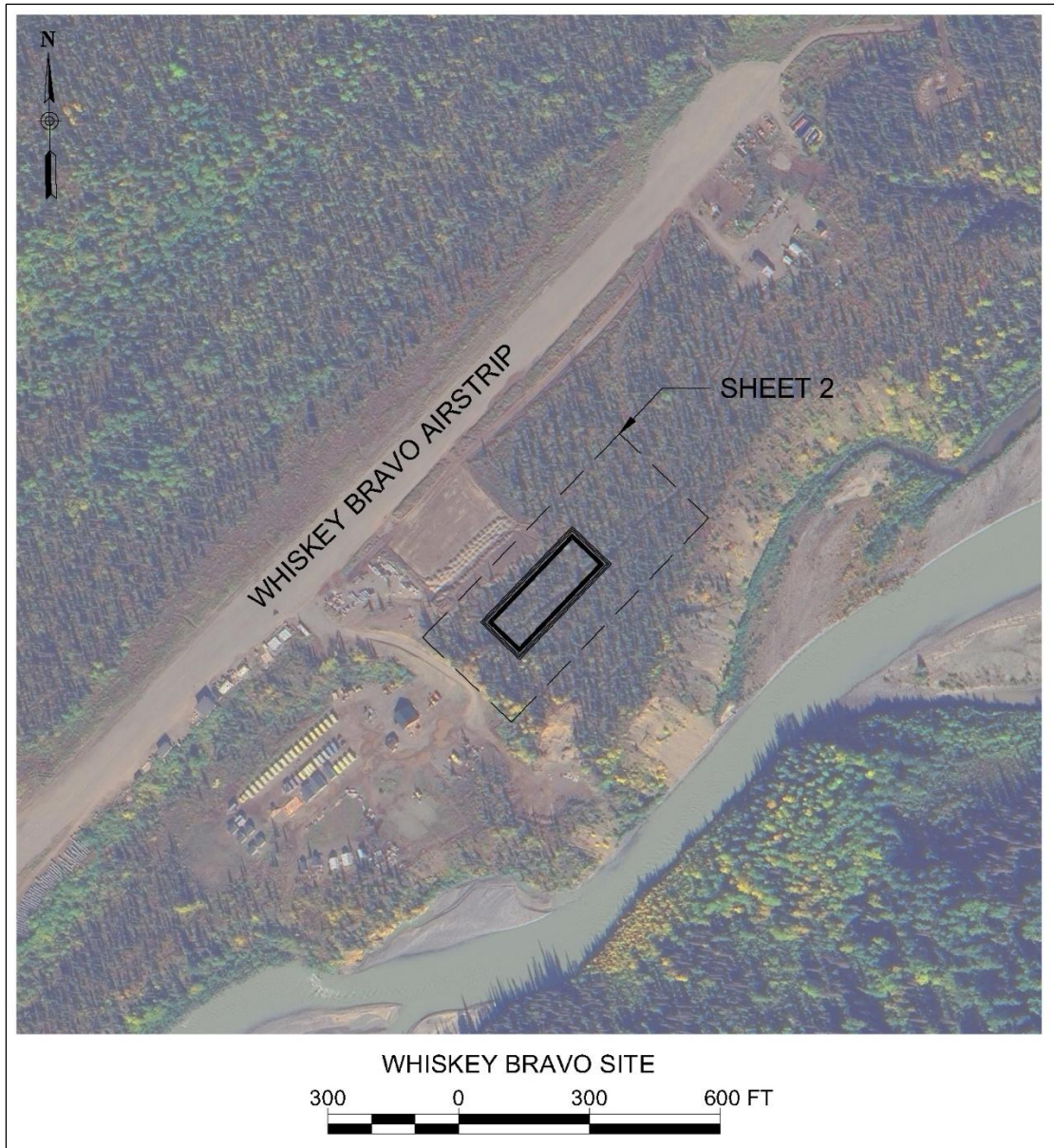




REFERENCES			REVISIONS			DRAWING			PROJECT		
No.	REFERENCE ORG No.	REFERENCE EQUIPMENT - TITLE	REV	DATE	REVISION	DRN	CHK	APP	PROJECT NO.	NTS	REV.
1	J7026-C-ST-001	WHISKEY BRAVO-SITE LAYOUT-GEN. ARRANG'T.	D	21.04.26	ISSUED FOR CLIENTS APPROVAL	DW	FCL	DC	J7026		
			C	02.04.26	DRAWING UPDATED - ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	DW	FCL	DC			
			B	20.03.26	DRAWING UPDATED WITH ADDITIONAL SECTIONS	DW	-	-			
			A		ISSUED FOR INTERNAL REVIEW	DW	-	-			
						ANTIMONY PILOT PLANT			J7026-C-ST-002		

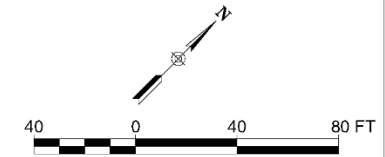


APPENDIX F – WB DISPOSAL FACILITY

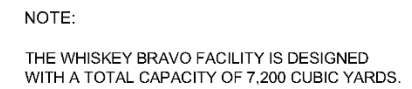


Source: SLR International Corporation, April 2026

Whiskey Bravo Disposal Facility Location

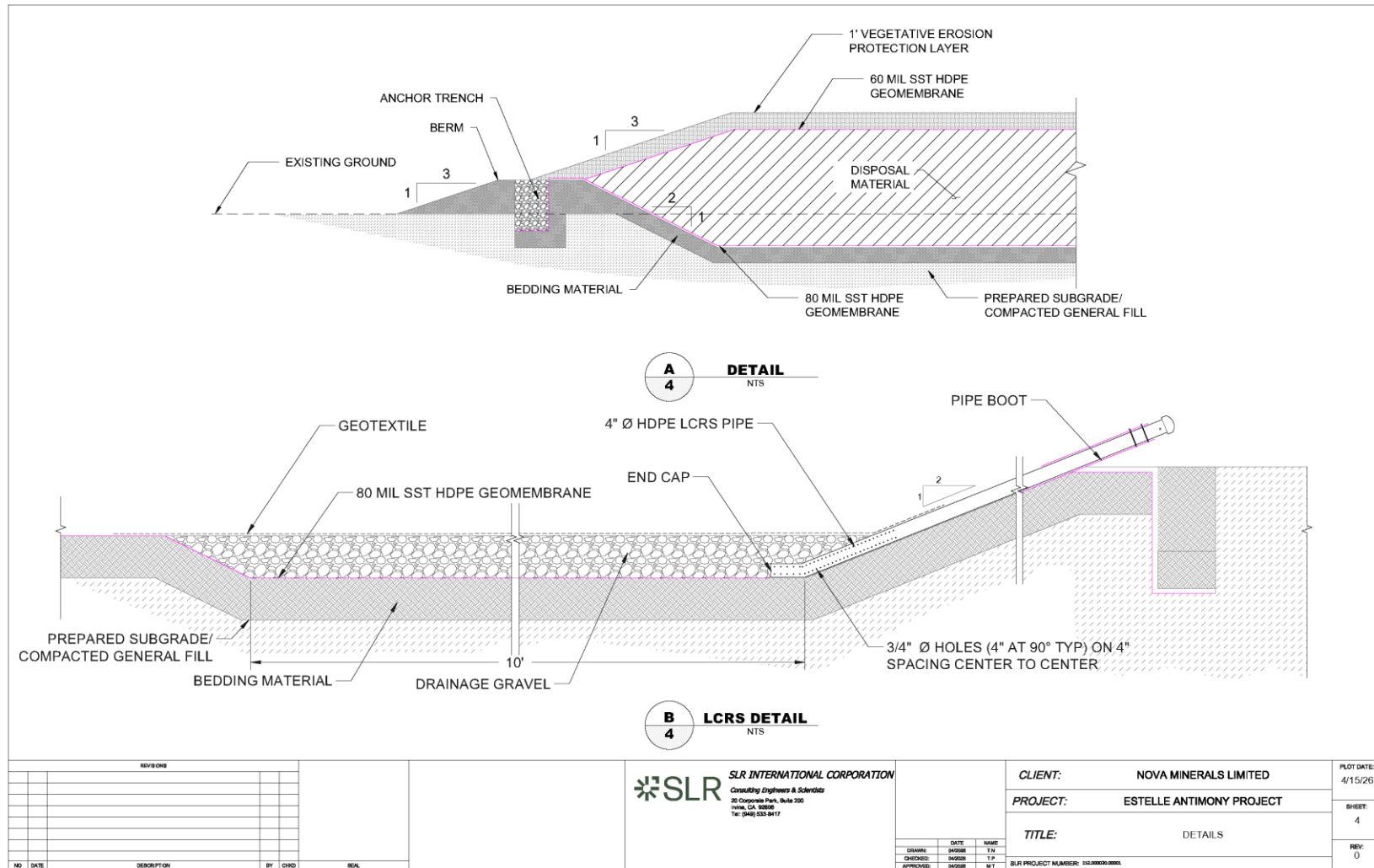


SCALE: 1" = 40'



PROFILE VIEW
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = 4

REVISED						SLR SLR INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION Consulting Engineers & Scientists 20 Corporate Park, Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92618 Tel: (949) 523 8417						CLIENT: NOVA MINERALS LIMITED				PLOT DATE: 4/15/2016	
												PROJECT: ESTELLE ANTIMONY PROJECT				SHEET: 2	
												TITLE: WHISKEY BRAVO - CONCEPTUAL DISPOSAL FACILITY LAYOUT				REV: 0	
												SLR PROJECT NUMBER: 033.00000.000001					



APPENDIX G – BASIS OF ESTIMATE AND COST ESTIMATE

INTRODUCTION

This Basis of Estimate Report (report) was prepared by ARR and follows the topical outline provided in the DOWL (2015) guidance. The report describes the reclamation and closure work and assumptions made to develop the Reclamation and Closure (R&C) Cost Estimate.

The report addresses the required topics provided in the guidelines and other topics as needed to support the development of the R&C cost estimate. The topic headings are the same as those used in the guidance document to allow close comparison with the guidelines terminology

SCOPE OF THE ESTIMATE

Estimate Structure

Spreadsheets of Direct Costs were developed for R&C at two locations – bulk sampling areas of the Styx and Stibium prospects and Whiskey Bravo Ore Sorting Process facility. Costs for a Reclamation Camp are captured in a separate spreadsheet. Indirect Costs were calculated as a percentage of Direct Costs as directed by ADNR to reference DOWL (2015) (guidelines) (email April 26, 2026, William Groom [ADNR] to Ed Fogels [ARR project team]). A common cost for R&C will be the construction and operation of winter trail from Willow to Whiskey Bravo over the course of two winters. All equipment is mobile and no foundation removal will be required.

Whiskey Bravo ore sorting process equipment will include crushers, conveyors, screens, and the ore sorter. The ore sorted will be disassembled into sled loads and transported from Whiskey Bravo to Willow via the winter trail, and then to Anchorage (5 days).

Styx and Stibium Bulk Sample Areas

- Styx – The R&C crew will be transported to Whiskey Bravo via fixed-wing aircraft (2 days). A helicopter will be mobilized from Anchorage and used to sling load construction equipment from Styx to Whiskey Bravo.
- Stibium – A helicopter will be used to mobilize the R&C crew to Stibium. The helicopter will be used to sling load construction equipment from Stibium to Whiskey Bravo.

Whiskey Bravo Ore Sorting Process Facility Reclamation

During operations, a lined disposal facility for the ore-sorted reject material will be constructed in the southwestern corner of the footprint. At the end of operations, the disposal facility will be capped with a geomembrane material, covered with stored overburden organics, recontoured, seeded, and fertilized.

QUANTITIES

Quantities and duration (e.g., how long the equipment is expected to be used, how long it will take to reclaim an area) are provided in the R&C Cost Estimate spreadsheet (following this Basis of Estimate report) under direct costs.

Cost Estimate – Styx & Stibium, WB Facilities, and Reclamation Camp

UNIT COSTS

- Heavy Equipment – See backup documentation for rates attached at the end of this report.
- Helicopter - Soloy Helicopters LLC, A-Star (based on current rates on the Project, May 2026, Dane Crowley, Soloy)
- Snocat Services (winter trail and transportation of equipment) – quoted per owner May 2026
- Fuel – Based on current rates for delivery to Whiskey Bravo
- Two groundwater monitor wells will be installed – one upgradient and one downgradient of the disposal facility. Assumptions for developing the costs of the wells, sampling, and analysis are in the R&C Cost Estimate spreadsheet for Whiskey Bravo (specifically, the disposal facility) and based on communication with SLR and previous similar work.

LABOR RATES AND PER DIEM

- Labor Rates – Alaska Statute 36.05. Public Contracts: Pamphlet No. 600 – *Minimum Rates of Pay for Laborers and Mechanics*. April 1, 2026, Issue 52.
- Per Diem – Per Diem is based on published federal rates for Alaska, May 2026:
<https://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/neorates/report/index.php>

MATERIAL COSTS

Fertilizer – Alaska Mill and Feed, Anchorage, Alaska, quoted July 2026.

Seed – Cost for Alaska Native Seed Mix quoted July 2026 by Andy Nolan, Agronomist with the Alaska Plant Materials Center.

Geosynthetic liner (for disposal facility) – Cost of the liner is estimated to be approximately \$125,000. This cost is based on SLR's significant project experience designing liner systems and/or provided cost estimates for construction of similar systems. (email from T. Patterson, SLR, July 2026)

RELOCATION COSTS

Not Applicable.

RECLAMATION CAMP COSTS

A reclamation camp will support R&C at Styx and Stibium and WB. The cost estimate considers a two-year period of camp use, 15 days of annual use, winter use, and mobilization and demobilization on the snow road. The estimate is based on a similar camp rental from 2025 (Happy Valley Camp & Lodge).

SHIPPING COSTS

All FOB to Port MacKenzie.

Cost Estimate – Styx & Stibium, WB Facilities, and Reclamation Camp

TASK UNIT RATES

The R&C Estimate spreadsheet is organized by three main tasks:

- Styx and Stibium Bulk Sample Areas
- Whiskey Bravo Ore Sorting Facility
- Reclamation Camp

MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION COSTS

Included in direct costs.

INDIRECT COSTS

Calculated as percentages of Direct Costs per direction by ADNR to reference DOWL (2015) guidelines.

2025 HEAVY RENTS RATES

HEAVY RENTS



EXCAVATORS	4 WEEK	WEEK	WEIGHT	HP	REACH
325	\$10,500	\$3,900			
326	\$10,900	\$4,000	63,500	174	22'/24'6"
330	\$13,500	\$5,000	68,100	272	25'7"
336/340	\$15,500	\$5,700	82,000	311	26'11"
349/352	\$21,500	\$8,000	112,400	417	29'4"
374	\$28,500	\$10,500	166,000	472	31'8"
390	\$56,500	\$20,900	190,200	524	39'9"



BUCKETS	4 WEEK	WEEK
326/336	\$1,000	\$300
349/352	\$1,400	\$500
374/390	\$2,000	\$700



HAMMERS	4 WEEK	WEEK	WEIGHT	BLOW RATE	IMPACT ENERGY CLASS	TOOL DIA. (IN)
H140 (326-336)	\$10,000	\$3,800	5,800	320-600	6,000	5.5
H160 (336-349)	\$13,000	\$4,300	7,800	400-550	8,500	6.2
H180 (349-374)	\$22,000	\$7,300	9,600	275-450	12,000	6.9



DOZERS	4 WEEK	WEEK
D6T XW	\$17,500	\$6,500
D6 LGP	\$18,500	\$6,800
D8T LGP	\$32,500	\$12,000



HAUL TRUCKS	4 WEEK	WEEK
730	\$17,500	\$6,500
745	\$22,900	\$8,500



CONTACT YOUR LOCAL REP FOR DETAILS
800-478-7000 | NCMachinery.com

HEAVY RENTS

Cost Estimate – Styx & Stibium, WB Facilities, and Reclamation Camp

GRADERS	4 WEEK	WEEK
12M AWD	\$10,900	\$4,000
140M3 AWD	\$11,600	\$4,300
160M AWD	\$12,000	\$4,400



LOADERS	4 WEEK	WEEK	WEIGHT	HP	YARDS
962	\$15,500	\$5,700	44,600	250	4.0-6.0
966	\$16,900	\$6,300	55,000	311	5.0-6.25
972	\$18,200	\$6,700	55,000	299	6.0-7.0
980	\$19,500	\$7,200	66,500	386	7.25-8.25
982	\$21,500	\$8,000	78,500	398	8.50-11.0
988	\$28,500	\$10,500	113,000	541	8.5-12.0

ALASKA STORE LOCATIONS

FAIRBANKS
801 Van Horn Road
907.452.7251

ANCHORAGE
6450 Arctic Boulevard
907.786.7500

DUTCH HARBOR
1171 Airport Beach Road
907.581.1367



PRUDHOE BAY
Pouch 340039
907.659.9600

WASILLA
2051 West Rupee Circle
907.352.3400

JUNEAU
8550 Airport Boulevard
907.789.0181

On approved credit. Valid in AK territory only. Rates and other information are subject to change without prior notice. Standard hours are 40 hours per week. Double Shift is 150% of the standard rate, Triple Shift is 200% of the standard rate. Rates do not include Transport/Assembly/Disassembly or 1% Environmental Fee. Customer is responsible for daily and scheduled maintenance. Offers expire 12/31/2025.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL REP FOR DETAILS
800-478-7000 | NCMachinery.com

HEAVY RENTS

Styx & Stibium Site Decommissioning		Notes	UNITS	\$/DAY	DAYS	\$/UNITS			
Helicopter Mob/Demob to WB		Mobilize helicopter & crew to WB site for reclamation	2	\$6,831	2.0	\$13,662			
Helicopter day use to support Styx Reclamation		Mob/demob crew, sling load all equipment off ridge top	3	\$12,031	3.0	\$36,093			
Crew mobilization costs (airfare from Willow)		Fly crew to WB site via fixed wing airplane	3	\$1,250	2.0	\$2,500			
Crew--Reclaim pad, trail, and cuts, per day		3 days for Styx, 2 days for Stibium.	1	\$3,226	5.0	\$16,132			
Helicopter day use to support Stibium Reclamation		Mob/demob crew, sling load all equipment off ridge top	2	\$12,031	2.0	\$24,062			
		Subtotal				\$92,449			
Indirect Costs									
Contingency (Scope)		6% of subtotal				\$5,547			
Contingency (Bid)		10% of subtotal				\$9,245			
Contractor profit		10% of subtotal				\$9,245			
Performance/Payment Bonds		3% of subtotal				\$2,773			
Liability insurance		1.5% of labor				\$436			
Contract Admin		2% of subtotal				\$1,849			
Engineering/Redesign		3% of subtotal				\$2,773			
TotalStyx & Stibium Reclamation					7	\$124,317			
Costs Quoted/Assumptions									
Mining reclamation crew (3), total daily cost		\$3,226	\$29,037	Persons	Wage/hr	Work hr	Labor \$	Per Diem	Total
(3 miners, ClassS2203, @\$83.93/hr & daily per diem				3	\$84	8	\$671	\$404	\$3,226
Daily per diem (in lieu of camp costs)		\$404							
Helicopter Mob/Demob cost, each way (2 hr @\$,2600/hr)		\$5,200							
Helicopter day use, per day--4 hr @\$2,600/hr		\$10,400							
Helicopter fuel per day (35 gph, 4 flight hr/d)		\$1,631							
Fuel Cost/gallon, Jet A (as per most recent delivery to WB)		\$12							

Whiskey Bravo Concentrator Site Decommissioning		Notes	UNITS	\$/UNIT	DAYS or UNITS	\$/UNITS			
Direct Costs									
Construct Snow Road from Willow	Construct, move in rental equipment				30.0	\$1,500,000			
Move Process Equipment to Willow	Snocat Services				5.0	\$500,000			
Primary Crusher/Hopper/Loading Ramp	Disconnect, disassemble into sled loads	1		\$7,805	4.0	\$31,222			
Conveyors (5)	Disassemble, prep for transport	1		\$7,805	1.0	\$7,805			
Double Deck Screen	Fold up, disassemble into sled loads	1		\$7,805	1.0	\$7,805			
Secondary crushers	Torch cut, put in salvage pile	1		\$7,805	1.0	\$7,805			
Ore Sorter & Associated Steel Work	Disassemble, prep for sled loads	1		\$7,805	1.5	\$11,708			
Air Compressor, pressure tanks, dryer	Disconnect, disassemble, containerize	1		\$7,805	0.5	\$3,903			
Cap the disposal facility, add topsoil, and contour (including cost of liner)	Construct cap over existing disposal facility. Includes \$125,000 liner	1		\$9,607	4.0	\$196,940			
Move ore sorting reject material into disposal pit Crew cost	Haulage & placement	1		\$10,755	2.0	\$46,510			
Site Reclamation	Recontour, replace soil, establish drainage, reseed (\$1,200/acre	1		\$10,755	3.0	\$37,066			
Alaska Native Seed Mix \$25/lb, 1 lb/1,000 sqft, 42,000 sq ft	seed top of disposal facility	1		\$1,050	1 appl	\$1,050			
Fertilizer	fertilize top of disposal facility	1		\$6,000	1 appl	\$6,000			
Stibium exploration trail reclamation from WB	Install water bars & erosion controls from WB to end of road			\$10,755	6.0	\$64,531			
Construct Snow Road from Willow	Construct, move out remainder of equipment--all outgoing				30 days	\$1,500,000			
Transport-Via highway from Willow	Transport to disposal in ANC (25 trucks @ \$1250/each)	25		\$1,250	5 days	\$31,250			
Leachate (free water) at disposal facility) pumping, sample/analysis, storage, & disposal	Helicopter to/from site, labor, plus costs for pumping/testing			\$12,021	3.0	\$36,063			
Monitor Wells, Sampling, and Analysis									
drill rig/crew move/demobe (estimate from SLR July 2026)		1				\$30,000			
\$7,000 per day for drill rig and drill crew for 4 days		1		\$7,000	4.0	\$28,000			
one geologist/hydrologistduring drilling/installation (\$200/hr, 8 hr/d, 4 days)		1		\$1,600	4.0	\$6,400			
One geo/hydro per sampling event.@\$1600/event, 1 day each.		1		\$1,600	9.0	\$14,400			
Sampling 3 times per year for 3 years; 9 events									
Analysis: 2 wellstx 3/yr x 3 years = 18 samples + QA (1/event x 3 yr) (9) + lab QC 1/event x 3 yr (9) = 36 samples @\$350/sample (TCLP analysis)		\$12,600	1	\$350	36 samples	\$12,600			
	SUBTOTAL					\$4,081,058			
Indirect Costs									
Contingency (Scope)	6% of subtotal					\$244,864			
Contingency (Bid)	10% of subtotal					\$408,106			
Contractor profit	10% of subtotal					\$408,106			
Performance/Payment Bonds	3% of subtotal					\$122,432			
Liability insurance	1.5% of labor					\$734			
Contract Admin	2% of subtotal					\$81,621			
Engineering/Redesign	3% of subtotal					\$122,432			
TOTAL WHISKEY BRAVO FACILITY RECLAMATION						\$5,469,352			
Costs Quoted/Assumptions									
Small Tear-Down Crew (4 people total) cost per day		\$4,986	\$29,916	Persons	wage/hr	Work hr	Per Diem	Total	
3 ea, Class S1201 @\$77.61/hr				3	\$77.61	8	\$404	\$3,075	
1 ea, Class A1601 @\$86.45/hr (foreman)				1	\$86.45	8	\$404	\$1,096	
Excavation/Dirt Work Crew (3) cost per day. 3 ea, A1601 @\$86.45/hr, cost per day		\$3,806	\$19,030						
Daily Rental rate 336 Cat Excavator		\$2,167							
Daily Rental rate 740 Truck & 336 Cat Excavator		\$4,067							
Daily Rental rate 265 Skidsteer		\$775							
Fuel--740 Truck & 336 Excavator / 8 hour day (6 gph + 8 gph)		\$1,305							
Fuel--Skidsteer / 8 hour day (4 gph)		\$373							
Fuel & Rent--Small forklifts & trucks / hour day (3gph)		\$430							
Fuel Cost/gallon		\$12							
Disposal Facility Reclamation, Monitor Wells, Sampling, and Analysis									
Liner for disposal facility (SLR estimate based on previous similar)		\$125,000							
Fertilizer (per Alaska Mill and Feed July 2026)		\$6,000							
Alaska Native Seed Mix (disposal facility) \$1,050 (Andy Nolan, agonomist, Alaska Plant Material Center)		\$1,050							
Monitor Wells, Sampling, and Analysis									
drill rig/crew move/demobe (estimate from SLR July 2026)		\$30,000							
\$7,000 per day for drill rig and drill crew for 4 days		\$28,000							
one geologist/hydrologistduring drilling/installation (\$200/hr, 8 hr/d, 4 days)		\$6,400							
Sampling 3 times per year for 3 years; one day per sampling event, one geologist/hydrologist 9 times		\$14,400							
TWO wells, 3 times per year x 3 years = 18 samples + QA (1/event x 3 yr) (9) + lab QC 1/event x yr (9) = 36 samples @\$350/sample (TCLP analysis)		\$12,600							

Cost Estimate – Styx & Stibium, WB Facilities, and Reclamation Camp

Reclamation Camp

Reclamation Camp	UNITS	\$/UNIT	Annual Cost	Two-Year Cost
Camp Labor	15	\$500	\$7,500	\$15,000
Catering	10	\$9,750	\$97,500	\$195,000
Remote Camp Rental	15	\$1,800	\$27,000	\$54,000
Winter Operating Fee	7	\$1,000	\$7,000	\$14,000
Camp Standby	350	\$100	\$35,000	\$70,000
Camp Mobilization	1	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$24,000
Camp Demobilization	1	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$24,000
Fuel	2	\$1,769	\$3,538	\$7,076
TOTAL				\$403,076
Indirect Costs				
Contingency (Scope)	6% of subtotal			\$24,185
Contingency (Bid)	10% of subtotal			\$4,031
Contractor profit	10% of subtotal			\$4,031
Performance/Payment Bonds	3% of subtotal			\$12,092
Liability insurance	1.5% of labor			\$2,250
Contract Admin	2% of subtotal			\$8,062
Engineering/Redesign	3% of subtotal			\$12,092
TOTAL Reclamation Camp				\$469,818

*One fuel unit is \$1,769 per year, based on similar operation of a similar camp in 2025.

APPENDIX H – PORT MACKENZIE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

[PLACEHOLDER] WILL BE ADDED TO FINAL PDF