

CASTLE MOUNTAIN VENTURE



WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Submitted to

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**CASTLE MOUNTAIN VENTURE
CASTLE MOUNTAIN MINE
WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Site

Castle Mountain Venture (CMV), a wholly owned subsidiary of Equinox Gold Corp., has prepared this Waste Rock Management Plan (WRMP) for the Castle Mountain Mine (CMM). The CMM is an operating open pit, heap leach gold mine located in the Mojave Desert of eastern San Bernardino County, California. It is located approximately 100 miles east of Barstow, California, and approximately 70 miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The approved project area (APA) totals 3,910 acres and includes approximately 1,298 acres of private land patents; the remaining 2,612 acres are federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Current mining is authorized pursuant to a BLM Record of Decision and a San Bernardino County Conditional Use Permit. Both authorizations were issued in 1998 following the successful completion of a joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (1998 EIS/EIR).

1.2 Project Facilities

Project facilities specifically subject to this WRMP include those that receive any mine waste rock material (or overburden) for final disposition, or waste rock disposal area (WRDA). This includes the following CMM facilities:

- Heap Leach Pad – where spent ore will remain after final rinsing
- North Overburden Site – waste rock stockpiling
- South Overburden Site – waste rock stockpiling
- Mine Pits – the northern mine pits will be backfilled with waste rock

1.3 2022 Plan Mine Expansion

CMV has proposed to expand authorized mining pursuant to a mine and reclamation plan amendment (the “2022 Plan”) which would modify the currently approved Mine Plan of Operation and Reclamation Plan (#90M-013) (Figure 1). This WRMP has been developed upon request of the BLM Needles Field Office, and follows the WRMP guidance from the State of Nevada. This WRMP summarizes the site characteristics, previous and current materials characterization studies, waste rock placement from each pit, and overall waste rock management throughout the operational period.

2 PROJECT SITE SETTING

2.1 Climatic Setting

The climate at the CMM is typically arid with temperatures as high as 100 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the summer and moderate temperatures in the winter, generally 58 to 63 °F and rarely below 32 °F.

Average precipitation at the CMM is approximately seven inches per year, with occasional winter snowfall. The annual evaporation is estimated at more than 100 inches and greatly exceeds the precipitation rate on an average annual basis.

The wind direction in the immediate vicinity of the CMM follows two general patterns:

- Seasonally from late fall through early spring, prevailing winds are from the west and northwest. Humidity is lowest under these conditions; and
- Summer weather patterns are often dominated by an intense, heat-induced low-pressure area that forms over the interior deserts, drawing air from the south; humidity is highest under these "monsoon" conditions.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) classifies the Facility site as Zone D, undetermined; there is no FEMA flood map for the site for a 100-year floodplain. The 100-year 24-hour storm event is estimated at 5.02 inches.

2.2 Geologic Setting

The CMM is located near the northern end of Lanfair Valley, an intermountain valley bounded by the New York Mountains to the west, the Castle Mountains to the north, the Piute Range to the east, and the Hackberry Mountains and Vontrigger Hills to the south. The valley floor is approximately 20 miles wide from east to west, and approximately 17 miles wide north to south. The valley floor is relatively flat, and elevations range from approximately 3,000 feet above mean sea level (asml) along its southern margin to over 5,000 feet asml in the north near the New York Mountains.

No active or potentially active faults have been identified in the region, and the faults that have been identified in the area are generally associated with Miocene extensional tectonics. Miocene continental extension produced the volcanism and structural trends of Miocene rocks and faults in the region. The southern part of the Castle Mountains appears to be a volcano-tectonic depression created by the eruption of rhyolite and tuff units.

The closest active fault is the Garlock Fault, which is 108 kilometers (67 miles) from the CMM. The Garlock Fault moves at a rate between two and 11 millimeters (mm) per year, with an average slip rate of approximately seven mm per year. While most of the fault is locked, certain segments have been shown to move by aseismic creep. The Garlock Fault is not considered to be a particularly active fault, seldom producing any ground shaking detectable by humans, although

it has been known to generate sympathetic seismic events when triggered by other earthquakes and in one instance by the removal of groundwater.

The CMM is in the Hart Mining District, an area notable for its Miocene calc-alkaline rhyolite dome field that hosts major gold deposits. The Castle Mountains are mantled by Miocene-age, rhyolitic-ash-flow tuff, latitic to basaltic and andesitic flows, and associated volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks which, in turn, overlie a Miocene pre-volcanic sedimentary basal conglomerate and Proterozoic basement. Groundwater in this area typically occurs within fractured rock or in interbedded variably cemented alluvial and volcanoclastic rocks.

Bedrock materials encountered in monitoring well borings excavated at the site generally consist of Miocene basalts, variably welded and weathered ash-fall and pyroclastic tuffs, vitrophyres, cherts, and interbedded coarse-alluvial deposits consistent with the Castle Mountains Volcanic Sequence (Capps and Moore 1991).

2.2.1 Mine Pits Geology

Prior investigations at the CMM have categorized the host rock and overburden stratigraphically into three lithologic zones that have been sampled and characterized for acid-base accounting (ABA) and metals leachability in 1989 (Environmental Solutions, Inc. [ESI] 1989; Viceroy 1990) and 1997 (Lilburn Corporation 1997a and 1997b).

- **Unaltered Rhyolite Zone:** Rhyolite is an extrusive (fine-grained) granitic rock type consisting of quartz (SiO_2) and potassium feldspar [$\text{K(AlSi)}_3\text{O}_3$], sodium plagioclase, muscovite, biotite and hornblende. The unaltered rhyolite zones portray areas where silicification and alteration are infrequent. Iron and manganese oxides occur in fractures and fissures within the rhyolite and are formed because of weathering. Unaltered rhyolite represents most of the overburden that would be generated.
- **Altered Rhyolite Zone:** Silica occurs in fracture zones in the rhyolite gangue and is the primary mineral zone in which the ore occurs. Sulfide minerals in the quartz zones include pyrite. The pyrite minerals are encapsulated in silica, rendering them less prone to oxidation and hence acid generation. This silicified zone primarily represents the ore body.
- **Lahar materials:** Lahar materials include cemented tertiary gravels which do not contain acid-generating materials. These materials, together with the rhyolite discussed above, represent the overburden. These materials were not included in the recent waste characterization study.

After the previous characterization studies and mining occurred, the underlying andesite had been determined to host precious metals.

- **Unaltered Andesite:** The andesite unit at Castle Mountain is typically porphyritic with a purple, green, or grey groundmass hosting plagioclase and amphibole phenocrysts. Plagioclase is the dominant phenocryst mineral, accounting for up to ten percent volume

as one millimeter (mm) to five mm crystals. Phenocrysts of plagioclase are typically subhedral, but larger phenocrysts often form randomly oriented ovoid shapes. Hornblende accounts for less than one percent (< 1%) of volume as less than one (<1) mm crystals where present. It can appear as black crystals, but typically appear dark green from alteration to chlorite.

- **Altered Andesite:** When mineralized, the andesite is observed to host unaltered pyrite and in some instances, pyrite crystals that have oxidized within the ground mass of the andesite rock and along fractures.

2.3 Hydrologic Setting

Surface water hydrology found at the CMM is characteristic of the arid Mojave Desert region. No permanent surface waters, natural or artificial wetlands, seeps, springs, or intermittent relatively permanent waters are found within or adjacent to the CMM. All surface features that exist on site are ephemeral in nature and ultimately drain into Sacramento Wash to the southeast.

The subsurface hydrologic regime is dominated by deep alluvial groundwater to the west and south that consists of unconsolidated sediments interbedded with volcanics. Areas to the north are represented by a deep bedrock groundwater system; this is also where most mining will occur. In all cases, groundwater generally occurs at depths over 400 feet below ground surface.

2.4 Regulatory Setting

The project lead agencies, the BLM and San Bernardino County (County), at a basic level, have discretionary authority to approve or deny the location of the herein-referenced facilities. However, other local agencies may also have discretion over actions that could produce effects to the land or water of the state (of California).

2.4.1 Water Board

The Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has discretionary authority over mine waste discharge within California. Specific to the CMM project, this includes mined material designated to the North and South Overburden sites and the Heap Leach Pad. The RWQCB most recently issued their permit approving these discharges in 2020, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permit No. R7-2020-0004. The RWQCB designates mine wastes as one of three types: Group A, Group B, or Group C, and are defined as follows:

- Group A: Waste that must be managed as a Hazardous Waste
- Group B: Wastes of potentially Hazardous Waste that pose a low risk to water quality
- Group C: Inert Wastes whose discharge is unlikely to affect water quality

The RWQCB has determined that the approved generation of mined waste rock (overburden) is a Group C mine waste; and that leached ore placed on the heap leach pad is a Group B mine waste until it has been rinsed. After rinsing and once the RWQCB releases that material as a

Group B waste, it will also be considered a Group C mine waste. These same findings are expected for all mined materials waste proposed for generation in the 2022 Plan.

3 2022 MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

This section summarizes the findings of the 2022 (and 2024 revision) materials characterization outlined in the *GeoChemical Characterization Report, Castle Mountain Mine* (GeoLogic Associates 2024). This report includes a detailed accounting of the geochemical makeup of mined materials and their resulting effects after mining and disposal. It also summarizes past geochemical investigations completed for the CMM project, one for the 1989 Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) (ESI 1989) and the 1990 Mine Plan and Reclamation Plan (Viceroy 1990), and one for the 1997 Draft EIS/EIR (Lilburn 1997a).

Waste and ore samples were composited from several coreholes and multiple depths within each corehole. A total of 14 composite samples were submitted for waste characterization, consisting of six waste (overburden) samples, seven ore samples, and one leached and rinsed ore sample. The samples came from the South Extension, JSLA, and Oro Belle pit areas which represent the majority of mine pit expansion in the 2022 Plan.

3.1 Acid-Base Accounting

The results of the ABA testing indicated that the waste rock, ore, and leached/rinsed ore samples were non-PAG. The paste pH values were all alkaline, ranging from 7.78 to 9.43 standard units. Only three samples had PAG sulfur, with two samples just above the detection limit of 0.30 tons (T) CaCO_3 /kiloton (kT). The composite ore sample from the Oro Belle pit had the highest AGP at 2.5 T CaCO_3 /kT, but had an ANP of 20 T CaCO_3 /kT. All samples had NPRs greater than the threshold value of 3.0, with the Oro Belle ore sample having the lowest NPR of 8.0. The paste pH and the ABA results indicate that the waste rock, ore, and leached and rinsed ore do not have the potential to generate acid and are classified as non-PAG.

3.2 Total Metals Analyses

The total metals analyses indicate that all the materials contain metals at levels significantly lower than the Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTLCs). Many of the metals results were non-detect and, in all cases but two, the detections of metals were at least an order of magnitude lower than the respective TTLCs.

All samples were submitted for the Waste Extraction Test, with the extracts analyzed for 17 heavy metals listed in the California Administrative Manual (CAM-17) metals that had been detected in the total metals analyses. All extracted metals met the California standard for leached metals. Most CAM-17 metals concentrations for the extracts were non-detect.

4 WASTE ROCK SEQUENCING

Waste rock will be generated from four main pit areas at the CMM project: the JSLA Pit; the Jumbo Pit; the Oro Belle Pit; and the South Extension Pit (Figure 2). Over the duration of the proposed 2022 Plan, approximately 738 million tons of waste rock are anticipated to be moved from one of the four main pit areas to either the North Overburden Site (Figure 3), the South Overburden Site (Figure 4), or backfilled into the northern pit area (Figure 5). Table 1 shows the volumes of waste rock that are estimated to be moved.

Table 1: Proposed Waste Rock Volumes

Source Material (Pit)	South Overburden Site (thousand tons)	North Overburden Site (thousand tons)	Pit Backfill (thousand tons)	Subtotal
JSLA	207,588	7,040	2,232	216,860
Jumbo + Oro Belle	-	137,154	124,037	261,191
Oro Belle (east)	-	-	-	-
South Extension (east)	-	-	169,838	169,838
South Extension (west)	-	-	104,286	104,286
Subtotal	207,588	144,194	400,393	752,175
Less Existing Backfill*	-	-	-	14,384
Total	-	-	-	737,791

*This material (JSLA backfill) was already counted as waste when it was backfilled into the JSLA pit between 1996 and 2000; therefore, it is not counted again.

The primary mining activity in the 2022 Plan will occur in stages 6A to 6G, with the overburden sites being fully constructed by Stage 6C. By the end of Stage 6A, approximately 55 million tons of ore and 122 million tons of overburden will be removed from the JSLA pit. Approximately 122 million tons of overburden from the JSLA pit will be placed in the South Overburden Site during this substage, resulting in the disturbance of an additional 230 acres of land at the southeast corner of the Project boundary. The southern two-thirds of the expanded South Overburden Site will be developed during this substage. Expansion of the North Overburden site will also begin in Stage 6A, with approximately 20 acres disturbed.

During Stage 6B, approximately 70 million tons of overburden will be moved. Approximately eight million tons of overburden from the JSLA Pit will be moved to develop the northern extent of the South Overburden Site. Approximately 34 million tons will be mined from JSLA Pit and moved to develop the southwesternmost extent of the North Overburden Site. Approximately 36 million tons of overburden will be mined from the Oro Belle Pit and will be placed adjacent to the west side of the pit at the North Overburden Site. The South Overburden Site will see no additional land disturbance during this substage. The North Overburden Site will see approximately 96 acres of proposed disturbance during this substage.

During Stage 6C, approximately 139 million tons of overburden material will be moved. This will include 19 million tons mined from the JSLA Pit to be placed at the North Overburden Site; 83 million tons mined from the combined Jumbo + Oro Belle pits will be placed at the North Overburden Site, and 37 million tons mined from the Oro Belle Pit will be placed in the JSLA Pit as backfill along with four million tons from the South Extension Pit. The North Overburden Site will be further developed, resulting in the proposed disturbance of an additional 66 acres of land. By the end of this substage, overburden placement at both overburden sites will be completed, and all additional overburden will be used as backfill for the northern pit complex (JSLA, Jumbo, and Oro Belle pits). Stage 6C will, therefore, mark the beginning of significant backfilling with overburden material mined from remaining mine pit development used to sequentially backfill the identified open pits. The JSLA Pit will be backfilled with 65 million tons of overburden during this substage.

From Stage 6D forward, all overburden will be used to backfill the northern pit complex. Approximately 178 million tons will be moved during this stage. This will include 18 million tons mined from the Jumbo and Oro Belle pits and placed back into the JSLA Pit; 44 million tons mined from the Oro Belle Pit and placed back into both the JSLA, Jumbo, and Oro Belle pits; and 116 million tons mined from the South Extension Pit and placed back into the JSLA Pit.

During Stage 6E, approximately 147 million tons of overburden material will be moved. This will include three million tons mined from the Oro Belle Pit and 144 million tons mined from the South Extension Pit. All overburden will be placed as backfill in the JSLA, and Jumbo + Oro Belle pits.

During Stage 6F, approximately 11 million tons of overburden material will be moved. Overburden will be mined from the South Extension Pit and placed into the northern pits as backfill.

During Stage 6G, overburden generation is expected to be de minimis, but if any is produced, all overburden material mined during this substage will be placed as backfill throughout the northern pits area.

5 WASTE ROCK OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 Facilities

Operating facilities subject to this WRMP include the North and South Overburden sites, the heap leach pad and the backfilled mine pits.

5.1.1 Overburden Facilities

New overburden sites are not proposed in the 2022 Plan, but expansion of existing sites is required because a substantial portion of the current overburden sites will fall within the

expanded 2022 Plan mine pits. The south and north overburden sites currently have an elevation gain of approximately 200 feet; this will be increased by approximately 100 feet for a total estimated pile of 300 feet.

Overburden site final surface elevations will vary significantly, forming both peaks and high mesa tops, which are emblematic of the terrain found in the Castle Mountains and nearby Piute Mountain ranges; these features will simplify final reclamation by incorporating these characteristics early in the mine plan. The South Overburden site, for example, has been designed to mimic the surrounding steep ridgelines of the Castle Mountains at the north end of the overburden site while flattening out at the south end, resembling the flat mesa-like tops of the Piute Mountains near their confluence with the southern terminus of the Castle Mountains.

Once an overburden site, or portion of the site, has reached capacity and rough grading (if any) is complete, the upper crests will be recontoured to a 2.0 horizontal (H) to 1.0 vertical (V) (2.0H:1.0V) slope.

Growth media will be distributed to form soil hammocks across the tops of overburden sites. Outside from these islands, growth media will be blended with the coarse overburden to present the most optimal growing medium that produced the best results from the interim reclamation completed at CMM. As part of the final recontouring of these areas prior to revegetation, the micro-catchment basins will be formed to channel rainfall into certain areas, trapping seeds, and reducing excessive erosion.

Once this final grading is complete, the surface will be prepared to receive nursery plants (salvaged) and greenhouse propagated plants. Lastly, the area will be seeded using a bulk seed mixture collected locally.

5.1.2 Heap Leach Pad (spent ore)

Figure 6 shows the heap leach pad and associated facilities. Spent ore material on the heap leach piles will be detoxified by circulating rinse water or a neutralizing solution through the heaps until the residual cyanide concentrations are reduced to levels stipulated in the RWQCB waste discharge permit. Extensive sampling (per a RWQCB approved closure plan) will confirm the pile detoxified and spent ore piles will be graded to 2.5H:1.0V slope to assure long-term stability. During grading, micro-catchment basin depressions will define the slopes of the heap leach pile. Through this process, a continuous surface of small (approximately ten feet by ten feet) basins are formed simultaneously during slope grading. The resulting effect from these micro-basins is included on Figure 5-9 in the 2022 Mine Plan, showing the initial formation of the contouring, and resulting vegetation success. These have been used extensively and to great effect at the project site to date; they benefit seed germination and vegetation survival by locking seeds in place, promoting rain retention on the pile (versus run-off), and prevents the otherwise resulting erosion.

5.1.3 Pit Backfill

Mine pit backfilling is a significant aspect of the 2022 Plan. The pit backfilling strategy in use at the CMM was defined in the 1997 EIS/EIR and generally provides that pit backfilling will occur when backfilling with waste rock material does not require double handling. This means that it will occur when waste rock from one pit is mined and placed directly into a completed pit that is ready for backfilling. This also means that generally, the last pits mined per the mine plan will not be backfilled (or only partially).

As discussed above in Section 4, overburden material will be used to backfill three of the four main pit areas. Table 2 shows the pre-mining elevations of the pits, the floor elevations, and the elevations of the pits after backfilling occurs. The JSLA, Jumbo, and Oro Belle pits will be almost entirely backfilled (Figure 5), while the South Extension Pit will receive only minor backfilling, while still resulting in a pit lake.

Table 2: Mine Pit Elevations

Pit Area	Pre-Mining Elevation (feet above mean sea level)	Floor Elevation (feet above mean sea level)	Backfill Elevation (feet above mean sea level)
JSLA	4,300 to 4,600	3,200	4,300
Jumbo	4,400 to 5,000	3,600	4,420
Oro Belle	4,400 to 4,900	3,500	4,420
South Extension	4,200 to 4,400	3,000	n/a

5.2 WRDA Seepage Sampling

Seepage of any form and from any facility has never been documented at the CMM. Nonetheless, a seepage monitoring program is in effect; inspections occur weekly and require the following information and mitigation if a seepage is observed:

- Document the location, flow rate, color, and odor
- Contain the flow of seepage
- Sampling to include the Field Monitoring Parameters included in Table 3
- If the results of the Field Monitoring Parameters indicate the seepage is not groundwater, further sampling for laboratory analysis will be conducted and include the monitoring parameters in Table 4; and
- Results will be reported to the BLM, county, and the RWQCB within seven business days

All of the above information would also be reported in the routine Castle Mountain Mine, Semi-Annual Monitoring Report. This report is provided on a semi-annual basis to the RWQCB.

Table 3: Field Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Unit
pH	pH units
Groundwater elevation	Feet above mean sea level (USGS Datum)
Specific conductance	Micromhos per centimeter
Temperature	Degrees Fahrenheit
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
Dissolved Oxygen	Milligrams per liter and percent saturation
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)	Millivolts

Table 4: Laboratory Monitoring Parameters

Constituents	Units	Sample Type	Reporting Frequency
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Lead	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Aluminum	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Iron	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Free Cyanide	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Beryllium	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Carbonate (CO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
17 Heavy Metals (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, §66261.24/CAM 17)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Pesticides (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Appendix II)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Herbicides (40 CFR, Appendix II)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Semi-Volatile Phenols (USEPA Method 8270)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260)	mg/L	Grab	Semi-Annually

mg/L = milligrams per liter; USEPA = United State Environmental Protection Agency

5.3 Stormwater Monitoring

Stormwater monitoring and mitigations follow the procedures outlined in the CMM Industrial Storm Water Best Management Practices Plan (SW BMP Plan). This plan is included as Appendix T to the 2022 Plan.

General monitoring activities include:

- Weekly visual inspections for evidence of stormwater or non-stormwater discharge and spills
- Weekly visual inspections of facility erosion or stability concerns
- Weekly weather forecast

Stormwater sampling also occurs at the CMM when sufficient runoff is produced and can be sampled. This typically only occurs once or twice per year, and sometimes not at all. Three passive stormwater samplers are in use at the CMM; one is located up-gradient from site activity and in the main wash that bisects the west and east portions of the CMM. A second sampler is located in a wash downgradient from the heap leach pad, while a third sampler is located also in the main wash, but downgradient from the WRDA.

Stormwater sampling will continue under the 2022 Plan and monitor against any effects from waste rock stockpiling at the WRDA. Reporting will also continue under the current practice by incorporating any relevant findings with the RWQCB semi-annual monitoring reports.

6 WRMP FINDINGS

Based on the geochemical analysis of historic and current mined materials, prior conclusions adopted by the BLM and County (ESI 1989 and Lilburn 1997a), and the 2020 findings of the RWQCB, it has been consistently determined that the CMM project mined materials are non-potentially acid-generating and are unlikely to leach metals into the environment.

Current water and waste monitoring, sampling, and reporting practices will continue under the proposed 2022 Plan activities.

The overburden sites and leach pad will be closed, the northern mine pits backfilled, and final reclamation and revegetation will follow the approved (and the 2022 Plan proposed) reclamation plan. Reclamation strategies have been refined and successfully deployed at the CMM over the past 30 years.

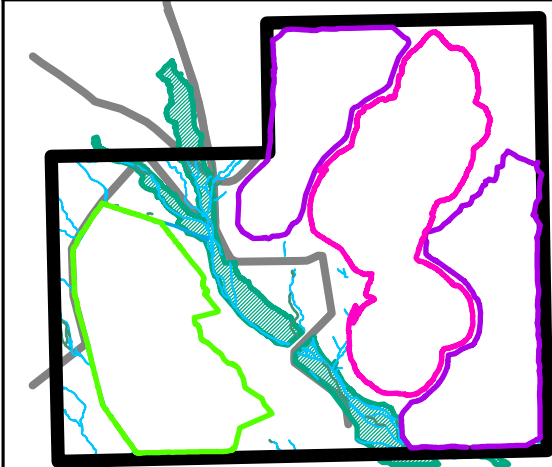
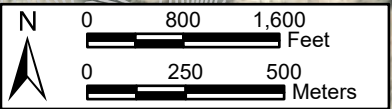
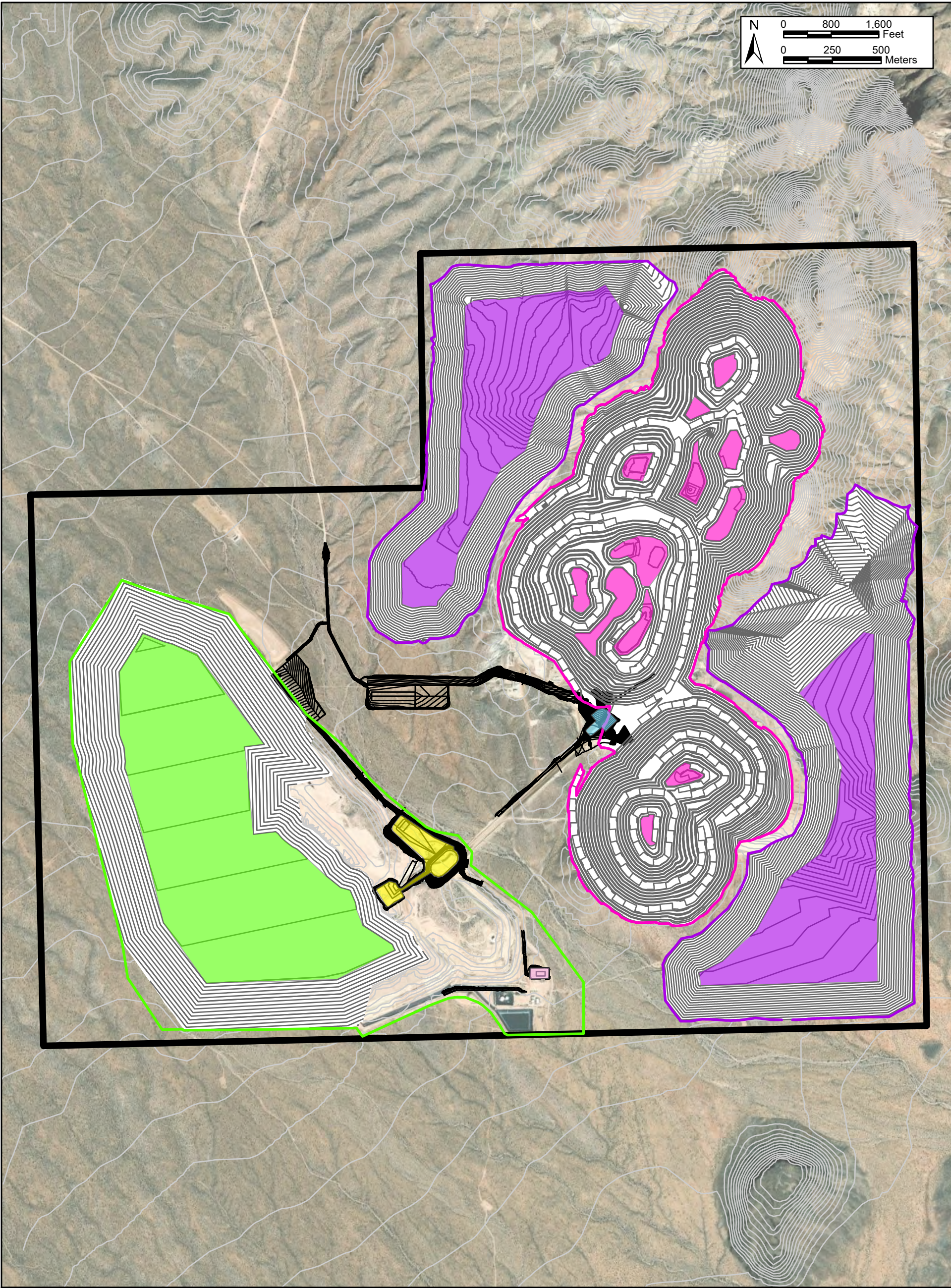
Based on these findings and the operational controls defined in this WRMP, no additional handling or storage methods are required for the mined waste rock materials.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES



Legend

- Heap Leach Pad
- Mine Pits
- North and South Overburden Sites
- Primary Crushing
- Processing Plant Area
- Secondary, Tertiary Crushing and Communion

Image Source: Maxar 11/27/2022

CASTLE MOUNTAIN MINE
FIGURE 1 - 2022 MINE PLAN LAYOUT

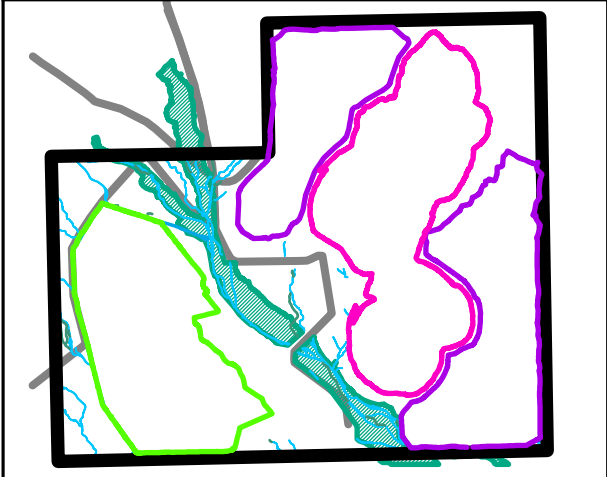
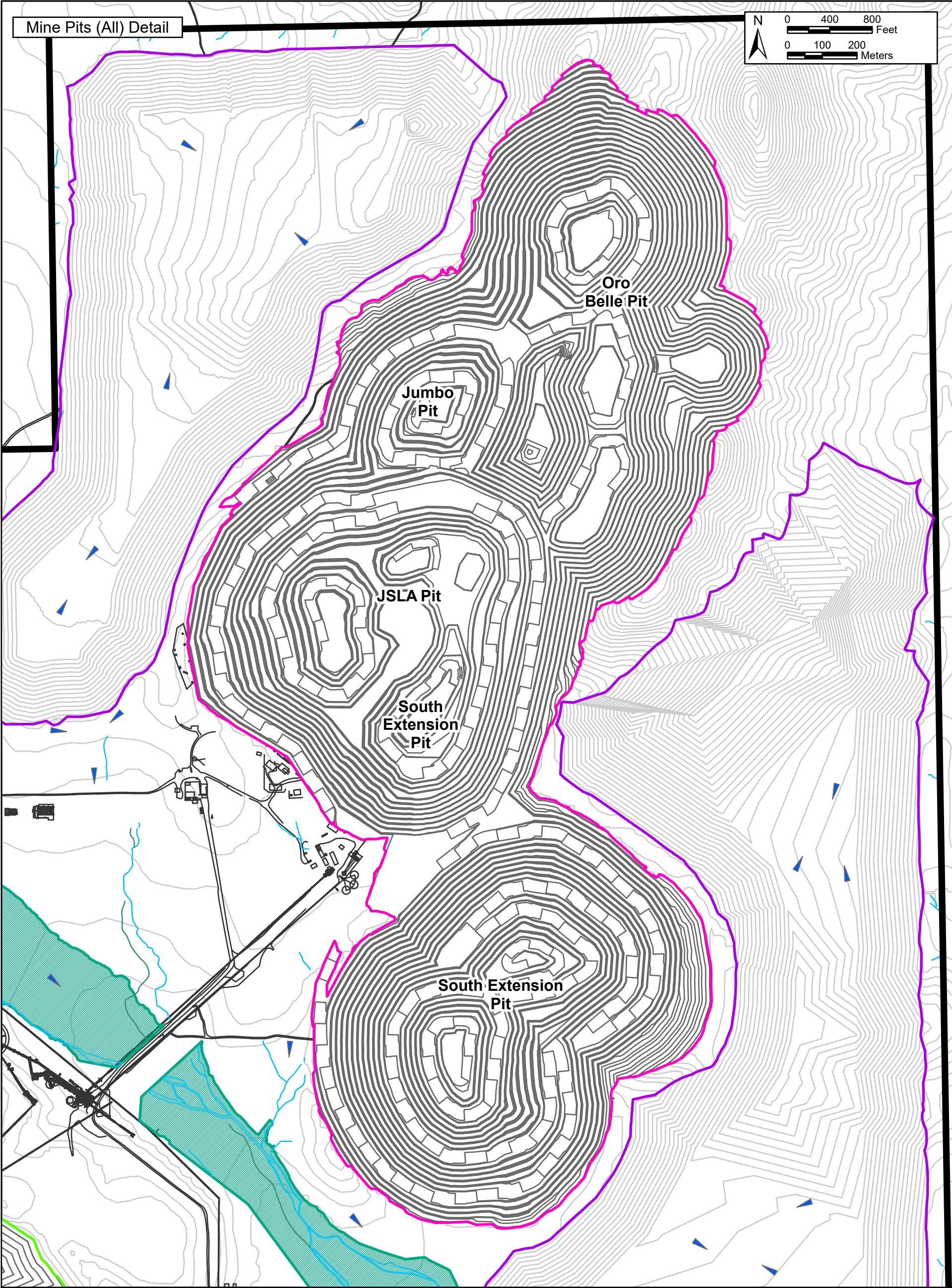
San Bernardino County, CALIFORNIA: Mine No. 91-36-0015



WestLand

Engineering &
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CASTLE MOUNTAIN MINE

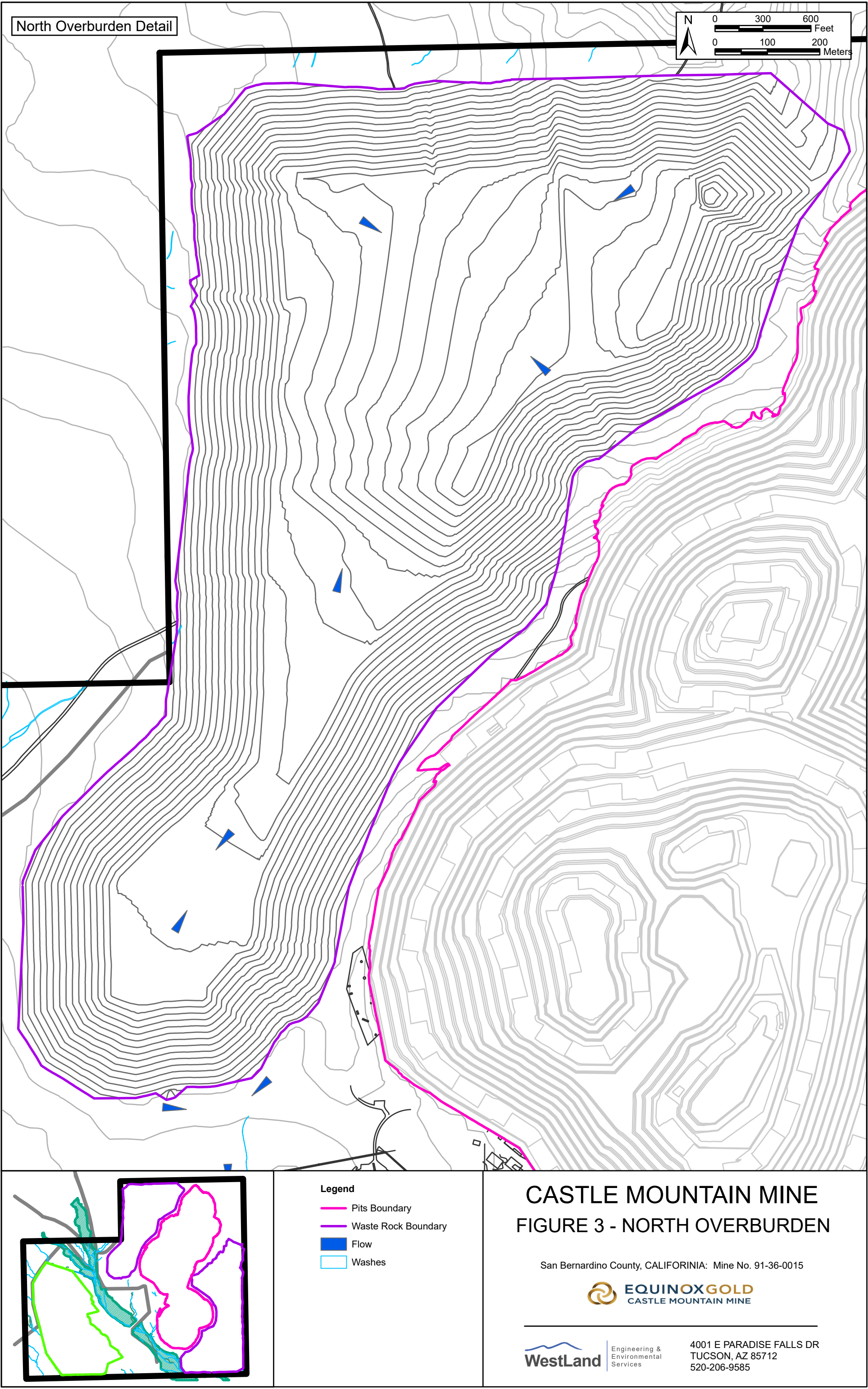
FIGURE 2 - MINE PITS (ALL)

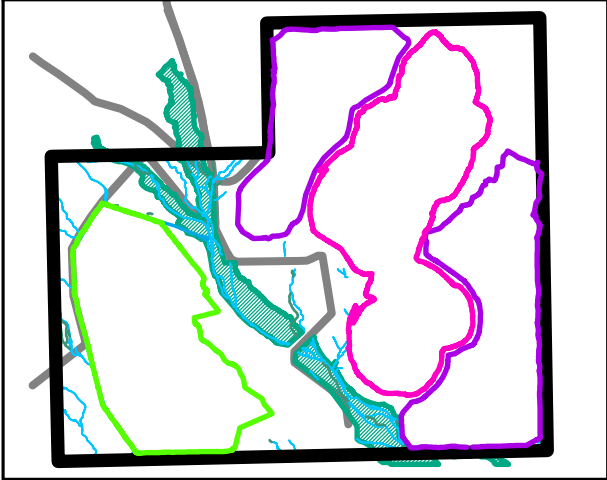
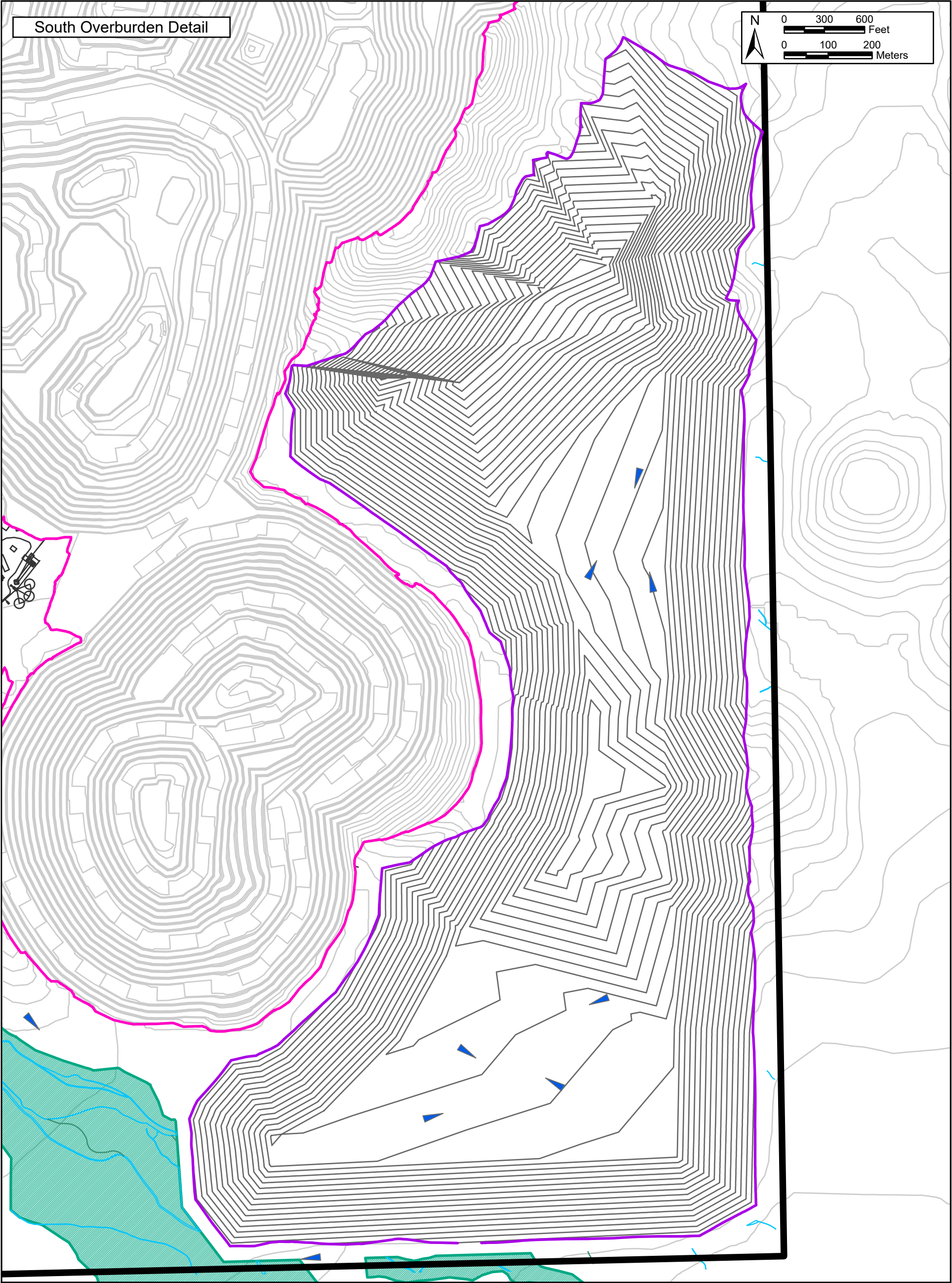
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Legend

- Pits Boundary
- Waste Rock Boundary
- Flow
- Paleochannel
- Washes
- 100 Year Flood Plain

CASTLE MOUNTAIN MINE

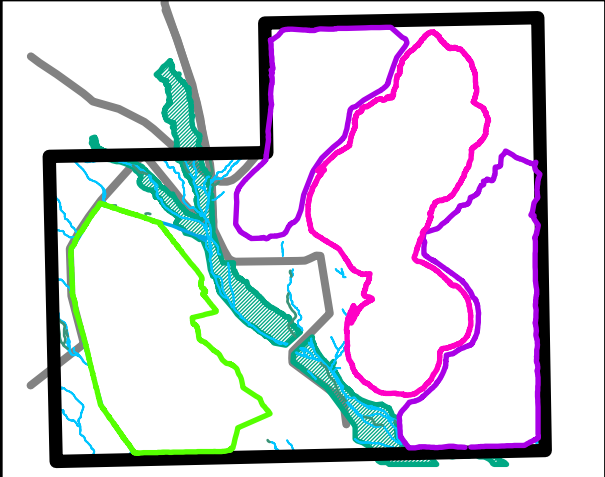
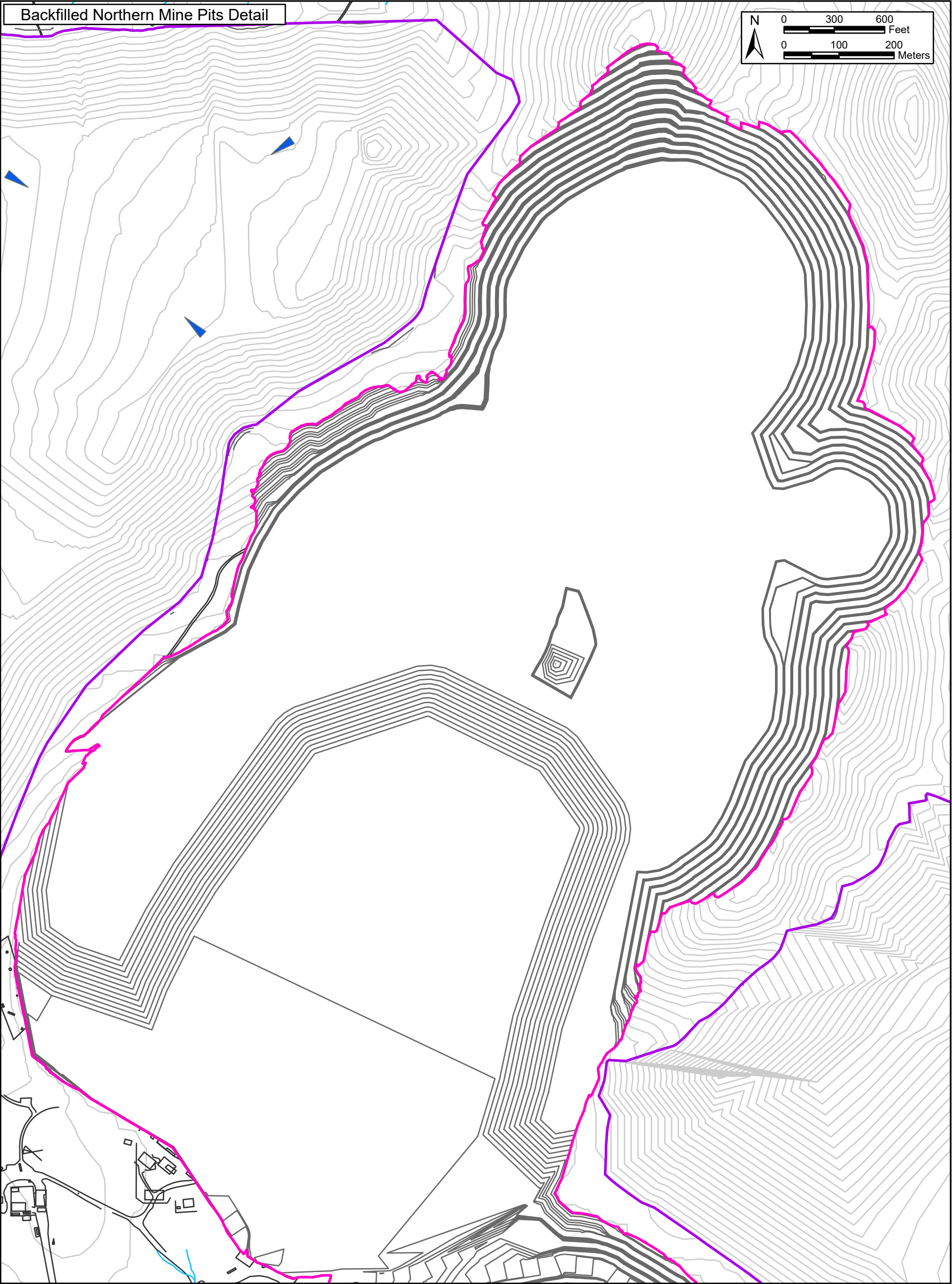
FIGURE 4 - SOUTH OVERBURDEN

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Legend

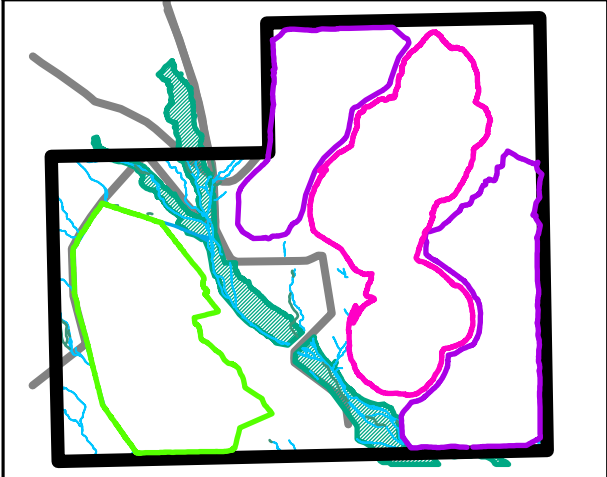
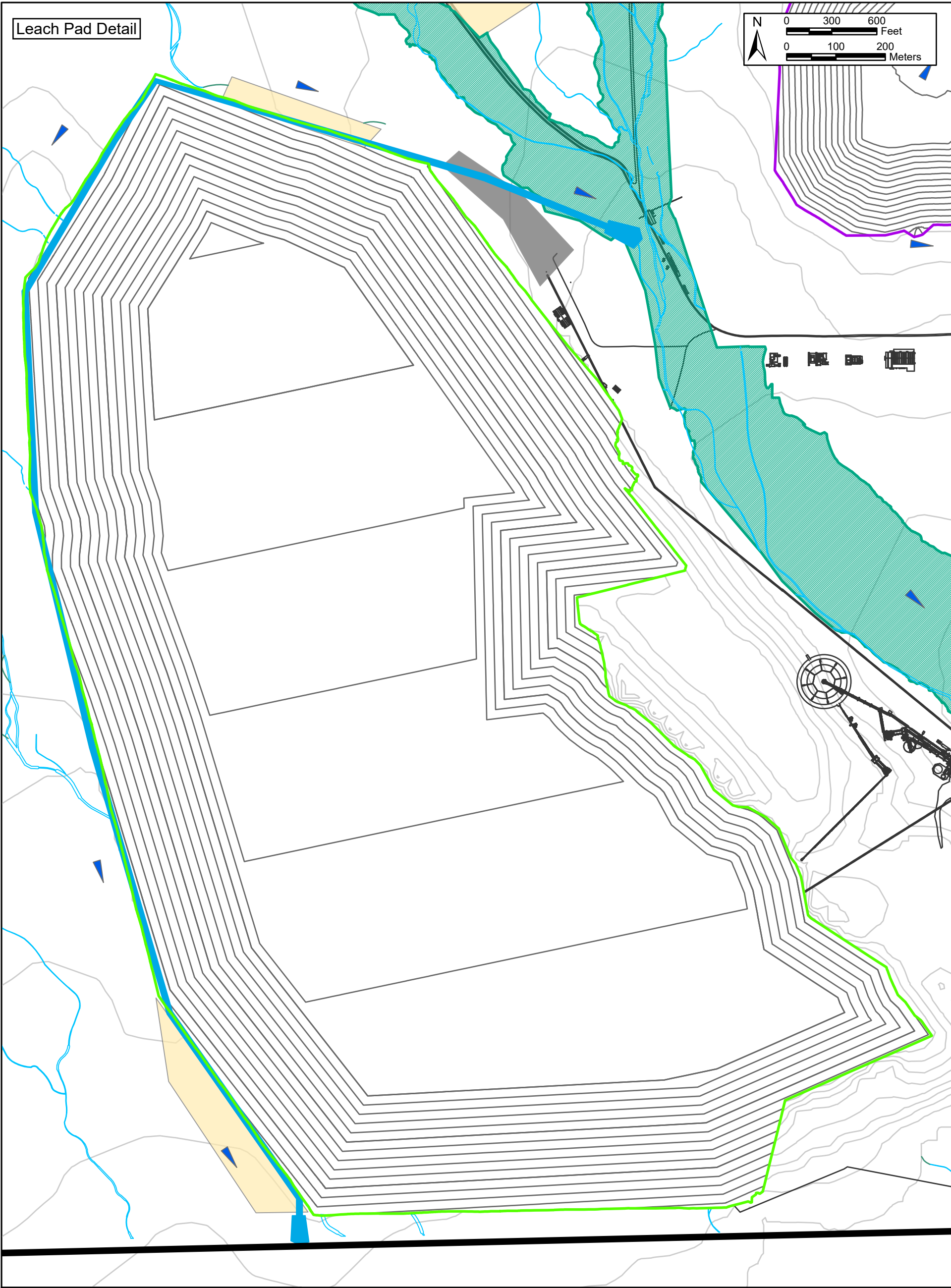
- Pits Boundary
- Waste Rock Boundary
- Flow
- Washes

CASTLE MOUNTAIN MINE
FIGURE 5
BACKFILLED NORTHERN PITS
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- Legend**
- Leach Pad Boundary
 - Waste Rock Boundary
 - Diversion Channel
 - Flow
 - Paleochannel
 - Washes
 - 100 Year Flood Plain
 - Revegetation Areas (Current)
 - Revegetation Areas (Proposed)

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FIGURE 6 - HEAP LEACH PAD

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