

Exhibit D

Reclamation Plan

1. Reclamation Plan Overview

Reclamation will begin once the mill has been decommissioned. The post-milling land use of this site is grazing and wildlife. Today, the site operates only as a mill. Under this permit, activities will center around the moving and sorting of old mine waste, and the permanent disposal of sorted, non- mineralized waste. The reclamation of this site concentrates on stabilizing these lands to minimize surface runoff and ground percolation of mineralized water, offsite sediment transport, and control of erosion.

Stored stabilized hydrogen peroxide and ferrous sulfate will be added to the cyanide tailing dam to completely neutralize the free cyanide contained in the dam water. The liquid in the dam will then be evaporated, which is expected to take 1-2 years. The mill tailing dam will also be evaporated but the addition of chemicals will not be necessary. This will also be expected to take 1-2 years. The 2012 primary settling pond currently lies inside the main pond as a temporary pond. It is constructed in such a way that it can be pushed and leveled into the existing 1980 lined pond for topsoiling and seeding. Topsoil stockpiled during the construction of the dam will be distributed over the dam site. Both dams will be graded to contours similar to those existing prior to dam construction to allow for surface run-off water to drain freely without depressions where water might collect. No ponds will remain post reclamation.

All roads and permanent buildings are to remain for historical and personal use purposes after reclamation. All fuels, fluids, storage tanks and any contaminants will be removed from the site and disposed of in proper, licensed facilities as needed. All temporary structures will be removed from the site. Wooden waste materials will be legally burned or removed to a licensed landfill site as necessary. Any inert solid waste materials, such as concrete or stone will be broken as needed and buried onsite (though the operator may retain structurally sound pads onsite for future industrial use). The burial location of the inert material will be in the primary pond, which is shown on Map E-1. Stockpiles of mineralized material will be removed; less- or non- mineralized (barren) materials will be placed in permanent disposal cells in stable configurations and locations. These areas are shown on the Reclamation Maps in Exhibit E.

All mobile/ earthmoving equipment and stationary equipment (including the sorting plant) will be removed from the site.

The site is not treating any outgoing water. All water (including stormwater) remains on site for a zero-discharge site. According to experience on site, the site is uniquely dry and has never had runoff even in a 100-year event. It is important to note that all water would naturally flow to the northwest end of the property to the top of the secondary settling pond. Additional erosion control mechanisms such as minimal boulders or riprap that would match the local topography may be used around the secondary settling pond for erosion control after reclamation.

Once all material has been sorted, the placement of the barren portion for permanent disposal will begin. The material will be carried by trucks and loaders to the area and will be compacted as it is spread by dozer. Maximum slopes will depend on the amount of tailings but should not exceed 3:1.

2. Revegetation

Revegetation will occur in all areas throughout the site except those outlined in yellow in Figure D-1. These excluded areas contain naturally exposed rock or will be used for personal use after the life of the mill. After all the sorting has been carried out, the barren waste rock from the Central Extension and Sorting Plant area will be replaced on the upper and lower waste rock areas. It will be carried, spread and compacted as described above. New slopes will be 3:1 or less and will contain sediment control structures as described above. Overburden will be replaced at approximately one foot depth. Topsoil will be taken from south of the shaft placed in reclaimed areas at 12 inches depth. According to onsite surveys, the site is a dry mountain loam range site containing gravelly to stony sandy loams. The ground will be vegetated using the seed mix shown in Table D-1 and planted in the late fall due to the dry summers. Prior to seeding, compacted areas will be disced to eliminate compacted conditions. For best results, seed drilling depth can be done based on plant type, as specified in Table D-1, with 8 to 10 inches row spacing. When drill seeding is not practical, broadcast seeding may be conducted at twice the drilled rate. Certified weed free mulch will be crimped into the surface at 1500 to 2000 lbs. per acre at 4 to 6 inch intervals. Based on previous operator experience, the topsoil is fine and fertilizer is not expected to be needed. Fertilizer amendments will only be applied where soil tests indicate nutrient deficiencies for the plant species to be established.

Figure D-1: Excluded Revegetation Areas



Table D-1: Grazing/Wildlife Seed Mix

Species	Pounds of pure live seed per acre (drilled)
<i>Grasses: ½ to ¼ inch depth</i>	
Western Wheatgrass	5.0
Blue Grama	2.0
Arizona Fescue	1.5
Indian Ricegrass	2.5
<i>Shrub Seeds: 1/8 to ¼ inch depth</i>	
Antelope Bitterbrush	3.0
Four-wing Saltbrush	1.5
Winterfat	1.0

<i>Forbs: 1/8 inch or surface seeding</i>	
Scarlet Globemallow	0.25
Total	16.75

3. Post-Mine Land Use

The post mine land use will be grazing and wildlife. The post mine land use is consistent with local and state land use goals for this area.

4. Reclamation Schedule

Since this site is 8.63 acres, reclamation will be done all at once, and the site can be expected to be retopsoiled and seeded within two to three weeks.

5. Monitoring Reclamation Success

Weed control and revegetation success monitoring will continue for 2 years following initial establishment, with remedial seeding conducted as necessary to achieve target vegetation density and species composition. Water quality monitoring will continue until natural conditions demonstrate compliance with applicable standards, as approved by the DRMS. Final reclamation strives to prevent off-site damage and provide for stable, long-term conditions consistent with the post reclamation land use.

6. Reclamation Cost Estimate

6.1 Basis of Estimate

This cost estimate is based on what it would cost the State of Colorado using an independent contractor to complete reclamation. 8.63 acres will be disturbed by the operation. The reclamation cost estimate is broken down in Table D-2.

Table D-2: Reclamation Cost Estimate

Description	Time (months)	Material Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
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Removal of portable equipment, equipment mobilization/demobilization from Gunnison	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,500
Backfilling, final grading	0.25	1,296	CY	\$12	\$15,552
Topsoiling of all disturbed areas (8.63 acres) to an average depth of 12 inches	0.25	691	CY	\$18	\$12,438
Revegetation of disturbed areas. Includes seeding, fertilizer, and mulching. Assume 25% seed failure rate (8.63 X 1.25)	0.15	10.79	acres	\$1,550	\$16,725
Subtotal	0.75				\$49,215
DRMS cost (30%)					\$14,765
Total Bond Amount					\$63,980