Attachment 1

Summary of Design Features and Applicant-committed Environmental Protection Measures

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Critical Element/ Resource	Potential Concerns	Design Features and Applicant-committed Environmental Protection Measures
Geology and Minerals	• Unsuccessful reclamation • Geotechnical instability	• A Revised Waste Rock Management Plan has been developed. The Revised Waste Rock Management Plan provides a conceptual model of an RDA; characterizes waste rock geochemistry; describes the mine plan and anticipated waste rock tonnages by project area; summarizes results of environmental monitoring in existing RDAs (e.g., water quality and waste rock geochemical monitoring); discusses the strategy for classification, in-pit identification, mine planning, and overburden placement; describes water and rock monitoring programs; and provides an overview of proposed closure of the facility including design and placement of covers. • As outlined within the Revised Waste Rock Management Plan, Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) material will be managed and monitored to prevent environmental impacts to waters of the state and minimize erosion. Waste rock handling, construction and reclamation are associated components of effective waste rock management in precluding adverse water quality impacts due to migration of acidity or metals. Per the Revised Waste Rock Management Plan, special waste handling methods and/or enhances reclamation techniques (e.g., rock placement, grading of the facility to control surface water, construction of covers and reclamation including vegetation establishment) will be employed. • A revised sampling approach was developed which creates a single comprehensive plan that applies to all mine areas that satisfies all waste rock monitoring requirements for both the BLM and NDEP. To determine the potential for acid generation, a quarterly composite sample will be analyzed for each active pit by compositing equal-sized subsamples from selected blast holes drilled in waste over the quarter. Quarterly composite samples will be analyzed for paste pH, static test by Modified Sobek and NDEP profile 1. If the static tests indicate the potential to produce acid, per the NDEPs guidance document *Waste Rock and Overburden Evaluation*, NDEP will be notified per the conditions of the permit and kinetic testing will be completed. The composite sampling will address NDEP requirements and characterize average waste rock conditions. • Mineral exploration and development drill holes, production wells, and monitoring wells will be closed in accordance with NAC 534 when no longer in use to prevent contamination of surface water and groundwater resources. • The potential for both kinematic failures and mass failures under static and seismic conditions and the consequences of such failures will be evaluated and considered in the mine design. • Geotechnical monitoring, consisting of geologic structure mapping, groundwater monitoring, and slope stability analyses, will be conducted during active mining to assist in optimizing final pit designs. • Slope movement monitoring will be initiated to evaluate the safety of the active open pit

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		highwalls. • Blasting, detrimental to the significant characteristics of archaeological or historical values, recreation areas, known caves, production water wells, or springs, has already been addressed through the appropriate setback distances or would not be permitted. • The BLM Authorized Officer will be notified upon completion of reclamation work so timely compliance inspections can be completed. • Facilities will be designed and constructed to meet or exceed the BLM, NDEP, NDOW, and NDWR design criteria. • Facilities will be sited to minimize run-off and run-on from hydrologic features.
Water Resources/ Water Quality and Quantity	• Impacts to groundwater • Erosion (water) • Disruption of wetlands • Loss of spring recharge • Loss of wetland vegetation • Storm Water	• Facilities will be designed and constructed to meet or exceed the BLM, NDEP, NDOW, and NDWR design criteria. • RDAs will be designed to prevent degradation of waters of the state • Monitoring wells will be installed near expanded RDAs. • As outlined within the Water Monitoring and Management Plan (Appendices H and G, NOA and SOA, respectively), the existing groundwater monitoring program within the NOA will be coupled with additional monitoring wells and piezometers to provide coverage for the proposed site facilities. Sampling will be performed in accordance with the monitoring, sampling, and analysis requirements of the Water Pollution Control Permits (WPCPs). Samples will be analyzed for the NDEP Profile I constituents. The analytical results will be tracked for pH, sodium, Weak Acid Dissociable (WAD) cyanide, nitrate + nitrate (total as N), and total dissolved solids as leading indicators of potential releases from the Processing Facilities. If the sample results indicate exceedances of established limits of any of the analytes, reporting to the NDEP as outlined in the WPCP will occur. • To ensure quality assurance practices and protocols relating to the regulatory requirements in the permits, water sampling will be conducted as outlined in the Sampling and Analysis Plan. Procedures outlined in the Sampling and Analysis Plan are based on acceptable regulatory and industry standards and is in conformance with the requirements developed under the NDEP BMRR and WPCP programs. • Herbicide mixing, and rinsing of herbicide containers and spray equipment, will be conducted only in areas that are a safe distance from environmentally sensitive areas and points of entry to waterbodies (e.g., storm drains, irrigation ditches, streams, lakes, or wells). • Mineral exploration and development drill holes, production wells, and monitoring wells will be closed in accordance with NAC 534 when no longer in use to prevent contamination of groundwater resources. • Erosion and sediment transport from proposed facilities and disturbed areas will be limited

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		during construction and operation in accordance with the Nevada General Stormwater Permit NVR300000 and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (NOA PoO, Appendix I and SOA PoO, Appendix H). Erosion and sediment transport practices may include, but are not limited to, diversions and routing of storm water away from mining and process components using accepted engineering practices, such as diversion ditches, sediment traps, and rock and gravel covers. • Current erosion controls will be maintained, such as preservation of existing vegetation as possible, recontouring slopes, dust control, and implementation of specific erosion Best Management Practices (BMPs) as identified in the SWPPP. Erosion control berms, silt fence, straw bales, detention basins, or other features will be installed as necessary in areas prone to erosion. • Following construction activities and in accordance with the BLM requirements, areas such as GMSs will be seeded during the next seasonal seeding activity on-site. • Concurrent reclamation will be conducted to accelerate stabilization of disturbed areas where practicable. • Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plans will be prepared according to the NDEP requirements for the WPCP applications; and submitted to the BLM prior to construction. For the HLFs and process ponds, QA/QC plans will be developed in conjunction with the project construction contracts, and an independent QA/QC contractor will be used. Placement of the heap leach overliner will be performed under supervision; the qualifications of the testing company, material specifications, and testing frequency will be described in the QA/QC plans. • Process components will be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with NDEP regulations and BLM 40 CFR 3809 regulations. To minimize impacts to water resources, the proposed HLFs will be designed and operated as zero-discharge facilities, with a composite liner system in accordance with NDEP criteria. Waste rock material will be managed in accordance with the Revised Waste Rock Management Plan. Barrick will conduct geochemical evaluations of the waste rock in accordance with applicable water pollution control permits. The geochemical characterization program will provide representative information to evaluate the potential to degrade waters of the state. • The network of groundwater wells will be expanded to further characterize the groundwater quality and to monitor groundwater elevations within the NOA. Barrick will use the monitoring data to update the Revised Waste Rock Management Plan, as necessary. • BLM Ely District RMP Water Resource BMPs: ○ Access roads and fords that cross stream channels will be constructed to BLM road standards.

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		○ New road or existing road improvements will not occur within 300 feet of a stream channel unless authorized by the BLM Field Manager or Authorized Officer. ○ Stream crossings on travel routes and trails will be limited to the minimal number necessary to minimize sedimentation and compaction. The BLM Authorized Officer will determine if any impacts need to be rehabilitated by the permittee.
Soil Resources	• Soil erosion (wind and water)	• The project Reclamation Plan will be implemented which addresses earthwork and recontouring, revegetation and stabilization, draindown and long-term drain down management, and include monitoring operations necessary to satisfactorily reclaim the proposed disturbance including: roads, process ponds, heaps, stockpiles, buildings, and equipment. This plan will be consistent with the stipulated post-mining land uses. • Suitable growth media will be identified, salvaged, and stockpiled during open pit, RDA, and HLF development for subsequent use in reclamation to provide for re-establishment of vegetation. Following stripping, growth media will be stockpiled within the proposed disturbance areas or within areas designated for GMSs. GMSs will be located such that mining operations will not disturb the stockpiles. Alternatively, growth media may be transported to and redistributed on mine-related disturbance areas undergoing concurrent reclamation, such as RDAs. • Where suitable as a growth media, surface soils and some alluvial material in the open pit will be managed as a growth media resource and removed, stockpiled, and replaced during reclamation. • When preparing the site for reclamation, appropriate BMPs as determined appropriate for site-specific conditions will be included. • Existing roads will be used to the extent practicable. • Growth media will be stored in stockpiles. • Upon completion or temporary suspension of mining operations, drill holes and trenches will be backfilled and the area will be recontoured to the approximate natural slope with slopes at 3H:1V or to the original topography. • To minimize wind and water erosion, GMSs will be seeded with an interim seed mixture if stockpiles will remain over the growing season. Diversion channels and/or berms will be constructed around the stockpiles as needed to prevent erosion from overland runoff. • Silt fences or staked straw bales will be used as necessary to contain sediment liberated from direct precipitation. • Revegetation of disturbed areas will be conducted as soon as practical to reduce the potential for wind and water erosion, minimize impacts to soils and vegetation, help prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive species in disturbance areas, and facilitate post-mining land uses.

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		• Concurrent reclamation will be conducted to the extent practical to accelerate revegetation of disturbance areas. • Sediment and erosion control features as well as revegetated areas will be inspected periodically to ensure long-term erosion control and successful reclamation.
Vegetation Resources	• Loss of native vegetation	• Removal and disturbance of vegetation will be kept to a minimum through construction site management. • Reclaim disturbances with appropriate interim and final seed mixtures. • Ensure seed mixes are approved by the BLM Authorized Officer prior to planting. Seeding techniques will be approved by the BLM Authorized Officer. • Native species that are representative of the indigenous species present in the adjacent habitat will be used for reclamation. Possible exceptions will include use of non-native species for use as temporary cover crop to out-compete weeds. Ensure site specific seed mixes are approved by the BLM Authorized Officer prior to planting. • Interim and final seed mixtures, hay, straw, and hay/straw products will be certified free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list. • Curl-leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), single-leaf pinyon pine (*Pinus monophyllia*) and juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*) trees will be removed only as necessary in proposed disturbance areas. • BLM Ely District RMP Vegetation Resource BMP: ○ An area will be considered to be satisfactorily reclaimed when disturbed areas have been recontoured to blend with the natural topography, erosion has been stabilized, and an acceptable vegetative cover has been established in accordance with Nevada Guidelines for Successful Revegetation prepared by NDEP, BLM, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS).
Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species	• Increasing weed infestation from existing local sources • Introduction of new weed infestations by importing new seed sources from equipment • Herbicide application • Inspection of source sites such as borrow pits, fill sources, or gravel pits used to supply inorganic materials	• A weed control program will be conducted for the proposed NOA and SOA projects in accordance with the Noxious Weed Control Plan. • Barrick will work with the BLM and the Tri-County Weed District to avoid the spread of invasive, nonnative species in the area affected by proposed activities, and Barrick also will work in cooperation with the Newark Valley/Long Valley Cooperative Weed Management Group. The weed control program will be conducted in the NOA and SOA in accordance with the Noxious Weed Control Plan presented in the NOA and SOA PoOs (Barrick 2012a,b) Appendix Q. • Noxious weed surveys will be conducted to determine the status of noxious weed infestations along access routes and in areas of proposed disturbance. • Surveying the proposed disturbance area will be done prior to construction to determine if

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	• Construction site management	invasive weeds already exist. • Employees and contractors will be educated to identify noxious weeds and invasive species that could occur in the areas to be disturbed. • Equipment operators will be educated to recognize and avoid weed areas. • Should noxious weeds and invasive species be identified, Barrick will take appropriate measures to avoid their spread in accordance with the Noxious Weed Control Plan. • When maintaining unpaved roads on BLM-administered lands, avoid the unnecessary disturbance of adjacent native vegetation. Grade shoulders or ditches only when necessary to provide for adequate drainage. Minimize the width of grading operations. • Areas of concern will be flagged in the field by a weed scientist of qualified biologist to prevent employees from driving through a stand of listed noxious weeds. • Vehicle and equipment inspection will occur prior to entering the site. • Driving through established weed areas will be avoided when practicable. • Segregate growth media that may contain noxious weed seeds from growth media not containing noxious weed seeds. • GMSs will be seeded as soon as practical with an interim seed mix. • Certified weed-free interim and final seed mixes, hay, straw, and other organic products used for reclamation will be used. • A BLM-recommended seed mix will be used to reduce invasive species over time by developing and maintaining desired plant communities. • Reclamation will normally be accomplished with native seeds. • Methods used to accomplish weed objectives will consider seasonal distribution of large wildlife species. • Construction equipment will be washed down to prevent the transfer of noxious and undesirable weed seed from other areas when necessary and practicable.
Wildlife Resources	• Migratory bird nesting • Active raptor nests • Mule deer migration	• To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and minimize the opportunity for "take " due to nest abandonment or cessation of avian nesting/breeding activities, surveys will be conducted prior to ground disturbance within the avian nesting/breeding season (March 15 to July 31) to determine the presence or absence of migratory avian species and eagles. Barrick will have a qualified biologist survey for the presence of active nests or breeding activity within one week prior to land clearing, surface disturbance, and other disruptive activities. If active migratory bird nests are located during the avian breeding season, or if other compelling evidence of nesting is observed (mating pairs, territorial defense, carrying nesting material, transporting of food), the area will be avoided or buffer zones will be established in

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		consultation with the BLM. • Barrick will coordinate with the USFWS to determine if an Avian Protection Plan, Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy, and/or Eagle Conservation Plan is required. • Ground disturbance will be minimized where possible to retain foraging habitat and maintain production by not interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Growth media will be salvaged and stockpiled for future reclamation to restore the disturbed areas to post-mining land uses. At the end of operations, the proposed NOA and SOA projects will be closed and reclaimed according to a plan approved by the BLM and NDEP. The closure and reclamation plans will be designed to return areas to the post-mining land uses and to stabilize the process components to protect water resources. Where possible, reclamation will be performed concurrently to reduce the duration of disturbance and to accelerate the return to post-mining land uses. • Current science, guidelines, and methodologies (APLIC 2006, 2012 will be used for new transmission lines to minimize raptor and other bird electrocution and collision potential. • Reclamation activities will consider the needs of wildlife (e.g., placement of rock piles or other cover for rodents and perching raptors) and include native seed species or other species recommended by the NDOW and approved by the BLM. Habitat enhancement efforts may include pinion-juniper encroachment abatement, girdling trees for nesting habitat, reseeding or area burns, and completion of wildlife-specific projects, such as wildlife water sources. • Sumps will be constructed with a ramp for wildlife egress, bermed to prevent wildlife entry, and remain bermed until backfilled. Berms will be constructed to direct storm water away from the sump, and unmixed drilling fluids will not be left exposed to the environment after completion of the hole. Sumps will be liquid free within 30 days after the end of drilling. If the drilling fluids that remain in sumps pose a hazard to wildlife, Barrick will work with the BLM to reduce the wildlife hazard by either removing the fluid or backfilling the sump. • Consider seasonal distribution of large wildlife species when determining methods used to accomplish weed and insect control objectives. • BLM Ely District RMP Fish and Wildlife Resource BMP: ○ Active raptor nests in undisturbed areas within 0.25 mile of proposed disturbance will be protected by using species-specific protection measures.
Wildlife Resources	• Mule Deer Crucial Winter Range	• While not required by the BLM, a separate agreement was reached between Barrick and NDOW to offset the permanent loss of mule deer crucial winter range within the study area. BMM will restore and/or enhance important summer and/or winter mule deer range located on public land managed by the BLM or the State of Nevada within the vicinity of the Bald Mountain Mine at a ratio of 1:1. Acres identified for mitigation of sage grouse that overlap with

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		mule deer crucial winter range acres will not be included in the determination of acres subject to restoration and/or enhancement. BMM will coordinate with NDOW or the BLM, depending on which agency manages the public land for the project(s) to identify appropriate areas for restoration and/or enhancement. • In lieu of or in combination with restoration projects, at BMM's choosing, BMM could provide monetary compensation for habitat enhancement purposes, up to $600/acre for permanent loss of mule deer crucial winter range within the study area. Crucial winter range are those areas defined in the 2016 FEIS as such. Compensatory mitigation in the form of monetary compensation will be applied as assistance to fund current and future authorized habitat enhancement activities such as the Overland Pass Habitat Enhancement Decision or the Huntington and Newark Watershed Restoration projects. In lieu of monetary compensation, BMM also will offer support of these projects and/or other enhancement projects as appropriate by offering aid such as equipment and manpower when available. While not required by the BLM, a separate agreement was reached between Barrick and NDOW: BMM will project their permanent mine plan disturbance on an annual basis and provide these numbers to the NDOW in order to calculate the compensation for that year for the agreed-upon amount. • Restoration projects will be used to restore important seasonal mule deer habitat; examples of restoration activities are: o Seeding Treatments – Possible seeding treatments include broadcast and drag, drill, broadcast/aerial, harrow, disking, and hand. o Mechanical Treatment – To provide for an adequate seedbed, application of mechanical treatments as appropriate. o Herbicide Treatment – A combination of herbicide treatments will be used to suppress non-native annuals and crested wheatgrass in order to introduce shrubs, forbs and grasses into the treatment areas. o Prescribed Burn Treatments – Controlled burns will be used to reduce fuels, control competing vegetation, and improve wildlife and mule deer habitat. • Restoration projects will be based on the projected permanent mine disturbance on an annual basis and will occur within the mining period. Projects will be identified at least 2 months prior to initiating permanent disturbance in mule deer crucial winter habitat.
Special Status Species	• Herbicides application in areas of special status species • Sage-grouse leks	• In order to prevent the illegal take or disturbance of bald or golden eagles, Barrick will utilize the following measures: o Develop a Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy; o Where possible, protect and preserve potential roost and nest sites by retaining mature

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	• Utilities in sage grouse lek areas • Bald and golden eagles • Non-native invasive species control in special status species areas • Pygmy rabbits and pygmy rabbit habitat	trees, particularly within 0.5 mile from water; ○ Noxious weed and invasive species control will not be conducted within 0.5 mile of nests during the breeding season, and whenever possible, hand spraying herbicides will be the preferred method; ○ Where eagles are likely to nest in human-made structures, such as radio and cell phone towers, and such use could impede the operation and maintenance of the structures or jeopardize the safety of the eagles, the structures will be equipped with either devices engineered to discourage eagles from nest-building or will be constructed with nesting platforms that will safely accommodate eagle nests without interfering with structure performance; ○ Industry-accepted BMPs will be employed at new utility lines, new towers, and new poles to prevent eagles from colliding with or being electrocuted as outlined in the Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy; ○ Process areas will be designed to prevent contact between eagles and process solution by using bird balls on process ponds and placing overliner or other material over conveyance ditches; ○ Process ponds, storm water/event ponds, and other areas of cyanide use will be fenced with 8-foot-high wildlife exclusion fence in accordance with NDOW's Industrial Artificial Pond Permit; ○ Speed limits will be maintained to reduce vehicle/eagle collisions; and ○ During annual training, Barrick will remind employees of their individual and company-defined responsibilities toward protecting eagles. • When managing weeds in areas of special status species, the impacts of the treatment on such species will be carefully considered. Wherever possible, hand spraying of herbicides is preferred over other methods. • BLM Ely District RMP Special Status Species Resource BMP: ○ Avoid line of sight views between power line poles and sage-grouse leks whenever feasible.
Range Resources	• Loss of forage	• Reclamation activities will be conducted as soon as practicable.
Wild Horses	• Traffic around wild horses • Loss of forage	• The project will adhere to BLM BMPs for fencing specifications. • Reclamation activities will be conducted as soon as practicable. • BLM Ely District RMP Wild Horses Resource BMPs: ○ To protect wild horses and wildlife all new fences will be marked every 16 feet with durable material such as sage grouse diverters that are at least 1 inch wide and hang

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		from the top wire of the fence. ○ Road signs for safety and protection of wild horses will be required if a project involves heavy or sustained traffic.
Paleontological Resources	• Impacts to paleontological resources of scientific interest	• If paleontological resources of potential scientific interest are encountered (including vertebrate fossils and deposits of petrified wood), resources will be left intact and immediately brought to the attention of the BLM Authorized Officer.
Cultural Resources	• Lack of cultural resource protection	• Cultural resources will be managed according to the terms and conditions of the Programmatic Agreement between the BLM and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). A Class III cultural resources survey will be conducted in areas of proposed disturbance prior to initiation of construction and mining activities. • Avoidance is Barrick's preferred treatment for preventing adverse effects to historic properties (i.e., any prehistoric or historic site listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]). If avoidance is not possible and data recovery is proposed to minimize or mitigate project-related adverse effects. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all activities will cease immediately within 100 meters of the discovery, and the BLM Authorized Officer notified of the discovery. • Inventory will be conducted by a permitted archaeologist. • Barrick will provide employee awareness training to ensure that all its personnel and all the personnel of its contractors and subcontractors are directed not to engage in the illegal collection of prehistoric and historic materials. • Barrick will perform viewshed reclamation when the setting of a site contributes to the significance of the property.
Air Quality	• Fugitive dust from roads and loading/dumping • Exhaust emissions • Fugitive dust during mining activities	• Air emissions, including point and fugitive sources, will be controlled in accordance with the air quality operating permits and current BMPs (e.g., dust control will be provided for haul roads through water or chemical application). • Point sources, such as carbon regeneration kilns, will be operated and maintained with appropriate controls as identified in air quality permits. • Point source controls at lime silos and carbon generation kilns (NOA only) will be operated and maintained in accordance with the air quality operating permit. Dust abatement techniques will be used on unpaved, unvegetated surfaces to minimize airborne dust. • Regular maintenance on equipment will be conducted to ensure proper function. • Speed limits will be posted and enforced to reduce airborne fugitive dust. • Dust abatement techniques will be used before and during surface clearing, excavation, or

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		blasting activities.
		• BLM Ely District RMP Air Resource BMP:
		  ○ Dust abatement techniques will be used before and during surface clearing, excavation, or blasting activities.
		  ○ Construction materials and stockpiled soils will be covered if they are a source of fugitive dust.

Lands Use and Access	• Post-mining configuration of access roads • Public safety	• To the extent practicable, Barrick will protect survey monuments, witness corners, reference monuments, bearing trees, and line trees against unnecessary or undue destruction, obliteration, or damage. Public land survey system monuments will be protected and preserved in accordance with Nevada BLM IM No. NV-2007-003. If, in the course of operations, monuments, corners, or accessories are destroyed, Barrick will report the matter to the BLM Authorized Officer in a timely manner. • Barrick will comply with applicable federal and state fire laws and regulations and will take reasonable measures to prevent and suppress fires within project areas. • Post-mining safety barriers (e.g., berms, fencing, or other appropriate barriers) will be located based on the predicted slope stability at the time of closure. • Barrick will establish post-mining access in conjunction with BLM's Travel Management Plan. • Traffic control measures will be used during operations. • Access roads requiring construction will be designed with cut and fill to minimize surface disturbance and take into account the character of the landform, natural contours, cut material, depth of cut, where the fill material will be deposited, resource concerns, and visual contrast. Construction of access roads will be avoided on steep hillsides and near watercourses where alternative routes provide adequate access. • Where adverse impacts or safety considerations warrant, public access will be limited or prohibited when authorizing specific routes to areas or sites under permit or lease. • Access roads will be constructed to BLM road standards.
Recreation	• Recreation use • Public safety	• Reclamation will be conducted as soon as practicable. • Public access will be locally restricted during mining activities.
Visual Resources	• Light pollution • Viewshed protection	• During operations, the margins of the RDAs will be constructed to provide for variable topography during final regrading, thereby providing a more natural post-mining landscape. • Following the completion of mining, structures and buildings will be removed as necessary to achieve post-mining land use goals. • Concurrent reclamation will be implemented to the extent possible. Reclamation will be conducted as soon as practicable.

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		• At industrial facilities authorized by the BLM Egan Field Office, anti-glare light fixtures will be used to limit light pollution. • During the implementation of vegetation treatments, irregular margins around the treatment areas will be created to better maintain the existing scenic character of the landscape.
Hazardous Materials and Solid Wastes	• Disposal of toxic and hazardous materials and solid wastes • Herbicide application • Accidental spills of hydrocarbons that could contaminate water, soil, and vegetation • Storage of hazardous materials • Handling of hazardous and solid wastes • Transporting hazardous materials	• Construction, operation, and maintenance activities will comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding the use of hazardous substances and the protection of air and water quality. Hazardous materials storage, transportation and disposal will be managed in accordance with regulations required by RCRA, NDEP and NDOT. Temporary on-site hazardous waste storage areas will be operated and maintained for hazardous waste generated in accordance with all state and federal regulations. Hazardous materials will be manifested as required for transfers to off-site certified treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. • Aerosol cans will be emptied and de-pressurized prior to disposal. The punctured aerosol cans are recycled. Liquid drained from aerosol cans will be managed as hazardous waste, and accumulation of pressurized cans will be minimized. • Site wastes that are potentially hazardous will be tested to determine RCRA status and managed in accordance with applicable regulations. Hazardous waste storage areas will be inspected and maintained in accordance with RCRA generator status. • Trash, garbage, debris, and foreign matter will be removed and properly disposed of. The disposal site will be maintained and left in a clean and safe condition. Unless approved by the BLM/NDEP, burning will be prohibited on-site. • Prior to commencing herbicide control programs, and on a daily basis for the duration of the project, the certified applicator will provide a suitable safety briefing to personnel working with or in the vicinity of the herbicide application. This briefing will include safe handling, spill prevention, cleanup, and first aid procedures. • Consider nozzle type, nozzle size, boom pressure, and adjuvant use and take appropriate measures for each herbicide application project to reduce the chance of chemical drift. • All applications of approved pesticides will be conducted only by certified pesticide applicators or by personnel under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. • Barrick will work with the BLM Authorized Officer on the containment of drilling fluids and drill hole cuttings. Adequately fence, post, or cover mud and separation pits, and hazardous material storage areas. • Powder magazines will be located at least 0.25 mile from traveled roads, and explosives will be used according to applicable federal and state regulations. Loaded shot holes and charges will be attended at all times.

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		• Store and transport petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and lubricants in approved containers.
		• Properly store hazardous materials in separate containers to prevent mixing, drainage, or accidents.
		• Follow Barrick and contractor standard operating procedures for handling hazardous and solid waste.
		• Operate and close landfill in accordance with NDEP regulatory requirements.
		• Clean up spills in accordance with NDEP guidelines.
		• BLM Ely District RMP Health and Safety Resource BMPs:
		  ○ All tailings, dumps, and deleterious materials or substances will be properly disposed. Measures will be taken to isolate, control, and properly dispose of toxic and hazardous materials.
		  ○ Do not drain oil or lubricants onto the ground surface. Immediately clean up spills less than 25 gallons; clean up spills over 25 gallons as soon as possible and report the incident to the BLM Authorized Officer and NDEP.

Source: Barrick 2012a,b.