



Blackwater Mine

2025 Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Program Compliance Report

PREPARED FOR



Blackwater
Mine

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Prepared by:



Nikki Beaudoin, BSc, BIT
Consultant, Wildlife Biologist

Prepared by:



Makayla Swain, MSc
Senior Consultant, Wildlife Biologist

Reviewed by:



Greg Sharam, PhD, RPBio
Associate Partner, Wildlife Biologist



Stuart Van Bibber
Partner

ERM Consultants Canada Ltd.
#1000 - 1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6E 4A6
T +1 604 689 9460

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee
Artemis	Artemis Gold Inc.
ARU	Automated Recording Units
BACI	Before-After-Control-Impact
BC	British Columbia
BC CDC	British Columbia Conservation Data Centre
BC MFLNRO	British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Land, and Natural Resource Operations, changed to Ministry of Forests
BC MOE	British Columbia Ministry of Environment
BC MWLAP	Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
BW Gold	Blackwater Gold LTD.
CMMP	Caribou Mitigation and Management Plan
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CPD	Certified Project Description
CWTP	Central Water Transfer Plant
DS	Decision Statement
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
EAO	Environmental Assessment Office
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Consultants Canada
FSR	Forest Service Road
FWSS	Fresh Water Supply System
ha	Hectare: 10,000 m ² or 0.01 km ² or 2.47 acres
IECD	Interim Environmental Control Dam Pond
2023 Wildlife	Davidson Creek Wildfire that occurred July 10 th , 2023 (Fire Number: G41493)
kV	Kilovolt
km	Kilometre
km/hr	Kilometres per hour
KM	Kilometre marker
Kokanee Wildlife Cameras	Wildlife cameras deployed to monitor grizzly bear use of kokanee spawning streams

LDN	Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation
LGO	Low-Grade Ore
LSA	Local Study Area, 27,589 ha in size
m	Metre
Mine	Blackwater Mine
MT	Mitigation Table (November 2020), defines mitigations required and approved by the BC Environmental Assessment Office
NABAT	North American Bat Monitoring Program
New Gold	New Gold Inc.
NOAEL	No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level
QP	Qualified Professional
RIC	Resource Inventory Committee: a body of the BC government that develops survey standards for BC wildlife and ecosystems.
RSA	Regional Study Area - 274,098 ha in size
SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i> (2002)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
UCLM	Upper confidence limits of the mean
UFN	Ulkatcho First Nation
URPC	Unlimited Radius Point Count
VRPC	Variable Radius Point Count
WMP	Water Management Pond
WMMP	Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PERMITS

BW Gold Ltd. (BW Gold), a wholly owned subsidiary of Artemis Gold Inc. (Artemis), is operating the Blackwater Mine (the Mine), an open pit gold and silver project in central British Columbia (BC) located approximately 112 km southwest of Vanderhoof (Figure 1.1-1). The Mine is accessed via the Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service Roads (FSRs) and received its federal and provincial environmental approvals in 2019 under New Gold Inc. (New Gold), before Artemis acquired the project and transferred the Environmental Assessment Certificate to BW Gold in 2020. Since then, BW Gold has secured key authorizations including *Mines Act* Permit M-246 (2021) and *Environmental Management Act* permits for effluent and air discharges (Permits 110602 [2021], 110650 [2023], and 110652 [2023]), with amendments issued in 2023 for the Mine Plan and Reclamation Program. Construction began in October 2022. The first gold and silver pour at the Mine was achieved in January 2025. Commercial production was declared in May 2025.

1.2 REGIONAL SETTING

The Mine is located within the traditional territories of Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation (LDN), Uikatcho First Nation (UFN), Skin Tyee Nation, and Tsilhqot'in Nation. The Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa FSRs and Mine transmission line cross parts of the traditional territories of Nadleh Whut'en First Nation, Saik'uz First Nation, and Stellat'en First Nation (collectively, the Nechako First Nations), as well as the traditional territories of the Nazko First Nation, Nee Tahi Buhn Band, Cheslatta Carrier Nation, and Yekooche First Nation (BC EAO 2019a, 2019b).

1.3 2025 CONSTRUCTION AND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES

Activities in 2025 included continued development of the open pit using conventional drill, blast, load and haul techniques, and operation of the mill. Several significant milestones were achieved in Q1 2025 including the commencement of mill operations (January 22), initial deposition of tailings (January 25), and placement of Low Grade Ore (LGO) on the LGO Stockpile (March 14). By May 2025 commercial production was achieved, and operations continued through the year.

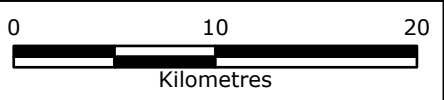
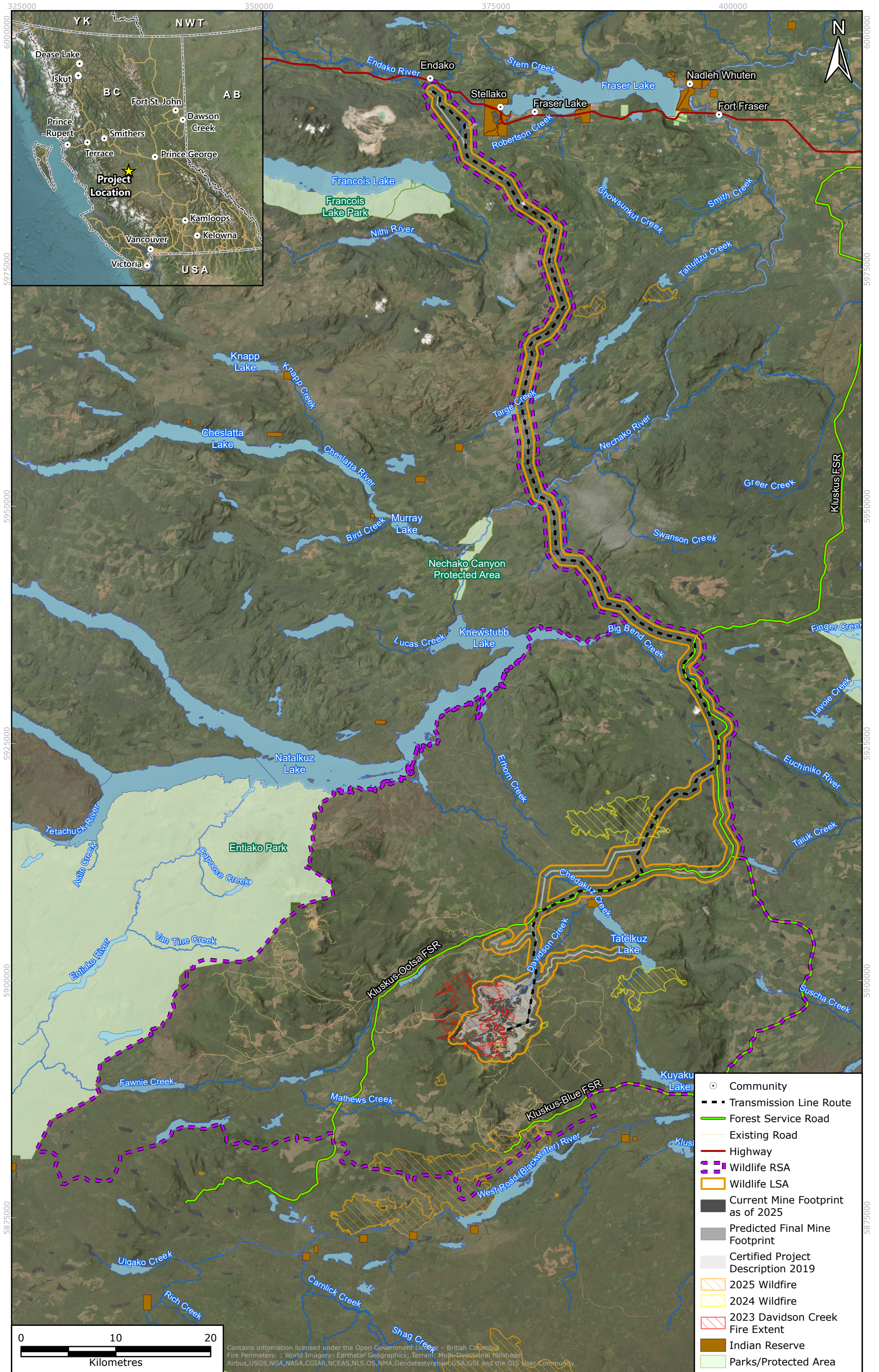
Construction activities continued through 2025 as well with a focus on those activities outlined below:

- Continued development of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Dam C;
- Development of the LGO stockpile foundation panels;
- Construction of water management infrastructure; and
- Establishing ancillary buildings and associated facilities.

Tree clearing and soil salvage occurred where needed to support those activities.

No works occurred on the Mine Access Road, Upper or Lower Waste Rock Stockpiles, Fresh Water Supply System (FWSS) (excluding the Freshwater Reservoir), or Northern Diversion System.

FIGURE 1.1-1 LOCAL AND REGIONAL STUDY AREAS OF THE BLACKWATER MINE



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 Fire Perimeters: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics; Terrain: Multi-Directional Hillshade;
 Airbus, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, GSA, GSI and the GIS User Community

1.4 WILDLIFE MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

A Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) was developed to manage potential adverse Mine-related effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat during the Construction, Operations, Closure, and Post-closure phases (ERM 2023a). The WMMP incorporates requirements from the Environmental Assessment Certificate #M19-01 (EAC), the federal Decision Statement (DS), and the master Mitigation Table (MT) which was approved by the BC Environmental Assessment Office in November 2020 to address EAC Condition 43. This report presents the results of the wildlife monitoring activities completed in 2025, following the WMMP. Annual monitoring programs are overseen by a Qualified Professional (QP) and completed by experienced personnel, as outlined in the WMMP. A concordance table tracking requirements from the DS and EAC is in Appendix A. A list of all species recorded in 2025, and species at risk that may occur near the Mine is presented in Appendix B.

Wildlife monitoring activities were undertaken in the Local Study Area (LSA) and the Regional Study Area (RSA) (Figure 1.1-1). Ecologically, the RSA is composed of primarily coniferous forest, with mixed areas of young forest plantations, mature and old growth forest, and small portions of sub-alpine and alpine mountain. Program specific monitoring areas were developed to best test the predictions in the EIS.

1.4.1 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the WMMP Compliance Report are to:

- Summarize and present the results of the follow-up programs carried out the previous year, as outlined in the WMMP (ERM 2023a);
- Summarize and present the results of the monitoring of mitigation measures carried out the previous year, as outlined in the WMMP (ERM 2023a);
- Provide analysis of monitoring results to test impact predictions from the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; New Gold 2015, ERM 2017); and
- Provide an overview of adaptive management actions carried out the previous year, along with the reasoning and outcome for each action.

The WMMP Compliance Report is separated into site-specific programs which include data from multiple wildlife groups, and species-specific follow-up monitoring programs which include monitoring of a single wildlife species or group (e.g., waterbirds). Table 1.4-1 summarizes the programs and their corresponding section in the WMMP Compliance Report.

1.4.2 IMPACTS OF WILDFIRES ON THE WMMP PROGRAMS

Three wildfires occurred near the Mine during 2025 (Figure 1.1-1). Only one wildlife monitoring program was affected: fall waterbird surveys planned for September were delayed until October.

Wildfires also occurred near the Mine in 2023 and 2024, impacting several WMMP monitoring programs. The RSA is located within the Natural Disturbance Type #3, which supports frequent crown-initiating forest fires and monitoring programs may continue to be impacted by wildfires and evacuation orders in future years.

Further details on how WMMP monitoring programs were impacted by the 2023 and 2024 Wildfires, and any changes to the monitoring program, are discussed in ERM (2025a).

TABLE 1.4-1 MONITORING PROGRAMS IN THE WMMP COMPLIANCE REPORT

Program Category	Program Name	Section
Site-specific Monitoring	Wildlife Pre-clearing Surveys and Mitigation	2.1
	Habitat Loss Monitoring	2.2
	Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities	2.3
	Facility Water Structure Monitoring	2.4
	Transmission Line Monitoring	2.5
	Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring	2.6
Species-specific Monitoring	Moose	3.1
	Caribou	3.2
	Mountain Goat	3.3
	Grizzly Bear	3.4
	Furbearers	3.5
	Bats	3.6
	Raptors	3.7
	Waterbirds	3.8
	Upland Birds	3.9
	Amphibians	3.10

2. SITE-SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

2.1 PRE-CLEARING SURVEYS AND MITIGATION

DS Conditions addressed: 4.1, 8.9, 8.10, 8.11, 8.14, 8.17

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h.ii

Vegetation clearing is required prior to construction activities and may occur in any Mine phase and at different spatial scales in a Mine's lifecycle (e.g., primary site construction or annual brush clearing in localized areas). EAC Condition 23.c requires that where possible vegetation clearing occur outside sensitive timing windows for wildlife (e.g., nesting; Table 2.1-1). Should clearing be necessary during wildlife sensitive periods, then pre-clearing surveys are required by DS Condition 8.10 and EAC Condition 23.c.

TABLE 2.1-1 WILDLIFE SENSITIVE PERIODS AND HABITAT TYPES

Species Name	Habitat or Feature Type	Guideline Period
Caribou and Mountain Goat	Ungulate Winter Range	Kidding: January 15 to July 15
Mineral Licks	Mineral Licks	Protected year-round
Grizzly and Black Bear	Dens	Denning: October 1 to March 31
Fisher	Dens	Denning: March 15 to June 30
American Marten	Dens	Denning: March 1 to September 30
Wolverine	Dens	Denning: February 1 to June 30
Bat	Roosts	Denning: May 15 to September 30
	Hibernacula	Denning: October 1 to May 31
Raptor	Nests, eggs, and young	Denning: March 15 to April 15
	Nests	Protected year-round
Waterbirds and Upland Birds	Nests, eggs, and young	Breeding: April 15 to August 31
Clark's Nutcracker	Nests, eggs, and young	Breeding: March 15 to July 30
Amphibians	Wetlands	Breeding: April 1 to September 30

Sensitive periods for wildlife have been identified for moose, caribou (southern mountain population), grizzly bear, furbearers (wolverine, American marten, fisher, black bear), bats, birds (raptors, waterbirds, and forest and grassland birds), and amphibians (western toad), as required by DS Conditions 8.9, 8.14, and 8.17, and EAC Condition 23.h.ii. Sensitive periods for specific species are listed in Table 2.1-1 and WMMP Section 3.3.1 (ERM 2023a).

Pre-clearing surveys were completed for the Mine in 2025 by the Blackwater Environmental team (Appendix C-1), Avison (Appendix C-2), and EcoNorth (Appendix C-3). Additionally, amphibian salvages completed by Triton Environmental Consultants is presented in Appendix C-4. Firms worked directly with BW Gold on the scopes completed and were responsible for obtaining their own permits and following all reporting requirement.

This section provides an overview of pre-clearing surveys and amphibian salvage completed in 2025; however, the reports provided in Appendix C should be referred to for details on pre-clearing surveys, follow-up surveys, and amphibian salvages completed.

2.1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of pre-clearing surveys are to:

- Identify and protect wildlife features when disturbance is required during designated sensitive periods as described in Table 2.1-1;
- Evaluate bat species composition and distribution within the LSA including use of buffered roosts and hibernacula (EAC Condition and 23.c and 23.h);
- Evaluate the success of nesting birds within setback buffers established during construction and vegetation clearing (DS Condition 4.1 and 4.5, EAC Condition 23.c and 23.h);
- Verify that setbacks around buffered dens sites have been maintained (DS Condition 8.10, EAC Condition 23.c and 23.h);
- Salvage toads and translocate to suitable breeding habitats (DS Condition 8.11); and
- Monitor relocation areas where salvaged toads have been placed (EAC Condition 8.11 and 8.21).

2.1.2 METHODS

Pre-clearing surveys followed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed for the Mine for bird nests and general wildlife features (i.e., bear and furbearer dens, bat roosts and hibernacula, and mineral licks; ERM 2022a; ERM 2022b; ERM 2022c). Pre-clearing surveys and subsequent follow-up monitoring methods completed in 2025 for these features are reported in Appendix C.

2.1.2.1 AMPHIBIAN SALVAGE

Pre-clearing surveys for amphibians were completed in conjunction with pre-clearing surveys for other species, as reported in Section 2.1 and Appendix C. Additionally, general site surveys were completed throughout the amphibian breeding and dispersal periods. Amphibian salvage was completed by Triton Environmental Consultants in 2025 and is reported in Appendix C-3.

Amphibian pre-clearing surveys and salvage activities were completed in accordance with the *Amphibian Pre-clearing and Salvage SOP* (ERM 2022c) under wildlife permit PG25-910985. To mitigate the risk of spreading potentially harmful pathogens, including Chytrid fungus, all amphibian capture and handling procedures followed the *Live Animal Capture and Handling Guidelines for Wild Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, and Reptiles* (RIC 1998a) and the *Standard Operating Procedures: Hygiene Protocols for Amphibian Fieldwork* (BC MOE 2008). All equipment was disinfected with a bleach solution prior to salvage activities to eliminate potential contaminants.

2.1.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results from the pre-clearing surveys completed for bears, furbearers, bats, birds, and amphibians in 2025, and any subsequent buffering and follow-up monitoring is provided in Appendix C. Appendix C-4 provides a summary of all features identified and buffered during pre-clearing surveys, and locations where salvage was completed. Pre-clearing surveys were

completed between February 27 and December 20, 2025. No active bear dens, furbearer dens, or bat hibernacula were identified during surveys. In total, nine nests or potential nests were identified and buffered during pre-clearing surveys in 2025. Follow-up monitoring of buffered nests was completed and no additional follow-up actions were required (Appendix C-4). Locations identified during pre-clearing surveys or incidentally that required amphibian salvage are discussed in Section 2.1.3.1.

BW Gold issued notices reminding personnel of migratory bird nesting window mitigations and that individuals are required to comply with the prohibitions put forth in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994). Reminders were issued describing best practices for buffering, inspections, deterrent options and what to do if a bird nest is suspected or found.

2.1.3.1 AMPHIBIAN PRE-CLEARING SURVEYS AND SALVAGE

Results from amphibian salvage completed in 2025, and any subsequent follow-up monitoring is provided in Appendix C-3 and C-4. In 2025, nine amphibian salvages were completed at six locations within the Mine area from June 1 to September 1, 2025. Salvage locations were either incidentally detected, or they were identified during planned pre-clearing surveys. The salvage completed were of western toad eggs ($n = \sim 32,000$), tadpoles ($n = \sim 2,300$), juvenile (~ 500), and unclassified age (~ 100). Results of amphibian salvage are reported in Appendix C-3.

Follow-up monitoring of relocation sites were completed in accordance with the WMMP, EAC Condition 23.b and federal DS Condition 8.11 (ERM 2023a; Appendix C-3 and C-4). No additional follow-up actions were required.

Regular site surveys were completed to identify western toad presence and to assess the need for mitigation measures on a site-by-site basis. No additional locations requiring salvage were identified during these surveys. Three additional amphibian breeding sites were incidentally recorded by BW Gold personnel but did not require salvage (see Section 3.10.3 for further details).

BW Gold issued reminders to all personnel of the breeding window for amphibians and that individuals are required to comply with the prohibitions put forth in *Species at Risk Act* (SARA; 2002) and the *BC Wildlife Act* (1996). These notices reinforced best practices for buffering, salvages, and mitigation to prevent standing water accumulation.

2.2 HABITAT LOSS MONITORING

DS Conditions addressed: none

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.h

Habitat loss is monitored annually and compared to the predictions in the EIS as described in the WMMP (Sections 4.1, 4.4, 4.7, and 4.8; ERM 2023a) and the Caribou Mitigation and Management Plan (CMMP; Section 6.2.1; ERM 2022d). Habitat loss is evaluated by comparing the as-built Mine footprint with existing habitat suitability mapping for focal species or groups, including moose, caribou, grizzly bear, birds (interior forest habitat birds, short-eared owl, greater yellowlegs, and Wilson's snipe) and western toad (ERM 2017, 2023a; New Gold 2015). If habitat exceeds predicted levels for these focal species, adaptive management would be implemented where needed.

2.2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of habitat loss monitoring are to:

- Evaluate wildlife habitat loss from Mine construction and compare to predictions from the EIS (EAC Condition 23.h); and
- Measure the amount of habitat recovery at the site during Closure.

2.2.2 METHODS

Monitoring of habitat loss due to Mine activities began in 2022 and is completed annually. Habitat loss was calculated by comparing the as-built Mine footprint with the total area described in the Certified Project Description (CPD) and wildlife habitat predicted lost in the EAC Application (ERM 2023a). Species and seasons monitored for habitat loss include:

- Moose (growing and winter);
- Caribou (spring, summer/fall, winter);
- Grizzly bear (spring, summer, fall, and winter);
- Forest and grassland birds (interior forest habitat, and indicator species short-eared owl);
- Waterbirds, using individual indicator species:
 - Greater yellowlegs;
 - Wilson's snipe; and
- Western toad.

Habitat suitability models were developed for the EIS using a combination of ecosystem mapping and field surveys for model validation (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017). Models consider species life history and seasonal use patterns consistent with similar models across the Province of BC.

A six-class habitat suitability model was used for moose, caribou, and grizzly bear habitat suitability (high, moderately high, moderate, low, very low, and nil; ERM 2017). Western toad habitat suitability was rated on a four-class scale (high, moderate, low, and nil). Suitable habitat for birds typically uses fewer seasons and a coarser rating structure. Suitability mapping for forest interior birds used a two-class scale (available or unavailable), while all other birds (short-eared owl, greater yellowlegs, and Wilson's snipe) used a three-class scale (high, moderate, low).

When calculating habitat loss, the area of "suitable habitat" was used, which included high to moderate-rated habitat in the mapping. For forest interior birds, habitat suitability maps only provided available habitat, so all available habitat was considered suitable.

Annual habitat loss was calculated as the difference between the current year's footprint and the existing footprint from previous years, while cumulative habitat loss was calculated as the percent of the suitable habitat mapped in the RSA lost to date (since 2022).

In previous years predicted habitat loss was based on the areas determined in the original Environmental Assessment (EA) application (ERM 2015); however, updates to the Mine and transmission line footprint were made in the 2017 EA addendum (ERM 2017). As a result, the areas predicted in the 2015 EA application do not fully represent the current Mine and transmission line footprint (ERM 2015). To account for this, the RSA has been updated to more accurately represent the current Mine and transmission line footprint. The new RSA was used to determine the predicted habitat loss in 2025, resulting in slightly altered calculations from previous years that are more accurate to the current Mine development. Development of the predicted and actual suitable habitat loss calculations for the new RSA were completed following the methods used in the 2015 EA application (ERM 2015).

Some species only had partial habitat suitability mapping along the transmission line. Species seasons with missing habitat suitability data included grizzly bear winter habitat between pole 66 and 305 and caribou spring, summer, and winter between pole 1 and 329. These areas are outside of the Tweedsmuir herd local population unit and are too low in elevation for grizzly bear denning. As a result, suitable habitat loss within these areas is not reported.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by annual habitat loss for focal species.

2.2.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Major works construction in 2025 accounted for an area of 237 ha (Figure 2.2-1; Table 2.2-1). The total area of disturbance that has occurred since 2022 is 1,699 ha, which accounts for 25% of the total 2019 CPD (6,882.5 ha). Among each of the species for which habitat loss is evaluated, between 0.4% and 1.1% of available suitable habitat in the RSA has been lost because of the Mine to date (Table 2.2-2). Previous studies suggest a potential decrease in species richness and abundance for birds and mammals at critical threshold levels of 40% to 90% loss of suitable habitat (Andren 1994; Fahrig 1997). Suitable habitat loss to date for all species is below the area predicted in the EAC Application and listed in the CPD.

TABLE 2.2-1 TOTAL NEW FOOTPRINT AREA BY YEAR COMPARED TO THE FOOTPRINT IN THE CERTIFIED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Year	New Footprint Area and Percent of CPD Footprint				Total Area
	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Mine Footprint (ha)	40	671	752	237	1,699
Percent of CPD Footprint	1%	10%	11%	3%	25%

FIGURE 2.2-1 BLACKWATER MINE FOOTPRINT AND TRANSMISSION LINE, 2025

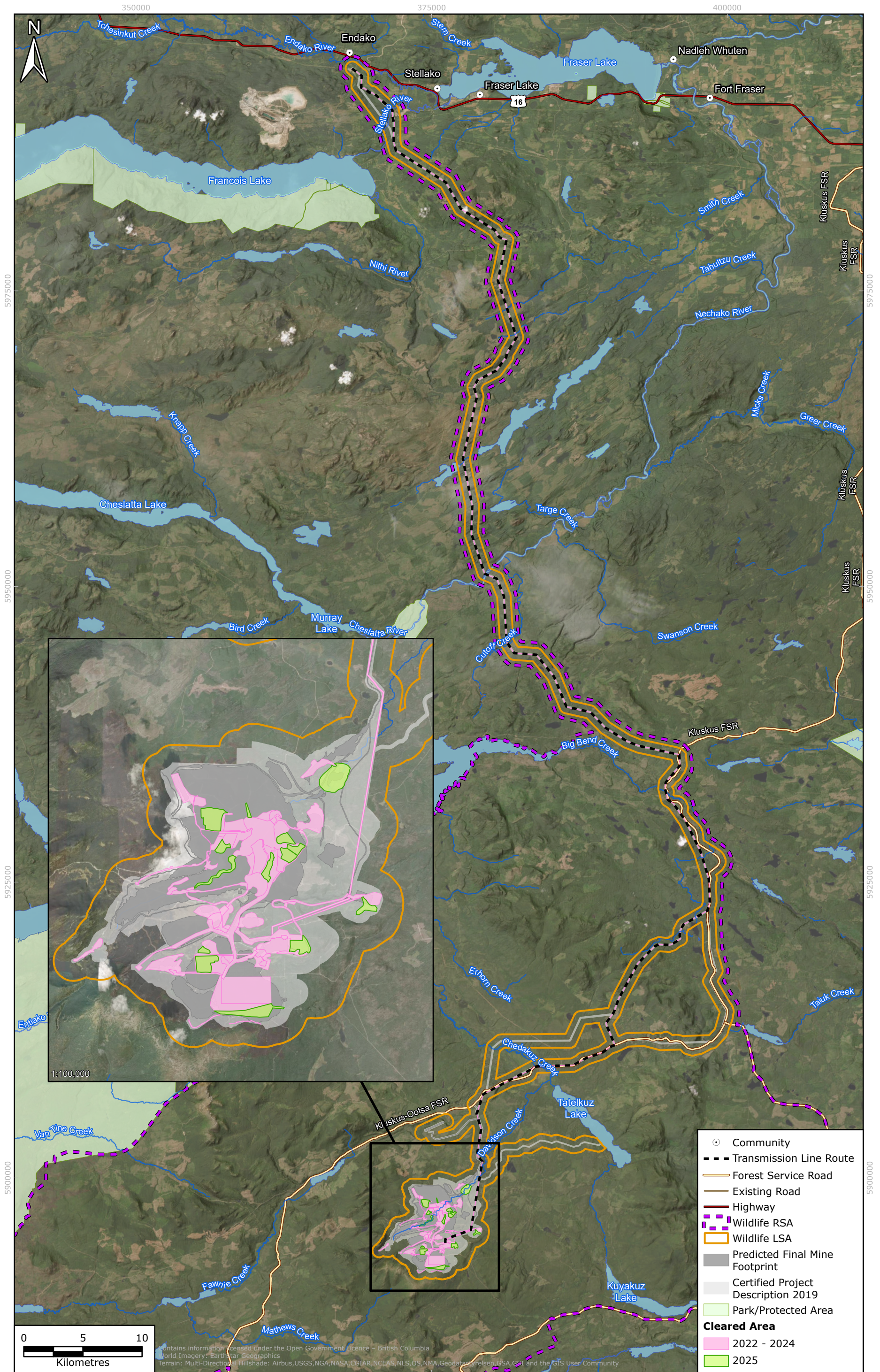


TABLE 2.2-2 HABITAT LOSS IN THE REGIONAL STUDY AREA BY SPECIES, 2025 AND CUMULATIVE

Species	Suitable Habitat (High and Moderate-Rated habitat)¹			
Common Name	Seasonal Habitat	Disturbed in 2025 (ha)	Disturbed to Date (ha)²	Percent of the RSA Disturbed to Date
Moose	Growing	37	318	0.55%
	Winter	70	375	0.88%
Caribou ³	Spring	165	625	0.82%
	Summer/Fall	156	657	0.78%
	Winter	183	675	0.85%
Grizzly Bear	Spring	104	509	0.73%
	Summer	163	731	0.73%
	Fall	171	763	0.70%
	Winter ³	122	530	1.10%
Short-eared Owl	Nesting	0	49	0.44%
Greater Yellowlegs	Nesting	126	393	1.09%
Wilson's Snipe	Nesting	37	85	0.44%
Interior forest birds	NA	53	325	0.40%
Western Toad	Living	72	406	0.56%

¹ Suitable habitat is based on habitat suitability models developed for the EIS. Small variations exist in the RSA mapped for habitat suitability models to the current study area boundaries (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017).

² Disturbed to Date (ha) represents the amount of total suitable habitat that has been lost since 2022.

³ Habitat suitability mapping only completed for the Mine LSA (21,449 ha) and RSA (263,036 ha), i.e., not including pole 66 to 305 of the transmission line (ERM 2017).

2.3 INTERACTIONS, INCIDENTS, AND MORTALITIES

DS Conditions addressed: none

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.n

Wildlife interactions, incidents and mortalities are reported annually for the Mine. A wildlife interaction occurs when Mine personnel or infrastructure encounter wildlife where deterrents may be used, but does not result in direct harm, injury, damage, or wildlife mortality (e.g., a bear deterred from camp). A wildlife incident occurs when an interaction results in direct harm, injury, damage, or wildlife mortality occurs.

Blackwater personnel and subcontractors receive wildlife training during site orientation and annual refreshers. Training includes reporting protocols for wildlife sightings, interactions, and incidents, including reporting of habitat features (e.g., nest, den, mineral lick). All wildlife incidents, including vehicle collisions and mortalities from human-wildlife interactions, require a formal incident report as per the WMMP (ERM 2023a).

Wildlife observed on the Mine footprint is reported to the Mine's Environment Department and all incidental wildlife observations are summarized in the annual WMMP Compliance Report. Incidental observations from 2025 are described under each relevant species section in this report (EAC Condition 23.n).

2.3.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the interactions, incidents, and mortality monitoring are to:

- Record wildlife presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n);
- Record and report any wildlife related interaction, incident, and mortality associated with Mine activity (EAC Condition 23.n); and
- Monitor wildlife-vehicle incidents and mortalities, specifically for moose, caribou, mountain goat, and grizzly bear.

2.3.2 METHODS

2.3.2.1 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS AND INTERACTIONS

Incidental observations, interactions, and records of any incidentally observed dead animals (where the mortality was not caused by the Mine) were recorded by Mine personnel (Appendix D) and during WMMP field surveys by field crews (Appendix E) in 2025. Incidental wildlife observations reported for the WMMP wildlife compliance monitoring programs include all incidental observations recorded by wildlife cameras for the deployment durations analyzed in this report as stated in Sections 2.6.2. Aircraft pilots and passengers recorded observations or encounters with wildlife, specifically mountain goats, and any mitigation actions taken.

An observation is represented by the total number of times a species was recorded, but does not represent the number of unique individuals, since repeat counts of an cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, a detection event is defined as the number of times an observation was recorded. Observation data include, where available: the recorder, species, number of individuals, date, time, location, activity, and any management response. Incidental observations are reported in each relevant species section and do not include individuals involved in incidents or interactions. Interactions are reported in the Results section below.

The BC Environmental Assessment Office completed an Environmental Inspection on June 11, 2025.

2.3.2.2 INCIDENTS

All incidents were recorded in formal incident reports, including: a summary of the event, response action and means of implementation, copies of internal and external communications, follow-up monitoring results, and any adaptive management outcomes, if required (Appendix F).

2.3.2.3 VEHICLE COLLISIONS

The EAC predicted that Mine-related vehicle traffic would increase the mortality risk for moose, caribou, and grizzly bear (ERM 2017). Vehicle-related mortality has the potential to alter the

abundance and distribution of these species in the LSA. Signage was installed by BW Gold to identify potential wildlife crossing areas that were identified during pre-construction habitat suitability surveys along the Kluskus FSR and Blackwater Access Road. A mineral lick used by mountain goats was identified in 2022 on the northwestern side of Mount Davidson. Wildlife access trails to the mineral lick were noted to intersect with an infrequently used Mine trail and the Blackwater Access Road. As a result, mountain goats were added to the WMMP in 2023 and identified as a focal species for vehicle collision monitoring, specifically near Mount Davidson (ERM 2023a).

Vehicle collisions are summarized separately from other types of wildlife incidents and mortalities to validate EIS predictions and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures outlined in the WMMP. Existing mitigations implemented at the Mine include speed limits, reporting incidental sightings, and requiring all potential road users associated with the Mine to take an internally developed Kluskus FSR training protocol.

All wildlife interactions, collisions, and mortalities along or on the roadways were recorded and reported to the Mine Environment Department and other relevant personnel as soon as safe to do so. Vehicle collisions are considered wildlife incidents and therefore follow the same incident report protocol as described in the section above. The focal species for vehicle collision monitoring are moose, caribou, mountain goat, and grizzly bear.

2.3.2.4 BEAR MANAGEMENT

Bear management actions were completed in accordance with the *Bear Management and Response Procedure* (ERM 2024a), and in compliance with wildlife permit PG25-96377. All actions taken by the Emergency Response and Environment Team regarding bear management actions were recorded in formal hazing occurrence reports, including situation classification, bear behaviour, a summary of the actions taken and means of implementation, and the results of the event. The data requirements were submitted within 30 days of expiry, as required by the aforementioned permit.

2.3.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.3.3.1 INTERACTIONS

The BC Environmental Assessment Office completed an Environmental Inspection on June 11, 2025. Wildlife-related findings were addressed through BW Gold implementing daily inspections for each camp (i.e. Construction and Operations) from August 12 to November 2, 2025, with a focus on wildlife attractant management. Each daily inspection record was provided to BC EAO. The BC EAO recorded three wildlife related findings from the June 11, 2025, Environmental Inspection, the follow-up actions provided by BW Gold include:

- Installing missing panels at the Exploration Camp and Operations Camp kitchen;
- Cleaning up identified areas of improper waste management and implementing ongoing daily inspections; and
- Installing missing cameras at the TSF, refer to Section 2.4.2.

Twelve wildlife interactions were reported in 2025, involving common ravens (n = 1), red fox (n = 9), moose (n = 1), and black bear (n = 1; Appendix F). Ten of the interactions were associated with accessing food waste or displays of food dependent behaviours.

Wildlife were reported accessing food waste twice in 2025. Three ravens were observed eating food waste left in the back of a pick-up truck on January 3 and one red fox was observed eating food waste on the Operations Camp road near the Processing Plant on September 25. Following these instances, information notices and site wide emails were sent out reminding site personnel that feeding wildlife is prohibited. Eight interactions involving red foxes displaying food dependent or habituated behaviours were reported in 2025. Red foxes were reported approached light vehicles or work crews on January 27, February 10 and 15, May 18 and 30, and December 7, 25, and 27.

Two wildlife interactions that did not involve food occurred in 2025. One interaction was reported of a black bear walking up the north ramp near the heavy equipment assembly was reported on August 11. Workers retreated to their vehicles until the bear vacated the area following this interaction. On June 9, a juvenile moose entered the mobile maintenance yard. A 50 m buffer was established, and all equipment was moved out of the area. Eventually, the moose exited the area of its own accord and the buffer was removed. No interaction between workers or the moose occurred.

BW Gold issued notices regularly throughout the year reminding personnel that feeding and/or harassing wildlife is prohibited. Notices included information regarding wildlife and wildlife attractants.

2.3.3.2 INCIDENTS

No wildlife incidents occurred in 2025, which was a decrease from 2024 (ERM 2025a).

2.3.3.3 VEHICLE COLLISIONS

Two vehicle related wildlife incidents were reported in 2025 (Appendix F). On July 29, 2025, a driver returning after night shift hit a red fox on the Access Road. The driver pulled over in a safe location and contacted the Environmental Department. The incident was reported to the BC Ministry of Forests on August 10, 2025.

In addition to the Mine-related incident, drivers reported one other mortality, presumably from other users of the Kluskus FSR. A driver reported a black bear mortality at Kilometer Marker (KM) 82 of the Kluskus FSR on June 10, 2025. The Environmental Department personnel traveled to the location where the deceased bear was reported, the carcass was moved over 500 m from the road to prevent the attraction of other wildlife to the road, as required by the WMMP (ERM 2023a). The mortality was reported to the BC Ministry of Forests on June 12, 2025.

To date, there have been no vehicle collisions with focal species along the Blackwater Access Road Mine or other Mine trails, which are private access and closed to non-Mine personnel. Although 2025 was the second year that vehicle collisions have been reported along the Kluskus FSR, it is unlikely that the mortality was a result of a BW Gold employee or contractor. Blackwater Gold staff reported all mortalities observed along the Kluskus FSR and Mine-specific roads.

In response to reported mortalities along the Kluskus FSR in 2024, BW Gold implemented long-term mitigation through the installation of eight wildlife crossing signs at key wildlife corridors

along the Kluskus FSR in 2025. Wildlife crossing signs were installed for up traffic at KM15, 78, 103, and 121, and for down traffic at KM20, 100, 118, and 144.

BW Gold issued notices reminding personnel of increased wildlife collision risk windows during dawn and dusk and in the spring and fall months. Notices included information regarding protocols outlined in the WMMP such as Wildlife Right-of-Way, Wildlife Signage, and Seasonal Awareness as well as other Safe Driving Practices.

In 2025 no vehicle collisions with focal species occurred, supporting that actions implemented in 2025 were effective at reducing potential for wildlife collisions along Mine roads and trails.

2.3.3.4 BEAR MANAGEMENT

Four bear management interactions were reported in 2025 (Appendix F). Bear management interactions included:

- May 15, 2025—A siren was used to deter a black bear off the Operations Camp road and away from the Camp. The bear was in a populated area and to reduce the risk of an interaction or incident, it was decided that the bear should be hazed from the area. The black bear was successfully deterred off the road.
- May 23, 2025—A bear banger was used to haze an unspecified bear species away from the Exploration Camp parking lot. The bear was in a populated area and to reduce the risk of an interaction or incident, it was decided that the bear should be hazed from the area. The bear responded to the one bear banger discharge by leaving the area into the trees where it could not be located.
- May 28, 2025—Two hazing occurrences, likely of the same individual. An unspecified bear was deterred away from the reefer trailer and shoring at the back of the Construction Camp. It was suspected the bear was interested in the food stored in the trailer and seven truck horn blasts were used to haze the bear away from the area. The bear ran off but it was noted that this individual has been hazed before and continues to remain on site and in the open. The bear then returned approximately 1 hour after the initial hazing took place. Ten horn blasts were used, and the bear left the area.
- June 16, 2025—A siren, two bear bangers, and a vehicle horn were used to haze an unspecified bear away from an active haul truck area near the U Dorm parking lot. The bear was in an area where large hauling trucks were frequently driving. Large vehicles have poor visibility which created a high potential for a collision with the bear. To reduce the potential for a collision with the heavy hauling trucks and the bear, it was decided that the bear should be hazed from the area. The bear responded to a siren and a bear banger by running into the wooded area. A drone was used to attempt to relocate the bear and was unsuccessful. The Emergency Response Team remained in case the bear returned and it did not.

2.4 FACILITY WATER STRUCTURE MONITORING

DS Conditions addressed: 4.2, 8.12

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.k

The Decision Statement and EAC conditions require that the Mine monitor wildlife use of the Mine water structures. Water structures for the Mine will include the TSF, Pit Lake, Water Management Pond (WMP), Interim Environmental Control Dam Pond (IECD), LGO Stockpile Pond (LGO), Central Water Transfer Plant (CWTP) and Freshwater Pond. Wildlife presence and water quality are monitored at all operational facility water structures to inform adaptive management and protect wildlife health (ERM 2023a). Wildlife are monitored using wildlife cameras and visual surveys for amphibians. Wildlife cameras are checked regularly to determine wildlife presence. As described in the WMMP, if wildlife are present at a water structure, and the water does not meet wildlife guidelines, then an assessment is conducted to determine if there is a risk to wildlife health, which in turn triggers adaptive management. Management may include improving water quality, excluding wildlife, or deterring birds (DS Condition 4.2 and 8.12).

Six facility water structures were operational in 2025 including the:

- WMP, a permanent structure which become operational in 2024;
- IECD, TSF, CWTP, and LGO, permanent structures which became operational in 2025; and
- Pit Sump, a temporary structure that became operational for a limited time period in 2025.

The monitoring programs developed for facility water structures are described in Section 4.4.3 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS Conditions 4.2 and 8.12, and EAC Condition 23.k (Appendix A). The monitoring programs developed for facility water structures include:

- Visual Amphibian Breeding Surveys (Sections 2.4.2.1 and 2.4.3.1);
- Monitoring of Wildlife Use (Sections 2.4.2.2 and 2.4.3.2); and
- Water Quality Monitoring (Sections 2.4.2.3 and 2.4.3.3).

This section describes facility water structure monitoring through monitoring of amphibian presence, wildlife use, and water quality.

2.4.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of monitoring in facility water structures are:

- Determine the use of facility water structures by wildlife (EAC Condition 23.k);
- Monitor the water quality in structures (EAC Condition 23.k); and
- Evaluate the effectiveness of adaptive management, including exclusion structures or deterrents, if used (DS Conditions 4.2 and 8.12 and EAC Condition 23.k).

2.4.2 METHODS

2.4.2.1 VISUAL AMPHIBIAN BREEDING SURVEYS

Monitoring of amphibian presence at facility water structures using visual amphibian breeding surveys was initiated in 2024, following Resource Inventory Committee (RIC) standards (RIC 1998b). Surveys were completed at each facility water structure that was constructed and operational in July, which is when tadpoles are easily observable. In 2025, 12 surveys were completed for five facility water structures (Figure 2.4-1).

Surveys were completed during the day and under favourable weather conditions to optimize visibility. Additionally, visual assessments were completed in suitable habitat surrounding each active facility water structure. Should amphibians be observed, follow-up surveys would be triggered to monitor presence and identify if mitigative measures are required. All crews that completed surveys included at least one qualified observer with knowledge of amphibian life histories and wetland characteristics.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by species detections at each facility water structure.

2.4.2.2 MONITORING OF WILDLIFE USE

Monitoring for wildlife, specifically waterbirds and furbearers as outlined in the WMMP (ERM 2023a), using facility water structures was completed using wildlife cameras. Cameras are deployed at facility water structures once they became operational. One wildlife camera was deployed at the WMP in 2024 as it was the only facility water structure constructed and operational in 2024. In addition to the WMP, four permanent (IECD, TSF, CWTP, and LGO) and one temporary (Pit Sump) facility water structures were operational in 2025. Cameras were deployed at each facility water in 2025 (Figure 2.4-1; Appendix G). For temporary facility water structure, such as the Pit Sump, cameras were only deployed while the structure was operational (Table 2.4-1).

Table 2.4-1 outlines the total number of cameras deployed at a given time and the extent of data that was analysed within this report. By the end of 2025, two cameras remain deployed at each of the four facility water structures that became operational in 2025 (IECD, TSF, CWTP, and LGO) and three cameras remained deployed at the WMP. Note that cameras were relocated at both the WMP and the TSF due to rising water levels or to gain better visual of the facility water structure. Figure 2.4-1 shows all locations where cameras were deployed. The cameras were serviced on a two month schedule to maintain working condition, replace batteries, and download photos (Appendix K).

Analysis was completed on camera data collected for the timeframes outlined in Table 2.4-1 for cameras deployed at facility water structures in 2025. The total number of days where data was received across all cameras deployed at a facility water structure was determined (Table 2.4-1).

FIGURE 2.4-1 FACILITY WATER STRUCTURE CAMERA MONITORING LOCATIONS, 2025

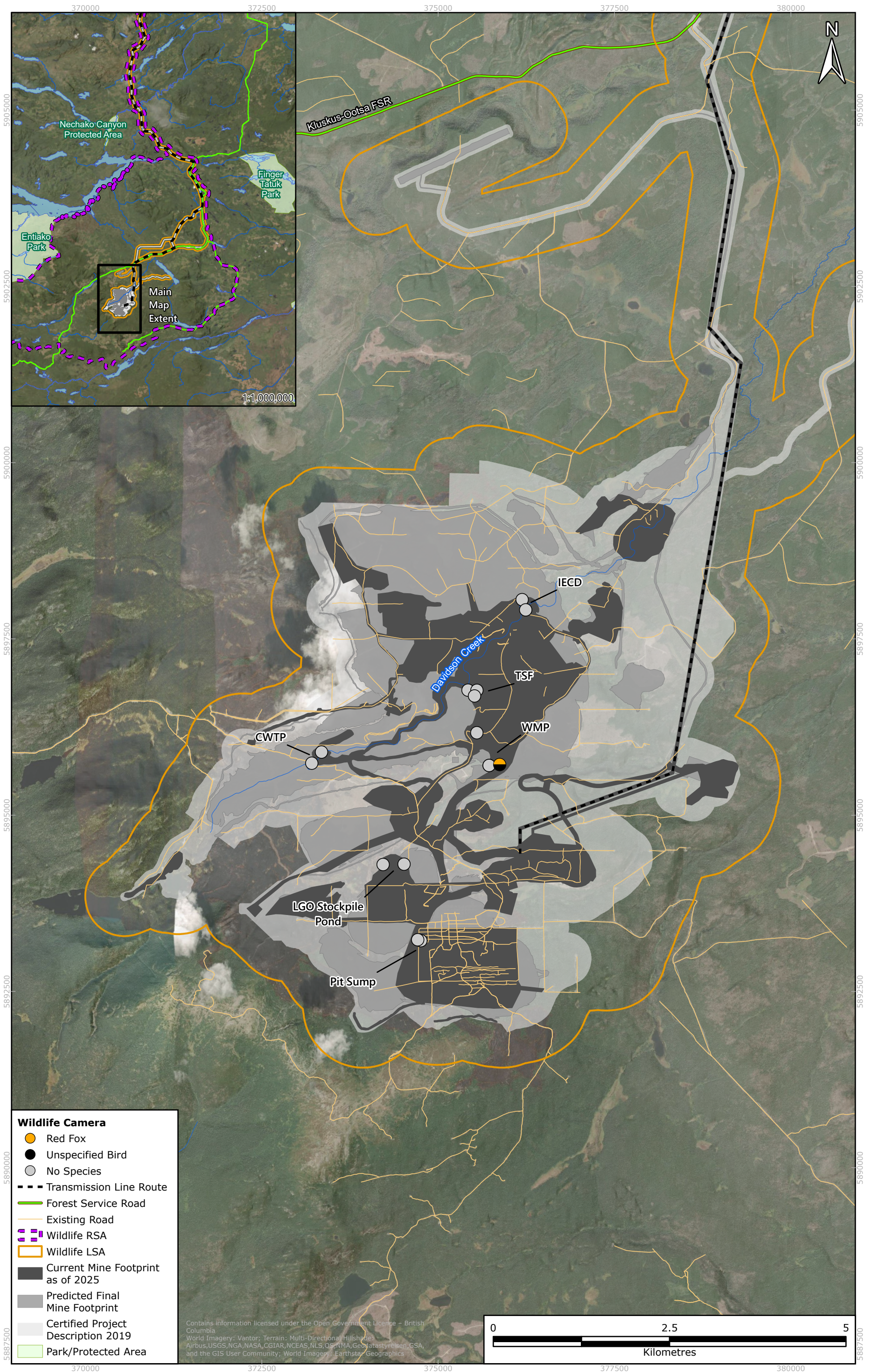


TABLE 2.4-1 FACILITY WATER STRUCTURE CAMERAS, 2025

Facility Water Structure	Date Timeframe ¹	Total Days Analysed ¹	Comments
WMP	January 1 to December 29, 2025	629	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First camera was deployed in 2024 and was retrieved on July 18, 2025. Camera was relocated and deployed on December 10, 2025, and was operational for the remainder of the timeframe analyzed. Second camera was deployed on June 16, 2025, and was operational for the remainder of the timeframe analyzed. Third camera was deployed October 30, 2025, and was operational for the remainder of the timeframe analyzed.
IECD	June 16 to December 29, 2025	234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First camera was deployed on June 16, 2025, and was operational for the remainder of the timeframe analyzed. Second camera was deployed on November 21, 2025, and was operational for the remainder of the timeframe analyzed.
TSF	June 16 to December 30, 2025	389	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two cameras were deployed for the entire timeframe analyzed, apart from 3 days when one camera was retrieved and relocated in December due to rising water levels in TSF stranding the camera on a peninsula.
CWTP	November 28 to December 29, 2025	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two cameras were deployed for the entire data timeframe analyzed.
LGO	November 28 to December 29, 2025	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two cameras were deployed for the entire data timeframe analyzed.
Pit Sump	November 28 to December 10, 2025	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameras retrieved due to Pit Sump being removed. Two cameras were deployed for the entire data timeframe analyzed.

¹ Number of days in which data were analyzed from all cameras deployed at a facility water structure. This does not represent the operational dates for individual cameras.

MegaDetector, a camera artificial intelligence model, was used to filter photos with animals from those without (Beery et al. 2019). All photos (classified as with and without animals) were then manually reviewed. Information manually classified from the photos that were manually confirmed as having wildlife present included:

- Species;
- Number of adults, number of juveniles, number of unknown;
- Behavior of individual;
- Whether the individual entered the facility water structure; and
- Comments from the analyser.

Animals captured by the wildlife cameras were classified into “episodes”. Multiple photos of the same animal within a 15-minute time interval were considered a detection episode which is a standard method of summarizing data from the same animal into a single detection (Fennell et al. 2022; Burton et al. 2015). Animals recorded greater than 15-minutes apart are considered a separate episode unless the same animal is continuously in view (e.g., individuals resting in camera view).

Data is summarized by facility water structure. As multiple cameras were deployed at each structure, the number of days data were analysed (i.e., timeframe analysed) is a sum of all days across all cameras and does not represent the number of days since deployment that cameras have been present at a facility water structure.

2.4.2.3 WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Water quality monitoring was completed at facility water structures. Surface water was collected monthly at the IECD, LGO, Pit Sump, TSF, and WMP for the months that each facility water structure was operational. Water samples were analyzed to determine concentrations of contaminant metals of potential concern that could pose a risk to wildlife using these structures as drinking water sources. Water quality monitoring was required by DS Conditions 4.2 and 8.12 and EAC Condition 23.k. As per the WMMP (ERM 2023a), water quality monitoring involved three steps:

1. The maximum measured concentration in each facility water structure was compared to the provincial ambient water quality guideline for the protection of livestock or wildlife;
2. If an exceedance was noted, the maximum measured concentration in each facility water structure was compared to a risk-based drinking water threshold for a representative bird and mammal species; and
3. If an exceedance was noted, the 95% upper confidence limit of the mean concentration was compared to the risk-based drinking water thresholds.

A risk-based wildlife drinking water screening threshold was calculated for aluminum, copper, fluoride, lead, and molybdenum that had both a maximum and a 95UCLM concentration that was greater than the guideline. A “safe” water concentration was back-calculated using highly conservative exposure assumptions common to a screening-level food chain model. The calculation is based on the basic food chain model calculation with respect to the ingested dose from water which is shown below and rearranged to solve for C:

$$HQ = \frac{Dose}{TRV} = \frac{C \times WIR / BW}{TRV} \quad \rightarrow \quad C = \frac{BW \times TRV \times HQ}{WIR}$$

where:

- *HQ is the hazard quotient, which is set to 0.2 so that only 20% of the acceptable dose is allocated to water and the remainder of the dose is available for food or incidental soil ingestion*
- *The dose from water is the concentration in water (C; mg/L), multiplied by the water ingestion rate for the receptor (WIR; L/day) divided the body weight of the receptor (BW; kg) so that the unit of dose is mg of the COPC per kg body weight per day (mg/kg/day)*

- *The toxicity reference value (TRV) is the no-observed adverse effect level (NOEAL)*

Separate calculations were made for moose and mallard duck. These receptors are representative of the mammals and birds that are potentially accessing facility water structures as a source of drinking water. Both receptors have standardized parameters listed in Environment Canada (2012):

- Moose: Body weight of 400 kg and a water ingestion rate of 21.8 L/day based on allometric scaling.
- Mallard duck: Body weight of 1.2 kg and a water ingestion rate of 0.07 L/day based on allometric scaling.

The preferential source for the No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level (NOAEL)-based toxicity reference value was Environment Canada (2021). If a toxicity reference value was not provided by Environment Canada (2021), then values were adopted from Sample et al. (1996).

2.4.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.4.3.1 VISUAL AMPHIBIAN BREEDING SURVEYS

A total of 12 surveys for amphibians were completed between July 1 and 16, 2025 at five facility water structures (Figure 2.4-1; Table 2.4-2). All surveys were completed in weather that adhered to RIC standards (RIC 1998b).

TABLE 2.4-2 VISUAL AMPHIBIAN BREEDING SURVEY DETECTIONS AND MITIGATION ACTIONS, 2025

Location	Dates Surveyed	Amphibians Identified	Life Stage	Action Taken
CWTP	July 2 and 9, 2025	Yes - WETO	Tadpoles	Sediment fencing installed on July 10, 2025
IECD	July 1, 9, and 16, 2025	No	-	None
LGO	July 9 and 16, 2025	No	-	None
TSF	July 11 and 16, 2025	No	-	None
WMP	July 1, 9, and 16, 2025	No	-	None

Amphibians were detected at one facility water structures. A total of ~2,100 western toad tadpoles were recorded at the CWTP across both dates surveyed (approximately 1000 western toad tadpoles on July 2 and approximately 1,100 western toad tadpoles on July 9). Amphibian sediment fencing was installed on the north side of the CWTP on July 10, 2025, to prevent additional amphibians from accessing the facility water structure (Table 2.4-2).

Additionally, general site surveys were completed throughout the amphibian breeding and dispersal periods. No additional amphibians (i.e., incidental observations) were detected in facility water structures and therefore, no long-term concerns were identified, and no deterrence methods were required in 2025.

2.4.3.2 MONITORING OF WILDLIFE USE

Wildlife cameras were deployed at six facility water structures in 2025 (Figure 2.4-1; Table 2.4-1; Appendix K). Camera deployment timeframe analysed for each facility water structure ranged from 24 to 629 days between January 10 to December 30. Locations with shorter deployment periods are related to locations with temporary water facility structures or facility water structures that became operational later in the year.

Wildlife were only detected at two facility water structures, the WMP and TSF. Red fox were detected twice and an unspecified bird was detected once at the WMP, and two unknown large mammals were detected at the TSF. No wildlife were observed entering the facility water structures.

In 2024, the WMP was the only operational facility water structure and therefore, was the only structure with cameras deployed. No wildlife were detected by cameras in 2024 although BW Gold personnel observed one moose accessing the WMP through the outlet (ERM 2023a). In December 2025, a third camera was deployed at the WMP inlet channel. It was noted in 2024 that wildlife may be able to enter the WMP from this location. As a result, a camera was deployed to further monitor this area and identify if any wildlife are accessing the WMP. Water quality monitoring results in the WMP are listed in Table 2.4-3 and both wildlife use and water quality of the WMP will continue to be monitored in future years.

By the end of 2025, two cameras remained deployed at the TSF, LGO, CWTP, and IECD, and three cameras remained deployed at the WMP.

Incidental observations of wildlife near facility water structures recorded in the 2025 BW Wildlife Sightings Log included black bear (n = 3), grizzly bear (n = 1), mule deer (n = 1), red fox (n = 3), and moose (n = 1). Individuals did not enter or linger near the structures and as a result no additional mitigation was required. One incidental observation event of two unspecified waterbirds swimming in the IECD was recorded. This was the only event in which waterbirds were observed in a facility water structure and water quality at the IECD was within the guideline limits (Table 2.4-3). Therefore, no additional mitigation was required at that time.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by species presence at facility water structures. The facility water structure monitoring program will continue to monitor operating facility water structures to determine wildlife use.

2.4.3.3 WATER QUALITY MONITORING

A total of 51 water quality monitoring surveys were completed between January 13 and December 23, 2025, at the IECD, LGO, Pit Sump, TSF, and WMP.

Table 2.4-3 provides a summary of the maximum and 95% upper confidence limits of the mean (95UCLM) concentrations in the LGO, TSF, or WMP that exceeded the applicable livestock or wildlife drinking water guideline. A facility water structure and/or contaminant metal of concern is not listed in Table 2.4-3 if those concentrations did not exceed the guideline.

TABLE 2.4-3 SUMMARY OF FACILITY WATER STRUCTURES WATER CHEMISTRY WHERE EXCEEDANCES OCCURRED

Contaminant Metals of Potential Concern	Guideline ¹	Maximum Concentrations in Facility Water Structures	95UCLM Concentrations in Facility Water Structures
Aluminum	5 mg/L	LGO (44.9 mg/L) TSF (23.6 mg/L) WMP (14.1 mg/L)	LGO (40.1 mg/L) WMP (8.9 mg/L)
Copper	0.3 mg/L	TSF (108 mg/L)	TSF (79.2 mg/L)
Fluoride	1 mg/L	TSF (1.6 mg/L)	TSF (1.0 mg/L)
Lead	0.1 mg/L	TSF (0.67 mg/L)	TSF (0.12 mg/L)
Molybdenum	0.034 mg/L	TSF (0.19 mg/L)	TSF (0.14 mg/L)
Nickel ²	1 mg/L	TSF (1.3 mg/L)	-

¹ Livestock and wildlife guidelines are highly conservative and only suitable for screening purposes (i.e., there is confidence that there are no effects if concentrations are less than guidelines, but it is incorrect to assume that effects will occur if concentrations are greater than the guideline).

² Nickel is not evaluated because its maximum concentration is only slightly higher than the guideline and the 95UCLM concentration did not exceed the guideline.

The calculated thresholds for the five contaminant metals of potential concern for the representative mammal and bird species are summarized in Table 2.4-4.

TABLE 2.4-4 CALCULATED WILDLIFE DRINKING WATER SCREENING THRESHOLDS

Contaminant Metals of Potential Concern	Mammal (mg/L)	Bird (mg/L)
Aluminum	35.5	394.9
Copper	20.6	16.2
Fluoride	115.4	28.1
Lead	17.3	5.9
Molybdenum	4.8	63.5

Steps 2 and 3 of the screening process involved comparison of the maximum and 95UCLM concentrations in Table 2.4-3 to the calculated wildlife screening thresholds in Table 2.4-4. Aluminum had an 95UCLM in the LGO that exceeded the screening threshold for mammals (40.1 mg/L vs 35.5 mg/L). Copper also had a 95UCLM in the TSF (79.2 mg/L) that exceeded the screening threshold for both birds (16.2 mg/L) and mammals (20.6 mg/L). There is still a high degree of conservatism in the calculated thresholds:

1. The calculation assumes that the bioavailability of the metal in facility water structure waters is the same as in the toxicity tests used to derive the NOAEL. Both are measured as total metals, but the total metal concentrations in the facility water structures are likely influenced

- by particulates (with lower bioavailability) while the total metal concentration in the tests are 100% bioavailable because the test protocols involve spiking metal salts in food or water.
2. The calculation uses a no observed adverse effect level instead of a lowest observed adverse effect level and intentionally uses a highly conservative NOAEL value. The range between NOAELs and LOAELs is often an order of magnitude.
 3. The calculation assumes that an animal is obtaining 100% of its drinking water over extended periods of time from a single source. Wildlife move around their home ranges and obtain their water from many sources.

For screening purposes, all three assumptions are reasonable and consistent with common practice for a screening-level risk calculation, but all three assumptions would normally be refined based on a more comprehensive consideration of both site-specific data as well as the entirety of the available toxicological literature as part of a detailed risk assessment. As a result of the degree of conservatism in the calculation, the minor exceedance with respect to aluminum in the LGO is not considered to be an issue for wildlife. However, the magnitude of the exceedances with respect to copper in the TSF is such that it would not be appropriate to reach a conclusion of no risk without conducting additional evaluations. No wildlife are consistently using any of the facility water structures and therefore, no conclusion could be reached based on the available data.

Monitoring for wildlife use of facility water structures will continue to be completed as the water quality at some structures is near or exceeds provincial guidelines and amphibian salvage will continue.

2.5 TRANSMISSION LINE MONITORING

DS Conditions addressed: none

EAC Conditions addressed: none

Electrical power is supplied to the Mine by a new 135 km, 230 kV overland transmission line that connects to the BC Hydro grid at the Glenannan substation located near the Endako Mine, 65 km west of Vanderhoof, BC. The transmission line was completed and energized on October 8, 2024, and was constructed in accordance with standardized avian protection guidelines (APLIC 2012).

During the EAC review in 2024, BW Gold committed to monitoring potential bird mortality resulting from transmission line collision or electrocution (MT 9-22, 9-28, 9-33, and 14-28). BW Gold also committed to completing a literature review to determine if there is a potential effect of electromagnetic fields on birds (MT 14-27); this review and determined that risk is very low (ERM 2025a).

The transmission line bird mortality monitoring program discussed in this section has been designed to assess the adverse effects of the transmission line on birds.

2.5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the transmission line bird mortality monitoring program is to determine if any bird mortality due to line-strikes or electrocution along the transmission line occur.

2.5.2 METHODS

Monitoring for bird mortalities along the transmission line was completed for the first year in 2025. Monitoring will continue for the first three years of transmission line operations. Transects were established in 2022 following guidelines in the WMMP and industry standardized methods (Figure 2.5-1; APLIC 2012; Birdlife International 2015; ERM 2023a). Initial locations were chosen in areas with potentially elevated waterbird-collision risk, including where the line crosses waterbodies and wetlands (ERM 2023a). During construction, transmission line bird markers (Hawk Eye Bird Diverters) were installed at five locations along the transmission line to mitigate against transmission line strikes by birds. Monitoring includes transects both with and without bird markers to allow for comparison of mortality events between monitored sites.

Transmission line bird mortality surveys were completed along 200 m transects with a 25 m search area on either side of the transmission line. As 2025 marked the first year of surveys, some transect locations were adjusted in the field due to limited site access. As a result, only one transect overlapped with bird markers. In 2026, additional adjustments in transect locations will occur to ensure three transects are aligned with bird marker locations.

Weekly surveys were completed in April (spring migration), June (summer breeding period), and September (fall migration). Surveys were completed by two observers walking parallel transects. All bird mortalities were recorded and summarized based on bird mortality presence along transects.

2.5.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Surveys to monitor for bird mortalities along the transmission line were completed weekly at five transects along the transmission line in the months of April, June, and September in 2025, with a total of 12 surveys completed per survey site (Appendix H; Figure 2.5-1). Two mortalities were observed during the surveys, both were determined to have been due to predation; one unidentified sparrow feather spot was observed on April 4, 2025, at site MT01 and one spruce grouse wing and feather spot was observed on June 12, 2025, at site MT02.

No bird mortalities were recorded that were attributed to collision with the power line, as a result no additional mitigation was required in 2025.

2.6 SITE WILDLIFE CAMERA MONITORING

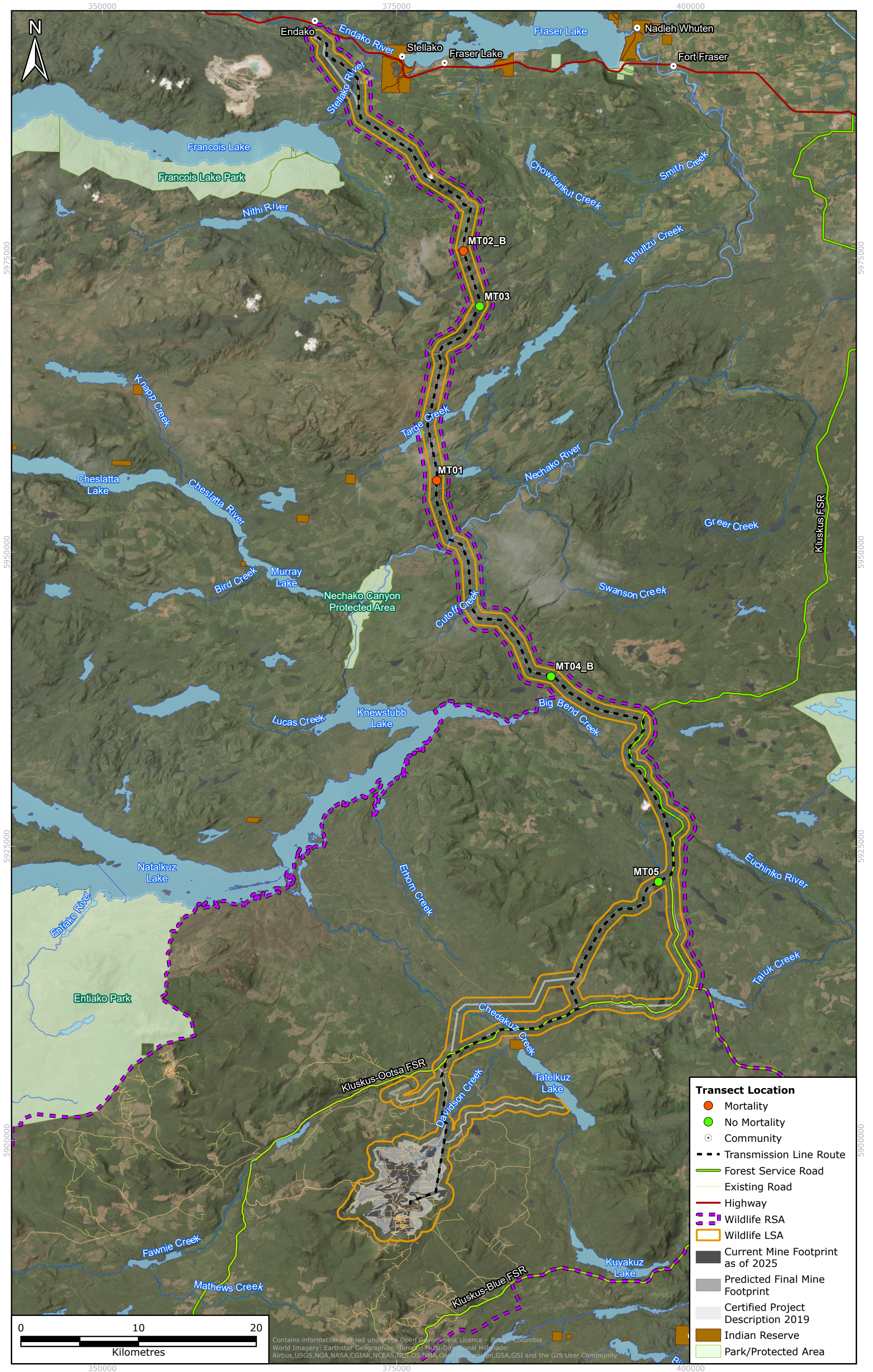
DS Conditions addressed: none

EAC Conditions addressed: none

The Mine footprint, and the area surrounding it, provides suitable habitat for various mammal species. Site wildlife camera monitoring is used to determine wildlife use, specifically ungulates and large mammals, in the Mine footprint. Camera monitoring is undertaken in areas with sensitive features or prevalent signs of wildlife use, such as identified mineral licks, dens, and wildlife trails for that intersect with Mine roads. Wildlife cameras are deployed within the Mine footprint to monitor site use by wildlife as outlined in the WMMP and MT 14-17 (ERM 2023a).

The section describes the results of wildlife camera data collected in 2025 for wildlife cameras deployed at wildlife habitat features near the Mine.

FIGURE 2.5-1 TRANSMISSION LINE MORTALITY MONITORING TRANSECTS, 2025



Transect Location

- Mortality
- No Mortality
- Community
- - - Transmission Line Route
- Forest Service Road
- Existing Road
- Highway
- ▭ Wildlife RSA
- ▭ Wildlife LSA
- ▭ Current Mine Footprint as of 2025
- ▭ Predicted Final Mine Footprint
- ▭ Certified Project Description 2019
- ▭ Indian Reserve
- ▭ Park/Protected Area

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2.6.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the site wildlife camera monitoring program are to:

- Evaluate wildlife use and interaction with the Mine footprint; and
- Monitor the use of a habitat features (e.g., nests, dens, trails, and mineral licks) that are within the Mine footprint or intersect Mine roads.

2.6.2 METHODS

Site wildlife monitoring was initiated in October 2021 to document wildlife presence and use of the Mine LSA, as described in the *Blackwater Gold Project Pre-Construction Wildlife Baseline 2021* (ERM 2022e). Cameras were deployed to record wildlife activity, with locations selected based on observed wildlife sign and suitable habitat for focal mammal species, including moose, mountain goat, caribou, bear, and other carnivores. Five cameras were originally installed at locations where wildlife trails or other features had been identified during baseline studies. Two of these cameras were retrieved in 2023 and subsequently re-deployed in January 2025. In 2024, five cameras were installed in the vicinity of a mineral lick on Mount Davidson to monitor mountain goat use. One additional camera was deployed in the vicinity of the mineral lick in 2025 (Figure 2.6-1).

At the end of 2025, a total of 11 cameras were deployed for general site monitoring (n = 5) and mineral lick monitoring (n = 6). Data from two mineral lick cameras (ML01 and ML03) were excluded from the analysis presented in this report because they could not be safely accessed for servicing due to mountain goats being located near the cameras during the 2025 and 2026 servicing periods.

Cameras were serviced on July 6 and 11, December 30, 2025, and January 16, 2026, to replace batteries, and download imagery as. Cameras were programmed and analyzed following the methods described in Section 2.4.2.2. Analysis was completed for camera data collected from September 1, 2024, to January 16, 2026. Camera detections of non-focal species were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by the number of individuals and detection events by focal species.

2.6.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Camera data was collected from nine of the 11 camera locations during servicing in December 2025 and January 2026, including five general site monitoring cameras and four mineral lick monitoring cameras (Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1). This analysis includes data captured between September 1, 2024, and January 16, 2026. Timeframe of data analyzed for the nine cameras ranged from 352 to 485 days.

Focal wildlife species were detected at eight of the nine cameras, resulting in 81 detections representing 95 individuals (Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1). General site monitoring cameras accounted for 42 detections, and mineral lick cameras accounted for 39 detections. Species richness was higher at the mineral lick cameras (seven species) compared to general site cameras (two species). This pattern is consistent with the mineral lick functioning as a concentrated point of wildlife activity, while general site cameras captured more dispersed use.

FIGURE 2.6-1 SITE MONITORING WILDLIFE CAMERA LOCATIONS AND DETECTIONS, 2025



TABLE 2.6-1 SITE WILDLIFE CAMERA MONITORING DETECTIONS, 2025

Camera	Wildlife Feature	Timeframe Analyzed ¹	Number of Individuals and Detection Events by Species ²							
			Black Bear	Coyote	Red Fox	Grizzly Bear	Moose	Mountain Goat	Wolf	Total
CM13	Bear den, trails	365	-	-	-	-	4 (2)	-	-	4 (2)
CM14	Trails, rut rub	361	-	-	-	-	19 (16)	-	-	19 (16)
CM15	Trails, edge of wetland	352	-	-	2 (2)	-	4 (3)	-	-	6 (5)
CM17	Moose, bear, and wolf tracks	361	-	-	4 (4)	-	-	-	-	4 (4)
CM18	Moose and wolf tracks, bear scat	361	-	-	-	-	15 (15)	-	-	15 (15)
ML01 ³	Trail 100 m uphill from mineral lick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ML02	Wildlife trail that is suspected to lead to the mineral lick	485	-	-	-	-	2 (1)	2 (2)	-	4 (3)
ML03 ³	Mineral lick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ML04	Mineral lick	443	1 (1)	2 (2)	11 (11)	-	5 (5)	-	-	19 (19)
ML05	Mineral lick	465	1 (1)	4 (3)	-	4 (1)	1 (1)	12 (9)	2 (2)	24 (17)
ML06	Where a wildlife trail that is suspected to lead to the mineral lick interacts with the Access Road (~9 km)	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3,678	2 (2)	6 (5)	17 (17)	4 (2)	50 (43)	14 (11)	2 (1)	95 (81)

¹ Timeframe analyzed is determined by the total number of days the cameras were deployed with data retrieved and analyzed in this report.

² Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected through either motion triggered or timed photograph. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

³ ML01 and ML03 were deployed but not collected in 2025 as a result of wildlife being present when collection was attempted.

Moose were the most frequently recorded species, with 43 detections of 50 individuals across seven cameras (Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1). Moose were most frequently detected at general site monitoring cameras, accounting for 84% of all focal species detection events ($n = 36$). One general site monitoring camera deployed near a rut rub feature recorded the highest number of moose detections ($n = 16$), indicating that this feature continues to be used regularly by moose. The widespread distribution of moose detections suggests consistent use of the Mine LSA for movement and foraging.

Red fox was the second most detected species, with 17 detections recorded at two general site cameras ($n = 6$) and one mineral lick camera ($n = 11$; Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1).

Moose and red fox were the only species detected at the general site monitoring cameras, despite bear and wolf sign (i.e., tracks, scat) observed previously at two deployment areas (Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1). One camera was positioned to monitor a suspected bear den, but no bears were detected, indicating that the den was likely inactive during the 2025 monitoring period. These results show that while suitable habitat or wildlife sign may be present, year-to-year wildlife use of specific features can vary.

Mountain goat were the most frequently detected species at the mineral lick cameras, with 11 detections (Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1). Detections occurred at two of the four cameras, one of which is deployed near the mineral lick itself, and one along a suspected access trail to the mineral lick that runs parallel to the Mine on the western side. This finding is consistent with expected use of mineral licks by mountain goats. In addition to mountain goats, several predators were detected at one of the mineral lick cameras, including black bear ($n = 1$), coyote ($n = 3$), wolf ($n = 1$), and grizzly bear ($n = 1$). Mineral licks can act as attractants for predators because prey species, such as mountain goats and moose, congregate in these areas.

No wildlife was recorded at one of the mineral lick cameras (Figure 2.6-1; Table 2.6-1). This camera is positioned where a wildlife trail suspected to lead to the mineral lick intersects with the Access Road. This wildlife trail was impacted by the 2023 wildfire, and it is possible that post-fire habitat changes have reduced wildlife movement along this route. Reduced visibility, downed timber, or changes in forage availability may be influencing wildlife use of this trail. The 2025 results of the site wildlife camera monitoring do not indicate the need for additional mitigation measures at this time.

Overall, the results from 2025 show continued wildlife use of both the Mine LSA and the Mount Davidson mineral lick. The monitoring program continues to document regular use by moose across the site and ongoing mountain goat use of the mineral lick. Predator detections at the mineral lick also demonstrate the ecological role of this feature on the local landscape. Site wildlife monitoring will continue to track wildlife presence and use of key areas to support an understanding of long-term patterns as the project progresses.

3. SPECIES-SPECIFIC MONITORING PROGRAMS

3.1 MOOSE

DS Conditions addressed: 6.14, 8.6

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.n

Moose are provincially designated as Yellow-listed (apparently secure and not at risk of extinction) in BC due to their wide distribution and relative abundance (BC CDC 2025b). Due to their strong population numbers, moose have not been assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and are not federally listed under Schedule 1 of SARA (Government of Canada 2025).

The predicted effects of the Mine on moose in the EIS – primarily through direct habitat loss (Section 2.2), indirect habitat loss through avoidance, and mortality due to vehicle collisions on the Kluskus FSR (Section 2.3) – included the following (Volume 4 Section 5.4.10.4; New Gold 2015; ERM 2017):

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, negligible magnitude);
- Wildlife mortality (not significant, minor magnitude);
- Moose movement patterns (not significant, minor magnitude); and
- Changes in moose population dynamics (not significant, minor magnitude).

Mitigation measures were developed for moose based on the requirements outlined in the DS and EAC Conditions and WMMP Section 4.4 (ERM 2023a). The EAC required pre-construction surveys for mineral licks, which were carried out in 2021 and 2022. The WMMP includes multiple mitigation measures designed to reduce disturbances to moose and other large mammals (e.g., noise, light) and measures to reduce the potential for wildlife-vehicle strikes on the Kluskus FSR.

Follow-up monitoring programs as required by DS Condition 6.14 have been developed to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effects of the Mine on moose. Monitoring for moose is as described in the WMMP (ERM 2023a, Section 4.4.3) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for mineral licks (Section 2.1; DS Condition 8.6 and EAC Conditions 23.c and 2.3h);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring (Section 2.6);
- Ungulate Distribution Monitoring via:
 - Pellet Counts (Sections 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.3.2; DS Condition 6.14);
 - Winter Track Surveys (Sections 3.1.2.2 and 3.1.3.2; DS Condition 6.14);
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.1.3.3; EAC Condition 23.n); and
- Baseline Caribou Offsetting Wildlife Use Monitoring (Sections 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.3.1).

This section describes ungulate distribution monitoring (ungulate pellet counts and snow track surveys), and incidental observations of moose in 2025.

3.1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring programs for moose are to:

- Monitor the winter distribution and relative density of moose within the buffered Mine area (DS Condition 6.14);
- Determine whether there is a change in the relative abundance of moose, by proximity to the Mine (DS Condition 6.14 and EAC Condition 23.h);
- Identify wildlife features (i.e., mineral licks) present within or near areas disturbed by Mine components and measures to maintain them in their natural state (EAC Condition 23.c);
- Compare ungulate survey methods to determine whether aerial-based snow track surveys, or pellet counts are the most effective (EAC Condition 23.h); and
- Record moose presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.1.2 METHODS

3.1.2.1 UNGULATE PELLETT COUNT SURVEYS

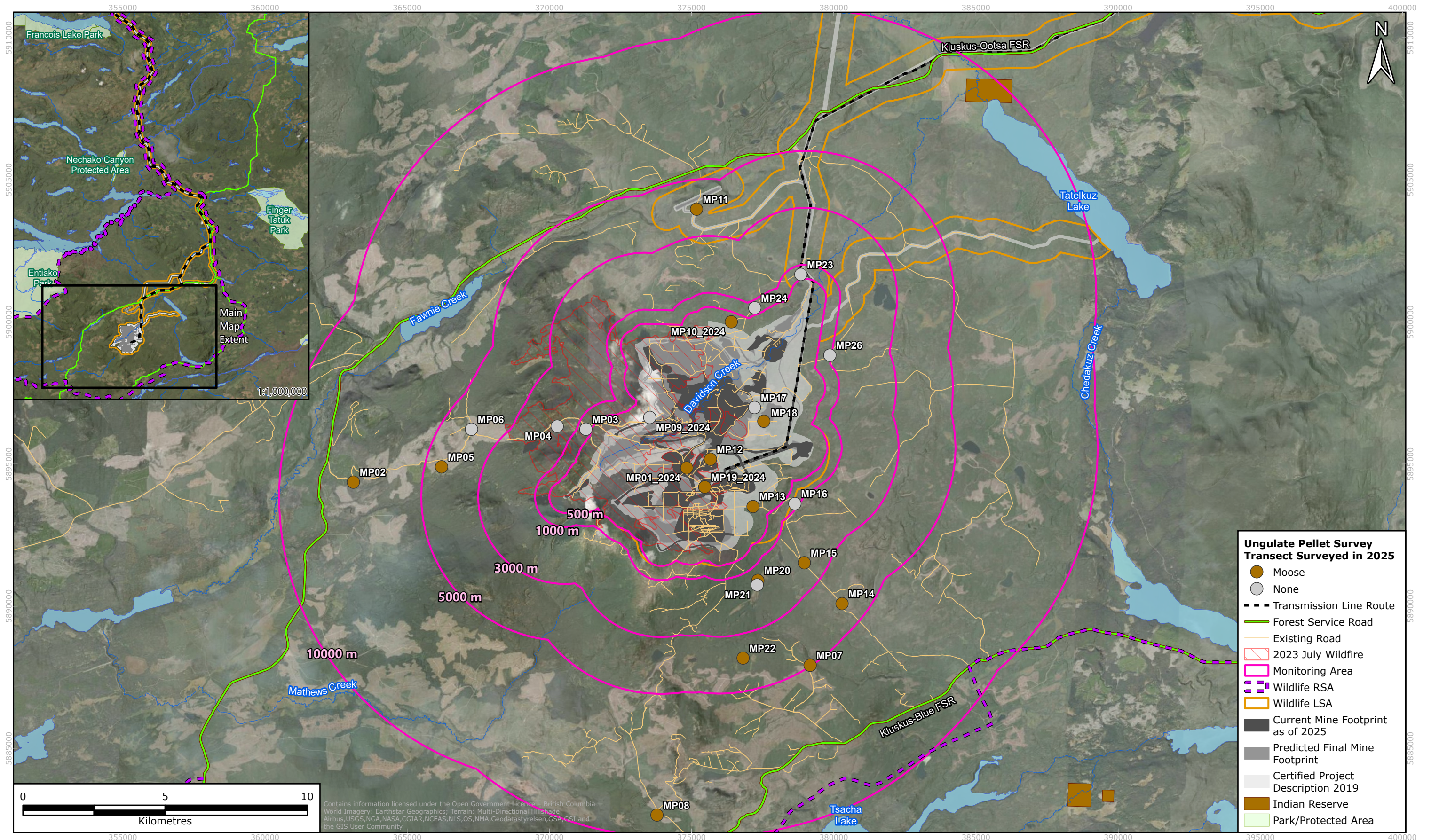
Ungulate pellet count surveys started in 2022 and were completed annually in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 in accordance with the *Moose Pellet Survey Standard Operating Procedure* (ERM 2023b). This program follows a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design targeted at assessing potential adverse effects of the Mine on the distribution and relative abundance of ungulates within two monitoring zones:

- Control sites are located 5 to 10 km away from the predicted Mine footprint where no indirect effects are predicted; and
- Potential impact sites are located within 5 km the predicted Mine footprint, in the area where EAC Application predicted there would be indirect effects on ungulates. The potential impact zone is split into four areas: < 500 m, 500 m to 1 km, 1 to 3 km, and 3 to 5 km from the Mine footprint (Figure 3.1-1; ERM 2023a).

All sites were considered as 'Before' sites when the program started in 2022. As Mine development progresses, potential impact sites transition to 'After' once they fall within 500 m of the active Mine footprint, and the year of transition is recorded. By 2025, some potential impact sites have transitioned, while others remain in the 'Before' category. 2025 is a data gathering year and a statistical analysis comparing BACI sites will occur once sufficient data has been collected.

Distance sampling for ungulate pellets were completed along transects, consisting of ten pellet count locations spaced at 18 m intervals, each with a 10 m radius. A total of 26 transects were established across the five zones in previous years, with the intention of replicating transects each year (Figure 3.1-1). However, some transects were relocated or removed due to development activities or to improve the spatial distribution of surveys.

FIGURE 3.1-1 UNGULATE PELLET COUNT TRANSECT LOCATIONS, 2025



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 the GIS User Community



Transects impacted by the 2023 July Wildfire were only relocated if also impacted by development activities to allow for the assessment of wildfire effects on ungulate distribution and density in future years; in such instances, the impacted transects were relocated to a burn-impacted area in the same zone. Four transects remain within the 2023 wildfire extent. In 2025, 25 transects were surveyed, including 22 in the potential impact zone (eight within 500 m, five within 500 m-1 km, four within 1-3 km, and five within 3-5 km of the Project footprint) and three in the control zone (Appendix I).

Surveys were completed in June, following snow melt and prior to vegetation growth in the summer, improving pellet visibility. The number and species of each pellet pile were recorded and removed from the transect. Site centres were physically marked using flagging tape and/or coloured wooden stakes to aid in accurate navigation to the exact site centres in future surveys (Photo 3.1-1). All crews that completed ungulate pellet surveys included at least one qualified observer who was experienced in identifying ungulate pellets. Observations outside transects were recorded as incidental.



Photo 3.1-1 Site centre markers at Transect MP14, June 20, 2025.

Data analysis was completed to determine the mean estimated number of pellet groups per hectare using a negative binomial distribution within each zone following the methodology outlined in Mandujano (2014).

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by the number of moose pellets and the mean estimated number of pellet groups per hectare.

3.1.2.2 SNOW TRACK SURVEYS

Snow track surveys are used to determine if ungulates are avoiding the Mine, as indicated by reduced interactions and detections near the Mine over time. This program followed a BACI design described in the methods for ungulate pellet count surveys (Section 3.1.2.1). The predicted area where indirect effects extend 500 m from the Mine footprint, a predetermined distance used to assign potential impact and control plots (Figure 3.1-2; ERM 2023a).

Surveys started in 2023 and were completed in 2023, 2024, and 2025, following RIC standards (RIC 2002) to evaluate temporal change in relative abundance associated with Mine activity. The monitoring area includes the Mine footprint and a surrounding 8 km buffer (Figure 3.1-2). The potential impact zone is within 500 m and the control zone within 500 m-10 km from the Mine footprint (ERM 2023a).

Aerial surveys were completed in March along 30 east-west linear transects via helicopter (Figure 3.1-2). Survey timing was informed by Traditional Knowledge of caribou movement from UFN and LDN and an analysis of caribou collar data. Transects were spaced 1 km apart and were evenly stratified in the monitoring area.

Snow tracks, ungulate observations and sign located along the transects, were recorded for moose and caribou. Snow track surveys were completed by at least one qualified observer who was experienced in identifying wildlife and wildlife tracks from the air. Data was summarized by number of individuals, tracks, and beds in control versus potential impact sites. Track detections of other species than moose and caribou were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized number of moose and caribou track and sign.

3.1.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1.3.1 UNGULATE PELLETT COUNT SURVEYS

Ungulate pellet count surveys were completed from June 20 to June 28, 2025, at 250 sites along 25 transects within the monitoring area (Figure 3.1-1; Table 3.1-1; Appendix I).

Moose pellets were recorded at 60% ($n = 15$) of transects, accounting for 55% of the transects in the potential impact zone ($n = 12$) and 100% of transects in the control zone ($n = 3$; Table 3.1-1; Appendix I). In comparison, deer pellets were only detected at 24% ($n = 6$) of transects, accounting for 18% of transects in the potential impact zone ($n = 4$) and in 66% of transects in the control zone ($n = 2$). No caribou pellet groups were observed.

The total number of moose pellets was higher in 2025 ($n = 248$) than previous years (2024 = 132; 2023 = 41; 2022 = 102) although this is largely due to a high number of moose pellets at one transect in the control zone ($n = 135$) in 2025 compared to previous years. This transect has consistently had the highest number of moose pellets every survey year. Overall, number of pellet groups at transects have been similar between years.

FIGURE 3.1-2 AERIAL UNGULATE SNOW TRACK SURVEY OBSERVATIONS AND TRANSECTS, 2025

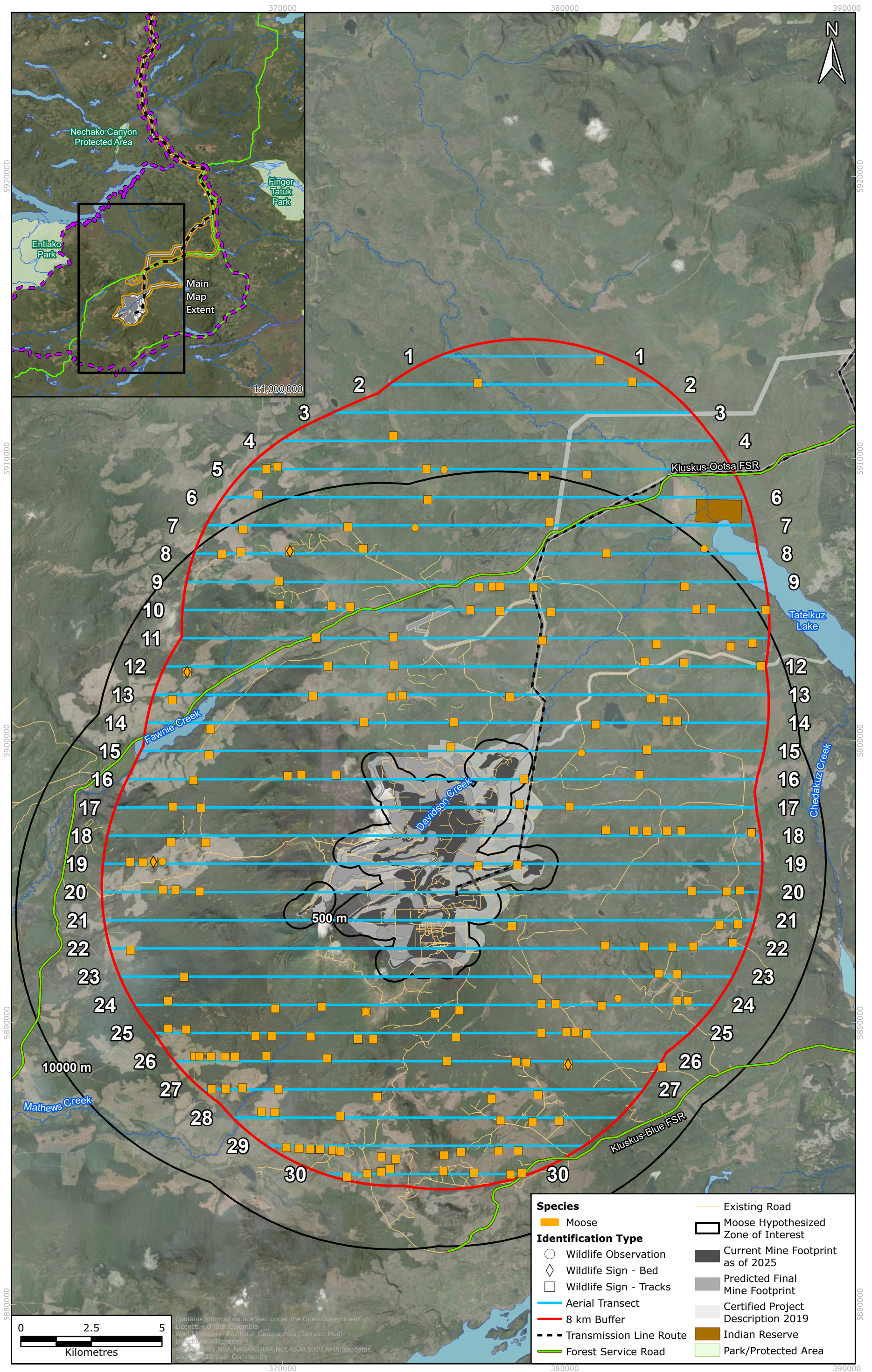


TABLE 3.1-1 UNGULATE PELLET COUNT SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION, DETECTION RATE, AND ESTIMATE PER HECTARE, 2025

Zone	Distance from Mine Footprint	# of Transects	Moose Pellets			
			# of Transects Present	# of Pellet Groups	% of Transects Present	Mean Estimate of Pellet Groups per ha
Potential Impact	< 500 m	8	6	18	75%	0.09692
	500 m-1 km	5	0	0	0%	0
	1-3 km	4	2	22	50%	0.43768
	3-5 km	5	4	49	80%	0.59842
Control	5-10 km	3	3	159	100%	5.26858
Total		25	15	248	60%	0.12008

Across all sites, the overall estimated number of pellet groups per ha was 0.12 (Table 3.1-1). Although the control had an estimated 5.27 pellet groups per ha, one site located along the Access Road accounted for 58% (n = 135) of all pellet groups recorded in 2025, and 94% of pellet groups within the control zone. This transect, referred to in the previous paragraph, was likely a moose bedding area, resulting in many pellet groups grouped close together. As a result, the higher pellet groups per ha estimate for the control likely doesn't indicate a change in moose presence related to the Mine.

Physical markers were established at site centres in 2024 to help reduce variation in where surveys were completed across years. Moose pellet groups greater than a year old only accounted for 7% of pellet groups in 2025 (n = 17) compared to 2024 where groups greater than a year old accounted for 43% (n = 56).

One of the four transects impacted by the 2023 wildfires had moose and deer pellets recorded in 2025 (located in the < 500 m potential impact zone). Brown et al. (2017) reported that moose selected burned areas with regeneration following a wildfire in Alaska due to early regrowth which included preferred forage species. No pellets were recorded in the wildfire-impacted transects in 2024 which may indicate that ungulates are avoiding burned areas in the year following the wildfire. This could be a result of the lack of regeneration in these areas due to the recency and intensity of the wildfire. The fact that pellets were found for the first time since the 2023 wildfires, suggests that both moose and deer may be starting to use the burned area again.

3.1.3.2 SNOW TRACK SURVEYS

Aerial snow track surveys were completed on March 5, 2025, along 30 aerial transects in the snow track survey monitoring area, totalling 555 km of survey effort (Figure 3.1-2; Appendix J). All surveys were completed in weather conditions that adhere to RIC standards (RIC 2002).

In 2025, a total of 285 moose tracks and four moose beds were recorded (Figure 3.1-2; Table 3.1-2; Appendix J). Moose tracks were recorded along all but one transect which is relatively similar to previous survey years. Although the number of moose tracks was slightly lower in 2025

compared to previous survey years (2024: 298; 2023: 377), this is likely due to low snow conditions which made identification of tracks difficult. Moose tracks were relatively evenly distributed across the monitoring area, with areas with lower number of tracks being consistent with 2024 surveys. A higher number of tracks were recorded in the southern portion of the monitoring area, near Mount Davidson when compared to 2024. This area is at a higher elevation than other portions of the monitoring area and typically accumulates a higher snowpack which restricts moose access. The lower snowpack in 2025 likely made accessing this area easier.

TABLE 3.1-2 UNGULATE AERIAL SNOW TRACK SURVEY OBSERVATIONS AND DETECTIONS, 2025

Zone	Distance from Mine Footprint	Area Covered (km)	# Moose Tracks	# Moose Beds
Potential Impact	< 500 m	64.6	18	-
	500 m-1 km	27.9	11	-
	1-3 km	110.2	48	-
	3-5 km	122.5	51	1
Control	5-8 km	229.9	157	3
Total		555.1	285	4

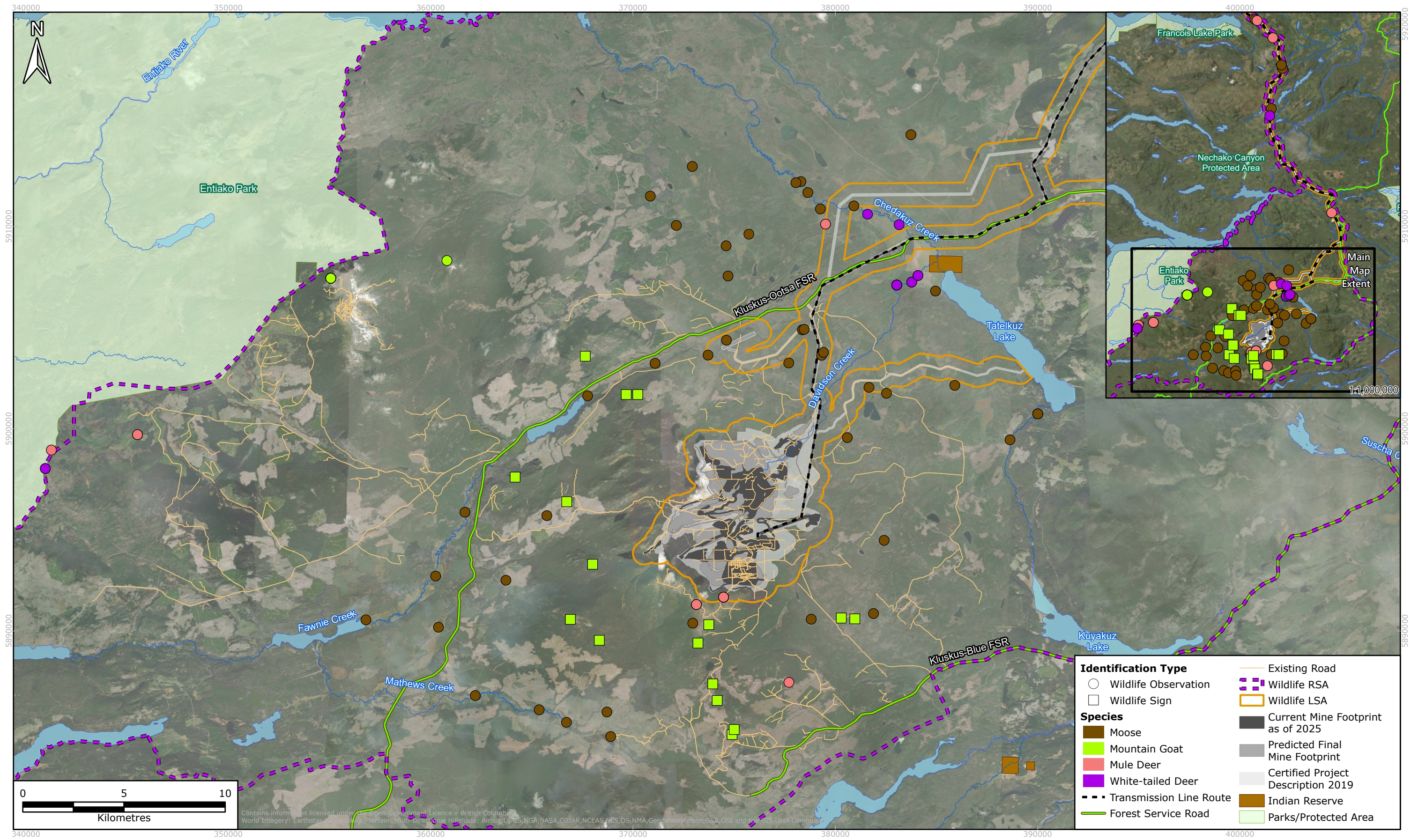
Moose track detections were recorded in the control zone (n = 157) and potential impact zone (n = 128; Table 3.1-2). Although the control had a higher number of tracks than the potential impact zones, the control accounted for 41% of the area surveyed. At this time, ungulate distribution trends are not apparent by distance from the Mine Footprint.

3.1.3.3 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

In 2025, BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded 90 incidental observations of moose, totalling an estimated 125 individuals (Figure 3.1-3; Table 3.1-3; Appendix D and E). In addition, two observations of moose signs, both being tracks, were recorded by BW Gold personnel in the Wildlife Sighting Log (Appendix D). Incidental observation of moose included approximately 25 cow-calf pairs (Appendix D and E).

Of the 90 detection events, 32 were reported by BW Gold personnel (Table 3.1-3; Appendix D). Observations were most frequently made along Mine roads and trails, accounting for 74% of all observation events (n = 25). The EAC predicted that Mine-related vehicle traffic would increase the mortality risk for moose (ERM 2017). In 2024, three vehicle collisions with moose were recorded, prompting BW Gold to implement mitigation measures in 2025, to reduce the risk of wildlife mortality along Mine roads and trails, such as installation of wildlife crossing signs and regular staff reminders of wildlife sightings along roads (as discussed in Section 2.3.3.3). In 2025, no vehicle collisions with moose occurred, indicating that these measures were effective at reducing potential for moose collisions.

FIGURE 3.1-3 INCIDENTAL UNGULATE OBSERVATIONS, 2025



A total of 58 detections of moose were recorded during WMMP monitoring programs (Table 3.1-3; Appendix E). Moose were frequently detected during waterbird surveys, accounting for 62% (n = 36) of incidental detections during WMMP monitoring programs (20 detections during spring surveys, 7 detections during summer surveys, and 9 detections during fall surveys). Wildlife cameras deployed to monitor grizzly bear use of kokanee spawning streams (here after referred to as Kokanee Wildlife Cameras) accounted for 19 moose detections.

TABLE 3.1-3 INCIDENTAL UNGULATE OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
Moose	76 (58)	49 (32)	125 (90)
Mule Deer	28 (21)	6 (6)	32 (25)
White-tailed Deer	10 (8)	-	12 (10)
Unspecified Deer	-	6 (4)	6 (4)
Total	11479 (87)	63 (42)	175 (129)

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded an additional 39 incidental observations (mule deer, white-tailed deer, and an unspecified deer), representing an estimated 50 individuals in 2025 (Figure 3.1-3; Table 3.1-3; Appendix D and E). All species observed are known to occur in the region and have ranges that overlap the Mine RSA. Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on Figure 3.1-3 as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

3.2 CARIBOU

DS Conditions addressed: 8.9, 8.17, 8.18.6

EAC Conditions addressed: 22.p, 23.c, 23.n

Caribou in BC are divided into various populations, each with their own conservation status and risks. The Mine is on the eastern edge of the southern mountain caribou Tweedsmuir Local Population Unit. The southern mountain caribou population in BC is Red-listed (extirpated/ endangered/threatened; BC CDC 2025b), has been assessed as endangered by COSEWIC (2014), and is listed as threatened under Schedule 1 of SARA (Government of Canada 2025). The Mine is in the historic range of the Tweedsmuir caribou based on Traditional Knowledge from UFN and LDN and includes areas mapped as winter caribou habitat. The Mine is outside of the current annual range (1980-2020) used by collared female caribou but is still used intermittently by caribou based on Traditional Knowledge and historical baseline data including aerial surveys, snow track surveys, and incidental observations.

As described in Section 4.3 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and the predicted residual effects of the Mine on caribou as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.11.3 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, moderate magnitude);
- Changes in caribou population dynamics (not significant, minor magnitude);
- Changes in caribou movement patterns (not significant, negligible magnitude); and
- Mortality risk (not significant, negligible magnitude).

Follow-up monitoring programs as required by DS Condition 8.18.6 have been developed to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effects of the Mine on caribou. The monitoring programs developed for caribou as described in Section 6.2.2 of the CMMP (ERM 2022d) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Road Restoration Monitoring (Appendix K);
- Access Monitoring (Appendix K);
- Sight Lines Monitoring (Appendix K);
- Pre-clearing for Ungulate Winter Range (Section 2.1; DS Conditions 8.9 and 8.17, EAC Condition 23.c);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring (Section 2.6);
- Ungulate Distribution Monitoring via:
 - Pellet Counts (Sections 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.3.2; DS Condition 6.14);
 - Winter Track Surveys (Sections 3.1.2.2 and 3.1.3.2; DS Condition 6.14);
- Baseline Caribou Offsetting Wildlife Use Monitoring (Sections 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.3.1); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.3.3.1; EAC Condition 23.n).

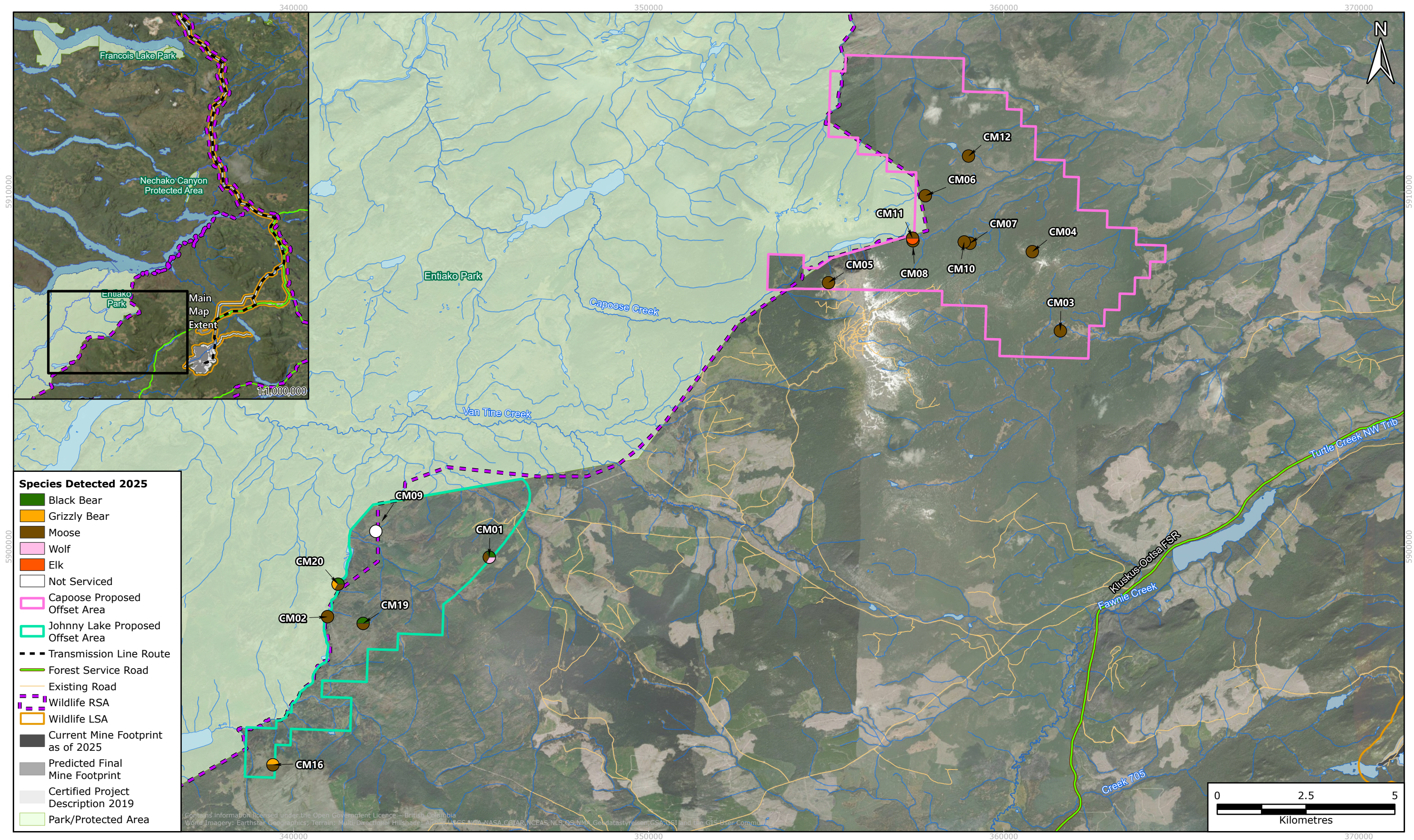
The caribou offset monitoring program had not yet begun in 2025. However, baseline camera monitoring in two proposed caribou offset areas (Johnny Lake and Capoose; Figure 3.2-1) started in October 2021 to provide baseline data on wildlife use is presented in this report. Monitoring sites were chosen based on sign and habitat for focal mammals (caribou, moose, bear, elk, and wolf) and do not align with the final monitoring locations required for the caribou habitat wildlife use monitoring program. This section describes baseline caribou offsetting wildlife camera monitoring, and incidental observations of caribou in 2025. Reporting for the official caribou offset monitoring program is presented in the CMMP Compliance Report (Appendix K).

3.2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring programs for caribou included in this section of the report are to:

- Monitor potential change in caribou distribution due to the Mine (DS Condition 8.18.6);
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the caribou offset program as per the CMMP (ERM 2022d; EAC Condition 22.p); and
- Record caribou presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

FIGURE 3.2-1 CARIBOU OFFSETTING WILDLIFE CAMERA LOCATIONS AND DETECTIONS, 2025



3.2.2 METHODS

Monitoring methods for ungulate pellet count and ungulate snow track surveys completed in 2025 are in Sections 3.1.3.1 and 3.2.3.2 respectively.

3.2.2.1 BASELINE CARIBOU OFFSETTING WILDLIFE USE MONITORING

Baseline wildlife use monitoring using wildlife cameras was initiated in October 2021. Monitoring was completed annually between 2021 and 2025 to monitor caribou distribution and use of two proposed caribou offset areas (Johnny Lake and Capoose; Figure 3.2-1). Cameras were deployed to record wildlife activity, with sites chosen based on sign and habitat for focal mammals, including caribou, moose, bear, and wolf (ERM 2023a).

Cameras were deployed at 15 locations in the proposed Johnny Lake (n = 6) and Capoose (n = 9) caribou offset areas in October 2021, with the intention of collecting baseline caribou presence data (Figure 3.2-1). All 15 cameras were actively deployed in 2025. Camera data for one camera (CM09) in the Johnny Lake area is excluded from the data analysis presented in this report because it could not be located during the 2025 and 2026 servicing periods. In 2024, three cameras were omitted from data analysis, as they couldn't be found or had previously been retrieved due to the tree falling (ERM 2025a). Cameras were redeployed at these locations on January 8, 2025, and their data was included in the 2025 analysis.

Cameras were serviced to maintain working condition, replace batteries, and download photos on December 30, 2025, and January 5, 15, and 16, 2026. Camera deployment is further described in the *Blackwater Gold Project Pre-Construction Wildlife Baseline 2021* (ERM 2022e). Cameras were programmed and analysed following the methods described in Section 2.4.2.2. Analysis was completed for camera data collected from January 8, 2025, to January 16, 2026. Camera detections of non-focal species were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by presence of focal species.

3.2.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No caribou pellets were detected at any of the ungulate pellet transects in 2025 (Section 3.1.3.1). No caribou or caribou sign were recorded during the 2025 aerial snow track surveys (Section 3.1.3.2). Additionally, the CMMP Compliance Report (Appendix K) includes results for the caribou offset monitoring program, however this program had not yet begun in 2025.

3.2.3.1 BASELINE CARIBOU OFFSETTING WILDLIFE USE MONITORING

Camera data was collected from 14 of the 15 camera locations (Capoose = 9; Johnny Lake = 5; Figure 3.2-1; Table 3.2-1). The data analysis described in this section includes data captured between the January 8, 2025, and January 16, 2026. Timeframe of data analyzed for each camera ranged from a total of 362 to 378 days.

Focal wildlife species were detected at all 14 cameras, resulting in 382 detections of an estimated 432 individuals (Figure 3.2-1; Table 3.2-1). Across all cameras, there were 218 detections in the Johnny Lake area and 164 in the Capoose area. The Johnny Lake area recorded higher species richness with four species while only 2 species were recorded in the Capoose offset area.

In 2025, cameras recorded the highest number of total detections events than previous reporting periods. In comparison, 191 detections were recorded during the 2024 reporting period (October 2023 to January 2025), and 300 detections were recorded during the 2023 period (October 2021 to September 2023). All cameras recorded images of focal species in 2025 and 2023, whereas two cameras had no detections in 2024.

TABLE 3.2-1 CARIBOU OFFSETTING WILDLIFE USE CAMERA DETECTIONS, 2025

Offset Area	Camera	Timeframe Analyzed ¹	Caribou	Moose	Elk	Grizzly Bear	Black Bear	Wolf	Total ²
Capoose	CM03	362	-	22 (17)	-	-	-	-	22 (17)
	CM04	373	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	1 (1)
	CM05	372	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	1 (1)
	CM06	372	-	17 (13)	-	-	-	-	17 (13)
	CM07	372	-	14 (13)	-	-	-	-	14(13)
	CM08	372	-	16 (16)	-	-	-	-	16 (16)
	CM10	372	-	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	2 (2)
	CM11	372	-	27 (26)	1 (1)	-	-	-	28 (27)
	CM12	372	-	86 (74)	-	-	-	-	86 (74)
	<i>Total</i>			-	186 (163)	1 (1)	-	-	-
Johnny Lake	CM01	367	-	46 (44)	-	-	29 (26)	1 (1)	76 (71)
	CM02	373	-	16 (15)	-	-	-	-	16 (15)
	CM09 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CM16	378	-	22 (16)	-	1 (1)	-	-	23 (17)
	CM19	373	-	32 (30)	-	-	5 (4)	-	37 (34)
	CM20	362	-	86 (74)	-	4 (4)	3 (3)	-	93 (81)
	<i>Total</i>			-	202 (179)	-	5 (5)	37 (33)	1 (1)
Total			-	388 (342)	1 (1)	5 (5)	37 (33)	1 (1)	432 (382)

¹ Timeframe analyzed is determined by the total number of days the cameras were deployed with data retrieved and analyzed in this report.

² Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

³ Camera could not be located during servicing and as a result analysis of data is not included in this report.

No caribou were detected on cameras in 2025. This is consistent with 2024 and 2023, during which no caribou were recorded (ERM 2024b, 2025a). The most recent detections of caribou occurred in 2022, when seven individuals were recorded on three occasions between November and December in the Capoose area. All detections occurred near a road along the southwest edge of the Capoose offset area, bordering Entiako Provincial Park, within in a subalpine opening near trees and alpine parkland.

In 2025, the most common species recorded was moose, with a total of 342 detections of 388 individuals across the Capoose and Johnny Lake offset area (Figure 3.2-1; Table 3.2-1). Moose comprised of 90% of all focal species detections in 2025, which is consistent with previous years, where they accounted for 85% of detections from October 2021 to September 2023 and 94% of detections from October 2023 to January 2025 (ERM 2024b, 2025a). Of the 382 moose detection events, 186 were in the Capoose offset area and 179 in the Johnny Lake offset area (Figure 3.2-1). Moose were detected almost year-round in both offset areas, with detections in every month in the Johnny Lake area, and every month except April in the Capoose area. Moose detections in the Capoose area have been concentrated in the summer and fall months. In 2024, detections in Capoose were sporadic but still primarily occurred during summer and fall, whereas the Johnny Lake area recorded moose in every month of the year (ERM 2025a).

Moose detections in the Capoose area in 2025 were still primarily concentrated to the summer and fall, accounting for approximately 75% of all detections (138 of 227 total detections). In contrast, the Johnny Lake area showed a more even monthly distribution across the year, with approximately 56% of detections occurring in summer and fall (101 of 179 detections). The higher elevation of the Capoose area likely limits winter access for moose due to deep snow. The data suggest that the Johnny Lake offset area continues to support both summer and winter moose habitat, while the Capoose offset represents summer and fall habitat.

Black bear was the second most detected species, with 37 detections, all occurring in the Johnny Lake area between May and October 2025 (Figure 3.2-1; Table 3.2-1). Grizzly bear were only detected in the Johnny Lake area, with five detections occurring in June, July, October, and November 2025. Bear detections in 2025 were consistent with previous years, which showed bears were more frequently detected in the Johnny Lake area. Detection timing also aligned with seasonal hibernation patterns, with most detections occurring from June to October, and an increase in May detections in 2024 and 2025.

A single wolf was detected in the Capoose area on November 2, 2025 (Figure 3.2-1; Table 3.2-1). This represents the first observation of the species since 2023, when a total of two wolf detections occurred; one at the Capoose and one at the Johnny Lake area. Elk were detected for the first time since the start of the program in 2021. One individual was recorded in the Capoose area on September 11, 2025. Elk had only been detected previously during baseline camera monitoring along the northern portion of the transmission line; however, 2025 marked the first detections of elk within the Capoose area.

3.2.3.2 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

No incidental observations or signs of caribou were recorded in 2025 by BW Gold personnel or WMMP monitoring programs (Appendix D and E).

3.3 MOUNTAIN GOAT

DS Conditions addressed: none

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.n

Mountain goats are present throughout majority of mountain ranges in the province (Government of BC 2022). Provincially, mountain goats are Blue-listed (special concern) due to declines and threats from anthropogenic disturbances (BC CDC 2025b). Mountain goats have not been assessed by COSEWIC and are not listed under Schedule 1 of SARA (Government of Canada 2025). Mountain goats are culturally important to First Nations and resident hunters and are offered protections under the BC *Wildlife Act* (1996).

Mountain goats were not detected in the RSA during the baseline or pre-construction surveys and were not assessed in the EIS. During the 2022 summer caribou surveys, a small area of spring and summer mountain goat habitat was identified on Mount Davidson. Additionally, in 2022 a mineral lick with tracks and pellets was identified on the northwest side of Mount Davidson, located 1,071 m from the footprint. Wildlife access trails to the mineral lick were noted to potentially intersect with an infrequently used trail and the Blackwater Access Road. As a result, mountain goats were added to the WMMP in 2023 (ERM 2023a).

The monitoring programs developed for mountain goat as described in Section 4.5 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) where DS and EAC Conditions applied generally to “wildlife” and hence to mountain goat (Appendix A) including:

- Pre-clearing surveys for mineral licks (Section 2.1; DS Condition 8.6 and EAC Condition 23.c);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring (Section 2.6); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.3.3.1; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes incidental observations of mountain goat in 2025.

3.3.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the monitoring programs for mountain goat are to:

- Confirm mitigative measures for mountain goats are effective, including identifying and avoiding mineral licks and sensitive habitat (EAC Condition 23.c); and
- Record mountain goat presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.3.2 METHODS

No species-specific monitoring programs have been developed for mountain goat. Monitoring for mountain goats in 2025 included continued assessment of the mineral lick identified on Mount Davidson in 2022. This included deployment of wildlife cameras as a part of the site wildlife camera monitoring program which is discussed in Section 2.6. This section summarizes incidental observations of mountain goat.

3.3.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.3.3.1 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

In 2025, WMMP monitoring programs recorded 35 incidental observations of mountain goat, totalling an estimated 65 individuals (Figure 3.1-3; Appendix E). An additional 16 observations of mountain goat tracks, totalling 26 tracks, were recorded during WMMP monitoring programs. No observations of mountain goat were recorded by BW Gold personnel in the Blackwater Wildlife Sighting Log in 2025 (Appendix D).

Detections by baseline caribou offset cameras accounted for all incidental detections of mountain goat individuals in 2025 (Figure 3.1-3). Additionally, all detections were within the Capoose offset area (Appendix E).

3.4 GRIZZLY BEAR

DS Conditions addressed: 8.9, 8.10

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.n

Grizzly bear are provincially designated as Blue-listed (Special Concern) in BC (BC CDC 2025b). Grizzly bear are assessed as special concern by COSEWIC (2012a) and are listed in Schedule 1 of SARA (Government of Canada 2025). Grizzly bear are most sensitive to disturbance in their dens during winter hibernation and parturition. Occupied dens are protected by the BC *Wildlife Act* (1996). The predicted residual effects of the Mine on grizzly bear as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.12.4 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (Not significant, minor magnitude);
- Wildlife mortality (not significant, minor magnitude);
- Changes in grizzly bear movement patterns (not significant, negligible magnitude);
- Changes in grizzly bear population dynamics (not significant, negligible magnitude); and
- Changes in grizzly bear health (not significant, negligible magnitude).

The monitoring programs developed for grizzly bear as described in Section 4.7 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for grizzly bear dens (Section 2.1; EAC Conditions 23.c and 23.h);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3, EAC Condition 23.n);
- Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring (Section 2.6);
- Baseline Caribou Offsetting Wildlife Use Monitoring (Sections 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.3.1); and
- Monitoring Grizzly Bear Use of Kokanee Spawning Streams (Sections 3.4.2.1 and 3.4.3.1); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.4.3.3; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes the camera monitoring program for grizzly bear use of kokanee spawning streams and incidental observations of grizzly bear in 2025.

3.4.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring program for grizzly bear are to:

- Verify ongoing use of kokanee spawning streams by bears (MT 11-5); and
- Record grizzly bear presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.4.2 METHODS

3.4.2.1 MONITORING GRIZZLY BEAR USE OF KOKANEE SPAWNING STREAMS

Monitoring for grizzly bear use of kokanee spawning streams near the Mine was initiated in 2024 and continued through 2025 to verify grizzly bear use of kokanee spawning streams, following methods from the *Kokanee Spawning Stream Camera Monitoring SOP* (ERM 2024c). Cameras were deployed prior to the start of kokanee spawning season and retrieved after the spawning season (late August to late October). Cameras were deployed at three known spawning streams identified during baseline surveys: Davidson Creek, Creek 661, and Chedakuz Creek upstream of Tatelkuz Lake.

A total of 12 cameras were deployed along Davidson Creek (n = 4), Chedakuz Creek (n = 5), and Creek 661 (n = 3; Figure 3.4-1; Table 3.4-1). One camera at Creek 661 malfunctioned and produced no useable data in 2025. Motion-triggered wildlife cameras were programmed to the manufacturers recommended settings for motion sensitivity. When motion was detected, cameras took a 5-second video followed by three still photos for each triggered event.

Analysis was completed for camera data collected from August 7 to November 13, 2025, as described in Section 2.6.2. Camera detections of other species than grizzly bear were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by grizzly bear presence.

3.4.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.4.3.1 MONITORING OF GRIZZLY BEAR USE OF KOKANEE SPAWNING STREAMS

Camera data was collected from 11 of the 12 cameras deployed along Davidson Creek (n = 4), Chedakuz Creek (n = 5), and Creek 661 (n = 2; Figure 3.4-1; Table 3.4-1). The analysis in this section includes data recorded between August 7 and November 13, 2026, with cameras operating for an average of 86 days.

Across all sites, 23 grizzly bear detections were recorded (Figure 3.4-1; Table 3.4-1), with 78% of detections occurring on Chedakuz Creek (n = 18; Photo 3.4-1). The remaining detections were relatively even at Creek 661 (n = 3), and Davidson Creek (n = 2). Bears were recorded fishing 11 times, with 10 detections at Chedakuz Creek and one detection at Creek 661. In total, cameras recorded 14 sow and cub detections, and two detections of young of last year without a sow.

FIGURE 3.4-1 GRIZZLY BEAR USE OF KOKANEE SPAWNING STREAMS CAMERA LOCATIONS, 2025

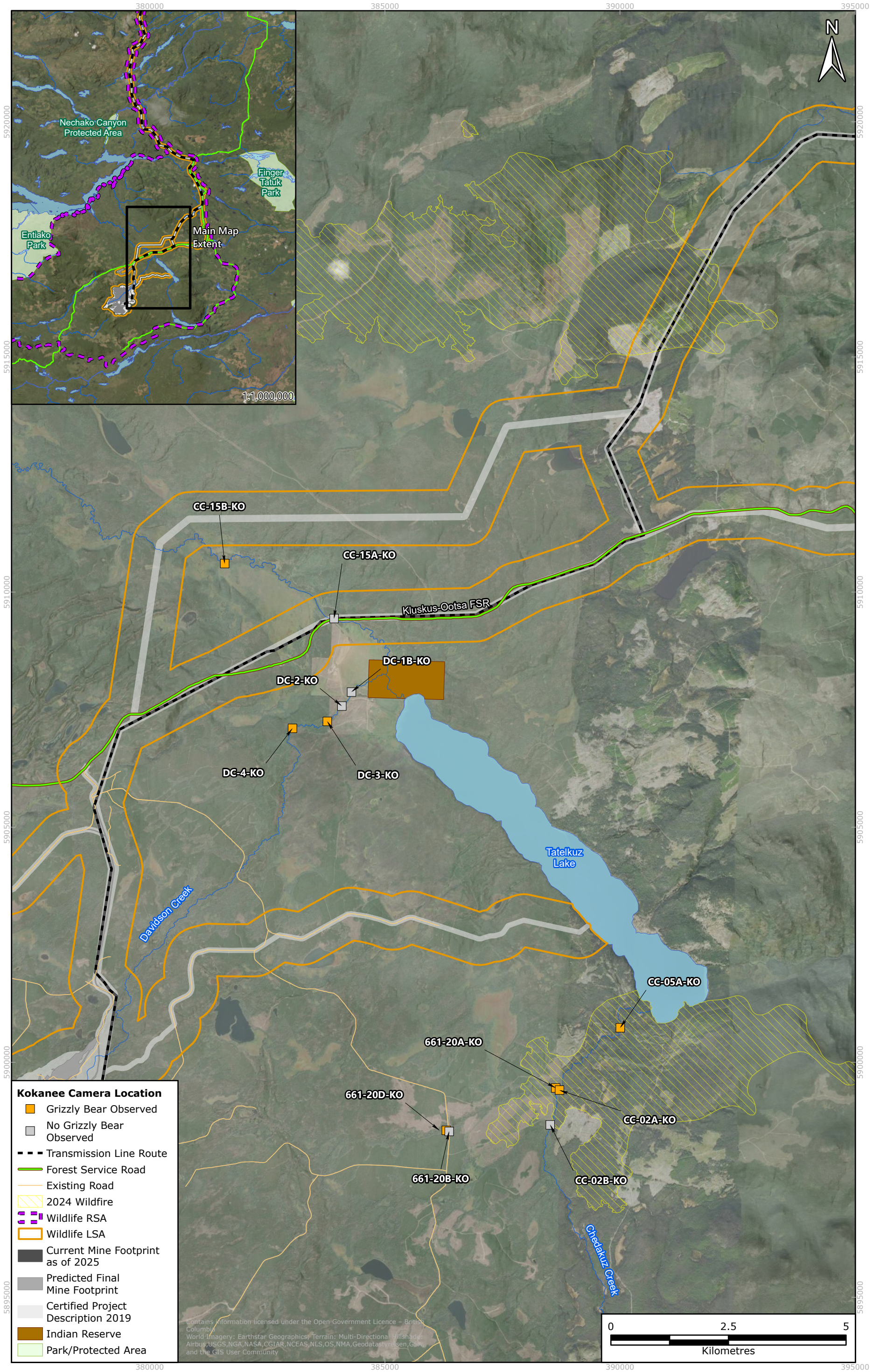


TABLE 3.4-1 GRIZZLY BEAR USE OF KOKANEE SPAWNING STREAMS CAMERA MONITORING DETECTIONS, 2025

Kokanee Spawning Stream	Camera	Timeframe Analyzed ¹	Grizzly Bear		
			Detection Events ²	Total Individuals	Total Stream Use ³
Davidson Creek	DC-1B-KO	85	-	-	-
	DC-2-KO	85	-	-	-
	DC-3-KO	85	1	1	-
	DC-4-KO	85	1	1	-
Chedakuz Creek	CC-15B-KO	75	1	1	-
	CC-15A-KO	82	-	-	-
	CC-02A-KO	98	4	10	-
	CC-02B-KO	82	-	-	-
	CC-05A-KO	98	13	25	20
Creek 661	661-20A-KO	93	2	4	-
	661-20B-KO	0	-	-	-
	661-20D-KO	82	1	1	1
Total		950	23	43	11

¹ Timeframe analyzed is determined by the total number of days the cameras were deployed with data retrieved and analyzed in this report.

² Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected through either motion triggered or timed photograph.

³ Stream Use is determined by the number of occurrences of bears actively fishing in the water of the kokanee stream.

The total number of grizzly bear detections was higher in 2025 than 2024 (n = 6). However, in 2024 monitoring effort was lower, thus the number of detections between 2024 and 2025 is not directly comparable. Deployment timing in 2025 was standardized and completed between August 7 to 8 compared to 2024, where camera deployment was delayed at select sites as a result of wildfires and wildlife presence. Additionally, in 2024 cameras failed prematurely and did not operate throughout the entire kokanee salmon spawning season. In 2025, cameras were serviced more frequently to mitigate batteries loss and maintain full deployment days.

In 2025, Chedakuz Creek had the highest detections of grizzly bear (78%) and the highest detections with evidence of grizzly bear fishing (95%; Table 3.4-1), which is consistent with results from 2024. Three detections of grizzly bears and one observation of fishing behaviours was recorded at Creek 661, which had no detections of grizzly bear in 2024. Two grizzly bears, but no fishing behaviours, were observed from the cameras installed at Davidson Creek, which had two detections of grizzly bear in 2024, one of which was observed fishing.



Photo 3.4-1 Grizzly bear sow and two cubs fishing at CC-05A-KO, September 5, 2025.

3.4.3.2 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

In 2025, BW Gold personnel recorded 16 incidental observations of grizzly bear (Appendix D). All incidental grizzly bear observations were of single adult bears. No incidental observations of grizzly bear were recording during WMMP monitoring programs (Appendix E). Observations were most frequently made along or near Mine roads and trails, accounting for 88% of all observation events (n = 14). Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on any figures as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

The WMMP includes various management actions to reduce the potential for vehicle collisions with grizzly bears, based on the predictions of the EAC (see Section 2.3.2.3 for additional details; ERM 2017 and 2023a). Additional measures completed in 2025 installation of additional wildlife crossing signs and frequent distribution of info notices reminding staff of wildlife along roads (as discussed in Section 2.3.3.3). To date, no vehicle collisions with grizzly bear have been recorded, supporting that actions implemented in 2025 are effective at reducing potential for grizzly bear collisions along Mine roads and trails.

3.5 FURBEARERS

DS Conditions addressed: 8.9, 8.10

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.k, 23.n

Furbearers are a group of species frequently harvested for their fur and include species at risk such as wolverine, American marten, fisher, and black bear. Wolverine are Blue-listed in BC (BC CDC 2025b), federally assessed as special concern by COSEWIC (2003), and listed as special concern on Schedule 1 of SARA (Government of Canada 2025). American marten are not federally listed but are Yellow-listed in BC (BC CDC 2025b) and are an important species for social and economic value, including to Aboriginal groups and trappers. Fisher (Columbian population) are provincially Red-listed (BC CDC 2025b). Black bear maintain the status of Not-at-Risk federally and are provincially Yellow-listed (BC CDC 2025b). Furbearer species are most sensitive to

disturbance at their dens, when they are raising young through the late winter and spring (or overwinter for black bear). Their dens are protected when occupied, by the BC *Wildlife Act* (1996).

The predicted residual effects of the Mine furbearers (excluding beaver) as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.13.4 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, minor magnitude).

The monitoring programs developed for furbearers as described in Section 4.6 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for furbearers (Section 2.1; DS Conditions 8.9 and 8.10 and EAC Conditions 23.c and 2.3h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Facility Water Structure Monitoring (Section 2.4; EAC Condition 23.k);
- Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring (Section 2.6);
- Baseline Caribou Offsetting Wildlife Use Monitoring (Sections 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.3.1); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.5.3.1; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes incidental observations of furbearers in 2025.

3.5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of monitoring for furbearers is to record furbearer presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.5.2 METHODS

No species-specific monitoring programs have been developed for furbearers. However, various site-specific wildlife monitoring, as described in Section 2, pertain to furbearers. This section summarizes incidental observations of furbearers.

3.5.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.5.3.1 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

In 2025, BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded 248 incidental observations of furbearers, totalling an estimated 273 individuals (Figure 3.5-1; Table 3.5-1; Appendix D and E). Observations included 13 identified species and one unspecified bear species, with the most common species being black bear (67 detections of 68 individuals), red fox (58 detections of 65 individuals), and Canada lynx (55 detections of 66 individuals). All species observed are known to occur in the region and have ranges that overlap the Mine RSA. Additionally, furbearer signs were recorded on 79 occasions, of which 77 were observations of tracks (Table 3.5-2). A total of 153 tracks were recorded over the 77 observation events. Two additional furbearer sign observations were recorded: one beaver dam recorded during spring waterbird surveys, and one observation of bear scat reported by BW Gold personnel in the Construction Camp (Appendix D).

FIGURE 3.5-1 INCIDENTAL FURBEARER OBSERVATIONS, 2025

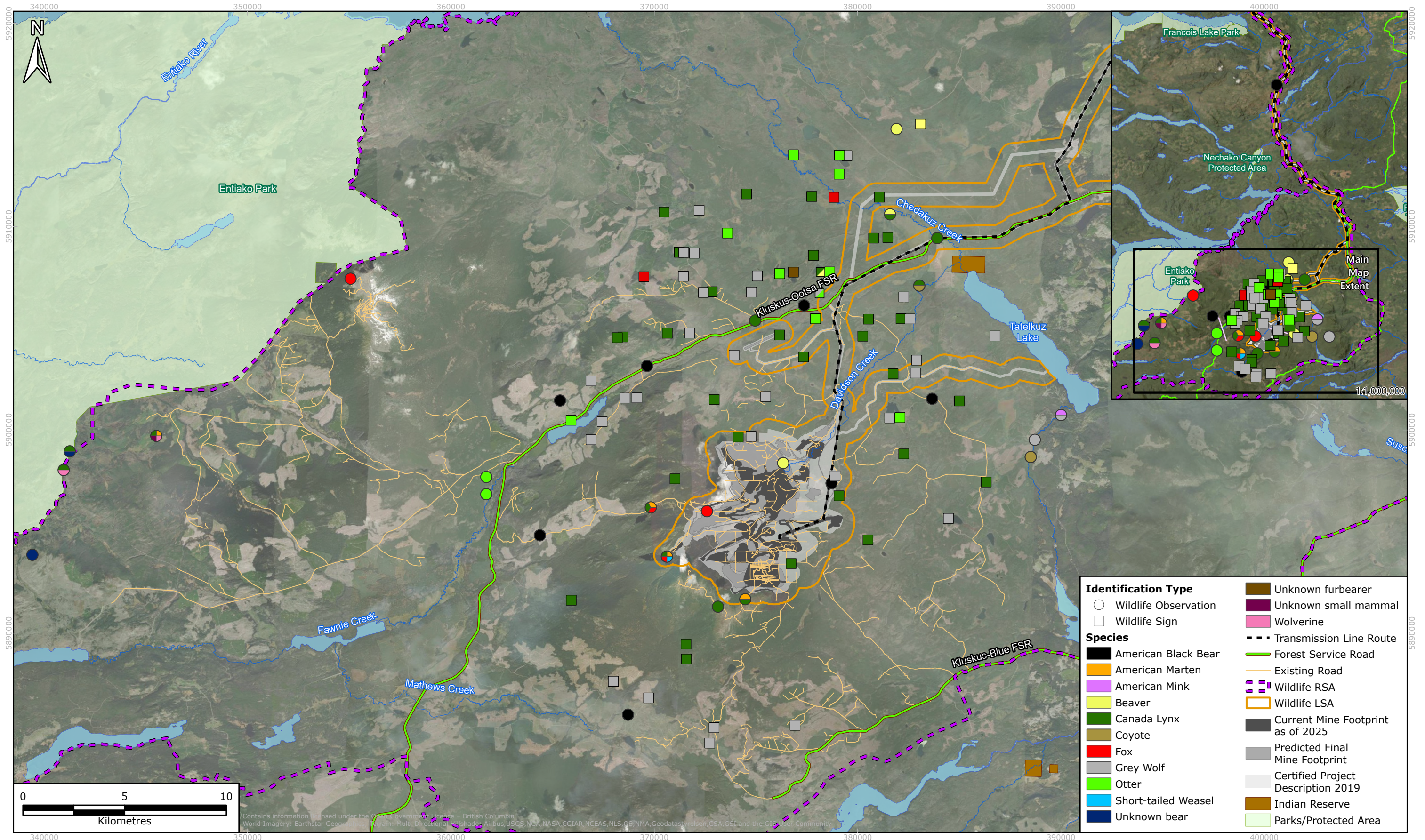


TABLE 3.5-1 INCIDENTAL FURBEARER OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
American Black Bear	8 (8)	60 (59)	68 (67)
American Fisher	-	1 (1)	1 (1)
American Marten	18 (18)	-	18 (18)
American Mink	5 (5)	-	5 (5)
Beaver	7 (4)	-	7 (4)
Canada Lynx	56 (50)	10 (5)	66 (55)
Cougar	-	1 (1)	1 (1)
Coyote	2 (2)	2 (2)	4 (4)
Grey Wolf	19 (18)	1 (1)	20 (19)
North American River Otter	3 (1)	2 (2)	5 (4)
Red Fox	10 (10)	56 (49)	65 (58)
Short-tailed Weasel	2 (2)	-	2 (2)
Wolverine ²	3 (3)	-	3 (3)
Unspecified Bear	2 (2)	5 (5)	7 (7)
Total	135 (123)	138 (125)	273 (248)

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

² Species listed on Schedule 1 of SARA (2002).

TABLE 3.5-2 INCIDENTAL FURBEARER SIGN OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Signs and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
American Black Bear	-	1 (1)	1 (1)
Beaver	2 (1)	-	2 (1)
Canada Lynx	78 (31)	-	78 (31)
Grey Wolf	55 (31)	-	55 (31)
Otter	14 (11)	-	14 (11)
Red Fox	2 (2)	-	2 (2)
Unspecified Furbearer	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Total	153 (77)	2 (2)	155 (79)

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species sign is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

WMMP monitoring programs recorded 123 detections of furbearers (Figure 3.5-1; Table 3.5-1; Appendix E), with 90% (n = 111) detections being made by wildlife camera monitoring programs (39 detections on caribou offset cameras, 39 detections on Kokanee cameras, and 33 on site monitoring cameras). Wolverine was the only furbearer species of conservation concern incidentally recorded in 2025. Three observations of wolverine were detected on the caribou offset camera monitoring program. The detections were all recorded at the Johnny Lake offset site. The infrequent number of wolverine detections across all years where surveys have been completed for the Mine suggesting a low density of wolverine presence around the Mine.

BW Gold personnel recorded 125 detections of furbearers (Table 3.5-1; Appendix D). The most commonly observed species were black bear (47% of BW Gold personnel observation events) and red fox (38% of BW Gold personnel observation events). Observations were most frequently made along Mine roads and trails, accounting for 69% of all observation events (n = 85). Two furbearer vehicle mortalities were reported in 2025 (as discussed in Section 2.3.3.3). Various management actions are completed in 2025 to reduce the risk of wildlife mortality along Mine roads and trails, such as installation of wildlife crossing signs and frequent distribution of info notices reminding staff of wildlife along roads (as discussed in Section 2.3.3.3).

Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on Figure 3.5-1 as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

3.6 BATS

DS Conditions addressed: 8.14, 8.15, 8.22

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.n

Five bat species of conservation concern have the potential to occur in the RSA, three of which were confirmed during baseline and pre-clearing surveys (Appendix B). Bats are sensitive to disturbance at their roosts and hibernation sites (hibernacula), which are protected when occupied, by the BC *Wildlife Act* (1996). Bats roost in varying group sizes from mid-spring through midfall, foraging for insects nocturnally and using roosts to rest and raise pups. Potential roost features vary by species and may include mature and old growth trees, snags, stumps, rootwads, cracks, crevices, and caves.

Bats may migrate south to hibernate in winter or hibernate locally if suitable hibernacula are present. Hibernacula must maintain specific temperatures and humidity suitable for bats during the winter. To date, there is no evidence of hibernacula occurring in the RSA.

The predicted residual effects of the Mine on bats as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.14.4 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, negligible magnitude); and
- Wildlife mortality (not significant, negligible magnitude).

Follow-up monitoring programs as required by DS Condition 8.22 have been developed to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effects of the Mine on little brown myotis and northern myotis. The monitoring programs developed for bats as described in Section 4.2 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for bat roosts and hibernacula (Section 2.1; EAC Conditions 23.c and 2.3h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Bat Distribution Monitoring (Sections 3.6.2.1 and 3.6.3.1; EAC Conditions 23.c and 23.h);
- Bat Roosting Structure Monitoring (Sections 3.6.2.2 and 3.6.3.2; DS Condition 8.15);
- North American Bat Monitoring Program (NABAT) Monitoring (Sections 3.6.2.3 and 3.6.3.3; DS Condition 8.14);
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.6.3.4; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes distribution monitoring, bat roosting structure monitoring, NABAT, and incidental observations of bats in 2025.

3.6.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring program for little brown myotis and northern myotis are to:

- Evaluate bat species composition and distribution within the LSA including use of buffered roosts and hibernacula (DS Conditions 8.14 and 8.22, EAC Conditions 23.c and 23.h);
- Evaluate effectiveness of bat roosting structure offsets (DS Condition 8.15);
- Monitor bats in the area surrounding the RSA using the NABAT program (DS Condition 8.14); and
- Record bat presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.6.2 METHODS

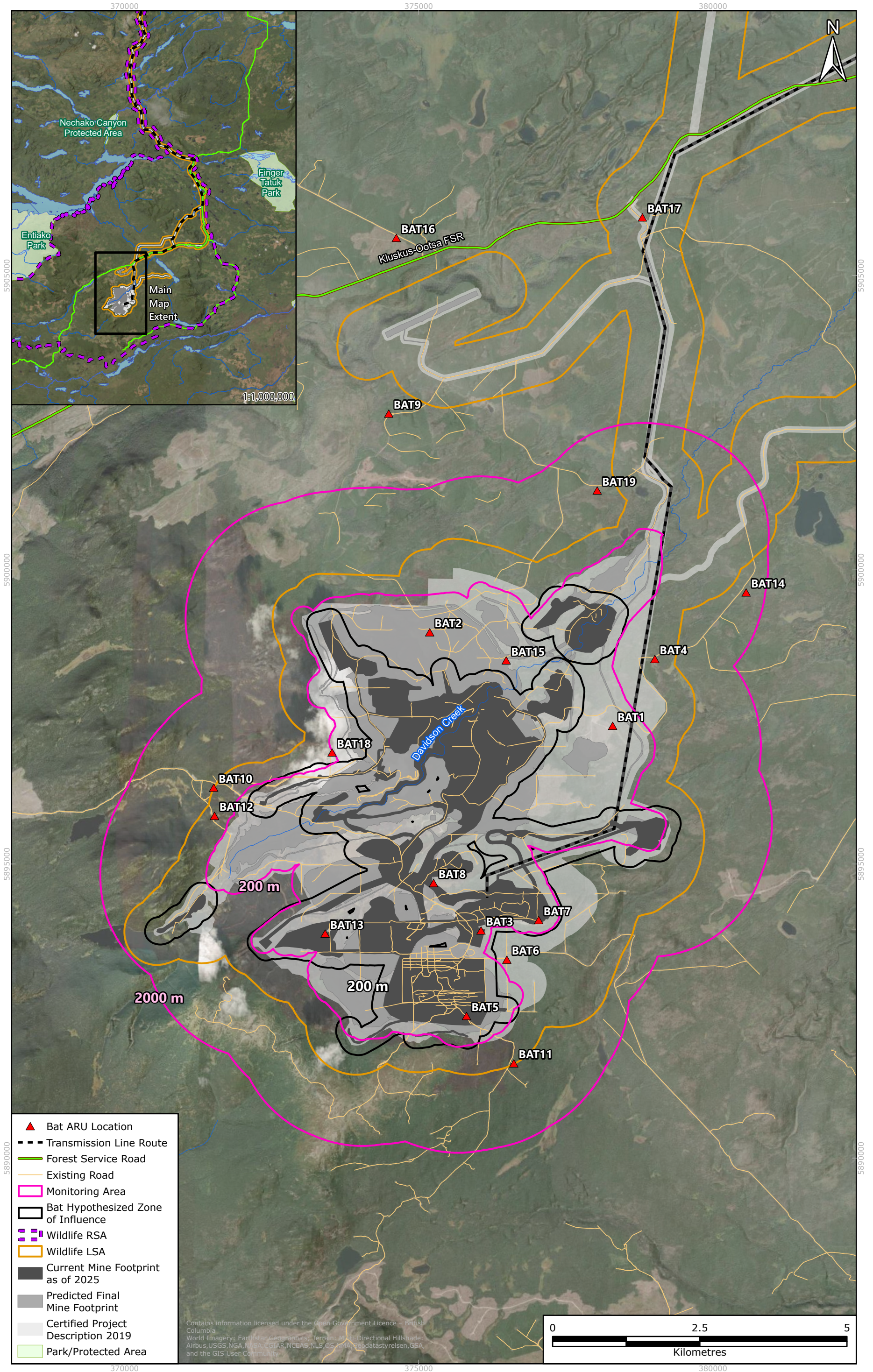
3.6.2.1 BAT DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

Bat distribution monitoring using Automated Recording Units (ARUs) was initiated in 2022. Monitoring was completed in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, following RIC standards and the *Wildlife Autonomous Recording Unit (ARU) Deployment SOP* (RIC 1998c; ERM 2025b). This program followed a BACI design to determine bat species distribution in two monitoring zones:

- Control sites are located 200 m to 2 km away from the predicted Mine footprint where no indirect effects are predicted; and
- Potential impact sites are located within 200 m of the predicted Mine footprint, in the area where EAC Application predicted there would be indirect effects on bats (Figure 3.6-1; ERM 2023a).

All sites were considered as 'Before' sites when the program started in 2022. As Mine development progresses, potential impact sites transition to 'After' once they fall within 200 m of the active Mine footprint, and the year of transition is recorded. By 2025, some potential impact sites had transitioned, while others remain in the 'Before' category. 2025 is a data gathering year and a statistical analysis comparing BACI sites will occur once sufficient data has been collected.

FIGURE 3.6-1 BAT ARU LOCATIONS, 2025



The ARUs were deployed in the summer and fall when bats are active on a nightly basis, the results of which are detailed below. A total of 19 Wildlife Acoustics SM mini bat recorders were strategically deployed in suitable bat habitat, with nine units within the potential impact zone, and 10 units in the control zone (Figure 3.6-1; Appendix L). These ARU units were deployed to monitor potential construction-related disturbances on bat presence and distribution. ARUs were installed in similar locations between years.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by relative species presence and bat activity level.

Call Analysis

All recorded bat calls (sonogram files) were analyzed to determine the presence of 12 species known or potentially present in the RSA, based on species ranges and previous baseline work (ERM 2022e). Analysis of sonogram files was completed using the software program Kaleidoscope Pro, version 5.7.0 (Wildlife Acoustics 2025). The call library used was Bats of U.S. and Canada version 5.7.0, files were processed on the "0 Balanced (Neutral)" setting, and minimum number of pulses was set to three. Other signal parameters were left at default values. Kaleidoscope has a built-in call library for North American bat species which runs auto identification on recorded calls, based on clustering analyses. Auto identification is a first step of analysis and provides likely occurrences, reducing manual analysis time. While auto identification is both efficient and generally accurate, variation in recording quality and overlap in species calls requires additional manual review to assess confidence in species presence.

Experienced biologists reviewed the results from Kaleidoscope's auto identification output for confirmed species presence only when diagnostic calls (i.e., definitive acoustic features indicative of species) were identified. However, reliable differentiation between certain species based on recorded calls can be challenging. In particular, several species in the genus *Myotis* have overlapping characteristics of echolocation calls around the 40 kHz frequency range (RIC 1998c; Maxell et al. 2015). Additionally, big brown bats and silver-haired bats have similar call characteristics, limiting identification confidence (Maxell et al. 2015). In situations where a given recording could belong to more than one species, but the auto-identification results classified a singular species, the species was considered "potentially present".

Calls may not be identifiable to species, depending on the frequency and diagnostic features of the species calls, and the clarity of the recording. Therefore, species are reported according to confidence in occurrence (low to high) to account for uncertainty in call assessment.

3.6.2.2 BAT ROOSTING STRUCTURE MONITORING

To offset the loss of bat roosting habitat, BrandenBark structures (Brandenburg 2013), were installed in lieu of standard bat boxes in accordance with the *Bat Monitoring Program – BrandenBark Study Design* (WMMP Section 4.2.2; ERM 2023a, 2024c). Between 2022 and 2025, 29 BrandenBark bat roosting structures were installed in the Mine area (Figure 3.6-2; Appendix M). Structures were installed in the Matthews Creek Wetland offset area (n = 3), Wetland 9 (n = 12), Wetland 15 (n = 8), and Lake 15/16 (n = 6). Within each area, structures were deployed across three canopy cover treatment types: open (n = 9), closed (n = 9), and

mixed (n = 8). The BrandenBark structures were affixed to existing trees, with branches cut to accommodate wrapping the roosting structures around the tree trunks and were attached to trees no less than 4.6 m from the ground in locations representing semi-open and closed habitat types.

HOBO Roost Loggers

HOBO Roost Loggers were installed inside 10 BrandenBark structures in 2024 and remain deployed to analyze microclimate suitability for bats (ERM 2024d, 2025a). Monitoring is completed in accordance with the *Bat Monitoring Program – BrandenBark Study Design* (ERM 2024d).

Four HOBO loggers were installed in each structure, with two at the top and two at the bottom, facing opposite directions (north and south). Loggers were deployed across the three canopy cover treatment types at Lake 15/16 (n = 3), Wetland 9 (n = 3), and Wetland 15 (n = 4; Figure 3.6-2). A total of 39 loggers were deployed across all 10 roosts, with all structures containing four loggers, apart for roost 15M2 which is missing a bottom north-facing logger.

Servicing for the loggers occurred on four occasions in 2025 (May, July, August, and November). However, not every logger was serviced during each visit, and the number of times each logger was serviced varied.

Data from these loggers are summarized by canopy cover, relative logger position (top/bottom), and aspect (north/south). Daily mean temperature and humidity were analyzed using a linear mixed-effects model with fixed effects for aspect, position, and canopy cover in separate models. These results were used to assess the influence each of these factors have on the microclimate within the roosting structures.

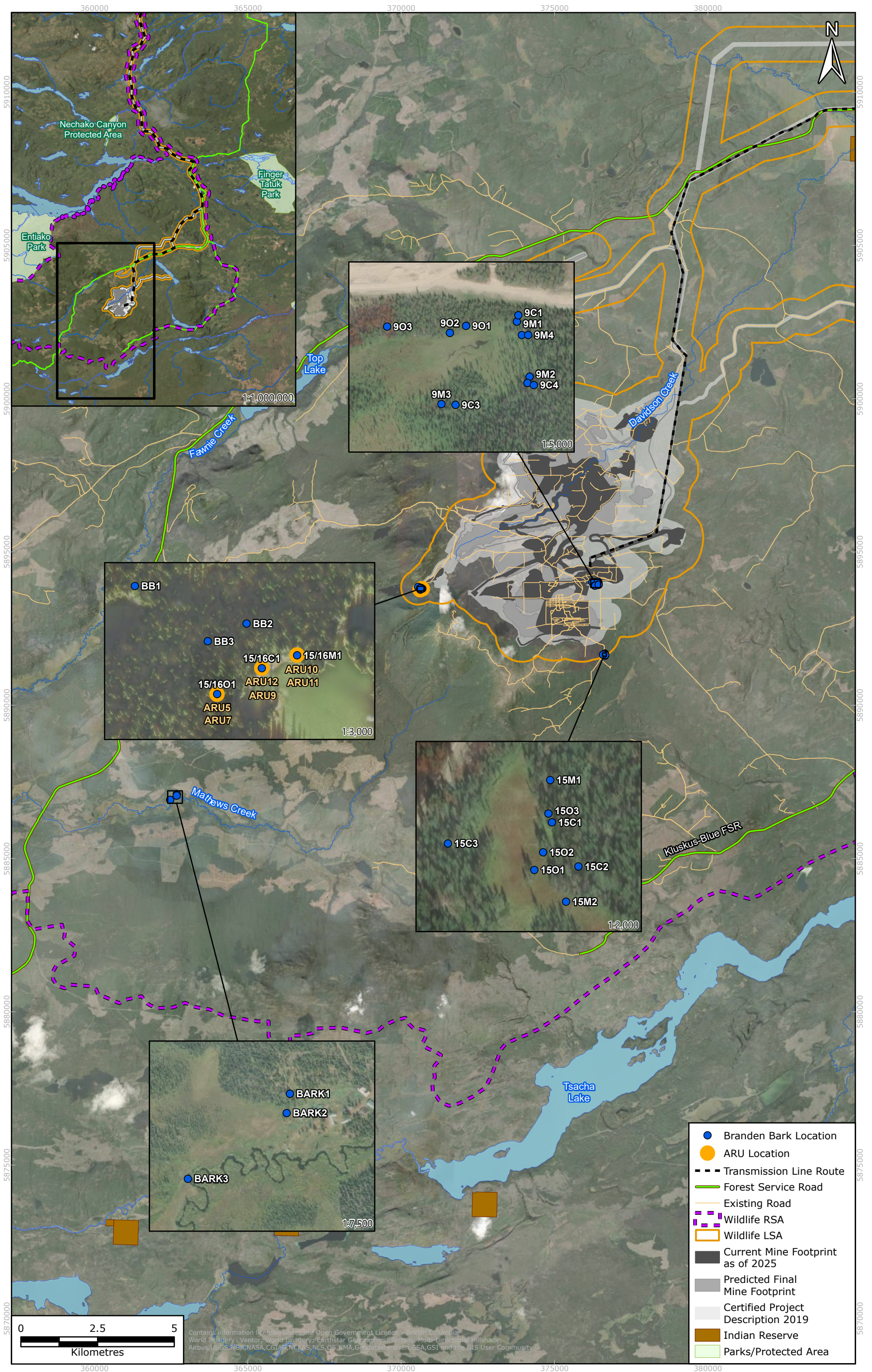
ARU Roost Monitoring

Monitoring of BrandenBark structures using ARUs was started in 2025, in accordance with the *Bat Monitoring Program – BrandenBark Study Design* (ERM 2024d). Deployment of ARUs was completed in accordance with *Wildlife Autonomous Recording Unit (ARU) Deployment SOP* (ERM 2025b). In 2025, ARU deployment was completed to provide baseline information on bat activity near structures during roosting (April to November). Two ARUs (one at the base of the tree and one 10-12 m from the forest edge) were deployed at three BrandenBark bat roosting structures within the Lake 15/16 area for a total of six ARUs (Figure 3.6-2). Each roosting structure represented a different canopy cover treatment type (open, mixed, and closed).

Analysis of ARU data is described in the Bat Distribution Monitoring Call Analysis Methods (Section 3.6.2.1). Data from these ARUs were analyzed using a software package (e.g., Kaleidoscope) and manually verified from a trained observer to determine bat presence/absence, relative bat activity, and probably species at each roosting site.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by relative species presence and bat activity level near each roost.

FIGURE 3.6-2 BAT BRANDENBARK LOCATIONS, 2025



3.6.2.3 NABAT MONITORING

Following recommendations from Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), BW Gold committed to participating in the NABAT program for the first 5 years of the Mine's life. NABAT is a continent-wide, collaborative initiative that implements standardized protocols for bat monitoring and submits data to a centralized database. NABAT divided North America into standardized 10 km by 10 km grid cells. At the recommendation of ECCC and the North of Northwestern Canadian NABAT coordinator at the University of Calgary, the Mine's NABAT program selected three grid cells: 204154, 73082, and 2426.

The program was initiated in 2025 following NABAT standards (Loeb et al. 2015) and the Mine-specific *NABAT SOP* (ERM 2025c). BW Gold personnel deployed six ARUs in each of the three grid cells (Figure 3.6-3). The ARU deployment locations within each grid cell were determined by selecting open areas with minimal vegetative and structural cover, to reduce noise obstruction and improve call detection. ARUs were installed on T-posts approximately 1.4 m above the ground. Recordings from ARUs were compiled and submitted to Biodiversity Pathways for processing and manual vetting to determine species presence or absence at each location. Methods and data analysis are further described in the NABAT summary report that is presented in Appendix N.

3.6.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.6.3.1 BAT DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

Bat distribution monitoring was completed between July 17 to 25 and August 19, 2025, in the bat monitoring area. A total of 19 ARUs were deployed in the summer bat season in suitable foraging habitat within 200 m of the Mine footprint ($n = 9$) and within 200 m and 2 km of the Mine footprint ($n = 10$; Figure 3.6-1). Due to the limited accessibility, two control ARU locations are outside of the 2 km distance range. The ARUs recorded continuously from 8 to 21 days (Appendix L).

Bats were detected at all 19 ARU deployment locations, with the 13,881 detections in the potential impact zone, and 3,996 detections in the control zone (Appendix L). After analysis of ARU files using the Kaleidoscope Pro AutoID function and manual vetting by a trained biologist, six species were detected with confidence (i.e., had clear diagnostic calls recorded) in the 2025 monitoring area: big brown bat, eastern red bat, hoary bat, little brown myotis, silver-haired bat, and long-eared myotis (Table 3.6-1; Appendix L). Of these species, four are of conservation concern (little brown myotis, eastern red bat, hoary bat, silver-haired bat; Appendix B).

The remaining species listed in Table 3.6-1 (i.e., California myotis, long-legged myotis, northern myotis, Townsend's big-eared bat, western small-footed myotis, and Yuma myotis), are potentially present in the study areas. However, their presence could not be confirmed due to non-diagnostic calls or substantial acoustic overlap with other species.

Bat species detected in 2025 were generally consistent with the results from previous years. Variation in detected bat species is expected between survey years, therefore, results help to identify species that potentially occur at the Mine but do not represent overall bat abundance or confirm species absence.

FIGURE 3.6-3 NABAT ARU LOCATIONS, 2025

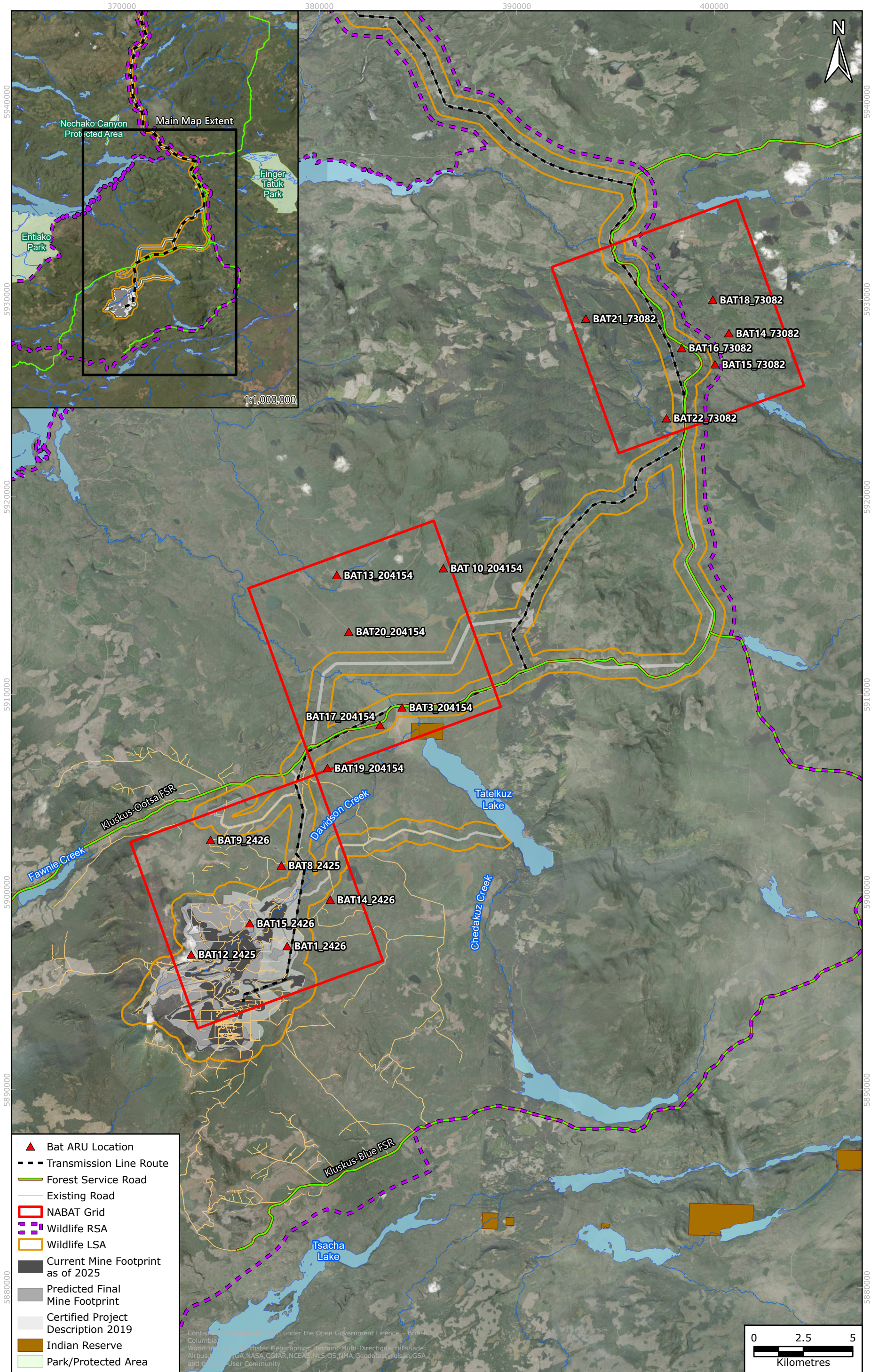


TABLE 3.6-1 BAT SPECIES DETECTED BY ARU SURVEYS, 2025

Common Name	Potential Impact Zone	Control Zone
Big brown bat	Confirmed	Confirmed
California myotis	Potential	Potential
Eastern red bat ¹	Confirmed	Confirmed
Hoary bat ¹	Confirmed	Confirmed
Little brown myotis ¹	Confirmed	Confirmed
Long-legged myotis	Potential	Potential
Northern myotis ¹	Potential	Potential
Townsend's big eared bat ¹	Potential	Potential
Silver-haired bat ¹	Confirmed	Confirmed
Long-eared myotis	Confirmed	Confirmed
Western small-footed myotis ¹	Potential	Potential
Yuma myotis ¹	Potential	Potential

¹ Indicates a species of conservation concern, see Appendix B.

No features which are suitable for large group hibernacula have been identified in the LSA or RSA. Healthy bat populations can be sustained in the Mine area through maintenance of habitat, including adequately identifying and buffering bat roosts and hibernacula, and offsetting lost roosting habitat (as per the WMMP; ERM 2023a).

3.6.3.2 BAT ROOSTING STRUCTURE MONITORING

A total of 29 BrandenBark bat roosting structures are installed in the Matthews Creek Wetland offset area (n = 3), Wetland 9 (n = 12), Wetland 15 (n = 8), and Lake 15/16 (n = 6).

HOBO Logger Monitoring

HOBO Roost Loggers were installed inside 10 of the 29 BrandenBark structures, with a total of 39 loggers installed (i.e., generally four loggers per structure). Data was collected for 27 of the 39 HOBO loggers deployed in BrandenBark structures during servicing in May, July, August, and November 2025 (Figure 3.6-2). This included at least one HOBO logger deployed in each of the 10 BrandenBark locations.

Between May 15 to September 30, 2025, the daily mean temperature and humidity were modelled to assess the effects of canopy cover (open, closed, or mixed), aspect (south or north facing), and position (top or bottom installation on the structures) recorded by HOBO loggers deployed at select BrandenBark structures. No significant difference was observed in daily temperature or humidity between position canopy cover and aspect. However, a significant difference in average daily temperature ($p < 0.001$) was recorded for position between top and bottom loggers, indicating that there was a notable temperature gradient between the

BrandenBark bat roosting structures. This is the first year that HOB0 logger data was analyzed, as 2025 marks the first full year they were deployed. These results provide an initial look at data trends. Additional analysis will be completed once subsequent years of data are collected.

ARU Monitoring

ARU deployment was initiated in 2025 as an additional monitoring method, as outlined in the *Bat Monitoring Program – BrandenBark Study Design* (2024c). Six ARUs were deployed between July 6 and August 2, 2025, in the Lake 15/16 area (Figure 3.6-2; Appendix M).

After analysis of ARU files using the Kaleidoscope Pro AutoID function and manual vetting by a QP, five species were detected with a high level of confidence (i.e., clear diagnostic calls recorded) in the 2025 monitoring area: little brown myotis, long-eared myotis, silver-haired bat, eastern red bat, and hoary bat (Appendix M). All species detected, aside from long-eared myotis, are species of conservation concern (Appendix B).

Bats were detected at all three deployment areas with detections recorded at all six ARUs (each location had two ARUs). The greatest number of detections were associated with the open canopy treatment type (7,036 bat passes), followed by the closed (6,446 bat passes) and the mixed (3,820 bat passes) canopy treatment types. These results provide an initial look at data trends and bat presence.

Additional ARUs, including roost loggers will be deployed in subsequent years to better understand use of roosting structures by bats. Additional analysis will be completed as additional years of data become available.

3.6.3.3 NABAT

In 2025, six ARUs were deployed within each grid cell, for a total of 18 ARUs, with units distributed as evenly across each cell (see Figure 3.6-3). Results of the NABAT program are included in the summary report developed for Blackwater by NABAT presented in Appendix N. ARUs were deployed between July 15 and July 31, 2025, resulting in a total of 127 ARU-nights across all 18 units. Eastern red bats, silver-haired bat, and little brown myotis were detected at all surveyed locations. Long-eared myotis was detected at all sites except one (Appendix N). Blackwater will continue to contribute to the NABAT program for the first 5 years of operation to help develop a dataset sufficient to support trend analyses and habitat association assessment by NABAT.

3.6.3.4 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

No incidental observations or signs of bats were recorded in 2025 by BW Gold personnel or WMMP monitoring programs (Appendix D and E).

3.7 RAPTORS

DS Conditions addressed: 4.1, 4.5

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.n

Raptors (i.e., falcons, hawks, eagles, and owls) are long-lived predators that require large home ranges and use a variety of habitats throughout the year. Common raven is considered a functional raptor by this report based on similar nesting preferences to true raptor species. The landscape surrounding the Mine has few areas that can support cliff nesting raptors, making mature forest the primary raptor nesting habitat. Raptor nests are protected year-round by the BC *Wildlife Act* (1996).

Four raptor species of conservation concern have potential to occur in the RSA, two of which, short-eared owl and Swainson's hawk, have been confirmed (Appendix B). Other raptor species are not thought to be nesting in the area. Short-eared owl was detected during 2011 and 2013 baseline surveys prior to the EIS; however, habitat assessments and follow-up baseline studies indicate there is limited large open grassland areas which can provide suitable breeding habitat for short-eared owl in both the LSA and RSA. One Swainson's hawk was incidentally detected along the transmission line in 2022. The individual was observed during fall waterbird surveys and was therefore likely migrating through the Mine area. Due to the lack of available nesting habitat, limited species observations, and/or lack of breeding evidence, no additional monitoring or management is planned for short-eared owl or Swainson's hawk.

The predicted residual effects of the Mine on raptors as identified in the EIS assessment, Volume 4 Section 5.4.9.4 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, negligible magnitude).

The monitoring programs developed for raptors as described in Section 4.8 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) most of which are included as part of Site-based monitoring, include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for birds (Section 2.1; DS Conditions 4.1 and 8.16 EAC Conditions 23.c and 23.h);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring for short-eared owl (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Transmission Line Monitoring (Section 2.5); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.7.3.1; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes incidental observations of raptors in 2025.

3.7.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the follow-up monitoring program for raptors is to record raptor presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.7.2 METHODS

No species-specific monitoring programs have been developed for raptors. However, various site-specific wildlife monitoring, as discussed in Section 2, pertain to raptors. This section summarizes incidental observations of raptors.

3.7.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.7.3.1 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

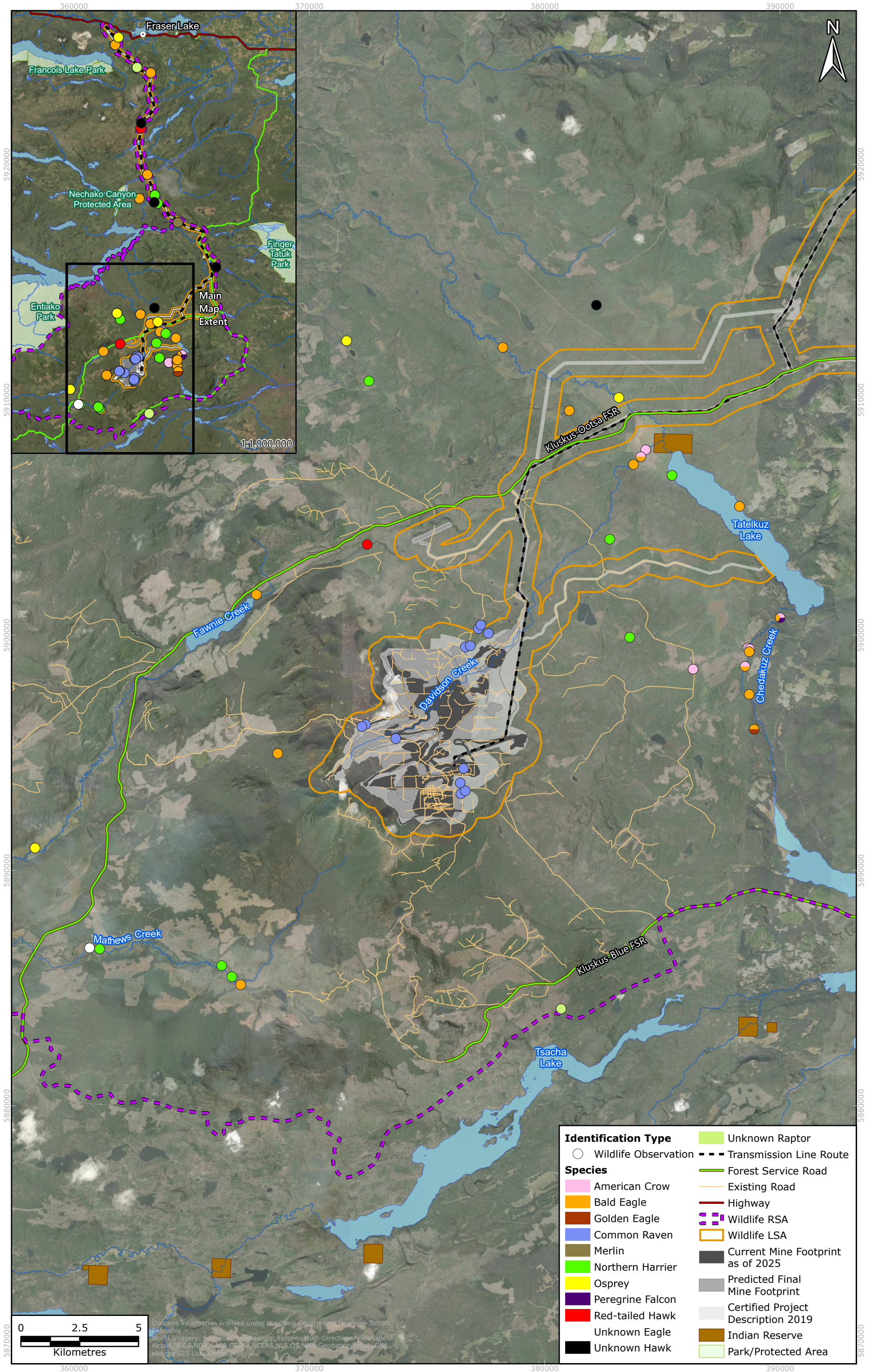
In 2025, BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded 314 incidental observations of raptors, totalling an estimated 423 individuals (Figure 3.7-1; Table 3.7-1; Appendix D and E). Detections included nine species and three unknown species. The most common species observed was common raven (211 detections of 264 individuals) and bald eagle (75 detections of 129 individuals; Table 3.7-1). All species observed are known to occur in the region and have ranges that overlap the Mine RSA. In 2025, merlin, northern hawk owl, and peregrine falcon were each documented for the first time in the monitoring programs, however, merlin had previously been recorded during 2021 baseline surveys.

TABLE 3.7-1 INCIDENTAL RAPTOR OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
Bald Eagle	129 (75)	-	129 (75)
Common Raven	261 (210)	3 (1)	264 (211)
Golden Eagle	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Merlin	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Northern Harrier	10 (9)	-	10 (9)
Northern Hawk Owl	-	3 (3)	3 (3)
Osprey	5 (4)	-	5 (4)
Peregrine Falcon	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Red-tailed Hawk	2 (2)	-	2 (2)
Unspecified Eagle	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Unspecified Hawk	4 (4)	-	4 (4)
Unspecified Raptor	2 (2)	-	2 (2)
Total	417 (310)	6 (4)	423 (314)

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

FIGURE 3.7-1 INCIDENTAL RAPTOR OBSERVATIONS, 2025



Of the 314 detection events, 310 were recorded during WMMP monitoring programs (Table 3.7-1; Appendix E), with 84% detections (n = 260) being made by Kokanee Wildlife Cameras. The Kokanee Wildlife Camera's primarily detected raptors at Chedakuz Creek, accounting for 88% of detections (n = 230). The estimated number of individuals detected, specifically for detections by wildlife cameras, does not directly indicate the exact number of individual raptors present, as individual raptors may have been observed on more than one occasion. Bald eagles and common ravens are attracted to carcasses of spawned salmon and will often return to feed on a known carcass over multiple days (McClelland et al. 1982; Walters et al. 2021; Grubb et al. 2025). Therefore, it is likely that raptors observed at the Kokanee cameras were repeatedly returning to stream locations to feed on salmon carcasses.

On May 13, 2025, during spring waterbird surveys one raptor nest was found at the top of Transmission Line Tower 204. The nest was occupied and had one adult osprey present at the time of the survey. Further investigations of the transmission line for raptor nesting to support the 2024 WMMP Report (ERM 2025a) were completed on January 15, 2026. Three nests were observed at Transmission Line Tower 204, 214, and 437. Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on Figure 3.7-1 as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

3.8 WATERBIRDS

DS Conditions addressed: 4.1, 4.5

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.k, 23.n

The term waterbird is used to encompass all birds that primarily use aquatic habitats for foraging, breeding, or migratory staging during the year. This includes dabbling and diving ducks, loons, gulls, geese, swans, and shorebirds. Both migratory waterbirds and their nests are protected federally under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994) while additional protections may be afforded under SARA (2002).

The predicted residual effects of the Mine on waterbirds as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.8.4 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, minor magnitude);
- Mortality risk (not significant, negligible magnitude); and
- Change in population dynamics (not significant, negligible magnitude).

Follow-up monitoring programs as required by DS Condition 4.5 have been developed to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effects of the Mine on migratory birds and bird species at risk. The monitoring programs developed for waterbirds as described in Section 4.8 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) including:

- Pre-clearing surveys for waterbirds (Section 2.1; DS Condition 4.1, EAC Conditions 23.c and 23.h);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring using greater yellowlegs and Wilson's snipe as individual indicator species (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);

- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Facility Water Structure Monitoring (Section 2.4; DS Condition 4.2, EAC Condition 23.k);
Transmission Line Monitoring (Section 2.5);
- Waterbird Population Monitoring (Sections 3.8.2.1 and 3.8.3.1; DS Conditions 4.5 and 23.h); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.8.3.2; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes population monitoring and incidental observations of waterbirds in 2025.

3.8.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring program for waterbirds are to:

- Evaluate changes in bird populations with distance to the Mine, including listed species of conservation concern (DS Condition 4.5); and
- Record waterbird presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.8.2 METHODS

3.8.2.1 WATERBIRD POPULATION MONITORING

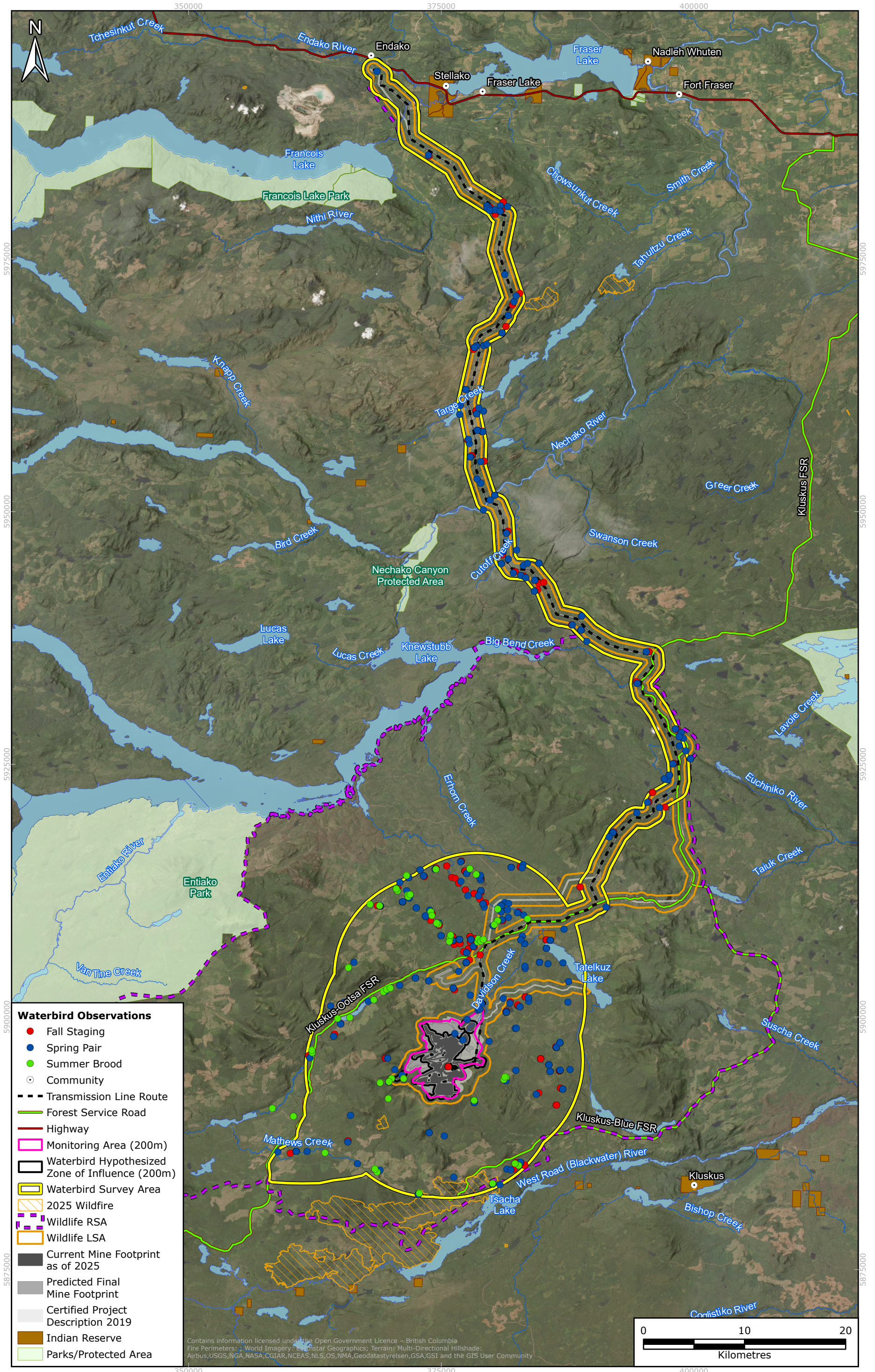
The program to monitor waterbird populations was initiated in 2022 with surveys completed annually from 2022 - 2025, following RIC aerial survey standards (RIC 1998d). This program followed a BACI design targeted at monitoring the species richness and abundance within two monitoring zones:

- Control sites are located further than 200 m from the predicted Mine footprint where no indirect effects are predicted; and
- Potential impact sites are located within 200 m of the predicted Mine footprint, in the area where EAC Application predicted there would be indirect effects on waterbirds (Figure 3.8-1; ERM 2023a).

All sites were considered as 'Before' sites when the program started in 2022. As Mine development progresses, potential impact sites transition to 'After' once they fall within 200 m of the active Mine footprint, and the year of transition is recorded. By 2025, some potential impact sites had transitioned, while others remain in the 'Before' category. 2025 is a data gathering year and a statistical analysis comparing BACI sites will occur once sufficient data has been collected.

Waterbird surveys were completed for three periods: spring pairing, summer brooding, and fall migration. Spring and fall surveys are completed for both the Mine and Transmission Line LSA as it targets identifying staging locations whereas summer surveys are completed just for the Mine LSA as it targets identifying nesting and breeding locations (Figure 3.8-1). The fall aerial surveys were planned for September; however, due to wildfires in the area, surveys were delayed until October.

FIGURE 3.8-1 WATERBIRD DISTRIBUTION SURVEYS, 2025



Surveys are completed by helicopter because lakes in the LSA are not accessible by road. Environmental conditions such as weather, wind, and visibility were recorded at the start of each survey. Survey routes and bird observations were georeferenced, and species, number of individuals, sex, age, and habitat were recorded for each observation. Surveys were postponed when wind speeds exceeded approximately 30 km/hr (greater than four on the Beaufort scale) or during periods of rain or fog. All crews that completed waterbird population surveys included at least one qualified observer experienced in identifying birds by sight. Detections of species other than waterbirds made during waterbird surveys were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by relative abundance and species richness. Relative abundance is the number of individuals counted, while species richness is the total number of species observed during each survey period.

3.8.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.8.3.1 WATERBIRD POPULATION MONITORING

Waterbird population surveys were completed for three periods in 2025: spring pairing (May 13 to 15), summer brooding (July 18 to 19), and fall migration (October 8 to 10; Figure 3.8-1; Table 3.8-1). All aerial waterbird surveys were completed in weather conditions that adhere to RIC standards (1998d).

TABLE 3.8-1 WATERBIRD POPULATION MONITORING SPECIES RICHNESS AND BIRD ABUNDANCE, 2025

Zone	Survey Period	Species Richness ¹	Bird Abundance ^{1,2}
Potential Impact	Spring	4	49
	Summer	0	0
	Fall	6	104
Control	Spring	17	908
	Summer	9	253
	Fall	13	802

¹ Unidentifiable species are not reported in the number of species or individuals observed during each survey period. A total of 837 individuals from 12 unidentified species groups recorded in 2025.

² Total number of individual birds recorded for each monitoring period.

A total of 2,118 individuals were recorded across 23 species from seven waterbird groups. Unidentifiable individuals (n = 837) are not reported in the total number of species or individuals observed during each survey period. The most commonly observed waterbirds in 2025 were ring-necked duck (n = 578), mallard (n = 561), and bufflehead (n = 323) as was the case in 2024 (ERM 2025a).

Surf scoter (n = 62) was the only species of conservation concern recorded during the 2025 waterbird surveys and was only recorded during spring pairing. In 2025, surf scoters were observed four times in lake habitats, in group ranging from five to 30 individuals. Surf scoters have previously been recorded at the Mine in 2023 and 2024 but are not known to overwinter or breed in the RSA, although the migration path of surf scoters does overlap the RSA.

Spring surveys identified six nests, from four different species: sandhill crane (n = 3), common loon (n = 1), trumpeter swan (n = 1), and Canada goose (n = 1). None of the nests were in locations where avoidance or mitigation was required.

In 2025, bird abundance was highest during spring pairing (n = 958) followed by fall migration (n = 906) and summer brooding (n = 253; Table 3.8-1). Species richness followed similar trends as bird abundance and was highest during spring pairing (n = 18) followed by fall migration (n = 13) and summer brooding (n = 9). Lower bird abundance and species richness in the summer is likely attributed to surveys only being completed for the Mine LSA, opposed to the spring and fall surveys which included both the Mine and Transmission Line LSA. Both bird abundance and species richness were lower in the potential impact zone than the control zone for all survey periods. This may be a result of fewer waterbodies within the potential impact zone than the control zone and as a result does not directly indicate a decrease in population.

Species richness and bird abundance have remained consistent across all survey years. Higher waterbird abundance and species richness during the spring pairing period was recorded in 2025, similar to the 2023 survey results (ERM 2024b). These results differ from 2022 and 2024 when higher waterbird abundance and species richness were recorded during fall migration than spring pairing (ERM 2023c; ERM 2025a). These results indicate that more individuals may be using the LSA as migration and staging habitat rather than breeding habitat.

3.8.3.2 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

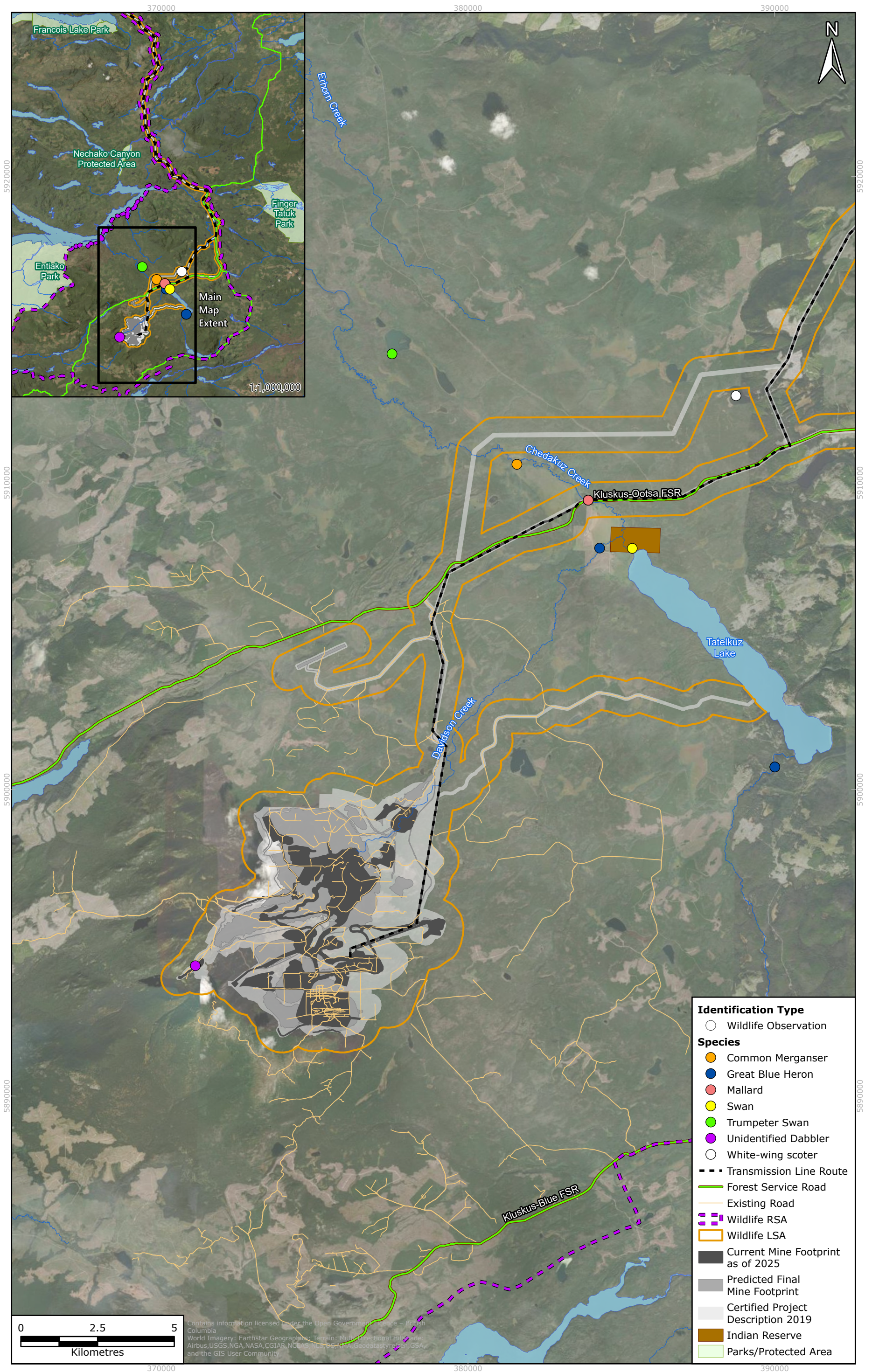
In 2025, BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded 37 incidental observations of waterbirds, totalling an estimated 163 individuals (Figure 3.8-2; Table 3.8-2; Appendix D and E). Detections included four identified species and three unspecified species, with mallard being the most commonly observed species (14 observations totalling 109 individuals). All species observed are known to occur in the region and have ranges that overlap the Mine RSA. In 2025, white-winged scoter was recorded for the first time during baseline and compliance monitoring programs.

TABLE 3.8-2 INCIDENTAL WATERBIRD OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
Common Merganser	23 (6)	-	23 (6)
Great Blue Heron	13 (12)	-	13 (12)
Mallard	109 (14)	-	109 (14)
White-winger Scoter	8 (1)	-	8 (1)
Unspecified Swan	2 (1)	-	2 (1)
Unspecified Dabbler	4 (1)	-	4 (1)
Unspecified Duck	-	2 (1)	2 (1)
Total	161 (36)	2 (1)	163 (37)

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

FIGURE 3.8-2 INCIDENTAL WATERBIRD OBSERVATIONS, 2025



Of the 37 detections of waterbirds, 36 were recorded during WMMP Monitoring programs (Table 3.8-2; Appendix E), with 89% detections (n = 32) being made by Kokanee Wildlife Cameras similar to 2024. There were fewer incidental waterbird observations recorded in 2025 (163 individuals from four species) than in 2024 (709 individuals from 14 species) and 2023 (326 individuals from five species). Fewer waterbirds were detected by Kokanee Wildlife Cameras in 2025 (32 detections of 145 individuals) compared to 2024 (198 detections of 463 individuals).

Two observations of a female and juvenile unknown duck were recorded by BW Gold personnel in the IECD (refer to Section 2.4; Appendix D). Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on Figure 3.8-2 as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

3.9 UPLAND BIRDS

DS Conditions addressed: 4.1, 4.5, 8.20.5.2

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.c, 23.h, 23.n

Upland birds (sometimes referred to as forest and grassland birds) are a diverse group of species, which, from a practical standpoint, include all birds that are not raptors or waterbirds. Upland birds and their nests are protected by the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* (1994) and the *BC Wildlife Act* (1996), with additional conservation measures for species of conservation concern under SARA (Government of Canada 2025).

The predicted residual effects of the Mine on upland birds as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.9.4 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, negligible magnitude).
 - It was predicted that there may be habitat alteration and reduced bird density within 100 m of the Mine footprint (Volume 4 Section 5.4.9; New Gold 2015; ERM 2017).

Follow-up monitoring programs as required by DS Condition 4.5 have been developed to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effects of the Mine on migratory birds and bird species at risk. The monitoring programs developed for upland birds as described in Section 4.8.3 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for birds (Section 2.1; DS Condition 4.1, EAC Conditions 23.c and 23.h);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring, for interior forest birds (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Transmission Line Monitoring (Section 2.5);
- Upland Bird Population Monitoring (Sections 3.9.2.1 and 3.9.3.1; DS Condition 4.5);
- Common Nighthawk Monitoring (Sections 3.9.2.2 and 3.9.3.2; DS Condition 4.5);
- Swallow and Swift Monitoring (Sections 3.9.2.3 and 3.9.3.3; DS Condition 4.5);
- Clark's Nutcracker Monitoring (Sections 3.9.2.4 and 3.9.3.4; DS Condition 8.20.5.2); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.9.3.5; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes upland bird population monitoring, species monitoring for common nighthawk, swallows and swifts, and Clark's nutcracker, and incidental observations of upland birds completed in 2025.

3.9.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring programs for upland birds are to:

- Evaluate changes in bird populations due to the Mine area, including listed species of conservation concern (DS Condition 4.1 and 4.5);
- Monitor the Clark's nutcracker relative abundance and use of whitebark pine critical habitat (DS Condition 8.20.5.2); and
- Record upland bird presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.9.2 METHODS

3.9.2.1 UPLAND BIRD POPULATION MONITORING

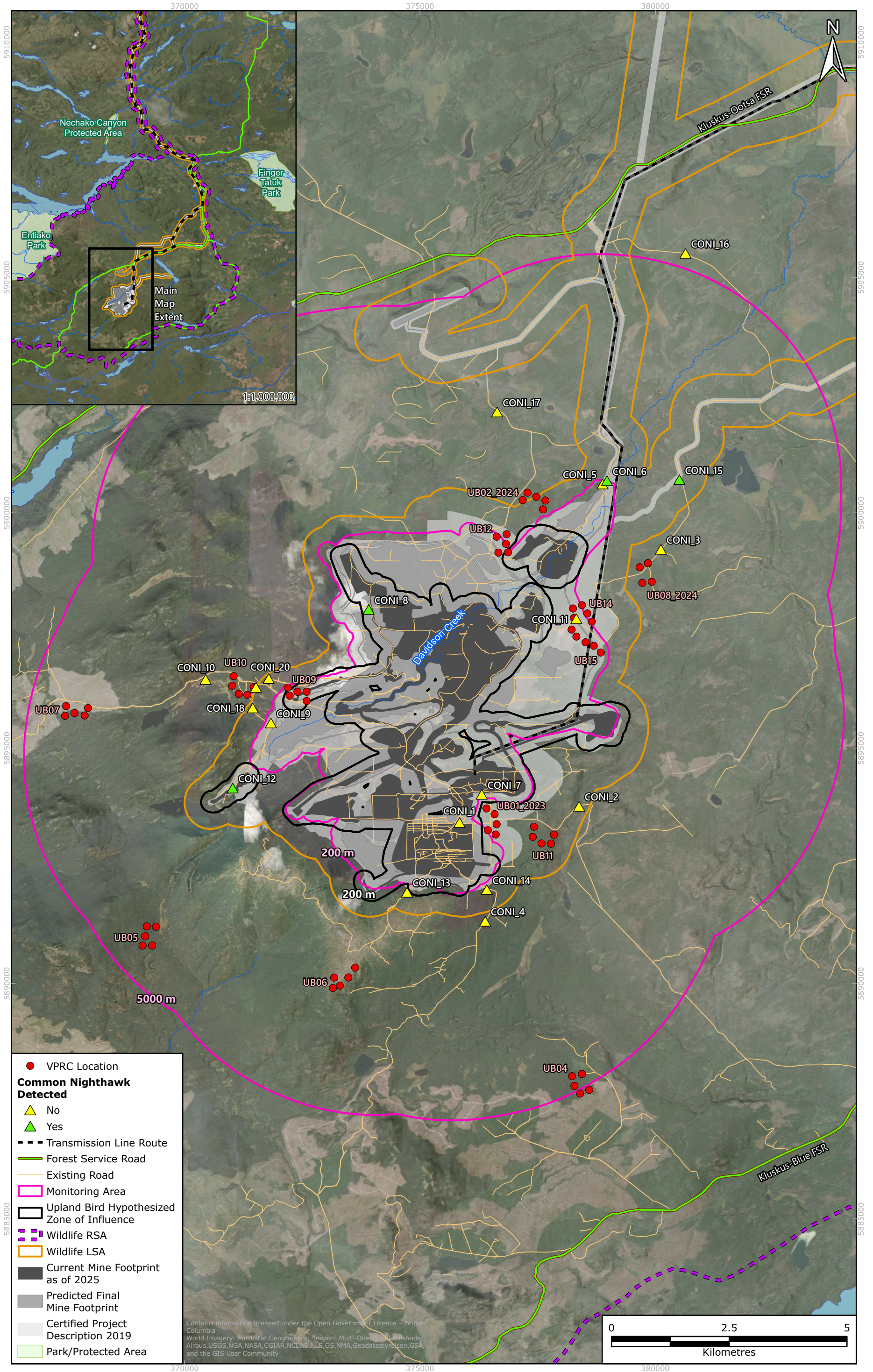
The program to monitor upland bird populations was initiated in 2022, with surveys completed annually between 2022 and 2025, following RIC Variable Radius Point Count (VRPC) standards (RIC 1999). This program follows a BACI design targeted at monitoring the species richness and abundance at a series of sites within two monitoring zones:

- Control sites are located 200 m to 5 km away from the predicted Mine footprint where no indirect effects are predicted; and
- Potential impact sites are located within 200 m of the predicted Mine footprint, in the area where EAC Application predicted there would be indirect effects on birds (Figure 3.9-1; ERM 2023a).

All sites were considered as 'Before' sites when the program started in 2022. As Mine development progresses, potential impact sites transition to 'After' once they fall within 200 m of the active Mine footprint, and the year of transition is recorded. By 2025, some potential impact sites had transitioned, while others remain in the 'Before' category. 2025 is a data gathering year and a statistical analysis comparing BACI sites will occur once sufficient data has been collected.

Surveys were completed along transects consisting of five point-count locations spaced at 200 m intervals, each with a 100 m radius. Fifteen survey transects were established during the first year of monitoring in 2022, with the intention of replicating transects each year. However, some transects were relocated or removed due to wildfires in 2023 or to improve the spatial distribution of surveys. In 2025, 13 transects were surveyed, with five in the potential impact zone and eight in the control zone (Figure 3.9-1; Appendix O).

FIGURE 3.9-1 VARIABLE RADIUS POINT COUNT SURVEY AND COMMON NIGHTHAWK ARU LOCATIONS, 2025



Surveys were completed during the breeding bird period in June, within 4 hours of sunrise. Each VRPC survey lasted 5 minutes, during which all bird species seen and heard were recorded. Bird detections were estimated according to distance from the observer and categorized into 0 to 50 m and 50 to 100 m distances. Surveys were postponed when wind speeds exceeded approximately 11 km/hr (greater than two on the Beaufort scale) or when precipitation exceeded a light, intermittent drizzle. All crews that completed VRPC surveys included at least one qualified observer who was experienced in identifying birds by sight and sound. Detections outside of the 100 m radius, flyovers (when the individual exclusively flies through the survey plot), and detections before or after the survey period were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by relative abundance and species richness. Relative abundance is the number of individuals counted, while species richness is the total number of species observed during each survey period.

3.9.2.2 COMMON NIGHTHAWK MONITORING

The program to monitor common nighthawk started in 2023. Surveys were completed in 2023, 2024, and 2025, with methods informed by the *Canadian Nightjar Survey Protocol* (Knight et al. 2019). Common nighthawk is a species of conservation concern that is not detected using VRPC surveys and requires specialized evening surveys using ARUs. This program followed a BACI design, as described in the methods for upland birds (Section 3.9.2.1). The predicted area where indirect effects would occur is 200 m from the Mine footprint and this distance was used to assign potential impact and control sites (Figure 3.9-1; ERM 2023a).

The ARUs were deployed in suitable breeding or foraging habitat to detect the presence of common nighthawk. Ten ARU locations were established during the first year of monitoring in 2023. In 2024, 10 additional locations were added, and some sites were relocated due to the 2023 wildfire or to improve the spatial distribution of surveys. In 2025, 20 ARUs were deployed in the same locations as the 2024 surveys: seven within the potential impact zone and 13 within the control zone (Figure 3.9-1).

The ARUs were deployed during the common nighthawk breeding period in the last 2 weeks of June and recorded for a minimum of 5 nights. Units were programmed to record for 10-minute intervals for 3 hours before sunrise and 3 hours after sunset to align with the crepuscular activity of common nighthawks (Brigham and Fenton 1991; Brigham et al. 2011). Data was processed using the Wildlife Acoustics Kaleidoscope Pro program version 5.7.0 (Wildlife Acoustics 2025). Auditory data were run through a cluster analysis. The results were manually reviewed by a biologist trained in the identification of common nighthawk spectrograms. Calls, booms, and combined call-and-boom sounds were distinguished to determine common nighthawk presence and potential breeding or foraging sites.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by the number and type of common nighthawk detections.

3.9.2.3 SWALLOW AND SWIFT MONITORING

The program to monitor swallow and swift started in 2022 with surveys being completed between 2022 and 2025 following RIC standards (RIC 1999) for Unlimited Radius Point Count (URPC) surveys. Surveys were completed in a 5 km monitoring area that included both a potential impact zone around infrastructure suitable for barn swallow nesting and a control zone in undeveloped portions of the Mine footprint (Figure 3.9-2). Due to lack of suitable habitat identified in the LSA and RSA for bank swallow and black swift, monitoring was aimed at identification of barn swallow (ERM 2023a). In 2025, 19 sites were surveyed, four of which were new sites added in 2025 to improve spatial distribution of survey points (Figure 3.9-2). Nine sites were in the control zone and 10 were in the potential impact zone in 2025.

The URPC surveys were completed in mid-June during daytime hours when swallow and swift activity is highest (10:00 to 15:00). Surveys lasted 3 minutes and all individuals detected during the survey time were recorded. Surveys were postponed when wind speeds exceeded approximately 10 km/hr (greater than two on the Beaufort scale) or if there was precipitation. All crews that completed URPC surveys included at least one qualified observer who was experienced in identifying birds by sight and sound. Detections of non-focal species were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by relative abundance.

3.9.2.4 CLARK'S NUTCRACKER MONITORING

Clark's nutcracker, though not a species of conservation concern, has an obligate mutualist relationship with whitebark pine. The DS required a follow-up program to monitor restoration of whitebark pine (DS Condition 8.20.5.1) and Clark's nutcracker (DS Condition 8.20.5.2).

The program to monitor Clark's nutcracker was initiated in 2022 to support the implementation of the Whitebark Pine Management Plan (BW Gold 2022). Surveys were completed in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, following modified RIC standards for other bird groups (RIC 1999; RIC 2001). Clark's nutcracker respond to call playback recordings, but no standards are written specifically for this species. Surveys were completed within two zones: the potential impact zone, which encompasses the critical whitebark pine habitat located on Mount Davidson, and a control zone, selected for its comparable elevation and habitat characteristics that support both whitebark pine and Clark's nutcracker populations (Figure 3.9-3).

Surveys were completed from mid-June to July along 10 transects, five within the potential impact zone and five within the control zone (Figure 3.9-3). Each survey consisted of five call playback sites spaced at 200 m intervals. A 20-second call playback sound clip was played three times, with 30 second pauses between each clip (RIC 2001). The number of Clark's nutcracker responses (i.e., number of individuals present) was recorded for each call playback site. Surveys were not completed when wind speeds exceeded approximately 30 km/hr (greater than four on the Beaufort scale) or when precipitation exceeded a light, intermittent drizzle. All survey crews had at least one qualified observer who was experienced in identifying Clark's nutcracker by sight and sound.

FIGURE 3.9-2 SWALLOW SURVEY LOCATIONS, 2025

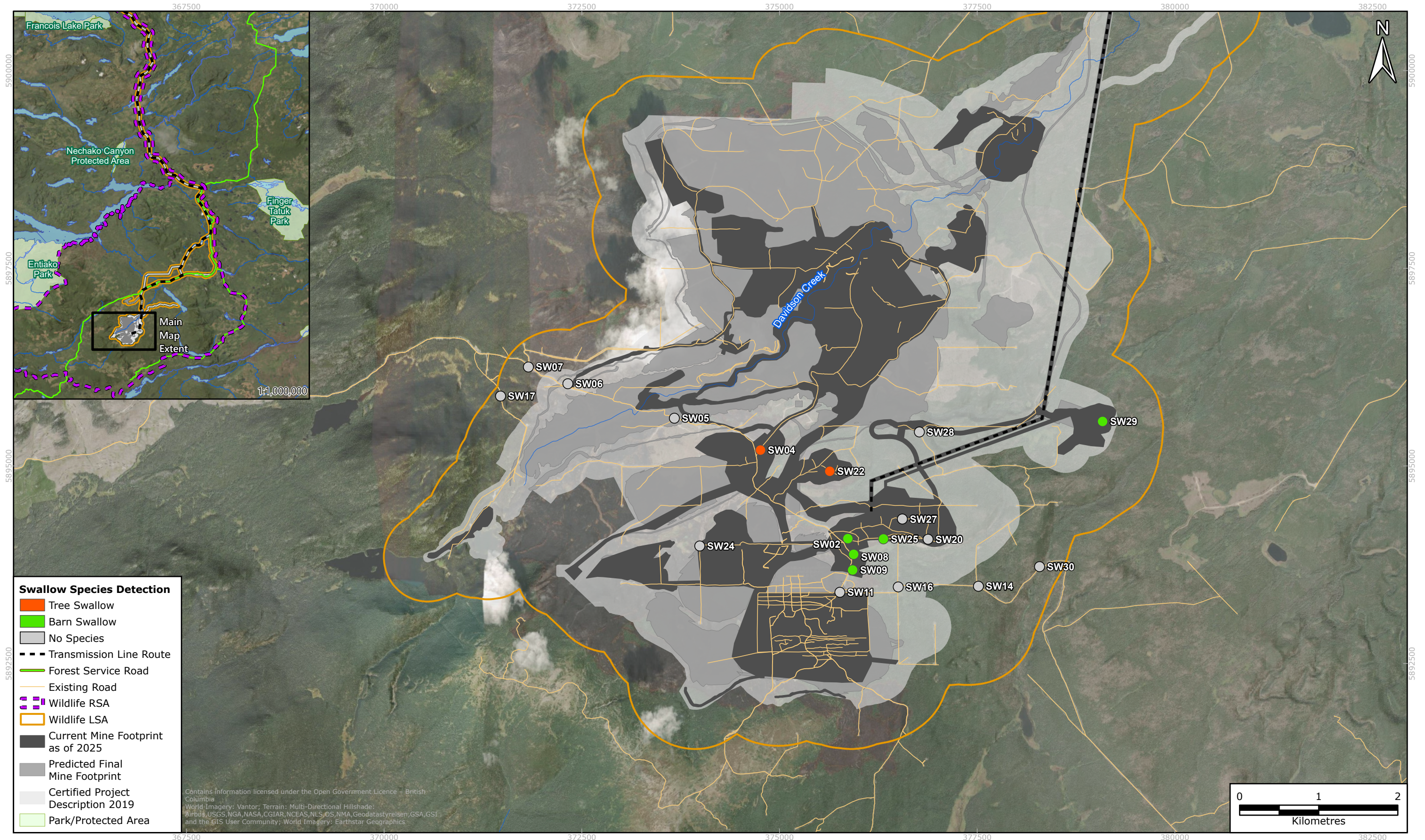
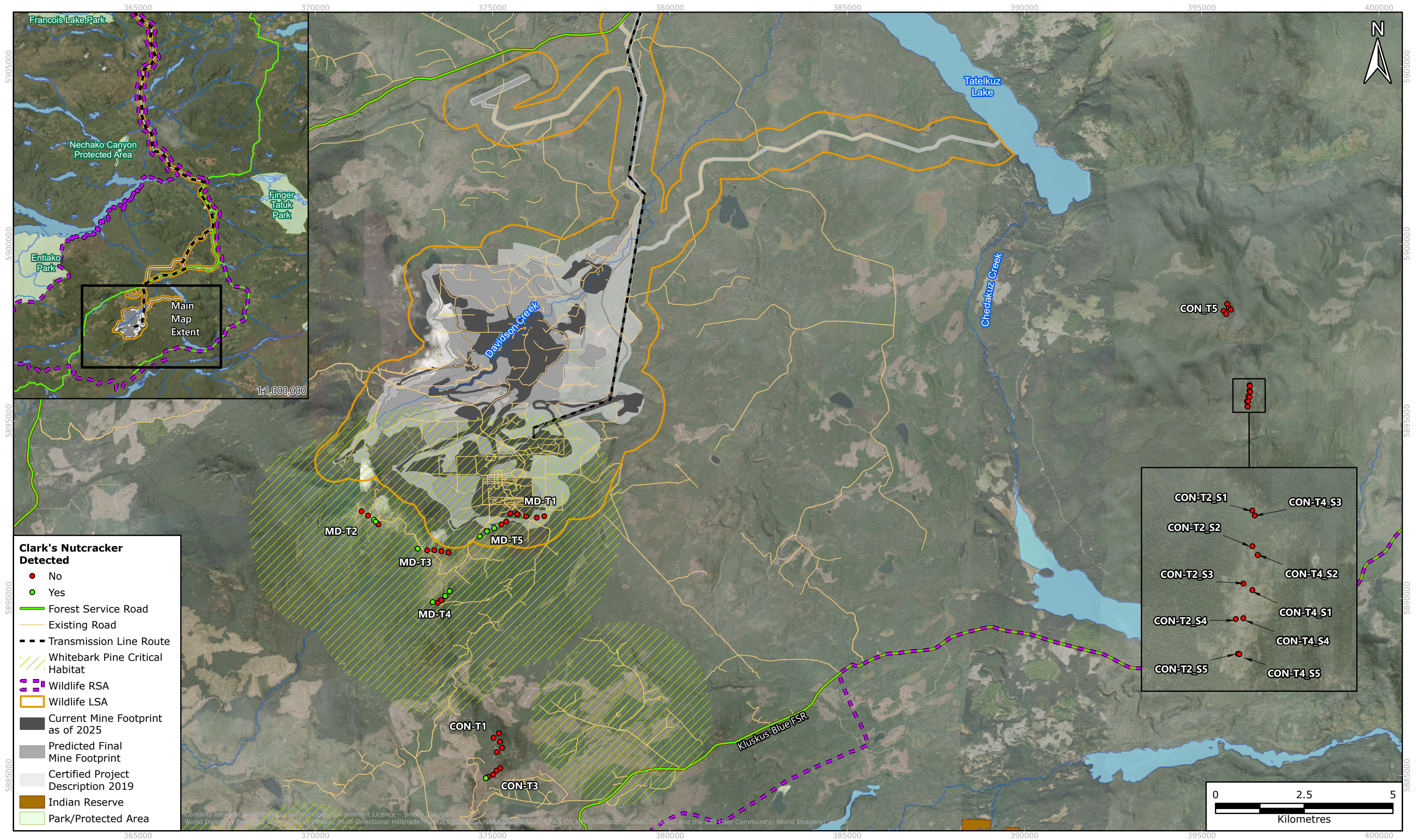


FIGURE 3.9-3 CLARK'S NUTCRACKER SURVEY LOCATIONS, 2025



A rapid habitat assessment was completed within a 10 m radius of each survey site to determine the presence of whitebark pine. Each whitebark pine identified within this area was evaluated for general health, presence of cones, and indications of blister rust.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by relative abundance, using the number of individual responses counted during each call playback survey. The abundance of whitebark pine trees at each transect was used to compare the relationship between habitat and Clark's nutcracker abundance.

3.9.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.9.3.1 UPLAND BIRD POPULATION MONITORING

Upland bird VRPC monitoring was completed from June 14 to 22 and on July 21, 2025, along 13 transects at 65 sites in the upland bird monitoring area (Figure 3.9-1; Table 3.9-1; Appendix O). All 65 of the VRPC surveys were completed in weather conditions that adhere to RIC standards (RIC 1999).

TABLE 3.9-1 VARIABLE RADIUS POINT COUNT SURVEYS SPECIES RICHNESS AND BIRD ABUNDANCE, 2025

Zone	Number of Transects	Species Richness ¹	Bird Abundance ^{1,2}
Potential Impact	5	15	133
Control	8	21	174
Total	13	24	307

¹ Unidentifiable species are not reported in the number of species or individuals observed in each zone. Six individuals from two unidentified species were recorded in 2025 (Appendix O)

² Total number of individual birds recorded in each zone.

A total of 314 individual upland birds were recorded across 24 species and two unknown species (Appendix O). The most commonly observed upland bird species were yellow-rumped warbler (n = 72), dark-eyed junco (n = 71), Swainson's thrush (n = 41), American robin (n = 27), golden-crowned kinglet (n = 18), and Lincoln's sparrow (n = 12).

Olive-sided flycatcher (n = 1) was the only upland bird species of conservation concern recorded during 2025 surveys (Figure 3.9-1). Olive sided-flycatcher is provincially Yellow-listed and federally listed as a species of Special Concern on Schedule 1 of SARA (BC CDC 2025b; Government of Canada 2025). In 2025, olive-sided flycatcher was recorded at one transect in the potential impact zone located in old growth sub-boreal spruce habitat and borders a cutblock, providing suitable forest edge habitat for olive-sided flycatcher. Olive-sided flycatcher has been recorded in previous monitoring years.

Overall, species richness varied between 4 and 11 species per transect (average = 6 species) and bird abundance varied between 13 and 39 birds per transect (average = 24 individuals; Table 3.9-1). Species richness and bird abundance generally followed similar trends, where transects with higher species richness also had high abundance. There were minimal differences in both bird abundance and species richness between control (average richness = 6.1 species; average abundance =

21.8 individuals) and potential impact sites (average richness = 6.8 species; average abundance = 26.6 individuals) in 2025 (Figure 3.9-4; Figure 3.9-5).

Overall, average species richness was relatively consistent across all survey years (species richness: 2025 = 6.4; 2024 = 8.0; 2023 = 7.6 species; 2022 = 6.2; Figure 3.9-4). The most commonly observed upland bird species in 2025 were consistent with the 2021 baseline monitoring surveys (ERM 2022e), and the 2022 to 2024 compliance monitoring (ERM 2023c; ERM 2024b; ERM 2025a). Average bird abundance in 2025 (n = 23.6) was higher than previous years (2024 = 18.0; 2023 = 18.8; 2022 = 10.0; Figure 3.9-5). For both metrics, there was some variation between transects across years, but trends are not apparent as of 2025.

3.9.3.2 COMMON NIGHTHAWK MONITORING

Common nighthawk monitoring was completed from June 14 to June 28, 2025, in the upland bird monitoring area. A total of 20 ARUs were deployed, 13 at control sites and seven at potential impact sites (Figure 3.9-1; Table 3.9-2; Appendix P). The ARUs recorded for an average of 6.6 nights.

TABLE 3.9-2 COMMON NIGHTHAWK DETECTIONS BY ARU SURVEYS, 2025

Zone	Number of Sites	Number of Sites with Common Nighthawk Detections	Common Nighthawk Detections		
			Boom	Call	Combined Boom and Call
Potential Impact	7	2	0	191	0
Control	13	2	0	13	0
Total	20	4	0	204	0

Common nighthawk were detected at four of the 20 deployed ARUs, with detections at two ARUs in both the control and potential impact zones (Figure 3.9-1; Table 3.9-2). After cluster analysis and manual vetting by a trained biologist, 204 common nighthawk detections were confirmed, all consisting of calls (Appendix P). The lack of solely boom or combined calling and boom sounds, associated with male courtship displays at all sites, suggests that these areas are likely not associated with breeding behaviours. One site, located in the north-western portion of the potential impact zone, accounted for 93% (n = 190) of detections. This does not necessarily indicate a higher abundance as differentiation between individuals it is not possible, and a high number of calls could be the result of the same individual vocalizing numerous times.

ARU locations have changed across survey years due to changes in suitable habitat and results are not directly comparable. Baseline surveys in 2013 and 2021, as well as monitoring in 2023, detected common nighthawk within the southeastern portion of the Mine LSA, specifically in areas with suitable foraging habitat (i.e. wetlands; ERM 2017; ERM 2022e; ERM 2024b). In 2025, ARUs were deployed at the same locations used in 2024. In 2024, common nighthawk were only recorded in the control zone, with detections at two sites, one located on the southwestern side of the LSA along the Blackwater Access Road and one in the southeastern portion of the LSA. Common nighthawk were not detected at these locations in 2025. 2025 marks the first year that common nighthawk were recorded in the potential impact zone and were recorded across the monitoring area (Figure 3.9-1).

FIGURE 3.9-4 AVERAGE UPLAND BIRD SPECIES RICHNESS BETWEEN CONTROL AND POTENTIAL IMPACT ZONES, 2022-2025

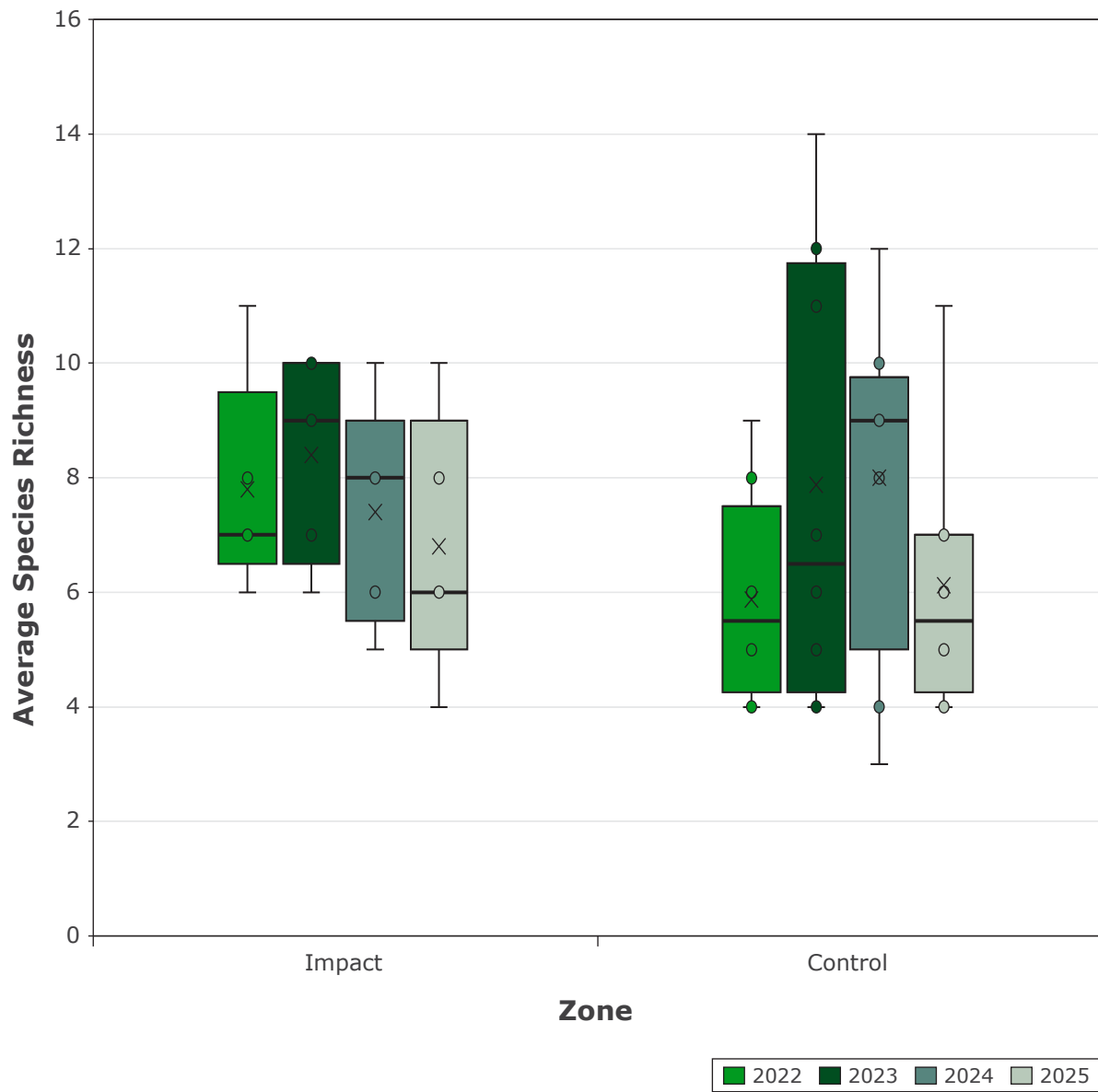
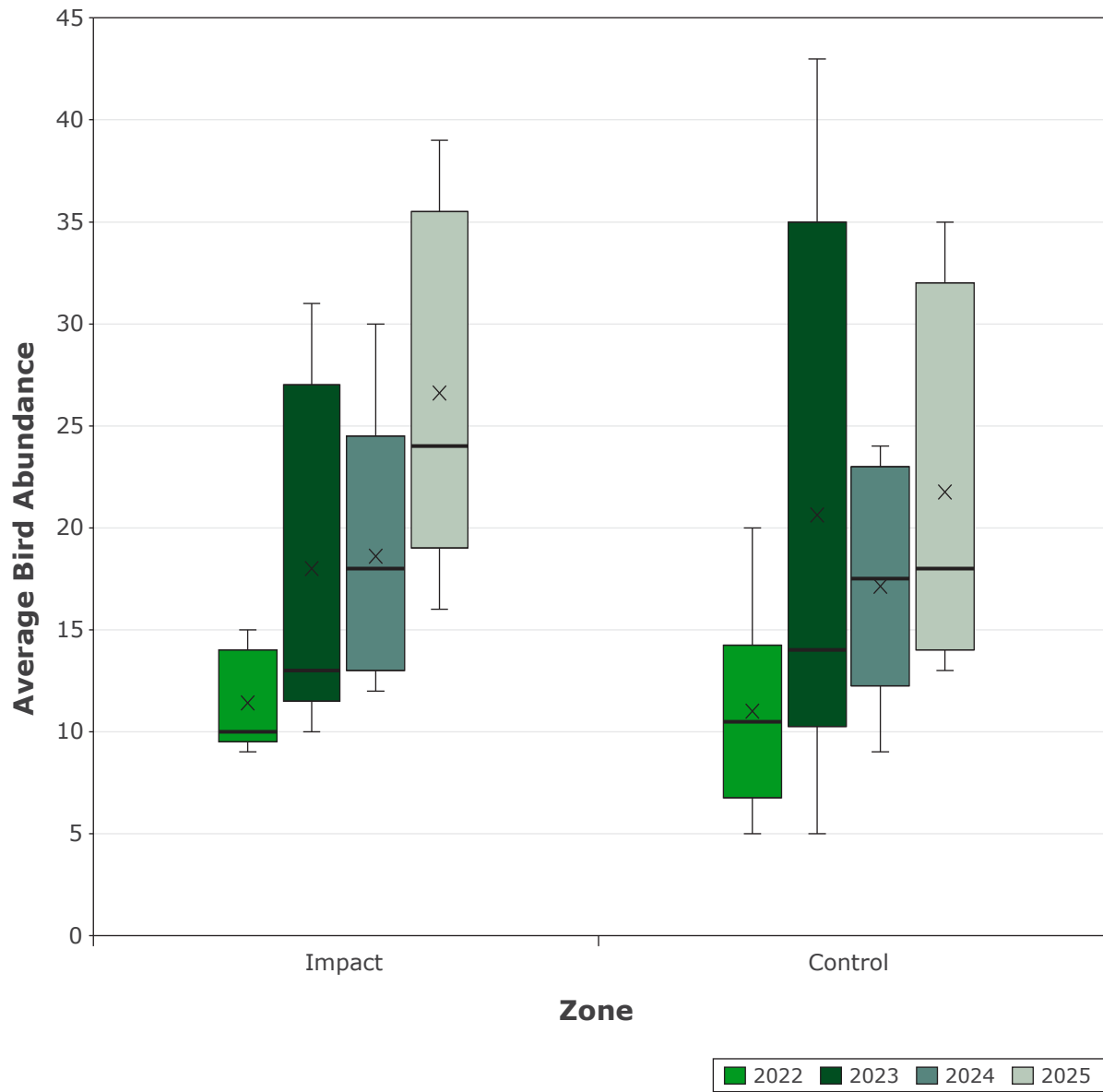


FIGURE 3.9-5 AVERAGE UPLAND BIRD ABUNDANCE BETWEEN CONTROL AND POTENTIAL IMPACT ZONES, 2022-2025



3.9.3.3 SWALLOW AND SWIFT MONITORING

Swallow and swift URPC monitoring was completed from June 14 to 16, 2025, at 19 sites (control = 9; potential impact = 10; Figure 3.9-2; Table 3.9-3; Appendix Q). All 19 of the URPC surveys were completed in weather conditions that adhere to RIC standards (RIC 1999).

TABLE 3.9-3 SWALLOW OBSERVATIONS FROM SWALLOW AND SWIFT MONITORING, 2025

Common Name	Number Detected		
	Potential Impact	Control	Total
Barn Swallow	22	3	25
Tree Swallow	5	1	6
Total	27	4	31

A total of 31 individual swallows from two species were observed, including barn swallow (n = 25) and tree swallow (n = 6; Table 3.9-3; Appendix Q). Swallows were detected at seven of the 19 sites surveyed (control = 2; potential impact = 5). Barn swallows were most commonly detected at potential impact sites due to the presence of infrastructure, accounting for 88% of barn swallow individuals detected (n = 22). Additionally, barn swallow were detected at one control site (n = 3 individuals). Activity was primarily associated with or near buildings with vaulted roof covers supported by wooden beams.

Barn and tree swallow presence have consistently been detected in all survey years around infrastructure. Across survey years, swallows have been infrequently detected in the control zone due to a lack of suitable habitat. Violet-green swallows were detected in small numbers at potential impact sites in 2022 and 2023 but have not been observed since.

3.9.3.4 CLARK'S NUTCRACKER MONITORING

Clark's nutcracker call playback surveys were completed along 10 transects between June 17 to 21 and July 20 and 21, 2025, with five transects in both the potential impact and control areas (Figure 3.9-3; Table 3.9-4; Appendix R). All surveys were completed in weather conditions that adhere to RIC standards (RIC 1999; RIC 2001).

TABLE 3.9-4 CLARK'S NUTCRACKER CALL PLAYBACK SURVEYS DETECTION SUMMARY, 2025

Zone	Number of Transects	Whitebark Pine		Clark's Nutcracker	
		Number of Transects Detected	Total Number Detected	Number of Transects Detected	Total Number Detected
Potential Impact	5	5	162	4	12
Control	5	2	19	1	1
Total	10	7	181	5	13

Surveys detected a total of 13 Clark's nutcracker, with Clark's nutcracker detected along four transects in the Mount Davidson potential impact zone (n = 12), and one transect in the control zone (n = 1; Figure 3.9-3; Table 3.9-4; Appendix R).

Whitebark pine were identified at seven of the 10 transects (control = 2; potential impact = 5). Whitebark pine abundance was higher in the potential impact zone (n = 162) than the control zone (n = 19). One transect in the potential impact zone accounted for 58% (n = 105) of all whitebark pine observed in the potential impact area.

Zones of whitebark pine presence are sporadic and limited in the RSA outside of the Mount Davidson critical habitat area, making it difficult to identify suitable control sites. Control transects were moved in 2025 to try to better capture areas with white bark pine present. However, presence is still limited along these transects, with the number of trees present in the control being 88% lower than the potential impact. While comparisons between years is not yet possible due to control transect relocations in 2025, Clark's nutcracker detections are generally consistent between years within the potential impact zone.

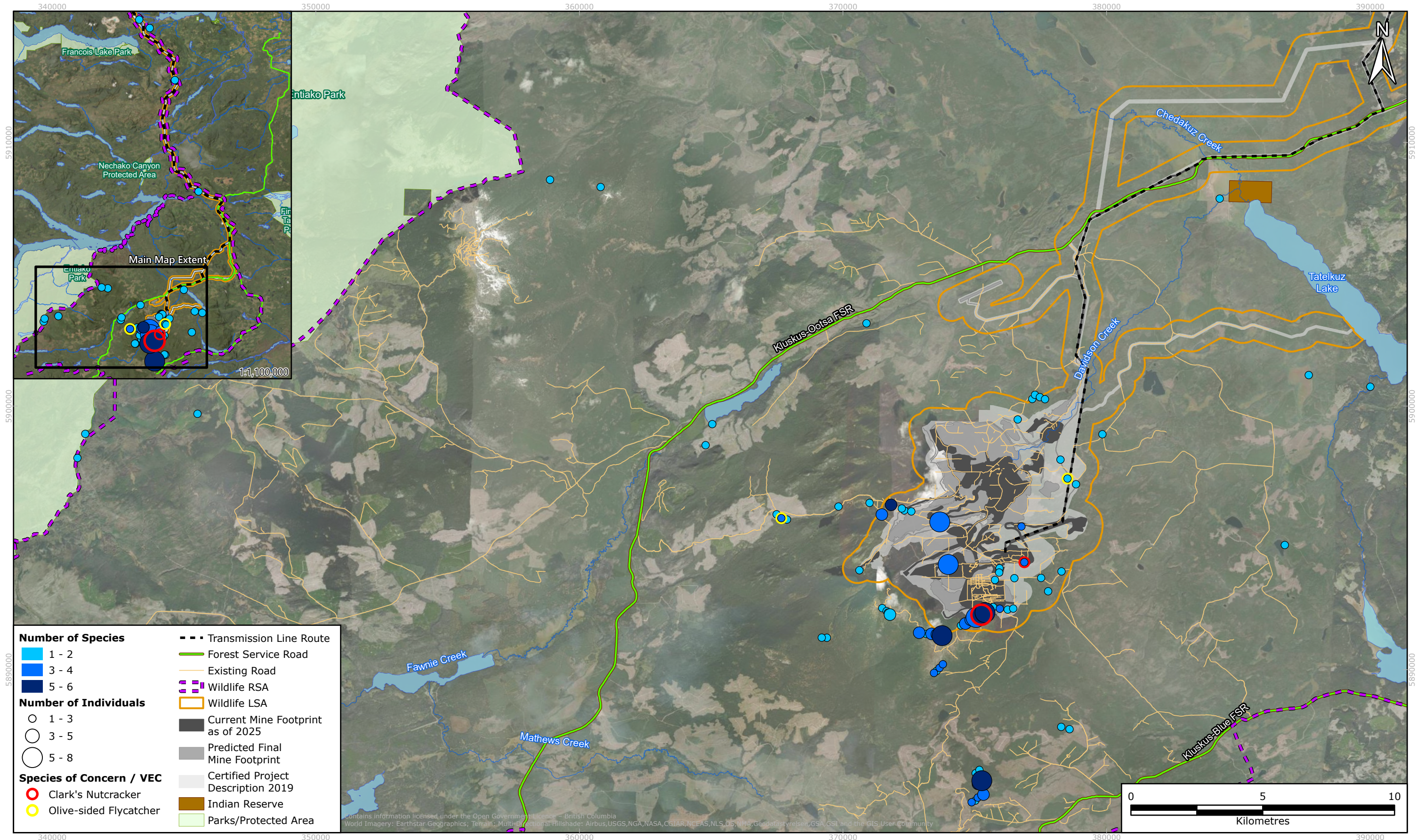
3.9.3.5 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

In 2025, BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded 190 incidental observations of upland birds, totalling an estimated 226 individuals (Figure 3.9-6; Table 3.9-5; Appendix D and E). Detections included 32 identified and an additional five unspecified species. The most common species observed, accounting for half of all incidental upland bird detections, was golden-crowned kinglet (27 detections of 29 individuals), American robin (25 detections of 29 individuals), dark-eyed junco (23 detections of 26 individuals), and chipping sparrow (21 detections of 22 individuals; Table 3.9-5). Two species listed on the SARA (2002) were incidentally recorded, including olive-sided flycatcher, and barn swallow. Olive-sided flycatcher were observed twice during VRPC surveys and three barn swallow nests were observed by BW Gold staff. All species observed are known to occur in the region and have ranges that overlap the Mine RSA. In 2025, rock ptarmigan was recorded for the first time during monitoring programs. Although the species range overlaps the Mine, this location represents the southernmost extent, which may explain why it had not been detected in previous years.

Four nests were recorded incidentally by Mine personnel in 2025 (Appendix D). On July 17, 2025, a ground nest was first recorded near the construction Camp with eggs present. No adults were present, as a result species could not be confirmed for the nest. A 30 m protective buffer was applied around the nest. BW Gold Environment personnel monitored the nest, until the nest was confirmed inactive on July 27, 2025. On June 6, 2025, three barn swallow nests were first recorded, with two inside a maintenance building and one on an exterior light on the same building. The maintenance building was closed to vehicle traffic, with normal foot traffic permitted, until June 30, when foot traffic was permitted by the directive of a QP. The three nests were monitored until July 8 when there were signs of eggs having hatched and the nests were deemed inactive shortly after.

Of the 190 detection events, 181 were recorded during WMMP Monitoring programs (Table 3.9-5; Appendix E), with 65% detections (n = 111) made during Clark's nutcracker surveys. Additionally, three unspecified bird nests were recorded during spring waterbird surveys in May. None of the nests were in locations where avoidance or mitigation due to Mine activity was required.

FIGURE 3.9-6 INCIDENTAL UPLAND BIRD OBSERVATIONS, 2025



Number of Species		--- Transmission Line Route
■	1 - 2	— Forest Service Road
■	3 - 4	— Existing Road
■	5 - 6	▤ Wildlife RSA
Number of Individuals		▭ Wildlife LSA
○	1 - 3	■ Current Mine Footprint as of 2025
○	3 - 5	■ Predicted Final Mine Footprint
○	5 - 8	■ Certified Project Description 2019
Species of Concern / VEC		■ Indian Reserve
○	Clark's Nutcracker	■ Parks/Protected Area
○	Olive-sided Flycatcher	



CLIENT: BW Gold LTD.
GIS NUMBER: BLW-23-470-20

DATE: 02/13/2026

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
SCALE: 1:135,000 when printed at 11x17

TABLE 3.9-5 INCIDENTAL UPLAND BIRD OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
Alder Flycatcher	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
American Goldfinch	10 (5)	-	10 (5)
American Robin	29 (25)	-	29 (25)
Barn Swallow ²	-	6 (3) ³	6 (1)
Black-backed Woodpecker	-	2 (2)	2 (2)
Boreal Chickadee	2 (2)	-	2 (2)
Canada Jay	3 (3)	-	3 (3)
Chipping Sparrow	22 (21)	-	22 (21)
Clark's Nutcracker	3 (2)	-	3 (2)
Dark-eyed Junco	26 (23)	-	26 (23)
Fox Sparrow	5 (5)	-	5 (5)
Golden-crowned Kinglet	29 (27)	-	29 (27)
Golden-crowned Sparrow	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Greater Yellowlegs	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Lincoln's Sparrow	5 (5)	-	5 (5)
Northern Flicker	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Olive-sided Flycatcher ²	2 (2)	-	2 (2)
Pileated Woodpecker	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Pine Siskin	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Red-winged Blackbird	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Rock Ptarmigan	1 (1)	10 (1)	11 (2)
Savannah Sparrow	3 (3)	-	3 (1)
Solitary Sandpiper	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Spotted Sandpiper	2 (1)	-	2 (1)
Spruce Grouse	3 (3)	-	3 (3)
Swainson's Thrush	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Tree Swallow	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Varied Thrush	9 (9)	-	9 (9)
White-throated Sparrow	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Willow Ptarmigan	1 (1)	2 (1)	3 (3)

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
Wilson's Snipe	5 (4)	-	5 (4)
Yellow-rumped Warbler	15 (14)	-	15 (14)
Unspecified Bird	10 (9)	1 (1)	8 (7)
Unspecified Grouse	3 (3)	-	3 (3)
Unspecified Thrush	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Unspecified Upland Bird	4 (4)	-	4 (4)
Unspecified Woodpecker	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Total	205 (184)	21 (8)	226 (190)

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

² Species listed on Schedule 1 of SARA (2002).

³ Detection events represent nests; observed pairs represent individuals.

Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on Figure 3.9-6 as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

3.10 AMPHIBIANS

DS Conditions addressed: 8.9, 8.10, 8.11, 8.12, 8.21

EAC Conditions addressed: 23.h, 23.k, 23.n

Amphibians at all life stages receive provincial protections from harm and disturbance under the *Wildlife Act* (1996), while federally listed Schedule 1 species receive additional conservation measures under SARA, which can include protection of their breeding sites (Government of Canada 2025). Baseline surveys recorded four amphibian species: western toad, Columbia spotted frog, long-toed salamander, and wood frog. The amphibian monitoring program focuses on western toad, the only amphibian species of conservation concern in the RSA. Western toad are federally assessed as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC (2012b), on Schedule 1 of SARA (Government of Canada 2025) and are provincially Yellow-listed (BC CDC 2025b).

Western toad and wood frog are terrestrial amphibians that breed in ponds and are most sensitive to disturbance at breeding sites during their breeding period from April 1 to September 30 (BC MFLNRO 2014). Juvenile toads then migrate *en-mass* from natal breeding areas in late summer to terrestrial habitat for overwintering (ECCC 2016). Columbia spotted frog and long-toed salamander are year-round residents of ponds. For industrial projects, the footprint is often designed to avoid wetlands and ponds for ground stability reasons, which also avoids the necessity of salvaging all of the amphibians in the ponds. However, western toad have the tendency to choose new ponds as breeding sites, often bringing them directly into ponds, ditches and puddles produced by industrial activities. The federal government DS also requires a follow-up program for western toads since they are a species at risk. Hence, the effects assessment and much of the monitoring at industrial sites often features western toads.

The predicted residual effects of the Mine on amphibians as identified in the EIS, Volume 4 Section 5.4.7.3 (New Gold 2015; ERM 2017) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration from Mine activities (not significant, negligible magnitude);
- Western toad mortalities along roads (not significant, negligible magnitude); and
- Change in amphibian distribution (not significant, negligible magnitude).

Follow-up monitoring programs as required by DS Condition 8.21 have been developed to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effects of the Mine on western toad. The monitoring programs developed for western toads as described in Section 4.1 of the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and required by DS and EAC Conditions (Appendix A) include:

- Pre-clearing surveys for amphibians (Section 2.1; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Habitat Loss Monitoring, for western toad (Section 2.2; EAC Condition 23.h);
- Interactions, Incidents, and Mortalities (Section 2.3; EAC Condition 23.n);
- Facility Water Structure Monitoring (Section 2.4; DS Condition 8.12, EAC Condition 23.k);
- Monitoring Western Toad Mortality on Roads (Sections 3.10.2.1 and 3.10.3.1; DS Condition 8.21);
- Monitoring Western Toad Breeding Pond (Sections 3.10.2.2 and 3.10.3.2; EAC Condition 23.h); and
- Incidental Observations (Section 3.10.3.3; EAC Condition 23.n).

This section describes road mortality surveys, breeding pond monitoring, and incidental observations of amphibians completed in 2025.

3.10.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the follow-up monitoring programs for western toad are to:

- Identify western toad breeding sites on the Mine footprint should work occur in the toad breeding period (DS Conditions 8.9 and 8.10);
- Identify western toad breeding areas near the Mine and evaluate changes in western toad distribution due to avoidance of the Mine (DS Condition 8.21, follow-up program to monitor predicted effects of the Mine on toads);
- Monitor relocation areas where salvaged toads have been placed (EAC Conditions 8.11 and 8.21);
- Evaluate western toad mortalities on roads (DS Condition 8.21); and
- Record upland amphibian presence at and around the Mine through incidental observations (EAC Condition 23.n).

3.10.2 METHODS

3.10.2.1 MONITORING TOAD MORTALITY ON ROADS

Western toad mortality monitoring on roads was initiated in 2023 but only successfully completed in 2024 and 2025 due to the 2023 Wildfires (ERM 2025a). Surveys followed the methods outlined in the *Western Toad Mortality Monitoring Survey SOP* (ERM 2025d) to evaluate the effects of Mine vehicle traffic on western toad mortality rate. Surveys were completed along 500 m transects

established along Mine roads located within 100 m of known western toad breeding sites (Figure 3.10-1). The transects extend 250 m in either direction along the road from the closest point of the road to a breeding site. Transect locations vary between years to align with current amphibian breeding locations identified during site surveys for amphibian presence and annual monitoring programs for amphibians. Updating survey locations each year ensures that surveys are targeting locations where amphibian breeding is occurring, optimizing the potential for identifying and mitigating any mortality associated with Mine roads. Ten transects were surveyed in 2025.

Surveys are scheduled to be completed twice a year; once during the spring egg laying period, and once in late summer when toadlets are dispersing from breeding ponds (COSEWIC 2012b). In 2025, surveys focused on the spring period. Road activity levels were assessed prior to establishing transects to align with the objectives of monitoring western toad mortality on active roads. Transects were surveyed during the day by two surveyors, walking in parallel to search the road for toad or toadlet presence or mortalities. Additionally, areas of suitable amphibian habitat in the surrounding area was assessed and recorded. Surveys were postponed in conditions of persistent or heavy precipitation, high wind (greater than four on the Beaufort scale), or heavy cloud cover which may obscure visibility at water surfaces. All crews that completed western toad mortality surveys included at least one experienced biologist and/or trained technician in amphibian species identification, identification of suitable amphibian habitat. Detections of species other than amphibians were recorded as incidental observations.

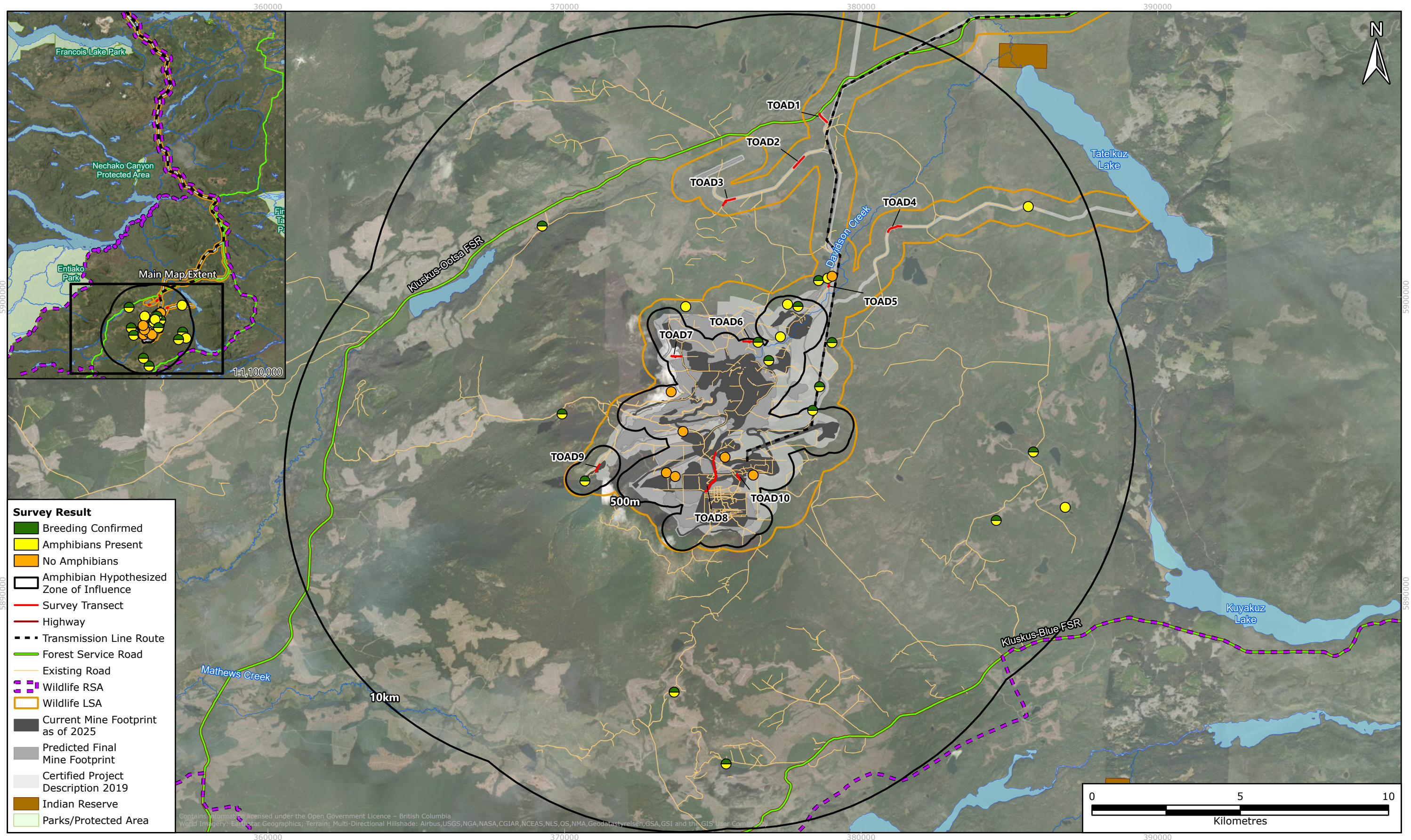
Results of the monitoring program are summarized by western toad and other amphibian mortality presence along transects.

3.10.2.2 MONITORING TOAD BREEDING PONDS

Monitoring of western toad breeding ponds was initiated in 2022 but only successfully completed in 2024 and 2025 due to the 2023 Wildfires (ERM 2025a). Surveys were completed in accordance with RIC standards (RIC 1998b). This program seeks to identify breeding ponds for toads and whether the pond use changes with distance from the Mine. Breeding pond surveys were completed within a 10 km buffer of the Mine footprint which was divided into a control zone between 500 m to 10 km of the Mine footprint and two zones of potential impact: within the Mine footprint and < 500 m from the Mine footprint (ERM 2023a; Figure 3.10-1).

Breeding pond surveys were completed at known breeding sites selected through a combination of baseline monitoring, past surveys, and aerial wetland reconnaissance data (ERM 2021, 2022b, 2023c, 2024a). Survey sites were established during the first year of monitoring in 2022. However, many sites were relocated or removed due to the wildfires in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, 30 sites were surveyed, with 10 sites in the control zone and 20 sites in the potential impact zones (Figure 3.10-1). Five new sites were established in 2025 due to Mine encroachment and additional safety considerations, with the intention of resurveying in subsequent years.

FIGURE 3.10-1 WESTERN TOAD BREEDING LOCATIONS AND ROAD MORTALITY TRANSECTS, 2025



Time-constrained visual surveys were completed in July 2025 when tadpoles are readily observable and identifiable, and to coincide with the sensitive breeding season which typically occurs from April to September (ERM 2023a). Surveys consisted of meander transects paired with visual observations of wetlands and their surrounding environment for evidence of amphibian breeding (i.e., egg masses, tadpoles, metamorphs, and emerging toadlets) or adults. Data recorded included survey time, weather, effort, habitat characteristics, and amphibian observations (species, life stage, and estimated number). Habitat data was collected on the surrounding habitat, canopy density, vegetation species, size of waterbody, waterbody depth, flow, wetland habitat, substrate type, water temperature, and water pH. Sites were classified as “man-made/disturbed” if the site displayed evidence of disturbance related to Mine activities, while sites were classified as “natural” if no such disturbance was observed (Photo 3.10-1). All crews that completed surveys included at least one qualified observer with knowledge of amphibian life histories and wetland characteristics. Breeding behaviour at sites was determined through visual observations of larvae/tadpoles, and/or egg masses within surveyed wetlands. Detections of species other than amphibians were recorded as incidental observations.

Results of the monitoring program are summarized by western toad and other amphibian presence and breeding presence.



Photo 3.10-1 Example of a natural breeding pond survey site (411; left) on July 12, 2025, and a disturbed breeding pond survey site (425; right) on July 12, 2025.

3.10.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.10.3.1 MONITORING TOAD MORTALITY ON ROADS

Western toad mortality monitoring surveys were completed at 10 road transects between May 26 to 30, 2025 (Figure 3.10-1). All 10 surveys were completed in suitable weather conditions (ERM 2025b). No amphibian mortalities or presence was recorded in 2025.

Western toads require more suitable habitat during the spring breeding season than the late summer migration when western toads are dispersing. However, no amphibian presence near roads was recorded in 2025. In previous years, observations of breeding amphibians occurring near roads indicated that amphibians, including western toads, were using wetlands and pooling water near roads as breeding habitat. No mortalities have been recorded in the 3 years of monitoring although amphibian presence was recorded at four transects in 2024.

3.10.3.2 MONITORING TOAD BREEDING PONDS

Amphibian breeding pond surveys were completed from July 12 to 17, 2025, at 30 sites (Figure 3.10-1; Table 3.10-1; Table 3.10-2; Appendix S). In total, 10 sites were located in the control zone while 20 sites were in the potential impact zone: eight sites within the Mine footprint and 12 within 500 m of the Mine footprint. Of the 30 sites surveyed, 21 were classified as natural sites, and nine were classified as manmade/disturbed with evidence of the site being impacted by Mine activities (Table 3.10-2). Surveys were completed in weather conditions that adhere to the RIC standards (RIC 1998b).

TABLE 3.10-1 AMPHIBIAN PRESENCE DURING MONITORING TOAD BREEDING POND SURVEYS, 2025

Species	Total Sites Present	Number of Individuals				
		Adult	Juvenile	Larval /Tadpole	Egg Mass	Total
Western Toad	14	11	2037	73,215	152	75,415
Wood Frog	10	20	5	76	-	101
Columbia Spotted Frog	11	29	-	572	150	751
Long-toed Salamander	3	2	-	214	300	516
Total	38	62	2042	74,077	602	76,783

In 2025, four amphibian species were observed during breeding pond surveys: western toad, wood frog, Columbia spotted frog, and long-toed salamander (Figure 3.10-1; Table 3.10-2). Western toad was the only amphibian species of conservation concern identified in 2025. A total of 76,783 individual amphibians of various life stages or egg masses were recorded across the four species in 2025, 98% of which were western toad (n = 75,415; Appendix S). The remaining observations were Columbia spotted frog (n = 751), long-toed salamander (n = 516), and wood frog (n = 101). Species composition in 2025 was consistent with the 2021 baseline monitoring surveys (ERM 2022e), and the 2022 to 2024 compliance monitoring (ERM 2023c, 2024b, 2025a). However, long-toed salamander were recorded for the first time since the 2021 baseline surveys (ERM 2022e).

TABLE 3.10-2 AMPHIBIAN BREEDING AND PRESENCE AT SITES IN CONTROL AND POTENTIAL IMPACT ZONES AT BLACKWATER MINE, 2025

Zone	Distance from Mine Footprint	Disturbance Type	Number of Sites					
			Total Surveyed	Total with Amphibians Present	Western Toad		Other Amphibians	
					Present	Confirmed Breeding	Present	Confirmed Breeding
Potential Impact	Within Mine Footprint	Manmade/Disturbed	5	3	3	3	3	1
		Natural	3	1	1	-	1	-
	< 500 m	Manmade/Disturbed	4	3	2	1	2	1
		Natural	8	5	2	1	4	2
Control	500m-10 km	Natural	10	8	6	5	7	5
Total			30	20	14	10	17	9

Western toad presence at any life stage was recorded at 14 sites, with breeding confirmed at 10 sites (Table 3.10-1). Western toad presence and breeding was more frequently recorded at control sites (Presence = 60%, Breeding = 50%) than potential impact sites (Presence = 40%, Breeding = 25%). In 2024, both western toad presence and breeding were higher in the potential impact zones than the control zone (ERM 2025a). Surveys in 2024 included a higher number of sites in the control, many of which were deemed unsuitable amphibian habitat. As a result, these locations were not surveyed in 2025.

Overall, western toad presence and breeding was more frequently associated manmade/disturbed sites (Presence = 55%; Breeding = 44%) than natural sites (Presence = 43%; Breeding = 29%; Table 3.10-2). This is consistent with 2024 where western toad presence was observed in proportionally more manmade/disturbed sites (57%) than natural sites (24%; ERM 2025a).

The frequent use of disturbed sites shows that western toads will continue to use manmade/disturbed sites within the Mine vicinity opportunistically for habitat and reproduction. Western toads breed in both natural and disturbed habitats, such as shallow, sandy margins of lakes, ponds, streams, ditches, and road ruts, but may opportunistically use disturbed habitats where shallow water can offer more favorable conditions for breeding. These shallow disturbed sites don't replace natural breeding sites but may provide an easily accessible area for adults, thus limiting travel distance for opportunistic individual. Disturbed sites may also influence the duration of the tadpole stage and body condition in toad metamorphs, which may further increase use (Reading 2010; COSEWIC 2012b).

Additionally, high western toad abundance may be a result of its tendency to aggregate at all life stages and high reproductive output compared to other amphibian species (BC MWLAP 2024a, 2024b, 2024c).

Other amphibian species presence at any life stage was recorded at 17 sites, with breeding confirmed at 9 sites (Table 3.10-1). Other amphibian species breeding activity was higher in the control zone (n = 5), than the potential impact zone (n = 4).

3.10.3.3 INCIDENTAL OBSERVATIONS

In 2025, BW Gold personnel and WMMP monitoring programs recorded a total of 10 incidental observations of amphibians (Figure 3.10-2; Table 3.10-3; Appendix D and E). Incidentally found breeding sites that required salvage are discussed in Section 2.1.3, and as a result are not included in this section. Three species were identified, with the most common species observed being western toad, other species recorded included Columbia-spotted frog, and wood frog. All species observed are known to occur in the region and have ranges that overlap the Mine RSA. Observations made by WMMP monitoring programs accounted for six observation events, totalling and estimated 10 individuals. All observations were recorded during ungulate pellet surveys (Appendix E). As no construction works were planned for these areas, no salvage or additional measures were required.

TABLE 3.10-3 INCIDENTAL AMPHIBIAN OBSERVATIONS, 2025

Species	Estimated Number of Individuals and Detection Events ¹		
	WMMP Monitoring Programs	BW Gold Personnel	Total
Columbia Spotted Frog	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Western Toad	8 (4)	4 (6) ^{2, 3}	17 (13)
Wood Frog	1 (1)	-	1 (1)
Total	10 (6)	4 (6)	14 (12)²

¹ Detection events are number of occurrences that the species is detected. Detection events shown in parenthesis.

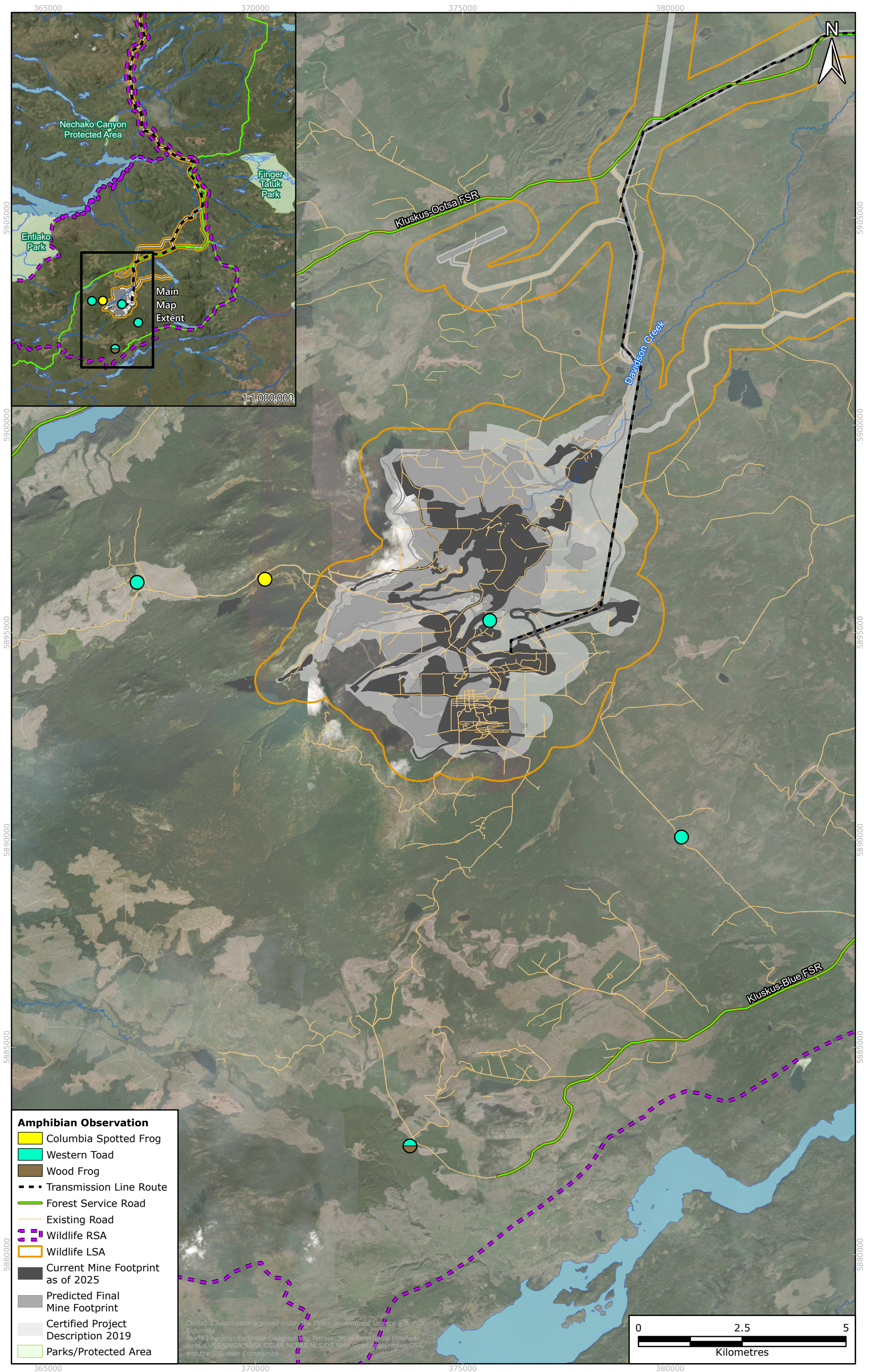
² Number of individuals not recorded for three breeding sites; as a result only number of detection events was provided.

³ Number of individuals includes two egg masses, and doesn't reflect number of eggs.

Observations of amphibians recorded during regular inspections of site or by BW Gold personnel in the Blackwater Wildlife Sighting accounted for three western toad breeding sites, two western toad juvenile, and two western toad egg masses (Table 3.10-3). Number of amphibians associated with the three breeding ponds was not recorded, as a result these are represented as detection events in Table 3.10-3. As no construction works were planned for these areas, no salvage or additional measures were required. Exclusionary fencing was established for the three breeding ponds and remained in place until amphibians were no longer present and/or the pond dried up.

Incidental observations made by BW Gold personnel are not included on Figure 3.10-2 as only the general locations of the observations were provided.

FIGURE 3.10-3 INCIDENTAL AMPHIBIAN OBSERVATIONS, 2025



4. SUMMARY

In compliance with the WMMP and in accordance to the EAC and DS Conditions, BW Gold executed various monitoring programs in 2025 that were aimed at managing potential adverse Mine-related effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat. A review of the WMMP program components and specific recommendations for the 2026 monitoring period, based on monitoring and results to date, is summarized in Table 4-1.

The monitoring programs described in the WMMP are continuously reviewed and updated by BW Gold in response to the results of the wildlife monitoring programs, changing conditions or development at the site, updates to scientific methods, and through consultation and discussions with relevant stakeholders, including Aboriginal and Indigenous groups. BW Gold distributes the WMMP (ERM 2022d) and annual WMMP report (this document) to the EAO, ECCC, and Aboriginal and Indigenous groups and tracks engagement to document and incorporate the input from these groups into the future programs. Recommendations received to date have been incorporated into the compliance monitoring programs and will continue to be considered as programs progress.

TABLE 4-1 SUMMARY OF MONITORING PROGRAMS

Program Name	Surveys Completed	WMMP Report Section	Monitoring Completed	Program Plan		Recommendations for the 2026 Program
				Data Collection	Statistical Analysis	
Pre-Clearing Surveys and Mitigation	Pre-clearing and Follow-up Surveys	Appendix C, 2.1, 3.4.2.1, 3.5.2.1, 3.6.2.2, 3.8.2.2, 3.9.2.5	2022-2025	Ongoing - Annually where planned clearing overlaps species' sensitive periods.	None.	None.
Habitat Loss Monitoring	-	2.2	2022-2025	Ongoing - Annually.	None.	None.
Interactions, Incidents and Mortalities	-	2.3, 3.1.3.3, 3.2.3.2, 3.3.3.1, 3.4.3.3, 3.5.3.1, 3.6.3.3, 3.7.3.1, 3.8.3.2, 3.9.3.5, 3.10.3.3	2022-2025	Ongoing - Annually.	None.	None.
Facility Water Structure Monitoring	-	2.4	2024-2025	Ongoing - Annually for all existing and new facility water structures.	None.	None.
Transmission Line Monitoring	-	2.5	2025	Ongoing - Annually for the first three years of transmission line Operations.	None.	Relocate two transects to overlap bird markers.
Site Wildlife Camera Monitoring	-	2.6	2021-2025	Ongoing - Annually.	None.	None.
Moose	Ungulate Pellet Count Surveys	3.1.3.1	2022-2025	Ongoing - First five years of Operations. Complete comprehensive analysis to determine continued frequency (annually or every three years).	Complete Power Analysis in 2025 and BACI once sufficient post-construction data are available.	None.
	Snow Track Surveys	3.1.2.2	2023-2025			None.

Program Name	Surveys Completed	WMMP Report Section	Monitoring Completed	Program Plan		Recommendations for the 2026 Program
				Data Collection	Statistical Analysis	
Caribou	Baseline Caribou Offsetting Wildlife Use Monitoring	3.2.3.1	2021-2025	Ongoing - Annually to collect baseline information to inform the final program.	None.	None.
Grizzly Bear	Monitoring Grizzly Bear Use of Kokanee Spawning Streams	3.4.2.2	2025	Ongoing - Annually.	Complete Power analysis after the first 3 years of data collection.	None.
Bats	Bat Distribution Monitoring	3.6.3.1	2022-2025 ¹	Ongoing - Annually.	None.	None.
	Bat Roosting Structures	3.6.3.2	2022-2025	Ongoing - Annual monitoring.	None.	None.
	NABAT Monitoring	3.6.2.4	2025	Ongoing - Annually for the first five years of Operations.	None.	None.
Waterbirds	Waterbird Population Monitoring	3.8.3.1	2022-2025 ¹	Planned for 2028 - Every three years during Operations and Closure.	Complete Power Analysis in 2025 and BACI once sufficient post-construction data are available.	None.
Upland Birds	Upland Bird Population Monitoring	3.9.3.1	2022-2025	Planned for 2028 - Every three years during Operations and Closure.	Complete Power Analysis in 2025 and BACI once sufficient post-construction data are available.	None.
	Common Nighthawk Monitoring	3.9.3.2	2023-2025			None.
	Swallow and Swift Monitoring	3.9.3.3	2022-2025			None.
	Clark's Nutcracker Monitoring	3.9.3.4	2023-2025			None.

Program Name	Surveys Completed	WMMP Report Section	Monitoring Completed	Program Plan		Recommendations for the 2026 Program
				Data Collection	Statistical Analysis	
Amphibians	Monitoring Toad Mortality on Roads	3.10.3.1	2023-2025 ¹	Ongoing - Annually.	None.	None.
	Monitoring Toad Breeding Ponds	3.10.3.2	2022-2025 ¹	Ongoing - Annually.	Complete time series analysis once sufficient post-construction data are available.	None.

¹ Program partially completed in 2023 due to interruptions caused by the 2023 July Wildfire.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A CONCORDANCE WITH CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AGENCY DECISION STATEMENT (APRIL 2018) AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE #M19-01 (JUNE 21, 2019)

APPENDIX A-1 CONCORDANCE WITH CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AGENCY
DECISION STATEMENT (APRIL 2018)

APPENDIX A-2 CONCORDANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE #M19-01
(JUNE 2019)

Appendix A: Concordance with Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency Decision Statement (April 2018) and Environmental Assessment Certificate #M19 01 (June 21, 2019)

Appendix A-1 Concordance with Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency Decision Statement (April 2018)

Condition	Description	Location in Report
Condition 2.1 (General Conditions)	The Proponent shall ensure that its actions in meeting the conditions set out in this Decision Statement during all phases of the Designated Mine are considered in a careful and precautionary manner, promote sustainable development, are informed by the best information and knowledge available at the time the Proponent takes action (including community and Indigenous traditional knowledge), are based on methods and models that are recognized by standard setting-bodies, are undertaken by qualified individuals, and have applied the best available economically and technically feasible technologies.	Included throughout all sections, applicable topics summarized in each Discussion section. Also see CMMP report, Appendix K.
Condition 2.2 (General Conditions)	<i>The Proponent shall, when mitigation is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement, give preference to avoiding the adverse environmental effect of the Designated Mine over minimizing the adverse environmental effect of the Designated Mine. If unable to avoid the adverse environmental effect, the Proponent shall give preference to minimizing the adverse environmental effect of the Designated Mine overcompensating for the adverse environmental effect of the Designated Mine. If unable to minimize the adverse environmental effect, the Proponent shall compensate for the adverse environmental effect of the Designated Mine.</i>	N/A - Addressed by the WMMP Sections 3 and 4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 2.3 (Consultation)	<i>The Proponent shall, where consultation is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement:</i> 2.3.1 <i>provide a written notice of the opportunity for the party or parties being consulted to present their views and information on the subject of the consultation;</i> 2.3.2 <i>provide all information available and relevant on the scope and the subject matter of the consultation and a period of time agreed upon with the party or parties being consulted, not less than 15 days, to prepare their views and information;</i> 2.3.3 <i>undertake a full and impartial consideration of all views and information presented by the party or parties being consulted on the subject matter of the consultation;</i> 2.3.4 <i>strive to reach consensus with Indigenous groups; and</i> 2.3.5 <i>advise the party or parties being consulted on how the views and information received have been considered by the Proponent including a rationale for why the views have, or have not, been integrated. The Proponent shall advise the party or parties in a time period that does not exceed the period of time taken in 2.3.2.</i>	N/A - Addressed in the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and CMMP (ERM 2022e). For the CMMP, see Section 1.3 of CMMP report Appendix K.
Condition 2.4 (Consultation)	<i>The Proponent shall, where consultation with Indigenous groups is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement, determine and strive to reach consensus with each Indigenous group regarding the manner by which to satisfy the consultation requirements referred to in condition 2.3, including:</i> 2.4.1 <i>the methods of notification;</i> 2.4.2 <i>the type of information and the period of time to be provided when seeking input;</i> 2.4.3 <i>the process to be used by the Proponent to undertake impartial consideration of all views and information presented on the subject of the consultation; and</i> 2.4.4 <i>the period of time and the means by which to advise Indigenous groups of how their views and information were considered by the Proponent.</i>	N/A - Addressed in the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and CMMP (ERM 2022e).
Condition 2.5 (Follow-up and Adaptive Management)	<i>The Proponent shall, where a follow-up program is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement, have a Qualified Professional, where such a qualification exists for the subject matter of the follow-up program, determine, as part of the development of each follow-up program and in consultation with the party or parties being consulted during the development, the following information:</i> 2.5.1 <i>the follow-up activities that must be undertaken by a qualified individual;</i> 2.5.2 <i>the methodology, location, frequency, timing and duration of monitoring associated with the follow-up program;</i> 2.5.3 <i>the scope, content, format and frequency of reporting of the results of the follow-up program;</i> 2.5.4 <i>the levels of environmental change relative to baseline conditions that would require the Proponent to implement modified or additional mitigation measure(s), including instances where the Proponent may require Designated Mine activities to be stopped; and</i> 2.5.5 <i>the technically and economically feasible mitigation measures to be implemented by the Proponent if monitoring conducted as part of the follow-up program shows that the levels of environmental change referred to in condition 2.5.4 have been reached or exceeded.</i>	

Condition	Description	Location in Report
Condition 2.6 (Follow-up and Adaptive Management)	The Proponent shall update and maintain the follow-up and adaptive management information referred to in condition 2.5 during the implementation of each follow-up program in consultation with the party or parties being consulted during the development of each follow-up program.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 1.4 and 6 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 2.7 (Follow-up and Adaptive Management)	The Proponent shall provide a draft of the follow-up programs referred to in conditions 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 4.5, 5.5, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 8.18.6, 8.20.5, 8.21, and 8.22, if required, to the party or parties being consulted during the development of each follow-up program for a consultation period of up to 60 days prior to providing follow-up programs pursuant to condition 2.8.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 2.8 (Follow-up and Adaptive Management)	The Proponent shall provide the follow-up programs referred to in conditions 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 4.5, 5.5, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 8.18.6, 8.20.5, 8.21, and 8.22, if required, to the Agency and to the party or parties being consulted during the development of each follow-up program prior to the implementation of each follow-up program. The Proponent shall also provide any update(s) made pursuant to condition 2.6 to the Agency and to the party or parties being consulted during the development of each follow-up program within 30 days of the follow-up program being updated.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 2.9 (Follow-up and Adaptive Management)	The Proponent shall, where a follow-up program is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9.1 conduct the follow-up program according to the information determined pursuant to condition 2.5; 2.9.2 undertake monitoring and analysis to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment as it pertains to the particular condition and/or to determine the effectiveness of any mitigation measure(s); 2.9.3 determine whether modified or additional mitigation measures are required based on the monitoring and analysis undertaken in accordance with condition 2.9.2; and 2.9.4 if modified or additional mitigation measures are required pursuant to condition 2.9.3, develop and implement these mitigation measures in a timely manner and monitor them in accordance with condition 2.9.2. 	Sections 2 and 3 Addressed in WMMP Section 4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 2.10 (Follow-up and Adaptive Management)	Where consultation with Indigenous groups is a requirement of a follow-up program, the Proponent shall discuss the follow-up program with Indigenous groups and determine, in consultation with Indigenous groups, opportunities for their participation in the implementation of the follow-up program, including the analysis of the follow-up results and whether modified or additional mitigation measures are required, as set out in condition 2.9.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 2.11 (Annual Reporting)	The Proponent shall, commencing in the reporting year during which the Proponent begins the implementation of the conditions set out in this Decision Statement, prepare an annual report that sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.11.1 the activities undertaken by the Proponent in the reporting year to comply with each of the conditions set out in this Decision Statement; 2.11.2 how the Proponent complied with condition 2.1; 2.11.3 for conditions set out in this Decision Statement for which consultation is a requirement, how the Proponent considered any views and information that the Proponent received during or as a result of the consultation, including a rationale for how the views have, or have not, been integrated; 2.11.4 the information referred to in conditions 2.5 and 2.6 for each follow-up program; 2.11.5 the results of the follow-up program requirements identified in conditions 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 4.5, 5.5, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 8.18.6, 8.20.5, 8.21, and 8.22 if required; 2.11.4 any update made to any follow-up program in the reporting year; 2.11.7 any modified or additional mitigation measures implemented or proposed to be implemented by the Proponent, as determined under condition 2.9 and rationale for why mitigation measures were selected pursuant to condition 2.5.4; and 2.11.8 any change(s) to the Designated Mine in the reporting year. 	Addressed in the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and CMMP (ERM 2022e).
Condition 2.12 (Annual Reporting)	The Proponent shall provide a draft annual report referred to in condition 2.11 to Indigenous groups, no later than June 30 following the reporting year to which the annual report applies. The Proponent shall consult Indigenous groups on the content and findings in the draft annual report.	Supported through the submission of this report.
Condition 2.13 (Annual Reporting)	The Proponent, in consideration of any comments received from Indigenous groups pursuant to condition 2.12 shall revise and submit to the Agency and Indigenous groups a final annual report, including an executive summary in both official languages, no later than September 30 following the reporting year to which the annual report applies.	Supported through the submission of this report.
Condition 2.14 (Information Sharing)	The Proponent shall publish on the Internet, or any medium which is publicly available, the annual reports and the executive summaries referred to in conditions 2.11 and 2.13, the offsetting plan(s) referred to in condition 3.11, the compensation plan referred to in condition 8.18 and, if required, condition 5.3, the whitebark pine management plan referred to in condition 8.20, the communication plans referred to in conditions 6.15 and 10.5, the reports related to accidents and malfunctions referred to in conditions 10.4.2 and 10.4.3, the schedules referred to in conditions 11.1 and 11.2, and any update(s) or revision(s) to the above documents, upon submission of these documents to the parties referenced in the respective conditions. The Proponent shall keep these documents publicly available for 25 years following the end of decommissioning of the Designated Mine. The Proponent shall notify the Agency and Indigenous groups of the availability of these documents within 48 hours of their publication.	N/A - activity outside of report

Condition	Description	Location in Report
Condition 2.15 (Information Sharing)	When the development of any plan is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement, the Proponent shall submit the plan to the Agency and to Indigenous groups prior to construction, unless otherwise required through the condition.	N/A - Addressed through the submission of the WMMP (ERM 2023a).
Condition 4.1	The Proponent shall carry out the Designated Mine in a manner that protects migratory birds and avoids harming, killing or disturbing migratory birds or destroying, disturbing or taking their nests or eggs. In this regard, the Proponent shall take into account Environment and Climate Change Canada's Avoidance Guidelines and the risk of incidental take. The Proponent's actions when carrying out the Designated Mine shall be in compliance with the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994</i> , the <i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> and with the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> .	Sections 2.1, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9
Condition 4.2	The Proponent shall deter migratory birds from using or frequenting the tailings storage facility, reclamation wetlands, pit lake and sediment control ponds until such time that water quality in these structures meets legislative requirements and water quality objectives. The Proponent shall identify the water quality objectives using an ecological risk-based approach, developed in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities.	Section 2.4 Addressed in WMMP Section 3.10.3 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 4.3	The Proponent shall conduct pre-construction surveys for migratory birds and their habitat in the Designated Mine area to validate the results of habitat suitability modelling for migratory birds, including migratory birds that are listed species at risk, conducted by the Proponent and presented in the <i>Environmental Impact Statement</i> and in the <i>Blackwater Gold Mine - Waterbird Memo (Response to LDN/UFN #684, 693, 697, and NWFN/StFN #964)</i> . As part of the pre-construction surveys, the Proponent shall validate the applicability of fisher (<i>Martes pennant</i>) habitat suitability modelling to migratory birds, as identified by the Proponent in the <i>Blackwater Gold Mine - Forest Birds (Supplemental Information in Response to 681, 683, 685, 694, 695, 703, 717, 936; and ECCC Annex 1, IR 21, 24, 25)</i> . Based on the results of the pre-construction surveys the Proponent shall, in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, develop and implement mitigation measures for migratory bird habitat.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 4.8 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 4.4	The Proponent shall develop, prior to construction, and in consultation with relevant authorities, mitigation measures related to sensitive periods and locations for migratory birds, including greater yellowlegs (<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>). The mitigation measures shall consider critical habitat identified in applicable recovery strategies under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> and suitable habitat identified by the Proponent in the environmental assessment for migratory birds, including common nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>), olive-sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>), yellow rail (<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>), barn swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>), bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>), horned grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>). The Proponent shall implement the mitigation measures during all phases of the Designated Mine.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 3.3 and 4.8 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 4.5	The Proponent shall develop, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effectiveness of all mitigation measures to avoid harm to migratory birds, including migratory birds that are listed species at risk, their eggs and nests. The follow-up program shall include the mitigation measures used to comply with condition 4.1 to 4.4. The Proponent shall implement the follow-up program during all phases of the Designated Mine and shall apply conditions 2.9 and 2.10 when implementing the follow-up program.	Sections 3.7, 3.8, 3.9
Condition 6.2	The Proponent shall establish a speed limit of a maximum of 50 kilometres/hour on project roads and require that all persons abide by this speed limit during all phases of the Designated Mine.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.6 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 6.10	The Proponent shall, during all phases of the Designated Mine, prohibit employees and contractors associated with the Designated Mine from fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering for any purposes not associated with the Designated Mine, within the Designated Mine area, or using the Designated Mine area to access lands outside the Designated Mine area for fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering, unless an employee or contractor is provided access by the Proponent for traditional purposes or for exercising Aboriginal rights, to the extent that such access is safe.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 2.1 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 6.14	The Proponent shall, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, develop a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment as it pertains to adverse effects from the Designated Mine on moose (<i>Alces alces</i>) and determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. As part of the implementation of the follow-up program, the Proponent shall conduct winter distribution and density surveys for moose (<i>Alces alces</i>) starting prior to construction and until the end of operation. The Proponent shall implement the follow-up program from construction through decommissioning and shall apply conditions 2.9 and 2.10 when implementing the follow-up program.	Section 3.1
Condition 8.1	The Proponent shall control lighting required for all phases of the Designated Mine, including direction, timing and intensity, to avoid adverse effects on listed species at risk, while meeting health and safety requirements.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.1 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.2	The Proponent shall, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, identify wildlife corridors that intersect project roads and shall install and maintain, during all phases of the Designated Mine, wildlife crossing signs where the wildlife corridors intersect the project roads.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 3.6 and 4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.3	The Proponent shall not use salt for de-icing or traction control purposes on project roads during all phases of the Designated Mine unless all other methods used for de-icing or traction control purposes do not meet safety requirements.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.6 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.4	The Proponent shall, from the start of construction to the end of decommissioning, manage carrion on project roads in consultation with relevant authorities and Indigenous groups.	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.6 (ERM 2023a).

Condition	Description	Location in Report
Condition 8.5	<i>The Proponent shall, during all phases of the Designated Mine, manage snowbank height along project roads and shall create and maintain escape pathways where the wildlife corridors identified pursuant to condition 8.2 intersect the project roads to allow ungulates and wolverines (<i>Gulo gulo</i>) to exit the plowed roads in winter.</i>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.6 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.6	The Proponent shall, prior to the start of construction, conduct mineral lick surveys within the Designated Mine area. If the results of the surveys indicate the presence of mineral licks outside the area disturbed by Designated Mine components, the Proponent shall, in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, maintain the mineral licks in their natural state.	Section 3.1 Addressed in WMMP Section 4.4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.7	<i>The Proponent shall maintain vegetation under the transmission line right of way to a minimum height of 1 metre from the ground except at the location of the tower bases, guy anchor points and along the transmission line access roads, or where not feasible for safety reasons.</i>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.8	<i>The Proponent shall deposit woody debris on the surface of upland slopes, between rocks and parallel and perpendicular to the slope when undertaking vegetation maintenance under the transmission line pursuant to condition 8.7, unless not feasible for safety reasons.</i>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.4 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.9	The Proponent shall identify, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, time periods during which construction activities must be carried out to protect wildlife during sensitive life stages, including for grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>), western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>), wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>), American marten (<i>Martes americana</i>), fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>) and southern mountain caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>). In doing so, the Proponent shall: 8.9.1 apply British Columbia's Compendium of Wildlife Guidelines for Industrial Development Mines in the North Area, British Columbia. Interim Guidance, North Area when identifying these time periods; 8.9.2 notify, prior to construction, the Agency and Indigenous groups of these time periods and of the areas within which each of these time periods shall apply; and 8.9.3 conduct construction activities during these time periods, unless not technically feasible.	Sections 2.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.10
Condition 8.10	If construction during the time periods referred to in condition 8.9 for grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>), western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>), wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>), American marten (<i>Martes americana</i>) and fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>) is not technically feasible, the Proponent shall conduct pre-construction surveys to identify western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>) breeding habitat and wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>), American marten (<i>Martes americana</i>), fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>) and grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) denning habitat and develop and implement additional mitigation measures, from construction until the end of operation, in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities. In doing so, the Proponent shall: 8.10.1 establish no work buffer zones for habitat identified during pre-construction surveys. The Proponent shall take into account British Columbia's Guidelines for Amphibian and Reptile Conservation during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia when establishing buffer zones for western toad breeding habitat and shall take into account British Columbia's Compendium of Wildlife Guidelines for Industrial Development Mines in the North Area, British Columbia. Interim Guidance, North Area when establishing buffer zones for wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>), American marten (<i>Martes americana</i>), fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>) and grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) denning habitat.	Sections 2.1, 3.4, 3.5, 3.10
Condition 8.11	The Proponent shall, in consultation with Environment and Climate Change Canada, have a qualified individual salvage and relocate western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>) to suitable habitat, prior to clearing activities that cannot be scheduled outside of sensitive periods pursuant to condition 8.9.	Section 2.1
Condition 8.12	The Proponent shall deter western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>) from the tailings storage facility, reclamation wetlands, pit lake, sediment control ponds, and environmental control dam until such time that water meets British Columbia's Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Wildlife and from project roads during construction, operation and decommissioning.	Sections 2.4 and 3.10
Condition 8.13	<i>The Proponent shall take into account the Western Canada White Nose Syndrome Transmission Prevention when undertaking construction activities in little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) and northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) habitat. The Proponent shall report evidence of white nose syndrome as indicated by white muzzle or dead bats to British Columbia's Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and Indigenous groups.</i>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.2 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.14	The Proponent shall conduct pre-construction surveys to determine the distribution of little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) and northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), and establish from construction until the end of operation, in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, buffer zones around active hibernacula and active roosts. The Proponent shall take into account British Columbia's Compendium of Wildlife Guidelines for Industrial Development Mines in the North Area, British Columbia when identifying active hibernacula and active roosts and when establishing buffer zones.	Sections 2.1 and 3.6
Condition 8.15	If the pre-construction surveys referred to in condition 8.14 identify the loss of little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) and northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) roosting habitat, the Proponent shall install, prior to construction, and maintain, during construction operation, and decommissioning, roosting structures to offset any loss of little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) and northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) roosting habitat.	Section 3.6

Condition	Description	Location in Report
Condition 8.16	<i>The Proponent shall, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, conduct pre-construction surveys to identify short-eared owl (Asio flammeus) moderate to high-value nesting and foraging habitat, and shall implement measures to mitigate the loss of short-eared owl (Asio flammeus) habitat caused by the Designated Mine.</i>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 4.8 (ERM 2023a).
Condition 8.17	The Proponent shall, during all phases of the Designated Mine and in consultation with Indigenous groups, Environment and Climate Change Canada and other relevant authorities, mitigate adverse environmental effects on southern mountain caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>) and its habitat, including by carrying out construction activities during time periods referred to in condition 8.9 for southern mountain caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>). In doing so, the Proponent shall give preference to avoiding the destruction or alteration of habitat over minimizing the destruction or alteration of habitat, to minimizing the destruction or alteration of habitat over restoring altered or destroyed habitat on-site, and to restoring altered or destroyed habitat on-site over offsetting.	Sections 2.1 and 3.2
Condition 8.18	<i>For any offsetting required pursuant to condition 8.17, the Proponent shall develop, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, and to the satisfaction of Environment and Climate Change Canada, a compensation plan for southern mountain caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou). When developing the compensation plan, the Proponent shall take into account habitat needs for migratory birds and listed species at risk. The Proponent shall implement the compensation plan from the beginning of construction. The compensation plan shall include:</i>	N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 2.2, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5 (ERM 2022e)
	<i>8.18.1 mapping of critical habitat of southern mountain caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou) altered or destroyed by the Designated Mine;</i>	
	<i>8.18.2 an offsetting ratio for direct habitat loss and indirect (e.g., sensory) losses based on an assessment of options, including revegetation and road closures, which consider the types of offset, location, time lags, securement, technical and economic feasibility, and probability of success;</i>	N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 4 (ERM 2022e)
	<i>8.18.3 field verified suitability mapping of areas to be prioritized for offsetting;</i>	N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 5.7 (ERM 2022e)
	<i>8.18.4 if residual environmental effects cannot be fully offset with habitat-based measures, a description of non-habitat measures to be implemented by the Proponent and a description of how these measures will be implemented by the Proponent, including a schedule for implementation;</i>	N/A - CMMP Sections 4.3 and 5.6 (ERM 2022e)
	<i>8.18.5 a description of performance indicators to be used by the Proponent to evaluate the effectiveness of habitat-based and non-habitat-based compensation measures; and</i>	N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 6.3 (ERM 2022e)
	<i>8.18.6 a description of the follow-up program the Proponent shall implement to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures included in the compensation plan. As part of the development of the follow-up program, the Proponent shall determine, in consultation with Indigenous groups, the methods, timing and frequency for conducting winter surveys for caribou abundance and distribution within the Designated Mine area. The Proponent shall apply conditions 2.9 and 2.10 when implementing the follow-up program.</i>	Section 3.2 Addressed in CMMP Section 6 (ERM 2022e)
Condition 8.20	<i>The Proponent shall develop, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups, Environment and Climate Change Canada and other relevant authorities, a whitebark pine management plan to mitigate effects from the Designated Project on whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis) and its critical habitat. The Proponent shall implement the plan during all phases of the Designated Project consistent with any applicable recovery strategy related to whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis). As part of the whitebark pine management plan, the Proponent shall:</i>	N/A - Addressed in Whitebark Pine Management Plan (BW Gold 2022).
	<i>8.20.1 establish criteria to be used to evaluate the health of whitebark pine trees and for the selection of whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis) to be transplanted;</i>	
	<i>8.20.2 collect and preserve whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis) rust-resistant seeds within the Designated Project area prior to vegetation clearing and use them for progressive reclamation pursuant to condition 8.19;</i>	
	<i>8.20.3 identify the locations to plant whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis) in undisturbed areas within the Designated Project area prior to construction;</i>	
	<i>8.20.4 implement measures to support whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis) growth and use by Clark's nutcracker (Nucifraga columbiana);</i>	
	<i>8.20.5 develop and implement a follow-up program in consultation with Indigenous groups to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures included in the whitebark pine management plan. The Proponent shall apply conditions 2.9 and 2.10 when implementing the follow-up program. The follow-up program shall include:</i>	Section 3.9 Whitebark Pine Management Plan (BW Gold 2022).
	<i>8.20.5.1 visual monitoring of populations of whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis), including their health, within reclaimed areas at a minimum every five years; and</i>	
	<i>8.20.5.2 monitoring of use of the reclaimed areas by Clark's nutcracker (Nucifraga columbiana) for the purpose of whitebark pine regeneration. Should the results of monitoring demonstrate that use of the reclaimed areas by Clark's nutcracker (Nucifraga columbiana) is not adequate, the Proponent shall implement additional mitigation measures.</i>	

Condition	Description	Location in Report
Condition 8.21	<p>The Proponent shall develop, in consultation with Indigenous groups, Environment and Climate Change Canada and other relevant authorities, a follow-up program to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures as it pertains to the effects of changes caused by the Designated Mine on western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>). The Proponent shall implement the follow-up program from construction through decommissioning and shall apply conditions 2.9 and 2.10 when implementing the follow-up program. As part of the follow-up program, the Proponent shall:</p> <p>8.21.1 conduct western toad surveys annually in breeding habitat identified pursuant to condition 8.10 from the start of construction until the end of decommissioning;</p> <p>8.21.2 monitor western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>) in relocation areas for western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>) salvage conducted pursuant to condition 8.11; and</p> <p>8.21.3 monitor western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>) mortality on project roads from the start of construction until the end of decommissioning.</p>	Section 2.1 and 3.10
Condition 8.22	<p>The Proponent shall develop, in consultation with Indigenous groups, and implement a follow-up program to monitor little brown myotis (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) and northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) usage of buffer zones established pursuant to condition 8.14 and roosting structures installed and maintained by the proponent pursuant to condition 8.15 to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The Proponent shall implement the follow-up program during construction and operation and shall apply conditions 2.9 and 2.10 when implementing the follow-up program.</p>	Section 3.6 WMMP Section 4.2 (ERM 2023a).

Appendix A-2 Concordance with Environmental Assessment Certificate #M19-01 (June 2019)

Condition	Description	Section in Report
2 Plan Development	<p>Where a condition of this Certificate requires the Holder to develop a plan, program or other document, any such plan, program or other document must, at a minimum, include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) purpose and objectives of the plan, program or other document; b) roles and responsibilities of the Holder and Employees; c) names and, if applicable, professional certifications and professional stamps/seals, of those responsible for the preparation of the plan, program, or other document; d) schedule for implementing the plan, program or other document throughout the relevant Mine phases; e) means by which the effectiveness of the mitigation measures will be evaluated including the schedule for evaluating effectiveness; g) schedules and methods for the submission of reporting to specific agencies, Aboriginal Groups and the public and the required form and content of those reports; h) and process and timing for updating and revising the plan, program or other document, including any consultation with agencies and Aboriginal Groups that would occur in connection with such updates and revisions. 	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 1.1, 1.2, 3, 4, 5, 8 (ERM 2023a).
3 Adaptive Management	<p>Where a condition of this Certificate requires the Holder to develop a plan, program or other document that includes monitoring, including monitoring of mitigation measures or monitoring to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures, the Holder must include adaptive management in that plan. The objective of the adaptive management is to address the circumstances that will require the Holder to implement alternate or additional mitigation measures to address effects of the Mine if the monitoring shows that those effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) are not mitigated to the extent contemplated in the Application; b) are not predicted in the Application; or c) have exceeded the triggers identified in paragraph g) of this condition. <p>The adaptive management in the plan must include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) the monitoring program that will be used including methods, location, frequency, timing and duration of the monitoring; e) the baseline information that will be used, or collected where existing baseline information is insufficient, to support the monitoring program; f) the scope, content and frequency of reporting of the monitoring results; g) the identification of qualitative and quantitative triggers, which, when observed through monitoring required under paragraph d), will require the Holder to alter existing, or develop new, mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, and/or remediate effects; h) the methods that will be applied to detect when a numeric trigger, or type or level of change referred to in paragraph g), has occurred; i) a description of the process for and timing to alter existing mitigation measures or develop new mitigation measures to reduce or avoid effects; j) identification of the new and/or altered mitigation measures that will be applied when any of the changes identified in paragraphs a) to c) occur, or the process by which those will be established and updated over the relevant timeframe for the specific condition; k) the monitoring program that will be used to determine if the altered or new mitigation measures and/or remediation activities are effectively mitigating or remediating the effects and or avoiding potential effects; and l) the scope, content and frequency of reporting on the implementation of altered or new mitigation measures. <p>If there are any requirements or mitigation measures required in the plan, program or other document for which adaptive management, or elements of adaptive management listed in paragraphs d) to l) are assessed to be not appropriate or applicable, the plan must include identification of those requirements and measures, and the rationale for that assessment.</p>	<p>N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 1.4 and 4 (ERM 2023a).</p> <p>N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 4 and 5 (ERM 2023a).</p> <p>N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 1.4 and 4 (ERM 2023a).</p>

Condition	Description	Section in Report
4 Consultation	<p>Where a condition of this Certificate requires the Holder consult a particular party or parties regarding the content of a plan, program or other document, the Holder must, to the satisfaction of the EAO:</p> <p>a) provide written notice to each such party that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. includes a copy of the plan, program or other document; ii. invites the party to provide its views on the content of such plan, program or other document; and iii. indicates: i) if a timeframe for providing such views to the Holder is specified in the relevant condition of this Certificate, that the party may provide such views to the Holder within such time frame; or ii) if a timeframe for providing such views to the Holder is not specified in the relevant condition of this Certificate, specifies a reasonable period during which the party may submit such views to the Holder; <p>b) undertake a full and impartial consideration of any views and other information provided by a party in accordance with the timelines specified in a notice given pursuant to paragraph (a);</p> <p>c) provide a written explanation to each such party that provided comments in accordance with a notice given pursuant to paragraph (a) as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. how the views and information provided by such party to the Holder have been considered and addressed in a revised version of the plan, program or other document; or ii. why such views and information have not been addressed in a revised version of the plan, program or other document. <p>d) maintain a record of consultation with each such party regarding the plan, program or other document; and</p> <p>e) provide a copy of such consultation record to the EAO, the relevant party, or both, promptly upon the written request of the EAO or such party. The copy of such consultation record must be provided to the EAO, relevant party, or both, no later than 15 days after the Holder receives the request for a copy of the consultation record, unless otherwise authorized by the EAO.</p>	<p>N/A - Addressed in WMMP (ERM 2023a) and CMMP (ERM 2022e).</p> <p>N/A - Addressed in the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and CMMP (ERM 2022e). For the CMMP, see Section 1.3 of CMMP report Appendix K.</p> <p>N/A - Noted by the WMMP (ERM 2023a) and CMMP (ERM 2022e).</p>
5 Compliance Verification and Reporting	<p>The Holder must provide to the EAO and to the Aboriginal Groups any document, data or information requested by the EAO for the purposes of compliance inspection and verification. The Holder must provide any document, data or information requested within the timeframe and in the manner specified by the EAO. The Holder must submit a report to the attention of the EAO and Aboriginal Groups on the status of compliance with this Certificate at the following times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at least 30 days prior to the start of Construction; b) on or before March 31 in each year after the start of Construction c) at least 30 days prior to the start of Operations; d) on or before March 31 in each year after the start of Operations; e) at least 30 days prior to the start of Closure; f) on or before March 31 in each year after the start of Closure until the end of Closure; g) at least 30 days prior to the start of Post-closure; and h) on or before March 31 in each year after the start of Post-closure until the end of Post-closure. <p>The reports must be in a form satisfactory to the EAO. The EAO may adjust or extend this reporting requirement by providing written notice to the Holder.</p>	<p>N/A - Addressed through the submission of the WMMP Report, and CMMP Report (Appendix K).</p>
22 Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	<p>The Holder must retain a Qualified Professional to develop the Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan to avoid, reduce and offset the Mine's adverse effects on caribou and its critical habitat as defined in the Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population (<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>) in Canada (Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) 2014, or as updated or replaced from time to time). The plan must be developed in consultation with FLNRORD, ENV, EMPR, ECCC, and Aboriginal Groups.</p> <p>The plan must include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the means by which the mitigation measures identified in the Mitigation Table required under Condition 43 for the valued component Caribou will be implemented; b) a requirement that during Construction the Existing Exploration Access Road (from its origin at the Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service road to the Mine Site) and the Mt. Davidson Exploration Road, as identified in Figure A1-1 and A-2 of Schedule A to the Certificate, be decommissioned and caribou habitat disturbed by these roads be reclaimed in a manner that supports the reestablishment of caribou habitat; c) the type, timing and frequency for undertaking caribou surveys prior to commencement of Construction, as well as during Operations, and how that information will inform development and implementation of monitoring and mitigation measures during Construction and Operations; 	<p>N/A - Addressed by CMMP (ERM 2022e).</p> <p>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 3 (ERM 2022e).</p> <p>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 3.3.1 and 5.3 (ERM 2022e).</p> <p>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 6.2.2 (ERM 2022e).</p>

Condition	Description	Section in Report
	d) provision of survey results to Aboriginal Groups, FLNRORD, EMPR and ENV;	Addressed through the submission of this report.
	e) <i>scheduling Construction activities to take into account the caribou "least risk window" (as defined by Ungulate Winter Range Order U-7-012), including monitoring and implementation of management or mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts in the event caribou are observed in the area of the Mine Site;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 3.1 and 3.2 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	f) <i>the conditions under which work would be stopped if caribou are seen in the area during Construction;</i> g) <i>development and implementation of caribou awareness protocols for Employees;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 3.2 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	h) <i>the timing and frequency, which must be at least once per year, unless otherwise authorized by the EAO, that the Holder will request to meet with FLNRORD and Aboriginal Groups to discuss opportunities for the Holder's Participation in provincial caribou regional initiatives and in initiatives related to caribou established under Section 5.2b)i.c. of the Hubulhsooninats'uhoot'alh: Foundation Framework Agreement (July 22, 2018, or as updated or replaced from time to time), between the Province and the Southern Dakelh Nation Alliance. When FLNRORD and/or Aboriginal Groups agree to meet, the Holder must organize such meeting; and</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 5.6 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	i) <i>the development of a work plan for the Holder's Participation in those initiatives identified in paragraph h) when invited to do so by FLNRORD or the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation.</i>	<i>N/A - Noted by the CMMP (ERM 2022e).</i>
	<i>The plan must also include a plan to offset the loss of caribou habitat with recovery and protection of caribou habitat that will benefit the same herd of caribou that is affected by the Mine. The offsetting plan must include at a minimum:</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 4 and 5 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	j) <i>Demonstration of how the plan takes into consideration the assessment and proposals contained in the Application document: New Gold's Response to the May 25, 2018 Information Request from the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency - Updated Assessment of Impacts to Southern Mountain Caribou and Proposed Caribou Offset, submitted on August 31, 2018 (August 2018 Caribou Memo), including with respect to:</i> i) <i>mapping of the caribou critical habitat altered or destroyed by the Mine;</i> ii) <i>identifying offset locations within the Tweedsmuir-Entiako Herd Boundary;</i> iii) <i>defining ecological equivalency for areas of proposed offsets compared to the areas affected by the Mine and related offset area ratios; and</i> iv) <i>providing a rationale for any deviation from the assessment or proposal in the August 2018 Caribou Memo, including how deviations result in the same or improved overall effectiveness in offsetting the adverse effects to caribou as compared to that included in the August 2018 Caribou Memo;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 2 to 2.3, and 4 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	k) <i>demonstration of how the Holder has considered and designed the offsetting plan to be consistent with or to support any provincial and/or federal plans for the recovery of the herd of caribou affected by the Mine;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 2 to 3.3, 4, and 5.1 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	l) <i>how, in identifying offset locations, the Holder sought and considered information on:</i> i) <i>areas currently used by caribou;</i> ii) <i>Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Land Use; and</i> iii) <i>areas that would create contiguous blocks of protected habitat;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 2.1 to 4.5 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	m) <i>how the proposed offset selection takes into account the duration of effects, including the potential for the duration to change in the future, and technical and financial considerations;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 4.3 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	n) <i>1:20,000 scale topographic maps including UTM grid for areas proposed and secured for habitat-based offsetting;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 5.7 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	o) <i>a description of how areas secured for habitat-based offsetting will be maintained;</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Sections 4 and 5 (ERM 2022e).</i>
	p) <i>a monitoring program to determine the effectiveness of the offset; and</i>	Section 3.2 CMMP Report (Appendix K)
	q) <i>the specific actions required on the part of the Holder to secure the offsets, identification of the extent to which the Holder has the ability to implement the offset and identification of actions required by other parties that have been identified by the Holder for the offsets to be fully secured and implemented.</i>	<i>N/A - Addressed in CMMP Section 4.3 (ERM 2022e).</i>

Condition	Description	Section in Report
23 Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	<p><i>The Holder must retain one or more Qualified Professionals to develop a Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan. The plan must be developed in consultation with EMPR, ENV, FLNRORD, ECCC and Aboriginal Groups.</i></p> <p><i>The plan must include at least the following:</i></p> <p>a) <i>the means by which the mitigation measures identified in the Mitigations Table required under Condition 43 for the following valued components: Amphibians, Bats, Forest and Grassland Birds, Waterbirds, Furbearers, Grizzly Bear, Invertebrates, Moose, Ecosystem Composition and Plant species and Ecosystems at Risk will be implemented;</i></p>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 3 and 4 (ERM 2023a).
	b) the means by which the implementation and effectiveness of mitigation measures in the plan will be monitored;	Sections 2 and 3 WMMP Section 4 (ERM 2023a)
	<p>c) pre-construction surveys for wildlife features to be undertaken and the associated avoidance or mitigation measures to be undertaken if specified wildlife features are found in the Mine Area, as listed in Table 1, including:</p> <p>i) the method(s), timing and duration for surveys and the related rationale for that method(s), timing and duration;</p> <p>ii) the identified measures to be undertaken in light of the requirements for different wildlife features; and</p> <p>iii) the circumstances under which the required measures in the Table 1 would not be implemented, if any, including a clear rationale for those exceptions and identification of alternative measures that will be applied.</p>	Section 2.1 Addressed in WMMP Sections 3.3 and 4 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>Table 1 Pre-construction Surveys and Associated Avoidance and Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Mineral Licks – If pre-construction surveys identify that mineral licks are present within or near areas disturbed (sensory and physical) by Mine components, identify measures to maintain the mineral licks in their natural state as determined by a Qualified Professional. If a mineral lick is discovered during Construction or Operations that was not identified in a pre-construction survey, the Qualified Professional must identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimize impacts to the mineral lick.</p>	Sections 2.1, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3
	<p>Grizzly bear dens – If the results of the survey indicate that there are grizzly bear dens in use, establish a setback around the den(s) while it is in active use, as determined by Qualified Professional.</p>	Sections 2.1 and 3.4
	<p>Bat roosts and hibernacula features – If the results of the pre-construction surveys indicate bat roosts or hibernacula are in the Mine Area, avoid disturbance. If avoidance is not possible, install alternative roosts within the vicinity of the observed roost, as well as other mitigation measures as determined by a Qualified Professional. The Holder must demonstrate how the Best Management Practices Guidelines for Bats in British Columbia (ENV February 2016, or as updated or replaced from time to time) were applied.</p> <p>In addition to the pre-construction survey, the Holder must maintain an inventory of features that may function as potential roosts and hibernacula and must conduct surveys to confirm whether these features are used and by which species. If the features are being used by bats, avoid disturbance or apply appropriate mitigation measures if avoidance is not possible, as determined by a Qualified Professional.</p>	Sections 2.1 and 3.6
	<p>Furbearer dens – Should a probable active natal or maternal furbearer den be located, establish a 50-metre setback around the den during the denning period as determined by a Qualified Professional.</p> <p>Should the survey or assessment determine that there is furbearer denning habitat within the Mine Area, the plan must identify mitigation measures to be applied during the denning period, as determined by a Qualified Professional, if avoidance is not possible, and in consideration of BC Environmental Mitigation Policy, including Procedures for Mitigating Impacts on Environmental Values (BC EMP).</p>	Sections 2.1 and 3.5
	<p>Active bird nests (resident and migratory, forest, grassland and waterbirds) – If the results of the survey indicate that there are nests in use, establish a setback around the nest while it is in active use, as determined by Qualified Professional.</p> <p>The Holder must document and maintain detailed records of efforts undertaken to avoid incidental bird takes during these surveys.</p>	Sections 2.1, 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9

Condition	Description	Section in Report
	<p>d) the means by which information from the habitat suitability mapping for the Mine Site will be confirmed or updated for the use of the Mine Site by grizzly bears and moose prior to Construction at the Mine Site, and in consultation with Aboriginal Groups. This must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) consideration of habitat identified through the Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping of the Mine Site contained in the Application and identification of the habitat types requiring further assessment; ii) identification of methods to be used to acquire the information, including consideration of applicable Resources Information Standards Committee guidance documents and other information made available to the Holder; iii) the role of Aboriginal Group monitors or members of Aboriginal Groups in gathering the information; iv) after the information is gathered, an assessment of the adequacy of the mitigation measures proposed in the Mitigations Table required under Condition 43 in addressing the effects of the Mine, in light of the new information gathered; v) if the assessment indicates that additional mitigation is required, the development of new or additional mitigations in a manner consistent with the BC EMP, and documentation of how the BC EMP was applied; vi) how the effectiveness of the mitigation measures identified in paragraphs d)iv) and d)v) will be monitored; and vii) the development of a technical report and a report for a lay audience that documents the activities and outcomes required under paragraphs d) i) to vi). The report must be provided to Aboriginal Groups at least 60 days prior to the start of Construction at the Mine Site; 	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 4, 4.4, 4.7, 5 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>e) the means by which the Holder will confirm effects on wildlife and ecosystems in the area flooded in the Davidson Creek watershed upstream of the TSF and the mitigation measures that will be applied to address identified effects;</p>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 3.9 and 4.4 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>f) the timing and frequency, which must be at least once per year, or as otherwise authorized by the EAO, that the Holder will request to meet with FLNRORD and Aboriginal Groups to discuss the Holder's Participation in provincial moose and grizzly bear regional wildlife and resource management initiatives in Wildlife Management Units 6-01 and 7-12 and initiatives related to wildlife established under sections 5.2b)i.c. and 5.2b)i.g. under the Hubulhsooninats'uhoot'alh: Foundation Framework Agreement (July 22, 2018, or as updated or replaced from time to time) between the Province and the Southern Dakelh Nation Alliance. When FLNRORD and/or Aboriginal Groups agree to meet, the Holder must organize such meeting;</p>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 4.4 and 4.7 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>g) the development of a work plan for the Holder's Participation in those initiatives identified in paragraph f) when invited to do so by FLNRORD or the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation;</p>	N/A - Ongoing as a part of the WMMP (ERM 2023a).
	<p>h) the development of sub-component plans, which must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) related mitigation measures, the type, timing and frequency for undertaking wildlife surveys during Construction and Operations, and how that information will inform development and implementation of monitoring and mitigation for the following species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. moose; ii. grizzly bears; iii. bats; iv. amphibians; v. birds (waterbirds and forest and grassland birds); and vi. furbearers; ii) identification of sensitive life stages for grizzly bears, moose, furbearers, and birds and how the Holder will avoid or mitigate impacts during these time periods taking into account at least the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. mitigation measures must include no-work zones, rescheduling construction activities, and applying minimum setbacks to construction activities. Where the Qualified Professional is of the view that such measures are not necessary or are impracticable, the plan must include clear justification as to under what circumstances those measures are not feasible or required and identification of alternative measures that are equally effective in mitigating effects; and ii. in identifying these life stages and mitigation measures, the Holder must document how it has taken into consideration the A Compendium of Wildlife Guidelines for Industrial Development Mines in the North Area, British Columbia. Interim Guidance, FLNRORD, 2014 (or as updated or replaced from time to time). 	Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 3
	<p>i) the means by which the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan will inform the Country Foods Monitoring Plan (Condition 41) and the End Land Use Plan (Condition 25);</p>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 2.2 (ERM 2023a).

Condition	Description	Section in Report
	<p>j) establishment of policies that prohibit Employees, unless that activity is specifically related to employment requirements, from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) fishing, hunting, or trapping; ii) harassing or feeding wildlife; or iii) possessing firearms; <p>when travelling, for work-related purposes along Mine Roads, the Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service Roads, and/or when at the Mine Site. The policies must identify the circumstances under which any of these activities may be allowed if they are by members of Aboriginal Groups exercising Aboriginal Interests;</p>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 2.1 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>k) how the Holder will implement at least the following mitigation measures specific to the Mine Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) management of lighting including direction, timing and intensity, to avoid adverse effects on wildlife, while meeting health and safety requirements; 	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 3.1, 3.5, and 3.10.3 (ERM 2023a).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) regular monitoring of wildlife use of the TSF and water quality in the TSF to determine whether the water quality in the TSF poses a health risk to wildlife; and iii) measures to exclude wildlife from the TSF during periods of health risk for wildlife that are becoming habituated to using or drinking water from the TSF; 	Section 2.4, 3.5, 3.8, and 3.10
	<p>l) the means by which the Holder will implement at least the following mitigation measures specific to the transmission line right of way and transmission line access roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) after the transmission line is constructed, allowing the vegetation within the transmission line right of way to grow in order to minimize predator sight lines by maintaining limits of approach and, after vegetation has grown to one meter in height or more, not reducing the height of the plant community to any lower than one metre from ground level, unless the area is required for tower bases, guy anchor points or along existing access roads; ii) the means by which visual barriers will be created, as directed by a Qualified Professional, to reduce sight lines for predators along the transmission line right of way; and iii) a vegetation and access management plan for the transmission line right of way that sets out the timing and means by which all newly created access roads for the construction of the transmission line will be decommissioned and revegetated after they are no longer needed for Construction, the circumstances under which access may be re-established for maintenance and/or repairs of the transmission line, and the means by which roads re-opened for maintenance or repair activity will be decommissioned and revegetated following the maintenance and/or repair activities to meet the requirements in paragraphs l) i) and ii); 	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.4 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>m) how the Holder will implement at least the following mitigation measures specific to road use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) establishing a 50 kilometres per hour speed limit on all Mine Roads; ii) identifying wildlife corridors and/or habitual crossing areas that intersect Mine Roads and install and maintain wildlife crossing signs where those wildlife corridors intersect the Mine Roads; iii) identifying wildlife corridors and/or habitual crossing areas that intersect the Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service Roads and describe how the Holder will identify those to FLNRORD and offer to install and maintain wildlife crossing signs where those wildlife corridors intersect the Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service Roads; and iv) the means and timing by which the Holder will notify FLNRORD of carrion resulting from impacts with Mine Vehicles on Mine Roads and the Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service Roads, and when safe to do so, remove the carrion to a suitable location where the carrion can serve as a food source for wildlife, as determined by a Qualified Professional, unless FLNRORD is not able to authorize that removal and relocation; 	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Section 3.6 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>n) the means by which the Holder will, throughout all phases of the Mine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) record wildlife observations, wildlife mortalities observed, and significant interactions and/or conflicts between people and wildlife in the Mine Area; ii) tabulate and submit the information recorded in paragraph n) i) to ENV, FLNRORD and Aboriginal Groups on an annual basis; and iii) report on identified risks to wildlife and/or people learned from such monitoring and how such risks will be addressed; and 	Sections 2.3 and 3
	<p>o) identify the project phase or phases applicable for each mitigation and/or management measure in the plan, including a rationale for why mitigation and/or management measures would not be applicable in a certain project phase or phases.</p>	N/A - Addressed in WMMP Sections 3 and 4 (ERM 2023a).
	<p>The Holder must provide the draft plan that was developed in consultation with EMPR, ENV, FLNRORD, ECCC, and Aboriginal Groups to EMPR, ENV, FLNRORD, ECCC, Aboriginal Groups, and the EAO for review a minimum of 60 days prior to the planned commencement of Construction or as listed in the Document Submission Plan required by Condition 10 of this Certificate.</p>	N/A - Completed as a part of the WMMP (ERM 2023a).
	<p>The plan, and any amendments thereto, must be implemented to the satisfaction of a Qualified Professional throughout Construction, Operations, Closure and Post-closure and to the satisfaction of the EAO.</p>	N/A - Ongoing as a part of the WMMP (ERM 2023a).

APPENDIX B SPECIES LIST, 2025

APPENDIX B: SPECIES LIST, 2025

Species Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species At Risk Designation		
			BC List	COSEWIC	SARA
Ungulate	Caribou (Southern Mountain Population)	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Endangered	Threatened
	Elk	<i>Cervus Canadensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Furbearer	American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	American Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Canada Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Fisher - Columbian Population	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	North American River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Small Mammal	Common Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed
Least Chipmunk		<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
North American Porcupine		<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Bat	Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Unknown	Endangered	Not Listed
	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Endangered	Not Listed
	Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Endangered	Endangered
	Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Endangered	Endangered
	Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Endangered	Not Listed
	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Western Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Western Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Raptor	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed

APPENDIX B: SPECIES LIST, 2025

Species Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species At Risk Designation		
			BC List	COSEWIC	SARA
Raptor (cont'd)	Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Threatened	Special Concern
	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Waterbird	American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	No Status	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed	

APPENDIX B: SPECIES LIST, 2025

Species Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Species At Risk Designation		
			BC List	COSEWIC	SARA
Waterbird (cont'd)	Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
	Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Upland Bird	American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Threatened	Threatened
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Special Concern	Threatened
	Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Endangered	Endangered
	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Special Concern	Threatened
	Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris merrilli</i>	Red-listed (Endangered)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Lincolns Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator carlottae</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Special Concern	Special Concern
	Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Swainsons Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
	Amphibian	Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk
Long-toed Salamander		<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not At Risk	Not Listed
Western Toad		<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Special Concern	Special Concern
Wood Frog		<i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i>	Yellow-listed (Secure)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Vegetation	Whitebark Pine	<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	Blue-listed (Special Concern)	Endangered	Endangered

APPENDIX C 2025 PRE-CLEARING AND AMPHIBIAN SALVAGE REPORTS

- APPENDIX C-1 BLACKWATER PROJECT 2025 PRE-CLEARING WILDLIFE SURVEYS ANNUAL
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- APPENDIX C-2 2025 WILDLIFE PRE-CLEARING SURVEY SUMMARY, WHISKY JACK
CONSULTING LTD.
- APPENDIX C-3 BLACKWATER GOLD LTD. AMPHIBIAN SALVAGE REPORT, PERMIT:
PG25-910985
- APPENDIX C-4 WILDLIFE FEATURES SUMMARY, 2025



Blackwater Project

2025

Pre-Clearing Wildlife Surveys

Annual Report

Prepared By:
Olin Albertson R.P.Bio



Avison Management Services Ltd.
P.O. Box 774
220 East Stewart St.
Vanderhoof, B.C. V0J 3A0
(250) 567-2111

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1.0 Summary

Pre-clearing bear den, fur-bearer den, hibernacula, and bird nest surveys were carried out by Avison Management Services (AMS) Ltd. surveyors from 27 February 2025 through 20 December 2025 on an on-call basis. Surveyors did not identify any active bear, weasel sp., fox or other furbearer dens during these surveys. Bat hibernacula were also not located or identified during these surveys. Surveyors reported a total of four active American robin (*Turdus migratorius*) nests during the survey period and one active tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) nest. Blackwater staff found one active American robin nest. Details regarding these activities can be found in 5.0 Wildlife Survey Results, and 9.2

Appendix 2. Summary of Results for Wildlife Pre-clearing Surveys

2.0 Introduction

The Blackwater Gold project is on the northern flanks of Mount Davidson in the Nechako Plateau approximately 160 km southwest of the city of Prince George and 110 km southwest of the town of Vanderhoof, in central British Columbia (BC). In 2023 the mine officially entered the construction phase of the project commencing with clearing of roads and construction areas of the mine.

AMS was retained to conduct bear den, furbearer den, hibernacula, and bird nest surveys, from 27 February 2025 through 20 December 2025. The purpose of these surveys was for AMS surveyors to notify Blackwater Gold of the presence of any denning bears, or furbearers, potential bat hibernacula, and stick or cavity nests to ensure the applicable no work zone buffers were put in place prior to clearing and development for the purpose of mine expansion.

Each year an annual report is to be submitted outlining pre-clearing activities that were conducted as part of the WMMP, DS conditions 4.1, 8.9, 8.10 and 8.14, and EAC condition 23. This report has been prepared as part of that requirement.

3.0 Location

Pre-clearing sweeps were performed throughout Blackwater Mine from the ore body to new Mine Access Road. The map in 9.1 Appendix 1. General Overview of 2025 Wildlife Pre-Clearing Sweep Areas. displays the areas Blackwater Gold requested AMS to perform pre-clearing sweeps on.

4.0 Survey Standards and Methodology

Surveyors worked in groups of two to six people and conducted surveys 10-50-meter apart, depending on the conditions of the survey areas. For example, surveyors worked closer together in dense forest and farther apart in more open areas such as previously burned forests. Methods used by surveyors for bear den, furbearer den, hibernacula, and bird nest surveys were similar.

4.1 Bear Den Surveys

The Resources Inventory Standards Committee (RISC) methods for bears outline survey methodology for enumeration of bears, but do not elaborate on methodology specific to the detection of dens in linear features such as exploration trails or drill pads. Hodder and Ray (2005) provide information on ecotypes and general characteristics of bear den locations, but again do not elaborate on methodology specific to detection of dens. At a minimum, AMS surveyors implemented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and recommendations set out in the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP 2022).

Surveyors' field approach to detecting bear dens when conducting pre-clearing surveys involved walking through the area of a proposed disturbance feature (i.e. exploration trail, drill pad, road allowance or, cut block), in a linear or grid pattern and searching, based on sight ability, a 10-50-meter observable area around the surveyor, for important den habitat features (i.e. evidence of natural or excavated ground dens, tracks, trails, scat). If a surveyor suspected a possible denning site but no tracks, evidence of digging, or other signs of use were observable, a Depstech endoscope camera,

and or a Seek Thermal Compact Imager were used to determine if a hibernating bear was using the denning location. Table 1 contains a list of bear species that have been observed in the Blackwater Mine area.

Table 1. List of potential bear species that occur in the Blackwater Mine area (E-Fauna BC, 2022).

Common Name	Scientific Name
American black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>

4.2 Furbearer Den Surveys

RISC methods exist for the enumeration of medium-sized terrestrial carnivores, and for marten and weasel, but do not elaborate on methodology specific to detection of dens in linear features. The BC Fisher Working Group does provide some excellent information on fisher habitat and den sites, which can also be broadly applied to marten and weasel. At a minimum, AMS surveyors implemented SOPs and recommendations set out in the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP 2022).

Surveyors' approach to detecting involved walking a proposed disturbance feature in a linear or grid pattern while watching for tracks and important denning habitat features. In the case of furbearer dens, important den habitat features include large diameter dead or rotting trees with potential for cavities, evidence of ground dens, trails, excavations, and scat (BC Fisher Habitat Working Group 2021). Suspected dens were investigated using a Depstech endoscope camera, and/or a Seek Thermal Compact Imager to look for any signs of use or heat signatures. Table 2 contains a list of furbearer species that have been observed in the Blackwater Mine area.

Table 2. List of potential furbearer species whose distributions overlap the Blackwater Mine area (E-Fauna BC, 2022).

Common Name	Scientific Name
American (pine) marten	<i>Martes americana</i>
Ermine (short-tailed weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
American mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>
Least weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>
North American river otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>

4.3 Hibernacula Surveys

The RISC methods for bats outlines survey methodology for detection and enumeration of bats, but does not elaborate on methodology specific to detection of hibernacula in linear features such as exploration trails or drill pads. However, the hibernacula section of the Wildlife Habitat Features Field Guide (Kootenay Boundary Region), does elaborate on what feature to look for to detect hibernacula. Surveyors referenced this document for detection of hibernacula (BC MECCS 2019).

Surveyors' approach to detecting hibernacula involved walking a proposed disturbance feature (i.e. exploration trail, drill pad, road allowance or, cut block), in a linear or grid pattern while searching, based on sight ability, a 10-50-meter observable area around the surveyor, in and around disturbance features to locate potential hibernacula sites. Table 3 contains a list of Bat species that could potentially be present in the Blackwater Mine area.

Table 3. List of potential Bat species whose distributions overlap the Blackwater project (E-Fauna BC 2022).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
California bat	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Keen bat	<i>Myotis keenii</i>
Long-legged bat	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Long-eared bat	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Yuma bat	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>

4.4 Nest Surveys

There currently are no provincial or federal standards for conducting bird nest surveys. As such, it is the responsibility of the proponent of a proposed development project to produce and adhere to their own bird nest survey methodology to demonstrate due diligence in complying with any related legislation. At a minimum, we implement SOPs and recommendations set out in the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP 2022) and the Pre-Clearing Wildlife Features Survey (ERM 2022).

AMS Surveyors attempted to follow all standards relevant to nesting surveys outlined in the RISC Methods for Forest and Grassland Songbirds, Standards for Components for British Columbia's Biodiversity No. 15 (RISC 1999) and Inventory Methods for Raptors, Standards for Components for British Columbia's Biodiversity No. 11 (RISC 2001), as well as recommendations outlined by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Where deemed appropriate, survey methods were modified to account for site-specific conditions.

The previous Migratory Birds Regulations (MBR) protected the nests of all migratory birds even when nests were not occupied or active which meant that many nests were protected when they were not in use and not going to be used by migratory birds (ECCC 2022). The new MBR 2022 protects bird nests that may be valuable to migratory birds (ECCC 2022). The nests of most migratory bird species may be destroyed, damaged, disturbed or removed when they do not contain a migratory bird or viable egg (MBR 2022).

For most migratory bird species removing an inactive nest will not affect the ability of those birds to nest again as most birds use new nests every year (ECCC 2023a). However, some birds will reuse the same nest in subsequent years (ECCC 2023a). There are 18 bird species listed in Schedule 1 of the MBR 2022 whose nests are also protected outside of the bird nesting window (mid-April – mid August for the Backwater Mine Project area), and when they are unoccupied (ECCC 2023a, Government of Canada 2025). A noteworthy change to the amended Regulations of the MBR is the inclusion of the pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) in the list of species for which nesting sites are protected after active nesting is completed.

Environment and Climate Change Canada encourages practices that will ensure the long-term conservation of migratory bird populations locally, including the retention of sufficient high-quality habitat. For cavity nesting species, this may mean the retention of dying and dead standing trees in forest stands, whether or not they contain the nesting cavity of the pileated woodpecker.

Beyond searching for bird nests, surveyors also watched and listened for the presence of birds listed under the Provincial BC Red List and BC Blue List, Species at Risk Act (SARA), and the federally designated Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) Endangered, COSEWIC Threatened, COSEWIC Special Concern lists (Table 4).

Table 4. Avian species designated at risk that have been identified as utilizing or residing in the Cariboo Regional District (BC Conservation Data Centre 2025)

English Name	Scientific Name	BC List	Global	COSEWIC	SARA
American avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
American golden-plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Red	G4 (2016)	NAR	
Ancient murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2006)
Band-tailed pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2011)
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	T	1-T (2018)
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Yellow	G5 (2016)	SC	1-T (2017)
Bay-breasted warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Black scoter	<i>Melanitta americana</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	E	1-E (2019)
Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Red	G5 (2016)	SC	1-T (2017)
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Brewer's sparrow, breweri subspecies	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Blue	G5T5 (2016)		
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Red	G4 (2016)	E	1-E (2003)
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Canada goose, occidentalis subspecies	<i>Branta canadensis occidentalis</i>	Red	G5T3 (2016)		
Canyon wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Cape May warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Caspian tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Cassin's auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Red	G4 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2019)
Clark's grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Red	G5 (2022)		
Common murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	SC	1-T (2010)

Double-crested cormorant	<i>Nannopterum auritum</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Eared grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Evening grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Yellow	G5 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2019)
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Unknown	G4 (2016)	T	1-T (2010)
Flammulated owl	<i>Psiloscopus flammeolus</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2003)
Forster's tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Red	G5 (2016)	DD	
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Gray flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Great blue heron, fannini subspecies	<i>Ardea herodias fannini</i>	Blue	G5T4 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2010)
Great blue heron, herodias subspecies	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Blue	G5T5 (2016)		
Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Horned lark, merrilli subspecies	<i>Eremophila alpestris merrilli</i>	Red	G5T4 (2016)		
Horned lark, strigata subspecies	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Red	G5T2 (2016)	E	1-E (2005)
Hudsonian godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Red	G4 (2016)	T	
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Lewis's woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	T	1-T (2012)
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Yellow	G5 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2005)
Long-tailed duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Northern fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Northern goshawk, atricapillus subspecies	<i>Accipiter gentilis atricapillus</i>	Blue	G5T5 (2016)	NAR	
Northern goshawk, laingi subspecies	<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>	Red	G5T2 (2016)	T	1-T (2003)
Northern pygmy-owl, swarthi subspecies	<i>Glaucidium gnoma swarthi</i>	Blue	G4G5T3T4Q (2019)		
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Yellow	G4 (2016)	SC	1-T (2010)
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	No Status	G4 (2016)	SC	1-SC

Peregrine falcon, anatum subspecies	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Red	G4T4 (2016)	NAR	1-SC (2012)
Peregrine falcon, pealei subspecies	<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>	Blue	G4T3 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2003)
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Red	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	T	1-T (2010)
Red-necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Blue	G4G5 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2019)
Rough-legged hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	NAR	
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Blue	G4 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2009)
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Red	G4 (2016)	E	1-E (2003)
Sharp-tailed grouse, columbianus subspecies	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Blue	G5T3 (2022)		
Short-billed dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	T	1-SC (2012)
Smith's longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Blue	G4G5 (2016)		
Spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Red	G3G4 (2016)	E	1-E (2003)
Surf scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Thick-billed murre	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Tundra swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Wandering tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>	Blue	G4G5 (2016)		
Western grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Red	G5 (2016)	SC	1-SC (2017)
Western screech-owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	No Status	G4G5 (2016)	T	1-T
Western screech-owl, kennicottii subspecies	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Blue	G4G5T4 (2016)	T	1-T (2005)
Western screech-owl, macfarlanei subspecies	<i>Megascops kennicottii macfarlanei</i>	Blue	G4G5T4 (2016)	T	1-T (2005)
White-headed woodpecker	<i>Dryobates albolarvatus</i>	Red	G4 (2016)	E	1-E (2003)

White-throated swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Williamson's sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)	E	1-E (2006)
Winter wren	<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	Blue	G5 (2016)		
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Red	G5 (2016)		
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Red	G5 (2016)	E	1-E (2003)

5.0 Wildlife Survey Results

Sections 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 highlight the overall results of bear den, furbearer den, hibernacula, and bird nest surveys. For specific survey details by date, please refer to 9.2 Appendix 2. Summary of Results for Wildlife Pre-clearing Surveys, which provides detailed survey information including a map of spatial areas covered including waypoints and surveyor tracks, and general observations made.

5.1 Bear and Furbearer Den Survey Results

One potential bear den was located by surveyors on 24 November 2025 in the Dam D polygon (Table 36). Surveyors revisited the den during a subsequent day and determined the den to be inactive/ unoccupied, so no buffer was implemented and clearing of the area was deemed to be appropriate until the survey expiration date (31 January 2026).

Four small potential furbearer dens were detected by surveyors on 27 November 2025 in the FWSS polygon (Table 39). Surveyors revisited the dens on 1 December 2025 and determined them to be inactive as they did not contain visible signs of active animal activity. No active bear or furbearer dens were observed or identified in any of the surveyed areas.

5.2 Hibernacula Survey Results

No active hibernacula were observed or identified in any of the surveyed areas.

5.3 Nest Survey Results

Six active bird nests were discovered by surveyors during the 2025 pre-clearing sweeps. All nests had a 30-metre radius 'machine free' tape buffers set up. AMS surveyors reported five active bird nests and Blackwater staff found one nest. Four active American robin (*Turdus migratorius*) nests were found by AMS surveyors; two on 17 June 2025, one on 23 June 2025, and one on 15 July 2025 (Table 11, Table 12, Table 19). One American robin nest was found by Blackwater staff, who alerted AMS surveyors of this nest via email on 12 July 2025. All active robin nests shared similar characteristics; each nest was located approximately 1-3-meters off the ground in a large cavity within a burned tree. All nests existed near Creek 668, within 2 km of the C-Trail. Surveyors reported all nests discovered to Blackwater staff via email in the form of an end of day or weekly report, providing the nest locations and buffer sizes around the nests. Four of the five American robin nests were reassessed by surveyors at later dates and were determined to be unoccupied. Blackwater did not request AMS surveyors to revisit the fifth robin nest (found 15 July 2025).

One active tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) nest was located by AMS surveyors on 15 July 2025 (Table 18Table 17). The swallow nest was situated in a hollow of a burnt tree. Surveyors observed an adult tree swallow perch outside the nest, and remove from the nest what appeared to be a fecal sac. The head of a tree swallow inside the nest cavity was barely visible; surveyors were unable to determine if this was a juvenile or another adult tree swallow. The tree swallow nest was located adjacent to 668 Creek, approximately 75 metres from the C-Trail. Blackwater staff did not request surveyors to revisit the tree swallow nest.

A possible pileated woodpecker nesting cavity, located at 10U 378118 5899506, was discovered by surveyors on 16 April 2025 at the Freshwater Reservoir area (Table 7). A 50-metre machine-free buffer was delineated around this feature.

6.0 Conclusions

No active bear dens, furbearer dens, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors during pre-clearing wildlife sweeps. The four small inactive dens found by surveyors on 27 November 2025 were determined to likely be excavations by canid species digging for prey.

The four American robin nests that were reassessed after their initial discoveries were found to be unoccupied, perhaps due to successful completion of fledging, or due to predation. American robins incubate eggs for 11 – 14 days and chicks leave the nest 14 – 16 days after hatching (BC Conservation Data Centre 2010). The robin nest (372778 E 5897928 N), found on 17 June 2025 and reassessed on 15 July 2025, may have been successful due to the length of time (28 days) between nest discovery and reassessment.

One of the American robin nests (10 U 373569 E 5898078 N) found originally on 17 June 2025 had been predated, as noted by Blackwater staff. The nest found by Blackwater staff (unknown coordinates and unknown date found) and the nest (374098 E 5898178 N) found by AMS surveyors on 24 June 2025 were reassessed on 15 July 2025 and were found to be unoccupied. The length of time between discovery and reassessment (approximately 21 days) makes predation the most likely cause.

The tree swallow nest was not revisited by AMS surveyors, so the final status of the nest (predated or successful) is not known.

7.0 Limitations

The assessment(s) of the project site(s) described in this report have been made using acceptable minimal standards for detecting Bear and Furbearer Dens, and Hibernacula. Additionally, the assessment(s) described in this report have been made using acceptable standards for an Active Bird Nest Survey Program (ABNSP) and inactive nests outside the breeding window for use in pre-clearing surveys. These surveys are designed to help meet requirements for due diligence on behalf of the client(s) to achieve compliance with Federal and Provincial legislation pertaining to migratory birds and species at risk. Legislation includes the Federal Migratory Bird Convention Act [1994 c.22] and Migratory Birds Regulations [C.R.C., c. 1035], Species at Risk Act [2002, c.29] and British Columbia Wildlife Act [RSBC 1996 c.4SS]. The ABNSP follows standards relevant to nesting surveys outlined in the Inventory Methods of Forest and Grassland Songbirds, Standards for Components of British Columbia's Biodiversity No. 15 (RIC 1999) and Inventory Methods for Raptors, Standards for Components of British Columbia's Biodiversity No. 11 (RIC 2001). The program also follows recommendations outlined by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Where appropriate, survey methods deemed may be modified to account for local and/or site-specific conditions.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this correspondence, it must be acknowledged that bear dens, furbearer dens, hibernacula, stick nest, cavity nests, and other bird nests, can sometimes be difficult to locate despite following established protocols and making best possible survey efforts. While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the surveys were completed to the best possible standards, no guarantees are offered, or implied. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty that all bear dens, hibernacula, and nests have been accounted for. In accordance with standard protocols, the assessment presented in this correspondence, work windows following surveys are valid for a specified period of time after the last survey date. As the Avian nesting window intensifies, survey validity windows become shorter. Work windows following surveys typically range from two weeks to a couple of days, and are specified by the supervising survey wildlife biologist. If no work is initiated by the client(s) within specified time frames, a new survey is required. Approval and implementation of any recommendations made within this correspondence is the responsibility of the client, and in no way implies any inspection or supervisory role on the part of Avison Management Services Ltd. In the event that inspection or supervision of all or part of the implementation plan is requested, the request shall be in writing and the details agreed to in writing by both parties. Sketches, diagrams and photographs contained in this report, being intended as visual aids, should not be construed as engineering reports or legal surveys.

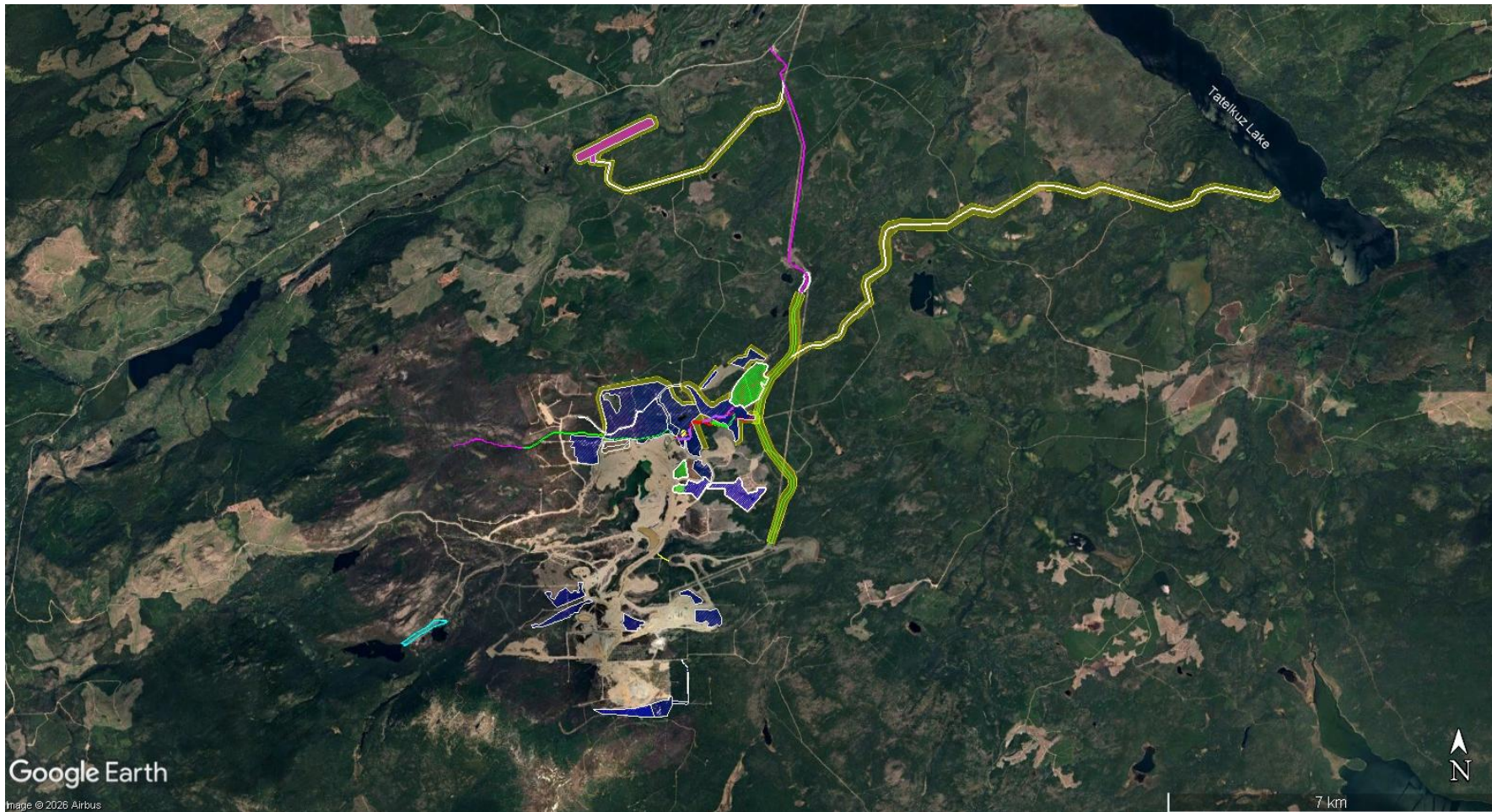
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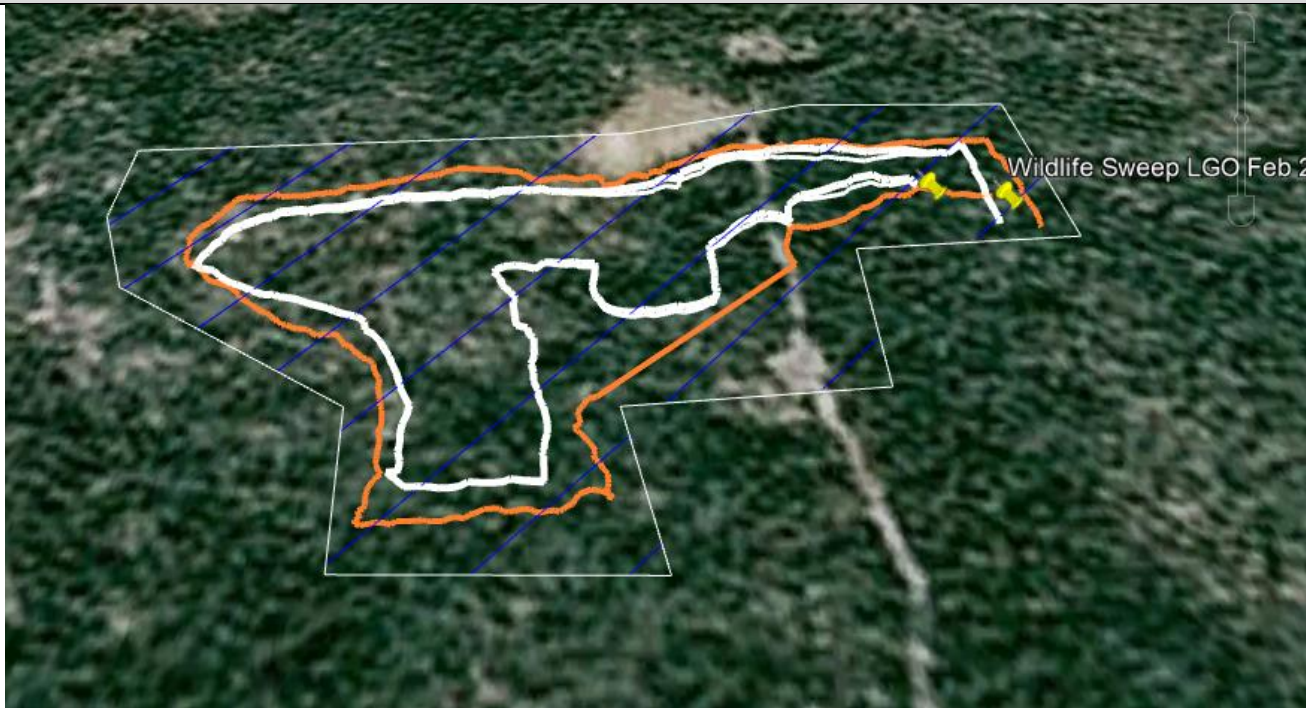
9.0 Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1. General Overview of 2025 Wildlife Pre-Clearing Sweep Areas.



9.2 Appendix 2. Summary of Results for Wildlife Pre-clearing Surveys

Table 5. LOG (LGO) - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 27 February 2025

Area Name	Surveyor
LGO	Steve Nicklie, Kim Kaiser
Survey Date	Survey Start and End Time
27 February 2025	07:30 am – 10:30am PST
Weather	Conditions
Mostly clear, -1°C to 0°C	40 cm snow
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound (calls/song), or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hairy woodpecker (<i>Leuconotopicus villosus</i>), • American three-toed woodpecker <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors</p>	<p>No other wildlife species were observed by surveyors at the time of the survey date.</p>

9.2.1 Week of 3 March 2025 – 7 March 2025

Table 6. Proposed TSF- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 4 March 2025 – 6 March 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Proposed TSF	Dudley Phillips/Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
4 March 2025 – 6 March 2025	08:00 – 16:00 PDT
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm, -5 °C to 5 °C	~ 50 cm snow to 0 cm, mainly crusted

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snowshoe hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>), • red squirrel (<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>), • spruce grouse (<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>) • pine marten (<i>Martes americana</i>), • red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), • dark-eyed junco (<i>Junco hyemalis</i>), • gray jay (<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>). <p>Features</p>	<p>Survey findings indicated substantial signs and tracks of snowshoe hare, red squirrel, and pine marten tracks traversing the area.</p> <p>Surveyors did not observe evidence of wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>), fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>), pine marten, black bear, or grizzly bear dens.</p> <p>Based on these findings, clearing proceeded in compliance with pre-clearing wildlife survey requirements, ensuring that no significant wildlife features were impacted.</p>

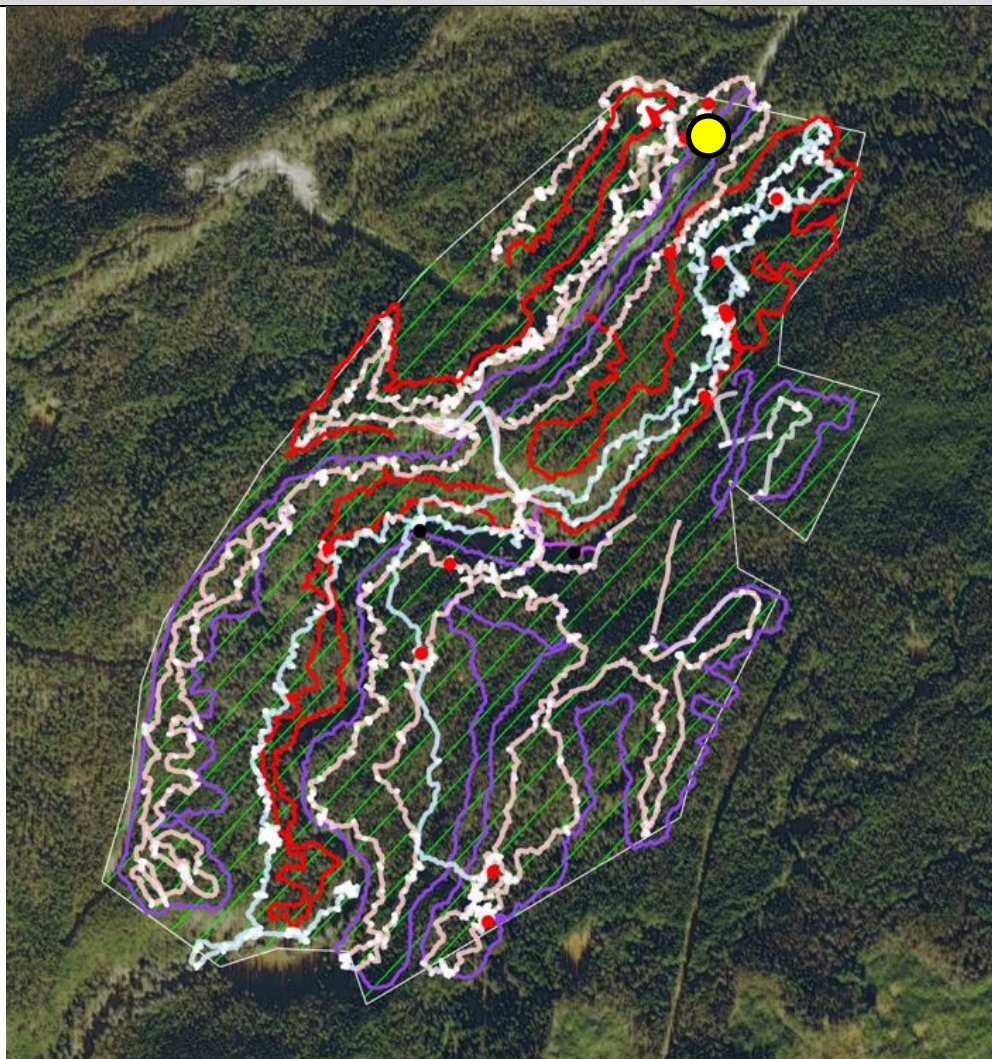
No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.	
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9.2.2 Week of 14 April 2025 – 18 April 2025

Table 7. Freshwater Reservoir - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 15 April 2025 – 17 April 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Freshwater Reservoir	Scott Klassen/Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
15 April 2025 – 17 April 2025	06:30 to 16:30 daily
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm, -5 °C to 5 °C	Crusted snow in shaded areas, exposed ground bare

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
Wildlife	Surveyors visited the potential pileated woodpecker nesting cavity on two consecutive days. The tree was hollow, and contained other cavity openings as well. The cavity entrance in question faced roughly north, was rounded, and estimated to be 8 cm in

Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:

- American robin,
- brown creeper (*Certhia americana*),
- dark-eyed junco,
- golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*),
- northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*),
- Pacific wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*),
- red squirrel,
- ruby-crowned kinglet (*Corthylio calendula*),
- spruce grouse,
- varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*).

Features

Surveyors identified a potential pileated woodpecker nesting cavity in a dead lodgepole pine tree in the northwest of the clearing area.

No bear dens, furbearer dens, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.

diameter. Surveyors used a Haglof Vertex 5 to determine the cavity was 14.7 m off the ground. The tree's diameter at breast height was 40.7 cm. These measurements and characteristics are consistent with a pileated woodpecker nesting cavity (ECCC 2023b). The tree containing the potential pileated woodpecker nesting cavity, located at 10U 378118 5899506, is depicted by a yellow circle on the map above. Surveyors marked out a 50 m buffer around the tree with yellow 'machine-free' flagging (





Figure 1

Figure 2).

Two other dead trees elsewhere in the polygon which exhibited cavity nests, were also visited. However, the opening were too small to be pileated woodpecker nesting cavities. No current use by migratory birds or furbearers such as pine marten or weasel was observed by surveyors in any of these cavities.

	<p>Many common species of songbirds were not yet present, but the species that were present were making territorial calls/songs during our surveys. This behaviour in itself is not indicative of active nests in the area, but shows that the breeding season is getting underway. Birds participated in activities such as foraging, flying, or singing. Surveyors did not observe any nesting behaviour.</p> <p>Please note there are gaps between surveyors tracks in the map above due to the forest having already been cleared by previous logging activity.</p> <p>From a pre-clearing wildlife survey perspective, clearing is good to go inside the provided and surveyed polygon for the freshwater resevoir, except within the machine-free area in the northwest corner. Given the early dates in the sensitive period for nesting birds, the clearing window is 10 days for this survey.</p>
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Figure 1. Potential pileated woodpecker nest cavity tree (10U 378118 5899506), viewed from the north across a small wetland.



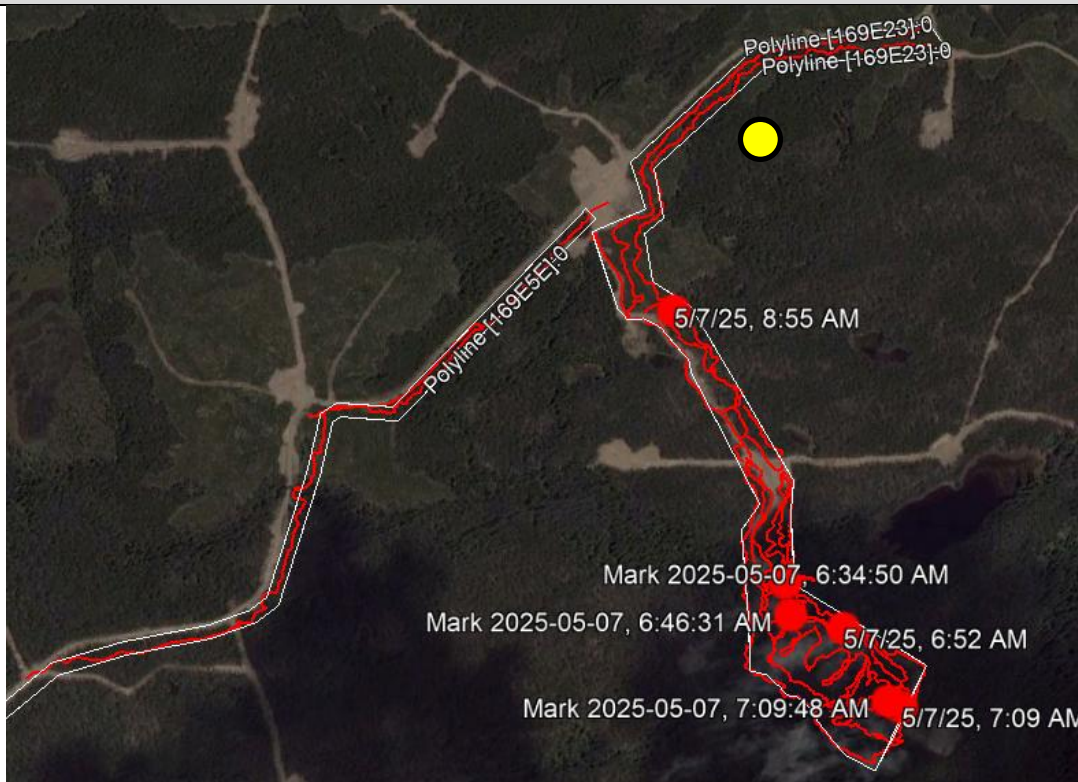
Figure 2. A zoomed in view of the potential pileated woodpecker nest cavity (10U 378118 5899506).

9.2.3 Week of 5 May 2025 – 9 May 2025

Table 8. TSF West – Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 7 May 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
TSF West	Clint Rousseaux/ Mike McCarthy
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
7 May 2025	06:30-11:00, 13:30-17:00
Weather	Conditions
Overcast-sun/cloud, calm, 0 °C to 7 °C	Snow-free ground. Light precipitation overnight

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



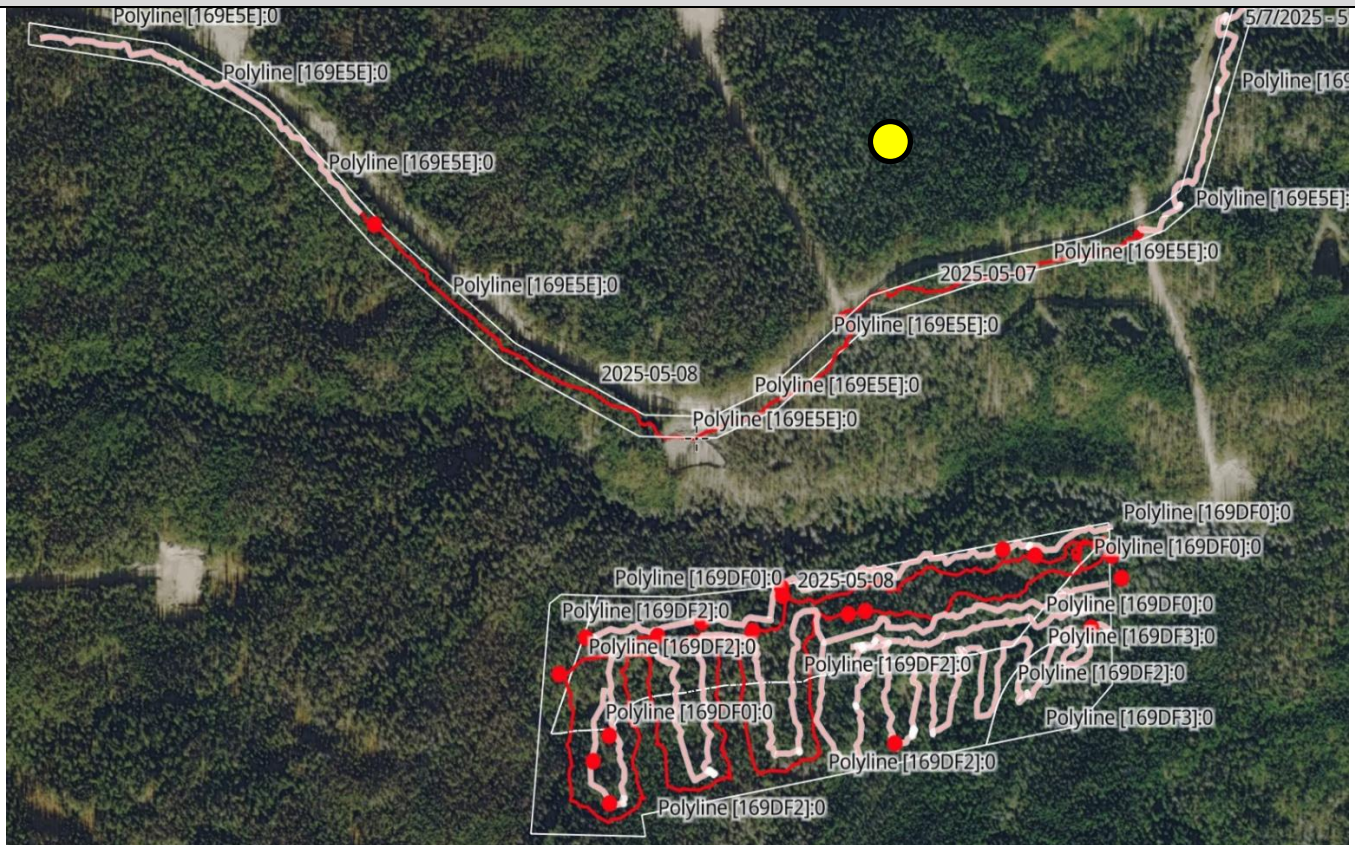
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • golden-crowned kinglet, • gray jay, • dark-eyed junco, • yellow-rumped warbler (<i>Setophaga coronate</i>), • varied thrush, • American robin, • spruce grouse. <p>Features</p>	<p>Songbird activity included singing, calling and foraging.</p> <p>Behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells were not observed during by surveyors.</p> <p>Surveyors observed recent moose activity (fresh tracks, droppings, and evidence of browsing).</p>

No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.	
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Table 9. TSF West – Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 8 May 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
TSF West	Clint Rousseaux/ Mike McCarthy
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
8 May 2025	05:00-13:00, 14:30-16:00, 17:00-19:00
Weather	Conditions
Partly cloudy, Breezy/Calm, -2 °C to 11 °C	Patches of snow still on ground.

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



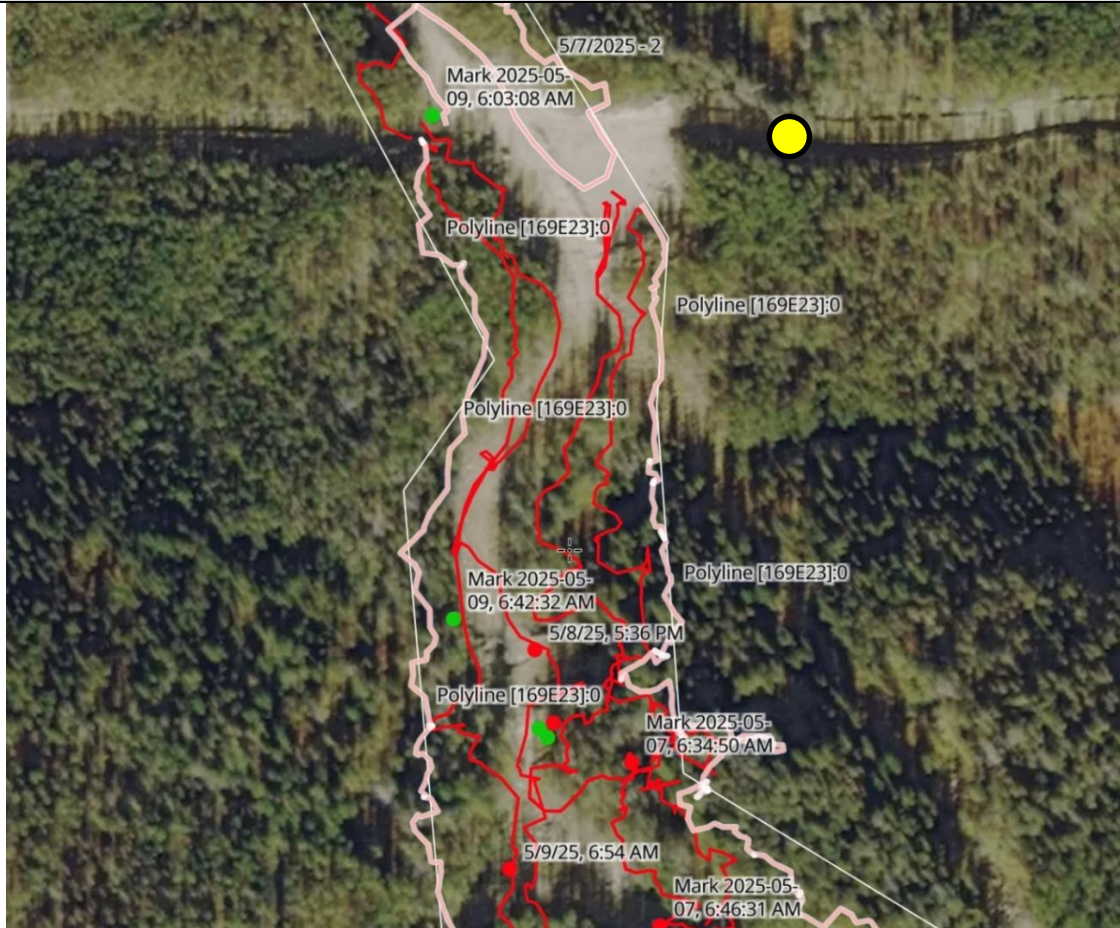
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ruby-crowned kinglet, • Boreal chickadee (<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>), • dark-eyed junco, • yellow-rumped warbler, • warbling vireo (<i>Vireo gilvus</i>), • American robin, • spruce grouse, • northern flicker. <p>Features</p>	<p>Songbird activity included singing, calling and foraging.</p> <p>Behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells were not observed during our survey.</p> <p>Surveyors found a hollow out tree that may have potential to harbor bats. No bats or evidence of bat use (claw marks, guano) were visible to surveyors.</p>

No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.	
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Table 10. TSF West – Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 9 May 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
TSF West	Clint Rousseaux/ Mike McCarthy
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
9 May 2025	05:30 - 07:00
Weather	Conditions
Overcast-sun/cloud, calm, 0°C	Snow-free ground.

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track

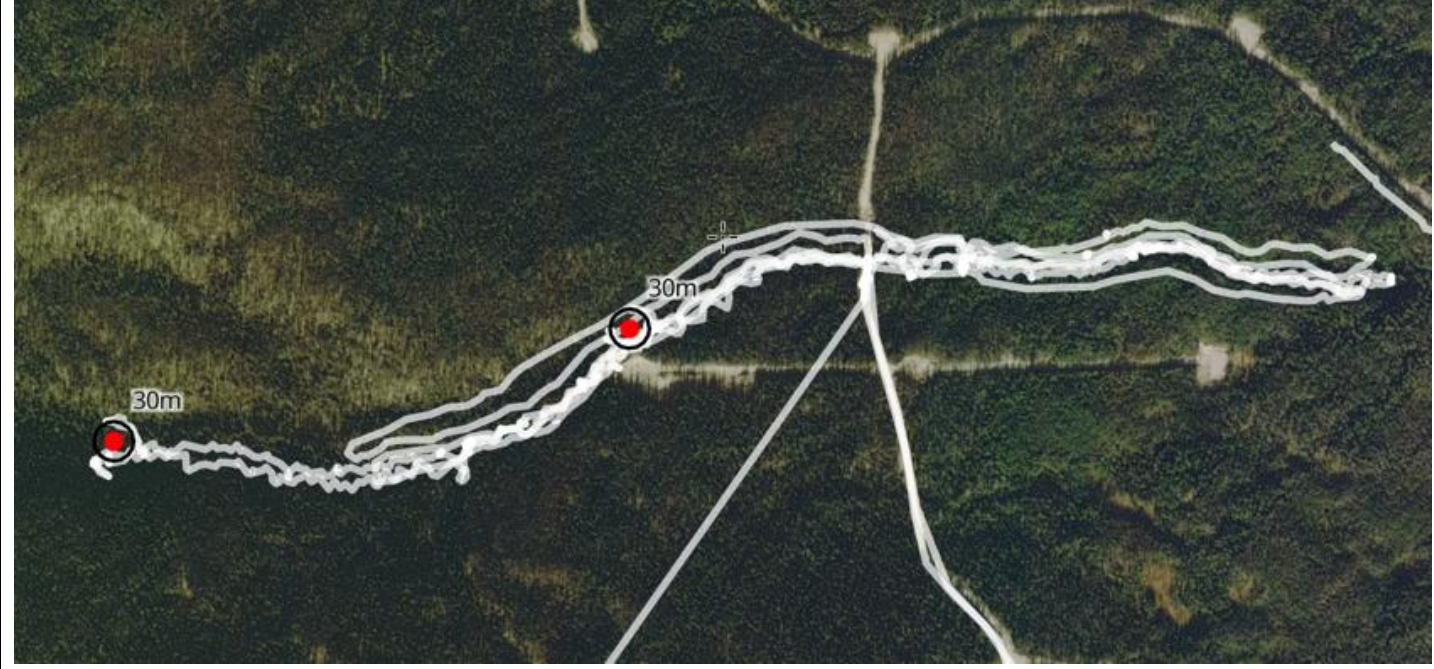


Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ruby-crowned kinglet, • gray jay, • dark-eyed junco, • yellow-rumped warbler, • hermit thrush (<i>Catharus guttatus</i>), • American robin. 	<p>The survey crew returned to the area of higher songbird activity first visited during the morning of 7 May 2025.</p> <p>Surveyors did not observe behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells.</p>

<p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	
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9.2.4 Week of 16 June 2025 – 20 June 2025

Table 11. Blackwater Fish Salvage - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 17 June 2025 – 18 June 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
BWG Creek 668 (near C-Trail)	Scott Klassen/ Marissa Petznek
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
17 June 2025 – 18 June 2025	05:00-17:00 PDT (17 June 2025) and 05:00-07:30 (18 June 2025)
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm, 3°C- 10°C	Forest two years post burn
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yellow-rumped warbler, • dark-eyed junco, • chipping sparrow (<i>Spizella passerine</i>), • American robin, • tree swallow (<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>), • black-backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>), • mountain bluebird (<i>Sialia currucoides</i>), • varied thrush. <p>Features</p> <p>Two active American robin nests were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>On 17 June 2025 the survey crew determined there were two occupied American robin nests located upstream of the road crossing. The nest farthest west in the map above was located at 10 U 0372778 E 5897928 N, and the nest closer to the road crossing was located at 10 U 0373569 E 5898078 N. Both nests were occupied by an adult female, presumably incubating. In one of the nests (10 U 372778 E 5897928 N) surveyors observed eggs when the adult female temporarily left the nest (Figure 3). In the field, surveyors marked a 30 m buffer with yellow ‘machine-free zone’ flagging tape around the nests.</p> <p>The survey crew returned to the section of creek downstream of the road crossing on the morning</p>

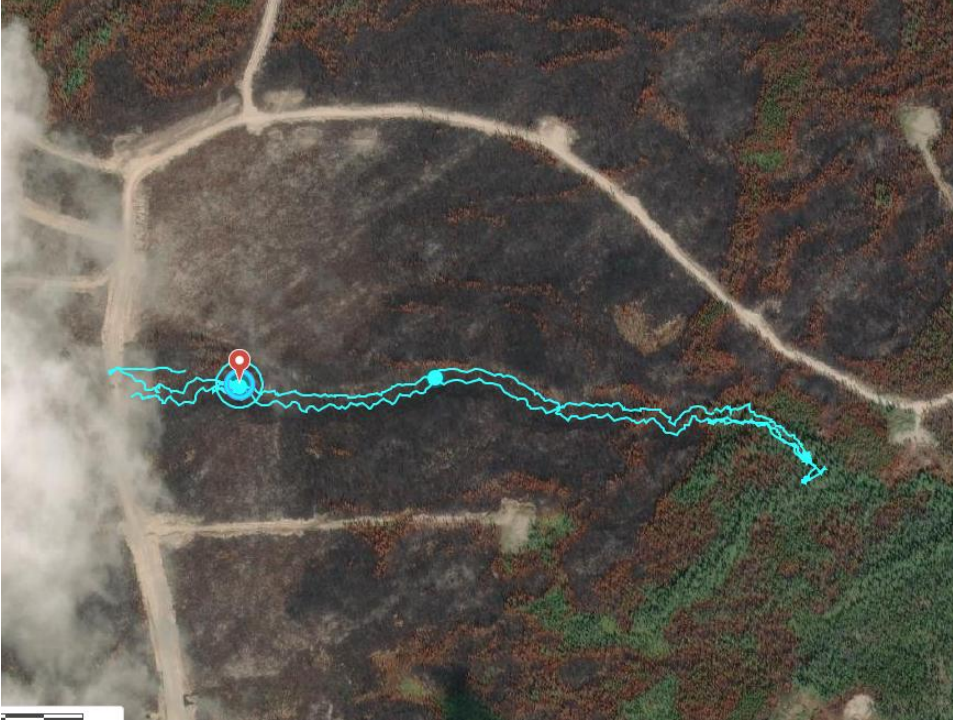
<p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors</p>	<p>of 18 June 2025 to revisit two additional possible nest sites observed on 17 June 2025. The survey crew determined these possible nest sites were unoccupied.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day 20 June 2025 between the westernmost and easternmost extents of the surveyors' GPS tracks (above), excluding the two flagged buffer zones.</p>
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Figure 3. One of the active American robin nests (10 U 372778 E 5897928 N) discovered by surveyors on 17 June 2025.

9.2.5 Week of 23 June 2025 – 27 June 2025

Table 12. Blackwater Fish Salvage - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 24 June 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
BWG Creek 668, Downstream of C-Trail	Clint Rousseaux / Marissa Petznek
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
24 June 2025	05:00 - 09:30
Weather	Conditions
Partly Cloudy & Calm, Rain & Wind in afternoon, 7 °C- 15 °C	Forest two years post burn
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yellow-rumped warbler, • dark-eyed junco, • unidentified sparrow sp., • American robin. <p>Features</p> <p>One active American robin nest was identified by surveyors.</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors</p>	<p>On the 24 June 2025 re-sweep, the survey crew observed an active American robin nest located at 10U 374098 E 5898178 N, approximately 150 m east (downstream) of the C-trail bridge. Surveyors observed two adult robins, with one actively seen gathering nesting material. The nest was near completion, indicating egg laying would likely begin in the next day or two.</p> <p>Surveyors marked a 30 m buffer with yellow ‘machine-free zone’ flagging tape around the nest.</p> <p>The survey crew returned to the section of creek upstream of the road crossing on the afternoon of 24</p>

	<p>June 2025 to revisit two nest sites first observed by surveyors on 18 June 2025. The survey crew was unable to check the nests due to high wind potentially downing trees.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day on 27 June 2025 between the westernmost and easternmost extents of the surveyors GPS tracks (above), excluding the flagged buffer zone.</p>
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Table 13. New Construction Camp - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 24 June 2025.


Area Name	Surveyors
New Camp Construction area, North of Plant Site	Clint Rousseaux / Marissa Petznek
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
24 June 2025	11:10 - 13:00
Weather	Conditions
Partly Cloudy, Calm, 13 °C – 15 °C	Mature Spruce Forest next to laydowns and roads
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yellow-rumped warbler, • dark-eyed junco, • chipping sparrow. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Songbird activity included singing, calling and foraging.</p> <p>Surveyors did not observe any behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day on 27 June 2025 between the westernmost and easternmost extents of the surveyors’ GPS tracks (see map above).</p>

Table 14. Ore Body Expansion - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 25 June 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Ore Body Expansion, Southeast of Ore Body	Clint Rousseaux / Marissa Petznek
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
25 June 2025	05:30 -12:00
Weather	Conditions
Partly Cloudy, Gentle Breeze, 5 °C - 15 °C	Mature Forest, ESSF

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track




Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song) during the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yellow-rumped Warbler, • Wilson’s warbler (<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>), • golden-crowned kinglet, • ruby-crowned kinglet, • Lincoln’s sparrow (<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>), • chipping sparrow, • red-breasted nuthatch (<i>Sitta canadensis</i>), • gray jay, • varied thrush, 	<p>Songbird activity included singing, calling and foraging.</p> <p>The tree that surveyors identified to contain a possible pileated woodpecker nest cavity was hollow, and displayed other cavity openings as well. The cavity in question faced east, was round, and ~ 6 cm in diameter. The cavity was ~ 5.5 m above the ground and the tree itself had a diameter at breast height of 41 cm. The tree’s size satisfied pileated woodpecker nesting preferences, however, the cavity was too small. Surveyors did not observe any signs of recent activity from other species, therefore, surveyors determined the nest was not occupied.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pine siskin (<i>Spinus pinus</i>), • pine grosbeak (<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>), • Pacific wren, • dark-eyed junco, • chipping sparrow. <p>Features</p> <p>Surveyors identified a potential pileated woodpecker nesting cavity in a dead spruce tree.</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Surveyors did not observe behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day on 28 June 2025 between the northernmost and southernmost extents of the surveyors GPS tracks (see map above).</p>
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9.26 Week of 30 June 2025 – 4 July 2025

Table 15. Ore Body Expansion - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 2 July 2025.

Area Name	Surveyors
Ore Body Expansion, Southeast of Ore Body	Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
2 July 2025	09:30 - 16:00
Weather	Conditions
Overcast, Light Rain most of the day, 7 °C – 16 °C	Mature Forest, ESSF
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gray jay, • Pacific wren, • red crossbill (<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>), • golden-crowned kinglet, • varied thrush, • yellow-rumped warbler, • American robin, • solitary sandpiper (<i>Tringa solitaria</i>), • Boreal chickadee, • magnolia warbler (<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>), • chipping sparrow, • ruby-crowned kinglet, • swamp sparrow (<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>). <p>Features</p>	<p>Songbird activity included singing, calling and foraging.</p> <p>Surveyors did not observe behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day 5 July 2025 based on the area tracked (see map above).</p>

No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.	
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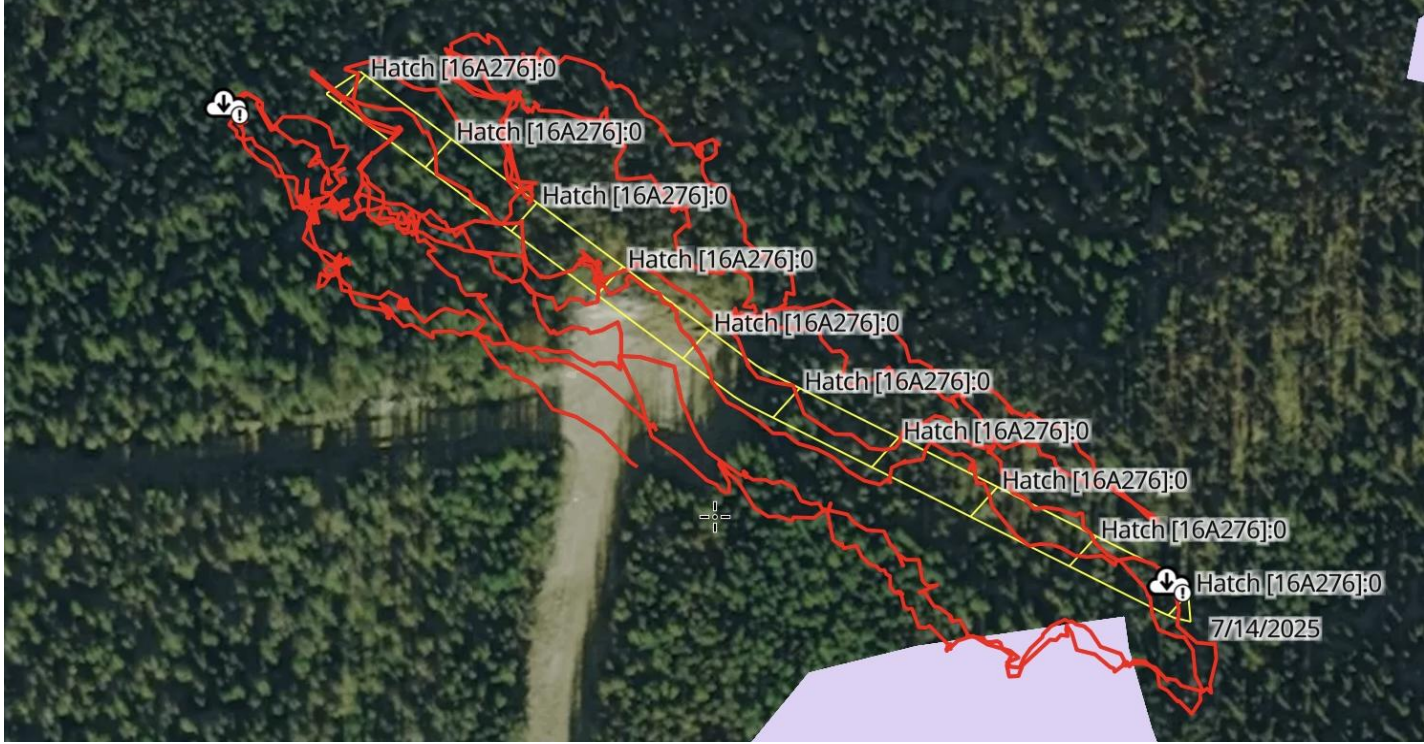
Table 16. Blackwater Fish Salvage - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 2 July 2025 – 3 July 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Ore Body Expansion, Southeast of Ore Body	Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
2 July 2025 – 3 July 2025	05:15 - 07:45 (2 July), 08:40 - 09:45(3 July)
Weather	Conditions
Partly Cloudy, Brisk wind reducing to a breeze, 2°C- 8°C	Mature Forest, ESSF
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American robin, • gadwall (<i>Mareca strepera</i>), • chipping sparrow, • Wilson’s warbler (<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>), • Townsend’s solitaire (<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>), • dark-eyed junco, • yellow-rumped warbler, 	<p>Songbird activity included singing, calling and foraging.</p> <p>Surveyors observed the area for an extended period as dark-eyed juncos were seen collecting insects from log stacks and feeding mates prior to the survey. However, during our survey the dark-eyed junco activity was sparse, with most occurring in the forest next to the log stacks. No birds were bringing insects to or from the log stacks, nor were any dark-eyed juncos feeding each other. Surveyors determined that the dark-eyed juncos were not nesting in the log stacks.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American robin, • Lincoln’s sparrow. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells were not observed during our survey.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 6 July 2025 based on the area tracked (see map above above).</p>
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9.2.5 Week of 14 July 2025 – 18 July 2025

Table 17. Blackwater Pipeline - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 14 July 2025.

Area Name	Surveyors
BWG Pipeline	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
14 July 2025	06:30-09:00 PDT
Weather	Conditions
Light rain and overcast, 3°C- 10°C	Young forest with shrub understory
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific wren, • dark-eyed junco, • American robin, • northern flicker, • pine grosbeak, • gray jay, • chipping sparrow, • grouse sp., • golden-crowned kinglet. <p>Features</p>	<p>Songbird activity included calling and fly overs.</p> <p>Surveyors did not observe behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 17 July 2025</p>

No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.	
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Table 18. Blackwater Fish Salvage - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 14 July 2025 – 16 July 2025

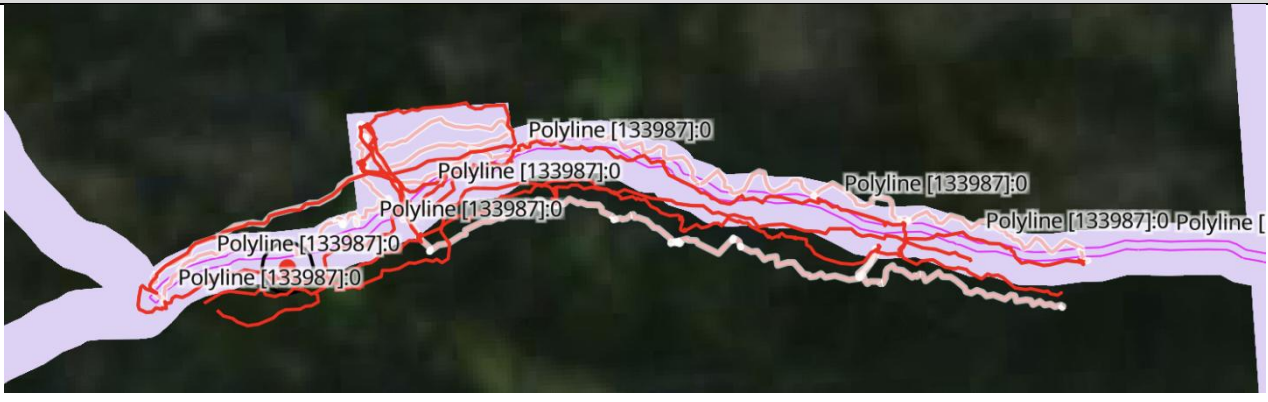
Area Name	Surveyors
Creek 668 (near C-Trail, downstream of the 668 bridge)	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
14 July 2025 – 16 July 2025	10:43-16:45 PDT
Weather	Conditions
Mixed sun and cloud with wind gusts up to 25 km/h, 8°C- 18°C	Mixed and previously burned forest
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dark-eyed junco, • sparrow sp., • yellow-rumped warbler, • American robin, • calliope hummingbird (<i>Selasphorus calliope</i>), • grouse sp., • chipping sparrow, • orange-crowned warbler (<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>), • tree swallow, • American three-toed woodpecker (<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>), • marsh wren (<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>). <p>Features</p> <p>One active tree swallow nest was identified by surveyors.</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors</p>	<p>On 14 July 2025 the survey crew determined there was one active tree swallow nest located at 10U 374018 E 5898216 N, on the north side of the creek ~ 75 m downstream of the 668 bridge. Surveyors observed an adult tree swallow leaving the cavity nest with a fecal sac in its mouth and returning later with food (Figure 4). Surveyors marked a 30 m buffer with yellow ‘machine-free zone’ flagging tape around the nest.</p> <p>Surveyors also observed possible dark-eyed junco nesting behaviour around the log stacks (bunches) just downstream of the 668 bridge. Dark-eyed juncos were foraging for insects and bringing captured insects into the bunches. Surveyors returned on the mornings of 15 July 2025 and 16 July 2025 but no longer observed any possible dark-eyed junco nesting behaviour.</p> <p>On 15 July 2025 surveyors also revisited a previously active American robin nest that was originally discovered on 24 June 2025 located at 10U 374098 E 5898178 N. Surveyors determined this nest to be inactive and removed the machine free tape and buffer.</p>

	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities between the 668 bridge and the diversion channel, excluding the buffered-out tree swallow nest, are authorized to end of day 17 July 2025.</p> <p>Timber clearing activities for the bunches located from the 668 bridge till approximately 150 m east of the bridge, excluding the buffered-out tree swallow nest, are authorized to end of day 19 July 2025.</p>
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Figure 4. A tree swallow tending to the nest found on 14 July 2025, located at 10U 374018 E 5898216 N.

Table 19. Blackwater Fish Salvage - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 14 July 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
BWG Creek 668 (near C Trail, upstream of the 668 bridge)	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
15 July 2025	08:37 - 15:00 PDT
Weather	Conditions
Sun, 8 °C - 20 °C	Previously burned forest with low shrub and herbaceous understory, wetland areas.
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American robin, • dark-eyed junco, • Lincolns sparrow, • song sparrow, • American kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>). <p>Features</p> <p>One active American robin nest was identified by surveyors.</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors</p>	<p>On 15 July 2025 the survey crew found one active American robin nest, located at 10 U 371877 E 5897984 N on the south side of 668 Creek. The nest was ~ 1 m off the ground in a large cavity. Two chicks were visible in the nest, and surveyors watched an adult robin bring food to the nest (Figure 5). Surveyors marked a 30 m buffer with yellow 'machine-free zone' flagging tape around the nest.</p> <p>AMS surveyors had been notified via email on 12 July 2025 of a nest found by Blackwater staff. On 15 July 2025 AMS surveyors determined this nest previously found by Blackwater staff contained no chicks or eggs and was therefore inactive.</p> <p>Blackwater staff also notified AMS surveyors via email that one of the American robin nests (10 U 373569 E 5898078 N) that had been discovered on 17 June 2025 by AMS surveyors, had been predated.</p> <p>An American robin nest (10U 372778E 589 7928N) that AMS surveyors found on 17 June 2025 was also reassessed on 15 July 2025. This nest contained no</p>

	<p>chicks or eggs and surveyors determined the nest to be inactive (Figure 6).</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities, excluding the buffered-out nest, were authorized to end of day 18 July 2025.</p>
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Figure 5. The American robin nest (10 U 371877 E 5897984 N) discovered by surveyors on 15 July 2025.



Figure 6. The American robin nest (10 U 372778 E 5897928 N) discovered on 17 June 2025, that was found to be empty by AMS surveyors on 15 July 2025.

9.2.6 30 July 2025

Table 20. Blackwater Fish Salvage - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 30 July 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
BWG Creek 668 (near C Trail, upstream of the 668 bridge)	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
30 July 2025	06:00-12:43 PDT
Weather	Conditions
Sun, 12°C- 28°C	Dense, mature forest near creek, open forest with younger trees near decking area


Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • white-winged crossbill (<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>), • dark-eyed junco, • spruce grouse, • golden-crowned kinglet, • Pacific wren, 	<p>Songbird activity included calling and fly overs.</p> <p>Behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells were not observed by surveyors</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day 4 August 2025.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• song sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>),• three-toed woodpecker,• Unknown bird species. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	
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Table 21. Creek 668 - Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 30 July 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
BWG Creek 668 (near C Trail, upstream of the 668 bridge)	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux
Survey Dates	Survey Start and End Time
30 July 2025	14:03-16:27 PDT
Weather	Conditions
Sun, 28 °C - 25 °C	Young, dense to open forest
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight or sound (calls/song):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dark-eyed junco, • Boreal chickadee, • gray jay, • spruce grouse, • unknown bird species. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Songbird activity included calling and fly overs.</p> <p>Behaviours that would be indicative of active nesting, such as strong defence or alarm behaviour in a specific area, carrying nesting material, or carrying fecal sacs or egg shells were not observed by surveyors</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities are authorized to end of day 4 August 2025.</p>

Special Note on subsequent reported wildlife observations

When conducting surveys outside the migratory bird nesting window, several species are commonly encountered in the area. They, along with signs of their presence are so frequently observed during surveys that special mention is not always made. The following list includes several such species.

- Common raven
- Chickadee (Boreal and black-capped)
- Gray jay
- Grouse species
- Pine siskin
- Moose (tracks)
- Red squirrel
- Snowshoe hare (individuals and tracks)

9.2.7 31 October 2025

Table 22. Drill Logging Sweep- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 31 October 2025

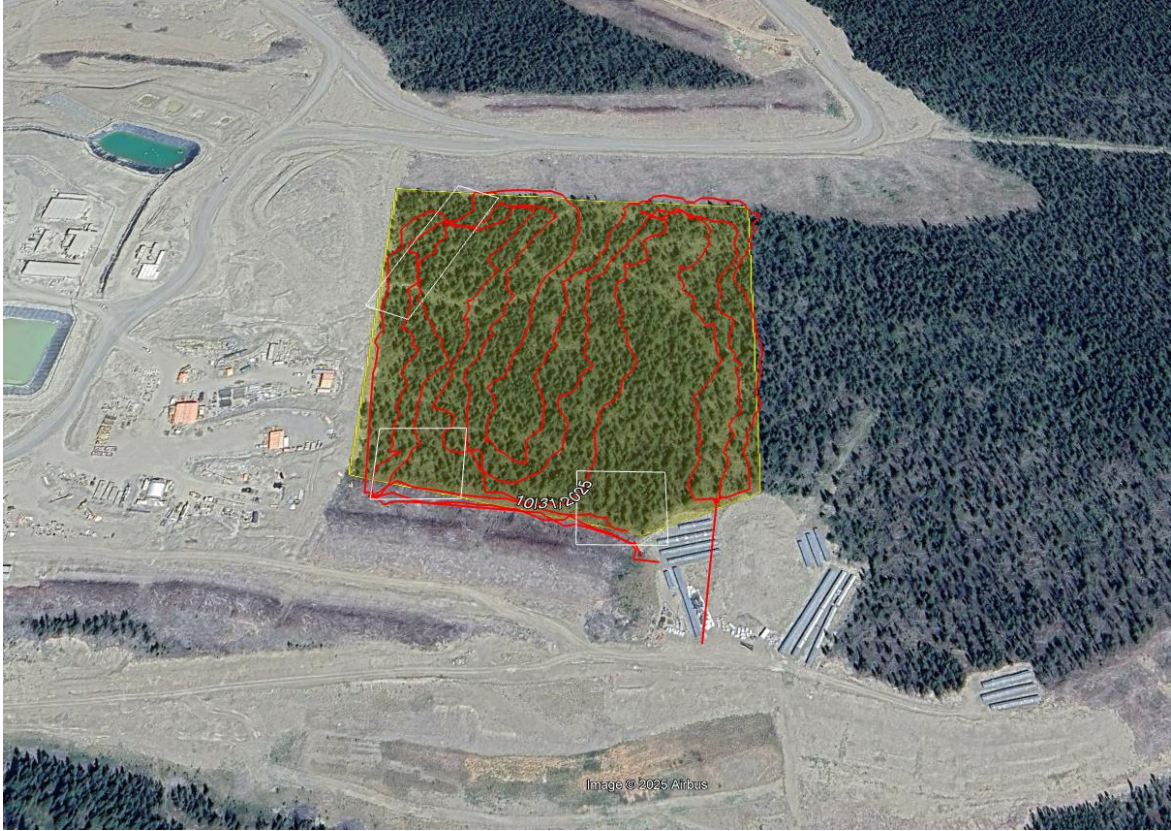
Area Name	Surveyors
Drill Logging Sweep	Marissa Petznek / Olin Albertson / Steve Johnson
Survey Dates	
31 October 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm	Young forest
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
 <p>The image is an aerial photograph of a site. A central area of dense green forest is outlined with a red line, representing the proposed clearing area. A yellow line outlines a survey track that follows the perimeter of the clearing area and includes several internal paths. To the left of the clearing area, there is an industrial site with several buildings and two large, rectangular ponds. To the right and bottom, there are more industrial structures, including what appear to be storage piles or processing units. The surrounding landscape is a mix of cleared land and forest. A small text watermark 'Image © 2025 Airbus' is visible at the bottom center of the image.</p>	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

Table 23. Drill Logging Sweep Continued Pre-Clearing Wildlife Survey, 31 October 2025



Area Name	Surveyors
Drill Logging Sweep Continued	Marissa Petznek / Olin Albertson / Steve Johnson
Survey Dates	
31 October 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and Calm	Young forest, some blowdown
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

Table 24. Drill Logging Sweep Completed- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 31 October 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Drill Logging Sweep Completed	Marissa Petznek / Olin Albertson / Steve Johnson
Survey Dates	
31 October 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Snow and wind	Young open forest with large portions of burned areas
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bear sp. (tracks). <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>The bear tracks observed by surveyors were barely distinguishable, likely days or weeks old.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

9.2.8 Week of 10 November 2025 – 14 November 2025

Table 25. Plant Phase 2- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 10 November 2025

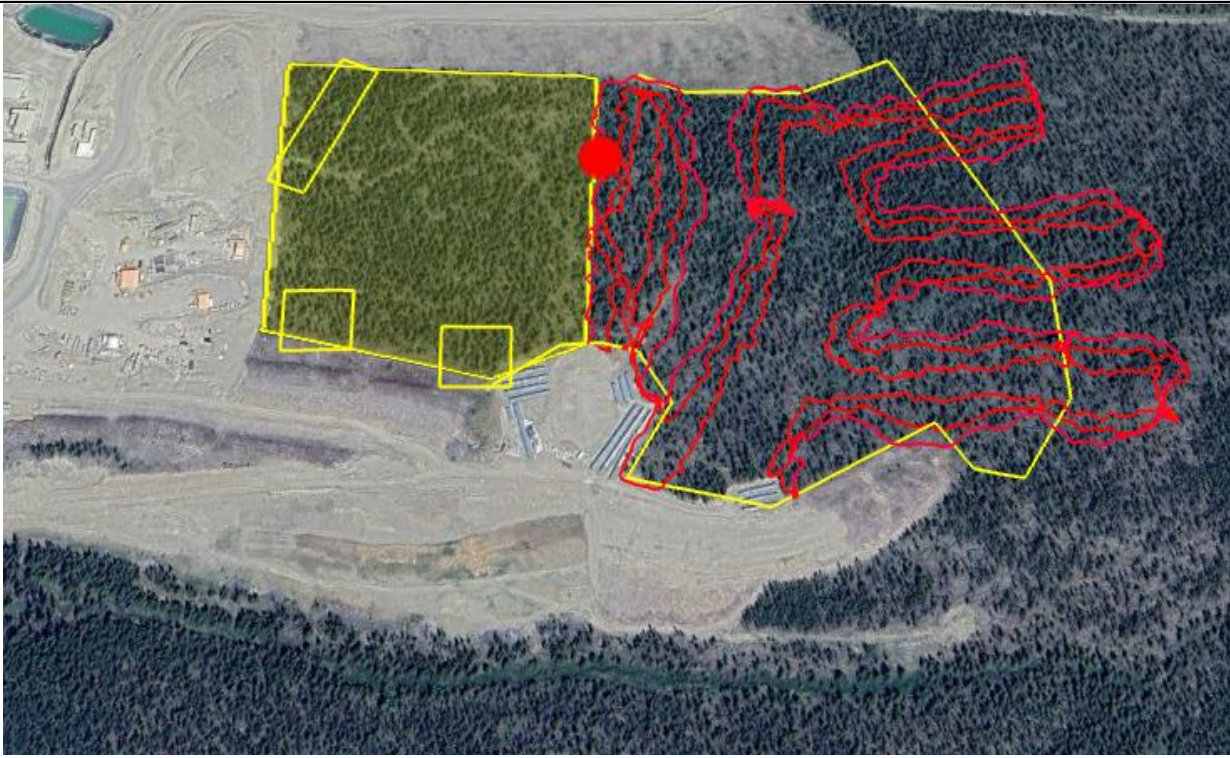
Area Name	Surveyors
Plant Phase 2	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
10 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm	Older immature Pine stand with low to moderate blowdown, middle of the polygon the blowdown is high. The terrain is mostly flat
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Surveyors observed one inactive cavity nest (location of the inactive nest is represented by the red marker on the map above). A buffer was not established as surveyors had discovered the cavity nest outside of the bird nesting window (mid April – mid August) (Government of Canada 2025).</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>

Table 26. Plant Phase 2 Continued- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 11 November 2025


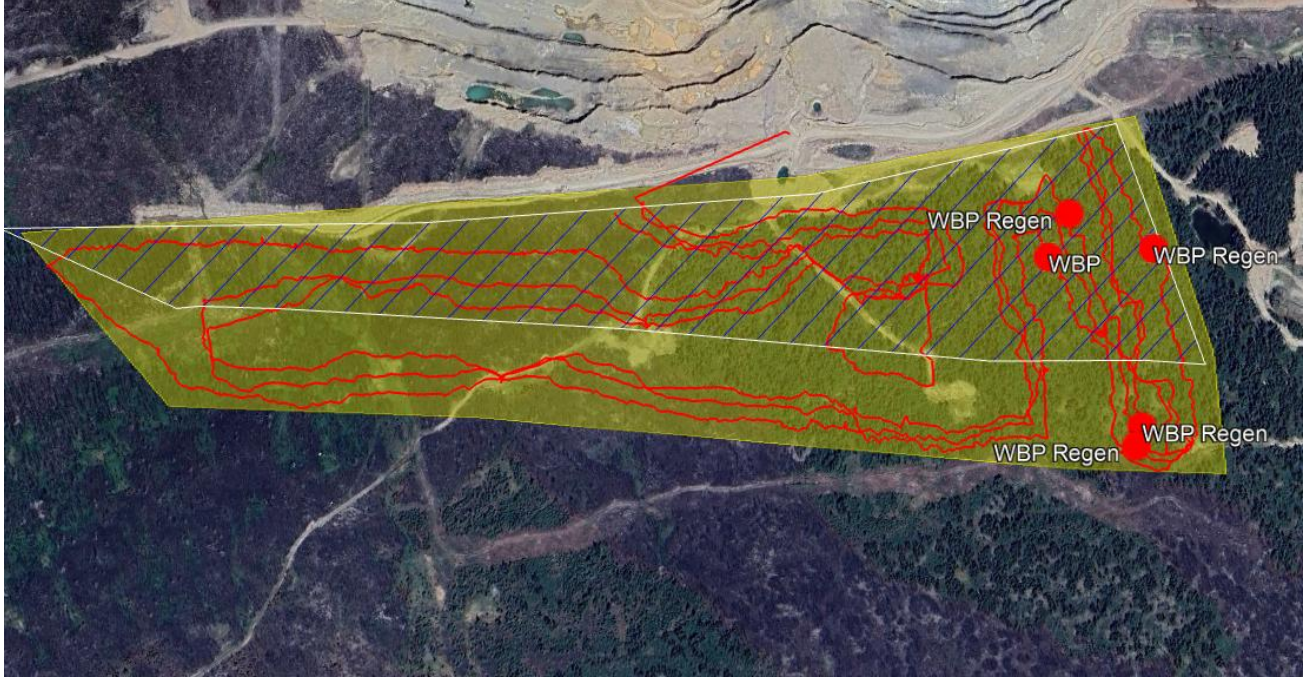
Area Name	Surveyors
Plant Phase 2 Continued	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
11 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear, low to moderate winds	North facing slope with a mixed stand of Spruce/Balsam and Pine, half of the Pine are dead and with low blowdown conditions
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

Table 27. Open Pit- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 11 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Open Pit	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
11 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear with low conditioned winds.	Varied from largely burned areas to dense forest. Eastern side is mostly Spruce and subalpine fir, with patches of Lodgepole Pine. "WBP-whitebark pine regen" are locations of the Pine areas with small numbers of of healthy white bark pine regen. Steeper slopes in the NW corner, otherwise gentle slope, north facing
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snowshoe hare, • ptarmigan sp., • Clark’s nutcracker (<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>), • moose (<i>Alces alces</i>) (tracks in the eastern portion of the polygon). <p>Features</p>	<p>Surveyors identified and noted the location of whitebark pine (<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>) regen found to be in good condition. Surveyors also found mature whitebark pine in the survey area.</p> <p>Surveyors observed groups of Clarks nutcracker around mature whitebark pine trees, suggesting there may be a seed cache in the area.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.	
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Table 28. Plant Phase 2 Completed- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 11 November 2025


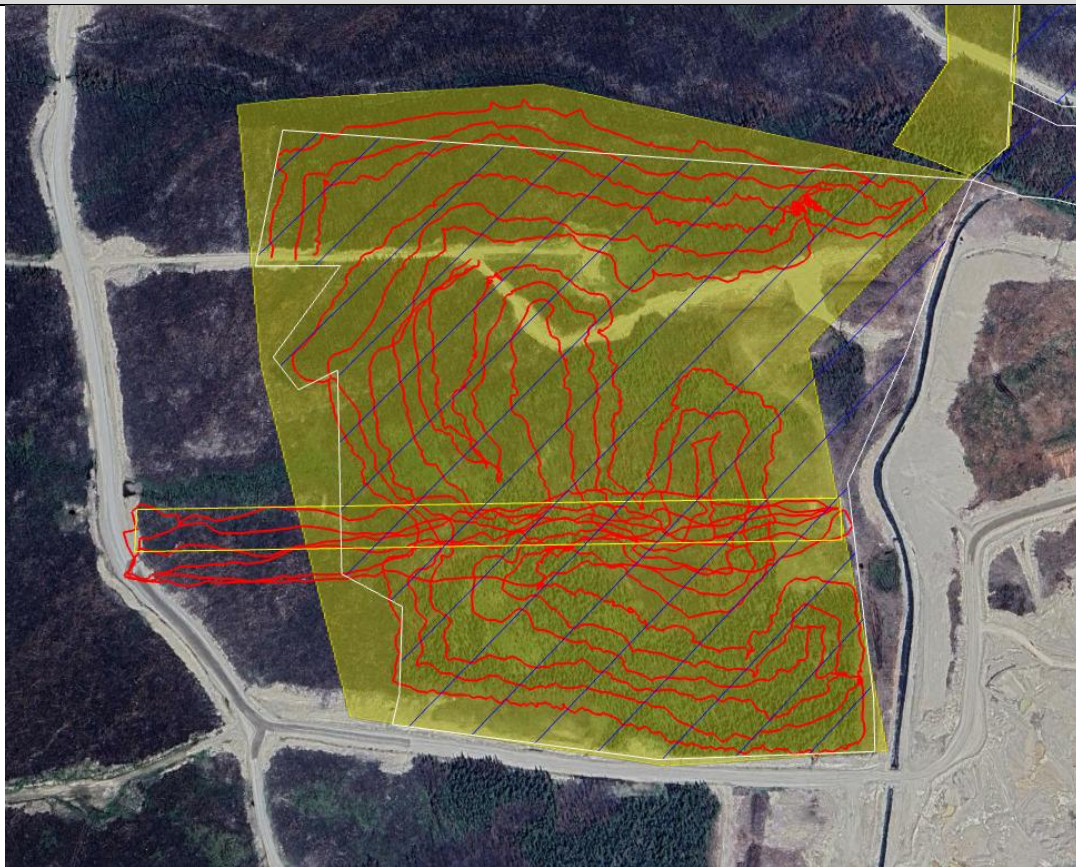
Area Name	Surveyors
Plant Phase 2 Completed	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
11 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
clear	Mature forest, minimal blowdown. Terrain is mostly flat.
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>

Table 29. Dam C Stage 3+- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 12 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Dam C Stage 3+	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
12 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Cloudy in the morning and clear in the afternoon, -3 to 3C	Most of the area north of the proposed road is burnt. South of the proposed road is older immature Spruce and subalpine fir with scattered pine. Terrain is mostly flat.

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p> <p>Large areas with no tracks the area has been logged</p>

Table 30. Mine Access Road- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 12 November 2025 – 13 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Mine Access Road	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
12 November 2025 – 13 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Mostly cloudy -3C to 2C	Mixed tree stands ranging from Pine Plantation to Older immature Pine and Mature Spruce and subalpine fir stand. Some blowdown near streams. Most of the terrain is flat

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
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<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• snowshoe hare. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>
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9.2.8 Week of 17 November 2025 – 21 November 2025

Table 31. Mine Access Road Continued- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 17 November 2025

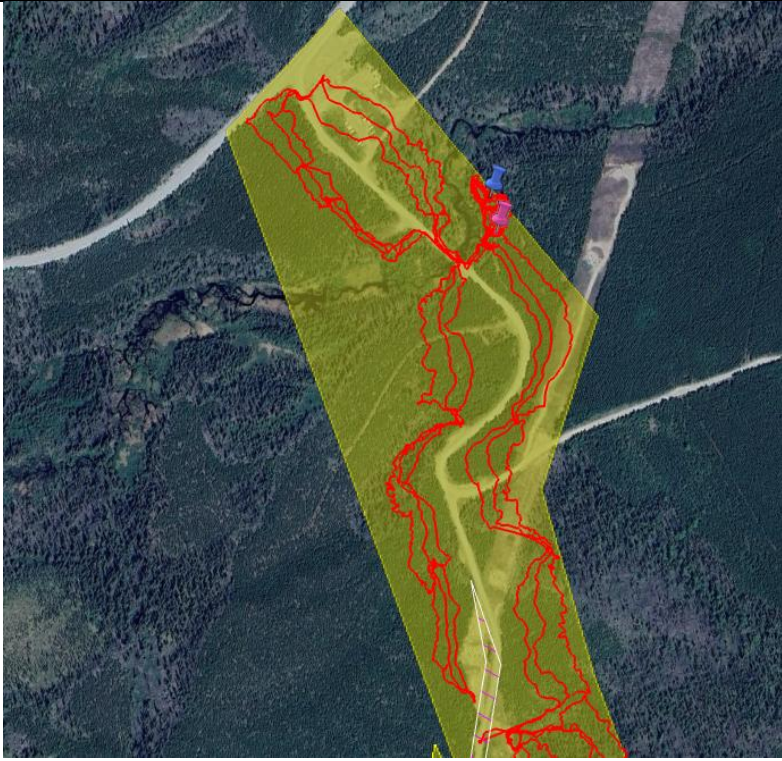
Area Name	Surveyors
Mine Access Road Continued	Marissa Petznek / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
17 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Low wind conditions -5C to 0	Some sections of plantation, and areas of mature forest and blowdown. Steep side slopes near the large curve of Davidson Road
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>The blue pin on the map represents a blazed tree. The Pink pin represents an inactive fox den.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>

Table 32. Air strip- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 18 November 2025

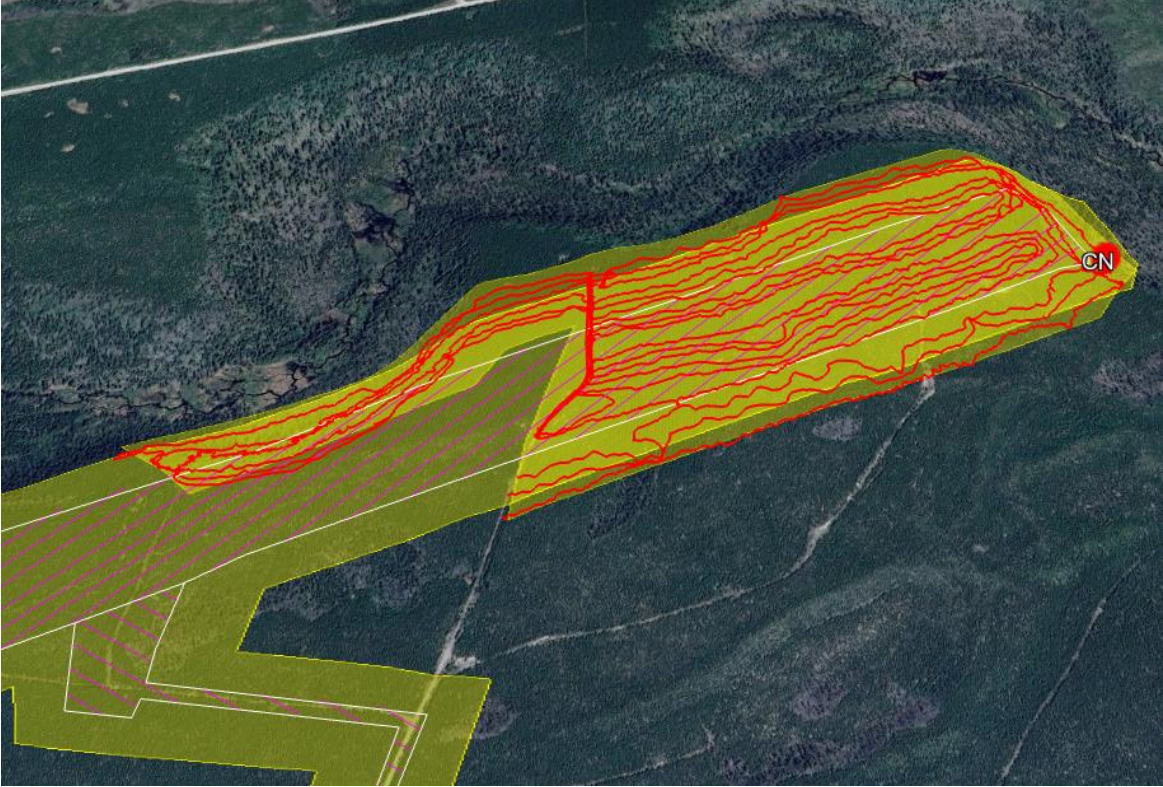
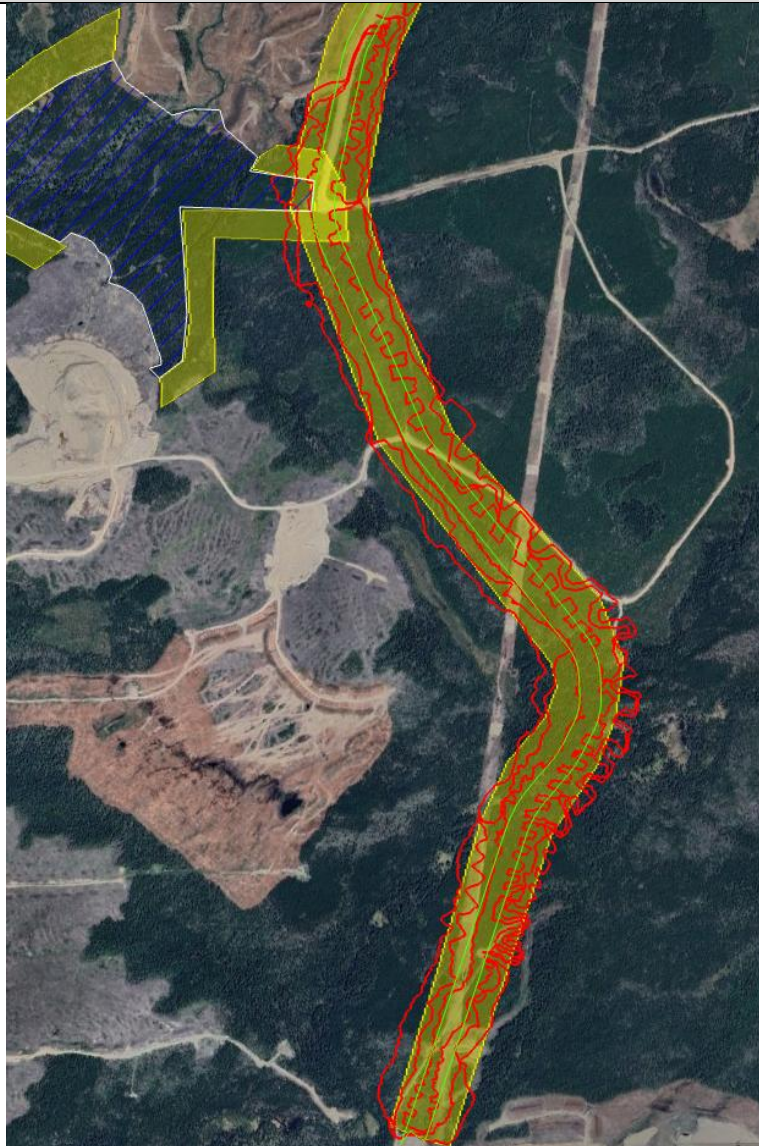
Area Name	Surveyors
Air strip	Marissa Petznek / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
18 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm -5 to 2C	Primarily plantation, flat with sections of steep slopes and with high blowdown.
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snowshoe hare. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>The red marker labeled “CN” represents an inactive and unoccupied cavity nest.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

Table 33. Mine Access Road Continued- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 19 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Mine Access Road Continued	Marissa Petznek / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
19 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
-8 C to 0 C, Mostly cloudy	Mature Spruce and subalpine fir around the streams, younger immature Pine and pine plantation. Terrain mostly flat.

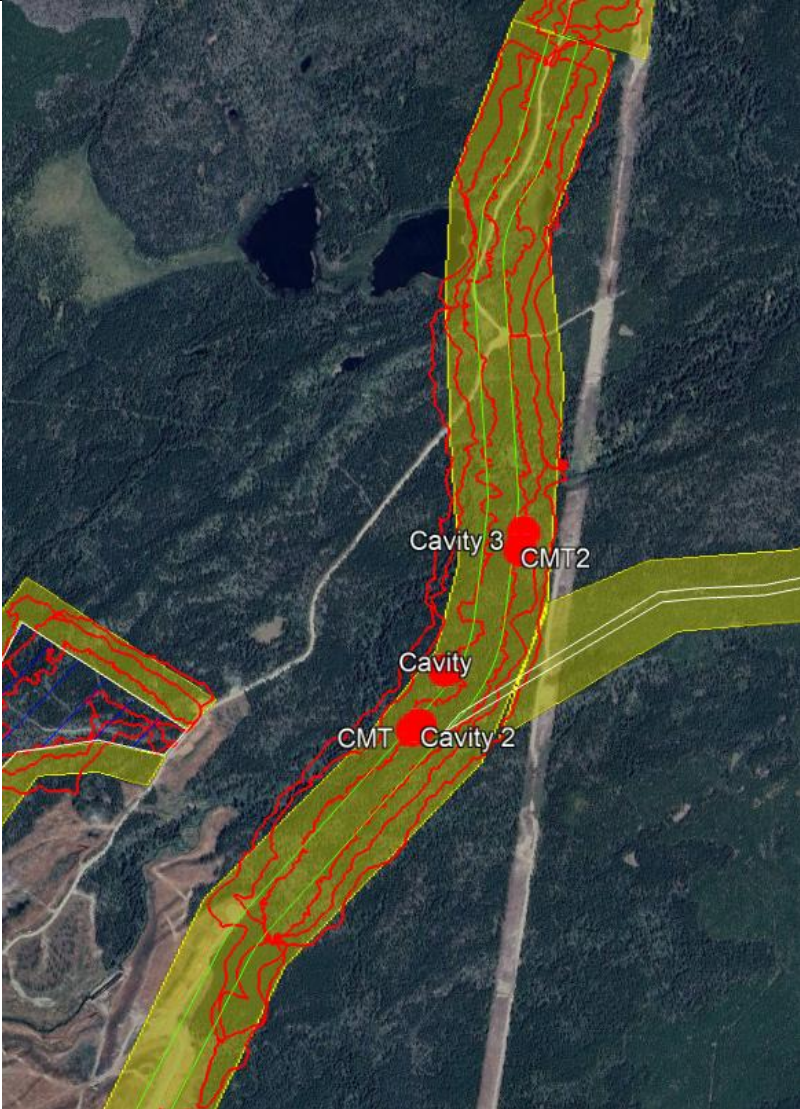
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
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<p>Wildlife No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>
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Table 34. Mine Access Road Continued- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 20 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Mine Access Road Continued	Marissa Petznek / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
20 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
-5 C and mostly cloudy	Mature Spruce and subalpine fir around Davidson Creek with steep side slopes. Most of the area is older immature Pine and mostly flat.
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p>	<p>The red markers labeled as “Cavity” show the location of inactive woodpecker nests. The red ,</p>

<p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>marker with the label "CMT" shows the location of possible Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs).</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p> <p>SW corner the area is logged and being developed</p>
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Table 35. Downstream Esker Expansion- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 20 November 2025

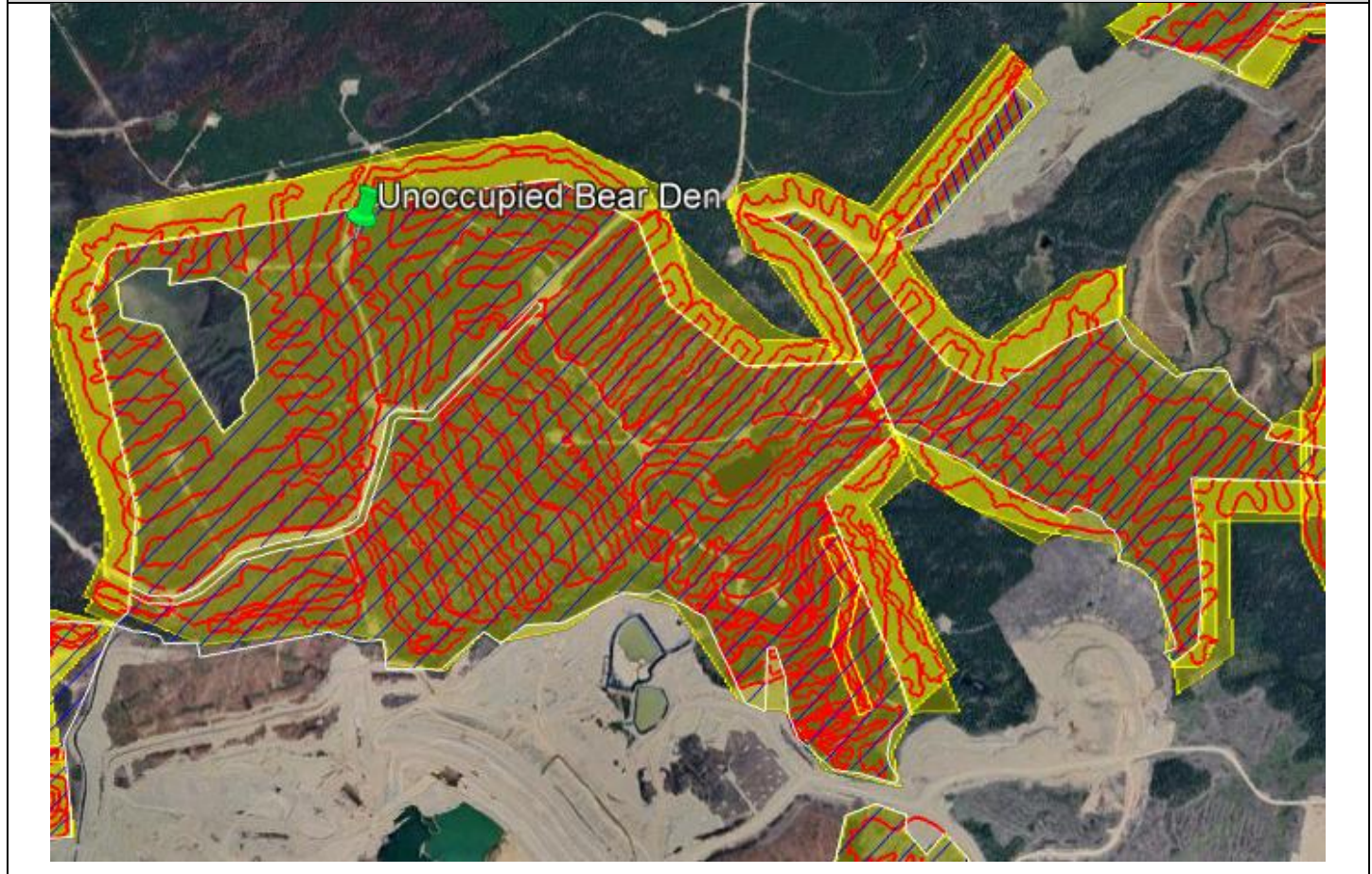
Area Name	Surveyors
Downstream Esker Expansion	Marissa Petznek / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
20 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and windy -2 C to 2 C	Steep hills with some sections of blowdown.
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

9.2.9 Week of 24 November 2025 – 28 November 2025

Table 36. Dam D- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 24 November 2025 – 25 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Dam D	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux/ Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie/ Trinda Elwert/ Olin Albertson
Survey Dates	
24 November 2025 – 25 November 2025, and 2 December 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm -10 to 0 C	Ranged from open to dense forest with some sloped sections and blowdown and burned areas.

Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track



Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grizzly bear (tracks). <p>Features</p>	<p>Surveyors observed the tracks of a grizzly bear cub and sow. The tracks were not fresh and did not lead to a den.</p> <p>On 24 November 2025 surveyors found a bear den (located at 375482 E 5899049 N). Surveyors revisited the den on a subsequent visit and determined it to</p>

<p>Surveyors observed one inactive bear den, and no furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, or bat hibernacula.</p>	<p>be inactive through the use of a Depstech snake camera and a Seek Thermal Compact Imager.</p> <p>Surveyors returned 2 December 2025 to fill in some small gaps from the November survey.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>
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Table 37. Air Strip Completed- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 25 November 2025 – 26 November 2025


Area Name	Surveyors
Air Strip Completed	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie/ Trinda Elwert/ Olin Albertson
Survey Dates	
25 November 2025 – 26 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm, -8 C to -3 C	Primarily plantation with some sections of steep slopes with blowdown or mature forest
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spruce grouse. <p>Features No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>

Table 38. FWSS- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 26 November 2025

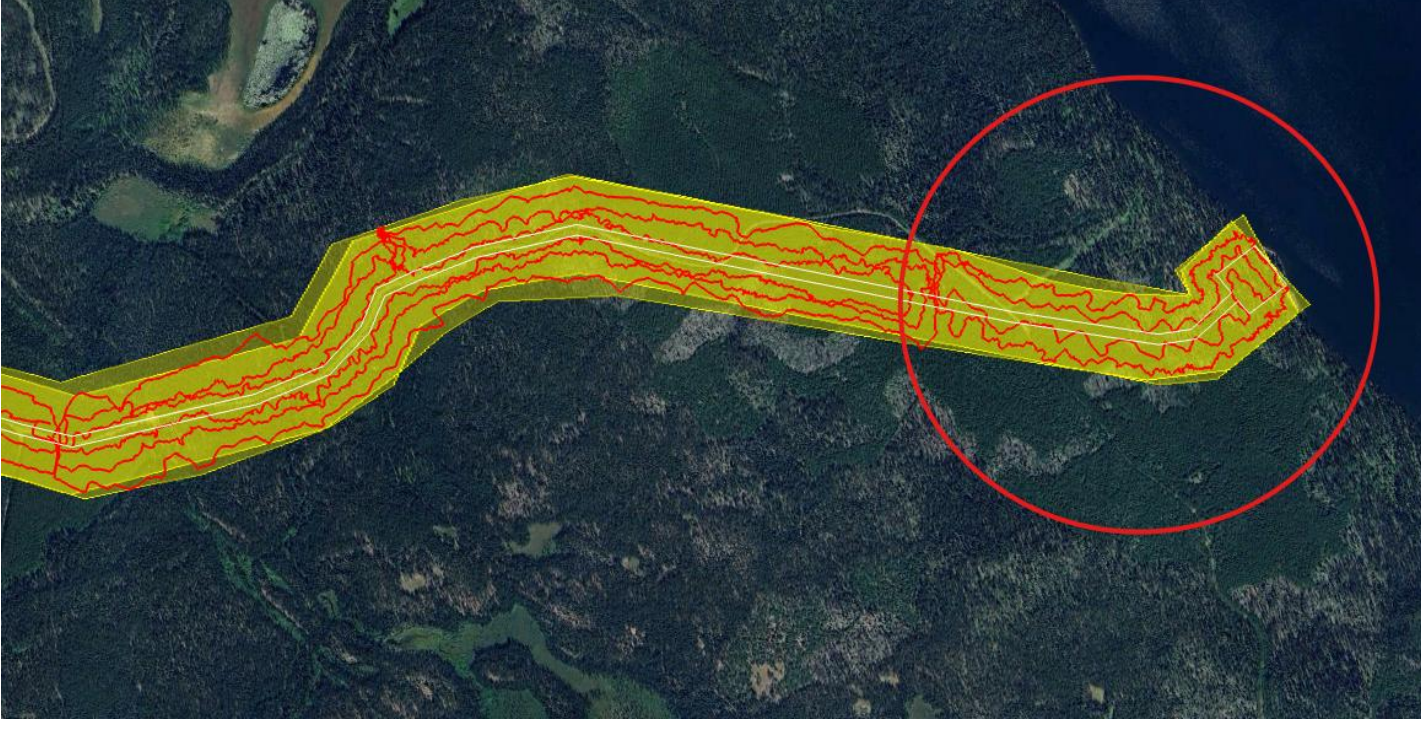
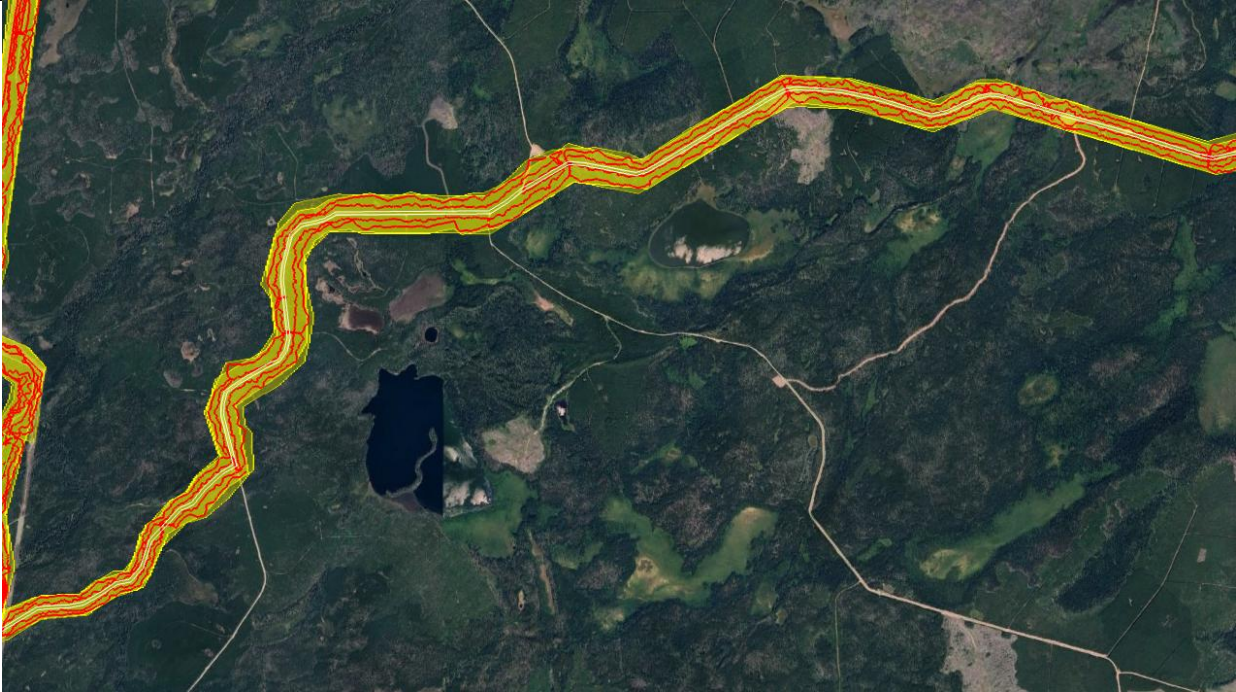
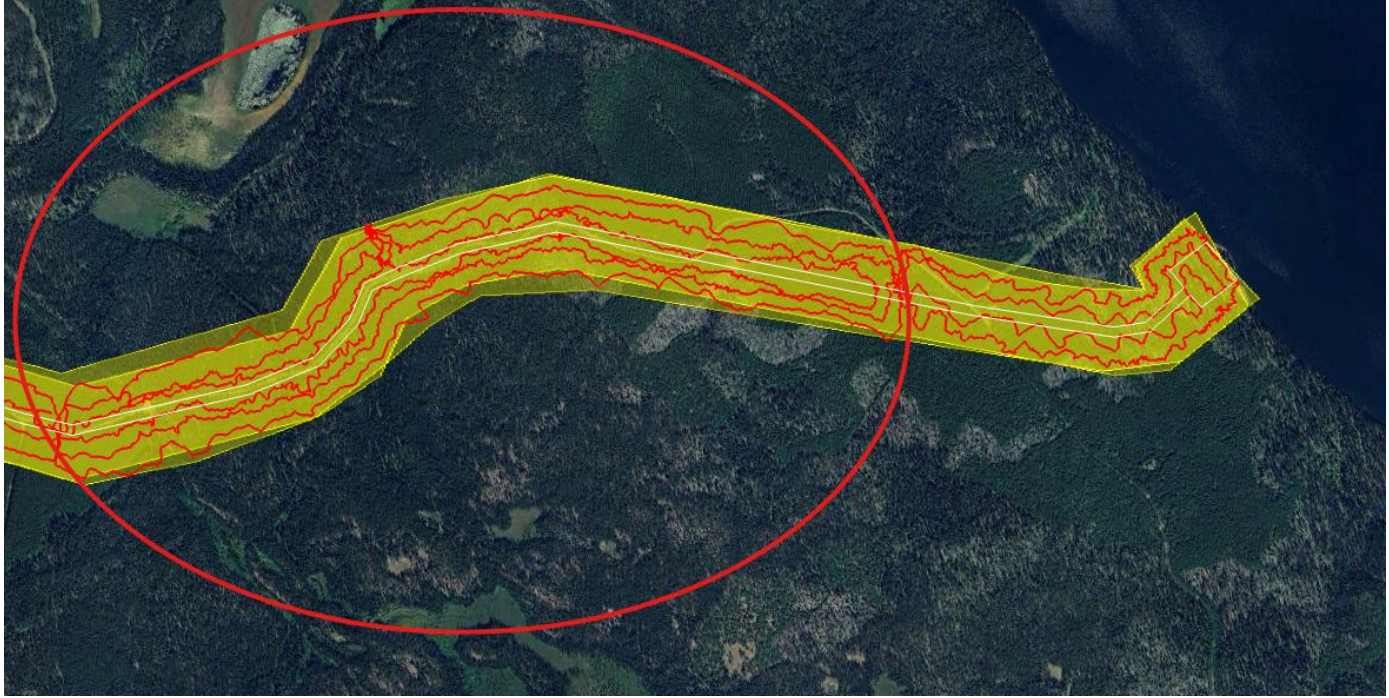
Area Name	Surveyors
FWSS	Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
26 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Clear and calm -5 C	Young forest with large areas of blowdown
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors</p>	<p>Tracks from the 26 November 2025 survey are located within the red circle in the map above. And where most of the Blowdown in a Mature Spruce Balsam Forest.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026.</p>

Table 39. FWSS Continued- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 26 November 2025 – 27 November 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
FWSS Continued	Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie/ Trinda Elwert/ Olin Albertson
Survey Dates	
26 November 2025 – 27 November 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Mostly cloudy -4 C to 0 C	Areas of plantation, young forest with some blowdown around the streams, and wetlands.
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snowshoe hare. <p>Features</p> <p>Surveyors did not observe any active bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, or bat hibernacula.</p>	<p>Surveyors detected four small dens on 27 November 2025. Surveyors revisited the dens on 1 December 2025 and determined them to be inactive and unoccupied. These dens, or excavations, were likely the product of predators digging for prey.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>

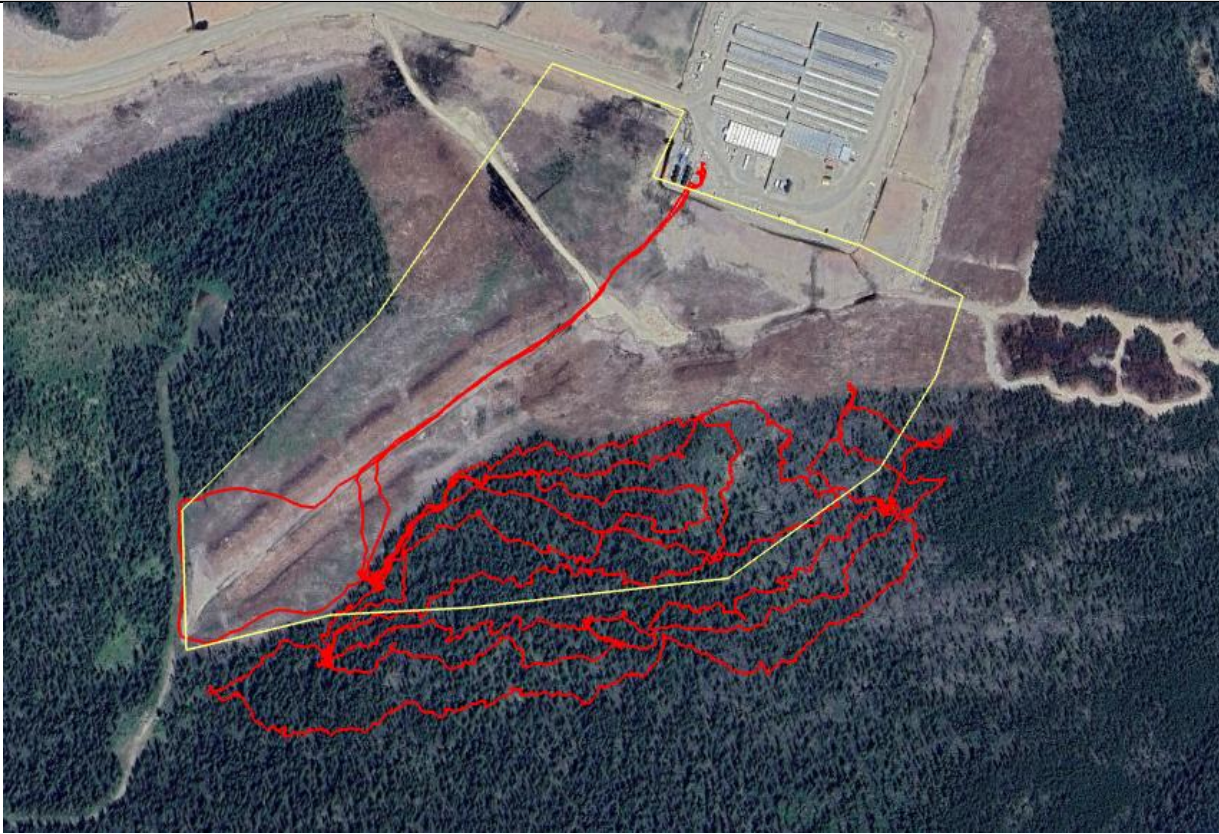
9.2.10 1 December 2025

Table 40. FWSS Completed- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 1 December 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
FWSS Completed	Steve Nicklie / Marissa Petznek / Clint Rousseaux
Survey Dates	
1 December 2025	
Weather	Conditions
-2 C to 4 C with cloudy and low winds	Plantation and some sections of blowdown
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>Surveyors identified the following wildlife by sight, sound, or tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • snowshoe hare. <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Tracks from the 1 December 2025 survey are located within the red circle in the map above.</p> <p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2025</p>

9.2.11 20 December 2025

Table 41. Phase 2 Camp- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey, 20 December 2025

Area Name	Surveyors
Phase 2 Camp	Marissa Petznek / Tony Van Manen / Steve Nicklie
Survey Dates	
20 December 2025	
Weather	Conditions
Overcast and snowing -10 C to -5 C with low to moderate winds.	Older Immature Pine in eastern side and western side being Older Immature Spruce and subalpine fir. Most of the terrain has gentle slopes
Proposed Clearing Area Map and Survey Track	
	
Identified Wildlife and Features	Comments
<p>Wildlife</p> <p>No particular wildlife sightings to report.</p> <p>Features</p> <p>No bear dens, furbearer dens, pileated woodpecker cavity nests, bird nests, or bat hibernacula were identified by surveyors.</p>	<p>Based on this survey, timber clearing activities were authorized to end of day 31 January 2026</p>

2025 WILDLIFE PRE-CLEARING SURVEY SUMMARY



Prepared for:

BW Gold Ltd.
101-139 1st Street East, PO Box 440
Vanderhoof, BC, V0J 3A0
Phone: 250-567-3276



Whisky Jack Consulting

Prepared by:

Whisky Jack Consulting Ltd
275072 Symons Valley Road
Rocky View, AB, T4B 4N1
Phone: 587-777-5667
E-mail: Whiskyjackconstulting@gmail.com

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1.0 Introduction

BW Gold Ltd. (BW Gold) is constructing an open-pit gold and silver mine, the Blackwater Project (the Project), is located 112 kilometres (km) southwest of Vanderhoof, and approximately 160km west-southwest of Prince George, British Columbia. The development of the Project required the clearing of natural vegetation to allow for construction activities to occur. Prior to completing the clearing activities, avian nest surveys were conducted by EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc. (EcoNorth) and Triton Environmental Consultants Ltd. (Triton).

This report is intended to provide a summary of the 2025 pre-clearing avian surveys completed by EcoNorth and Triton in accordance with the Project Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP), Decision Statement conditions 4.1, 8.9, 8.10 and 8.14, and EAC condition 23. Additionally, the report summarizes various wildlife surveys completed by BWG Environmental staff, including avian and amphibian surveys.

2.0 Methodology

Avian pre-clearing surveys were primarily conducted in accordance with the Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey SOP and comprised of both active and passive efforts occurred in proposed clearing areas. Active efforts comprised of spot mapping surveys which involved walking the area in a systematic fashion, visually searching for potential nests. Between active searches, a passive methodology was utilized. Passive efforts included a point count survey looking for bird behavioural observations that indicated a potential nesting location. During point count surveys, the Merlin App was utilized as a tool for identifying bird calls.

The entire proposed clearing area was surveyed, including additional area beyond the impacted area. A survey track was recorded using a ‘track’ feature on a cell phone app. Detection method included visual searches for nest structures, observing behavioural cues indicative of nesting, and birds flushing from nesting sites. Identified nests were classified as active, inactive, or potentially active based on observations of bird behaviour around the nest, the condition of the nest, and through presence of young or eggs. Nest checks involved checking active nests to confirm if young had fledged from an active nest.

Some sites were only surveyed once after being determined as low risk by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP), primarily due to the timing of the nesting period. The project falls within zones A3 and A4 for the federal nesting calendar, which estimates the percentage of bird species nesting based on specific dates (refer to Figure 1). Sites were determined as low risk based on the thoroughness of the survey, the QEP’s confidence in the absence of nests in the area, and the low percentage of bird species nesting in accordance with the federal nesting calendar during the survey.

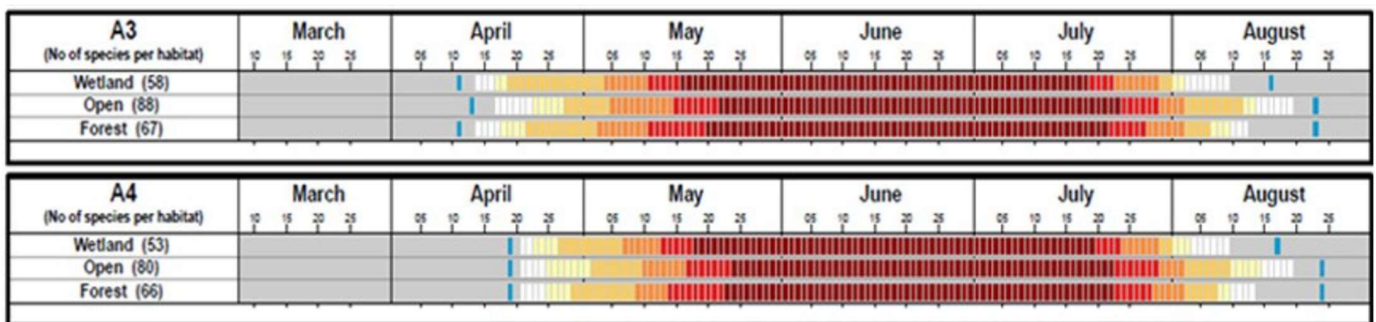


Figure 1: Federal Nesting Calendar ([Nesting periods - Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca/en/nature-conservation/services/management/monitoring-research/federal-nesting-calendar))

3.0 Results

Pre-clearing avian surveys by EcoNorth and Triton were completed between June 30th, 2025, and August 14th, 2025, prior to site clearing within the proposed clearing areas. A total of 10 Pre-Clearing Nest Surveys were conducted, and 2 active nests were identified during this period. Table 1 provides a summary of the surveys completed during this period, while Appendix A provides the survey report information.

Table 1: 2025 EcoNorth & Triton Pre-clearing Avian Survey Summary

Survey Date	Site	Weather	Survey Team	Active Nests Found	Observations	Outcome
2025-06-30	Creek 668	Sunny with scattered clouds	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio; Sam Lynch, RP.Bio	2	Previously identified American Robin nest determined to still be active. A new American Robin nest was found within the survey area.	A follow up survey to occur prior to tree clearing
2025-07-01	Ore Body	Sunny	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio; Sam Lynch, RP.Bio	0	No confirmed nests were observed, although heavy bird activity along the edge of the survey polygon. Limited bird activity 10+m from edge, extending to the already cleared ore body.	Tree clearing can occur in Polygon D1, extending west into currently cleared area. A second survey to occur prior to tree clearing
2025-07-07	Creek 668	Cloudy with light rain	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio	0	Previously identified American Robin nest was monitored for activity. With no activity observed, nest area was inspected. The nest was found at the bottom of the tree with no eggs or young at location.	Buffer ribbons were removed
2025-07-24	FWR Stripping	Moderate clouds and wind	Cole Rithaler, RBTech; Jordan Hippert, Emily Ulrich	0	Area was previously cleared. No active nests or nesting behaviours observed. Dark-eyed Junco was a common presence, behaviour was foraging not nesting or breeding.	Stripping of soils within survey boundaries permitted
2025-07-24	WMP Water Line	Moderate clouds and wind	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio; Sam Lynch, RP.Bio	0	Area was previously cleared pipeline RoW. No active nests or nesting behaviours observed.	Stripping of soils within survey boundaries permitted
2025-07-25	668 Crossing	Heavy clouds and light winds	Cole Rithaler, RBTech; Jess Hill	0	Birds observed in the area with no observations of an active nest or nesting behaviour.	Stripping of soils within survey boundaries permitted.
2025-07-25	WMP Water Line	Heavy clouds and light winds	Cole Rithaler, RBTech; Jess Hill	0	Area was previously cleared pipeline RoW. Birds observed in the area with no observations of an active nest or nesting behaviour.	Stripping of soils within survey boundaries permitted
2025-08-04	Davidson Creek	Partial clouds and light wind	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio; Cole Rithaler, RBTech; Adam Folland	0	Survey of mature timber along Davidson Creek. No active nests were observed.	Tree clearing permitted for trail building within survey area
2025-08-13	Davidson Creek	Mix of sun & cloud cover and light wind	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio; Cole Rithaler, RBTech; Massimo Smith, Logan Ramsay	0	Survey of mature timber along Davidson Creek. No active nests were observed.	Tree clearing permitted for trail building within survey area
2025-08-14	6.5 Roads	Mix of sun & cloud cover and light wind	Robert St. Jean, P.Bio; Cameron Nickerson	0	Survey of secondary growth pine flat with limited understory. One inactive nest was found with no active nests observed.	Tree clearing permitted for access road development

Pre-clearing avian surveys by BWG Environmental staff were completed between June 1st, 2025, and August 12th, 2025, prior to site clearing within the proposed clearing areas. A total of 5 Pre-Clearing Nest Surveys were conducted, and 1 active nest was identified during this period. Table 2 provides a summary of the surveys completed during this period, while Appendix A provides the survey report information.

On September 4th, 2025, BWG Environmental completed an amphibian presence / absence survey with no amphibians found. Appendix B provides the survey report information.

Table 2: 2025 BWG Environmental Pre-clearing Avian Survey Summary

Survey Date	Site	Weather	Survey Team	Active Nests Found	Observations	Outcome
2025-06-01	Capital Projects Laydown	Overcast	Sam Lynch, RP.Bio; Matt Davis	1	DEJU female flushed from nest while performing survey. Follow up surveys were completed on June 6 th , 10 th and 16 th . With no activity or eggs observed in the follow up surveys.	30m flagged buffer established around the nest. Clearing approved for remaining survey area. With bugger removed on June 16 th .
2025-08-10	Creek 145	Sunny with scattered clouds	Steven Hayward, BIT; Adam Scott	0	Survey area includes previously cleared ground and mature forest. No active nests were observed.	Water line right of way development permitted
2025-08-11	SE Pit	Sunny with scattered clouds	Steven Hayward, BIT; Adam Scott	0	Survey on cleared area above open pit for access road development. No active nests were observed.	Road development in surveyed area permitted
2025-08-12	HEAP	Partial clouds and light wind	Adam Scott, Marco Haust	0	Survey of previously cleared area for access road development. American Kestrel seen in area but no active nests observed.	Access road development permitted in survey area
2025-08-12	Test pit	Partial clouds and light wind	Adam Scott, Marco Haust	0	Survey of test pit locations on the mine face. Ground is heavily developed with minimal vegetation. No active nests observed.	Test pit development permitted in survey area

Table 3: Bird Species Recorded

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Spruce Grouse	<i>Canachites canadensis</i>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Whisky Jack	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>

3.1 Outcomes

The pre-clearing bird nest sweeps identified a total of 3 active nests within the Project footprint. In accordance with the Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey SOP, appropriately sized buffers were established around all active nests identified within the survey sites. Flagging tape was used to clearly delineate the boundary of the buffer zones. Two of the nests were found in a previous burn area with no cover. Subsequent monitoring of the nests found they did not reach fledging and were likely predated upon. The remaining nest was monitored and found to never be utilized again for breeding.

During the reporting period no incidents or incidental take were observed or reported.

4.0 Conclusion

The Project was able to proceed with construction activities in accordance with the WMMP, including the clearing of natural vegetation in proposed areas, while respecting the buffer zones established around the active nests.

Going forward, it is recommended that the Project aim to complete clearing activities outside of the nesting window. However, if clearing is necessary during this period, pre-clearing nest surveys are advisable to ensure continued compliance and protection of avian species.

Appendix A

Pre-Clearing Survey Field Reports

PROJECT

Date: June 01, 2025,
Name: BWG Nest Survey

Start Time: 11:00

End Time: 12:00

Location: Capital Projects Laydown

INSPECTORS

Name: Sam Lynch, RP.Bio; Matt
Davis

Company: BWG Environmental.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 4°C and overcast

WORKS COMPLETED

Avian preclearing survey of Capital Projects Laydown

COMMENTS

Active Nests: During the survey a female DEJU was observed flushing from a constructed nest.

Species Observed or Detected: Dark Eyed Junco

Bird Activity: Birds were seen flying through survey area

Comments:

- A flagged 30m buffer was established around the nest location.

Follow up Inspection:

-Follow up survey to be completed on June 6th

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- The remaining area of the survey location, no activities to occur inside the 30m buffer that was established.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos



Photo 1. Survey tracked area.



Photo 2. Capital projects laydown area surveyed.



Photo 3. Capital projects laydown area surveyed.

PROJECT

Date: June 30, 2025

Start Time: 11:20

End Time: 13:00

Name: BWG Nest Survey

Location: Creek 668

INSPECTORSName: Robert St Jean, P.Bio, Sam
Lynch, RP.Bio (BWG)

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 20°C and sunny with cloudy periods

WORKS COMPLETED

Check two previously identified American Robin nests; complete an avian preclearing survey

COMMENTS

Active Nests: A previously identified American Robin nests was determined to still be active and a new American Robin nest with eggs was found during the preclearing survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Yellow-rumped warbler, Dark Eyed Junco, American Robin, Lincoln's Sparrow

Bird Activity: Birds were seen flying through survey area, defensive behaviour observed near found American Robin nest.

Comments:

- There was overall little bird activity in the previously burned forest, with the species above seen flying through the area.
- Area was burned approximately 2 years prior, American Robin nests are targeting cavities found in solid standing trees.
- The survey was conducted in accordance with the Pre-clearing Bird Nesting Survey SOP as practicable.
- Point calls were completed at various locations throughout the survey area.

Follow up Inspection:

- Survey #2 to occur on July 3

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Approximately 300m was determined to be able to be cleared. A large pink ribbon gate was installed to mark clearing limit.

Reference Documents:

- Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November, 2022, Version B.1. Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos



Photo 1. Polygon provided by BWG for survey location.



Photo 2. Example of avian survey area, 2 years post burn, minimal understory, low bird activity.

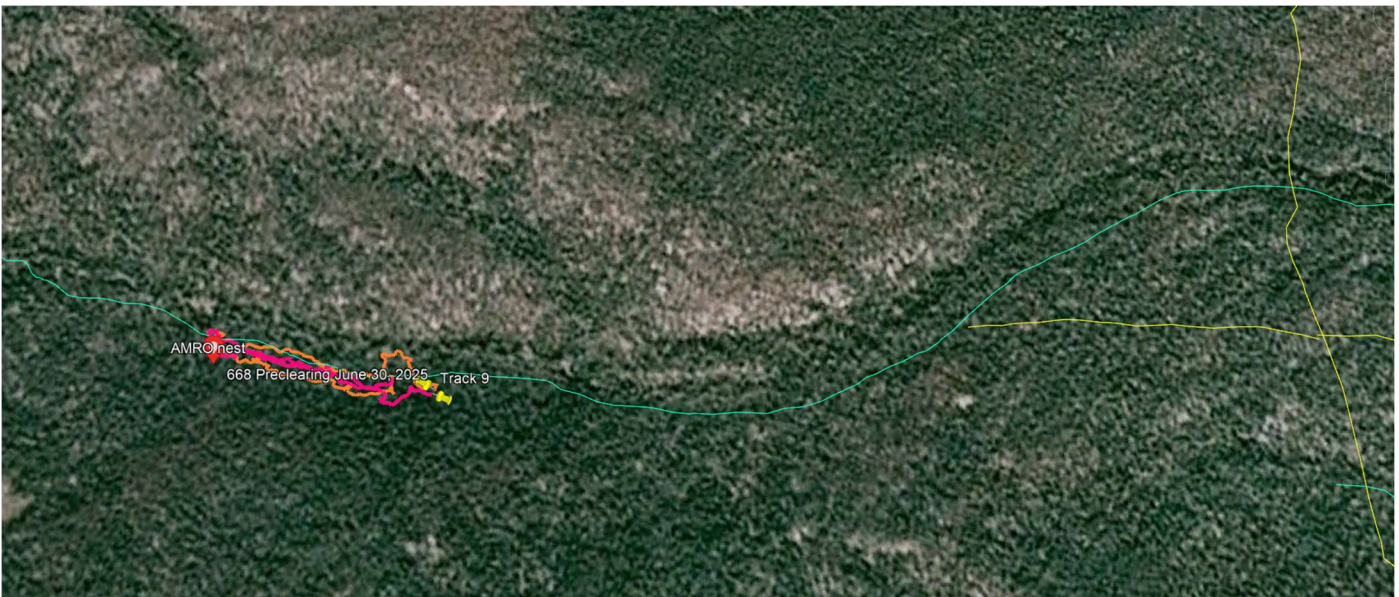


Photo 3. Avian survey tracks for both surveyors and location of American Robin nest observed.

PROJECT

Date: July 01, 2025
Name: BWG Nest Survey

Start Time: 10:20

End Time: 12:00

Location: Creek Ore Body

INSPECTORS

Name: Robert St Jean, P.Bio, Sam
Lynch, RP.Bio (BWG)

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 24°C and sunny

WORKS COMPLETED

Complete an preclearing avian survey of potential log decking sites D1 and D2

COMMENTS

Active Nests: Heavy activity and potentially numerous Dark Eyed Junco (DEJU) nests in previously logged and windrowed green timber. Logs are currently windrowed along access ditch line in polygon D2.

Species Observed or Detected: Yellow-rumped warbler, Dark Eyed Junco, American Robin, Chipping Sparrow, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Boreal Chickadee, Whisky Jack

Bird Activity: Birds activity around the edge habitat was increased with minimal activity 10+ meters inside the tree line. Heaviest bird activity was around the windrowed green timber that was cut in June. DEJU were the prevalent species with both males and females being seen entering the same spot multiple times.

Comments:

- D1 area is conifer dominant with minimal understory or blowdown.
- The access road can still be used for work scope, including tree hauling to D1 location.
- Windrows of green timber along ditch line / edge of D2 polygon are not to be removed / disturbed until a follow up survey is completed (Photo 1 – Green Line).
- The survey was conducted in accordance with the Pre-clearing Bird Nesting Survey SOP as practicable.
- Point calls were completed at various locations throughout the survey area.

Follow up Inspection:

- Survey #2 to occur on July 3

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Polygon D1 is permitted to be cleared, extending further to the west into the currently cleared area.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November, 2022, Version B.1. Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos

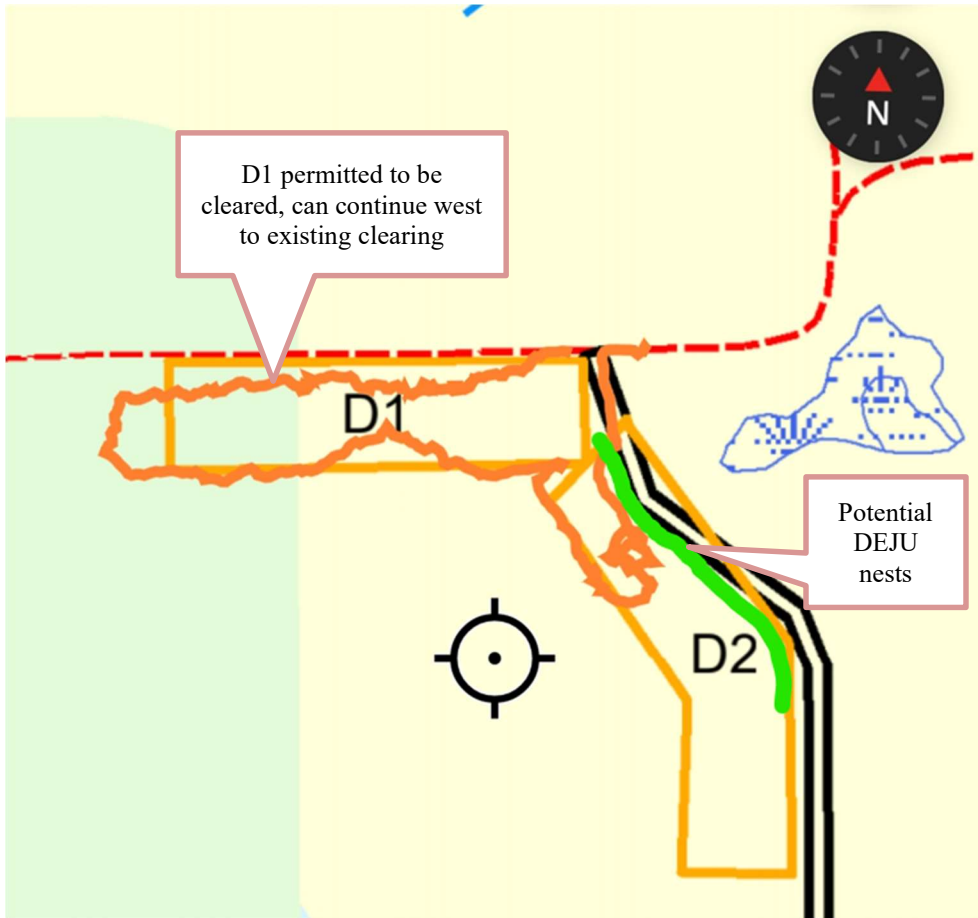


Photo 1. Polygon to be preclear surveyed with tracks. Green line is windrowed timber that has multiple potential DEJU nests.



Photo 2. Example of preclearing area in D1, conifer dominant with limited understory.

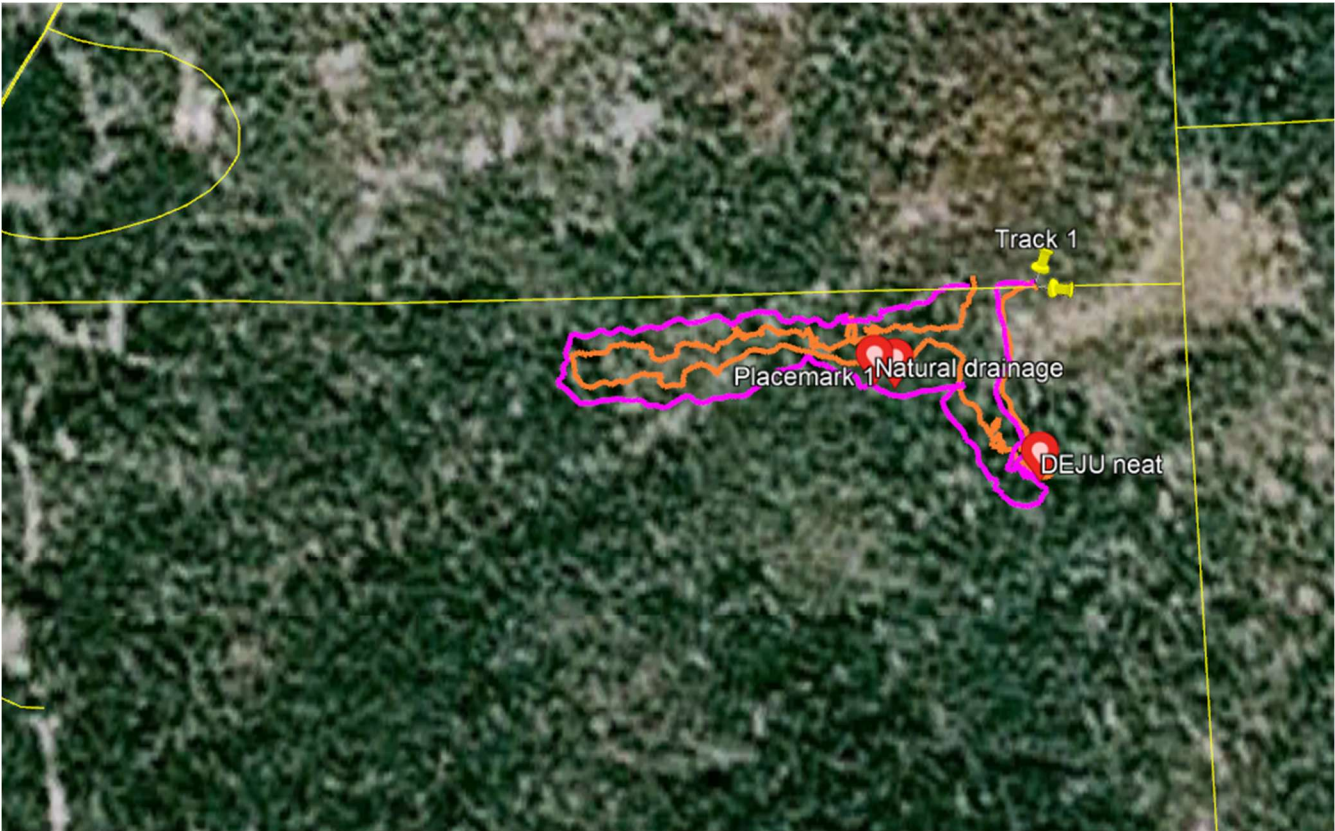


Photo 3. Avian survey tracks for both surveyors and location of potential DEJU nest.

PROJECT

Date: July 07, 2025

Start Time: 8:30

End Time: 8:59

Name: BWG Nest Check

Location: Creek 668

INSPECTORS

Name: Robert St Jean, P.Bio

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 18°C Cloudy with light rain

WORKS COMPLETED

Completed a nest check on an American Robin nest located on Creek 668.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: Nest was determined to no longer be active

Species Observed or Detected: Dark Eyed Junco

Bird Activity: During works near the nest location on July 6th little bird activity was observed. A follow up inspection was scheduled for the morning of July 7th. Upon arriving and observing the nest location via binoculars, no bird activity was seen. Proceeded to nest location and found the nest was on the ground and no longer in the original tree cavity 4m up. Inspection of the nest found no eggs or young. It is assumed that the nest was predated between June 30th and July 6th.

Comments:

- Buffer ribbons were removed from the area.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection required

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Polygon D1 is permitted to be cleared, extending further to the west into the currently cleared area.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November, 2022, Version B.1. Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos

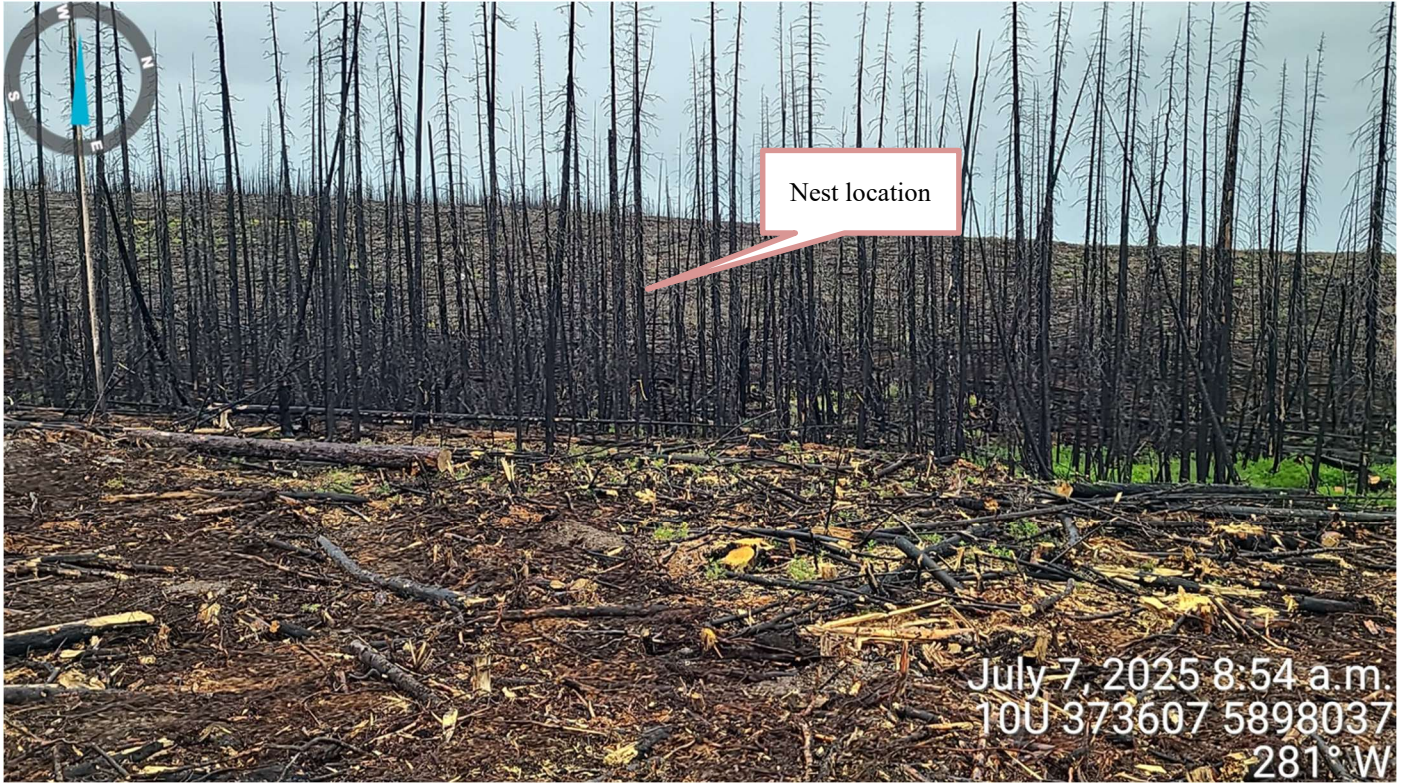


Photo 1. Overview of the buffer area with rough nest location in center.



Photo 2. Nest as found at base of tree, nest was originally in a cavity approximately 4m up the tree.



Photo 3. American Robin nest, void of eggs or young, believed to have been predated.

PROJECT

Date: July 24, 2025,

Start Time: 8:00

End Time: 10:00

Name: BWG Avian Survey – FWR Stripping

Location: Lower Davidson Creek

INSPECTORS

Name: Cole Rithaler, RBTech, Jordan Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.
Hippert, Emily Ulrich

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 22°C Moderate clouds and winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completed a bird nest survey within the stripping limit area located near Davidson Creek.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), Red Crossbill (RECR), Chipping Sparrow (CHSP)

Bird Activity: A variety of bird activity was observed during the survey process; however, no observations were made by surveyors of active nesting. Dark-eyed Junco's were a common presence, but survey crew confirmed their behaviour to be that of foraging and not nesting/breeding.

Comments:

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection required.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Stripping Limits are permitted to be cleared.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos



Photo 1. Overview of the southwestern portion of the survey area.



Photo 2. Overview of the survey area from the eastern most extent, looking southwest.

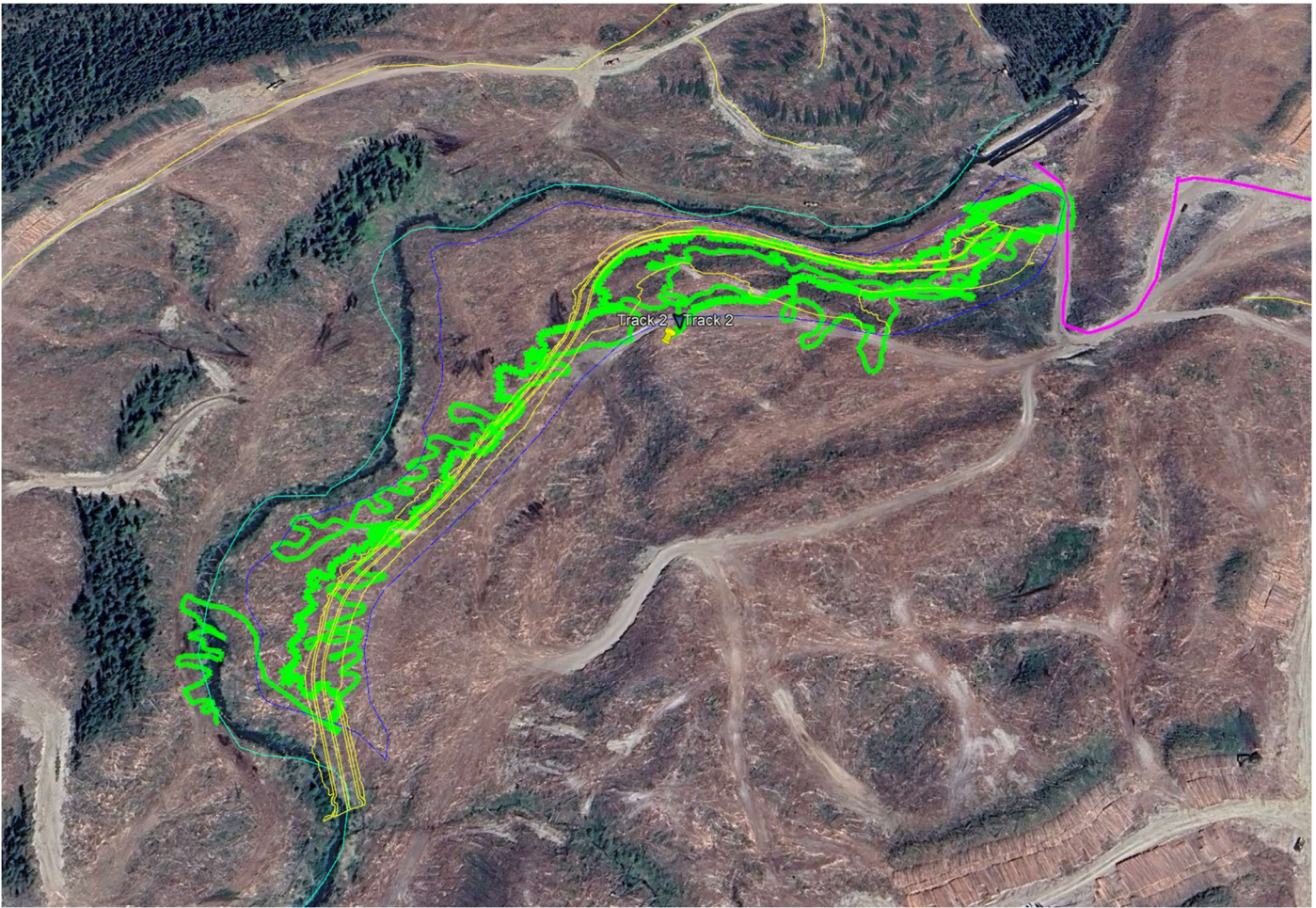


Photo 3. Survey area (Yellow) with surveyor tracks overlaid (Green).

PROJECT

Date: July 24, 2025,

Start Time: 15:30

End Time: 17:00

Name: BWG Avian Survey – WMP Water
Line

Location: Cleared area new Plant Site

INSPECTORSName: Robert St. Jean, P.Bio.; Sam
Lynch, RP.Bio,

Company: BWG & EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 22°C Moderate clouds and winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completed a bird nest survey within the stripping limits of the WMP water pipeline, approx. 10m wide.

COMMENTS**Active Nests:** No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.**Species Observed or Detected:** Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU),**Bird Activity:** A variety of bird activity was observed during the survey process; however, no observations were made by surveyors of active nesting. Dark-eyed Junco's were a common presence, but survey crew confirmed their behaviour to be that of foraging and not nesting/breeding.**Comments:**

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection required.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Stripping Limits are permitted to be cleared.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos



Photo 1. Overview of the stripping limit stakes.



Photo 2. Overview of the stripping limit area, with minimal vegetation.



Photo 3. Overview of the stripping limit area, with minimal vegetation.



Photo 4. Surveyor track (Orange).

PROJECT

Date: July 25, 2025,
Name: BWG Avian Survey

Start Time: 07:15

End Time: 08:40

Location: Creek 668 Crossing

INSPECTORS

Name: Cole Rithaler, RBTech, Jess Hill

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 15°C Heavy cloud coverage and light winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completed a bird nest survey within the stripping limit area located near Creek 668.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), Golden-crowned Kinglet (GCKI), Steller's Jay (STJA)

Bird Activity: A variety of bird activity was observed during the survey process; however, no observations of active nesting were made by the surveyors.

Comments:

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.
- Survey area was a mix of previously logged area, riparian vegetation, and road edge through pine flats.
- Consistent heavy equipment utilization in the area, with haul roads at either end of survey area.
- Confirmation of approval for works to begin was given to site super intendent (Steve Hunt) by EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc. immediately upon completion of bird nest survey.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection required.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Stripping Limits are permitted to be cleared.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1. Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos



Photo 1. Overview of the conditions and natural materials found within the survey area, prior to stripping by bulldozer.



Photo 2. Survey area (Blue) with surveyor tracks overlaid (Orange).

PROJECT

Date: July 25, 2025,
Name: BWG Avian Survey

Start Time: 09:45

End Time: 11:00
Location: WMP Pipeline RoW

INSPECTORS

Name: Cole Rithaler, RBTech, Jess Hill
Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 17°C Heavy cloud coverage and light winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completed a bird nest survey within the stripping limit area located near Operations Camp.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), Canada Jay (CAJA), Common Raven (CORA)

Bird Activity: A variety of bird activity was observed during the survey process; however, no observations of active nesting were made by the surveyors.

Comments:

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.
- Survey area was previously cleared, with little vegetation or cover.
- Portions of the survey area were next to a well utilized road to operations camp.
- Survey was completed until surveyors reached working equipment.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection required.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Stripping Limits are permitted to be cleared.

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos



Photo 1. Overview of the conditions and natural materials found within the survey area.



Photo 2. End of survey area where bulldozer had begun works.

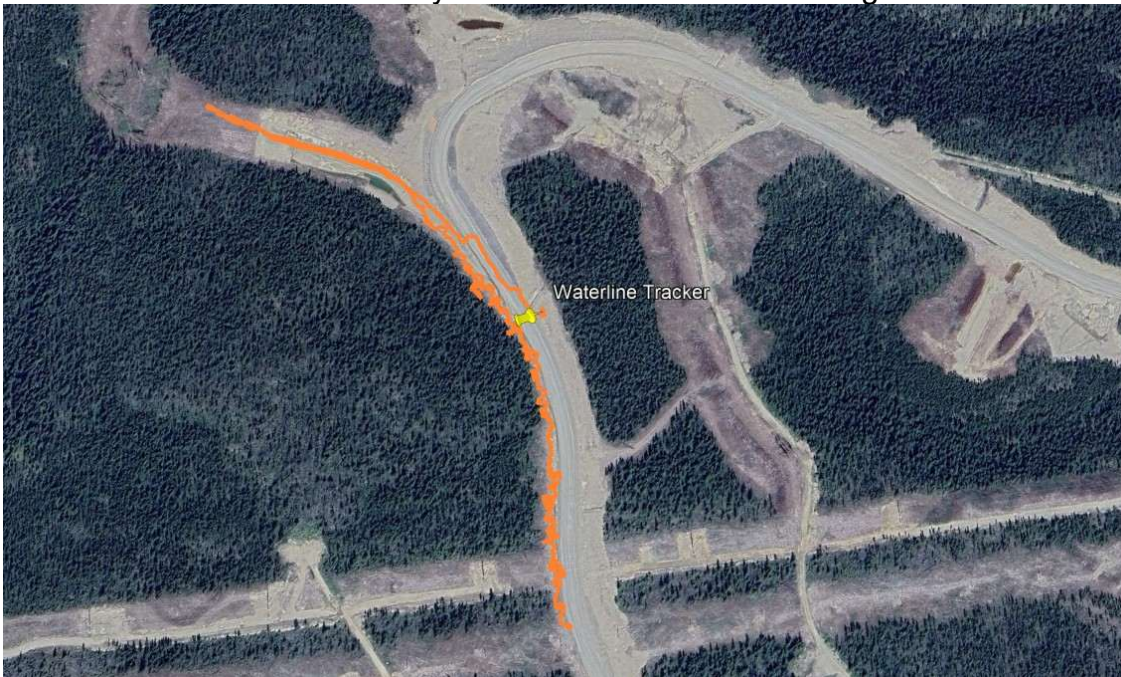


Photo 2. Surveyor tracks (Orange) outlining the total area surveyed.

PROJECT

Date: August 4, 2025,
Name: Avian Nest Survey

Start Time: 07:30

End Time: 13:00

Location: Lower Davidson Creek

INSPECTORS

Name: Rob St. Jean P.Bio, Cole
Rithaler, RBTech, Adam Folland

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 15°C Partial cloud cover, low/no winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey within 30m of lower Davidson Creek to allow for falling and grubbing activities necessary for future road access. Point counts were conducted regularly throughout the duration of the survey and the use of Merlin (bird identification application) was added to further confirm observations of bird species.

Two dominant forest types were present during the bird nest sweep: a series of pine flats on the portions higher and further away from Davidson Creek, and spruce with mixed undergrowth observed in closer proximity to Davidson Creek.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), Golden-crowned Kinglet (GCKI), Song Sparrow (SOSP), Pine Siskin (PISI), White-winged Crossbill (WWCR), Spruce Grouse (SPGR)

Bird Activity: A variety of bird activity and abandoned nests was observed during the survey process; however, no observations of active nesting were made by the surveyors.

Comments:

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.
 - The exception to this being the proposed crossing location for machines during falling activities marked using green ribbon.
- Confirmation of approval for works (tree falling) to begin within the surveyed area was provided by Rob St. Jean of EcoNorth.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection is required unless falling and grubbing activities are not completed within 7 days of survey end time (Aug 4, 2025 at 13:00).

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Within 30m of lower Davidson Creek, side of river remains dependant on surveyed area. **See Photo 1 below for surveyed area.**

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos

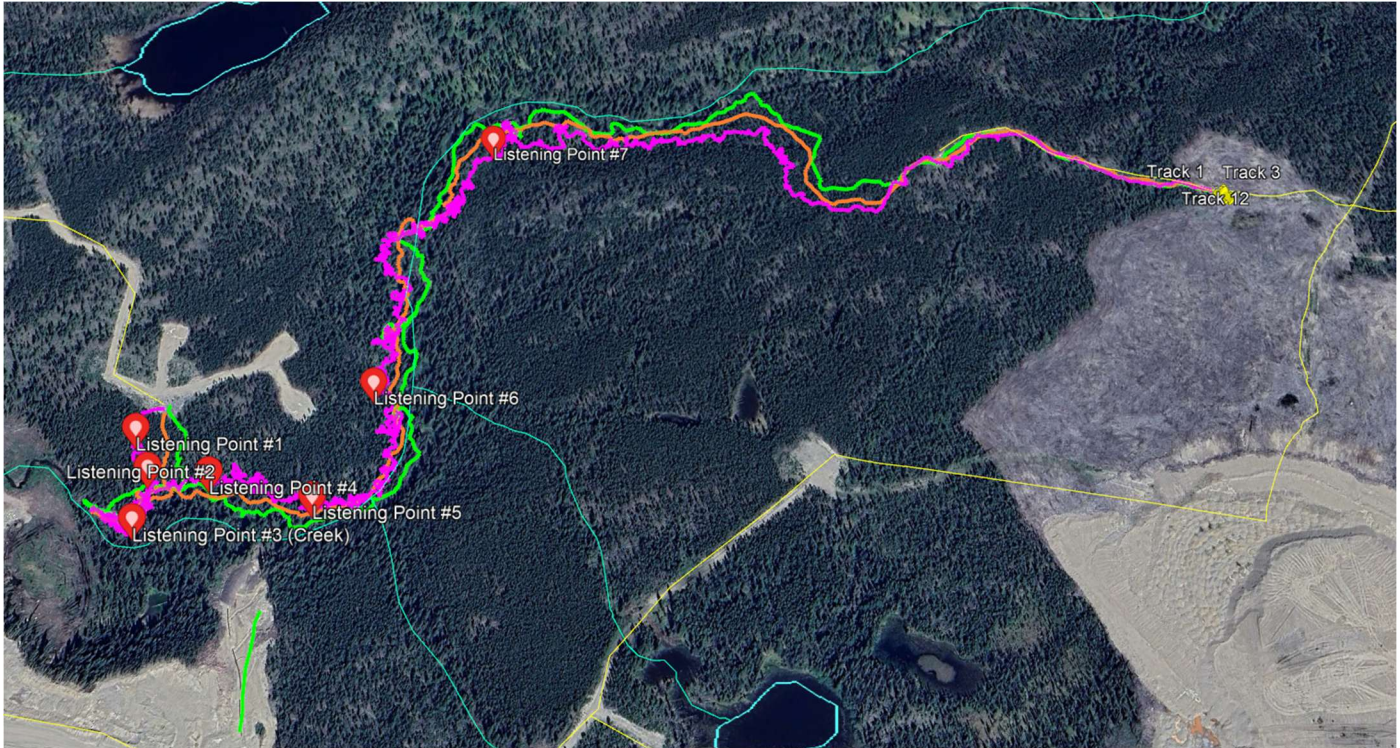


Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area completed by EcoNorth Crew.

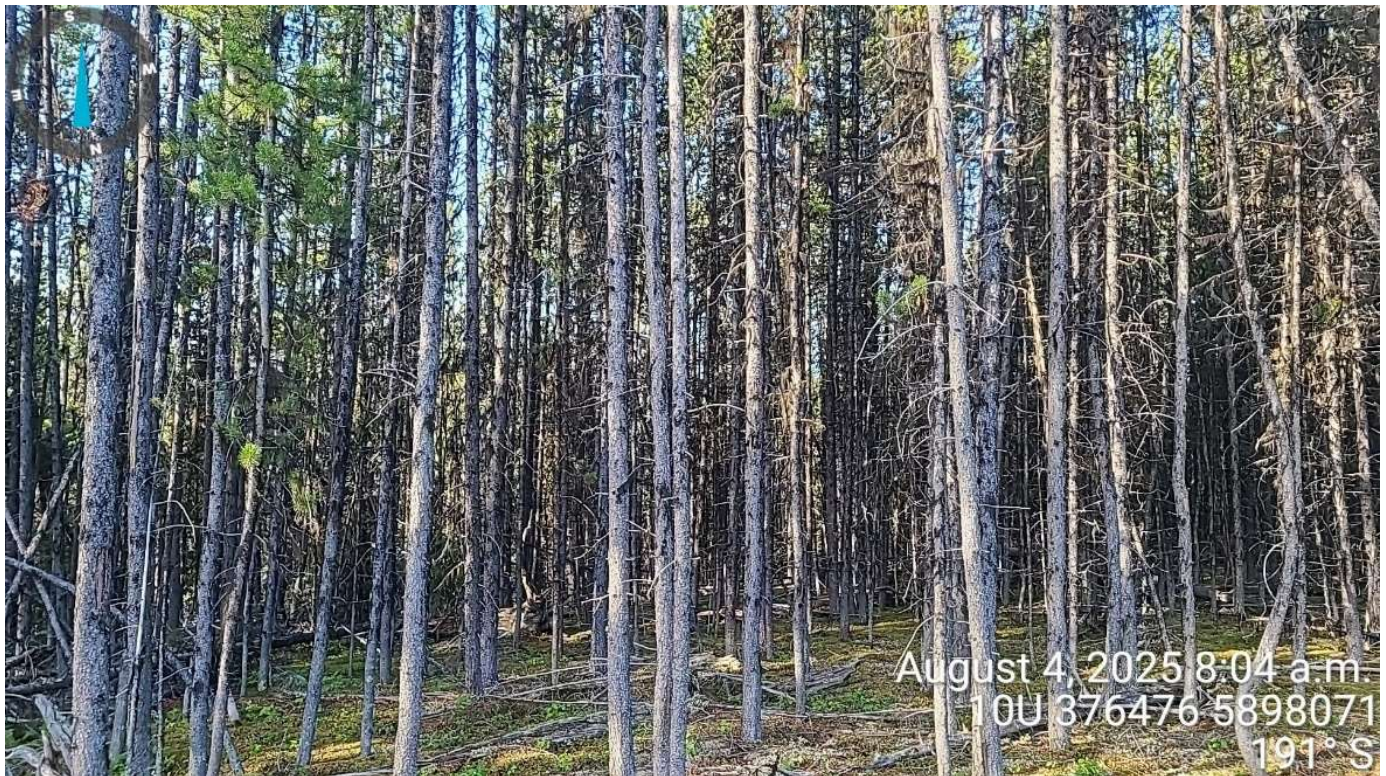


Photo 2. View of pine flats observed and surveyed during bird nest sweep.



Photo 3. View of spruce and forest underbrush observed and surveyed during bird nest sweep.

PROJECT

Date: 10-August-2025

Start Time: 6:30

End Time: 7:20

Name: Avian Nest Survey

Location: Creek 146

INSPECTORS

Name: Adam Scott, Steven Hayward BIT.

Company: BWG

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

Sunny, 20km Winds, 20% cloud cover.

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey along operations camp road and creek 146 for clearing for waterline infrastructure. Variable range point count and nest sweeps were conducted. Merlin (bird identification application) was used to further confirm observations of bird species during VRPC.

Dominant forest type was old stand coniferous and dominant vegetation species alongside Creek 146 bank was horsetail in the previously cleared areas throughout the cleared area.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), White-winged Crossbill (WWCR), American three-toed woodpecker (ATTW), Common Raven (CORA), and Grey jay (GRAJ).

Bird Activity: Minimal bird activity observed this morning with minimal interactions due to being later in the nesting season. Where birds were observed, no nests or nesting behaviour was detected. Juvenile DEJU observed foraging near beginning of sweep.

Comments: Larval amphibians observed in small standing water during pre-clear surveys. Possible salvage location because of proximity to clearing area for pipeline construction.

Follow up Inspection: No follow up required for this Creek 146 area. Follow up required for location with larval stage amphibians within cleared area zone.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- See photo Bird_Sweep_10-Aug-2025 below for surveyed area.

Appendix 1: Photos

Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area at Creek 146

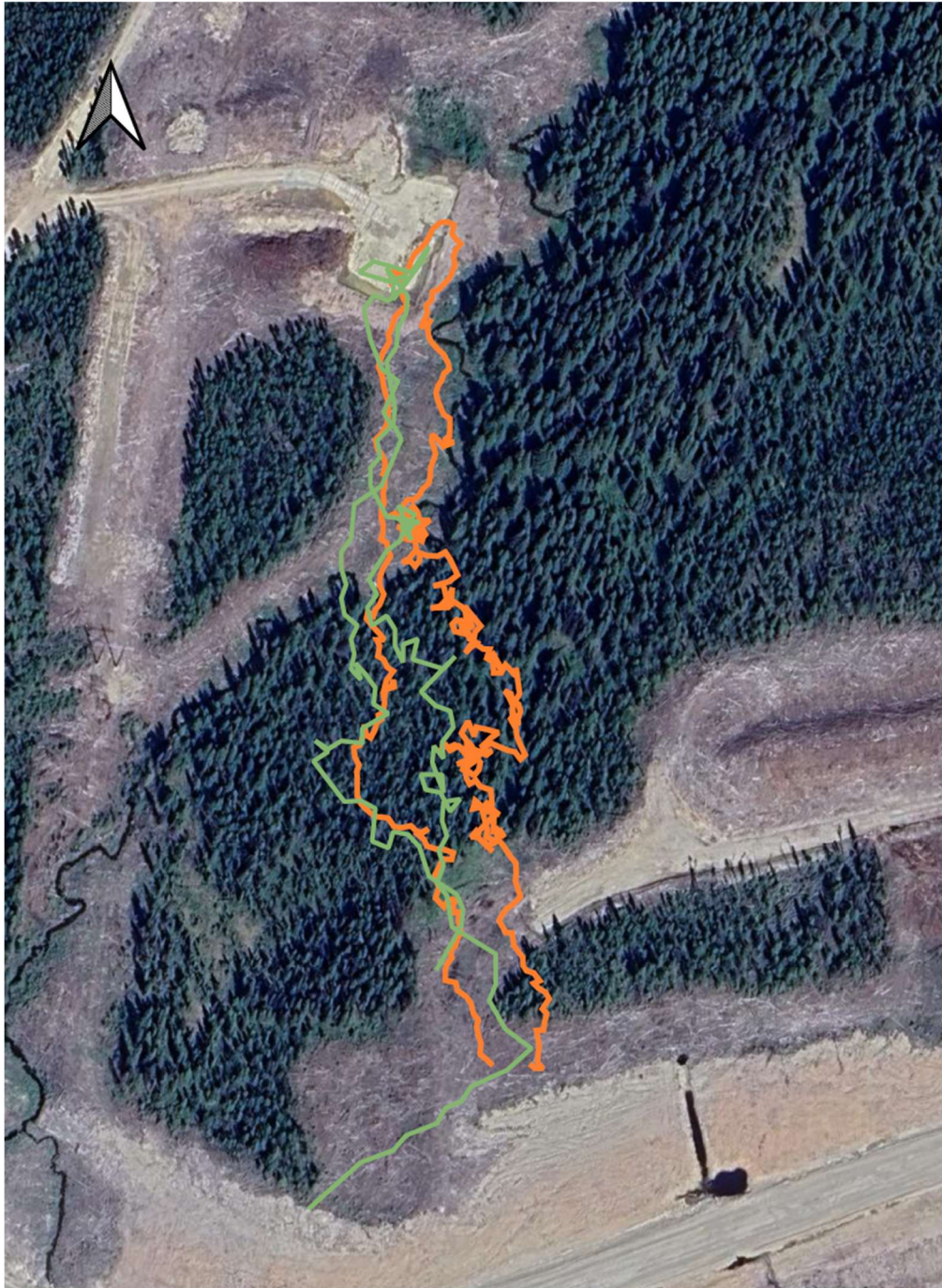


Photo 2. North, South, East and West habitat images

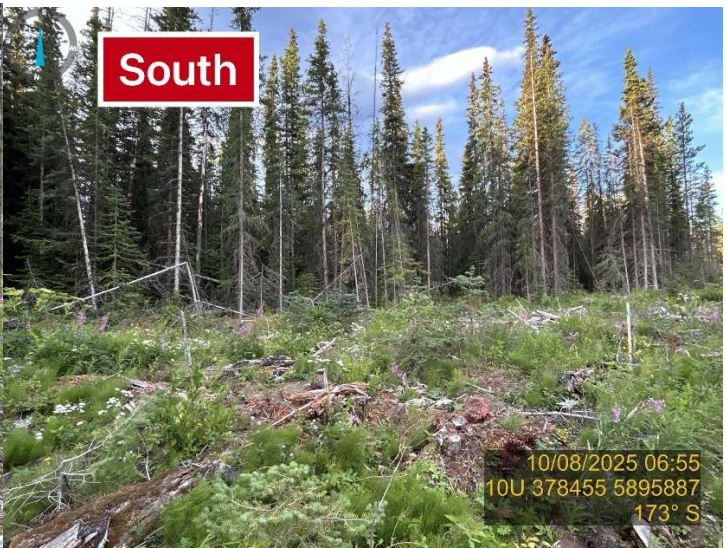


Photo 3. General habitat composition photo



PROJECT

Date: 11-August-2025

Start Time: 7:14

End Time: 8:00

Name: Avian Nest Survey

Location: SE Pit

INSPECTORS

Name: Adam Scott, Steven Hayward BIT.

Company: BWG

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

Sunny, 30km Winds, 20% cloud cover.

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey above open pit for clearing for access road. Ground nest sweeps were conducted.

Dominant habitat type was fireweed and previously logged forest.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU)

Bird Activity: Minimal bird activity observed this morning with minimal interactions due to being later in the nesting season. Where birds were observed, no nests or nesting behaviour was detected. DEJU observed foraging near red dot in image 1.

Comments: Legacy forestry road cleared (tracks in green on Image 1) without nests present or ground nesting bird activity.

Follow up Inspection: Follow up required for area to the West of cleared track if new access road is required.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- See photo Bird_Sweep_11-Aug-2025 below for surveyed area.

Appendix 1: Photos

Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area above pit

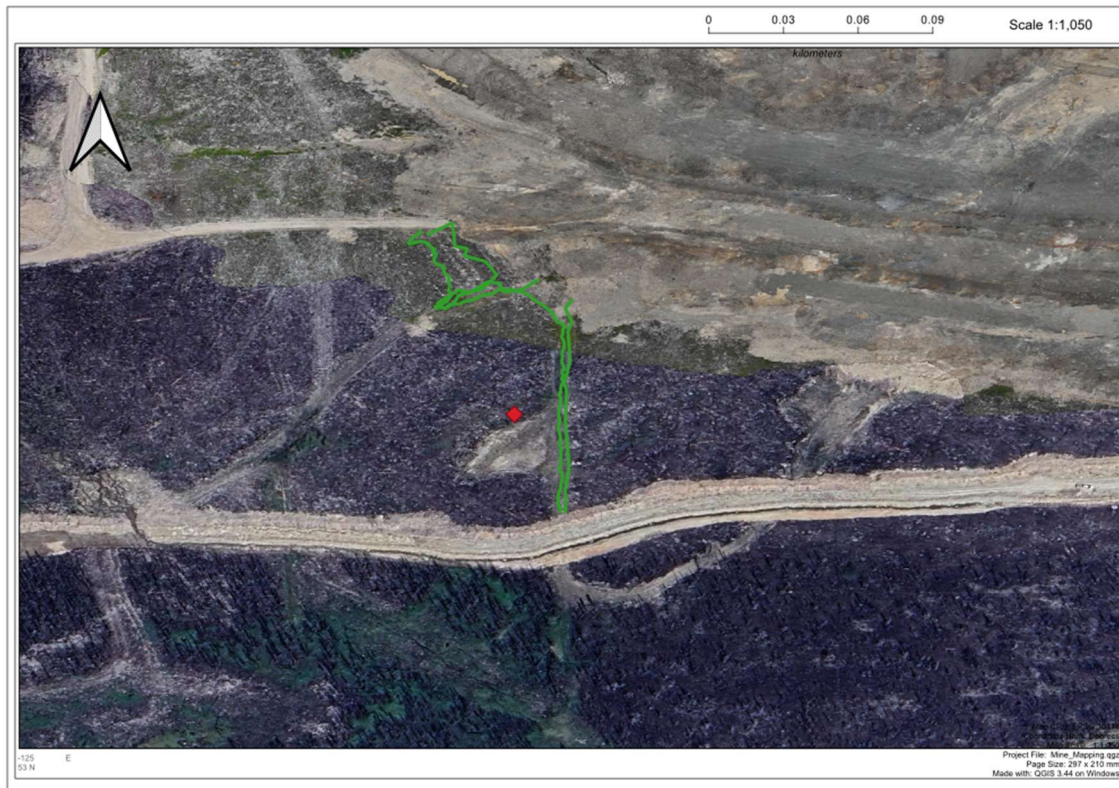


Photo 2. Images of general habitat composition





PROJECT

Date: August 13, 2025,

Start Time: 08:00

End Time: 11:30

Name: BWG Avian Nest Survey

Location: Lower Davidson Creek

INSPECTORS

Name: Rob St. Jean P.Bio, Cole
Rithaler, RBTech, Massimo Smith,
Logan Ramsay

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 22°C Mix of sun/cloud cover, low/no winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey within 30m of lower Davidson Creek to allow for falling and grubbing activities necessary for future road access. Point counts were conducted regularly throughout the duration of the survey and the use of Merlin (bird identification application) was added to further confirm observations of bird species.

Two dominant forest types were present during the bird nest sweep: a series of pine flats on the portions higher and further away from Davidson Creek, and spruce with mixed undergrowth observed in closer proximity to Davidson Creek.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Boreal Chickadee (BOCH), Canada Jay (CAJA), Chipping Sparrow (CHSP), Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), Golden-crowned Kinglet (GCKI), Pine Siskin (PISI), Red-breasted Nuthatch (RBNU), Song Sparrow (SOSP), Spruce Grouse (SPGR), White-winged Crossbill (WWCR), Yellow-rumped Warbler (YRWA)

Bird Activity: Multiple abandoned cup nests of slightly varying sizes were observed, with all confirmed to be free of active nesting during the survey.

Comments:

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.
- Confirmation of approval for works (tree falling) to begin within the surveyed area was provided by Rob St. Jean of EcoNorth.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection is required unless falling and grubbing activities are not completed within 7 days of survey end time (Aug 20, 2025 at 11:30).

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Within 30m of lower Davidson Creek, side of river remains dependant on surveyed area. **See Photo 1 below for surveyed area.**

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos

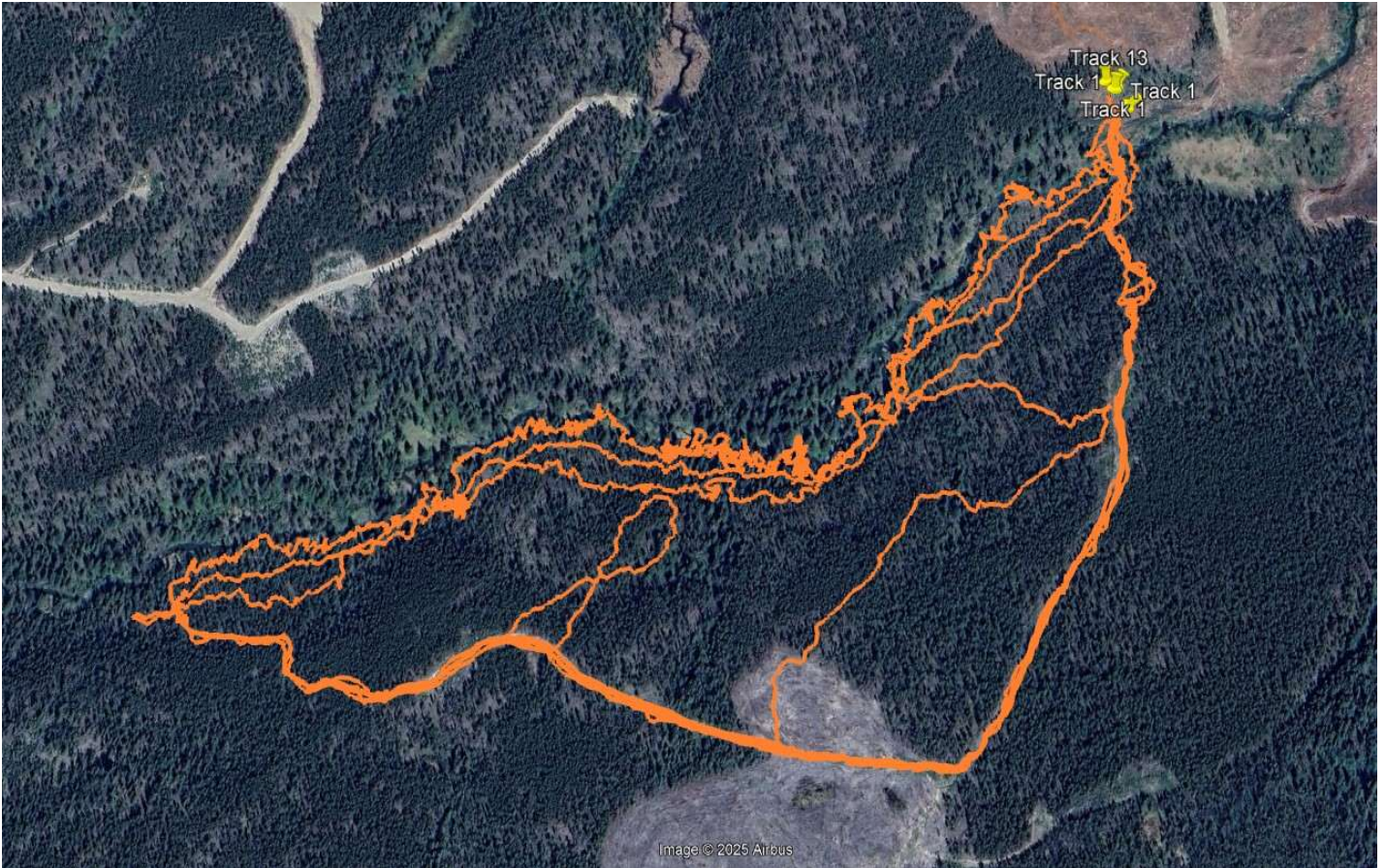


Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area completed by EcoNorth Crew.



Photo 2. View of an abandoned cup nest observed in a white spruce (*Picea glauca*).

PROJECT

Date: August 14, 2025,

Start Time: 09:00

End Time: 10:00

Name: BWG Avian Nest Survey

Location: Lower Davidson Creek

INSPECTORS

Name: Rob St. Jean P.Bio, Cameron
Nickerson

Company: EcoNorth Project Solutions Inc.

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

- 18°C Mix of sun/cloud cover, low/no winds

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey approximately 20m on either side of a flagged new road to allow for falling and grubbing activities necessary for future road access. Point counts were conducted regularly throughout the duration of the survey and the use of Merlin (bird identification application) was added to further confirm observations of bird species.

Two dominant forest types were present during the bird nest sweep: a series of pine flats and spruce with mixed undergrowth observed in a wet drainage the future road will cross.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey.

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU)

Bird Activity: An abandoned cup nest was observed and confirmed to be free of active nesting during the survey.

Comments:

- No buffer ribbons were established within the surveyed area.
- Confirmation of approval for works (tree falling) to begin within the surveyed area was provided by Rob St. Jean of EcoNorth.

Follow up Inspection:

- No follow up inspection is required unless falling and grubbing activities are not completed within 7 days of survey end time (Aug 21, 2025 at 11:30).

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- Access road as flagged. **See Photo 1 below for surveyed area.**

Reference Documents:

-Pre-Clearing Bird Nesting Survey. Standard Operating Procedure. ENVIRO-02, November 2022, Version B.1.
Prepared by ERM.

Appendix 1: Photos

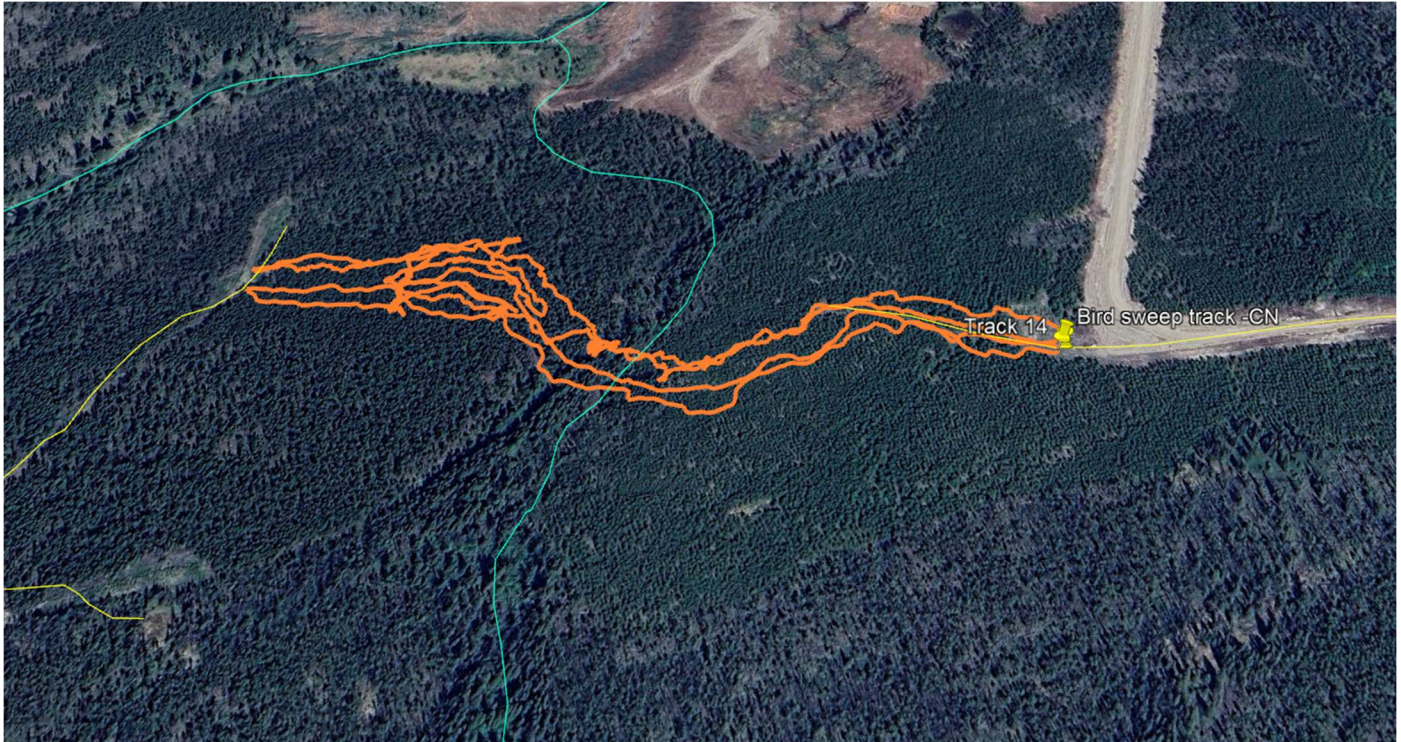


Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area completed by EcoNorth Crew.



Photo 2. View of an abandoned cup nest observed in a Pine.

PROJECT

Date: 12-August-2025

Start Time: 7:55

End Time: 8:27

Name: Avian Nest Survey

Location: Road north of Heap

INSPECTORS

Name: Adam Scott, Marco Haust.

Reviewer: Robert St. Jean, P.Bio

Company: BWG

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

Sunny, 15km Winds, 40% cloud cover.

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey above open pit for clearing for access road and well drill site. Ground nest sweeps were conducted.

Dominant habitat type was fireweed, willow and previously cleared road.

COMMENTS

Active Nests: No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey

Species Observed or Detected: Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), American Kestrel (AMKE)

Bird Activity: Minimal bird activity observed this morning with minimal interactions due to being later in the nesting season. Where birds were observed, no nests or nesting behaviour was detected.

Comments: American Kestrel spotted north of cleared area throughout survey. 50 meter buffer established, however outside of proposed clearing scope.

Follow up Inspection: No follow up required for this area for the re-opening of the drill access road and drill pad.

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- See photo 12-Aug-2025_Bird_Sweep_HEAP below for surveyed area.

Appendix 1: Photos

Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area north of H.E.A.P



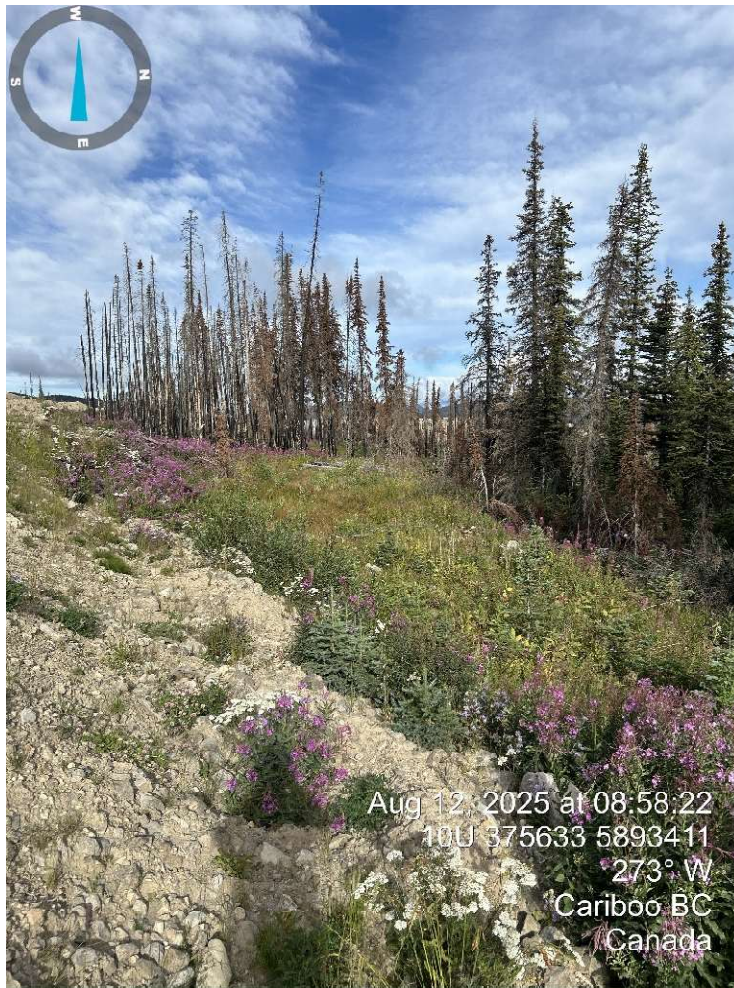
Photo 2. General habitat composition photo



Photo 3. General habitat composition photo



Photo 4. General habitat composition photo



Aug 12, 2025 at 08:58:22
10U 375633 5893411
273° W
Cariboo BC
Canada

PROJECT

Date: 12-August-2025

Start Time: 6:44

End Time: 7:30

Name: Avian Nest Survey

Location: Test Pit (beside open pit)

INSPECTORS

Name: Adam Scott, Marco Haust.

Reviewer: Robert St. Jean, P.Bio

Company: BWG

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

Sunny, 15km Winds, 40% cloud cover.

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of a bird nest survey beside open pit for clearing for test pits. Nest sweeps were conducted.

Dominant habitat type was fireweed, willows and previously logged forest.

COMMENTS**Active Nests:** No active nests were discovered during the duration of the bird nest survey**Species Observed or Detected:** Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU), Common Raven (CORA)**Bird Activity:** Minimal bird activity observed this morning with minimal interactions due to being later in the nesting season. Where birds were observed, no nests or nesting behaviour was detected.**Comments:** No comments**Follow up Inspection:** No follow up required for this area.**Tree Clearing is permitted for:**

- See photo 12_Aug_2025_Bird_Sweep_Testpit below for surveyed area.

Appendix 1: Photos

Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area at near active pit

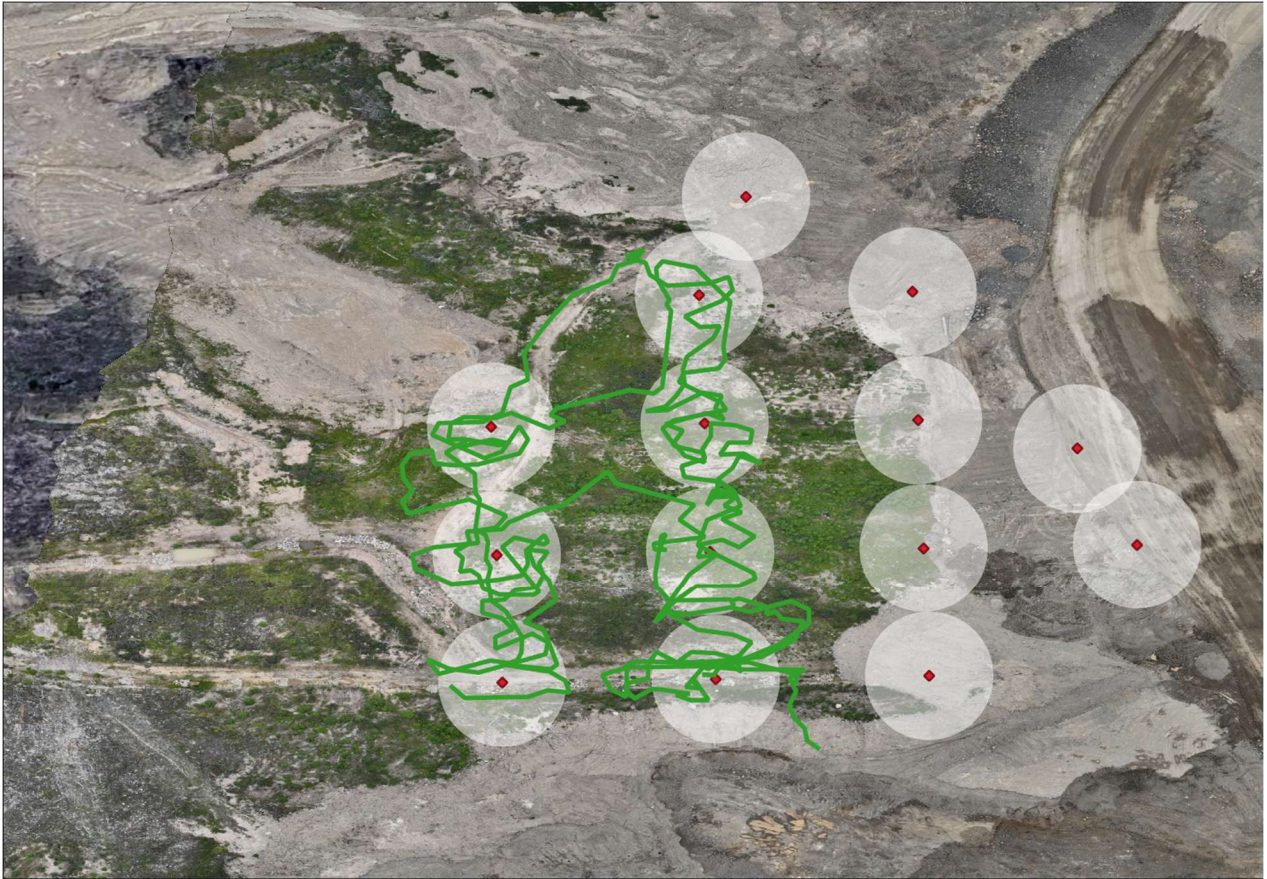


Photo 2. General habitat composition photo

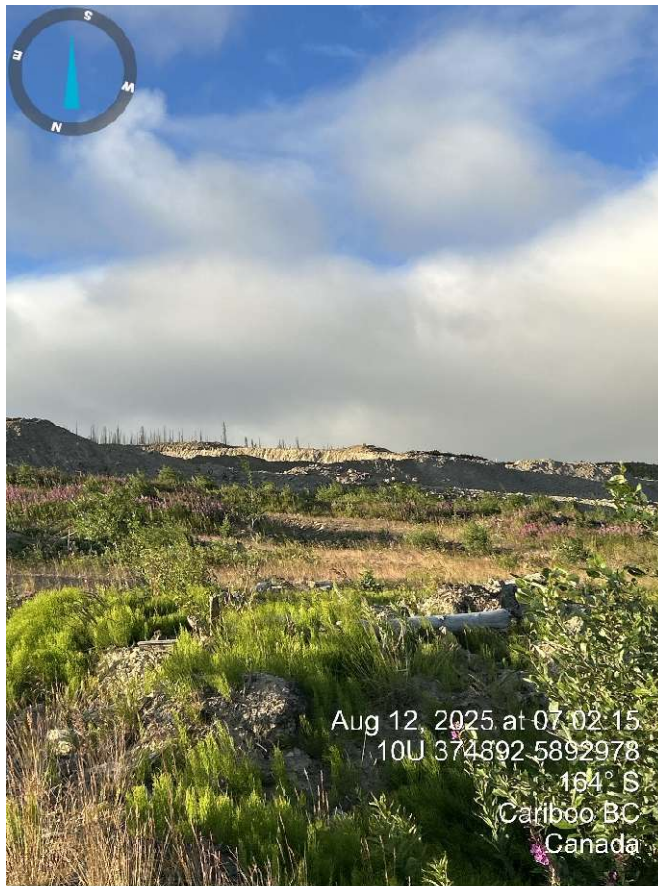
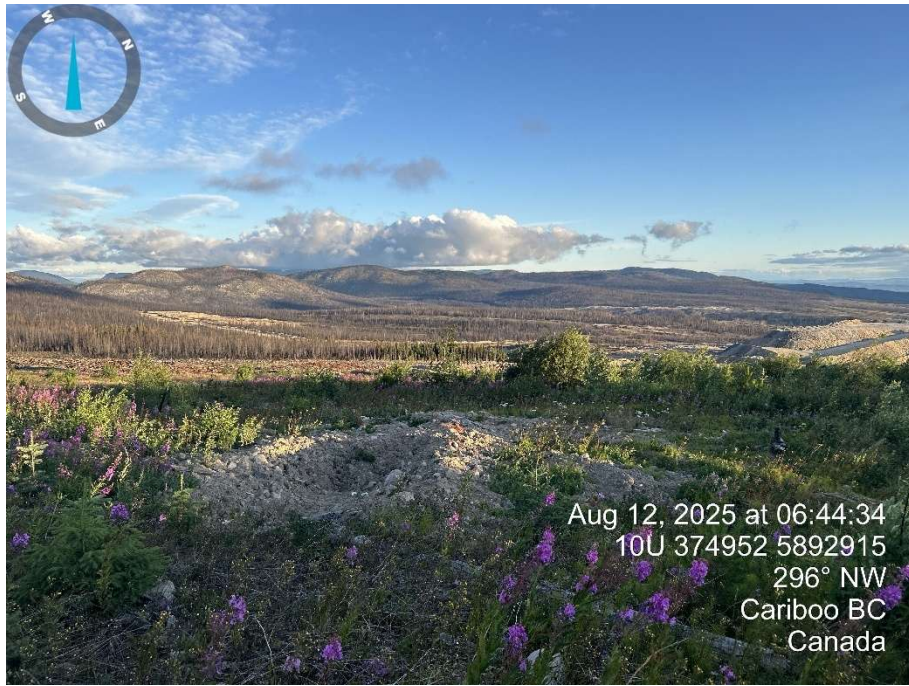


Photo 3. General habitat composition photo



Photo 4. General habitat composition photo



Appendix B

Amphibian Presence Survey Field Report

PROJECT

Date: 4-September-2025

Start Time: 16:00

End Time: 17:00

Name: Amphibian pre-clear Sweep

Location: North of Heap

INSPECTORS

Name: Steven Hayward, Marco Haust

Company: BWG

WEATHER AND SITE CONDITIONS

Sunny, 15km Winds, 20% cloud cover.

WORKS COMPLETED

Completion of an amphibian presence/absence survey and sweep in forested area below H.E.A.P for clearing for access of well drill site.

Dominant habitat type was fireweed, willow, mixed coniferous forest and previously cleared road.

COMMENTS**Active Nests:** N/A**Species Observed or Detected:** Dark-eyed Junco (DEJU)**Bird Activity:** N/A

Comments: No amphibians were discovered during the duration of the amphibian presence absence survey. Some standing water observed but late in the season therefore no tadpoles or early life stage amphibians observed within standing water.

Follow up Inspection: No follow up required for this swept area for the waterline

Tree Clearing is permitted for:

- See photo 04-Sept-2025_Amphib_Sweep_HEAP below for surveyed area.

Appendix 1: Photos

Photo 1. Overview of the surveyed area north of H.E.A.P





Blackwater Gold Ltd. Amphibian Salvage Report

Permit: PG25-910985

British Columbia Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship



Revision History			
Project Name		Blackwater Gold Ltd.	
Project Number		12476	
Report Title		Blackwater Gold Ltd. Amphibian Salvage Report	
Document #		P6404	
Report Author(s)		Sydney Reimer B.Sc., B.I.T.	
Version	Date	Document Stage	Description/Notes
A	December 3, 2025	Draft	
C	December 10, 2025	Document Review	
1	January 7, 2025	Internal Review	
3	March 25, 2026	Final	Updated to include missed record; Rebecca Gayowski, B.Sc., PAg

Document Reviews			
Version	Date	Review Type	Reviewed by
B	December 9, 2025	Senior Review	Jen Bond, RPBio
1	January 7, 2026	Peer Review	Rebecca Gayowski, B.Sc., PAg
2	January 7, 2026	Document Review	Michael Minard, RPBio

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2.0 Methods 3
 2.1 Permitting Requirements 3
 2.2 Salvage Procedures 3
 2.3 Amphibians Relocation Sites 3
 2.4 Best Management Practices..... 3
3.0 Results 4
 3.1 Salvage Activities..... 4
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Appendix 1. Field Data

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

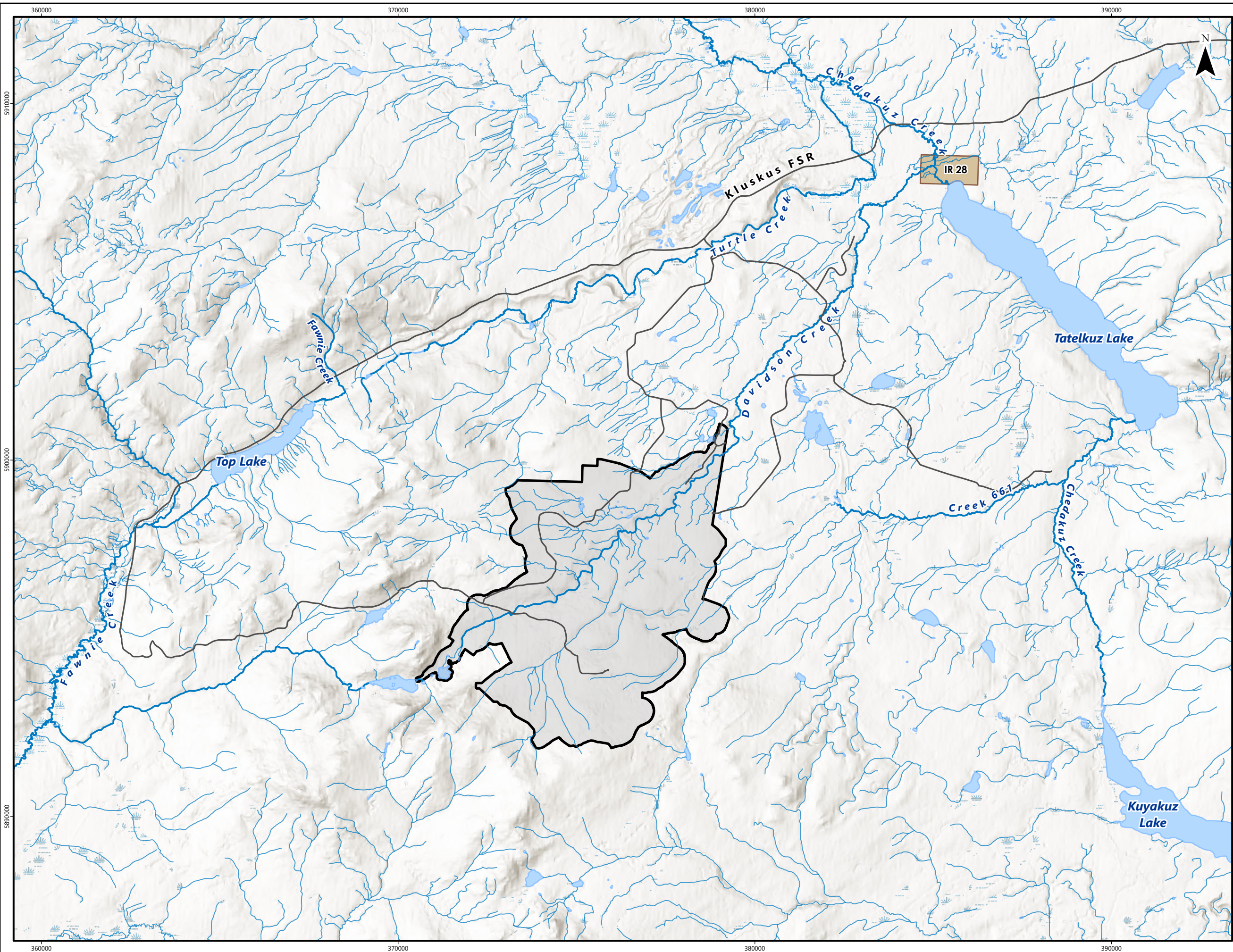
The Blackwater Gold Mine (the Mine) is a gold and silver open pit mine in its first year of operations located in central British Columbia (BC), approximately 112 kilometres (km) southwest of Vanderhoof, 160 km southwest of Prince George, and 446 km northeast of Vancouver (Figure 1). The salvage permit was for the capture and relocation (i.e., salvage) of amphibians that may be encountered during mining activities.

Triton Environmental Consultants Ltd. (Triton) was retained by BW Gold Ltd. to report on amphibian salvage conducted by the Mine at the main mine site in BC. The Mine has several pools and wetted areas along roadways and high traffic areas that had the potential to negatively affect amphibians. Mine activities required amphibian salvage to avoid direct mortalities from site grading and vehicle traffic.

1.2 Wildlife

Species that were anticipated to potentially occur in the Mine area included:

- Western Toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*);
- Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*);
- Columbia Spotted Frog (*Rana luteiventris*);
- Pacific Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris regilla*);
- Long-toed Salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*);
- Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris maculata*);
- Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*); and,
- Western Garter Snake (*Thamnophis elegans*).







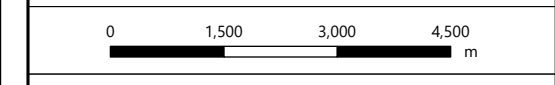
Blackwater Gold Mine

Figure 1.
Mine location

Project No. 12476	Date Dec 10, 2025	Revision 00
Prepared By TK	Reviewed By SR	Page Size 11" x 17"



-  Access Road
-  Watercourse
-  Waterbody
-  Indian Reserve
-  BW Gold Certified Project Footprint



Scale: 1:100,000

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Base map Source: ESRI Basemaps

Disclaimer: This map is a visual aid to be used together with the accompanying report, including and incorporating any disclaimer contained therein. This map illustrates the results of Triton Environmental Consultants Ltd. work, and is not to be used for navigation. Information shown on this map is based, in whole or in part, on geographic information that may have been provided by third parties, including government data. Triton Environmental Consultants Ltd. disclaims (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) all responsibility for the accuracy of any such third party information, regardless of the source.



File Path: G:\1.0 Projects\12476-Blackwater_Gold_AEMP_3_Hand3_16_FUP\12476-Blackwater_Gold_AEMP_3_Hand3_16_FUP\12476-Blackwater_Gold_AEMP_3_Hand3_16_FUP\12476-Blackwater_Gold_AEMP_3_Hand3_16_FUP\MineLocation_251204

2.0 Methods

2.1 Permitting Requirements

The permit obtained under the *Wildlife Act*, PG25-910985 allowed for the live capture, temporary possession, transport, and release of the listed amphibians within 500 m of the capture site. Target species included in the permit were:

- Western Toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*);
- Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*);
- Columbia Spotted Frog (*Rana luteiventris*);
- Pacific Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris regilla*);
- Long-toed Salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*);
- Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris maculata*);
- Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*); and,
- Western Garter Snake (*Thamnophis elegans*).

2.2 Salvage Procedures

Capture and handling of wildlife was completed in accordance with Best Management Practices for *Amphibian and Reptile Salvages in British Columbia* (MFLNRO 2016), *Interim Hygiene Protocols for Amphibian Field Staff and Researchers* (BC MOE 2008), *Blackwater's Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan* (BW Gold 2023) and *Pre-Clearing Amphibian Salvage and Relocation Procedures for Land Clearing, Pre-Construction, and Construction SOP* (BW Gold 2022). Various methods of salvage were undertaken including dip netting, minnow trapping, and visual encounter surveys (VEC) dependent on the type of habitat and species.

2.3 Amphibians Relocation Sites

Amphibians were released at suitable locations outside of the Mine area. A list of all capture and release locations are located in Appendix 1. The release locations were chosen based on time of year (i.e., amphibian breeding period vs. non-breeding period) and quality of habitat and were determined based on the criteria listed in the Best Management Practices for Amphibian and Reptile Salvages in British Columbia (MFLNRO 2016).

2.4 Best Management Practices

The Mine employed trained technicians to mitigate impacts on amphibians and conducted the amphibian salvage following best management practices (BMPs) under the BC Animal Care Form submitted with the application.

3.0 Results

3.1 Salvage Activities

Salvage activities took place from June 1, 2025 to September 1, 2025; a total of approximately 500 juveniles, 2,300 tadpoles and 32,000 eggs were salvaged from the Mine area, along with an additional 100 Western Toads of unclassified life stage (Table 1).

Table 1. Amphibians salvaged from Mine area

Species	Scientific Name	Life Stage	Provincial Status	Federal Status	Number Salvaged
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Juvenile	Yellow	1-SC (2018)	~ 500
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Tadpole	Yellow	1-SC (2018)	~ 2,300
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Eggs	Yellow	1-SC (2018)	~ 32,000
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	Unclassified	Yellow	1-SC (2018)	~ 100

4.0 References

[BC MOE] British Columbia Ministry of Environment. 2008. Standard Operating Procedures: Hygiene Protocols for Amphibian Fieldwork: Interim Hygiene Protocols for Amphibian Field Staff and Researchers.

[BW Gold] Blackwater Gold Ltd. 2022. Pre-clearing Amphibian Salvage and Relocation Procedures for Land Clearing, Pre-construction, and Construction SOP.

[BW Gold] Blackwater Gold Ltd. 2023. Blackwaters Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan.

[MFLNRO] British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations. 2016. Best Management Practices for Amphibian and Reptile Salvages in British Columbia. Version 1.0., June 2, 2016. 57pp.

APPENDIX 1
FIELD DATA

<i>Study Area Name</i>	<i>Visit Start Date</i>	<i>Species Code</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>UTM Zone</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Unclassified Life Stage</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Larvae</i>	<i>Relocation UTM Zone</i>	<i>Relocation Easting</i>	<i>Relocation Northing</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Blackwater Gold Mine	01-Jun-25	A-ANBO	8,000	10U	379000	5895526	0	0	8,000	0	10U	378376	5896155	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	02-Jun-25	A-ANBO	15,000	10U	379000	5895526	0	0	15,000	0	10U	378376	5896155	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	13-Jun-25	A-ANBO	8,000	10U	375855	5893722	0	0	8,000	0	10U	370183	5896325	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	15-Jun-25	A-ANBO	1,000	10U	375855	5893722	0	0	1,000	0	10U	370183	5896325	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	29-Jun-25	A-ANBO	1,000	10U	375062	5894414	0	0	0	1,000	10U	370179	5896326	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	30-Jun-25	A-ANBO	500	10U	375062	5894414	0	0	0	500	10U	370179	5896326	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	25-Jul-25	A-ANBO	600	10U	374371	5894856	500	100	0	0	10U	370183	5896325	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	04-Aug-25	A-ANBO	300	10U	374435	5894957	0	0	0	300	10U	370179	5896326	Coordinates are for general site area
Blackwater Gold Mine	01-Sep-25	A-ANBO	500	10U	378446	5895959	0	0	0	500	10U	371432	5894503	Coordinates are for general site area

Note: A-ANBO = Western Toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*)

Appendix C-4: Wildlife Features Summary, 2025

Date Identified	Location	Feature	Size of Buffer (m)	Species	Dates of Follow-up Monitoring	Outcome
2025-09-01	Lake 16 wetland	Amphibian Relocation Site	NA	WETO	September 13	Relocation Site. Amphibians relocated here from TW13-02 (ops camp water pipeline) on September 1. No large scale amphibian mortalities observed.
2025-08-12	Road north of heap	Raptor Nest	50	American Kestrel	-	American Kestrel spotted north of cleared area throughout survey. No nest was confirmed or found but a 50 meter buffer established around the area where seen. This buffered area was well outside of proposed clearing scope area. As a result no follow up actions were required.
2025-08-11	TW13-02 (ops camp water pipeline)	Amphibian Salvage Site	NA	WETO	-	Salvage conducted on September 1.
2025-08-04	Mobile Maintenance / MSA Haul Road	Amphibian Salvage Site	10	WETO	August 5, 6, and 7	Salvage conducted on August 4. Follow-up monitoring was completed with no additional amphibian presence noted. Periodic pumping was completed in accordance with the Mine's Pump Use in Amphibian Pond protocol/ SOP.
2025-07-15	Creek 668, south side	Cavity Nest	30	American Robin	-	-
2025-07-14	Creek 668, downstream of C trail	Cavity Nest	30	Tree Swallow	-	-
2025-06-30	Creek 668, upstream of C trail	Cavity Nest	30	American Robin	July 11 and 15	Nest determined to be successful July 15 and buffer was removed.
2025-06-26	U-Dorm Rd - Pond/puddle	Amphibian Salvage Site	10	WETO	June 30, July 1, and 8	Salvage conducted on June 29 and 30. Follow-up monitoring was completed with no additional amphibian presence noted.
2025-06-24	Creek 668, Downstream of C Trail	Cavity Nest	30	American Robin	July 11 and 15	Nest determined to be predated upon on July 15 and buffer was removed
2025-06-17	Creek 668, upstream of C trail	Cavity Nest	30	American Robin	June 23, 30, July 7, and 15	Nest determined to be predated upon on July 15 and buffer was removed.
2025-06-17	Creek 668, upstream of C trail	Cavity Nest	30	American Robin	June 23, 30, and July 15	Nest determined to have failed on July 15 and buffer was removed.
2025-06-13	KM 9.5 Wetland off MAR	Amphibian Relocation Site	30	WETO	June 18, 23, 29, 30, July 8, 12, 25 29, August 4	Relocation Site. Amphibians relocated here from Construction Camp SW Ditch on June 13 and 15, U-Dorm Rd - Pond/puddle on June 29 and 30, Mobile Maintenance/ MSA Haul Road on July 25, and Mobile Maintenance/ MSA Haul Road on August 4. No large scale amphibian mortalities observed. Follow-up monitoring recorded successful development of salvaged amphibians occurred.
2025-06-10	Construction Camp SW Ditch	Amphibian Salvage Site	10	WETO	June 13, 14, 15, 16, July 4, 8, 23, and August 2	Amphibian exclusion fencing installed June 14 and 15. Salvage conducted on June 13 and 15. Regular follow-up monitoring was completed with no additional amphibian presence noted. Periodic pumping of ditch line was completed in accordance with the Mine's Pump Use in Amphibian Pond protocol/ SOP.
2025-06-04	MSA Haul Road	Amphibian Salvage Site	10	WETO	June 6, 20, 23, July 4, 8, and 23	Amphibian exclusion fencing installed June 6. Regular monitoring was completed to determine if salvage was needed. Salvage conducted on July 25.
2025-06-01	Capital Projects Laydown	Ground Nest	30	Dark-eyed Junco	June 6, 10, and 16	No change in nesting material or status between June 6 and 16. Buffer removed on June 16.
2025-06-01	Monitoring wetland off transmission line	Amphibian Relocation Site	30	WETO	June 11, 13, 18	Relocation Site. Egg masses relocated here from Operations Camp - South Ditch on June 1 and 2. No large scale amphibian mortalities observed. Follow-up monitoring recorded successful development of eggs to tadpoles occurred.
2025-05-20	Operations Camp - South Ditch	Amphibian Salvage Site	10	WETO	May 27, June 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, July 4, 9, 15, 22, August 1, and 10	Amphibian exclusion fencing installed May 27. Salvage conducted on June 1 and 2. No amphibian presence identified during the June 2 and 3 follow-up surveys, but presence was identified during the June 4 follow-up survey. Additional salvage determined not to be necessary, with fencing and additional measures implemented to exclude amphibians from site and ensure the area remained wetted. Wetted area was monitored throughout the summer. No further mitigation was required as exclusion fencing remained intact and effective.
2025-04-16	Freshwater Reservoir	Cavity Nest	50	Potential Piliated Woodpecker	-	Surveyors visited the potential pileated woodpecker nesting cavity on two consecutive days upon identification. The tree was hollow, and contained other cavity openings as well. The cavity entrance in question faced roughly north, was rounded, and estimated to be 8 cm in diameter. Surveyors used a Haglof Vertex 5 to determine the cavity was 14.7 m off the ground. The tree's diameter at breast height was 40.7 cm. These measurements and characteristics are consistent with a pileated woodpecker nesting cavity (ECCC 2023b). A 50 m buffer was established.

APPENDIX D BW GOLD WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG, 2025

APPENDIX D: BW GOLD WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG, 2025

Date	Location	Species Group	Species	Number	Observation Type	Comments
January 3, 2025	Camp Road	Furbearer	Canada Lynx	4	Visual	
January 7, 2025	12KM sign on Access Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
January 7, 2025	KM9 Mine Access Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
January 27, 2025	Booster station 1	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
February 15, 2025	WMP area	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
March 1, 2025	Security office plant site	Raptor	Raven	3	Visual	
April 11, 2025	TS2	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
April 21, 2025	Ops Camp Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
April 25, 2025	Haul Road by LV intersection	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
May 3, 2025	C-Trail KM6.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 5, 2025	Kluskus KM60	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
May 7, 2025	10.5-11 on Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 8, 2025	Creek 661-20	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
May 9, 2025	5 km Davidson	Furbearer	American Fisher	1	Visual	
May 10, 2025	13 Bridge	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 12, 2025	C-Trail KM8	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 12, 2025	Halfway up from Ops Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 12, 2025	Unspecified Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 13, 2025	Near the turn off to L-Trail well heading to Operations Camp.	Furbearer	Coyote	1	Visual	
May 14, 2025	13k BWG Rd right on side of road.	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 14, 2025	C-Trail KM1	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 14, 2025	C-Trail KM13	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
May 16, 2025	Access Road 13.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 16, 2025	North Haul RD	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 17, 2025	Fuel tank area	Upland Bird	Rock Ptarmigan	10	Visual	
May 18, 2025	C-Trail KM5 right side heading down	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 18, 2025	Plant site near old Sedgman office	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
May 22, 2025	Between JDS and Maintenance Laydown (KM14.75 on Access Road)	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 22, 2025	KM15	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 22, 2025	Access light vehicle road below the plant	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
May 22, 2025	Halfway between Ops Camp and Plant Site on LV road	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
May 23, 2025	15km bridge and Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 23, 2025	KM13.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 23, 2025	KM15 bridge	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 23, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 24, 2025	9.5km on C-Trail	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
May 24, 2025	C-Trail KM 0.75	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 24, 2025	C-Trail KM 0.75	Furbearer	Black Bear	2	Visual	
May 24, 2025	C-Trail KM8	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
May 24, 2025	C-Trail KM8	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
May 25, 2025	C 6 ON C-Trail	Furbearer	Unspecified Bear	1	Visual	
May 25, 2025	Davidson KM6.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 27, 2025	A-Trail KM2	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 27, 2025	C-Trail KM1	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	

APPENDIX D: BW GOLD WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG, 2025

Date	Location	Species Group	Species	Number	Observation Type	Comments
May 27, 2025	C-Trail KM3	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 27, 2025	C-Trail KM4	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 27, 2025	Site services near fuel pumps	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 28, 2025	Access Road KM7.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 28, 2025	Davidson KM2	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 29, 2025	Where the Access Road meets the mobile maintenance yard	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
May 29, 2025	C-Trail KM0.5	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
May 30, 2025	C-Trail KM 0.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 30, 2025	C-Trail KM14	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
May 30, 2025	Davidson KM0.25	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 30, 2025	Kluskus-Ootsa	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 30, 2025	KM13 bridge	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
May 30, 2025	On the one corner outside Operations Camp by the stream	Furbearer	Unspecified Bear	1	Visual	
May 31, 2025	Watershed pump road off Operations Camp Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 1, 2025	6.5 km C-Trail	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 1, 2025	C-Trail KM9	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 1, 2025	Davidson KM11	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 1, 2025	Davidson KM2	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 1, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 2, 2025	Red Road KM42.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 3, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Unspecified Bear	1	Visual	
June 4, 2025	Access Road KM15	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 4, 2025	Ts3 behind maintenance yard	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 4, 2025	Ops Rd west of 146 to North of Ops camp	Amphibians	Western Toad	1	Visual	One Egg mass.
June 4, 2025	Ops Rd west of 146 to North of Ops camp	Amphibians	Western Toad	2	Visual	
June 4, 2025	Ops Rd west of 146 to North of Ops camp	Amphibians	Western Toad	1	Visual	One Egg mass.
June 6, 2025	C-Trail. Between KM14-15	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
June 6, 2025	Norsemen Hut 2	Amphibians	Barn Swallow	-	Nest	Within building. Building closed to vehicle traffic -foot traffic still permitted. Closed overhead door and kept person door open for bird access. Checked June 10, 16, 21, 29, 30, July 4 and 8.
June 6, 2025	Norsemen Hut 2	Amphibians	Barn Swallow	-	Nest	Within building. Building closed to vehicle traffic -foot traffic still permitted. Closed overhead door and kept person door open for bird access. Only low impact activities permitted following June 30. Checked June 10, 16, 21, 29, 30, July 4 and 8.
June 8, 2025	Ops Camp	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 9, 2025	KM14.5 C-trail	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
June 9, 2025	LV Road approx 400m down from intersection to plant site	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
June 9, 2025	IECD	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 9, 2025	Mobile Maintenance Yard	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
June 11, 2025	North of Operations Camp	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
June 11, 2025	WMP	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 11, 2025	West end of maintenance shop along Access Road	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 12, 2025	15km on Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 12, 2025	WMP/Heavy Haul Road	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
June 13, 2025	Booster 2 wmp	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	

APPENDIX D: BW GOLD WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG, 2025

Date	Location	Species Group	Species	Number	Observation Type	Comments
June 13, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 13, 2025	K-Trail KM1	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 14, 2025	C-Trail at C14.5	Furbearer	Red Fox	4	Visual	
June 14, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 14, 2025	Ts2 fluid storage	Ungulate	Mule Deer	1	Visual	
June 15, 2025	Behind 146 creek by the powerlines	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 15, 2025	Construction Camp	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
June 15, 2025	MSA Road behind Maintenance Shop	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 15, 2025	C-Trail KM12.75	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 15, 2025	MSA Road behind Maintenance Shop	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 16, 2025	Side of U-Dorm Access Road	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 17, 2025	South Collection Channel	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 18, 2025	Access Road KM1	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 18, 2025	Access Road KM1.5	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 18, 2025	Kluskus KM97	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 21, 2025	Construction Camp cardboard recycling	Furbearer	Unspecified Bear	1	Sign (Scat)	
June 22, 2025	SW of Mobile maintenance low down	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 22, 2025	Haul Road near U Dorm LV road	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
June 23, 2025	Access Road KM 11	Ungulate	Mule Deer	1	Visual	
June 24, 2025	C-Trail	Furbearer	Unspecified Bear	1	Visual	
June 29, 2025	Norsemen Hut 2	Amphibians	Barn Swallow	-	Nest	On light. Building closed to vehicle traffic -foot traffic still permitted. Closed overhead door and kept person door open for bird access. Only low impact activities permitted following June 30. Checked June 30, July 4 and 8.
June 30, 2025	Road to U-Dorm	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
June 30, 2025	Access Road KM9.5	Ungulate	Mule Deer	1	Visual	
June 30, 2025	Kluskus KM80	Ungulate	Unspecified Deer	2	Visual	
July 5, 2025	Ops Camp	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
July 5, 2025	South end of Ops Camp above propane tank	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
July 10, 2025	A trailer	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 10, 2025	A trailer	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 11, 2025	A-Trail. Booster 2	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
July 12, 2025	Near A-Trail single lane on pipe corridor	Ungulate	Mule Deer	1	Visual	
July 15, 2025	Kluskus KM125	Furbearer	Canada Lynx	1	Visual	
July 17, 2025	Ops Camp	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
July 17, 2025	MSA Haul Road	Amphibians	Western Toad	-	Visual	Western Toad Breeding Site. 20-Jul: Sediment fencing perimeter installed.
July 17, 2025	MSA Haul Road	Amphibians	Western Toad	-	Visual	Western Toad Breeding Site. 20-Jul: Sediment fencing perimeter installed.
July 17, 2025	Ground Nest (Bird)	Amphibians	Unspecified Bird	-	Nest	30m buffer applied. Checked July 17, 23, and 27. Buffer removed July 27.
July 18, 2025	LV/Haul Road crossing wetland	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 18, 2025	LV/Haul Road crossing wetland	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 19, 2025	At main Camp by propane tank (up the bank a bt)	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
July 21, 2025	A trail 7 km	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
July 23, 2025	Ops camp (east side)	Amphibians	Western Toad	-	Visual	Western Toad Breeding Site. 24-Jul: Sediment fencing perimeter installed.
July 25, 2025	CWTP	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
July 25, 2025	Near TSF	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 25, 2025	Near TSF	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	

APPENDIX D: BW GOLD WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG, 2025

Date	Location	Species Group	Species	Number	Observation Type	Comments
July 26, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	2	Visual	
July 26, 2025	Between Camp Access and Andrew's hill	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 26, 2025	Between Camp Access and Andrew's hill	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
July 30, 2025	South Collection Channel Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
July 30, 2025	U-Dorm Access Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	4	Visual	
August 1, 2025	Blue Road 2 km east of the pit	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
August 2, 2025	C-Trail KM3	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
August 6, 2025	Mine Ops Dewatering Laydown	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
August 9, 2025	1 km from Operations Camp	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
August 9, 2025	Construction	Ungulate	Unspecified Deer	1	Visual	
August 9, 2025	Construction Camp	Ungulate	Unspecified Deer	2	Visual	
August 11, 2025	HEAP Road	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
August 12, 2025	Near the new BPC Office	Furbearer	Unspecified Bear	1	Visual	
August 13, 2025	Creek 668 trib B1	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
August 18, 2025	Ops Camp east side	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
August 19, 2025	Capital Projects Laydown	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
August 22, 2025	13 1/4 km on the side of the road	Furbearer	Cougar	1	Visual	
August 23, 2025	C-Trail KM1	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
August 23, 2025	C-Trail KM1	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
August 26, 2025	KM34	Furbearer	Canada Lynx	1	Visual	
August 26, 2025	KM34	Furbearer	Canada Lynx	3	Visual	
August 29, 2025	South channel drain to CDS pumps	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
August 29, 2025	South channel drain to CDS pumps	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
August 31, 2025	Haul Road and Access Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
September 4, 2025	By the road close to the big lunch room	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Visual	
September 13, 2025	Middle Chedakuz on CC05B	Furbearer	Grey Wolf	1	Visual	
September 13, 2025	Ops Camp Road	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
September 14, 2025	C-Trail KM3	Small Mammal	North American Porcupine	1	Visual	
September 15, 2025	53.19019, -124.84491	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
September 24, 2025	Access road near U Dorm road	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
September 24, 2025	Corner of the Haul Road and KM15	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
September 25, 2025	Before plant site turnoff	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
September 25, 2025	Road to Operations Camp	Furbearer	Canada Lynx	1	Visual	
September 29, 2025	14¾ environmental yard	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
September 30, 2025	Plant services fuel bay	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
September 30, 2025	C-Trail KM8.5	Ungulate	Mule Deer	1	Visual	
September 30, 2025	C-Trail KM8.5	Ungulate	Mule Deer	1	Visual	
October 2, 2025	Operation Camp Parking Lot	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 4, 2025	North Diversion Channel	Ungulate	Moose	1	Sign (Tracks)	
October 12, 2025	A-Trail 6.75km	Grizzly Bear	Grizzly Bear	1	Visual	
October 12, 2025	Tw-2 well	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
October 13, 2025	Construction	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 15, 2025	WMP	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 19, 2025	Access Road to Operations Camp	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	

APPENDIX D: BW GOLD WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG, 2025

Date	Location	Species Group	Species	Number	Observation Type	Comments
October 19, 2025	A-Trail	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 20, 2025	Ops Camp	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 21, 2025	Lake 16	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 25, 2025	Down C-Trail KM9	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
October 25, 2025	FWR Access Road KM6.5	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
October 27, 2025	Near Clarifers	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 27, 2025	BCD	Ungulate	Moose	1	Sign (Tracks)	
October 28, 2025	Ops Camp Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
October 28, 2025	N 53° 12' 3.628", W 124° 55' 17.568	Raptor	Northern Hawk Owl	1	Visual	
October 28, 2025	Kluskus	Ungulate	Unspecified Deer	1	Visual	
October 29, 2025	WMP-D	Furbearer	Black Bear	1	Sign (Tracks)	
November 1, 2025	Lake 15 wetland	Furbearer	North American River Otter	1	Visual	
November 1, 2025	Lake 15/16	Furbearer	North American River Otter	1	Visual	
November 1, 2025	N 53° 12' 3.628", W 124° 55' 17.568	Raptor	Northern Hawk Owl	1	Visual	
November 1, 2025	C-Trail KM11	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
November 1, 2025	C-Trail KM11	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
November 1, 2025	Lake 15 wetland	Upland Bird	Black-backed Woodpecker	1	Visual	
November 1, 2025	Lake 15/16	Upland Bird	Black-backed Woodpecker	1	Visual	
November 3, 2025	KM15 bridge	Raptor	Northern Hawk Owl	1	Visual	
November 6, 2025	Concrete Batch Plant	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
November 7, 2025	In the ditch beside the plant	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
November 9, 2025	BPC Lunchroom Area	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
November 12, 2025	Access Road by Jerome's Village	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 4, 2025	Heavy equipment pad road	Ungulate	Moose	2	Visual	
December 7, 2025	MSA parking lot	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 7, 2025	ROM Pad	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 18, 2025	Near pw25-03 along line running to pw25-02	Upland Bird	Willow Ptarmigan	2	Visual	
December 21, 2025	FWR entrance near A-Trail	Furbearer	Coyote	1	Visual	
December 23, 2025	Orica Road	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
December 23, 2025	Orica Road	Ungulate	Moose	1	Visual	
December 25, 2025	Mobile Maintenance	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 25, 2025	Mobile Maintenance Yard	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 27, 2025	9 Km A-Trail	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 28, 2025	TW13 Well Access Road	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 29, 2025	KM15 just after the bridge right at the sign	Furbearer	Red Fox	1	Visual	
December 30, 2025	LECD sump 3	Waterbird	Unspecified Duck	2	Visual	

APPENDIX E WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025



APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Amphibian	Ungulate Pellets	June 20, 2025	MP08	Western Toad	5	Visual
Amphibian	Ungulate Pellets	June 20, 2025	MP08	Wood Frog	1	Visual
Amphibian	Ungulate Pellets	June 22, 2025	WETO2	Western Toad	1	Visual
Amphibian	Ungulate Pellets	June 23, 2025	MP04	Columbia Spotted Frog	1	Visual
Amphibian	Ungulate Pellets	June 24, 2025	WETO3	Western Toad	1	Visual
Amphibian	Ungulate Pellets	June 27, 2025	MP12	Western Toad	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 27, 2024	ML06	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 27, 2024	ML06	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	November 11, 2024	ML04	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	December 3, 2024	ML02	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	December 5, 2024	ML02	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	December 5, 2024	ML02	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	January 9, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	February 14, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	February 14, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	February 15, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	2	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	February 26, 2025	ML06	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	February 27, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	22 / 228	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 101	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 100	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	4 / 23	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 98	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	17 / 176	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	6 / 53	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	25 / 258	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	Placemark 3	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 67	Canada Lynx	4	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 134	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	15 / 158	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	3 / 14	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 95	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	21 / 214	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	11 / 107	Canada Lynx	5	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	3 / 16	Canada Lynx	4	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	6 / 57	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 40	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	18 / 189	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 90	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	20 / 207	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	9 / 80	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	5 / 33	Canada Lynx	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	3 / 18	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	5 / 34	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	12 / 119	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	9 / 81	Canada Lynx	4	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	16 / 166	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 141	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	17 / 180	Canada Lynx	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	12 / 123	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	15 / 156	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	14 / 152	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	27 / 281	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 128	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 129	Grey Wolf	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	28 / 300	Grey Wolf	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 46	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	6 / 54	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 97	Grey Wolf	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	6 / 55	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	4 / 22	Grey Wolf	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 68	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	30 / 330	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	29 / 311	Grey Wolf	2	Sign (Tracks)

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	11 / 106	Grey Wolf	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	15 / 159	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 66	Grey Wolf	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 43	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 137	Grey Wolf	4	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	29 / 317	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 64	Grey Wolf	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	17 / 178	Grey Wolf	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	1 / 5	Grey Wolf	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	14 / 147	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 62	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	9 / 82	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	12 / 118	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	11 / 109	Grey Wolf	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	19 / 201	Grey Wolf	6	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	10 / 87	Grey Wolf	3	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	14 / 153	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	5 / 28	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 42	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	1 / 3	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	9 / 78	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 64	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 40	North American River Otter	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 39	North American River Otter	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	2 / 10	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	1 / 4	North American River Otter	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	14 / 146	North American River Otter	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 47	Red Fox	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	3 / 17	Red Fox	1	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 41	Unknown Furbearer	2	Sign (Tracks)
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	March 6, 2025	ML06	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	March 13, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	March 16, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	March 18, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	March 18, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	April 8, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	April 8, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	April 9, 2025	CM01	Wolverine	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	April 10, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	April 15, 2025	CM02	Wolverine	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	April 17, 2025	CM01	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	May 3, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 7, 2025	ML04	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	149	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	214	American Beaver	2	Sign (Dam)
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	217	American Beaver	2	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	261	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	253	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	274	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	317	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	350	American Beaver	2	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	363	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	345	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 23, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	May 28, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 2, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 4, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 6, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 7, 2025	CM02	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 9, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 9, 2025	ML02	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 10, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 10, 2025	ML02	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 10, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 11, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 14, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 15, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB09-S1	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 17, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 17, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Ungulate Pellets	June 24, 2025	Blackbear1	American Black Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 25, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	2	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 28, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 1, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 2, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 9, 2025	ML02	American Marten	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 28, 2025	ML02	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 9, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 10, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	August 11, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 13, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	August 16, 2025	CC-15B-KO	American Beaver	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	August 16, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 16, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 16, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 19, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 4, 2025	DC-4-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	September 8, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 8, 2025	ML02	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Coyote	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 13, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 14, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 15, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 15, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 15, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 15, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 15, 2025	ML02	Short-tailed Weasel	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	2	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 19, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	September 22, 2025	CM20	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 24, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grey Wolf	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	September 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Mink	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 1, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Mink	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 3, 2025	DC-4-KO	Coyote	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 5, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 6, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Mink	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 6, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Fall Waterbirds	October 9, 2025	76	North American River Otter	3	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	October 12, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	October 13, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 17, 2025	ML02	Short-tailed Weasel	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 18, 2025	CC-15B-KO	American Beaver	2	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 18, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 18, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Canada Lynx	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	October 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Mink	1	Visual
Furbearer	Kokanee Cameras	November 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Mink	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 4, 2025	CM16	Unknown Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	November 4, 2025	ML05	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 8, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	November 11, 2025	ML05	Canada Lynx	2	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 12, 2025	CM20	Unknown Bear	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 13, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 14, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	2	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 19, 2025	CM05	Red Fox	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 26, 2025	CM01	Wolverine	1	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	December 4, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	2	Visual
Furbearer	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	December 5, 2025	CM01	Canada Lynx	2	Visual
Furbearer	Site Monitoring Cameras	February 22, 2026	Cm 18	Canada Lynx	1	Sign (Tracks)
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	150	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	192	Merlin	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	178	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	155	Red-tailed Hawk	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	153	Unknown Hawk	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	181	Unknown Hawk	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	202	Unknown Hawk	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	131	Unknown Raptor	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	290	Bald Eagle	11	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	291	Bald Eagle	3	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	289	Bald Eagle	3	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	289	Golden Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	249	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	300	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	314	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	288	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	241	Osprey	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	283	Osprey	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	264	Red-tailed Hawk	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	216	Unknown Hawk	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	343	Bald Eagle	3	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	364	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	357	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	353	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	344	Northern Harrier	2	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	358	Unknown Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	336	Unknown Raptor	1	Visual
Raptor	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW05	Common Raven	1	Visual
Raptor	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW27	Common Raven	1	Visual
Raptor	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB09-S5	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB09-S3	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB09-S5	Common Raven	1	Visual/Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 17, 2025	UB01_2023-S5	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 17, 2025	UB01_2023-S1	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 17, 2025	UB01_2023-S3	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 18, 2025	UB12-S1	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 18, 2025	UB12-S2_2023	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	58	Osprey	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 8, 2025	DC-2-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 10, 2025	DC-3-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 13, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 13, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 16, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 16, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 19, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 20, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 20, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 20, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 20, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 20, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 20, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	661-20D-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 22, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	DC-1B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	3	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	DC-2-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	3	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 28, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	4	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	DC-2-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	3	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	5	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	3	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	August 31, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 2, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-02A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 4, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	8	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 4, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 4, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	5	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 4, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 4, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 5, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Bald Eagle	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 7, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 7, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 7, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 7, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 7, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 7, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 8, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 8, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 8, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	661-20A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	CC-02A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 9, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-02B-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 11, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 12, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 12, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 12, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 12, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 12, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 13, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 13, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 13, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 14, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 14, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 14, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 15, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 17, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 19, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 19, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 19, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	2	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 19, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 19, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 20, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 20, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 21, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 22, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	September 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	American Crow	1	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	17	Bald Eagle	11	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	36	Bald Eagle	15	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	23	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	55	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	40	Northern Harrier	1	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	18	Osprey	1	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 9, 2025	79	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 10, 2025	117	Bald Eagle	2	Visual
Raptor	Fall Waterbirds	October 10, 2025	112	Bald Eagle	2	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Raptor	Kokanee Cameras	November 12, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Peregrine Falcon	1	Visual
Raptor	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S1	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S2	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Raptor	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S5	Common Raven	1	Auditory
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 24, 2024	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 28, 2024	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 2, 2024	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 5, 2024	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 9, 2024	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	January 3, 2025	ML02	Northen Flying squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	April 24, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	April 26, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 5, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 6, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 8, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 8, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 9, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 10, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 11, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	298	Muskrat	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 16, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 19, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 19, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 25, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 25, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 26, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 26, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 26, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 26, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 27, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 31, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 1, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 2, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 4, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 4, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 5, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 6, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 13, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 21, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 22, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 23, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 25, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 25, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 26, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 28, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 28, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 28, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 5, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 30, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 21, 2025	CM01	Unknown Small Mammal	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	August 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Snowshoe Hare	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	August 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 8, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	DC-4-KO	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Snowshoe Hare	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 19, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	September 22, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	September 26, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Snowshoe Hare	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 8, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 9, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	October 10, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Snowshoe Hare	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	October 11, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 11, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 12, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	October 18, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Snowshoe Hare	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Kokanee Cameras	October 23, 2025	CC-02B-KO	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	November 6, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	November 8, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Site Monitoring Cameras	December 11, 2025	ML02	Red Squirrel	1	Visual
Small Mammal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	January 3, 2026	CM01	Snowshoe Hare	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	19 / 198	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	24 / 245	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 44	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	5 / 30	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	15 / 161	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	Tablet	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	8 / 60	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	17 / 173	Mountain Goat	3	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	18 / 191	Mountain Goat	2	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	24 / 248	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	11 / 104	Mountain Goat	2	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	21 / 213	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	25 / 254	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 130	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	13 / 132	Mountain Goat	2	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	25 / 260	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	24 / 244	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	27 / 287	Mountain Goat	2	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	28 / 297	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	30 / 326	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	29 / 314	Mountain Goat	4	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	24 / 239	Mountain Goat	1	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	24 / 238	Mountain Goat	2	Sign (Tracks)
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	129	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	158	Moose	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	144	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	139	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	163	White-tailed Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	240	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	270	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	266	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	309	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	233	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	230	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	310	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	308	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	228	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	213	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	283	White-tailed Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	355	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	362	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	354	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	344	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	345	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	342	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	328	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	May 24, 2025	CM02	White-tailed Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Ungulate Pellets	June 22, 2025	Mule1	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 23, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Ungulate Pellets	June 24, 2025	C trail	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Ungulate Pellets	June 26, 2025	Moose1	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 29, 2025	CM20	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 15, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	3	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 16, 2025	CM01	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	60	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	57	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	63	Moose	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	55	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	50	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	43	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Summer Waterbirds	July 18, 2025	19	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 18, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 19, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 23, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 24, 2025	ML05	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 25, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 25, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	2	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	July 26, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 27, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 29, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 29, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 29, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 29, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 29, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	5	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 30, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 30, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 1, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	5	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 3, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 4, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 5, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	4	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 9, 2025	CM04	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 10, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 12, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	3	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 13, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 13, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	August 14, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 14, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	2	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	August 15, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	August 16, 2025	CC-15B-KO	White-tailed Deer	2	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 16, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	7	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 18, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	3	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 18, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	3	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	August 21, 2025	DC-2-KO	White-tailed Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	DC-2-KO	White-tailed Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	August 24, 2025	DC-3-KO	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	August 24, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 27, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	August 30, 2025	ML05	Mule Deer	4	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	DC-3-KO	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 4, 2025	ML05	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 6, 2025	DC-4-KO	White-tailed Deer	2	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 6, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 7, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 10, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 16, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	September 18, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	2	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 18, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	2	Visual
Ungulate	Site Monitoring Cameras	September 23, 2025	ML04	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 24, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	September 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	September 30, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	October 3, 2025	661-20A-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	67	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	26	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	20	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	47	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 9, 2025	98	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 9, 2025	80	Moose	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 9, 2025	97	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 9, 2025	81	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 10, 2025	107	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 10, 2025	108	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 10, 2025	111	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Fall Waterbirds	October 10, 2025	114	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	October 11, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	October 16, 2025	DC-4-KO	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	October 27, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	October 27, 2025	CM01	Mule Deer	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	October 27, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Kokanee Cameras	October 30, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Moose	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 1, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	3	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 5, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 9, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	2	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	November 12, 2025	CM05	Mountain Goat	1	Visual
Ungulate	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	December 29, 2025	CM02	White-tailed Deer	1	Visual
Unknown Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	127	Unknown Bird	1	Sign (Nest)
Unknown Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	128	Unknown Bird	1	Sign (Nest)
Unknown Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	293	Unknown Bird	1	Sign (Nest)
Unknown Bird	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 26, 2025	ML04	Unknown Bird	1	Visual
Unknown Bird	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 26, 2025	ML04	Unknown Bird	1	Visual
Unknown Bird	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 9, 2025	CM02	Unknown Bird	1	Visual
Unknown Bird	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 21, 2025	CM04	Unknown Bird	1	Visual
Unknown Bird	Kokanee Cameras	October 14, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Unknown Bird	2	Visual
Unknown Bird	Kokanee Cameras	October 16, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Unknown Bird	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	January 3, 2025	ML02	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	January 15, 2025	ML04	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	February 26, 2025	ML06	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	February 26, 2025	ML06	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 14, 2025	ML04	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	May 23, 2025	CM03	Unknown	1	Visual

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Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 29, 2025	ML04	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	May 31, 2025	ML02	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Site Monitoring Cameras	June 11, 2025	ML02	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 19, 2025	CM20	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	July 23, 2025	CM05	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 1, 2025	CM01	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 4, 2025	CM05	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	August 5, 2025	CM12	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	September 15, 2025	CM19	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Kokanee Cameras	October 15, 2025	661-20A-KO	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	December 18, 2025	CM02	Unknown	1	Visual
Unspecified Animal	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	January 16, 2026	CM02	Unknown	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 10, 2024	ML02	Grouse Species	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 13, 2024	ML04	Canada Jay	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Site Monitoring Cameras	October 15, 2024	ML06	Canada Jay	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	March 18, 2025	CM10	Rock Ptarmigan	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	April 6, 2025	CM01	Grouse Species	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	143	Pileated Woodpecker	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 13, 2025	192	Red-winged Blackbird	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	257	American Goldfinch	2	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	258	American Goldfinch	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	263	American Goldfinch	2	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 14, 2025	321	American Goldfinch	3	Visual
Upland Bird	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	-	American Goldfinch	2	Visual
Upland Bird	Caribou Offsetting Cameras	June 9, 2025	CM20	American Robin	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW17	American Robin	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW07	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW06	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW05	American Robin	3	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW24	American Robin	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW17	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory

APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW07	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW05	Dark-eyed Junco	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW24	Dark-eyed Junco	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW11	Dark-eyed Junco	2	Visual
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW24	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW05	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW07	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW07	Northern Flicker	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW11	Pine Siskin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW24	Spotted Sandpiper	2	Visual
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW17	Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 14, 2025	SW07	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 14, 2025	UB07-S3	Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 14, 2025	UB07-S3	Spruce Grouse	1	Visual
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 14, 2025	UB07-S4	Spruce Grouse	1	Visual
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 14, 2025	UB07-S3	Varied Thrush	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 14, 2025	UB07-S1	Wilson's Snipe	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 15, 2025	MD-T1_S3	Chipping Sparrow	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 15, 2025	MD-T1_S3	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 15, 2025	MD-T1_S3	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 15, 2025	MD-T1_S4	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 15, 2025	MD-T1_S5	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 15, 2025	UB15-S5	Alder Flycatcher	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 15, 2025	UB15-S3	Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 15, 2025	UB08_2024-S3	Unknown Upland Bird	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 15, 2025	UB14-S2	Wilson's Snipe	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW28	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW20	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW08	Canada Jay	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW20	Clark's Nutcracker	1	Auditory and Visual
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW08	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW16	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory

APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW28	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW20	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW14	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW30	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW09	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Swift and Swallow	June 16, 2025	SW28	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB10-S4	Tree Swallow	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB09-S1	Unknown Woodpecker	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 16, 2025	UB09-S5	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S1	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S1	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Boreal Chickadee	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S1	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S2	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S3	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S4	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S4	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S1	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S2	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S2	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S3	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Clark's Nutcracker	2	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S2	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Visual

APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S4	Fox Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Fox Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Fox Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S1	Fox Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S1	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S4	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S1	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S1	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S3	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S3	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S3	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Golden-crowned Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S3	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S2	Savanah Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S3	Savanah Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S4	Savanah Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S1	Swainson's Thrush	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S5	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T3_S3	Willow Ptarmigan	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S2	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S3	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S3	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S4	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 17, 2025	MD-T5_S5	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 17, 2025	UB11-S2	Solitary Sandpiper	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 18, 2025	UB12-S1	American Robin	1	Visual/Auditory

APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S1	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S2	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S3	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S1	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S5	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S2	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S5	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S2	American Robin	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S3	Boreal Chickadee	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S2	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S1	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S4	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S1	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S3	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S5	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S5	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S1	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S3	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S2	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S1	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S1	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S3	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T1_S2	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 19, 2025	CON-T2_S5	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 19, 2025	UB04-S1	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 19, 2025	UB04-S3	Spruce Grouse	1	Visual
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 19, 2025	UB04-S1	Wilson's Snipe	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Ungulate Pellets	June 20, 2025	MP20-10	Greater Yellowlegs	1	Auditory and Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S5	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S5	American Robin	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S3	Chipping Sparrow	2	Auditory

APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S4	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S5	Chipping Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S3	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S3	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S4	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S5	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S5	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S5	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S2	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S2	Fox Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S3	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S3	Unknown Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S2	Unknown Upland Bird	2	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T2_S4	Unknown Upland Bird	1	Visual
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S4	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S5	Varied Thrush	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S4	White-throated Sparrow	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	June 21, 2025	MD-T4_S2	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 21, 2025	UB05-S1	Chipping Sparrow	1	Visual
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 21, 2025	UB05-S2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	Clark's Nutcracker	July 20, 2025	MD-T1_S2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	Kokanee Cameras	October 1, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Grouse Species	1	Visual
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S2	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S3	American Robin	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S3	American Robin	1	Visual/Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S1	Dark-eyed Junco	1	Auditory
Upland Bird	VRPC	June 22, 2026	UB02_2024-S4	Wilson's Snipe	1	Auditory
Waterbird	Winter Tracks	March 5, 2025	7 / 37	Unknown Swan	2	Visual
Waterbird	Spring Waterbirds	May 15, 2025	349	Unknown Dabbler	4	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 9, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual

APPENDIX E: WMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS INCIDENTAL DATA, 2025

Group	Survey Type	Date	Site ID / Wpt	Species Common Name	Total Count	Detection Method
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 17, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	2	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 23, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	2	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 25, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 29, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	4	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Common Merganser	3	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	2	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	August 30, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	2	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Common Merganser	2	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	3	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 1, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	3	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Common Merganser	5	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 3, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Common Merganser	4	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 13, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 13, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 18, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 21, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 21, 2025	DC-1B-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 23, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 23, 2025	CC-05A-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 24, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Great Blue Heron	1	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 25, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Common Merganser	7	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	September 25, 2025	CC-15B-KO	Common Merganser	2	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 4, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	11	Visual
Waterbird	Fall Waterbirds	October 8, 2025	54	White-winged Scoter	8	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 13, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	18	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 13, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	9	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 14, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	21	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 14, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	24	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 14, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	7	Visual
Waterbird	Kokanee Cameras	October 23, 2025	CC-15A-KO	Mallard	2	Visual

APPENDIX F BW GOLD INTERACTIONS AND INCIDENTS LOG, 2025

APPENDIX F: BW GOLD INTERACTIONS AND INCIDENTS LOG, 2025

Type	Date	Location	Species Involved	Description
Interaction	January 3, 2025	Security Plant office	Common Raven	Three common ravens observed eating food waste out of box of light vehicle at the security plant office.
Interaction	January 27, 2025	-	Red Fox	Single Red fox displaying food association and habituation behaviour with a parked light vehicle.
Interaction	February 10, 2025	Mobile Maintenance	Red Fox	A Red fox in mobile maintenance approaching workers and vehicles in laydown, not showing signs of avoidance.
Interaction	February 15, 2025	Water Management Pond	Red Fox	Red fox appeared to be interested in crews working outside Water Management Pond and kept returning to area numerous
Hazing	May 15, 2025	Operations Camp road	Black Bear	Black bear wandered onto the operations camp road towards camp. Deterred off road with siren.
Interaction	May 18, 2025	Plant Site	Red Fox	Red fox located at the plant site approached truck while driving through the plant site. Health condition of the fox was reported to be skinny.
Hazing	May 23, 2025	Exploration Camp parking lot	Unspecified Bear	Bear was roaming around gravel trucks. After disturbance occurred, left area rapidly. 1 Bear banger was used. Reason for discharge was that bear was in very active dormitory area and unwilling to leave (exploration camp parking lot).
Hazing	May 28, 2025	Construction Camp	Unspecified Bear	Bear at back of construction camp interested in reefer trailer and shoring alongside back of construction camp. Deterrent used was vehicle horn 10 times. Reason for discharge was bear was actively sniffing around food containment trailer at construction camp. After deterrence, bear left area. After disturbance occurred, vacated the area in a haste. Bear at back of construction camp interested in reefer trailer and shoring alongside back of construction camp again. Deterrent used was vehicle horn 7 times. Reason for discharge was that showing interest in construction camp, needed to deter from reefer trailer (food) and so it would associate discomfort when attempting or interested in human food. After disturbance occurred, bear ran off. However, bear has been hazed before and continues to remain on site and in open.
Interaction	May 30, 2025	C-Trail KM14	Red Fox	At KM14 on C-Trail, Red fox was reported to be sitting under the window of a parked truck waiting to be fed.
Mortality	June 10, 2025	82 km on the Kluskus FSR	Black Bear	The collision occurred on June 10, 2025 (time of collision unknown) at 82 KM on the Kluskus FSR. A black bear carcass (presumed to be a result of a vehicle collision) was discovered and called into the environment department at 12:30 by a BWG employee travelling on the FSR. Environment department then moved the carrion from the road >500 m as outlined in the WMMP. An email was sent to the MOF on June 12, 2025.
Interaction	June 10, 2025	Mobile Maintenance	Moose	Juvenile moose walked into middle of mobile maintenance yard. 50 metre buffer no work zone was established, and all equipment was moved out of area. Juvenile moose walked out of area on own accord and flagging was taken down. No contact/interaction between humans and wildlife occurred.
Hazing	June 16, 2025	U Dorm parking lot	Unspecified Bear	Grizzly bear was curious in U-dorm activity while people were present outside. Deterrent used was ERT vehicle siren, 2 bear bangers and vehicle truck horn 5 times. Reason for discharge was that Bear entering active haul truck area and near U dorm parking lot. After disturbance occurred, bear was successfully deterred and avoided area, went back into the wooded area.
Mortality	July 29, 2025	15.5 km on BWG Access Road	Red Fox	Worker was driving back to camp after finishing night shift when a fox ran out of the ditch and onto the access road in front of the vehicle. The driver applied the brakes and attempted to avoid the animal, however the rear of the vehicle ended up making contact with the fox resulting in an immediate mortality. The driver then pulled over in a safe location and contacted the Environmental department. An email was sent to MOF on August 10, 2025.
Interaction	August 11, 2025	Heavy Equipment Assembly Pad	Black Bear	Black bear walked up the north ramp near the heavy equipment assembly pad.
Interaction	September 25, 2025	Operations Plant road near Processing Plant	Red Fox	On operations camp road near the process plant, a healthy red fox was observed and reported eating food scraps. Red fox did not show signs of caution or fear of light vehicles.
Interaction	December 7, 2025	MSA Parking Lot	Red Fox	At the MSA parking lot, Red fox was reported as sitting down and running in front of vehicles. Once light vehicles would stop, fox would wait outside window, indicating food habituation behaviours.
Interaction	December 25, 2025	Mobile Maintenance	Red Fox	In the mobile maintenance yard, fox was observed near crews, displaying food dependence behaviours and habituation.
Interaction	December 27, 2025	Freshwater Reservoir	Red Fox	Red fox observed coming up to parked vehicles at freshwater reservoir.

APPENDIX G FACILITY WATER STRUCTURE MONITORING CAMERA DATA, 2025

APPENDIX G: FACILITY WATER STRUCTURE MONITORING CAMERA DATA, 2025

Camera ID	Facility Water Structure	Data Analysis Start Date	Data Analysis End Date	Interim Servicing Dates	Camera Status	Red Fox		Unknown Large Mammal		Unspecified Bird	
						Detection Events	Individuals	Detection Events	Individuals	Detection Events	Individuals
FWB01	WMP	January 10, 2025	July 18, 2025	-	Retrieved	2	2			1	1
FWB01A	WMP	December 10, 2025	December 29, 2025	-	Deployed						
FWB02	WMP	June 16, 2025	December 29, 2025	September 23, October 20, and December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB03	IECD	June 16, 2025	December 29, 2025	October 17, November 9, and December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB04	TSF	June 16, 2025	December 30, 2025	September 23, November 9, and December 10, 2025	Deployed			1	2		
FWB05	TSF	June 17, 2025	December 23, 2025	September 23, November 9, and December 10, 2025	Retrieved						
FWB06	IECD	November 21, 2025	December 29, 2025	Wednesday, December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB07	CWTP	November 28, 2025	December 29, 2025	Wednesday, December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB08	CWTP	November 28, 2025	December 29, 2025	Wednesday, December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB09	LGO	November 28, 2025	December 29, 2025	Wednesday, December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB10	LGO	November 28, 2025	December 29, 2025	Wednesday, December 10, 2025	Deployed						
FWB11	Pit Sump	November 28, 2025	December 10, 2025	-	Retrieved						
FWB12	Pit Sump	November 28, 2025	December 10, 2025	-	Retrieved						
FWB13	TSF	December 27, 2025	December 30, 2025	-	Deployed						

APPENDIX H TRANSMISSION LINE MORTALITY MONITORING SURVEY DATA, 2025



APPENDIX H: TRANSMISSION LINE MORTALITY MONITORING SURVEY DATA, 2025

Transect ID	Survey Dates			Mortality Detected? (Y/N)	Date Mortality Detected	Comments
	April	June	September			
MT01	April 6, 14, 21, and 28, 2025	June 3, 12, 18, and 26, 2025	September 3, 10, 16, and 22, 2025	Y	April 14, 2025	1 feather patch from sparrow species, wing/foot/feather but no skull. Likely from predation.
MT02	April 6, 14, 21, and 28, 2025	June 3, 12, 18, and 26, 2025	September 3, 9, 16, and 22, 2025	N	-	
MT03	April 6, 14, 21, and 28, 2025	June 3, 12, 18, and 26, 2025	September 3, 9, 16, and 22, 2025	Y	June 12, 2025	1 spruce grouse wing, feathers plucked and carcass gone. Likely from predation.
MT04	April 6, 14, 21, and 28, 2025	June 3, 12, 18, and 26, 2025	September 3, 9, 16, and 23, 2025	N	-	
MT05	April 6, 14, 21, and 28, 2025	June 3, 12, 18, and 26, 2025	September 3, 9, 16, and 23, 2025	N	-	

APPENDIX I MOOSE PELLET COUNT SURVEY DATA, 2025



APPENDIX I: MOOSE PELLETT COUNT SURVEY DATA, 2025

Zone	Distance from Mine Footprint (m)	Transect ID	Survey Date	Number of Pellet Groups		Mean Estimate of Moose Pellet Groups (per ha)
				Moose	Deer	
Potential Impact	<500	MP01_2024	June 27, 2025	1	0	0.32
		MP09_2024	June 27, 2025	0	0	-
		MP10_2024	June 26, 2025	1	0	0.32
		MP12	June 27, 2025	2	2	0.71
		MP13	June 26, 2025	2	3	1.06
		MP17	June 24, 2025	0	0	-
		MP18	June 21, 2025	9	0	2.86
		MP19_2024	June 27, 2025	1	0	0.95
	500 - 1,000	MP03	June 23, 2025	0	0	-
		MP16	June 23, 2025	0	0	-
		MP23	June 26, 2025	6	1	-
		MP24	June 26, 2025	0	0	-
		MP26	June 24, 2025	0	0	-
	1,000 - 3,000	MP04	June 23, 2025	0	0	-
		MP15	June 23, 2025	18	0	5.73
		MP20	June 20, 2025	2	1	1.27
		MP21	June 20, 2025	4	0	-
	3,000 - 5,000	MP05	June 28, 2025	20	0	6.37
		MP06	June 24, 2025	0	0	-
		MP11	June 24, 2025	2	0	0.64
MP14		June 22, 2025	19	0	6.05	
MP22		June 22, 2025	0	0	1.91	
Control	5,000 - 10,000	MP02	June 24, 2025	135	8	42.97
		MP07	June 22, 2025	1	0	0.32
		MP08	June 20, 2025	8	1	2.83

APPENDIX J AERIAL SNOW TRACK SURVEY DATA, 2025



APPENDIX J: AERIAL SNOW TRACK SURVEY DATA, 2025

Transect ID	Moose Tracks	Moose Beds
1	1	0
2	2	0
4	1	0
5	7	0
6	3	0
7	5	0
8	11	1
9	9	0
10	16	0
11	8	0
12	8	1
13	12	0
14	8	0
15	4	0
16	8	0
17	5	0
18	15	0
19	9	1
20	9	0
21	3	0
22	11	0
23	5	0
24	18	0
25	25	0
26	20	1
27	10	0
28	15	0
29	19	0
30	18	0

APPENDIX K BW GOLD 2025 CARIBOU MITIGATION
AND MANAGEMENT PLAN EAC
COMPLIANCE REPORT



Blackwater Mine

2025 Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan EAC Compliance Report

PREPARED FOR



Blackwater
Mine

DATE

March 2026

REFERENCE

0809191-23-002

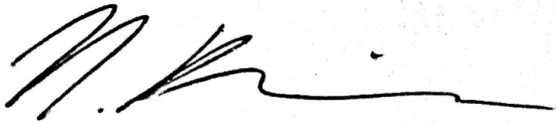


Blackwater Mine

2025 Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan EAC Compliance Report

March 2026

Prepared by:



Nikki Beaudoin, BSc., BIT
Consultant, Wildlife Biologist

Prepared by:



Makayla Swain, MSc.
Senior Consultant, Wildlife Biologist

Reviewed by:



Greg Sharam, PhD.
Associate Partner, Wildlife Biologist

ERM Consultants Canada Ltd.

#1000 - 1100 Melville Street

Vancouver, BC

Canada V6E 4A6

T: +1 604 689 9460

F: +1 604 687 4277

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PERMITS

BW Gold Ltd. (BW Gold), a wholly owned subsidiary of Artemis Gold Inc. (Artemis), is operating the Blackwater Mine (the Mine), an open pit gold and silver project in central British Columbia (BC) located approximately 112 km southwest of Vanderhoof. The Mine is accessed via the Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa Forest Service Roads (FSRs) and received its federal and provincial environmental approvals in 2019 under New Gold Inc. (New Gold), before Artemis acquired the project and transferred the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) to BW Gold in 2020. Since then, BW Gold has secured key authorizations including *Mines Act* Permit M-246 (2021) and *Environmental Management Act* permits for effluent and air discharges (Permits 110602 [2021], 110650 [2023], and 110652 [2023]), with amendments issued in 2023 for the Mine Plan and Reclamation Program. Construction began in October 2022. The first gold and silver pour at the Mine was achieved in January 2025. Commercial production was declared in May 2025.

1.2 REGIONAL SETTING

The Mine is located within the traditional territories of Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation (LDN), Ulkatcho First Nation (UFN), Skin Tye Nation, and Tsilhqot'in Nation. The Kluskus and Kluskus-Ootsa FSRs and Mine transmission line cross parts of the traditional territories of Nadleh Whut'en First Nation, Saik'uz First Nation, and Stellat'en First Nation (collectively, the Nechako First Nations), as well as the traditional territories of the Nazko First Nation, Nee Tahi Buhn Band, Cheslatta Carrier Nation, and Yekooche First Nation (BC EAO 2019a, 2019b).

1.3 2025 CONSTRUCTION AND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES

2025 activities included continued development of the open pit using conventional drill, blast, load and haul techniques, and operation of the mill. Several significant milestones were achieved in Q1 2025 including the commencement of mill operations (January 22), initial deposition of tailings (January 25), and placement of Low Grade Ore (LGO) on the LGO Stockpile (March 14). By May 2025 commercial production was achieved, and operations continued through the year.

Construction activities continued through 2025 as well with a focus on those activities outlined below:

- Continued development of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Dam C;
- Development of the LGO stockpile foundation panels;
- Construction of water management infrastructure; and
- Establishing ancillary buildings and associated facilities.

Tree clearing and soil salvage occurred where needed to support those activities.

No works occurred on the Mine Access Road, Upper or Lower Waste Rock Stockpiles, Fresh Water Supply System (FWSS) (excluding the Freshwater Reservoir), or Northern Diversion System.

1.4 CARIBOU MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

A Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (CMMP) was developed to manage potential Mine-related adverse effects on caribou and caribou habitat, and to specify offsetting measures for caribou habitat (ERM 2022a). The CMMP incorporates requirements from the EAC #M19-01 and the federal DS.

Many of the reporting requirements for the CMMP are included in the annual Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Program (WMMP) compliance report (ERM 2026). Therefore, the CMMP compliance report is submitted as an appendix to the WMMP compliance report and references applicable sections in the WMMP compliance report instead of duplicating reporting in this document. A concordance table tracking requirements from the Decision Statement (DS) and EAC is in Appendix A of the WMMP compliance report (ERM 2026).

This is the second year the annual CMMP compliance report has been completed and as such, some of the monitoring activities have not yet been initiated.

1.4.1 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

This report includes a summary of the CMMP annual monitoring activities as well as a summary of compliance with the offsetting requirements for caribou. Monitoring is completed within the regional study area and potential offsetting areas (Figure 1.4-1).

The objectives of the CMMP monitoring programs are to:

- Verify the accuracy of the effects assessment for Valued Ecosystem Component species;
- Evaluate the effectiveness in the mitigation measures;
- Monitor the effectiveness of the offsetting program; and
- Determine if adaptive management is required.

There are two primary monitoring programs, each with multiple monitoring methods, designed to accomplish these objectives. Adaptive management measures are addressed throughout each section where applicable and summarized in Section 1.4.4. The majority of the monitoring program results are provided in the WMMP compliance report (ERM 2026) but are referenced in this document for completeness. The CMMP monitoring programs and their applicable report sections are specified in Table 1.4-1.

1.4.2 CONSULTATION

BW Gold engages in regular consultation with Indigenous groups (as defined in the DS) and Aboriginal Groups (as defined in the EAC) as well as federal and provincial regulators regarding the CMMP design and progress. Reporting on consultation recommendations and how they were considered and/or incorporated into the CMMP is required by federal DS Condition 2.11. In 2025, BW Gold received consultation recommendations and information on implementation of the CMMP. Consultation is outlined in Table 1.4-2, and updates to the plan were initiated in 2025.

FIGURE 1.4-1 TWEEDSMUIR CARIBOU RANGE HABITAT IN RELATION TO THE BLACKWATER MINE CERTIFIED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

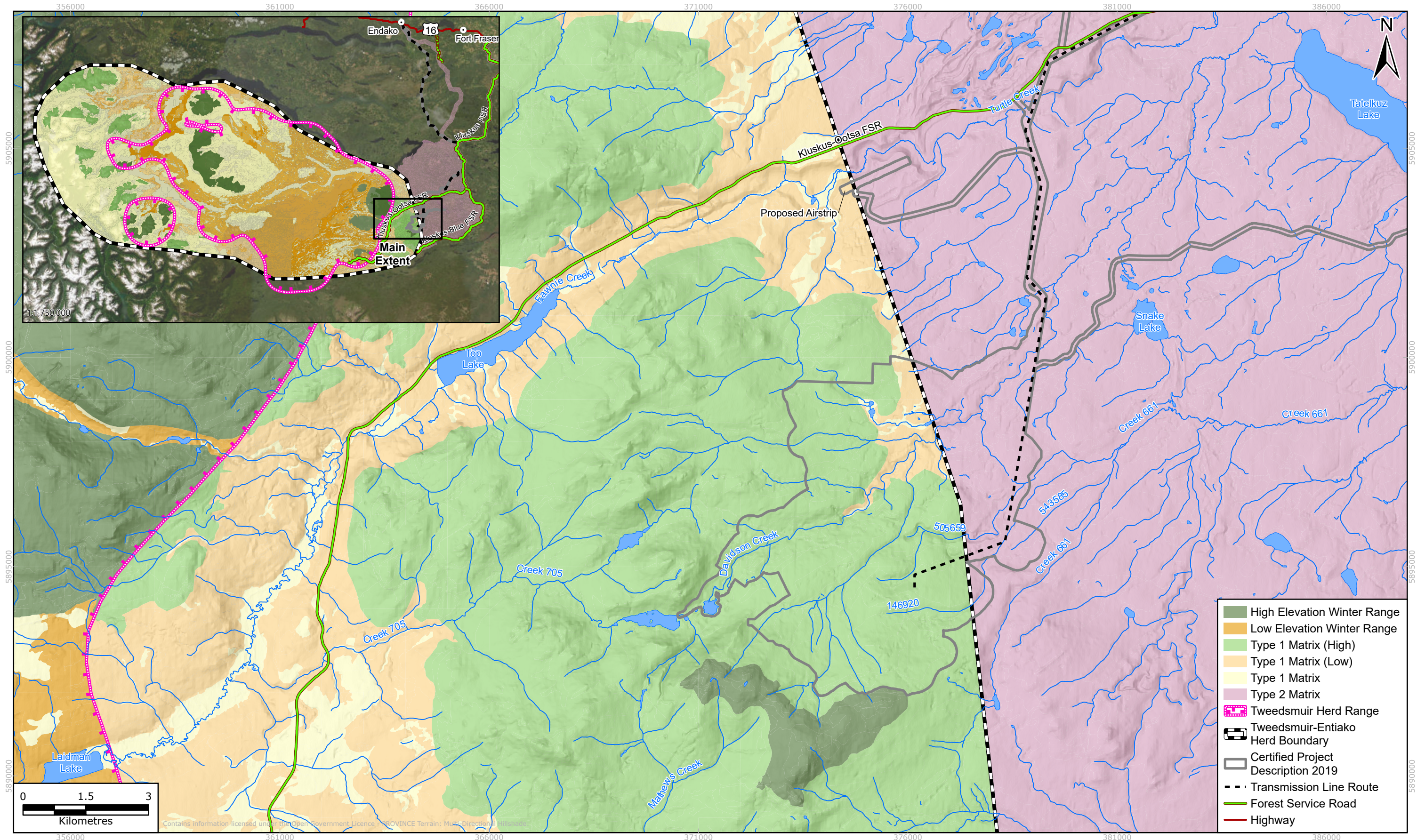


TABLE 1.4-1 CMMP MONITORING PROGRAMS

Program	Monitoring Component	Report Section ¹
Verifying the Accuracy of the Effects Assessment and Monitoring Effectiveness of Mitigation Measures	Direct Habitat Loss	CMMP 2 and WMMP 2.2
	Indirect Habitat Loss	CMMP 2 and WMMP 3.1
	Ungulate Pellet Counts	CMMP 2 and WMMP 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.2.2
	Snow Track Surveys	CMMP 2 and WMMP 3.1.3.1
	Changes in Caribou Population Dynamics	CMMP 1.4.3.1 and 2
	Mortality Risk	CMMP 2 and WMMP 2.3
	Changes in Caribou Health	CMMP 2 and Country Foods Monitoring Program (ERM 2025)
Caribou Offset Monitoring Program	Road Restoration Monitoring	CMMP 3.1
	Access Monitoring	CMMP 3.2
	Sight Lines Monitoring	CMMP 3.3
	Wildlife Use Monitoring	CMMP 3.4 and WMMP 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.3.1

¹ The WMMP refers to the annual WMMP compliance report (ERM 2026). The CMMP refers to this report.

TABLE 1.4-2 CMMP CONSULTATION, 2025

Type	Date(s)	Method	CMMP Topics Discussed, Applicable Outcomes
Environmental Life of Mine Committee Meeting	24-04-2025	Teleconference	Held LDN, NVNs, Saik'uz, Stelat'en, UFN, ERM, Lorax, BC EAO, BC EMLI, BC ENV, BC FOR/WLRS Environmental Life of Mine Committee (ELoMC) meeting. Discussed LDN/UFN CMMP and Exploration Approval. Parties agreed to schedule a meeting to discuss mapping of exploration areas and proposed restoration areas, funding mechanisms for restoration work, and clarification on government's role and expectations.
Environmental Life of Mine Committee Meeting	26-06-2025	Teleconference	Held LDN, NVNs, Saik'uz, Stelat'en, UFN, ERM, Lorax, BC EAO, BC EMLI, BC ENV, BC FOR/WLRS ELoMC meeting. ERM gave presentation on WMMP/CMMP annual implementation review.
Environmental Life of Mine Committee Meeting	28-08-2025	Teleconference	Held LDN, NVNs, Saik'uz, Stelat'en, UFN, ERM, Lorax, BC EAO, BC EMLI, BC ENV, BC FOR/WLRS ELoMC meeting. BWG gave presentation on 2024 Annual Reclamation Report. Discussed decommissioning of the Mt. Davidson Exploration Road and installation of trail cameras to monitor predator activity.
UFN FDS/FUP Wildlife Comments 2024	18-09-2025	Comments & Responses	Received comments from UFN regarding the BW Mine 2024 Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Program Compliance Report. BWG provided responses.

Type	Date(s)	Method	CMMP Topics Discussed, Applicable Outcomes
Environmental Life of Mine Committee Meeting	25-09-2025	Teleconference	Held LDN, NVNs, Saik'uz, Stelat'en, UFN, ERM, Lorax, BC EAO, BC EMLI, BC ENV, BC FOR/WLRS ELoMC meeting. EAO informed BWG that an update to the CMMP will be required reflecting expansion.
Environmental Management Board	7-11-2025	Teleconference	Discussion with LDN and UFN on the update of the Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (CMMP).
Environmental Management Board	12-12-2025	Teleconference	Discussion with LDN and UFN on the update of the Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (CMMP).

1.4.2.1 CARIBOU POPULATION DYNAMICS COORDINATION

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) predicted potential changes in caribou population dynamics and movement patterns due to the potential for increased predator access along the transmission line, and due to increased traffic on Mine roads and the Kluskus Forest Service Road (FSR; ERM 2018). Monitoring the population dynamics and movement of Tweedsmuir caribou at the herd or LPU level is achieved through participation in:

- Environmental Monitoring Committee (established by EAC Condition 19), now called the Environmental Life of Mine Committee (ELoMC); and
- Regional programs with FLNRORD, ECCC, and Indigenous groups to monitor caribou herds by sharing data collected as part of BW Gold's caribou monitoring programs and/or coordinating monitoring efforts.

To date, BW Gold has not been made aware of any active regional planning initiatives for the Tweedsmuir herd, based on input sought from LDN, WLRS (formerly FLNRORD), and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (EMLI) in early 2025.

1.4.3 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

An adaptive management framework has been incorporated into the CMMP to meet regulatory requirements and objectives of the CMMP (see the CMMP Section 6; ERM 2022a). The follow-up monitoring programs provide data to assess the effectiveness of the mitigations described in the CMMP Section 6 (ERM 2022a). If necessary, outcomes of the monitoring programs will also support recommendations for changes to the monitoring (objectives, frequency, methods, or timing). The CMMP defines qualitative and quantitative triggers to assess whether mitigation measures need to be altered or additional mitigation measures need to be implemented.

Any adaptive management actions or recommendations will be addressed within the relevant section for this report and are summarized here for compliance with the reporting requirements in federal DS Condition 2.11.

To date, no adaptive management actions for the CMMP have been implemented. The third compliance monitoring year occurred in 2025, and program data are now considered to be part of the Operations phase. No adaptive management actions are currently recommended. In future years, a summary of annual and cumulative adaptive management actions will be included in this section.

2. VERIFYING THE ACCURACY OF THE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING EFFECTIVENESS OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The predicted residual effects of the Project on caribou as identified in the EIS, Vol 4, Section 5.4.11.3 (ERM 2018) are:

- Habitat loss and alteration (not significant, moderate magnitude).
- Changes in caribou population dynamics (not significant, minor magnitude).
- Changes in caribou movement patterns (not significant, negligible magnitude).
- Mortality risk (not significant, negligible magnitude).

Mitigation measures for caribou have been implemented to address these potential effects, and monitoring methods will provide data to confirm the effectiveness of mitigation measures and verify the accuracy of the effects assessment (CMMP Section 6.2 and 6.6; ERM 2022a). The monitoring methods for this program are also carried out for other wildlife, and the results are therefore reported in the WMMP compliance report (ERM 2026):

- Habitat loss monitoring (WMMP Section 2.2).
- Indirect habitat loss (ungulate distribution) monitoring via:
 - Pellet count surveys (WMMP Sections 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.3.1), and
 - Snow track surveys (WMMP Section 3.1.2.2).
- Caribou offsetting wildlife use monitoring (WMMP Section 3.2.2.3).
- Changes in caribou population dynamics monitored through regional cooperation (Section 1.3.1).
- Mortality risk monitored through wildlife interactions and incidents (WMMP Section 2.3).
- Changes in caribou health (no prediction in the EIS) monitored through the Country Foods Monitoring Program (CFMP):
 - Baseline CFMP report for 2021-2022 available in ERM (2025).

3. CARIBOU OFFSET MONITORING PROGRAM

The caribou offset monitoring program was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the caribou offset, as required by federal DS Condition 8.18.5 and provincial EAC Condition 22.p. This program consists of four separate monitoring methods:

1. Road restoration monitoring.
2. Access monitoring.
3. Sight lines monitoring.
4. Wildlife use monitoring.

The habitat restoration for the caribou offset was not initiated in 2025, and therefore these monitoring programs had not yet begun. However, the following sections outline each monitoring method for completeness of reporting requirements.

3.1 ROAD RESTORATION MONITORING

3.1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of road restoration monitoring is to determine success of revegetation along deactivated roads compared to natural restoration.

3.1.2 METHODS

The study area will include the areas where road restoration is planned.

The study will be established as a Before-After, Control-Impact (BACI) design. Before and after measurements will be taken at roads to be removed (impact) and roads that will be left to restore naturally (control). The control will be split into 2 types: 1) roads with evidence of vehicle access, and 2) roads without access where natural restoration is occurring.

Samples will be taken during the Construction period prior to restoration as a “before” sample, and after restoration at years 3, 5, 10, and every 5 years thereafter until the end of Closure pending review through adaptive management framework.

This monitoring program was not yet commenced in 2025.

3.2 ACCESS MONITORING

3.2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of access monitoring are to determine:

- If the public is able to access restored roads; and
- The means and locations of access (if it exists) and prevent further access.

Vehicle and public access and use of restored roads can impede vegetation regrowth and thus discourage wildlife use.

3.2.2 METHODS

The study area will include areas where road restoration has occurred.

The study is designed as a Before-After-Impact study, with records of human access before and after road restoration. Sampling will be conducted in coordination with the monitoring of road restoration at years 3, 5, 10 and every 5 years thereafter until the end of closure or until analysis has shown that the road surface is on a trajectory to be fully restored and no further monitoring is warranted. Camera traps will be monitored on an annual basis, in concert with the wildlife use monitoring (Section 3.4).

This monitoring program was not yet commenced in 2025.

3.3 SIGHT LINES MONITORING

3.3.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of sight lines monitoring is to determine if sight lines have been blocked for wolves. Sight lines will be blocked by creating visual barriers (mounded soil or piles of debris) and allowing increased vegetation regrowth. This monitoring will be conducted in coordination with access monitoring (Section 3.2).

3.3.2 METHODS

The study area will include all the areas of restored roads.

The study is designed as a Before-After, Control-Impact (BACI) study, with records of sight lines before and after road restoration and on restored roads and control roads that are not restored. Sampling will be conducted in coordination with the monitoring of road restoration at years 3, 5, 10, and every five years thereafter until the end of closure or until analysis has shown that the road surface is on a trajectory to be fully restored and no further monitoring is warranted.

This monitoring program was not yet commenced in 2025.

3.4 WILDLIFE USE MONITORING

3.4.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of wildlife use monitoring is to track the relative use of common wildlife on restored and control roads, focusing on wildlife that can be detrimental to caribou such as moose and wolves.

3.4.2 METHODS

The study area will include the area where road restoration has occurred.

The study is designed as a Before-After study, with records of wildlife before and after road restoration. Sampling will be conducted in coordination with the monitoring of road restoration at 3, 5, 10, and every five years thereafter until the end of closure, or until analysis has shown that the road surface is on a trajectory to be fully restored and no further monitoring is warranted, or

based on the adaptive management approach should other forms of monitoring be available. Forty remote cameras will be monitored on an annual basis.

This monitoring program was not yet commenced in 2025.

3.5 BASELINE WILDLIFE USE MONITORING

Fifteen cameras were deployed in two proposed caribou offset areas as part of ongoing baseline data collection in 2021 (reported in the Blackwater Pre-construction Baseline Report; ERM 2022b). Sites were chosen based on sign and habitat for focal mammals (caribou, moose, bear, and wolf) and do not align with the monitoring locations required for the wildlife use monitoring program. Data collected between January 2025 to January 2026 are reported in Section 3.2.3.1 of the WMMP Report (ERM 2026). Baseline results will be used to guide initiation of the CMMP monitoring programs and reported in future CMMP annual compliance reports.

4. REFERENCES

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- ERM. 2018. *Blackwater Gold Project: New Gold Response to Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency Information Request (IR130, IR132, and IR210) – Updated Assessment of Impacts to Southern Mountain Caribou and Proposed Caribou Offset*. Prepared for New Gold Inc. by ERM Consultants Canada Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
- New Gold. 2015. *Blackwater Gold Project Application for and Environmental Assessment Certificate*. Prepared for New Gold Inc., Vancouver, BC.

APPENDIX L BAT DISTRIBUTION MONITORING DATA, 2025

APPENDIX L: BAT DISTRIBUTION MONITORING DATA, 2025

Zone	ARU ID	Date Deployed	Date Retrieved	Number of Days Recording	Species Detected with Confidence	Number of AutoID Recordings
Potential Impact (<200 m)	BAT1	July 23, 2025	August 2, 2025	10	Big brown bat, Eastern red bat, Hoary bat, Silver-haired bat, Western long-eared myotis, Little brown bat	13881
	BAT2	July 28, 2025	August 18, 2025	21		
	BAT3	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20		
	BAT5	August 19, 2025	September 4, 2025	16		
	BAT7	July 28, 2025	August 18, 2025	21		
	BAT8	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20		
	BAT13	August 18, 2025	September 4, 2025	17		
	BAT15	July 23, 2025	August 1, 2025	9		
	BAT18	July 18, 2025	July 27, 2025	9		
Control (200 m - 2 km)	BAT4	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20	Big brown bat, Eastern red bat, Hoary bat, Silver-haired bat, Western long-eared myotis, Little brown bat	3996
	BAT6	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20		
	BAT9	July 23, 2025	August 2, 2025	10		
	BAT10	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20		
	BAT11	August 19, 2025	September 4, 2025	16		
	BAT12	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20		
	BAT14	July 23, 2025	August 1, 2025	9		
	BAT16	July 29, 2025	August 18, 2025	20		
	BAT17	July 28, 2025	August 18, 2025	21		
	BAT19	July 17, 2025	July 25, 2025	8		

APPENDIX M BRANDENBARK ARU MONITORING DATA, 2025

APPENDIX M: BRANDENBARK ARU MONITORING DATA, 2025

Area	BrandenBark ID	Treatment Type	Hobo Loggers Installed? (Y/N)	ARUs Deployed in 2025?	Deployment Date	Retrieval Date	Number of Days Recording	Species Detected with Confidence	Number of Bat Recordings Across Both ARUs
Lake 15/16	15/16O1	Open	Y	2 - one on BrandenBark tree, one 10 m away	2026-07-06	2026-08-02	27	Hoary bat, Little brown bat, Long-eared myotis, Silver-haired bat, Eastern red bat	7,036
	15/16M1	Mixed	Y	2 - one on BrandenBark tree, one 10 m away	2026-07-06	2026-08-02	27	Hoary bat, Little brown bat, Long-eared myotis, Silver-haired bat, Eastern red bat	3,820
	15/16C1	Closed	Y	2 - one on BrandenBark tree, one 10 m away	2026-07-06	2026-08-02	27	Hoary bat, Little brown bat, Long-eared myotis, Silver-haired bat, Eastern red bat	6,446
	BB1	Open	N	-					
	BB2	Mixed	N	-					
	BB3	Closed	N	-					
Wetland 9	9O1	Open	N	-					
	9O2	Open	N	-					
	9O3	Open	Y	-					
	9O4	Open	N	-					
	9M1	Mixed	N	-					
	9M2	Mixed	N	-					
	9M3	Mixed	Y	-					
	9M4	Mixed	N	-					
	9C1	Closed	N	-					
	9C2	Closed	N	-					
	9C3	Closed	Y	-					
	9C4	Closed	N	-					
Wetland 15	15O1	Open	N	-					
	15O2	Open	Y	-					
	15O3	Open	N	-					
	15M1	Mixed	Y	-					
	15M2	Mixed	Y	-					
	15C1	Closed	N	-					
	15C2	Closed	N	-					
	15C3	Closed	Y	-					
Matthews Creek Wetland Offset Area	BARK1	-	N	-					
	BARK2	-	N	-					
	BARK3	-	N	-					

APPENDIX N 2025 NABAT REPORT



North American Bat Monitoring Program in Blackwater Gold Mine

Manual Verification Data Summary - 2025

Camila Hurtado Brooke Daly

2025-12-08

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1 Land Acknowledgement

Biodiversity Pathways respectfully acknowledges that our work takes place on Treaty 8 and Douglas Treaties Territories as well as the traditional and unceded territories of First Nations and Métis Peoples across all regions of British Columbia, whose histories, languages, and cultures are deeply connected to the biodiversity we monitor. We acknowledge the traditional teachings of the lands that we work on, and that reciprocal, meaningful, and respectful relationships with Indigenous peoples make our work possible. We are deeply grateful for their stewardship of these lands, and we are committed to supporting Indigenous-led monitoring programs, while learning Indigenous ways of knowing, being, and doing.

2 Introduction

2.1 Overview of NABat and the NNW Bat Hub

The North American Bat Monitoring Program (NABat) is a large-scale coordinated effort to monitor bat species across North America using standardized protocols and a unified sample design (Loeb et al. 2015). NABat was established to address the gaps in knowledge and lack of long-term studies of bat species across Mexico, USA, and Canada. The program is administered by the US Geological Survey (USGS), coordinated by the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative (CWHC) in Canada, and implemented by the North by Northwest Bat (NNW) Hub in British Columbia, Alberta, and S.E. Alaska.

Table 1: Acoustic monitoring locations for bat surveys carried out at Blackwater Gold Mine in 2025

Location Name	NABat GRTS ID	Longitude	Latitude	Start Date	End Date	Detector Model	Detector Serial Number
SW2	73082	-124.5093	53.50946	2025-07-15	2025-07-22	NA	2MU09471
SE	73082	-124.5073	53.47983	2025-07-15	2025-07-22	NA	2MU09641
SE	2426	-124.8940	53.20475	2025-07-17	2025-07-17	NA	SMU08992
NW	2426	-124.8273	53.24759	2025-07-17	2025-07-24	NA	SMU09777
SW	2426	-124.8214	53.21103	2025-07-23	2025-07-31	NA	2MU09641
SW2	2426	-124.7894	53.23232	2025-07-23	2025-07-31	NA	2MU09446
NE	2426	-124.8815	53.25836	2025-07-23	2025-07-31	NA	2MU09728
SE2	2426	-124.8493	53.22120	2025-07-23	2025-07-31	NA	Blank2MU09478
NE	73082	-124.4964	53.49445	2025-07-15	2025-07-15	NA	2MU09478
NW	73082	-124.6058	53.49961	2025-07-15	2025-07-22	NA	2MU09471
SW	73082	-124.5321	53.48719	2025-07-15	2025-07-22	NA	2MU9446
SE2	73082	-124.5423	53.45528	2025-07-15	2025-07-22	NA	2MU09641
SW	204154	-124.7942	53.29247	2025-07-16	2025-07-23	NA	2MU09474
SW2	204154	-124.7596	53.31369	2025-07-16	2025-07-23	NA	2MU09473
NW	204154	-124.7809	53.35494	2025-07-16	2025-07-23	NA	2MU09476
NW2	204154	-124.7907	53.38023	2025-07-16	2025-07-23	NA	2MU09639
NE	204154	-124.7098	53.38476	2025-07-16	2025-07-16	NA	SMU09783
SE	204154	-124.7387	53.32086	2025-07-16	2025-07-23	NA	SMU08992

2.2 2025 NABat Monitoring in Blackwater Gold Mine

In the field season of 2025, 18 bat acoustic deployments were made at the Blackwater Gold Mine managed by BW Gold. The monitoring stations collected data between 2025-07-15 and 2025-07-31. The recordings were submitted to SENSR for processing and manual vetting to determine species presence or absence at each location. Upon agreement with BW Gold, SENSR can share these results with the NNW Bat Hub for inclusion in the provincial annual report on the state of bat populations within British Columbia.

3 Methods

3.1 Field Deployments

In 2025, BW Gold deployed 18 across Blackwater Gold Mine (Table 1) following the standards set by NABat and the North by Northwest (NNW) Bat Hub (Reichert et al. 2018). All of these locations were new deployments for 2025 and collected data for a total of 127 ARU nights. ARU nights quantify the total acoustic sampling effort by summing the number of nights each ARU was deployed and recording. This metric accounts for all individual recorder deployments, such that two ARUs recording for seven nights each would equal 14 ARU nights total, even if deployed concurrently.

3.2 Data processing

Full-spectrum recordings from the sampling periods were collected and processed using two automatic classifiers: Kaleidoscope’s Bats of North America 5.4.0 classifier and Sonobat 3.0’s north-eastern British Columbia classifier. Based on documented species ranges and prior detection data, manual verification efforts focused on the species present at each individual site.

The analysis workflow followed processing standards established by the North American Bat Monitoring Program (NABat) (Reichert et al. 2018). Only recordings that received automated species classifications from either Kaleidoscope or Sonobat were selected for manual verification. For stationary acoustic monitoring sites, recordings were manually vetted until at least one recording per species per site per night was confidently identified. Species identifications were validated using reference call parameters described by Szewczak (2018), Slough et al. (2022), and Solick (2022), in accordance with NABat manual vetting protocols. A full list of species names and codes can be found on [Appendix A](#)

All recordings with their associated tags have been uploaded to Wildtrax to the project named [Blackwater Gold Mine NABAT Monitoring](#). All the associated tags have also been uploaded to NABat under the project name [Blackwater Gold Mine NABAT Monitoring](#).

4 Results

Following manual verification, Eastern Red Bats (*Lasirus borealis*), Silver-haired bats (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), and Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) were detected at all surveyed locations (Figure 1). Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*) was detected at all surveyed locations except for at BAT20, their presence at this site remains plausible given regional distributions. Hoary bats (*Lasirus cinereus*) were detected at all sites except BAT18 and BAT8; however, their presence at this site remains plausible given regional distributions.

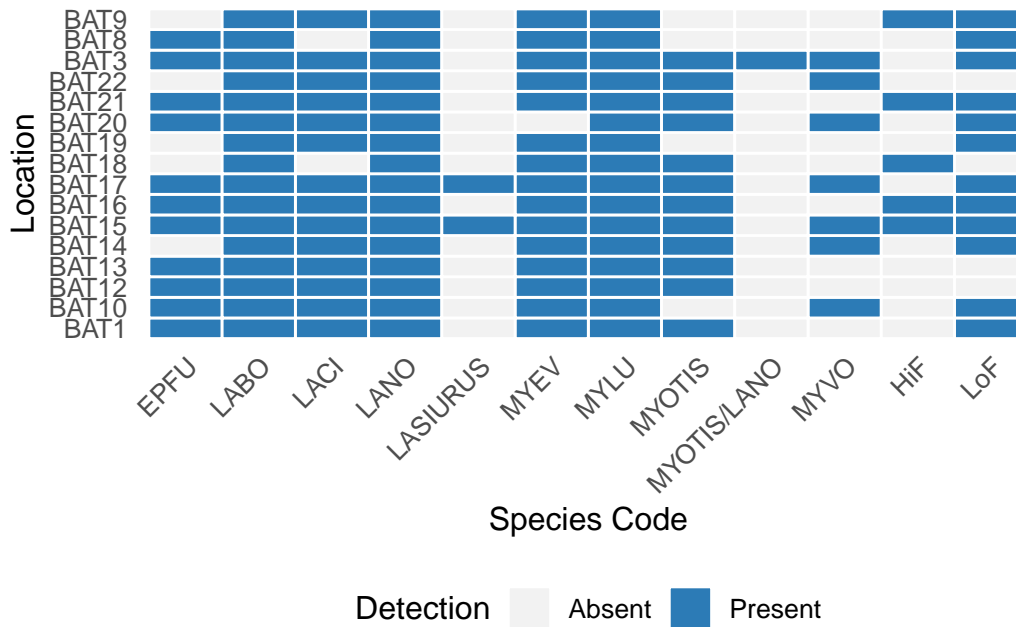


Figure 1: Species confirmed through manual verification across monitoring locations in 2025. Blue tiles indicate species presence; gray tiles indicate absence.

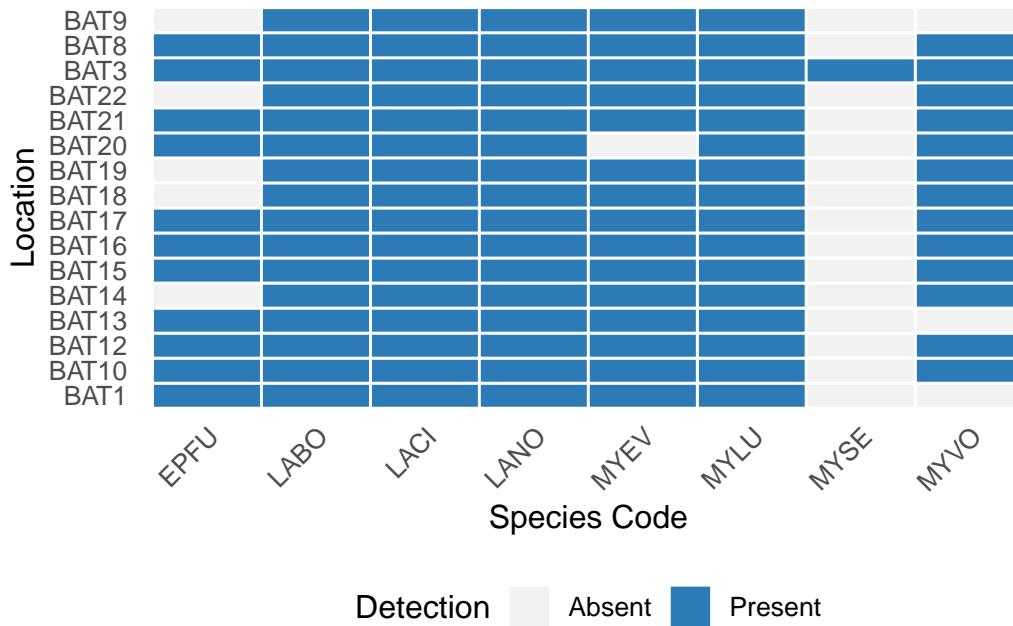


Figure 2: Species detected by Kaleidoscope AutoID across monitoring locations in 2025. Blue tiles indicate species presence; gray tiles indicate absence.

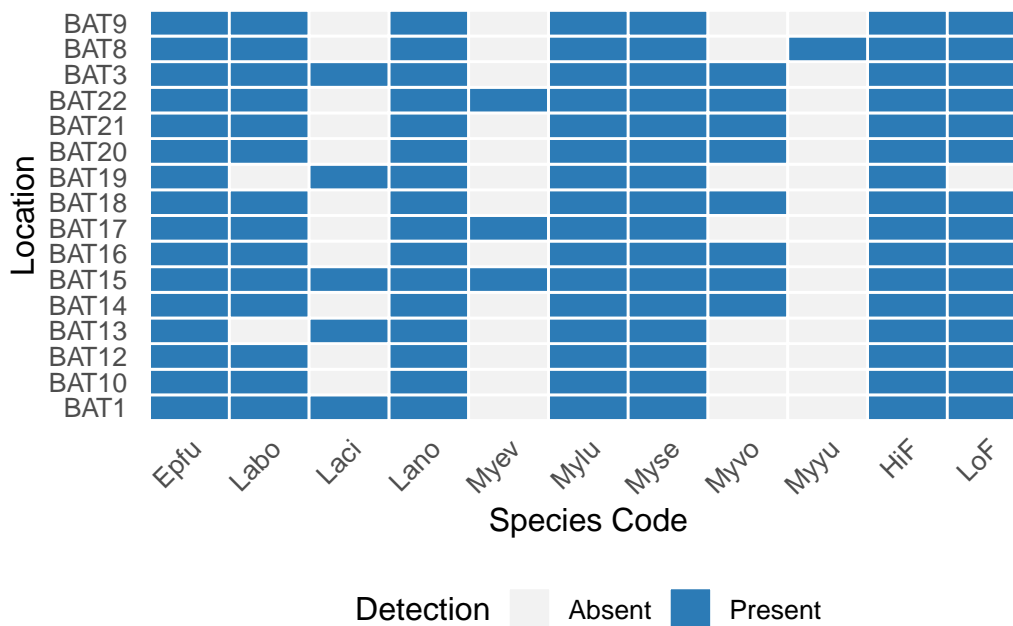


Figure 3: Species detected by Sonobat AutoID across monitoring locations in 2025. Blue tiles indicate species presence; gray tiles indicate absence.

5 Recommendations

Overall, deployments performed well. We recommend verifying deployment settings, as the unit BAT14_73082 appeared to collect a high volume of noise files at regular 15-minute intervals. This pattern suggests that both triggered and scheduled recordings may have been enabled. Running both modes concurrently can deplete batteries quicker; therefore, we recommend using triggered recordings only when the objective is bat monitoring.

This represents the first year of acoustic bat monitoring in this region, and continued monitoring is strongly encouraged to establish a robust baseline for long-term assessment. Sustained data collection over multiple years is critical for evaluating temporal patterns for bat species in the region. After a minimum of five consecutive years of monitoring, the dataset will be sufficient to support meaningful trend analyses and habitat association assessments, enabling more reliable evaluation of the persistence and distribution of bat species across the landscape.

6 Appendix A

Species codes and their definitions

CommonName	ScientificName	Code	Definition
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	EPFU	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Big Brown Bat / Hoary Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> / <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	EPFULACI	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> or <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Big Brown Bat / Silver-haired Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> / <i>Lasyonictoris noctivagans</i>	EPFULANO	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> or <i>Lasyonictoris noctivagans</i>
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	LABO	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Lasiurus borealis</i>
Eastern Red Bat / Little Brown Myotis	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i> / <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	LABOMYLU	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> or <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	LACI	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Bat from the <i>Lasiurus</i> genus	<i>Lasiurus</i> species	LASIURUS	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Lasiurus</i> species
Hoary Bat / Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> / <i>Lasyonictoris noctivagans</i>	LACILANO	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> or <i>Lasyonictoris noctivagans</i>
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasyonictoris noctivagans</i>	LANO	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Lasyonictoris noctivagans</i>
Western Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	MYCI	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Western Small-footed Myotis / Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> / <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	MYCIMYLU	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> or <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Western Small-footed Myotis / Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> / <i>Myotis volans</i>	MYCIMYVO	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> or <i>Myotis volans</i>
Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	MYEV	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Myotis evotis</i>
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	MYLU	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Little Brown Myotis / Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i> / <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	MYLUMYSE	Calls that could be attributed to either <i>Myotis lucifugus</i> or <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>
Bat from the <i>Myotis</i> genus	<i>Myotis</i> species	MYOTIS	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Myotis</i> species
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	MYSE	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	MYVO	Calls that have diagnostic features identifying it as <i>Myotis volans</i>
Unknown Bat		NOID	Bat calls but no grouping category applies
No Bat		NOISE	No bat recorded
40kHz Frequency Myotis		40KMYO	Various species of <i>Myotis</i> that have a characteristic frequency in the range of 35-40kHz
High Frequency Bat		HighF	Various species with pulses having a characteristic frequency higher than ~35kHz

(continued)

CommonName	ScientificName	Code	Definition
Low Frequency Bat		LowF	Various species with pulses having a characteristic frequency lower than ~30kHz

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APPENDIX O VARIABLE RADIUS POINT COUNT SURVEY DATA, 2025



APPENDIX O: VARIABLE RADIUS POINT COUNT SURVEY DATA, 2025

Zone	Transect ID	Date	Species Richness	Bird Abundance
Potential Impact (<200 m)	UB01_2023	June 17, 2025	6	16
	UB09	June 16, 2025	4	22
	UB12	June 16, 2025	6	32
	UB14	June 15, 2025	8	24
	UB15	June 15, 2025	10	39
Control (200 m - 5 km)	UB02_2024	June 22, 2025	4	13
	UB04	June 19, 2025	7	17
	UB05	June 21, 2025	7	17
	UB06	July 21, 2025	4	13
	UB07	June 14, 2025	11	35
	UB08_2024	June 15, 2025	6	26
	UB10	June 16, 2025	5	34
	UB11	June 17, 2025	5	19

APPENDIX P COMMON NIGHTHAWK ARU DATA, 2025



APPENDIX P: COMMON NIGHTHAWK ARU DATA, 2025

Zone	ARU ID	Recording Start Date	Recording End Date	Number of Days Recording	Number of Detections		
					Booms	Calls	Calls and Booms
Potential Impact (<200 m)	CONI_1	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_5	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_6	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	1	0
	CONI_7	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_8	June 14, 2025	June 22, 2025	8	0	190	0
	CONI_9	June 14, 2025	June 21, 2025	7	0	0	0
	CONI_11	June 15, 2025	June 22, 2025	7	0	0	0
Control (200 m - 5 km)	CONI_2	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_3	June 15, 2025	June 22, 2025	7	0	0	0
	CONI_4	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_10	June 14, 2025	June 21, 2025	7	0	0	0
	CONI_12	June 14, 2025	June 21, 2025	7	0	6	0
	CONI_13	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_14	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_15	June 15, 2025	June 22, 2025	7	0	7	0
	CONI_16	June 15, 2025	June 22, 2025	7	0	0	0
	CONI_17	June 22, 2025	June 28, 2025	6	0	0	0
	CONI_18	June 14, 2025	June 21, 2025	7	0	0	0
	CONI_19	June 14, 2025	June 21, 2025	7	0	0	0
	CONI_20	June 14, 2025	June 21, 2025	7	0	0	0

APPENDIX Q SWALLOW AND SWIFT SURVEY DATA, 2025

APPENDIX Q: SWALLOW AND SWIFT SURVEY DATA, 2025

Zone	Site ID	Date	Swallows Detected (Y/N)	Number Detected	
				Barn Swallows	Tree Swallows
Potential Impact	SW02	June 16, 2025	Y	10	0
	SW04	June 16, 2025	Y	0	5
	SW08	June 16, 2025	Y	8	0
	SW09	June 16, 2025	Y	3	0
	SW06	June 14, 2025	N	0	0
	SW11	June 14, 2025	N	0	0
	SW20	June 16, 2025	N	0	0
	SW25	June 16, 2025	N	0	0
	SW24	June 14, 2025	N	0	0
	SW27	June 16, 2025	N	0	0
Control	SW22	June 16, 2025	Y	1	0
	SW29	June 22, 2025	Y	3	0
	SW05	June 14, 2025	N	0	0
	SW07	June 14, 2025	N	0	0
	SW14	June 16, 2025	N	0	0
	SW16	June 16, 2025	N	0	0
	SW17	June 14, 2025	N	0	0
	SW28	June 16, 2025	N	0	0
	SW30	June 16, 2025	N	0	0

APPENDIX R CLARK'S NUTCRACKER SURVEY DATA, 2025

APPENDIX R: CLARK'S NUTCRACKER SURVEY DATA, 2025

Zone	Transect ID	Whitebark Pine		Clark's Nutcracker	
		Number of Sites with Detections	Number Detected	Number of Sites with Detections	Number Detected
Potential Impact	MD-T1	2	31	0	0
	MD-T2	1	6	2	2
	MD-T3	4	17	1	1
	MD-T4	5	105	4	4
	MD-T5	3	3	4	5
Control	CON-T1	4	17	0	0
	CON-T2	0	0	0	0
	CON-T3	0	0	1	4
	CON-T4	2	2	0	0
	CON-T5	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX S AMPHIBIAN BREEDING POND SURVEY DATA, 2025

APPENDIX S: AMPHIBIAN BREEDING POND SURVEY DATA, 2025

Zone	Distance to Mine Footprint (m)	Site ID	Disturbed? (Y/N)	Amphibian Presence? (Y/N)				Confirmed Amphibian Breeding? (Y/N)			
				Western Toad	Wood Frog	Columbia Spotted Frog	Long-Toed Salamander	Western Toad	Wood Frog	Columbia Spotted Frog	Long-Toed Salamander
Potential Impact	0 - 500 m	306	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
		320	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		330	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
		333	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
		406	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
		411	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
		New wetland #1	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
		New wetland #2	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
		New wetland #3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		New wetland #4	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
		New wetland #5	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	New wetland #6	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	In Mine Footprint	71	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
		72	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
		331	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		410	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
		421	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		422	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
425		Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
431		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
Control	500 m - 10 km	13	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
		302	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
		304	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		321	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
		324	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		326	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
		327	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
		328	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
		417	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
		418	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N



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ERM's Vancouver Office

#1000 - 1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6E 4A6
T +1 604 689 9460

www.erm.com