Newmont
NORTH AMERICA

CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR
PO Box 191
100 N. 3rd Street
Victor CO 80860

newmont.com

December 14, 2023

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

Mr. Patrick Lennberg
Environmental Protection Specialist
Colorado Department of Natural Resources
Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety
Office of Mined Land Reclamation
1313 Sherman Street, Room 215
Denver, Colorado 80203

Re: **Division Adequacy Review; Technical Revision 139 (TR-139) Water Monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Amendment 13 Exhibit G Update, Permit No. M-1980-244**

Dear Mr. Lennberg:

On November 16, 2023, Newmont Corporation's Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V) received the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (DRMS) preliminary adequacy review of Technical Revision (TR) 139 to Permit M-1980-244, regarding Water Monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Amendment 13 Exhibit G Update. Below are DRMS comments in *italics* and CC&V's responses in **bold**.

1. *QAPP Table 2.1.1 should be updated to reflect sample locations that are currently being monitored on a monthly basis. Additionally, monitoring wells that are points-of-compliance wells should be clearly indicated.*

   A separate table has been included to clearly indicate Point-of-Compliance Wells. The map of groundwater monitoring locations has also been updated to differentiate between Point-of-Compliance wells and Other Groundwater Monitoring locations.

2. *Table 2.2.1 Surface Water Monitoring Sites and Figure 2.2.1 Surface Water Monitoring Location Map both need to be updated to include GV-06.*

   Table 2.2.1 and Figure 2.2.1 have been updated to include GV-06.

3. *Table 2.2.1 Surface Water Monitoring Sites should be updated to reflect locations that are currently being sampled monthly.*

   Table 2.2.1 has been updated to reflect locations that are sampled monthly.

4. *Section 4.5, Calibration, it is stated that all calibration data will be documented. Please revise to include a statement as to where this data will be documented.*

   Section 4.5 has been updated to include to state that calibration will be documented on daily calibration forms.

5. *Section 6, Sample Types, a frequency of duplicate sample collection needs to be proposed for each media sampled, e.g. one duplicate collected per 20 primary samples with no less than one duplicate sample collected for each media sample per sampling event.*

   Sample Frequency is included in Section 5.1. Section has been updated to indicate that one duplicate sample will be collected each quarter for each media samples (surface water & groundwater).

6. *Section 8.5, Well Sampling, the water quality indicator parameters used for purging and stabilization are temperature, specific conductivity, and pH. However, US EPA indicator parameters for groundwater sampling, are pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen concentration, oxidation-reduction potential, temperature and turbidity. Please update the QAPP to monitor for the US EPA indicator parameters.*

   Well stabilization indicator parameters updated to include US EPA indicator parameters.

7. *Section 8.5, Well Sampling, the stabilization criteria for the indicator parameters needs to be updated match those recommended by the US EPA; Turbidity – 10% for values greater than 5 NTU or if three Turbidity values are less than 5 NTU, Dissolved Oxygen – 10% for values greater than 0.5 mg/L or if three consecutive values are less than 0.5 mg/L, Specific Conductance – 3%, Temperature – 3%, pH +/- 0.2 standard units.*

   Well stabilization indicator parameters updated to reflect US EPA stabilization criteria.

8. *Updates completed in the QAPP should be carried over to Exhibit G where appropriate.*

   Appropriate updates have also been made to Exhibit G.

We trust that the additional information described above and provided in the attachments addresses the comments provided by DRMS regarding the preliminary adequacy review of Technical Revision (TR) 139 to Permit M-1980-244 for the QAPP and Exhibit G Update. Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact Antonio Matarrese at (719) 851-4185 or Antonio.Matarrese@Newmont.com, or myself at (719) 237-3442 or Katie.Blake@Newmont.com.

Sincerely,

p.p. DocuSigned by:
Johnna Gonzalez
3AF21101E9CC41A...
Katie Blake
Sustainability & External Relations Manager
Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Co

EC:

- M. Cunningham – DRMS
- T. Cazier - DRMS
- E. Russell - DRMS
- A. Matarrese – CC&V
- J. Gonzalez – CC&V
- K. Blake – CC&V
- N. Townley – CC&V

Attachments:

- CC&V Water Monitoring QAPP – Dec. 2023
- AM13 Exhibit G – Update Dec. 2023

File: *"C:\Users\19012214\Newmont USA Limited\CC&V – S&ER Environmental - Permits\Technical Revisions\TR 139 QAPP & Exhibit G\Preliminary Adequacy Review"*

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Cripple Creek and Victor Water Monitoring Quality Assurance Project Plan and Field Sampling Guidance

December 14, 2023

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Appendix A - Example Chain of Custody Record

Appendix B - Field Sampling Bottle Requirements and Holding Times

Appendix C - Example Field Record Form

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Appendix L – CC&V Sample Shipping SOP

Appendix M – Myron L Ultrameter II Calibration Procedure

1. Introduction

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) describes the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures and practices for Newmont's Cripple Creek and Victor Mine (CC&V). Included are Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the various stages of sample collection, shipping, and analyses. Sample schedules, location maps and analytical requirements are also included. This is a "living" document and is intended as guidance for site personnel; the QAPP is updated as needed to reflect changes to CC&V's water monitoring program and regulatory requirements.

Accurate water quality data are critical to ensure permit compliance and demonstrate that water resources are not impacted by operations. The generation of reliable data begins with the collection of the sample. Adherence to the SOPs will ensure that samples are representative and collected in accordance with standard water sampling methods. To produce data of defensible quality, this quality control program will be strictly adhered to during sample collection.

The water-sampling program includes collecting samples, recording field data, submitting samples for analyses, reviewing, and recording analytical results.

1.1. Program Organization

Duties of key program personnel are listed below:

Table 1 Summary of Key Personnel

Name	Role	Contact Info
Katie Blake	S&ER Manager	Katie.Blake@Newmont.com (719) 689-4048
Antonio Matarrese	Site Water Coordinator	Antonio.Matarrese@Newmont.com (719) 851-4185
Paulina Barela	Environmental Technician	Paulina.Barela@Newmont.com (719) 851-4098
SVL	Contract Laboratory	Katie@svl.net (208) 784-1258

- **S&ER Manager:** The S&ER Manager ensures the overall QA/QC program development and implementation. The S&ER Manager allocates resources to ensure QA/QC and compliance criteria are met.
- **Site Water Coordinator:** The Site Water Coordinator is the program technical expert. The Site Water Coordinator oversees resource allocation, program implementation, coordinates field efforts, ensures sampling schedules are met and, manages laboratory sub-contracts.
- **Environmental Technician:** The Senior Environmental Coordinator executes the QAPP as the sampler in the field, ensuring program adherence during sample collection and shipment.
- **Contract Laboratory Manager:** Ensure analyses of environmental samples are conducted in adherence with regulatory, industry, and program QA/QC requirements.

1.2. Program Objectives

The general objectives of the environmental monitoring and sampling program are:

- Ensure environmental samples are collected and analyzed according to regulatory and program requirements
- Provide a record and insight of natural variability in environmental data as a function of seasonal meteoric changes and site evolution as influenced by historic mining practices
- Document and record environmental data history
- Identify potential environmental impacts from site activities

2. SAMPLING PLAN

2.1. Groundwater Sampling Locations

CC&V collects groundwater samples from 6 drainages around the CC&V mine site, these are Grassy Valley, Vindicator Valley, Wilson Creek, Arequa Gulch, Maize Gulch, and Poverty Gulch. In each drainage the number of samples varies. Table 2.1.1 below presents the CC&V Point of Compliance monitoring locations, Table 2.1.2 presents Other Groundwater Monitoring Locations, and Figure 2.1.1 depicts groundwater sampling locations.

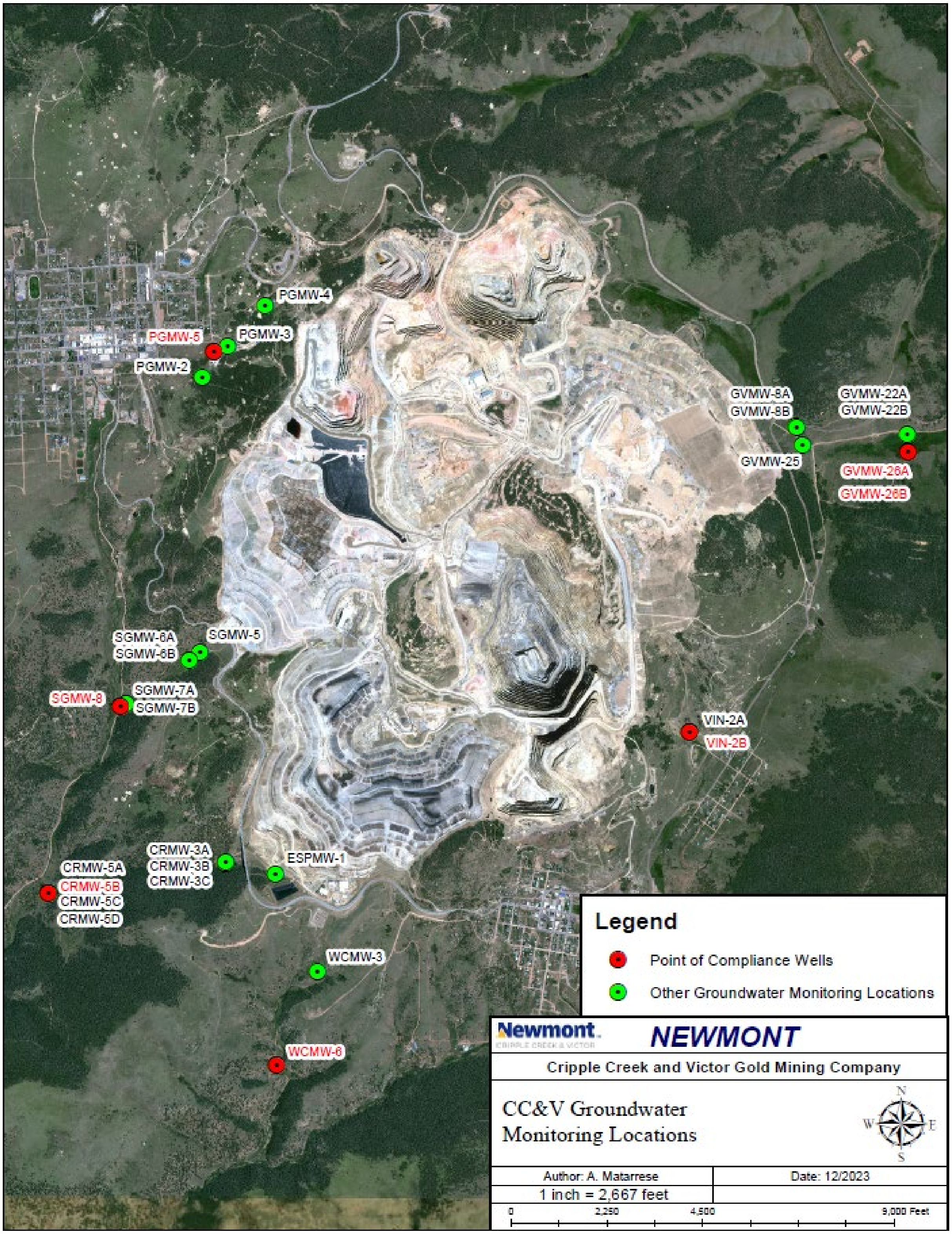
Table 2.1.1 Point of Compliance Wells

Site Number	Location	Monitoring Frequency
PGMW-5	Poverty Gulch	Quarterly
SGMW-8	Maize Gulch	
CRMW-5B	Arequa Gulch	
WCMW-6	Wilson Creek	
VIN-2B	Vindicator Valley	
GVMW-26A	Grassy Valley	Monthly
GVMW-26B	Grassy Valley	

Table 2.1.2 Other Groundwater Monitoring Sites

Site Number	Location	Monitoring Frequency
PGMW-2	Poverty Gulch	Quarterly
PGMW-3		
PGMW-4		
SGMW-5	Maize Gulch	Quarterly
SGMW-6A		
SGMW-6B		
SGMW-7A		
SGMW-7B		
CRMW-3A	Arequa Gulch	Quarterly
CRMW-3B		
CRMW-3C		
CRMW-5A		
CRMW-5C		
CRMW-5D		
ESPMW-1		
WCMW-3	Wilson Creek	Quarterly
VIN-2A	Vindicator Valley	Quarterly
GVMW-8A	Grassy Valley	Quarterly
GVMW-8B		
GVMW-22A		
GVMW-22B		
GVMW-25		Monthly

Figure 2.1.1 below depicts the groundwater monitoring locations at CC&V



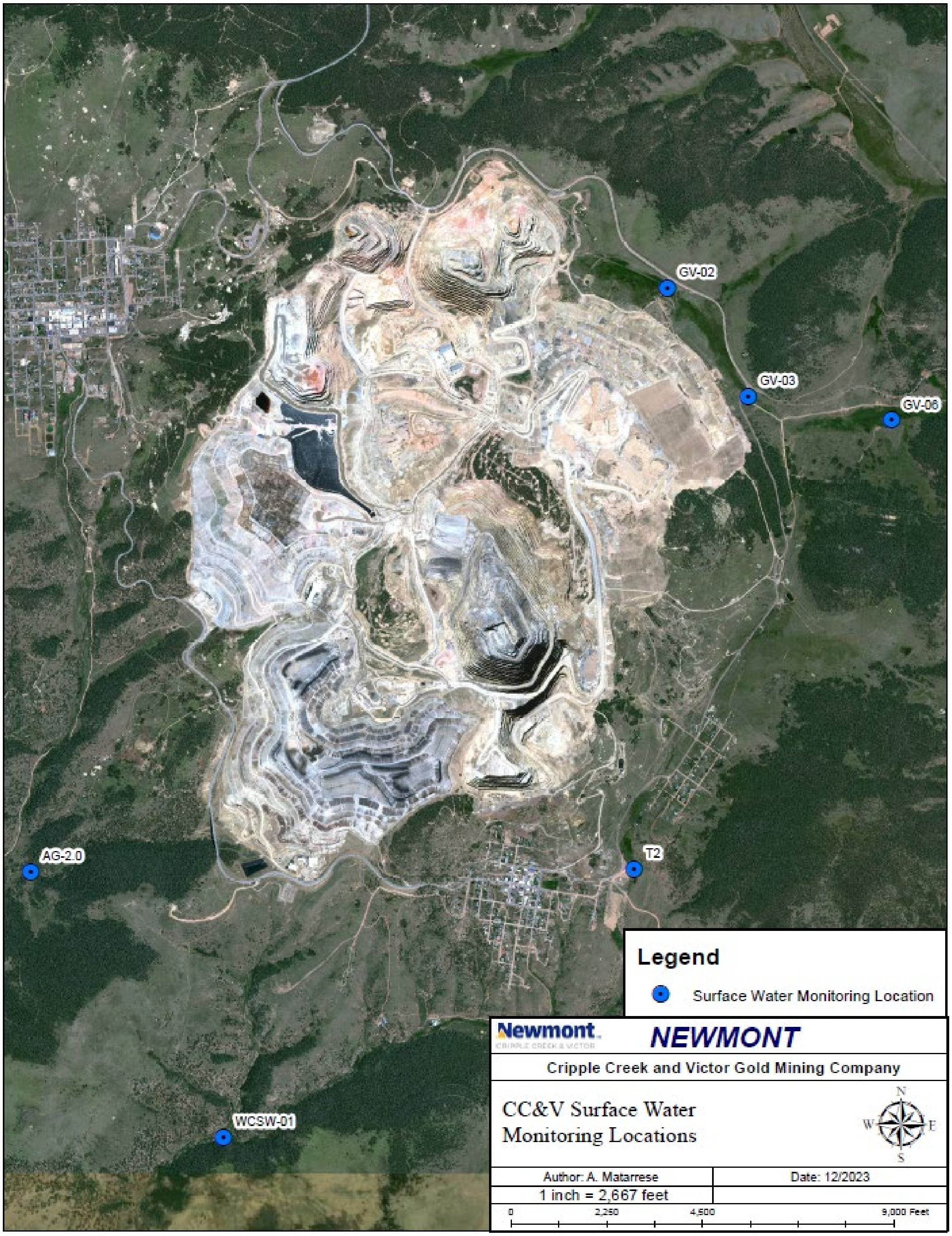
2.2. Surface Water Sampling Locations

CC&V collects surface water samples from 4 drainages surrounding the CC&V mine site, these are Grassy Valley, Vindicator Valley, Wilson Creek, and Arequa Gulch, in each drainage, the number of samples varies. Table 2.2.1 below presents the CC&V compliance surface water monitoring locations, and figure 2.2.1 below depicts surface water compliance monitoring locations.

Table 2.2.1 Surface Water Monitoring Sites

Site	Location	Monitoring Frequency	Water Quality Standard
AG-2.0	Arequa Gulch Downstream	Quarterly	COARUA22A
GV-02	Grassy Valley adjacent to ECOSA Grassy Valley	Quarterly	COARUA24
GV-03	Downstream of GV-02		
GV-06	Downstrem of GV-03 at permit boundary	Monthly	
T-2	Theresa Gulch Downstream	Quarterly	COARUA23
WCSW-01	Wilson Creek Downstream	Quarterly	COARUA23

Figure 2.2.1 below depicts the surface water monitoring locations at CC&V



3. Analytical Constituents List

CC&V analyzes groundwater samples for the constituent list below in Table 3.1. Table 3.2 shows the applicable standards for Groundwater at CC&V. Several sitewide and well-specific NPLs are currently established as standards for CC&V. If no NPL exists (sitewide or well-specific) for a parameter the most stringent value from Colorado Regulation 41 Tables 1, 2, or 3 is applied.

Table 3.1 Groundwater Monitoring Parameters

Parameters		
Aluminum (dissolved)	Cyanide [FREE]	Nitrite (NO2)
Antimony (dissolved)	Fluoride (dissolved)	pH
Arsenic (dissolved)	Iron (dissolved)	Selenium (dissolved)
Barium (dissolved)	Lead (dissolved)	Silver (dissolved)
Beryllium (dissolved)	Lithium (dissolved)	Sulfate (dissolved)
Boron (dissolved)	Manganese (dissolved)	Thallium (dissolved)
Cadmium (dissolved)	Mercury (inorganic) (dissolved)	Total Nitrate + Nitrite (NO_2+NO_3-N)
Chloride (dissolved)	Molybdenum (dissolved)	Uranium (dissolved)
Chromium (dissolved)	Nickel (dissolved)	Vanadium (dissolved)
Cobalt (dissolved)	Nitrate (NO3)	Zinc (dissolved)
Copper (dissolved)	Cyanide [WAD][1]	

[1] Weak Acid Dissociable

Table 3.2 CC&V Groundwater Standards

	Existing Numeric Protection Limits (NPLs)						
Description	GVMW-8A	CRMW-3B	VIN-2B	WCMW-3	WCMW-6	Sitewide NPL (Existing)	Reg. 41 Table Value Standard
Aluminum (dis) (mg/L)						7	5
Antimony (dis) (mg/L)							0.006
Arsenic (dis) (mg/L)							0.01
Barium (dis) (mg/L)							2
Beryllium (dis) (mg/L)							0.004
Boron (dis) (mg/L)							0.75
Cadmium (dis) (mg/L)						0.005	0.005
Chloride (dis) (mg/L)							250
Chromium (dis) (mg/L)							0.1
Cobalt (dis) (mg/L)							0.05
Copper (dis) (mg/L)						0.2	0.2
Cyanide [Free] (mg/L)							0.2
Cyanide [WAD] (mg/L)						0.2	---
Fluoride (mg/L)						2	2
Iron (dis) (mg/L)						14	0.3
Lead (dis) (mg/L)							0.05
Lithium (dis) (mg/L)							2.5
Manganese (dis) (mg/L)	1	8.1	4	0.5	0.2	3	0.05
Mercury (dis) (mg/L)						0.002	0.002
Molybdenum (dis) (mg/L)							0.21
Nickel (dis) (mg/L)						0.2	0.1
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)						10	10
Nitrite as Nitrogen (mg/L)						1	1
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (mg/L)						11	10
pH Field - Upper	8.5	9	8.5	9	8.5	8.5	8.5
pH Field - Lower	6.5	6	6.5	6	6.5	6	6.5
Selenium (dis) (mg/L)						0.024	0.02
Silver (dis) (mg/L)							0.05
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	1070	800	250	250		250
Thallium (dis) (mg/L)							0.002
Uranium (dis) (mg/L)							0.03
Vanadium (dis) (mg/L)							0.1
Zinc (dis) (mg/L)						2	2

Notes:

If no NPL exists (Sitewide or well-specific) for that parameter the most stringent value from Colorado Regulation 41 Tables 1, 2, or 3 is applied.

Acronyms:

dis - dissolved

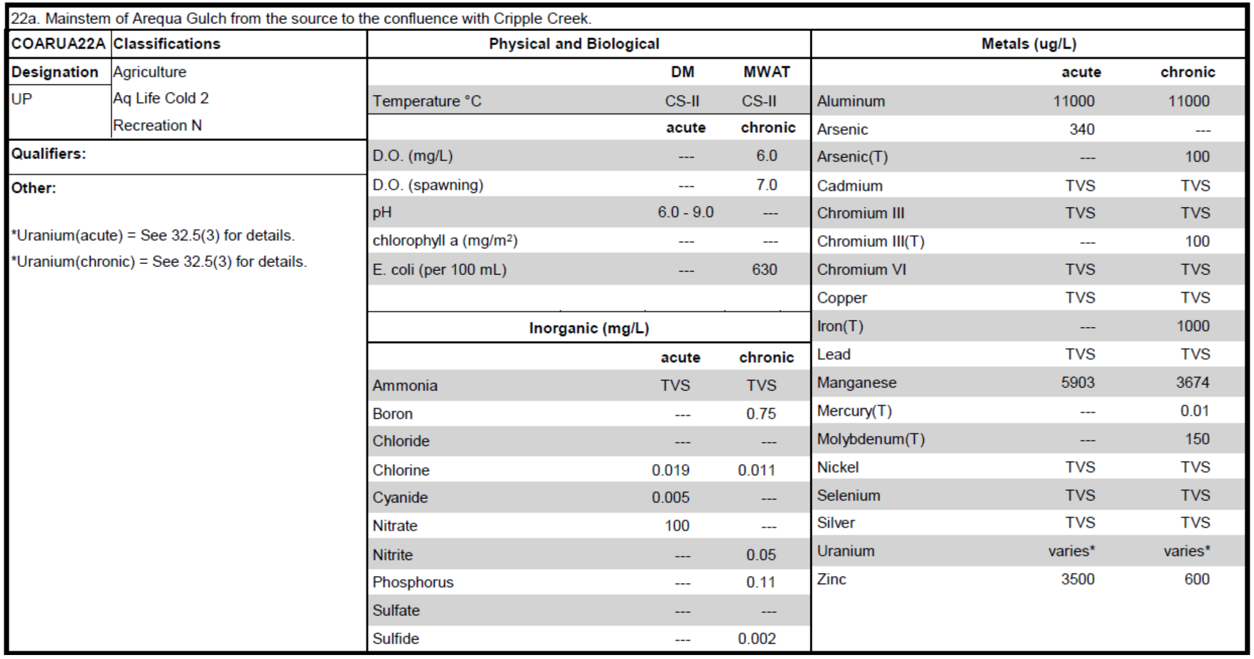
mg/L - milligram per liter

CC&V analyzes surface water samples in accordance with Colorado Regulation 32 for the constituent list below in table 3.3. Applicable Colorado Regulation 32 Stream Classifications and Numeric Standards for CC&V are included in Tables 3.4 through 3.6.

Table 3.3 Surface Water Monitoring Parameters

Parameters		
pH (Field)	Barium (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Temperature (°C)
Ammonia (mg/L as N) Total	Beryllium (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Manganese (mg/L) Total Recoverable
Cyanide [FREE] (Dissolved)	Cadmium (mg/L) Dissolved	Manganese (mg/L) Dissolved
Fluoride (mg/L)	Cadmium (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Mercury (mg/L) Total Recoverable
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	Chlorine (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L) Total Recoverable
Nitrite (mg/L as N)	Chromium (mg/L) Dissolved	Nickel (mg/L) Dissolved
Boron (mg/L)	Chromium III (mg/L) Dissolved	Nickel (mg/L) Total
Chloride (mg/L)	Chromium III (mg/L) Total	Phosphorus (mg/L)
Sulfate (mg/L)	Chromium VI (mg/L) Dissolved	Selenium (mg/L) Dissolved
Aluminum (mg/L) Dissolved	Copper (mg/L) Dissolved	Silver (mg/L) Dissolved
Cyanide [WAD]	Iron (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Sulfide (mg/L)
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Iron (mg/L) Dissolved	Thallium (mg/L) Dissolved
Antimony (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Lead (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Uranium (mg/L) Dissolved
Arsenic (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Lead (mg/L) Dissolved	Zinc (mg/L) Dissolved
Arsenic (mg/L) Dissolved		

Table 3.4 Arequa Gulch Surface Water Standards (COARUA22A)



22a. Mainstem of Arequa Gulch from the source to the confluence with Cripple Creek.

COARUA22A	Classifications
Designation	Agriculture
UP	Aq Life Cold 2
	Recreation N

Qualifiers:

Other:

*Uranium(acute) = See 32.5(3) for details.
*Uranium(chronic) = See 32.5(3) for details.

Physical and Biological

	DM	MWAT
Temperature °C	CS-II	CS-II
	acute	**chronic**
D.O. (mg/L)	---	6.0
D.O. (spawning)	---	7.0
pH	6.0 - 9.0	---
chlorophyll a (mg/m²)	---	---
E. coli (per 100 mL)	---	630

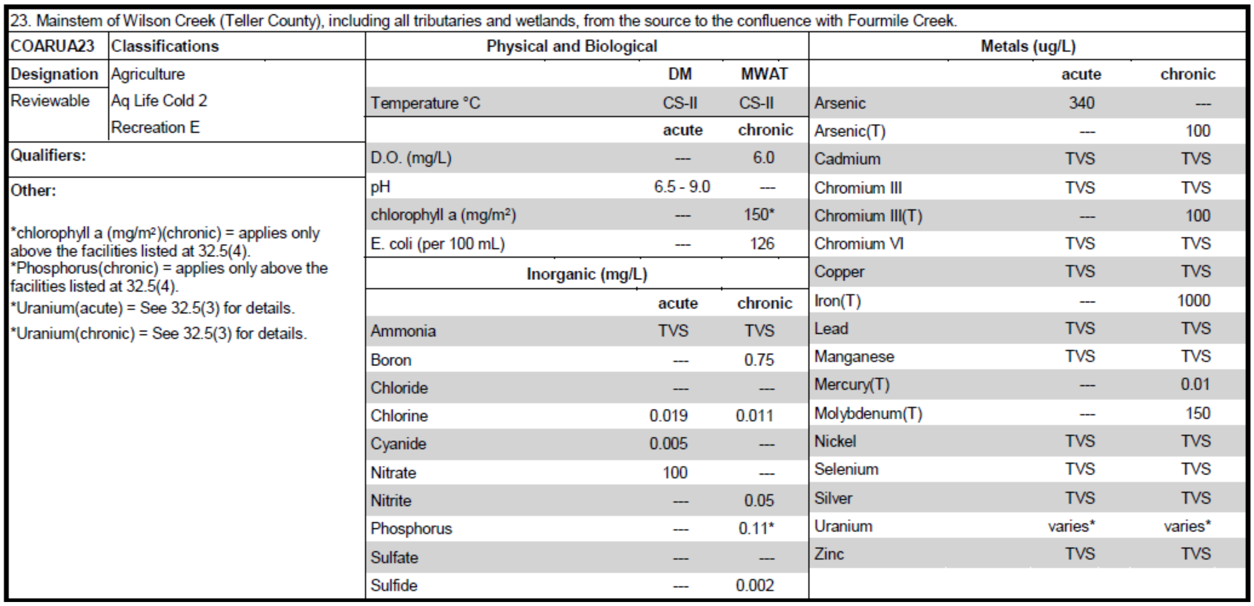
Inorganic (mg/L)

	acute	chronic
Ammonia	TVS	TVS
Boron	---	0.75
Chloride	---	---
Chlorine	0.019	0.011
Cyanide	0.005	---
Nitrate	100	---
Nitrite	---	0.05
Phosphorus	---	0.11
Sulfate	---	---
Sulfide	---	0.002

Metals (ug/L)

	acute	chronic
Aluminum	11000	11000
Arsenic	340	---
Arsenic(T)	---	100
Cadmium	TVS	TVS
Chromium III	TVS	TVS
Chromium III(T)	---	100
Chromium VI	TVS	TVS
Copper	TVS	TVS
Iron(T)	---	1000
Lead	TVS	TVS
Manganese	5903	3674
Mercury(T)	---	0.01
Molybdenum(T)	---	150
Nickel	TVS	TVS
Selenium	TVS	TVS
Silver	TVS	TVS
Uranium	varies*	varies*
Zinc	3500	600

Table 3.5 Wilson Creek Surface Water Standards (COARUA23)



23. Mainstem of Wilson Creek (Teller County), including all tributaries and wetlands, from the source to the confluence with Fourmile Creek.

COARUA23	Classifications
Designation	Agriculture
Reviewable	Aq Life Cold 2
	Recreation E

Qualifiers:

Other:

*chlorophyll a (mg/m²)(chronic) = applies only above the facilities listed at 32.5(4).
*Phosphorus(chronic) = applies only above the facilities listed at 32.5(4).
*Uranium(acute) = See 32.5(3) for details.
*Uranium(chronic) = See 32.5(3) for details.

Physical and Biological

	DM	MWAT
Temperature °C	CS-II	CS-II
	acute	**chronic**
D.O. (mg/L)	---	6.0
pH	6.5 - 9.0	---
chlorophyll a (mg/m²)	---	150*
E. coli (per 100 mL)	---	126

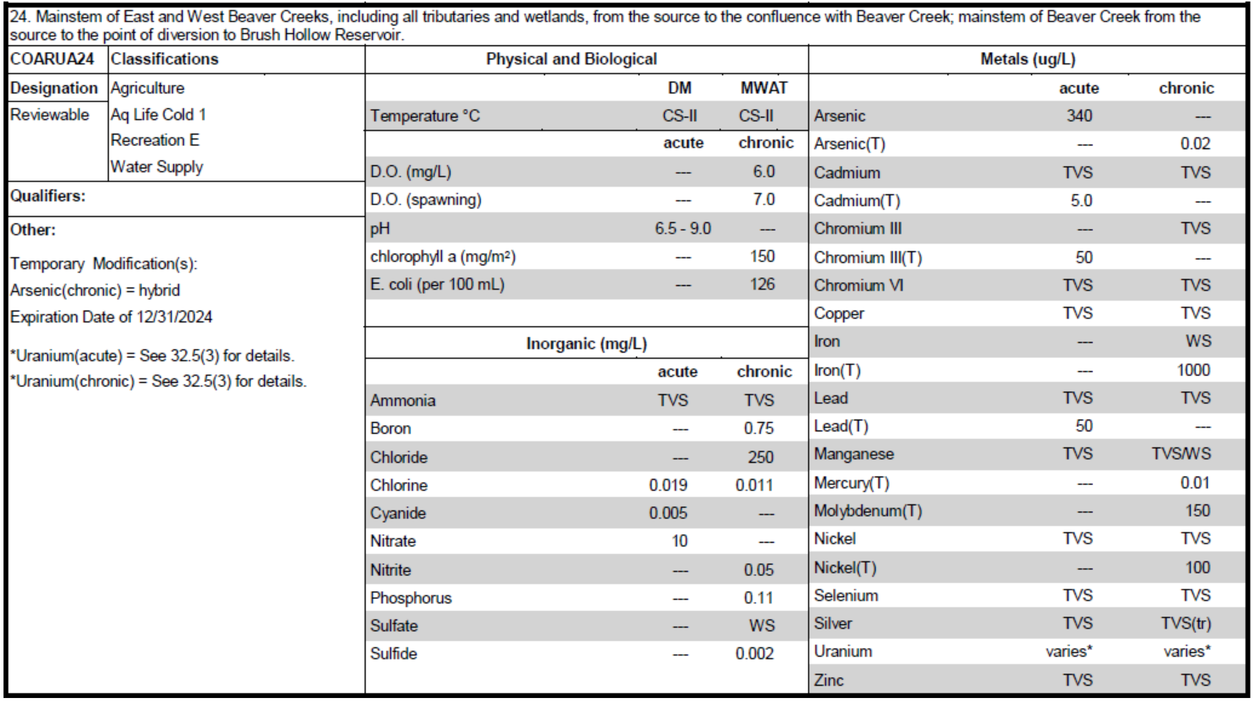
Inorganic (mg/L)

	acute	chronic
Ammonia	TVS	TVS
Boron	---	0.75
Chloride	---	---
Chlorine	0.019	0.011
Cyanide	0.005	---
Nitrate	100	---
Nitrite	---	0.05
Phosphorus	---	0.11*
Sulfate	---	---
Sulfide	---	0.002

Metals (ug/L)

	acute	chronic
Arsenic	340	---
Arsenic(T)	---	100
Cadmium	TVS	TVS
Chromium III	TVS	TVS
Chromium III(T)	---	100
Chromium VI	TVS	TVS
Copper	TVS	TVS
Iron(T)	---	1000
Lead	TVS	TVS
Manganese	TVS	TVS
Mercury(T)	---	0.01
Molybdenum(T)	---	150
Nickel	TVS	TVS
Selenium	TVS	TVS
Silver	TVS	TVS
Uranium	varies*	varies*
Zinc	TVS	TVS

Table 3.6 Grassy Valley Surface Water Standards (COARUA24)



24. Mainstem of East and West Beaver Creeks, including all tributaries and wetlands, from the source to the confluence with Beaver Creek; mainstem of Beaver Creek from the source to the point of diversion to Brush Hollow Reservoir.

COARUA24	Classifications
Designation	Agriculture
Reviewable	Aq Life Cold 1
	Recreation E
	Water Supply

Qualifiers:

Other:

Temporary Modification(s):
Arsenic(chronic) = hybrid
Expiration Date of 12/31/2024

*Uranium(acute) = See 32.5(3) for details.
*Uranium(chronic) = See 32.5(3) for details.

Physical and Biological	DM	MWAT
Temperature °C	CS-II	CS-II
	acute	**chronic**
D.O. (mg/L)	---	6.0
D.O. (spawning)	---	7.0
pH	6.5 - 9.0	---
chlorophyll a (mg/m²)	---	150
E. coli (per 100 mL)	---	126

Inorganic (mg/L)	acute	chronic
Ammonia	TVS	TVS
Boron	---	0.75
Chloride	---	250
Chlorine	0.019	0.011
Cyanide	0.005	---
Nitrate	10	---
Nitrite	---	0.05
Phosphorus	---	0.11
Sulfate	---	WS
Sulfide	---	0.002

Metals (ug/L)	acute	chronic
Arsenic	340	---
Arsenic(T)	---	0.02
Cadmium	TVS	TVS
Cadmium(T)	5.0	---
Chromium III	---	TVS
Chromium III(T)	50	---
Chromium VI	TVS	TVS
Copper	TVS	TVS
Iron	---	WS
Iron(T)	---	1000
Lead	TVS	TVS
Lead(T)	50	---
Manganese	TVS	TVS/WS
Mercury(T)	---	0.01
Molybdenum(T)	---	150
Nickel	TVS	TVS
Nickel(T)	---	100
Selenium	TVS	TVS
Silver	TVS	TVS(tr)
Uranium	varies*	varies*
Zinc	TVS	TVS

4. Field Technician Duties

Collection of reliable data and maintenance of analytical data are the foundation of compliance activities. Thus, the duties performed by the sampler provide the most critical element of the Environmental Department's efforts. Although this document primarily is focused on sample collection and handling methods, the generation of water data can be envisioned as a loop that includes more than simply sample collection. For any given sample, the sampler's duties have not been completed until this loop is closed. In general, a complete loop includes the collection of the sample, transmittal of the sample to a lab, receipt, review and, storage of analytical data.

4.1. Tasks

Each of these steps includes several tasks, each of which must be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in this document. Specific duties include the following:

- Collection of samples;
- Collection of duplicate and control samples;
- Collection of field data;
- Maintenance of equipment;
- Calibration of equipment used to collect field data;
- Tracking sample status;
- Data review and management;
- Review of invoices and coding for payment;
- Updating sample schedules, maps, and other documents as needed;
- Conducting periodic inventory of equipment and supplies;

4.2. Site Inspection

The primary function of a sampler is to collect samples. Samplers should strive to be observant of environmental conditions while in the field and should be aware of circumstances or occurrences, which are unusual or different from past events. Leaks or damp areas, materials stored in possibly unauthorized places, wildlife in the vicinity of ponds or tailing impoundments are examples of things to be noted. Any concerns noted should be promptly brought to the attention of the area environmental coordinator.

4.3. Quality Control

Newmont's quality control program consists of the following elements: sampler competence, utilization of standards, field blanks and duplicates, calibration of meters, equipment maintenance and routine auditing of sampling procedures. Analytical results of control samples will not be used to modify any sample analyses reports.

4.4. Training and Certifications

To ensure samples are collected and managed accordingly, the approved SOPs and regulatory requirements, samplers are trained by department personnel who are knowledgeable and experienced in Newmont's monitoring program. Samplers will be familiar with site history and conditions and will maintain active Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) certifications. The contracted laboratory will be required to maintain appropriate certifications as needed.

4.5. Calibration

All calibration data will be documented. All field equipment will be calibrated prior to field use on daily calibration forms. Calibration procedures shall follow the manufacturers' specifications.

5. Sampling Frequency

5.1. Sample Frequency

Per CC&V's Cresson permit (M-1980-244), surface water and groundwater samples are collected and reported to the Colorado Division of Reclamation and Mining Safety (DRMS). CC&V collects and submits surface and groundwater samples, duplicates, and rinse blanks to our contracted laboratory for analysis.

Surface water and groundwater samples are primarily collected quarterly however, a few locations noted above are sampled monthly. (see QAPP for Grassy Valley Monthly Monitoring for specific locations and more information on monthly samples). One well and one surface water location will have a duplicate sample collected per quarter and submitted to the contracted laboratory for analysis. The field technician will collect a minimum of five rinse blanks per quarter to submit to our contracted laboratory for analysis.

6. Sample Types

6.1. Duplicate Samples

Duplicate samples are two or more samples collected at the same time from the same location and are used to check the analyzing laboratory's accuracy. CC&V will collect one duplicate sample quarterly.

6.2. Rinse Blanks

A rinse blank is a sample of analyte free water poured over or through a decontaminated field sampling equipment prior to the collection of environmental samples. Rinse blanks should be completed periodically to confirm that field sampling equipment is decontaminated. The field sampling technician will collect a minimum of five rinse blanks per quarter for laboratory analysis.

7. Documentation and Records

Field data is at least as important as the analytical data received from the outside laboratory. Because field data includes an evaluation of the specific instantaneous conditions at the site, this information cannot be reproduced by a later trip to the site.

The field data is often the first indication that there may be a concern with water quality at a given location. Therefore it is critical that any conditions observed are recorded in the field book.

7.1. Field Data

Field data recorded at each surface, and groundwater monitoring location shall be recorded on the applicable field sampling log (surface or groundwater) and will also be entered into the electronic data collection section for the Monitor Pro 5 Database Management System currently used by CC&V. All field parameters collected and recorded on the field sampling log will be entered into the electronic data entry for storage in our database. Each compliance sampling location has an associated electronic data entry form which is used to enter data.

Field data recorded at each sampling site will include, at a minimum, pH, temperature, and sampling conditions (weather, etc.). Additional data that may be recorded, depending on the specific site are dissolved oxygen, conductivity, turbidity, flow, and depth to water. In many instances, careful recording of field observations has provided clues to questionable analytical results, thus saving considerable time and money. These observations may include water color, appearance, presence of floating matter or unusual amounts of suspended material, evidence of recent activity in the area or recent access by other persons, wildlife or stock, pumping rates (for monitor well samples), or any conditions that could conceivably impact water quality.

The field technician should strive to keep these notes suitably neat and well organized. Field notes shall be taken in pen with no erasures. Errors will be crossed out with a single line and corrected. The sampler will initial such corrections at the time they are made.

7.2. Calibration

All field instruments will be calibrated. The calibration and calibration check shall be documented on designated calibration logs. Calibration data will not be used to alter any readings taken during the day. Calibration procedures shall follow the manufacturer's specifications.

8. Collection and Preservation of Samples

The objective of sampling is to collect a representative sample that ensures the analytical results accurately represent the material being sampled. Following surface and groundwater sampling SOPs ensure that this is achieved. When alternative sampling methods are necessary due to unusual circumstances, the sampler will state plainly the nature of the modification on the field data sheet for that sampling location.

8.1. General Guidelines

A sampling event (day) should be scheduled to collect background samples first, and samples such as process solutions last, to avoid cross contamination of wells or streams.

Samples will be collected in new sample bottles of material consistent with the parameters to be analyzed. DO NOT touch the inside of sample vessel or cap or allow these surfaces to contact any material other than the sample media. Sample containers that are known, or suspected, to be contaminated will be discarded or clearly marked with an "X" or other designation to prevent their use. Holding times, minimum required sample bottles/volume, and necessary preservative types are contained within Attachment I.

Table 8.1.1 below contains the required sample bottle, bottle volume, and preservative for the various analysis suites CC&V uses for our water monitoring program.

Table 8.1.1 - Sample Bottle Requirements by Analysis Suite

Surface Water Analysis Suite
1 - 500 mL HDPE unpreserved sample (grab sample) Black Label
1 - 250 mL HDPE unfiltered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL H2SO4 (Sulfuric Acid, yellow label)
1 - 250 mL HDPE unfiltered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL HNO3 (Nitric Acid, red label)
1 - 250 mL HDPE filtered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL HNO3 (Nitric Acid, red label)
1 - 250 mL Amber HDPE unfiltered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL NaOH (Pre-preserved bottle or Sodium Hydroxide, green label)
1 - Hexavalent Chromium Kit (pre-preserved) adjust pH as needed with NaOH (Sodium Hydroxide, Green Label) to achieve pH between 9.3 - 9.7. (All preservatives included in kit, along with instructions and pH strips).
1 - 250 mL HDPE filtered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL Zn Acetate NaOH (Zinc Acetate NaOH, purple label)
Groundwater Analysis Suite
1 - 500 mL HDPE unpreserved sample (grab sample) Black Label
1 - 250 mL HDPE unfiltered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL H2SO4 (Sulfuric Acid, yellow label)
1 - 250 mL HDPE unfiltered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL HNO3 (Nitric Acid, red label)
1 - 250 mL Amber HDPE unpreserved sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL NaOH (Sodium Hydroxide, green label)
1 - 250 mL HDPE filtered sample (grab sample) preserved with 1.25 mL HNO3 (Nitric Acid, red label)

Disposable gloves will be worn during the collection and preservation of samples to minimize potential contamination of the sample, and to protect hands from preservatives and process water.

When filling containers leave a small air space to allow for thermal expansion unless sampling for organics or dissolved oxygen which requires zero head space.

8.2. Field Sample Field Sheets

A detailed record will be made at the time of collection of all pertinent information related to the sample. See Field Data in the previous section (Section 7.1) for appropriate information. For locations requiring low-flow sampling protocols, a field sample sheet will be used to record stabilization criteria; these criteria include field parameters such as pH, conductivity, temperature, etc. An example low-flow field sheet is included as Appendix C.

8.3. Sample Identification

Gummed paper labels or tags will be filled out with waterproof ink at the time the sample is collected. The labels should contain the following information: date and time of sample collection, sample location, sample identification (ID#), initials of sample collector, whether the sample was filtered, and type of preservative used. The labels must be attached to the appropriate sample bottle. In the absence of labels, write the above information directly on the sample bottle with a permanent marker.

Care must be exercised to ensure that the sample ID# is the same as the official designation for each sample location. Failure to use the same ID# as specified in the applicable permit may result in analytical results being questioned. Officially designated sample ID's for compliance sampling locations are specified in appendix G. Non-compliance samples to be collected shall be collected as necessary, with the all necessary information being recorded on the sample field data sheet. It is extremely important that sample identification and recorded notes be sufficient to identify precisely where the samples came from.

Duplicate and control samples will be identified with an ID# which will not bias the laboratory by indicating the origin of the sample. At CC&V duplicate samples are identified by increasing the numerical component of the monitor well identifier by 100, and offsetting the position nomenclature by positive 5 (Increasing the letter count by 5). For example the duplicate for monitoring well VIN-2A would be VIN-102F, the duplicate for monitoring well GVMW-22B would be GVMW-122G. It is also necessary that all pertinent field data for the duplicate sample be recorded as any sample, and that the sample ID is identified as a duplicate, and which well it is a duplicate for is identified.

Blank samples will be identified with an ID# which will not bias the laboratory by indicating the origin of the sample. At CC&V rinse blank samples are identified by using the prefix RB# where the # is the sequential number for the rinse blank sampled that day and then following it by the month numerical value and the day numerical value (two digit). For example the first rinse blank sample collected on March 25 would be identified as RB1-0325, the second rinse blank sampled collected on March 25 would be identified as RB2-0325. It is also necessary that field data be collected for the blank sample (pH, DO, EC, temp). Field data for all collected rinse blanks needs to be recorded on a field sample sheet.

8.4. Sample Collection

Decontaminate all non-dedicated sampling equipment and meters, as appropriate, before and after use with deionized water (Type III reagent grade). Decontamination procedures include cleaning of equipment with a dilute phosphate free detergent solution (i.e. Alconox or Liquinox), followed by a fresh water rinse.

To assure an undiluted sample is collected, field cups, filter vessels, or other reusable equipment should be triple rinsed with sample solution if sufficient quantities are available.

Field readings will be measured from a separate container collected at the same time as the sample, and will not be taken from the actual sample bottle which will be analyzed. If a field sample was taken from a lined facility, it must be returned to a lined facility. Minimum field readings will be pH, conductivity, and temperature.

Sample collection from well, stream, pond, reservoir, & waste rock discussed below.

8.5. Well Sampling

To begin each sampling event, measure depth, to the nearest one-tenth of a foot, to static water level from the top of casing (TOC) with a water level indicator (Solinst). Rinse the level indicator with deionized water (type III reagent grade) before and after use.

A dry well will be recorded as "Dry at X feet" to assure that the Solinst did not hang up in the well.

Water standing in a well prior to sampling is not representative of in-situ ground water quality. Therefore, the stagnant water must be removed and replaced by fresh formation water. At CC&V, the standard well sample collection method is the EPA Low Flow methodology (Low-Flow (minimal drawdown) Ground-water sampling procedures).

When sampling using EPA Low-Flow methodology, start the pump at low speed and slowly increase the speed until the discharge occurs. Record the pumping rate for future sampling and try to match the pumping rate used during previous sampling events. Otherwise adjust the speed until there is little to no water level drawdown. If the minimal drawdown exceeds 0.3 feet, but remains stable, continue purging. Monitor and record the water level and pumping rate at least every five minutes during purging. Record any pumping rate adjustments (both time and flow rate). Pumping rates should, as needed, be reduced to the minimum capabilities of the pump to ensure stabilization of the water level. Adjustments are best made in the first fifteen minutes of pumping in order to help minimize purging time. During pump start-up, drawdown may exceed the 0.3 feet target and then "recover" somewhat as pump flow adjustments are made. Purge volume calculations should utilize stabilized drawdown value, not the initial drawdown. If the initial water level is above the top of the screen do not allow the water level to fall into the well screen. The final purge volume must be greater than the stabilized drawdown volume plus the pump’s tubing volume. If the drawdown has exceeded 0.3 feet and stabilizes, calculate the volume of water between the initial water level and the stabilized water level. Add the volume of the water which occupies the pump’s tubing to this calculation. This combined volume of water needs to be purged from the well after the water level has stabilized before samples are collected. During purging monitor field parameters (pH, temperature, &

conductivity). Purging is considered complete and sampling may begin when all the indicator field parameters (below) have stabilized. Achievement of turbidity levels of less than 5 NTU, and stable drawdowns of less than 0.3 feet, while desirable, are not mandatory.

However, some wells yield such low volumes of water that this protocol cannot be followed. When sampling a low yield well evacuate the well to dryness once. Within 24 hours of this purge, collect, preserve, and handle the sample(s) according to normal procedures.

Standard/Well-Volume Method may also be utilized for sampling monitoring wells, for this method three casing volumes will be evacuated prior to sampling. Measure the stabilization criteria outlined below after each well volume is evacuated (i.e., if the well volume is 5 gallons, take measurements after evacuation of 5, 10, and 15 gallons). On the field form, record the volume of water evacuated, all stabilization parameters, and time that the measurements were made. After three well volumes have been purged (appendix E, well evacuation calculation) check the last two sets of measurements to determine if the field parameters have stabilized. If the field readings have not stabilized purge another well volume and take field measurements. Repeat until stabilized.

Stabilization criteria are achieved when the following parameters are met over three consecutive readings.

- **Temperature** - ±3%,
- **Specific Conductivity** - ±3%
- **pH** - ± 0.1
- **Dissolved Oxygen** - (10% for values greater than 0.5 mg/L, if three Dissolved Oxygen values are less than 0.5 mg/L, consider the values as stabilized)
- **Turbidity** - (10% for values greater than 5 NTU; if three Turbidity values are less than 5 NTU, consider the values as stabilized)
- **Oxidation/Reduction Potential** - ±10 millivolts

If the field values indicate stable conditions, collect, preserve, and handle the samples according to the procedures outlined in this document. An example of a well purging calculation is included in Appendix E.

8.6. Stream Sampling

Sampling results will vary with depth, stream flow, and distance from shore. When rinsing the field cup or bottles, discard the rinsate downstream from the sampling point. A grab sample should be collected at mid-depth from the middle of the stream, in an actively flowing section of the stream. In shallow streams, care should be taken not to disturb the bottom and put sediments into suspension, as these will affect the analytical results. If a stream has no visible flow, it will be recorded as dry and will not be sampled. If a stream sampling location has visible water, but not enough water to allow collection of a representative sample, it will be recorded as "too low to sample". An estimate of the flow rate of water at each stream sampling location should be recorded in the field book, along with the general appearance of the water (turbidity, color, etc.).

9. POND SAMPLING

If possible, sample solution in the pond. If the situation requires sampling flow going into the pond, note this on the field sheet. Care should be taken to avoid stirring up sediments, and the rinsate should be discarded where it will not flow back into the pond.

9.1. Reservoir Sampling

Choose location, depth, and frequency of sampling according to local conditions, the purpose of the investigation, and the tests or analyses to be made. Seasonal stratification, rainfall, runoff, and wind will cause considerable variations throughout the body of water. Do not collect the sample in an area of extreme turbulence, and avoid sampling at weirs. If possible, collect the samples(s) beneath the surface in quiescent areas.

9.2. Filtering Samples

A ground water sample to be analyzed for dissolved metals must be passed through a 0.45 micron membrane filter prior to preservation. For the determination of total metals the sample is not filtered. As a general guideline, ground water (wells) samples requiring a metals analysis should be filtered and analyzed for dissolved metals, while surface water samples requiring a metals analysis should be unfiltered and analyzed for total metals. Samples requiring analysis for organics should not be filtered. Specify on the Newmont chain of custody whether or not the samples have been filtered.

9.3. Sample Preservation and Storage

Sample preservation is intended to retard breakdown of the constituents within the sample. Preservation methods include pH control, chemical control, temperature control, and protection from light. Common sample preservation measures include the following:

To avoid changes in the concentration or physical state of the constituent to be analyzed, preserve accordingly, and pack samples in Blue Ice in the field and when shipping. Samples should be stored in a locked refrigerator and shipped to the laboratory as soon as possible. As samples are transferred to the storage refrigerator, a double check that the lids are securely tightened is conducted.

9.4. Sample Handling and Custody

The contracted laboratory will provide necessary coolers, sample bottles, chain-of-custody (COC) forms, and shipping labels. After sample collection, samples will be stored in a refrigerator and shipped to the laboratory as soon as possible and within allowable holding times. Samples will be cooled to ≤4°±2°C. Sample containers will be packed to prevent breakage or contamination during shipment.

9.5. Chain of Custody Procedures

Chain of custody procedures will allow for the tracking of individual samples from the time of collection through laboratory analysis. All records relating to chain of custody documentation are to be made in ink. If errors are made on any of these documents, corrections are to be made by crossing a single line through the mistake and entering the correct information. All corrections are to be initialed and dated by the individual making the error, if possible, or by the investigator. All paperwork completed in the course of collecting and shipping samples must be correct, accurate, and defensible in a court of law.

The complete COC will accompany the sample from the site, through delivery to the contracted laboratory. To ensure complete documentation of sample custody, field personnel and laboratory personnel will sign and date the COC upon shipment and receipt.

9.6. Field Log Sheet

The field log sheets contains the first record in the chain of custody of the sample. It is previously discussed in Section 4.0 (Field Data) of this document.

9.7. Chain of Custody Record

A chain of custody record will be completed and must accompany each sample or each cooler of samples (see Appendix A). The record will include the following information: specific area/permit name, sample identification, sample type (well, grab, soil, other), preservative(s) used, whether the sample was filtered, type of analysis(es) required, number of sample containers, signatures of persons involved in the chain of possession, inclusive dates of possession, a unique NMC identification number which includes the area (NA = North Area, SA = South Area, RN = Rain Mine, EM = Emigrant Mine, WA = Waste, HO= Hollister) and date, cooler number, and method of shipment. If an analysis is to be rushed, state this on the Chain of Custody. One copy of the chain of custody is kept by Newmont. The laboratory keeps one copy for its records, and returns a copy to Newmont with the analysis reports.

9.8. Shipping Papers

A shipping label is attached to the top of cooler or shipping container along with a laboratory's address label. The cooler or shipping container must be secured with shipping fasteners or packing tape to prevent opening during transportation.

9.9. Delivery to Laboratory

Planning is required to ship the samples so the lab personnel are available to receive them, especially if shipping over the weekend. If a rush analysis is requested, notify the laboratory ahead of time. To ship samples, fill out a shipping paper for each cooler (see Appendix C) and deliver the coolers and shipping papers to the shipper. Make a copy of the shipping paper, COC and file in the Chain of Custody folder (see Tracking System section below). **Note**: For water quality samples there must be enough ice in the cooler to ensure the sample temperature is maintained at ≤4°±2°C.

9.10. Data Analysis

Analysis reports are received with the invoices. The data should be checked relative to the requirements of Newmont's permits, fluid management plans, MCL's, and for any unusual results or possible trends which may be developing. The coordinator should be informed of any abnormalities.

10. WELL SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

If possible, dedicated sampling devices should be used in water quality monitoring. When non-dedicated equipment is used, equipment will decontaminated using the procedures detailed above, before and after use to avoid cross contamination of wells. Equipment should be used according to manufacturers' guidelines. A brief summary of guidelines for various types of equipment used by CC&V follows:

10.1. Dedicated Electric Powered Sampling Pump

When possible, use the dedicated electric powered sampling pump to purge sampling wells. If the electrical connection coming from the dedicated sampling pump is a 240 volt connection, connect directly to the 240 volt input on the generator. If a four prong electrical connection comes from the dedicated sampling pump, connect the four prong connection from the sampling pump to the four prong connection on the control box. Then connect the 240 volt connection on the flow control box with the 240 volt input on the generator. Once the electrical connections are made pull out the choke on the generator, ensure the gas valve is open and start the generator. Once the generator is started push in the choke, if the control box is connected, adjust the flow rate using the nob on the control box. The optimum flow rate should allow at least three well volumes to be purged without purging the well dry.

After sampling turn off the generator and close the gas valve. Disconnect the electrical connections from the sample pump, control box, and generator. Ensure the sampling pump's electric connection and wiring is inside the well casing and secured below the well cap.

10.2. Field Deployable Submersible Pump

When a dedicated electric powered sampling pump is not available for use at the monitoring well to be sampled, a field deployable submersible pump is to be used. Currently CC&V uses a Geotech Environmental SS Geosub pump or Grunfos Redi-Flo 2 SS portable submersible pump for sample collection. Each submersible pump has its own external controller to manage the pump. To use the pump follow the instructions and training provided to you, if you have not received the necessary or adequate instruction contact your supervisor to receive the necessary training. Insure that all electrical connections are solid, and that the necessary grounding is in place. Operate the necessary power equipment (generator or inverter) to power the controller to collect the sample.

After sampling turn off the generator and close the gas valve (if used). Disconnect the electrical connections from the sample pump, control
box, and generator.

10.3. Bailer

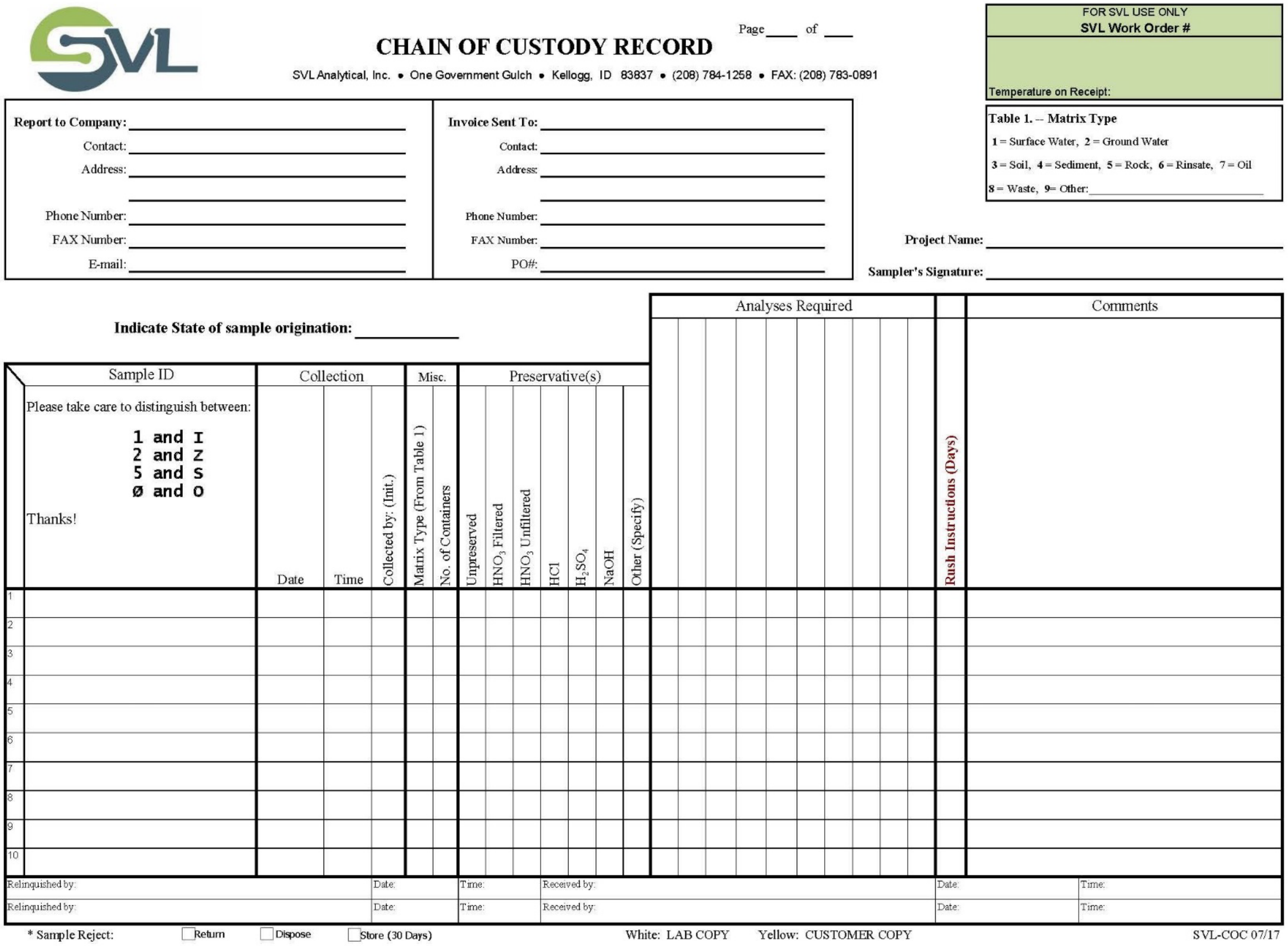
The hand bailer is a cylindrical tube, constructed of either plastic or metal, with a ball valve at the bottom. The ball valve allows water into the tube while the bailer is descending and closes, thus trapping water, when the bailer is ascending.

The bailer is to be decontaminated as described above, before and after use. The bailer is lowered slowly into the well to avoid turbidity with a nylon rope, or a stainless steel mesh rope, which is decontaminated after each use. Care must be taken to ensure that the rope does not come into contact with the ground while sampling, to avoid any possible contamination. A disposable bailer must be used and then discarded when sampling for VOCs. Otherwise, it may be decontaminated and reused.

The line should be securely affixed to the bailer, and the opposite end should be securely affixed to something to prevent losing the bailer down the well.

When using a bailer, low-flow methodology cannot be utilized. At least three well volumes must be evacuated in accordance with the Volumetric Purge Method when utilizing a bailer.

APPENDIX A
CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD



FOR SVL USE ONLY
SVL Work Order #

Temperature on Receipt:

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Page ____ of ____

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Table 1. – Matrix Type
1 = Surface Water, 2 = Ground Water
3 = Soil, 4 = Sediment, 5 = Rock, 6 = Rinsate, 7 = Oil
8 = Waste, 9= Other: ____________

Report to Company: ____________
Contact: ____________
Address: ____________
____
Phone Number: ____________
FAX Number: ____________
E-mail: ____________

Invoice Sent To: ____________
Contact: ____________
Address: ____________
____
Phone Number: ____________
FAX Number: ____________
PO#: ____________

Project Name: ____________
Sampler's Signature: ____________

Indicate State of sample origination: ____________

Sample ID	Collection		Misc.			Preservative(s)							Analyses Required											Comments
Please take care to distinguish between: 1 and I 2 and Z 5 and S ø and O Thanks!	Date	Time	Collected by: (Init.)	Matrix Type (From Table 1)	No. of Containers	Unpreserved	HNO_3 Filtered	HNO_3 Unfiltered	HCl	H_2SO_4	NaOH	Other (Specify)											Rush Instructions (Days)	
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
10																								

Relinquished by:	Date:	Time:	Received by:	Date:	Time:
Relinquished by:	Date:	Time:	Received by:	Date:	Time:

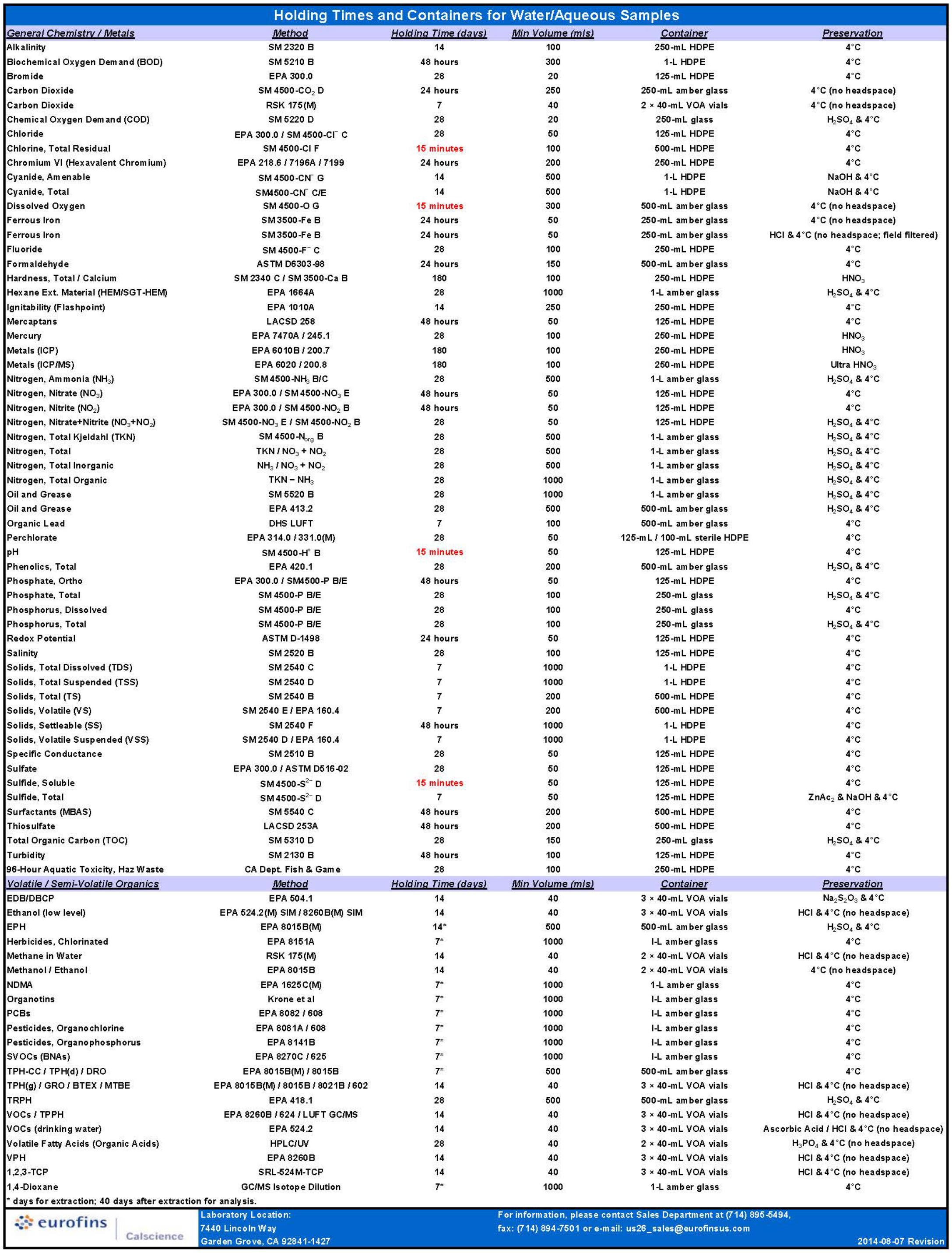
* Sample Reject: ☐ Return ☐ Dispose ☐ Store (30 Days)

White: LAB COPY Yellow: CUSTOMER COPY

SVL-COC 07/17

APPENDIX B

Field Sampling Bottle Requirements and Holding Times



Holding Times and Containers for Water/Aqueous Samples

General Chemistry / Metals	*Method*	*Holding Time (days)*	*Min Volume (mls)*	*Container*	*Preservation*
Alkalinity	SM 2320 B	14	100	250-mL HDPE	4°C
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	SM 5210 B	48 hours	300	1-L HDPE	4°C
Bromide	EPA 300.0	28	20	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Carbon Dioxide	SM 4500-CO_2 D	24 hours	250	250-mL amber glass	4°C (no headspace)
Carbon Dioxide	RSK 175(M)	7	40	2 × 40-mL VOA vials	4°C (no headspace)
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	SM 5220 D	28	20	250-mL glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Chloride	EPA 300.0 / SM 4500-Cl^- C	28	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM 4500-Cl F	15 minutes	100	500-mL HDPE	4°C
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	EPA 218.6 / 7196A / 7199	24 hours	200	250-mL HDPE	4°C
Cyanide, Amenable	SM 4500-CN^- G	14	500	1-L HDPE	NaOH & 4°C
Cyanide, Total	SM4500-CN^- C/E	14	500	1-L HDPE	NaOH & 4°C
Dissolved Oxygen	SM 4500-O G	15 minutes	300	500-mL amber glass	4°C (no headspace)
Ferrous Iron	SM 3500-Fe B	24 hours	50	250-mL amber glass	4°C (no headspace)
Ferrous Iron	SM 3500-Fe B	24 hours	50	250-mL amber glass	HCl & 4°C (no headspace; field filtered)
Fluoride	SM 4500-F^- C	28	100	250-mL HDPE	4°C
Formaldehyde	ASTM D6303-98	24 hours	150	500-mL amber glass	4°C
Hardness, Total / Calcium	SM 2340 C / SM 3500-Ca B	180	100	250-mL HDPE	HNO_3
Hexane Ext. Material (HEM/SGT-HEM)	EPA 1664A	28	1000	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Ignitability (Flashpoint)	EPA 1010A	14	250	250-mL HDPE	4°C
Mercaptans	LACSD 258	48 hours	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Mercury	EPA 7470A / 245.1	28	100	250-mL HDPE	HNO_3
Metals (ICP)	EPA 6010B / 200.7	180	100	250-mL HDPE	HNO_3
Metals (ICP/MS)	EPA 6020 / 200.8	180	100	250-mL HDPE	Ultra HNO_3
Nitrogen, Ammonia (NH_3)	SM 4500-NH_3 B/C	28	500	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Nitrogen, Nitrate (NO_3)	EPA 300.0 / SM 4500-NO_3 E	48 hours	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Nitrogen, Nitrite (NO_2)	EPA 300.0 / SM 4500-NO_2 B	48 hours	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Nitrogen, Nitrate+Nitrite (NO_3+NO_2)	SM 4500-NO_3 E / SM 4500-NO_2 B	28	50	125-mL HDPE	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	SM 4500-N_{org} B	28	500	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Nitrogen, Total	TKN / NO_3 + NO_2	28	500	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Nitrogen, Total Inorganic	NH_3 / NO_3 + NO_2	28	500	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Nitrogen, Total Organic	TKN – NH_3	28	1000	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Oil and Grease	SM 5520 B	28	1000	1-L amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Oil and Grease	EPA 413.2	28	500	500-mL amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Organic Lead	DHS LUFT	7	100	500-mL amber glass	4°C
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0 / 331.0(M)	28	50	125-mL / 100-mL sterile HDPE	4°C
pH	SM 4500-H^+ B	15 minutes	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Phenolics, Total	EPA 420.1	28	200	500-mL amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Phosphate, Ortho	EPA 300.0 / SM4500-P B/E	48 hours	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Phosphate, Total	SM 4500-P B/E	28	100	250-mL glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Phosphorus, Dissolved	SM 4500-P B/E	28	100	250-mL glass	4°C
Phosphorus, Total	SM 4500-P B/E	28	100	250-mL glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Redox Potential	ASTM D-1498	24 hours	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Salinity	SM 2520 B	28	100	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	SM 2540 C	7	1000	1-L HDPE	4°C
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	SM 2540 D	7	1000	1-L HDPE	4°C
Solids, Total (TS)	SM 2540 B	7	200	500-mL HDPE	4°C
Solids, Volatile (VS)	SM 2540 E / EPA 160.4	7	200	500-mL HDPE	4°C
Solids, Settleable (SS)	SM 2540 F	48 hours	1000	1-L HDPE	4°C
Solids, Volatile Suspended (VSS)	SM 2540 D / EPA 160.4	7	1000	1-L HDPE	4°C
Specific Conductance	SM 2510 B	28	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Sulfate	EPA 300.0 / ASTM D516-02	28	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Sulfide, Soluble	SM 4500-S^{2-} D	15 minutes	50	125-mL HDPE	4°C
Sulfide, Total	SM 4500-S^{2-} D	7	50	125-mL HDPE	$ZnAc_2$ & NaOH & 4°C
Surfactants (MBAS)	SM 5540 C	48 hours	200	500-mL HDPE	4°C
Thiosulfate	LACSD 253A	48 hours	200	500-mL HDPE	4°C
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	SM 5310 D	28	150	250-mL glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Turbidity	SM 2130 B	48 hours	100	125-mL HDPE	4°C
96-Hour Aquatic Toxicity, Haz Waste	CA Dept. Fish & Game	28	100	250-mL HDPE	4°C
Volatile / Semi-Volatile Organics	*Method*	*Holding Time (days)*	*Min Volume (mls)*	*Container*	*Preservation*
EDB/DBCP	EPA 504.1	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	$Na_2S_2O_3$ & 4°C
Ethanol (low level)	EPA 524.2(M) SIM / 8260B(M) SIM	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
EPH	EPA 8015B(M)	14*	500	500-mL amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
Herbicides, Chlorinated	EPA 8151A	7*	1000	I-L amber glass	4°C
Methane in Water	RSK 175(M)	14	40	2 × 40-mL VOA vials	HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
Methanol / Ethanol	EPA 8015B	14	40	2 × 40-mL VOA vials	4°C (no headspace)
NDMA	EPA 1625C(M)	7*	1000	1-L amber glass	4°C
Organotins	Krone et al	7*	1000	I-L amber glass	4°C
PCBs	EPA 8082 / 608	7*	1000	I-L amber glass	4°C
Pesticides, Organochlorine	EPA 8081A / 608	7*	1000	I-L amber glass	4°C
Pesticides, Organophosphorus	EPA 8141B	7*	1000	I-L amber glass	4°C
SVOCs (BNAs)	EPA 8270C / 625	7*	1000	I-L amber glass	4°C
TPH-CC / TPH(d) / DRO	EPA 8015B(M) / 8015B	7*	500	500-mL amber glass	4°C
TPH(g) / GRO / BTEX / MTBE	EPA 8015B(M) / 8015B / 8021B / 602	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
TRPH	EPA 418.1	28	500	500-mL amber glass	H_2SO_4 & 4°C
VOCs / TPPH	EPA 8260B / 624 / LUFT GC/MS	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
VOCs (drinking water)	EPA 524.2	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	Ascorbic Acid / HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
Volatile Fatty Acids (Organic Acids)	HPLC/UV	28	40	2 × 40-mL VOA vials	H_3PO_4 & 4°C (no headspace)
VPH	EPA 8260B	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
1,2,3-TCP	SRL-524M-TCP	14	40	3 × 40-mL VOA vials	HCl & 4°C (no headspace)
1,4-Dioxane	GC/MS Isotope Dilution	7*	1000	1-L amber glass	4°C

* days for extraction; 40 days after extraction for analysis.

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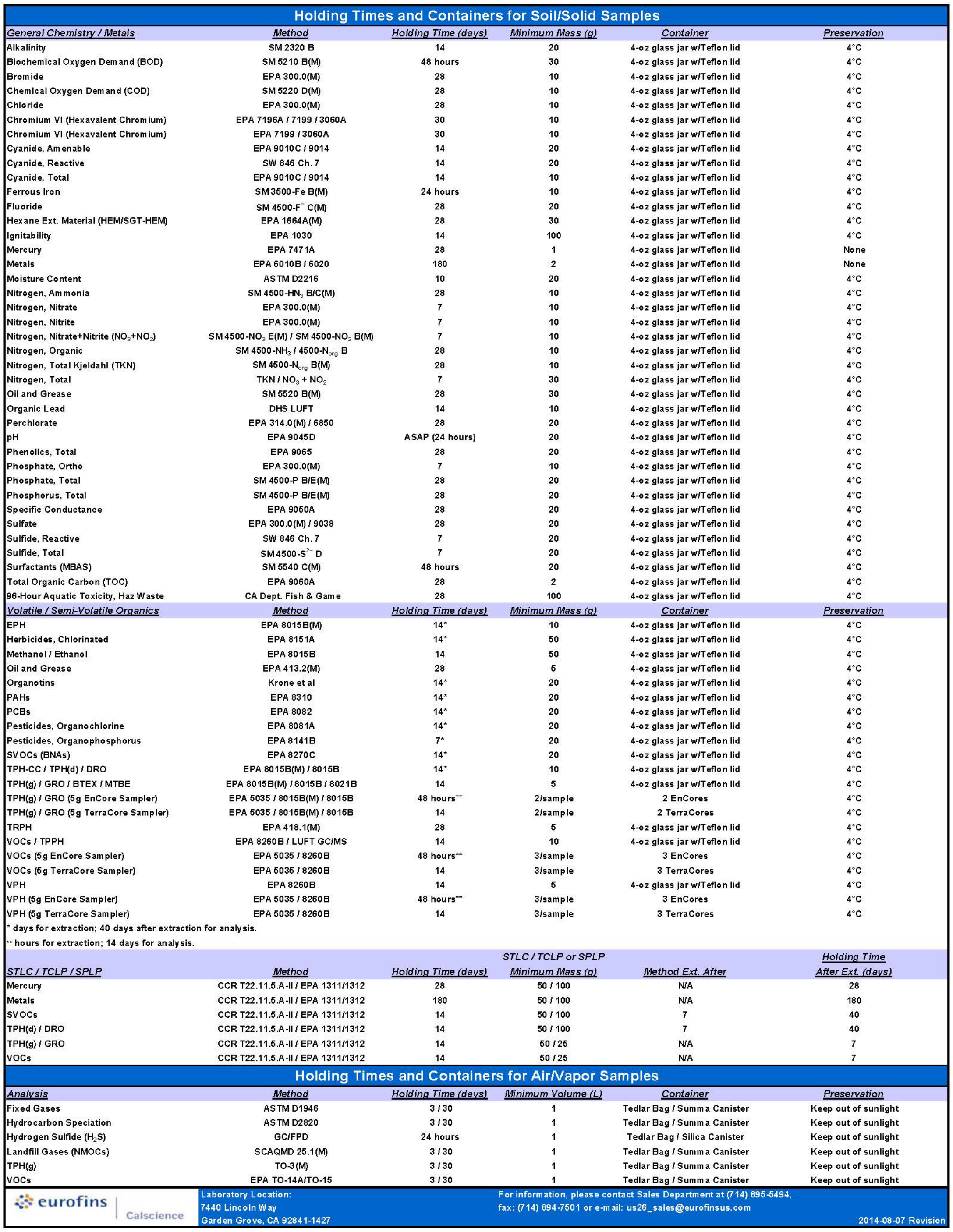
Laboratory Location:
7440 Lincoln Way
Garden Grove, CA 92841-1427

For information, please contact Sales Department at (714) 895-5494,
fax: (714) 894-7501 or e-mail: us26_sales@eurofinsus.com

2014-08-07 Revision



Holding Times and Containers for Soil/Solid Samples

General Chemistry / Metals	*Method*	*Holding Time (days)*	*Minimum Mass (g)*	*Container*	*Preservation*
Alkalinity	SM 2320 B	14	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	SM 5210 B(M)	48 hours	30	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Bromide	EPA 300.0(M)	28	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	SM 5220 D(M)	28	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Chloride	EPA 300.0(M)	28	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	EPA 7196A / 7199 / 3060A	30	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	EPA 7199 / 3060A	30	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Cyanide, Amenable	EPA 9010C / 9014	14	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Cyanide, Reactive	SW 846 Ch. 7	14	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Cyanide, Total	EPA 9010C / 9014	14	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Ferrous Iron	SM 3500-Fe B(M)	24 hours	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Fluoride	SM 4500-F^- C(M)	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Hexane Ext. Material (HEM/SGT-HEM)	EPA 1664A(M)	28	30	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Ignitability	EPA 1030	14	100	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Mercury	EPA 7471A	28	1	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	None
Metals	EPA 6010B / 6020	180	2	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	None
Moisture Content	ASTM D2216	10	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Ammonia	SM 4500-HN_3 B/C(M)	28	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Nitrate	EPA 300.0(M)	7	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Nitrite	EPA 300.0(M)	7	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Nitrate+Nitrite (NO_3+NO_2)	SM 4500-NO_3 E(M) / SM 4500-NO_2 B(M)	7	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Organic	SM 4500-NH_3 / 4500-N_{org} B	28	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (TKN)	SM 4500-N_{org} B(M)	28	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Nitrogen, Total	TKN / NO_3 + NO_2	7	30	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Oil and Grease	SM 5520 B(M)	28	30	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Organic Lead	DHS LUFT	14	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0(M) / 6850	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
pH	EPA 9045D	ASAP (24 hours)	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Phenolics, Total	EPA 9065	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Phosphate, Ortho	EPA 300.0(M)	7	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Phosphate, Total	SM 4500-P B/E(M)	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Phosphorus, Total	SM 4500-P B/E(M)	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Specific Conductance	EPA 9050A	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Sulfate	EPA 300.0(M) / 9038	28	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Sulfide, Reactive	SW 846 Ch. 7	7	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Sulfide, Total	SM 4500-S^{2-} D	7	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Surfactants (MBAS)	SM 5540 C(M)	48 hours	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	EPA 9060A	28	2	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
96-Hour Aquatic Toxicity, Haz Waste	CA Dept. Fish & Game	28	100	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Volatile / Semi-Volatile Organics	*Method*	*Holding Time (days)*	*Minimum Mass (g)*	*Container*	*Preservation*
EPH	EPA 8015B(M)	14*	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Herbicides, Chlorinated	EPA 8151A	14*	50	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Methanol / Ethanol	EPA 8015B	14	50	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Oil and Grease	EPA 413.2(M)	28	5	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Organotins	Krone et al	14*	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
PAHs	EPA 8310	14*	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
PCBs	EPA 8082	14*	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Pesticides, Organochlorine	EPA 8081A	14*	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
Pesticides, Organophosphorus	EPA 8141B	7*	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
SVOCs (BNAs)	EPA 8270C	14*	20	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
TPH-CC / TPH(d) / DRO	EPA 8015B(M) / 8015B	14*	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
TPH(g) / GRO / BTEX / MTBE	EPA 8015B(M) / 8015B / 8021B	14	5	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
TPH(g) / GRO (5g EnCore Sampler)	EPA 5035 / 8015B(M) / 8015B	48 hours**	2/sample	2 EnCores	4°C
TPH(g) / GRO (5g TerraCore Sampler)	EPA 5035 / 8015B(M) / 8015B	14	2/sample	2 TerraCores	4°C
TRPH	EPA 418.1(M)	28	5	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
VOCs / TPPH	EPA 8260B / LUFT GC/MS	14	10	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
VOCs (5g EnCore Sampler)	EPA 5035 / 8260B	48 hours**	3/sample	3 EnCores	4°C
VOCs (5g TerraCore Sampler)	EPA 5035 / 8260B	14	3/sample	3 TerraCores	4°C
VPH	EPA 8260B	14	5	4-oz glass jar w/Teflon lid	4°C
VPH (5g EnCore Sampler)	EPA 5035 / 8260B	48 hours**	3/sample	3 EnCores	4°C
VPH (5g TerraCore Sampler)	EPA 5035 / 8260B	14	3/sample	3 TerraCores	4°C

* days for extraction; 40 days after extraction for analysis.

** hours for extraction; 14 days for analysis.

STLC / TCLP / SPLP	*Method*	*Holding Time (days)*	*STLC / TCLP or SPLP Minimum Mass (g)*	*Method Ext. After*	*Holding Time After Ext. (days)*
Mercury	CCR T22.11.5.A-II / EPA 1311/1312	28	50 / 100	N/A	28
Metals	CCR T22.11.5.A-II / EPA 1311/1312	180	50 / 100	N/A	180
SVOCs	CCR T22.11.5.A-II / EPA 1311/1312	14	50 / 100	7	40
TPH(d) / DRO	CCR T22.11.5.A-II / EPA 1311/1312	14	50 / 100	7	40
TPH(g) / GRO	CCR T22.11.5.A-II / EPA 1311/1312	14	50 / 25	N/A	7
VOCs	CCR T22.11.5.A-II / EPA 1311/1312	14	50 / 25	N/A	7

Holding Times and Containers for Air/Vapor Samples

Analysis	*Method*	*Holding Time (days)*	*Minimum Volume (L)*	*Container*	*Preservation*
Fixed Gases	ASTM D1946	3 / 30	1	Tedlar Bag / Summa Canister	Keep out of sunlight
Hydrocarbon Speciation	ASTM D2820	3 / 30	1	Tedlar Bag / Summa Canister	Keep out of sunlight
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	GC/FPD	24 hours	1	Tedlar Bag / Silica Canister	Keep out of sunlight
Landfill Gases (NMOCs)	SCAQMD 25.1(M)	3 / 30	1	Tedlar Bag / Summa Canister	Keep out of sunlight
TPH(g)	TO-3(M)	3 / 30	1	Tedlar Bag / Summa Canister	Keep out of sunlight
VOCs	EPA TO-14A/TO-15	3 / 30	1	Tedlar Bag / Summa Canister	Keep out of sunlight

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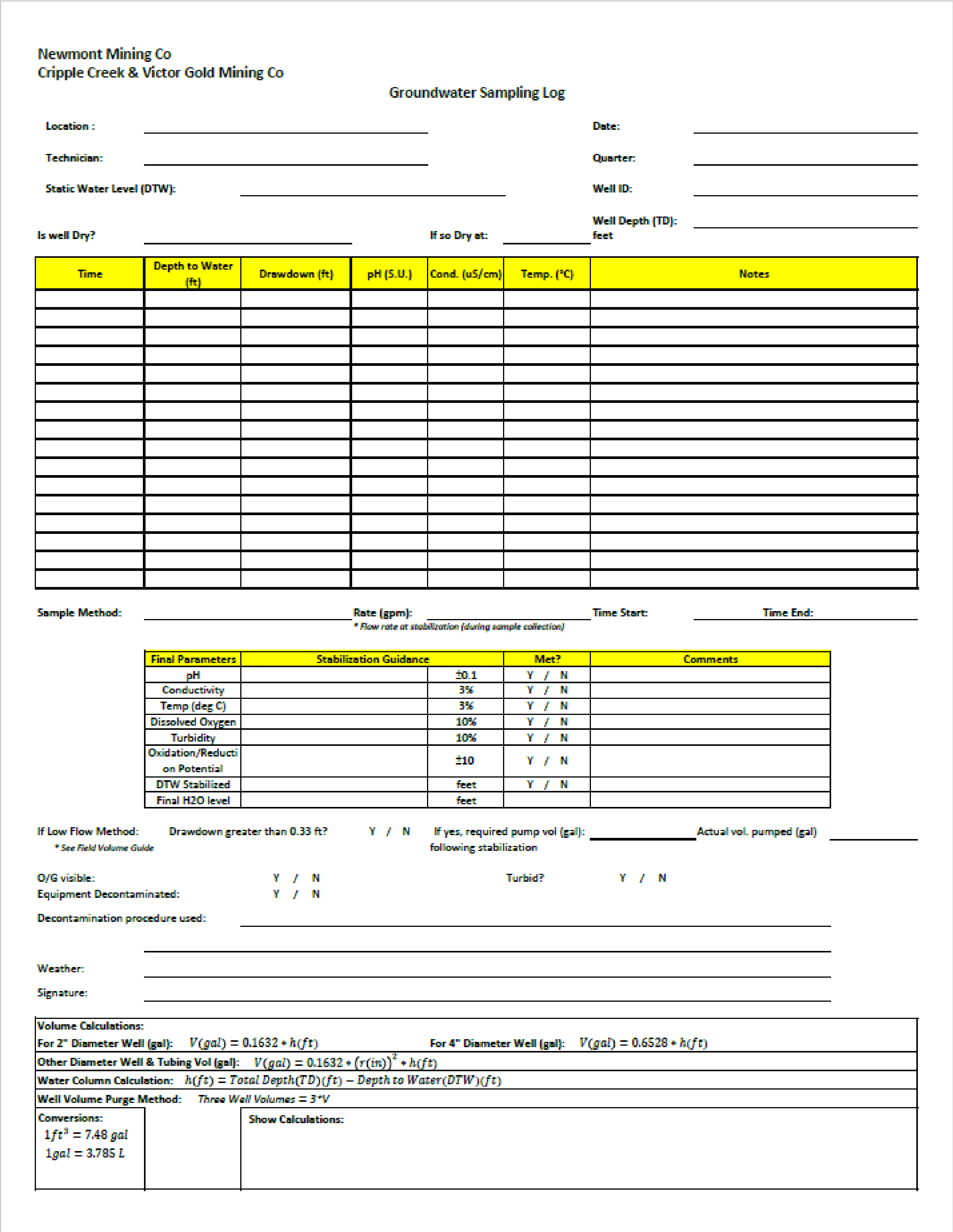
Laboratory Location:
7440 Lincoln Way
Garden Grove, CA 92841-1427

For information, please contact Sales Department at (714) 895-5494,
fax: (714) 894-7501 or e-mail: us26_sales@eurofinsus.com

2014-08-07 Revision

APPENDIX C

Example Field Sample Record Sheets



Newmont Mining Co
Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Co

Groundwater Sampling Log

Location : ______________________ **Date:** ______________________

Technician: ______________________ **Quarter:** ______________________

Static Water Level (DTW): ______________________ **Well ID:** ______________________

Well Depth (TD): ______________________

Is well Dry? ______________________ **If so Dry at:** ____________ **feet**

Time	Depth to Water (ft)	Drawdown (ft)	pH (S.U.)	Cond. (uS/cm)	Temp. (°C)	Notes

Sample Method: ______________________ **Rate (gpm):** ______________________ **Time Start:** **Time End:** ______________________

** Flow rate at stabilization (during sample collection)*

Final Parameters	Stabilization Guidance		Met?	Comments
pH		±0.1	Y / N	
Conductivity		3%	Y / N	
Temp (deg C)		3%	Y / N	
Dissolved Oxygen		10%	Y / N	
Turbidity		10%	Y / N	
Oxidation/Reduction Potential		±10	Y / N	
DTW Stabilized		feet	Y / N	
Final H2O level		feet		

If Low Flow Method: Drawdown greater than 0.33 ft? Y / N If yes, required pump vol (gal): ______________ Actual vol. pumped (gal) ______________
** See Field Volume Guide* following stabilization

O/G visible: Y / N Turbid? Y / N
Equipment Decontaminated: Y / N

Decontamination procedure used: ____

____

Weather: ____

Signature: ____

Volume Calculations:

For 2" Diameter Well (gal): $V(gal) = 0.1632 * h(ft)$ **For 4" Diameter Well (gal):** $V(gal) = 0.6528 * h(ft)$

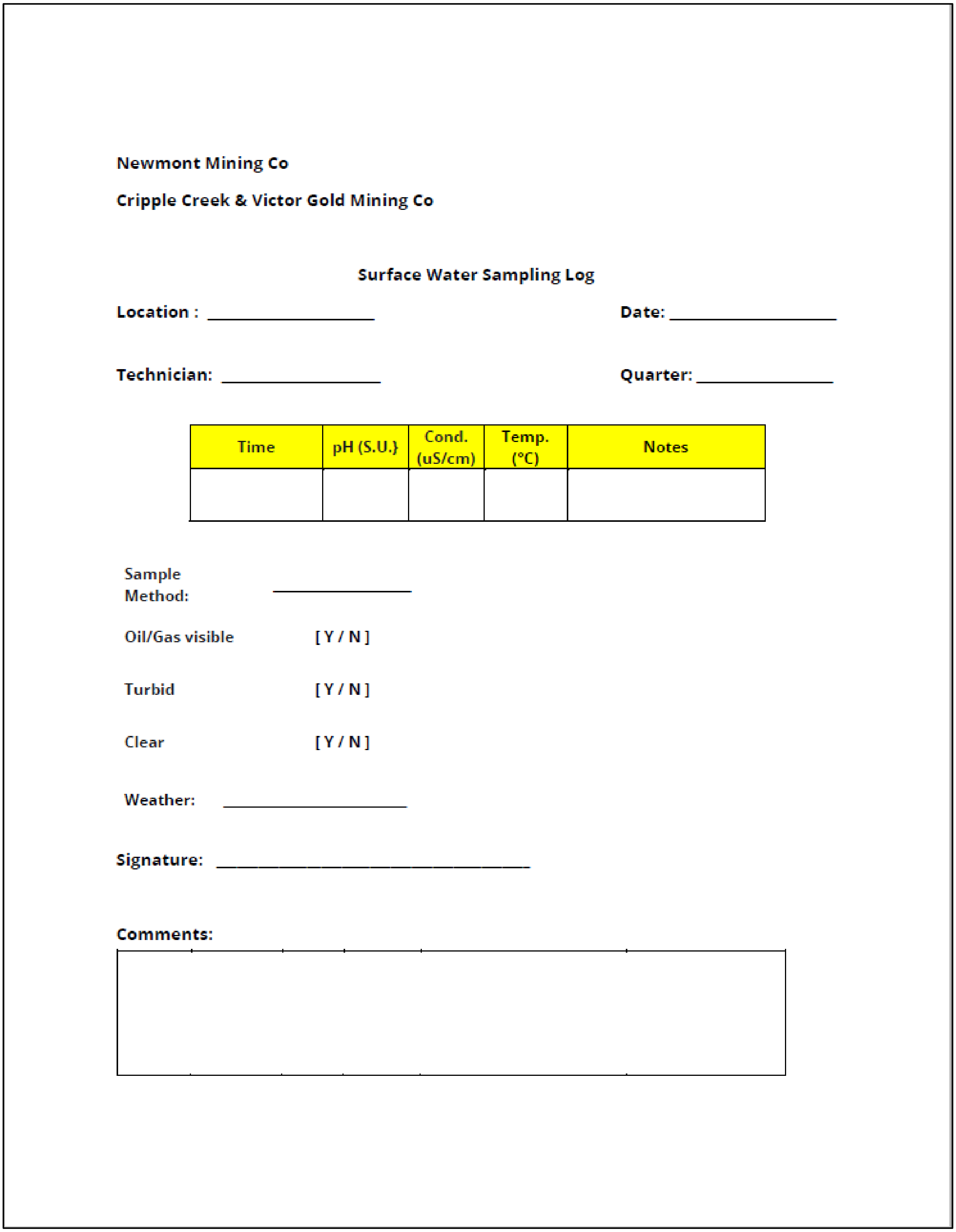
Other Diameter Well & Tubing Vol (gal): $V(gal) = 0.1632 * (r(in))^2 * h(ft)$

Water Column Calculation: $h(ft) = Total\ Depth(TD)(ft) - Depth\ to\ Water(DTW)(ft)$

Well Volume Purge Method: *Three Well Volumes = 3*V*

Conversions:
$1ft^3 = 7.48\ gal$
$1gal = 3.785\ L$

Show Calculations:



Newmont Mining Co

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Co

Surface Water Sampling Log

Location : ____________________ **Date:** ____________________

Technician: ____________________ **Quarter:** ________________

Time	pH (S.U.)	Cond. (uS/cm)	Temp. (°C)	Notes

Sample Method: ________________

Oil/Gas visible [Y / N]

Turbid [Y / N]

Clear [Y / N]

Weather: ______________________

Signature: ____________________________________

Comments:

Appendix D
Reagent Water Specifications

REAGENT WATER SPECIFICATIONS

Quality Parameter	Type I	Type II	Type III
Bacteria, CFU/Ml	10	1000	NA
pH	NA	NA	8-May
Resistivity, megohm-cm at 25° C	> 10	> 1	0.11
Resistivity, megohm-cm at 25° C	> 10	> 1	0.1
Conductivity, umho/cm at 25° C	< 0.1	1	10
SiO_2, mg/L	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 1
Total Solids, mg/L	0.1	1	5
Total oxidizable organic carbon, mg/l	< 0.05	< 0.2	< 1

* NA = not applicable

Reference - Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 17th Edition, 1989.

APPENDIX E

Well Evacuation Calculation

WELL EVACUATION CALCULATION - EXAMPLE

1. Measure depth to water from top of casing (TOC) prior to purging.
2. Begin purging well.
3. Determine well casing volume.

Total depth of well (TD) -depth to water (DTW) = total height of water in casing (H).

Example: TD = 66.60'
DTW = 46.15'
H = 20.45'

Volume in cubic feet (Vc)(ft^3) = 3.14 x (radius of well (ft)$)^2$ x H (ft)

Example: with a 4" casing, radius = 2" = 0.167'

Vc = 3.14 x $(0.167')^2$ x 20.45'
Vc = 0.09 square feet x 20.45 feet
Vc = 1.8 cubic feet

4. Convert cubic feet to gallons.

Cubic feet x 7.48 = gallons
Example: Vg = 1.8 cubic feet x 7.48 = 13.5 gallons

5. Three well volumes must be evacuated:

Example: Vw_3 = 3 x 13.5 gallons = 40.4 gallons

6. Hence, to evacuate three well volumes in the above example, 40.4 gallons need to be purged before sampling.

Since all values in the above calculations are constant except for the height of water in casing (H), the constant values may be pre-calculated to simplify well volume determinations.
Thus:
For a 2" well, three well volumes (Vw_3) = H x 0.5
For a 4" well, three well volumes (Vw_3) = H x 2

APPENDIX F
Low-Flow Purge Volume Calculation

Groundwater Well - Field Volume Guide

Volume Equation:	$V(gal) = 0.1632 \cdot (r(in))^2 \cdot \Delta(ft)$
Delta (Δ) (ft):	$\Delta(ft) = Stabilized\ Depth\ to\ Water(ft) - Initial\ Depth\ to\ Water(ft)$

Required Pumping Volume:	$Pumping\ Volume\ (gal) = \Delta V(gal) + Tubing\ Volume\ (gal)$

Diameter (in)	Volume (gal)
1"	$V(gal) = 0.0408 \cdot \Delta(ft)$
2"	$V(gal) = 0.1632 \cdot \Delta(ft)$
3"	$V(gal) = 0.3672 \cdot \Delta(ft)$
4"	$V(gal) = 0.6528 \cdot \Delta(ft)$
5"	$V(gal) = 1.02 \cdot \Delta(ft)$

ΔV - Volume b/w initial level and stabilized level (gal)					
Delta (Δ) (ft)	1" Well	2" Well	3" Well	4" Well	5" Well
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7
0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9
1.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1
1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3
1.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5
1.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.7
1.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.9
2.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.1
2.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.3
2.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.6
2.7	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.8
2.9	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.0
3.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.2
3.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.2	3.4
3.5	0.1	0.6	1.3	2.3	3.6
3.7	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.8
3.9	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.5	4.0
4.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.7	4.2
4.3	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.8	4.4
4.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.9	4.6
4.7	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.1	4.8
4.9	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.2	5.0
5.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.3	5.2
5.3	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.5	5.4
5.5	0.2	0.9	2.0	3.6	5.6
5.7	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.7	5.8
5.9	0.2	1.0	2.2	3.9	6.0
6.1	0.2	1.0	2.2	4.0	6.2
6.3	0.3	1.0	2.3	4.1	6.4
6.5	0.3	1.1	2.4	4.2	6.6
6.7	0.3	1.1	2.5	4.4	6.8
6.9	0.3	1.1	2.5	4.5	7.0
7.1	0.3	1.2	2.6	4.6	7.2
7.3	0.3	1.2	2.7	4.8	7.4
7.5	0.3	1.2	2.8	4.9	7.7
7.7	0.3	1.3	2.8	5.0	7.9
7.9	0.3	1.3	2.9	5.2	8.1
8.1	0.3	1.3	3.0	5.3	8.3
8.3	0.3	1.4	3.0	5.4	8.5
8.5	0.3	1.4	3.1	5.5	8.7
8.7	0.4	1.4	3.2	5.7	8.9
8.9	0.4	1.5	3.3	5.8	9.1
9.1	0.4	1.5	3.3	5.9	9.3
9.3	0.4	1.5	3.4	6.1	9.5
9.5	0.4	1.6	3.5	6.2	9.7
9.7	0.4	1.6	3.6	6.3	9.9
9.9	0.4	1.6	3.6	6.5	10.1
10.1	0.4	1.6	3.7	6.6	10.3

APPENDIX G

YSI Pro Water Quality Meter Calibration

PURPOSE

CC&V uses the YSI Pro Plus water quality meter to collect water quality data that is submitted to regulatory agencies. It is the responsibility of the user to properly calibrate the probe before each use and keep an accurate record of each calibration.

SCOPE

The YSI pro plus is to be calibrated prior to use for the day and details of the calibration are to be recorded on the calibration log sheet.

YSI CALIBRATION

Dissolved Oxygen Calibration

Moisten the plastic cup by adding a small amount of clean water (1/8 inch) in the plastic storage cup or by moistening the sponge in the bottom of the cup. Make sure there are no water droplets on the DO membrane or temperature sensor. Then install the cup over the sensors screw it on the cable and then disengage one or two threads to ensure atmospheric venting. Make sure the DO and temperature sensors are not immersed in water. Turn the instrument on and wait approximately 5 to 15 minutes for the storage container to become completely saturated and to allow the sensors to stabilize.

It is not necessary to calibrate in both % and mg/L or ppm. Calibrating in % will simultaneously calibrate mg/L and ppm and vice versa.

Press 'Cal' Highlight Probe ID
Highlight DO % and press enter to confirm.
Wait for the temperature and DO% values under "Actual Readings" to stabilize.
Then highlight Accept Calibration and press enter to calibrate. Or, press Esc
to cancel the calibration.

Specific Conductance Calibration

Press 'Cal' Highlight Probe ID.
After selecting the Probe ID, highlight Conductivity and press enter. Highlight the desired calibration method; Sp. Conductance. Remove sponge from cup. Place the sensor into a fresh, traceable conductivity calibration solution. The solution must cover the holes of the conductivity sensor that are closest to the cable.

Ensure the entire conductivity sensor is submerged in the solution or the instrument will read approximately of half the expected value!

Choose the units in either SPC-us/cm and press enter.

Highlight Calibration value and press enter to input the value of the calibration standard. Then, once the temperature and conductivity readings stabilize, highlight Accept Calibration and press enter. Or, press Esc to cancel the calibration

pH Calibration

Press 'Cal'. Highlight Probe ID. After selecting your or Probe ID, highlight ISE (pH) and press enter. The message line will show the instrument is "Ready for point 1". The pH calibration allows up to six calibration points. Calibration for CCV purposes will be a 3 point calibration (4, 7, and 10). Place the sensor in a pH 7 buffer solution. The instrument should automatically recognize the buffer value and display it at the top of the calibration screen. If the calibration value is incorrect, the auto buffer recognition setting in the Sensor Setup menu may be incorrect. If necessary, highlight the Calibration Value and press enter to input the correct buffer value. Once the pH and temperature readings stabilize, highlight Accept Calibration and press enter to accept the first calibration point. The message line will then display "Ready for point 2".

To continue with the 2nd point, place the sensor in the second buffer solution (pH4). The instrument should automatically recognize the second buffer value (pH4) and display it at the top of the screen. If necessary, highlight the Calibration Value and press enter to input the correct buffer value. Once the pH and temperature readings stabilize, highlight Accept Calibration and press enter to confirm the second calibration point.

The message line will then display 'Ready for point 3" and you can continue with the 3rd calibration point (pH10) as detailed in previous steps for first and second calibration points.

Press 'Cal' to complete the calibration.

Calibration Finalization

Upon completing the calibrations prior to field use, return probes to pH 4 storage solution. pH 4 is the recommended storage solution to prevent the dehydration of the pH probe. While using YSI, place pH 4 storage solution in the storage solution container that is maintained in case, to be used for continued storage at days end. Insure you have recorded the required values on the YSI Pro Plus calibration log.

APPENDIX H

CC&V Sample Location Identified Sample Names

Sample Location	Area	Sample ID Name
CRMW-3A-35	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-3A
CRMW-3B-63	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-3B
CRMW-3C-124	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-3C
GVMW-8A-250	Grassy Valley	GVMW-8A
GVMW-8B-50	Grassy Valley	GVMW-8B
GVMW-22A-90	Grassy Valley	GVMW-22A
GVMW-22B-30	Grassy Valley	GVMW-22B
GVMW-25	Grassy Valley	GVMW-25
GVMW-26A	Grassy Valley	GVMW-26A
GVMW-26B	Grassy Valley	GVMW-26B
VIN-2A-270	Vindicator Valley	VIN-2A
VIN-2B-140	Vindicator Valley	VIN-2B
WCMW-3-134	Wilson Creek	WCMW-3
WCMW-6-234	Wilson Creek	WCMW-6
ESPMW-1	Arequa Gulch	ESPMW-1
SGMW-5-256	Maize Gulch	SGMW-5
SGMW-6A	Maize Gulch	SGMW-6A
SGMW-6B	Maize Gulch	SGMW-6B
SGMW-7A	Maize Gulch	SGMW-7A
SGMW-7B	Maize Gulch	SGMW-7B
SGMW-8	Maize Gulch	SGMW-8
PGMW-2-218	Poverty Gulch	PGMW-2
PGMW-3	Poverty Gulch	PGMW-3
PGMW-4	Poverty Gulch	PGMW-4
PGMW-5	Poverty Gulch	PGMW-5
CRMW-5A	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-5A
CRMW-5B	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-5B
CRMW-5C	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-5C
CRMW-5D	Arequa Gulch	CRMW-5D
GV-02	Grassy Valley	GV-02
GV-03	Grassy Valley	GV-03
T-2	Vindicator Valley	T-2
WCSW-01	Wilson Creek	WCSW-01
AG-2.0	Arequa Gulch	AG-2.0

APPENDIX I

CC&V Surface Water & Groundwater SOP

PURPOSE

It is of utmost importance to collect samples in a consistent and unbiased manner to characterize the actual quality of the water. This guide summarizes the current CC&V procedures that are established for water quality sampling, shipment, as well as the equipment used to collect samples and field parameters. The results from these samples are used to insure compliance with permits and regulatory agencies.

SCOPE

This SOP outlines and covers the following

- Monitor pro and field log sheets
- Decontamination of sampling equipment
- Surface water sampling
- Ground water sampling, using both dedicated and submersible pumps
- Stream flow measurements and equipment
- Chain of Custody and sample shipment protocols

Procedure

This procedure covers the sampling techniques that will be used to collect the monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, and occasional spot sampling that will be required. Both surface water and ground water are outlined. Information that will assist in the sampling process is also located below, such as preparation, equipment information, decontamination, tablet based programs to assist in logging information, chain of custody and sample shipment protocol. The ground water sampling procedure outlined here is based on guideline outlined in the EPA Low-Flow Method.

For all field sampling procedures to occur both on and off mine site, property sampling technician should maintain safety as a priority when visiting sampling locations. At all times the technician should use their best judgement to determine if the sampling location is safe to perform the sampling task or inspection they are to perform. When visiting sampling locations there may be times when bad weather creates an unsafe condition for collecting samples or performing field inspections. When bad weather has caused a field location to be unsafe it is the technician's responsibility to not perform the task for that location. If a site is considered unsafe to collect a sample or perform an inspection the unsafe condition should be recorded on a field level risk assessment card, and if possible a picture taken with field equipment to be recorded within Monitor Pro 5 software.

Monitor pro

Tablets enabled with Monitor pro allow field samplers to collect sampling and field data directly to the web based database. One limitation with the monitor pro- tablet configuration is that only the final parameter reading can be logged. It is suggested that a field log sheet is used to monitor the stabilization of parameters while sampling monitoring wells, to insure that stabilization has occurred.

Preparation

Prior to leaving office for field collect the needed pre-preserved bottles, sampling equipment, and decontamination equipment that will be needed for the planned sampling locations. By identifying and planning the sampling locations for the day you can minimize your vehicle load and maximize your potential sampling. Not all locations will require all equipment.

Decontamination Preparation

Three-phase decontamination is to be used. If decontamination solutions begin to appear dirty, the need to be changed out.

1. Prepare designated water containers with necessary water.
2. Prepare rinse containers for decontamination use, note which container is for Liquinox, H_2O, and D.I. H_2O
3. When ready to decontaminate fill rinse containers with appropriate H_2O
4. Add a small amount of nonphosphate detergent to the rinse container labeled “Liquinox”
5. Decontaminate submersible pump by submerging into rinse H_2O first, then submerge into “Liquinox” rinse container then submerge pump into D.I. H_2O rinse container. Submersible pump should remain in each container for approximately 1 minute. To decontaminate peristaltic pump purge approximately 250 ml of H_2O first through the line, then approximately 250 ml of “liquinox” through the line, then approximately 250 ml of D.I. H_2O through the line. To Decontaminate sounder submerge into rinse H_2O, then submerge in “Liquinox”, then submerge in D.I. H_2O. Sounder should remain in “liquinox” container for approximately 1 minute.
6. Properly dispose of H_2O used to decontaminate equipment

Surface Water Sampling

Prior to leaving for field identify the required parameters and analyses for planned sampling locations and collect equipment accordingly.

Surface Water Sampling Equipment List

- Field level risk assessment form (see section 4)
- YSI Professional Multi Meter or Myron Ultrameter (pH, D.O., Specific conductance, Temperature)
- Geo Peristaltic Pump
- D.I. water
- 100 ft. Tape measure
- March McBirney 2000 portable Flow meter & Wadding Staff
- Wader Boots
- Monitor Pro compatible tablet
- Cooler with ice
- Sample Bottles
- 0.45 Micron Filters
- Sampling vessel
- Waterproof pen
- Pre preserved sample bottles
- Field sample log sheets

Stream Flow Measurements

Site inspection guidelines are as follows:

1. The channel should have as much straight run as possible.
2. Where the length of straight run is limited, the length upstream from the profile should be twice the downstream length.
3. The channel should be free of flow disturbances.
4. The flow should be free of swirls, eddies, vortices, backward flow, or dead zones.
5. Avoid areas immediately downstream from sharp bends or obstructions.
6. If flume or weir is in place, use flow measurement from the device, insure the devices have been calibrated prior to leaving for field.

Marsh McBirney Flow Meter

Technical guidance can be found in the Instruction Manual for the model 2000 portable flow meter.

1. The method that is being used is the .4 method, or the 60% method.
2. Upon arrival at field location perform field level risk assessment to determine location is safe to perform surface water sampling. Document risk assessment with field level risk assessment form, and record image with field equipment to be uploaded to Monitor Pro 5.
3. Measure the width of the channel.
4. Divide the width of the channel into a number of equal segments (more segments increases the accuracy of the resultant flow). If the difference in mean velocity between two adjacent segments is greater than 10%, the segments should be smaller.
5. Work from the downstream side of the tape beginning on the bank side of the stream, putting the Top-Setting Wading rod into the stream. Set the depth on the wading staff's sliding rod lock to the depth of the water which is read at the bottom of the rod.
6. Record the velocity and depth measurements.
7. Proceed to the next segments and make the depth measurement adjustment
8. Record the segment units used .5 ft., 1 ft., etc. then record the depth for that segment.

   Flow is calculated with the continuity equation (Q= â x A)

Whereas Q is flow, â is mean velocity and A is cross-sectional area. The flow of the channel is the sum of all segment areas times the mean velocity across the channel. Remember to account for the bank measurements.

Surface Water Sampling Procedure

1. Prior to leaving office turn on and calibrate YSI Pro plus water quality meter, record in calibration log the pH buffer values, DO calibration value, and Specific Conductance Calibration Values (See YSI Calibration SOP).
2. Upon arrival at field location perform field level risk assessment to determine location is safe to perform surface water sampling. Document risk assessment with field level risk assessment form, and record image with field equipment to be uploaded to Monitor Pro 5.
3. When at sampling location, place YSI probe directly in stream, allow parameters to stabilized and record parameters.
4. If using Myron Ultrameter, submerge sample vessel to mid-depth on the

stream and rinse the bottle at least 3 times with stream water. Use sample water to rinse the Myron Ultrameter 3 times before recording a reading.

5. Collect data to calculate flow rate
    a. If location has a flume or weir, collect flow data from flume or weir and record
    b. If no flume or weir is present and sufficient flow is present collect flow data by the following stream flow measurement procedure and the Marsh McBirney flow meter procedure. If insufficient flow is present to use Marsh McBirney flow meter estimate flow.
6. Collect a grab sample upstream from YSI probe by submerging a sampling vessel to mid depth of the stream, rinse the bottle 3 times with stream water and then collect sample.
7. Transfer sample into sample bottles that are labeled with the correct sample location, date, time, preservative and if filtration is required.
    a. To collect samples that do not require filtration, pour sample directly from sampling vessel.
    b. To collect samples that require filtration, use decontaminated peristaltic pump.
        i. Attach 45 micron filter to peristaltic pump tubing.
        ii. Allow sample to saturate and to flow through filter (approximately 200 mL).
        iii. Discharge and discard approximately 100 mL of H_2O from filter
        iv. Collect filtered sample in appropriate sample bottle(s).
8. Place samples in cooler on ice for storage.
9. Decontaminate sampling equipment.
10. Clean up sampling site and move to next location.

Ground Water Sampling

Prior to leaving for field identify the required parameters and analyses for planned sampling locations and collect equipment accordingly.

Monitoring Well Sampling Equipment List

- Field level risk assessment form (see section 4)
- YSI Professional Multi Meter or Myron Ultrameter (pH, D.O., Specific conductance, Temperature)
- Peristaltic Pump
- D.I. water

- Monitor pro compatible tablet
- Cooler with Ice
- Sample Bottles
- 0.45 Micron Filters
- Sample Bucket
- Water level meters (150ft and 500ft)
- Portable (Geo-Sub or Redi-Flo) pump and controller
- Generator
- Appropriate keys for locks on the well head
- Dedicated pump controller
- Waterproof pen
- Field sample log sheets

Monitoring Well Sampling Procedure, Submersible Pump

Prior to leaving for field identify the required parameters and analyses for planned sampling locations and collect equipment accordingly.

1. Upon arrival at the well location, perform field level risk assessment to determine location is safe to perform surface water sampling. Document risk assessment with field level risk assessment form.
2. With well location determined to be safe, complete a visual inspection of well vault / monument, casing, site condition and if a dedicated pump is present
3. Measure the static water level in the well and record measurement listed as (depth to water). Water levels should be measured with a precision of $^{+}$ 0.01 foot.
4. Decontaminate water level meter after use.
5. You may calculate the volume of water in the well to aid in the purging process, there is no required purge volume for the EPA low flow sampling standard, rather it is based on parameter stabilization.
    a. 2 in = 617 ml/ft
    b. 4 in = 2470 ml/ft
6. Insert decontaminated pump and tubing into the well descending slowly until pump is in the desired screened interval, avoid letting the pump come in contact with the well bottom. Ensure pump is lowered into the well slowly to avoid turbidity.
7. Attach the discharge tubing to the bottom port on the YSI water quality meter flow cell.
8. Connect the pump to the controller with the cord provided

9. Start generator, allow it to warm up.
10. Connect controller box to generator with power cord provided.
11. Turn pump controller on and begin to purge water.
    a. When flow is present adjust flow rate by using the up and down arrow buttons.
    b. Attempt to maintain a flow rate of to 0.1 to 0.5 L (0.0264 to 0.132 gpm) of water per minute and generally speaking not to exceed 1 L (0.264 gpm) per minute.
    c. Use 1 L vessel and stop watch to measure flow rate and record.
12. Begin to record parameters and draw down to monitor stabilization every 3 to 5 minutes, including;
    a. pH
    b. Specific conductance
    c. Dissolved Oxygen
    d. Temperature
    e. Turbidity
    f. Oxidation/Reduction Potential
13. Continue to monitor purge flow rate.
14. While the well is purging, compile and label sample bottles.
15. Three successive parameter readings must be within the following tolerances of each other in order to collect samples.
    a. pH (+/- 0.1)
    b. Specific Conductance (3%)
    c. Dissolved Oxygen (10% for values greater than 0.5 mg/L, if three Dissolved Oxygen values are less than 0.5 mg/L, consider the values as stabilized)
    d. Turbidity (10% for values greater than 5 NTU; if three Turbidity values are less than 5 NTU, consider the values as stabilized),
    e. Temperature (3%)
    f. Oxidation/Reduction Potential (+/- 10 millivolts)
16. If the drawdown has exceeded 0.3 feet and stabilizes, calculate the volume of water between the initial water level and the stabilized water level. Add the volume of the water which occupies the pump's tubing to this calculation. This combined volume of water needs to be purged from the well after the water level has stabilized before samples are collected.
    a. Volume calculations and equations found in Appendix F
17. Upon stabilization of parameters collect samples in pre labeled and pre preserved bottles, when possible following this general order; samples should

be collected without passing thought YSI flow cell.
   a. Total Metals (unfiltered)
   b. Dissolved Metals (filtered)
   c. Cyanide
   d. TSS
   e. Nitrate/ Nitrites

18. To collect filtered samples;
    a. Attach 45 micron filter to peristaltic pump tubing.
    b. Allow sample to saturate and to flow through filter (approximately 200 mL).
    c. Discharge and discard approximately 100 mL of H_2O from filter
    d. Collect filtered sample in appropriate sample bottle(s).
19. Place samples in cooler on ice.
20. Turn off pump at pump controller box, remove power cord from pump.
21. Pull pump and tubing from well, reeling pump cord back onto pump reel.
22. Decontaminate equipment (submersible pump, peristaltic pump)
23. Clean up sampling site and move to next location.

Monitoring Well Sampling, Dedicated Electric Pumps

The compliance well at the External Storage Pond (ESPMW) has a 240 volt dedicated pump. Grounding on all electrical driven pumps must be certified by CC&V's electrical department once per year. It is of utmost importance that the sampler inspects all electrical leads and connection prior to use. The Honda generator has adequate power to run this pump. After the generator has warmed up, plug the twist lock power lead into the generators 30 amp receptacle, and switch the voltage control to 240 volts. There is a short time delay before water is pumped up, and out the discharge hose. If the well is purged dry the flow controller will shut the pump off automatically.

There are two wells in Grassy Valley, four Wells in Maize Gulch, and four wells in lower Arequa Gulch that are also dedicated electric pumps that require a generator, and either the BCD, or converter controller. Be familiar with the safety features with the generator, and have the electrical department approve all grounding requirements prior to use.

1. Upon arrival at well location perform field level risk assessment to determine location is safe to perform surface water sampling. Document risk assessment

with field level risk assessment form.

2. With well location determined to be safe, complete a visual inspection of well vault / monument, casing, site condition and if a dedicated pump is present Upon arrive at the well site, complete a visual inspection of well vault / monument, casing, site condition and if a dedicated pump is present
3. Measure the static water level in the well and record measurement listed as (depth to water). Water levels should be measured with a precision of $^{+}$ 0.01 foot.
4. Decontaminate water level meter after use.
5. You may calculate the volume of water in the well to aid in the purging process, there is no required purge volume for the EPA low flow sampling standard, it is based on parameter stabilization.
    a. 2 in = 617 ml/ft
    b. 4 in = 2470 ml/ft
6. Connect tubing to sampling port on monument/ well vault.
7. Attach the discharge tubing to the bottom port on the YSI water quality meter flow cell.
8. Connect the pump to the controller with the cord provided
9. Start generator, allow it to warm up.
10. Connect controller box to generator with power cord provided.
11. Turn pump controller on and begin to purge water.
    a. When flow is present adjust flow rate by using the up and down arrow buttons.
    b. Attempt to maintain a flow rate of to 0.1 to 0.5 L of water per minute and generally speaking not to exceed 1 L per minute.
    c. Use 1 L vessel and stop watch to measure flow rate and record.
12. Begin to record parameters and draw down to monitor stabilization every 3 to 5 minutes, including;
    a. pH
    b. Specific conductance
    c. Dissolved Oxygen
    d. Temperature
    e. Turbidity
    f. Oxidation/Reduction Potential
13. Continue to monitor purge flow rate.
14. While the well is purging, compile and label sample bottles.
15. Three successive parameter readings must be within the following tolerances

of each other in order to collect samples.
    a. pH (+/- 0.1)
    b. Specific Conductance (3%)
    c. Dissolved Oxygen (10% for values greater than 0.5 mg/L, if three Dissolved Oxygen values are less than 0.5 mg/L, consider the values as stabilized)
    d. Turbidity (10% for values greater than 5 NTU; if three Turbidity values are less than 5 NTU, consider the values as stabilized),
    e. Temperature (3%)
    f. Oxidation/Reduction Potential (+/- 10 millivolts)

16. If the drawdown has exceeded 0.3 feet and stabilizes, calculate the volume of water between the initial water level and the stabilized water level. Add the volume of the water which occupies the pump's tubing to this calculation. This combined volume of water needs to be purged from the well after the water level has stabilized before samples are collected.
    a. Volume calculations and equations found in Appendix F
17. Upon stabilization of parameters collect samples in pre labeled and pre preserved bottles, when possible following this general order; samples should be collected without passing thought YSI flow cell.
18. To collect filtered samples;
    a. Attach filter to sample tube.
    b. Allow sample to saturate and to flow through filter (approximately 200 mL).
    c. Collect filtered sample in sample bottle labeled for filtration.
19. Place samples in cooler on ice.
20. Turn off pump at pump controller box, remove power cord from pump, unplug controller from generator.
21. Clean-up site and move to next location

Chain-of-Custody and Sample Shipment

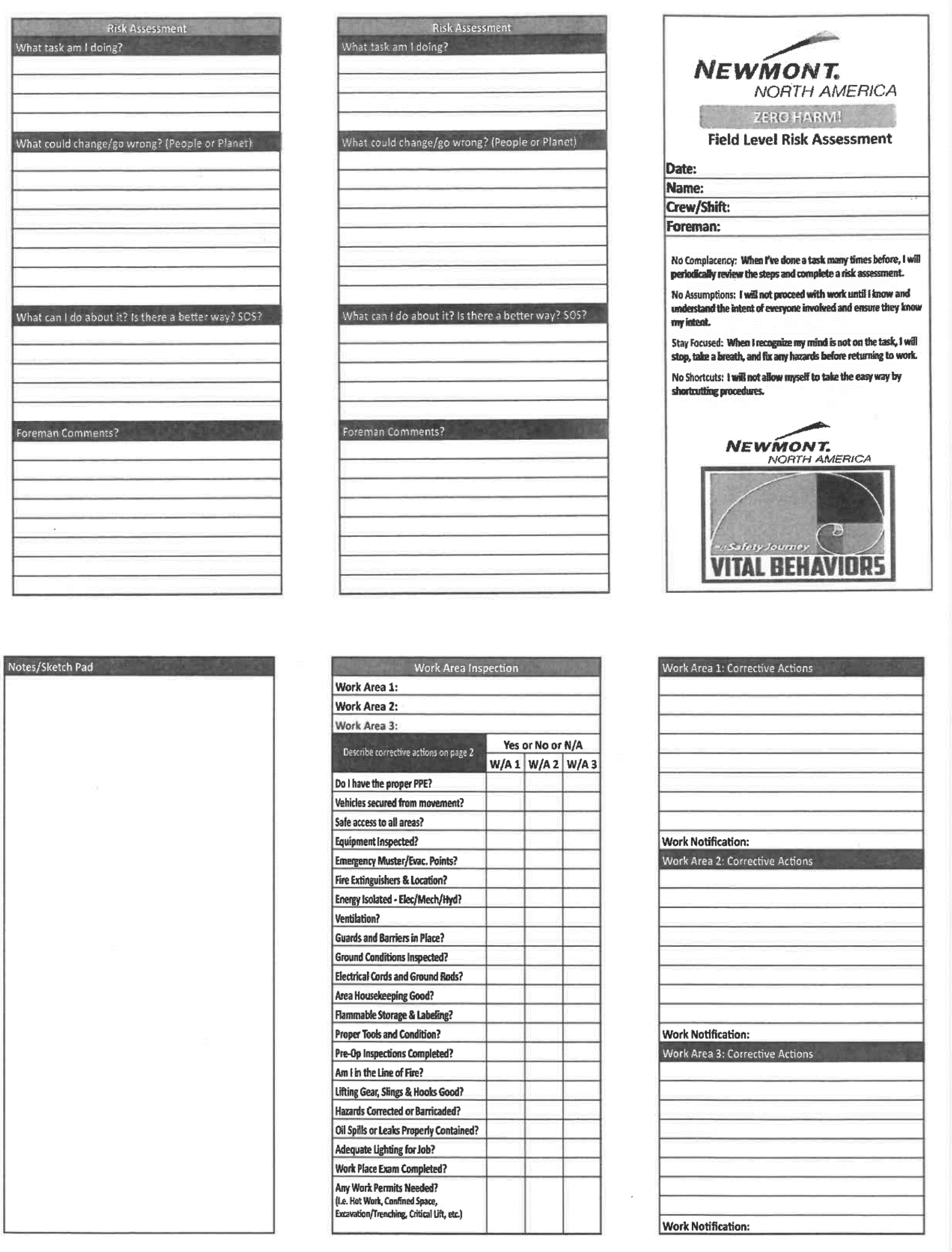
A chain-of-custody (COC) is a procedure designed to allow the operator to reconstruct how and to whom the sample is transferred.

1. Upon preparing samples for shipment, the sampler should complete a COC.
2. Ensure all bottles are labeled with the correct time, date, analyte, preservative, required filtration, and location of the sample by comparing to field notes.
3. List sample location, date, time, field parameters, number of containers, types of preservatives present and the requested analytes on the chain of custody form,

print form (2 copies).

4. Double check the sample bottle labels against the chain of custody.
5. Print the pre filled ground water or surface water analytical request form, dependent on types of samples being submitted.
6. Place COC and analytical request form in plastic bag inside the cooler to be shipped.
    a. Multiple COC's can be sent in one cooler. Ensure that each COC is inside the plastic bag with the corresponding samples.
7. After inspection of samples and comparison to COC, place samples in cooler, along with adequate contained ice to keep samples within the hold temperatures during shipment.
8. If needed use packing material to fill spaces in cooler that contained ice too large to fill.
9. Close cooler lid and use 2 inch clear packaging tape to secure both ends of cooler, wrap tape multiple times around the ends of cooler, followed by strapping tape.
10. Attach a preprinted shipping label to the top of cooler, place shipment identification sticker on copy of COC.
11. File copy of COC until lab returns results and original COC.

APPENDIX J
Field Level Risk Assessment



Risk Assessment

What task am I doing?

What could change/go wrong? (People or Planet)

What can I do about it? Is there a better way? SOS?

Foreman Comments?

Risk Assessment

What task am I doing?

What could change/go wrong? (People or Planet)

What can I do about it? Is there a better way? SOS?

Foreman Comments?

NEWMONT.
NORTH AMERICA
ZERO HARM!

Field Level Risk Assessment

Date:
Name:
Crew/Shift:
Foreman:

No Complacency: **When I've done a task many times before, I will periodically review the steps and complete a risk assessment.**

No Assumptions: **I will not proceed with work until I know and understand the intent of everyone involved and ensure they know my intent.**

Stay Focused: **When I recognize my mind is not on the task, I will stop, take a breath, and fix any hazards before returning to work.**

No Shortcuts: **I will not allow myself to take the easy way by shortcutting procedures.**

NEWMONT.
NORTH AMERICA
Safety Journey
VITAL BEHAVIORS

Notes/Sketch Pad

Work Area Inspection

Work Area 1:
Work Area 2:
Work Area 3:

Describe corrective actions on page 2	Yes or No or N/A		
	W/A 1	W/A 2	W/A 3
Do I have the proper PPE?			
Vehicles secured from movement?			
Safe access to all areas?			
Equipment Inspected?			
Emergency Muster/Evac. Points?			
Fire Extinguishers & Location?			
Energy Isolated - Elec/Mech/Hyd?			
Ventilation?			
Guards and Barriers in Place?			
Ground Conditions Inspected?			
Electrical Cords and Ground Rods?			
Area Housekeeping Good?			
Flammable Storage & Labeling?			
Proper Tools and Condition?			
Pre-Op Inspections Completed?			
Am I in the Line of Fire?			
Lifting Gear, Slings & Hooks Good?			
Hazards Corrected or Barricaded?			
Oil Spills or Leaks Properly Contained?			
Adequate Lighting for Job?			
Work Place Exam Completed?			
Any Work Permits Needed? (i.e. Hot Work, Confined Space, Excavation/Trenching, Critical Lift, etc.)			

Work Area 1: Corrective Actions

Work Notification:

Work Area 2: Corrective Actions

Work Notification:

Work Area 3: Corrective Actions

Work Notification:

APPENDIX K

CC&V Surface Water Flume & Weir Calibration SOP

PURPOSE

Cripple Creek & Victor utilizes flumes and weirs to measure surface water flow, this instruction is to aid in the inspections, and confirmation of the accuracy of the flumes and weirs.

SCOPE

Calibrations of the flumes and weir are to be conducted on an annual basis and recorded in the proper sharedrive location.

PPE

Safety Toe boots
Safety glasses
Hard hat
High-visibility vest

EQUIPMENT

Bucket
Stopwatch
Staff
Marsh-McBirney Flo-mate
Level

Flume Calibration

To confirm flume is level, use a long enough level to span the support brackets of the flume length wise, and across the width at the inlet, and the outlet. Check level regardless of absent flow.

If flume is out of level use the adjustment all threads and adjust flume to level. There are four adjustment rods for adjusting level. Some excavating may be necessary to access the adjustments.

If flow through flume is greater than 0.3 you may use flo-mate to calibrate flume. If flow is less than 0.3 use bucket and stop watch method (See Weir Calibration, Section 7).

To calibrate flow through the flume, attach flo-mate reader to staff. Note the depth of water on flume staff.

Place staff and flo-mate in flume with instrument at 30% total depth from bottom. Instrument will provide a velocity measurement.

Calculate flow:

Depth x width x velocity = flow

Compare instrument measurement with known value attained from water depth in flume. Values should be with-in 10% of each other. Document values on the flume calibration log. If flow is not sufficient to use flo-mate, use calibrated bucket and stop watch to measure flow.

Weir Calibration

Use calibrated bucket to collect water, use stop watch to time the collection of water to calculate flow.
Volume of bucket / Collection time= flow x 60= GPM
Ex. 1 gallon 5.0 seconds
1/5 x60 =12 GPM

Compare calculated flow to flow reading from weir.

APPENDIX L
CC&V Sample Shipping SOP

CC&V – Sample Prep & Shipping SOP

SAMPLE PREP & SHIPPING SUMMARY

The following inventory of prepared sample bottles must be continually kept up:

1) **Cyanide Bottles**: green labels, brown 125 ml bottles preserved with 0.2 ml of Sodium Hydroxide ~60 bottles

2) **Metals Bottles:** red labels, white 250 ml bottles preserved with 1.5 ml of Nitric Acid ~ 60 bottles

3) **Nitrogen Bottles**: yellow labels, white 250 ml bottles preserved with 0.5 ml of Sulfuric Acid ~40 bottles

4) **Mineral Bottles:** black labels, 500 ml bottles non-preserved ~ 60 bottles

5) **Hexavalent Chromium Kit:** green labels, 250 mL bottles preserved with buffer, NaOH for pH adjustment, and pH strips ~ 20 bottles

6) **Sulfide Bottles:** purple labels, 250 mL bottles preserved with Zinc Acetate NaOH ~ 20 bottles

5) **Verify expiration dates** on reagent used in bottle preservation

Before running too low on bottles or preservatives order from SVL. Always confirm sample supplies before each new quarter to ensure sufficient supply for quarterly compliance sampling.

ALWAYS WEAR NITRILE GLOVES AND SAFETY GLASSES WHEN PRESERVING BOTTLES!!!!

Shipping Samples

Check with staff daily if there will be samples ready to ship out at the end of the day, if there are samples to ship follow the shipping instructions:

1) Match COC's to bottles in the refrigerator

2) Sign and date the COC's

3) Make copies of COC's, place original in plastic bag – these will go with the cooler with samples. Place copies in red file folder for reference.

4) Load up samples, COC's, and ice into "five-day" cooler.

5) Sign and date Custody seal and place vertically across lid and cooler.

6) Tape up cooler lengthwise and width wise

7) Take cooler and mailing label up to the Post Office no later than 4:15 p.m.

8) Get mailing label sticker with the tracking number and place it on the copies of the COC's

9) Keep freezer stocked full of ice!!

Procedures for Water Quality Sample Shipments.

1) Any water quality samples collected from Monday thru Thursday should be shipped either before or on Thursday.

a) CDPS Water Quality Samples are to be shipped the day the sample was collected if time allows, otherwise they must be shipped the next day.

b) Ground & Surface Water Samples are to be shipped either on the day the sample was collected or the next day.

c) VLF Water Quality Samples are to be shipped either on the day the sample was collected or within two days.

2) Any water quality sample collected on Friday may sit in the refrigerator until the following Monday, but must be shipped on that Monday.

a) No water quality samples are to sit in refrigerator over a weekend, without prior approval.

APPENDIX M

Myron L II Ultrameter Calibration procedure

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PURPOSE

The Myron L II is used to collect data that is submitted to regulatory agencies. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the probe is properly calibrated and that an accurate record is kept with each calibration.

SCOPE

The Myron L II is to be calibrated prior to use for the day and details of the calibration are to be recorded in calibration log sheet.

Myron L II Calibration

Specific Conductance Calibration

- Push the COND button
- With KCL 7000 solution, fill the conductivity cell cup completely and dump it 2 times.
- With KCL 7000 solution, fill the conductivity cell cup completely a 3rd time, and let it settle on a reading.
- Push the CAL button.
- Use the up or down buttons to make the display read 7000.
- Hit the CAL button, to accept the calibration.
- If the display does not read 7000, repeat steps 4-6 until it does.

Total Dissolved Solids Calibration

- Push the TDS button
- With the 442-3000 solution, fill the conductivity cell cup completely and dump it 2 times.
- With the 442-3000 solution, fill the conductivity cell cup completely a 3rd time and let it settle on a reading.
- Push the CAL button.
- Use the up or down buttons to make the display read 3000.
- Hit the CAL button, to accept the calibration.
- If the display does not read 3000, repeat steps 4-6 until it does.

PH Calibration

- Push the PH button
- Remove the protective rubber cap from the PH sensor well.
- With the PH7 solution, fill the PH sensor well and the conductivity cell cup completely and dump it 2 times.
- With the PH7 solution, fill the PH sensor well and the conductivity cell cup completely a 3rd time and let it settle on a reading.
- Push the CAL button.
- Use the up or down buttons to make the display read 7.0.
- Hit the CAL button, to accept the calibration.
- If the display does not read 7.0, repeat steps 5-7 until it does.
- Repeat steps 3-8 with the PH4.0 and the PH10.0 solutions.

Newmont
CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR

CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR
PO Box 191
100 N. 3rd Street
Victor CO 80860

Permit M-1980-244
Cresson Project Amendment 13

Exhibit G
Water Information
Revised December, 14 2023

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1 Introduction

As discussed in Exhibit D and under this amendment, the Schist Island mine area and Squaw Gulch Overburden Storage Area (SGOSA) will be modified to accommodate construction of the Phase 3 of the Valley Leach Facility 2 (VLF2). These modifications are not anticipated to significantly change the impacts to surface or groundwater systems that are contemplated by previous permit amendments. This exhibit has been updated, where necessary, to accommodate VLF2 Phase 3 modifications.

The following Exhibit G provides water information for the Cresson project including:

1. Location of water courses, wells, springs, and other features on the affected lands and adjacent lands that may be impacted by Amendment 13 activities (See Figures G-1 and G-2) and the programs in pace to monitor and protect surface and groundwater from current and future operations;
2. An estimate of the water requirements including flow rates and annual volumes for the mining and reclamation phases of the project;
3. The projected amount from each of the water supply sources that will supply water to the operation and reclamation; and
4. Discussion of the state of Colorado Discharge Permit System permits in place for the site.

Note that baseline surface water and groundwater data have been provided in prior submittals. Quarterly data are provided to the Division on Reclamation Mining and Safety (DRMS) on a regular basis and the data from the last 5 quarters are provided in Appendix 6 of this Amendment 13 permit.

Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V) maintains a series of enhanced management ponds (EMPs) to control surface runoff from active operations and actively disturbed areas to protect surface water quality. CC&V also maintains three discharge permits to ensure water discharged off site satisfies water quality standards and maintains a current hydrogeologic model that demonstrates deep-diatreme groundwater is protected through the neutralizing capacity from carbonate rocks at depth. Lastly, CC&V maintains a monitoring program to monitor key components of the operation to ensure the protection of surface water and groundwater systems. Various plans have been developed by CC&V to address the management of surface water and groundwater systems.

The following sections describe the different surface water drainages affected by the operation, provides an overview of the hydrogeological model used to protect groundwater, and describes the water uses and water supply information. Water features are shown on Exhibit C Drawings and on Figure G-1 and Figure G-2 included in Exhibit G.

2 Site Hydrology

The following discussion of surface water and groundwater hydrology is an update and summary of the more detailed information provided in the 2015 Hydrologic Evaluation, which was submitted and approved by DRMS with Amendment 11 documentation (December 2015).

2.1 Surface Water

Regionally, surface water flows from the permit area are tributary to the Upper Arkansas River. On the south side, surface water generally flows into Theresa Gulch and Bateman Creek, which are tributaries to Wilson Creek, which then flows into Fourmile Creek and ultimately to the Arkansas River. On the west side, surface water generally flows into Poverty Gulch, Squaw Gulch, and Arequa Gulch, all tributaries to Cripple Creek, which flows into Fourmile Creek, which then flows into the Arkansas River. On the north side, surface water generally flows into Grassy Valley, a tributary to Beaver Creek. Figure G-1 shows the surface water system including a two-mile radius around the Cresson Project permit boundary.

Locally, active surface water channels essentially do not exist throughout most of the diatreme-based Cripple Creek Mining District (District). Due to current mining activities, the presence of below grade surface mine areas, the relatively high rock permeability of the diatreme, and the historic lowering of the groundwater table by the area drainage tunnels, precipitation infiltrates and surface water flows are rarely observed. Only during significant snowmelt or after heavy rainstorms is flow observed in the typically dry washes. The stream flow that does occur is seldom continuous along the channel with surface flow appearing and disappearing in a downstream direction, while some sections of the stream channel remain dry even during precipitation events.

Surface water quality in the District has remained relatively stable over the monitoring period of record for most of the monitoring locations although certain historic mine features and activities in many of the drainages appear to have some influence on surface water quality.

Each of the drainages is discussed separately below.

2.1.1 Wilson Creek and Tributaries

The activities associated with Amendment 13 do not affect the Wilson Creek drainage. The Enhanced Management Ponds ("EMPs") will remain in place to control surface water flows from the existing facilities in the Wilson Creek drainage.

2.1.2 Arequa Gulch

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are located in Squaw Gulch and will not affect the water quality in the Arequa Gulch drainage.

2.1.3 Gold Run Gulch

Gold Run Gulch is a small ephemeral watershed flowing southwest into Cripple Creek between Arequa Gulch and Squaw Gulch. There are no surface water flows observed in the drainage. No monitoring occurs, as CC&V operations and in particular Amendment 13 activities are not expected to impact Gold Run.

2.1.4 Squaw Gulch

VLF2 Phase 3 will be constructed in Squaw Gulch although additional impacts to the Squaw Gulch drainage are not expected as the new construction will be on previously disturbed areas.

2.1.5 Poverty Gulch

Poverty Gulch is an ephemeral tributary to Cripple Creek that has historically exhibited flow only during significant precipitation events. The activities proposed by Amendment 13 are not expected to impact the Poverty Gulch drainage.

2.1.6 Cripple Creek

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to impact the water quality or surface water monitoring locations in the Cripple Creek drainage.

2.1.7 Grassy Valley

There are no proposed activities in Grassy Valley resulting from Amendment 13.

2.2 Groundwater Information

Information on regional groundwater, including identification of tributary water courses, wells, springs, stock water ponds, reservoirs, and ditches within two miles of the Affected Lands Boundary, are shown on Figure G-1. The regional groundwater system is intersected by the Carlton Tunnel, which conveys regional groundwater six miles to the southwest, to its outlet near the confluence of Fourmile Creek and Cripple Creek. An evaluation of the effects of overall Cresson Project activities on groundwater was provided in Amendment 11 documentation (December 2015). The activities proposed by Amendment 13 are not expected to fundamentally modify the hydro-geologic regime. The average regional groundwater flow from the District has not increased due to current mining and no increase is anticipated to occur due to proposed Amendment 13 activities.

As shown on Figure G-1, no significant groundwater usage occurs in the area of the diatreme. The wells located within the diatreme as shown on Figure G-1 are exclusively Cresson Project groundwater monitoring wells. Shallow groundwater in the Cresson Project occurs at some locations in alluvial aquifers associated with the surficial drainages or in shallow, fractured bedrock. Deeper groundwater in the District occurs in two distinct hydrologic zones that are strongly controlled by the geologic setting: i.e., the volcanic diatreme and the surrounding granitic rocks. A description of the general geology of the region, and specifically the geology beneath project areas has been provided in prior submittals.

The volcanic diatreme that was emplaced into the Pikes Peak granite formed an inverted cone of highly fractured volcanic rocks. The surrounding granite and gneiss are relatively impervious, except in the immediate vicinity of the diatreme, where it was fractured during the volcanic episodes. As a result, the brecciated rock within the diatreme filled with water, receiving recharge from the regional groundwater system, precipitation at the surface and storing it as groundwater in the faults, fractures, veins and joint structures. The relatively impermeable Pikes Peak granite acted to hold this water in place within the diatreme, with local overflow to the west via springs in valleys that intersect at the boundary. A series of tunnels were created from the 1890's to 1941 as historical underground mining encountered water at depth. These tunnels lowered the regional groundwater elevation from the original elevation of approximately 9,500 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to a level between approximately 7,000 feet and 8,000 feet amsl. The regional groundwater system was intersected in 1941-42 at an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet amsl by the Carlton Tunnel, the portal of which is 7 miles southwest of the diatreme near the confluence of Four Mile Creek and Cripple Creek. Flow from the diatreme to this tunnel has controlled the water table in the diatreme ever since.

Recharge to the diatreme groundwater system occurs by regional inflow from the surrounding granite and infiltration of precipitation in the spring, summer, and fall months. Infiltrating water moves vertically downward through the unsaturated portion of the system either through the brecciated diatreme country rock, through sub-vertical fractures, through mined voids created during historical underground mining, or a combination of these pathways.

Surface manifestation of the natural groundwater flow system and the overlay of the flow removed from the diatreme by the historical flow to the tunnels intersecting the diatreme is apparent throughout the District. Streams in the central and southern portions of the diatreme tend to be ephemeral in nature, as most of the precipitation and snowmelt infiltrates into the porous rock and migrates downward. Exploration drill holes and development wells drilled within the diatreme tend to be dry or have low yields. Present activities at the Cresson Project have not encountered significant groundwater flow other than local perched aquifers that tend to contain limited amounts of water. The specific drainages where groundwater may be impacted are discussed below.

2.2.1 Wilson Creek

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to impact the groundwater resources in the Wilson Creek Drainage.

2.2.2 Vindicator Valley

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to impact the groundwater resources in the Vindicator Valley.

2.2.3 Arequa Gulch

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to impact the groundwater within the Arequa Gulch drainage.

2.2.4 Poverty Gulch

There are three groundwater monitoring wells in Poverty Gulch, PGMW-2A, PGMW-3, and PGMW-4. PGMW-2A has been dry since installation in 2005 suggesting that bedrock groundwater is captured by the diatreme at this location. Groundwater monitoring within Poverty Gulch will continue during implementation of Amendment 13.

2.2.5 Cripple Creek

There are no groundwater monitoring wells in Cripple Creek. There are monitoring wells located in tributaries to Cripple Creek including Squaw Gulch, Poverty Gulch and Arequa Gulch. In addition, the activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to impact groundwater quality in Cripple Creek.

2.2.6 Gold Run

Impacts to the groundwater quality and quantity within Gold Run are not expected as a result of the activities associated with Amendment 13.

2.2.7 Squaw Gulch

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to have an impact on groundwater quality in the Squaw Gulch drainage as the proposed activities will be entirely on previously disturbed lands.

2.2.8 Grassy Valley

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to impact groundwater in Grassy Valley.

3 Water Quality Monitoring

CC&V maintains an extensive monitoring and stormwater management network at the Cresson Project. Various plans have been developed by CC&V to manage and monitor surface and groundwater quality including the following:

- Stormwater Management Plan, provided in Appendix 3;
- Water Quality Monitoring Plan, provided in Appendix 7; and
- Quality Assurance Project Plan, provided in Appendix 7.

Surface water and groundwater monitoring is conducted by CC&V qualified staff or outside contractors, as needed. Samples collected in connection with this monitoring program are analyzed by accredited third-party laboratories. Historical surface water and groundwater sampling data is provided as Appendix 6 to this Amendment 13 permit. Appropriate quality assurance and quality control (“QA/QC”) procedures are used to validate the sample collection and analytical methods.

3.1 Surface Water Monitoring

Surface water quality and flow monitoring will be conducted as stated in previous submittals on a quarterly basis. The following locations are recognized as compliance surface monitoring locations: one station down-gradient of Valley Leach Facility 1 (VLF1) on Arequa Gulch (AG-2.0); one station downgradient of the East Cresson Mine area on Theresa Gulch (T-2); a station downgradient of the operations on Wilson Creek just below the confluence with Bateman Creek (WCSW-01); and three stations in Grassy Valley (GV-02, GV-03, and GV-06). No surface water monitoring station is located downgradient of the VLF2 in Squaw Gulch as this is a zero-discharge facility. VLF2 Phase 3 also will be a closed loop facility. Samples collected at the surface water monitoring stations, shown in Table G-1 below, and on Figure G-1. A list of surface water parameters is provided below in Table G-2. This program provides downgradient flows and water quality from major site drainages as a means of monitoring for potential changes to the character of the surface water systems.

Table G-1: Surface Water Monitoring Sites

Site	Location	Monitoring Frequency	Water Quality Standard
AG-2.0	Arequa Gulch Downstream	Quarterly	COARUA22A
GV-02	Grassy Valley adjacent to ECOSA Grassy Valley	Quarterly	COARUA24
GV-03	Downstream of GV-02		
GV-06	Downstrem of GV-03 at permit boundary	Monthly	
T-2	Theresa Gulch Downstream	Quarterly	COARUA23
WCSW-01	Wilson Creek Downstream	Quarterly	COARUA23

Table G-2: Surface Water Monitoring Parameters

Parameters		
pH (Field)	Barium (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Temperature (°C)
Ammonia (mg/L as N) Total	Beryllium (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Manganese (mg/L) Total Recoverable
Cyanide [FREE] (Dissolved)	Cadmium (mg/L) Dissolved	Manganese (mg/L) Dissolved

Fluoride (mg/L)	Cadmium (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Mercury (mg/L) Total Recoverable
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	Chlorine (mg/L)	Molybdenum (mg/L) Total Recoverable
Nitrite (mg/L as N)	Chromium (mg/L) Dissolved	Nickel (mg/L) Dissolved
Boron (mg/L)	Chromium III (mg/L) Dissolved	Nickel (mg/L) Total
Chloride (mg/L)	Chromium III (mg/L) Total	Phosphorus (mg/L)
Sulfate (mg/L)	Chromium VI (mg/L) Dissolved	Selenium (mg/L) Dissolved
Aluminum (mg/L) Dissolved	Copper (mg/L) Dissolved	Silver (mg/L) Dissolved
Cyanide [WAD]	Iron (mg/L) Total Recoverable	Sulfide (mg/L)

3.2 Groundwater Monitoring

There are currently 53 active wells used for various monitoring activities at the site. Twenty-seven of these wells are monitored on a quarterly basis at most locations with some locations sampled more frequently. Groundwater data are submitted to DRMS on a quarterly basis and are provided in Appendix 6 of this Amendment 13 permit.

Groundwater monitoring information includes five successive calendar quarters of data for existing wells, which have been summarized for approximately 27 monitoring wells in the Cresson Project area, excluding Grassy Valley. Another 29 wells have been installed and monitored in Grassy Valley to provide overall water quality and water elevation. As noted in prior submittals, groundwater is not developed for use in this area and is not anticipated to be developed for use in the future in light of the overall lack of groundwater.

Groundwater quality and depth to groundwater is monitored on a quarterly basis at the following locations: downgradient of the AGVLF in Arequa Gulch (CRMW-3A, CRMW-3B, CRMW-3C, CRMW-5A, CRMW-5B, CRMW-5C, and CRMW-5D) and Wilson Creek (WCMW-3 and WCMW-6); downgradient of the SGVLF in Squaw Gulch (SGMW-5, SGMW-6A, SGMW-6B, SGMW-7A, SGMW-7B, and SGMW-8); downgradient of the East Cresson Mine area at two locations in Vindicator Valley (VIN-2A and VIN-2B) and seven locations in Grassy Valley (GVMW-8A, GVMW-8B, GVMW-22A, GVMW-22B, GVMW-25, GVMW-26A, and GVMW-26B); downgradient of the North Cresson Mine area in Poverty Gulch at four locations (PGMW-2, PGMW-3, PGMW-4, and PGMW-5); and downgradient of the External Storage Pond (“ESP”) in Arequa Gulch (ESPMW-1).

A list of groundwater Point of Compliance Wells is provided in Table G-3, a list of Other Groundwater Monitoring locations in Table G-4, and parameters analyzed are listed in Table G-5.

Table G-3: Point of Compliance Wells

Site Number	Location	Monitoring Frequency
PGMW-5	Poverty Gulch	Quarterly
SGMW-8	Maize Gulch	
CRMW-5B	Arequa Gulch	
WCMW-6	Wilson Creek	
VIN-2B	Vindicator Valley	
GVMW-26A	Grassy Valley	Monthly
GVMW-26B	Grassy Valley	

Table G-4: Other Groundwater Monitoring Sites

Site Number	Location	Monitoring Frequency
PGMW-2	Poverty Gulch	Quarterly
PGMW-3		
PGMW-4		
SGMW-5	Maize Gulch	Quarterly
SGMW-6A		
SGMW-6B		
SGMW-7A		
SGMW-7B		
CRMW-3A	Arequa Gulch	Quarterly
CRMW-3B		
CRMW-3C		
CRMW-5A		
CRMW-5C		
CRMW-5D		
ESPMW-1		
WCMW-3	Wilson Creek	Quarterly
VIN-2A	Vindicator Valley	Quarterly
GVMW-8A	Grassy Valley	Quarterly
GVMW-8B		
GVMW-22A		
GVMW-22B		
GVMW-25		Monthly

Table G-4: Groundwater Monitoring Parameters

Parameters		
Aluminum (dissolved)	Cyanide [FREE]	Nitrite (NO2)
Antimony (dissolved)	Fluoride (dissolved)	pH
Arsenic (dissolved)	Iron (dissolved)	Selenium (dissolved)
Barium (dissolved)	Lead (dissolved)	Silver (dissolved)
Beryllium (dissolved)	Lithium (dissolved)	Sulfate (dissolved)
Boron (dissolved)	Manganese (dissolved)	Thallium (dissolved)
Cadmium (dissolved)	Mercury (inorganic) (dissolved)	Total Nitrate + Nitrite (NO_2+NO_3-N)
Chloride (dissolved)	Molybdenum (dissolved)	Uranium (dissolved)
Chromium (dissolved)	Nickel (dissolved)	Vanadium (dissolved)
Cobalt (dissolved)	Nitrate (NO3)	Zinc (dissolved)
Copper (dissolved)	Cyanide [WAD][1]	

[1] CN_{WAD} concentrations must be accompanied by a commensurate level of CN_{Free}. In addition, the CN_{Free} concentration in any sample must exceed 0.2 mg/L.

Groundwater may not be encountered in some wells completed to within a few hundred feet of the surface. In these cases, monitoring will be limited to checking water levels (i.e., checking for the presence of water) and samples will not be analyzed unless sufficient water is encountered to allow sampling and analysis of non-turbid water. No additional surface monitoring locations are proposed, as VLF2 is a zero discharge facility.

3.3 Phase 3 PSSA Monitoring

VLF2 Phase 3 will also have a separate Pregnant Solution Storage Area (PSSA), which will have monitoring requirements similar to existing PSSAs. Design details for the VLF2 Phase 3 PSSA are provided in Appendix 1. Monitoring requirements at the leak detection systems, the high-volume solution collection systems, the low-volume solution collection systems, the pregnant solution storage areas, and the external pond are described in Exhibit U, and various facility documents including the Water Quality Monitoring Program and the SPCC Plan (Appendix 7 and Appendix 11, respectively). The only change to VLF monitoring anticipated by Amendment 13 is the addition of monitoring requirements for the new Phase 3 PSSA.

The information presented below reflects the currently approved criteria for responding to changes in operating parameters observed as a result in monitoring activities. The situations outlined below are those that require further action.

- Underdrains: The 30-day running average of CN_{WAD} monitoring data for an underdrain exceeds 1.0 mg/L and the 30-day running average pH value from monitoring data for the same underdrain for the same period exceeds 9.0.
- LDS: The 30-day running average of CN_{WAD} monitoring data for a LDS exceeds 0.5 mg/L and the 30-day running average pH value for the same LDS monitoring data for the same period exceeds 9.0.
- HVSCS: The average of the water level monitoring data in the PSSAs exceeds 80 percent of the total capacity of the PSSA in a sustained manner for 24 hours.
- LVSCS, LDCRS: The transducers monitoring data in the LVSCS or LDCRS exceed two feet in a sustained manner for 72 hours.

The first response to the conditions listed above will be to verify that the measurements and data are accurate. This may involve re-sampling or revisiting the monitoring location to confirm the initial monitoring results. In the event that initial monitoring results are confirmed, verbal notice will be provided to DRMS. Recommendations will be provided to DRMS regarding further analysis of the situation and, if warranted, appropriate corrective actions will be developed and implemented. Corrective actions may include, but not be limited to, providing a written plan to DRMS regarding proposed measures for addressing the situation, changing flow rates to the various portions of the VLFs, discontinuing the addition of dilute sodium cyanide solution or make-up water, initiating detoxification operations, or other appropriate responses.

4 Groundwater Geochemistry

The groundwater hydrology and geochemistry of the District have been investigated since 1906 (Lindgren and Ransome, 1906). Detailed investigations of the groundwater hydrology and geochemistry have been conducted for permitting of Cresson Project extensions for Amendment 8 (Adrian Brown Consultants, 1998; Shepherd Miller Inc., 1998), MLE - Amendment 9, (Adrian Brown Consultants, 2008), and MLE2 - Amendment 10, (Adrian Brown Consultants, 2010), and Amendment 11 (Adrian Brown Consultants, 2015). The information provided as part of Amendment 11 remains current. The most recent update to the geochemical model was provided in Appendix 1 in Volume II of Amendment 11 (December 2015).

The activities associated with Amendment 13 are not expected to affect the geochemistry of the site. Prior studies have evaluated the acid-generating potential and acid-neutralizing potential of sulfur oxidation of the rock mass within the District. Geochemical evaluations have been conducted on rock samples from drilling throughout the Cresson Project, from blast hole data, and from rock removed from the back and ribs of the Chicago Tunnel. These data are considered representative of the materials to be mined, stored at the surface or backfilled. The geochemical evaluations also have included an analysis of the reasonable sources, probable fate, and transport mechanisms of metal and acid-producing minerals that may be mobilized during development and reclamation of the Cresson Project.

Using the hydrologic and geochemical information developed for the District, an evaluation was conducted of the fate and transport of water infiltrating to the subsurface through mines, mine backfill, and over burden storage areas (OSAs). The results of the analysis were verified by checking against the observed behavior of the hydraulics and chemistry of the diatreme since Cresson Project surface mining began in 1993, using the measured vertical hydraulic gradients in and near the diatreme, and the flow rate and chemistry of the regional groundwater exiting the Carlton Tunnel portal. The results of the analysis indicate that no deleterious change in the average regional groundwater quality from the District will occur due to past, current or proposed operations.

5 Projected Water Requirements

The projected water requirements for the proposed Amendment 13 activities are provided in the water balance developed for VLF2 Phase 3 design, which is provided in Appendix 1 of the Amendment 13 application. CC&V maintains water supply agreements with the following entities to satisfy the water requirements for the entire Cresson Project including activities associated with Amendment 13.

- Pisgah Reservoir and Ditch Company – 400 acre-feet of storage to be used if needed. This agreement was updated October 29, 2019.
- City of Cripple Creek Utility – January 1, 2019. Lease agreement for 288 acre-feet of water in 2019 and 276 acre-feet of water in 2020, and 265 acre feet of water in 2021.
- Colorado Springs Utility – Water supply agreement for 300 acre-feet of water with an option of additional 600 acre feet if needed. Agreement was renewed in 2015 and is valid for 10 years through 2025.
- City of Victor Agreement. Victor agrees to provide CC&V up to 1300 acre-feet per year of raw water with limitations. Agreement is in effect through 2024 with option to extend to 2050.
- Board of Public Works, Pueblo. This agreement states that Pueblo will make available 400 acre-feet of water per year and is in effect through April 30, 2024.

CC&V also maintains a Substitute Water Supply Plan – Consolidated Case No. 02CW122 and 10CW31, which was filed with the State of CO on March 29, 2017 and remains active.

Copies of the water agreements may be found in Appendix 4 of the Amendment 13 application.

6 Water Quality Discharge Permits

CC&V has four active Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) discharge permits issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CPDHE) Water Quality Control Division (WQCD). These permits are:

1. CDPS Permit No. CO-0043648
2. CDPS Permit No. CO-0024562, which regulates flow from the Carlton Tunnel to Fourmile Creek
3. CDPS Permit No. CO-0046450, which regulates flows from seeps associated with the Carlton Tunnel area to Fourmile Creek; and,
4. CDPS Permit COR-040049, which is a stormwater permit for the operations.

The activities associated with Amendment 13 do not require additional CDPS permits as VLF2 is a closed loop system.

7 References

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company, Amendment 8 to the MLRB Permit No. M-1980-244, Volumes I – VIII, 2000.

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company, Cresson Project Mine Life Extension, Amendment 9 to the MLRB Permit No. M-1980-244, Volumes I – VII, 2008.

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company, Cresson Project Mine Life Extension 2, Amendment 10 to the MLRB Permit No. M-1980-244, Volumes I – VII, February 2012.

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company, Amendment 11 to the MLRB Permit No. M-1980-244, Volumes I – IV, December 2015.

“Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company Hydrologic Evaluation”, CC&V Gold Mining Company, Teller County, CO, Tech. Rep. December 2015.

“Hydrogeochemical Evaluation,” Adrian Brown Consultants, Denver, CO, Tech. Rep. Cresson Project Extension for Amendment No. 8, 1998.

“Hydrogeochemical Evaluation,” Adrian Brown Consultants, Denver, CO, Tech. Rep. Amendment No. 10, Mine Life Extension, 2008.

“Hydrogeochemical Evaluation,” Adrian Brown Consultants, Denver, CO, Tech. Rep. Amendment No. 11, December 2015.

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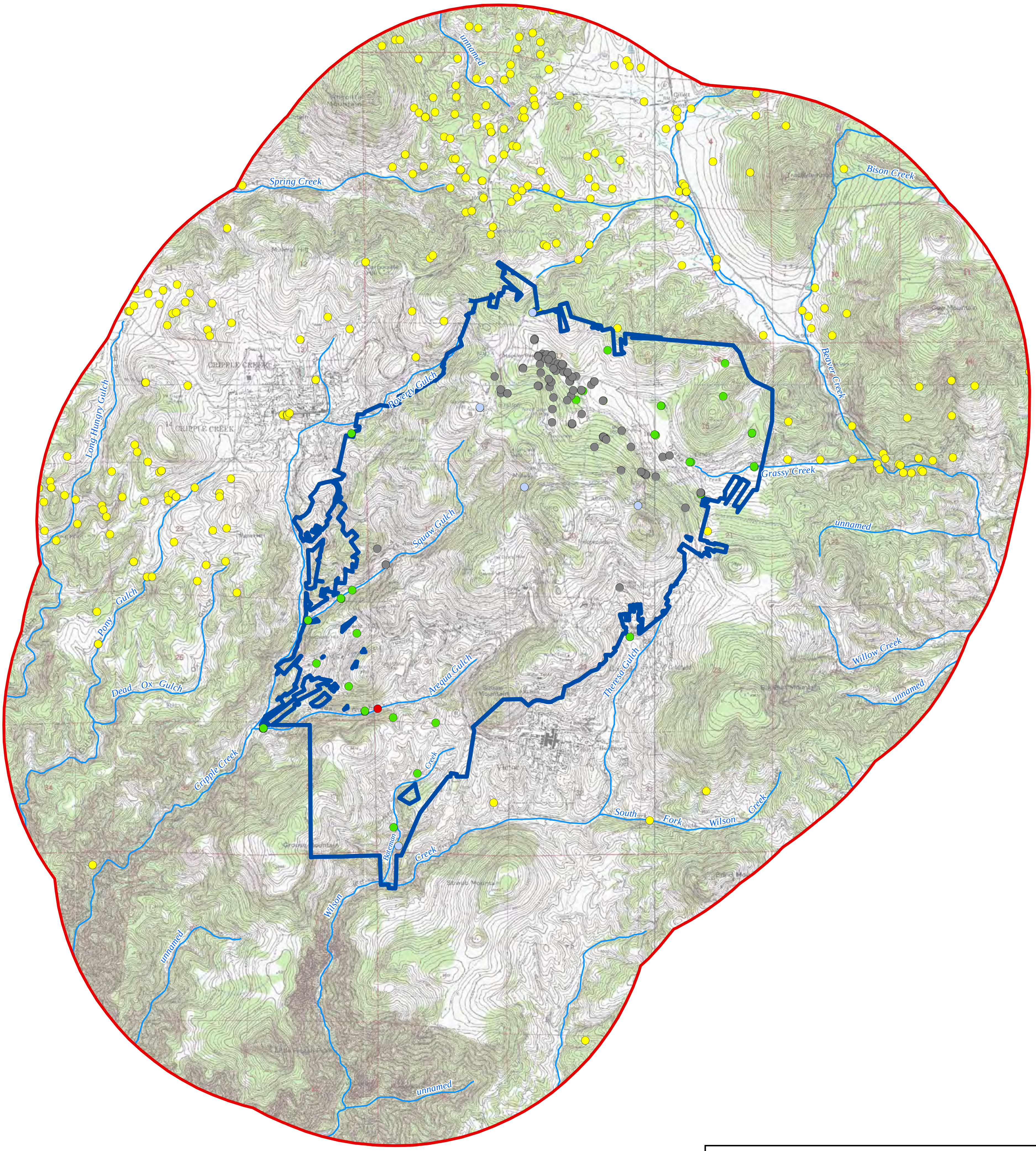
Lindgren, W. & Ransome, F.L., 1906, Geology and Gold Deposits of the Cripple Creek District, Colorado; U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 54, 516 pp.

Loughlin, G.F., and Koschmann, A.H., 1935, Geology and Ore of the Cripple Creek District, Colorado, U.S. Geological Survey Proceedings, V. 13, No. 6.



Legend

●	Active CC&V Monitoring Well (Compliance and Other)
●	Active CC&V Industrial Well (Compliance)
●	Abandoned, Closed or Inaccessible Well
○	Well Listed as Private Well but Owned by CC&V (Within A-13 Cresson Project Boundary)
●	Well Outside Amendment 13 Cresson Project Boundary
▢	Amendment 13 Cresson Project Permit Boundary
▢	2 Mile Buffer of Amendment 13 Cresson Project Permit Boundary
〰	Stream

0.5 0 0.5 1
Miles

Notes:

1. Source for well information on CC&V site: CC&V internal records

2. Source for all other wells: Colorado Division of Water Resources - Well Permit Search 9/28/15

Certification

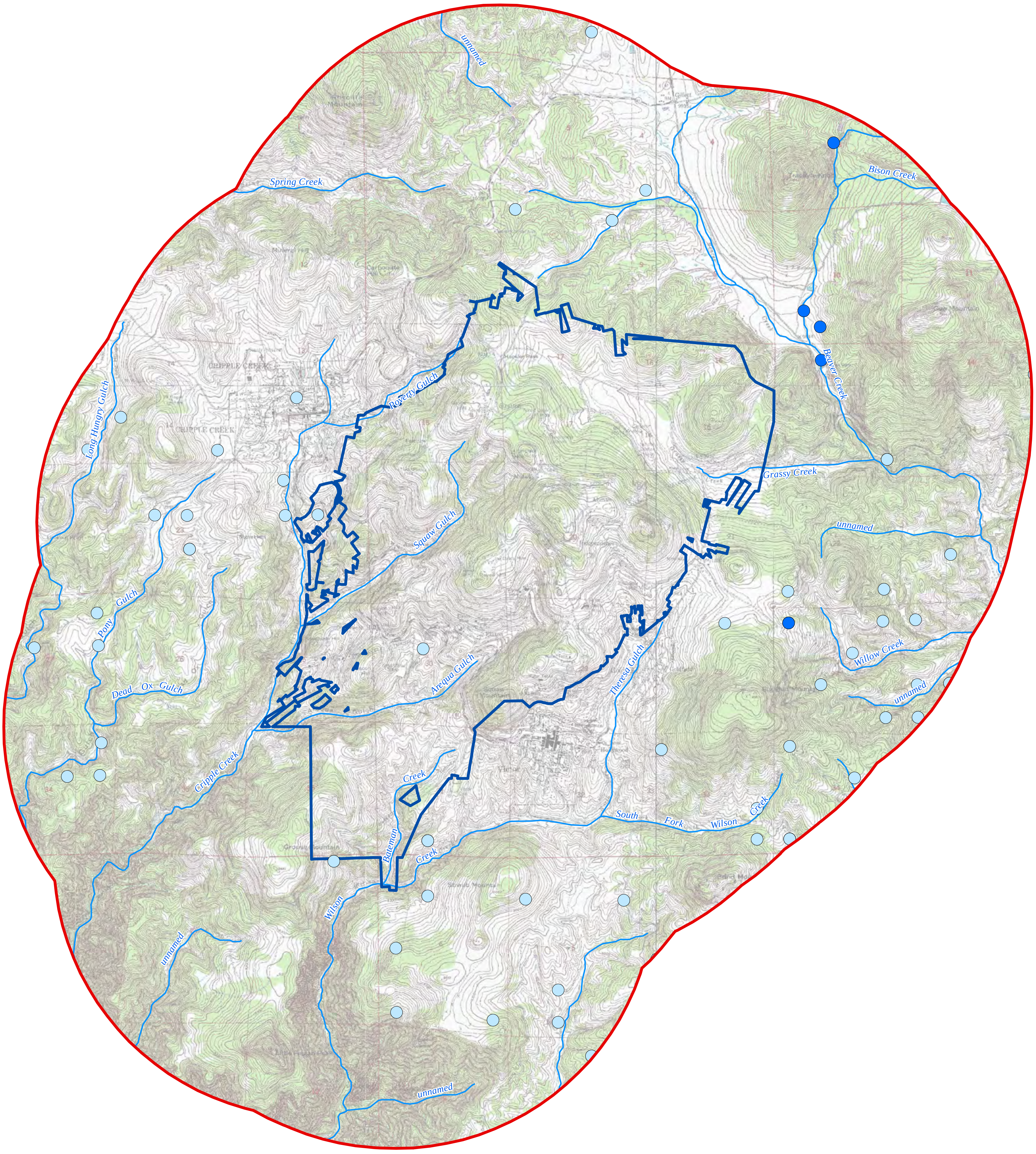
Rev #	Description	Date	BY	CHK	APP
1	AMENDMENT 13	12/13/2019	JG	JB	JR

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company

Figure G-1

Groundwater Wells within 2 Miles of Amendment 13 Cresson Project Permit Boundary

Date: 12-13-2019 | Scale: 1:52,000 | A13_G-1_gw_wells.mxd | REV: 1



N

0.5 0 0.5 1
Miles

Source: Colorado Division of Water Resources - Well Permit Search 9/28/15

Legend

- ● *Reservoir*
- ○ *Spring*
- ▭ *Amendment 13 Cresson Project Permit Boundary*
- ▭ *2 Mile Buffer of Amendment 13 Cresson Project Permit Boundary*
- ∿ *Stream*

Certification

Rev #	Description	Date	BY	CHK	APP
1	AMENDMENT 13	12/13/2019	JG	JB	JR

NEWMONT GOLDCORP

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company

Figure G-2

Surface Water Drainages and Spring Locations within 2 Miles of Amendment 13 Cresson Project Permit Boundary

Date: 12/13/2019	Scale: 1:52,000	A13_G-2_surface_water.mxd	REV: 1