

PROPOSAL TO THE WILD SALMON CENTER

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRATEGIES TO ASSURE THE ECOLOGICAL COMPATIBILITY (OR DEMISE) OF THE PEBBLE MINE IN THE NUSHAGAK/KVICHAK BASIN OF ALASKA

**Natural Heritage Institute
November 3, 2006**

The Wild Salmon Center has asked the Natural Heritage Institute to propose organizing and directing an interdisciplinary team of natural resource specialists that would assess the threats to salmon production and other ecological assets associated with the proposed Pebble Mine in the Nushagak/Kvichak Basin of Alaska and recommend strategic interventions. We understand that several other organizations and experts are likely to be involved in this effort, including the Nature Conservancy's Alaska program, the Renewable Resource Coalition, Trout Unlimited, and the Flatlake Biological Research Center (Jack Stanford), as well as tribal governments in the basin. This document has two parts: Background and Proposed Scope of Work.

Background

The Pebble Project is a proposed copper-gold-molybdenum mine, processing facility and associated tailing pools (officially called Tailings Storage Facility - TSF) located latitude 59°53'54" and longitude 155°17'44" in the Bristol Bay region of southwest Alaska, approximately 238 miles southwest of Anchorage and 17 miles northwest of the Village of Iliamna, between Lake Clark and Katmai National Parks (see Figures 1 and 2 below). The project area would encompass 15-20 square miles. The mineral deposit is situated on state land¹ at "the headwaters of the Kuktuli River and Upper Talarik Creek, which feed two major river drainages key to Bristol Bay's salmon and trout fisheries: the Nushagak and Kvichak Rivers" (Sherwonit, 2005). According to NDM, the identified copper-gold-molybdenum deposit at Pebble includes "42.1 million ounces of gold, making it the continent's biggest gold deposit; 24.7 billion pounds of copper, the second

¹ The proposed Pebble Mine is on state land open to mineral development. The BLM has land adjacent to and southwest of the current mine claims that may be opened for mining in 2007. To the east of the proposed Pebble Mine is Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, and in the south, just below Lake Iliamna, is Katmai National Park and Preserve. See: http://www.renewableresourcescoalition.org/map_resources2.htm for colorful map of Potential Mining Footprint on Bristol Bay's Wild Salmon and Trout Waters.

largest amount ever found in North America; and 1.4 billion pounds of molybdenum” (Sherwonit, 2005).

The project will be owned, developed and operated by **Northern Dynasty Mines Inc.**, a subsidiary of Northern Dynasty Minerals in Vancouver. The Pebble project will involve the construction of a new 104-mile road to a new port on Cook Inlet, as well as the development of pipelines, power transmission routes and water supplies to run the mine. NDM has engaged Knight Piésold Ltd. to design the TSF, which includes the construction of at least five confining (earthen) dams. Mr Ken Brouwer, PE (Alaska 10963) is the Knight Piésold Project Director and is the Engineer of Record for the design of the tailings impoundments.

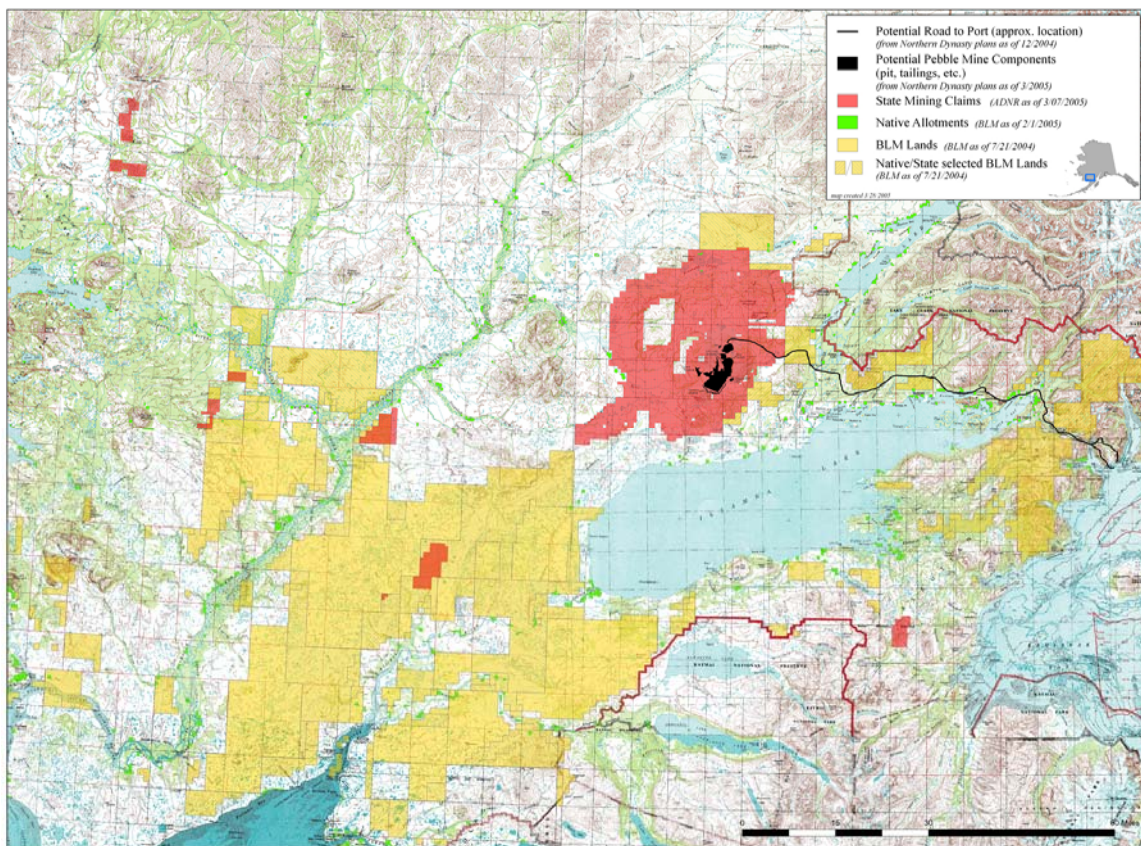


Figure 1: Map of Proposed Pebble Mine and Bristol Bay Mining District, Alaska: Location map of the Bristol Bay / Iliamna Lake region showing existing mining claims in red, and the proposed Pebble gold mine plan and haul road in black. Map by Alaska Center for the Environment, copyright 2005 -- All rights reserved.

Source: SkyTruth: http://skytruth.mediatools.org/objects/view.acs?object_id=5984

As currently proposed, the tailing pools (TSF) will incorporate three embankment structures in the South Fork Kaktuli River (Site A) and two embankment structures in an Unnamed Tributary (NK1.190) of the North Fork Kaktuli River (Site G), situated near the headwaters as follows:

- A north embankment that will be progressively raised in a series of staged expansions to an ultimate height of 700 feet,
- A southeast and southwest embankment that will be constructed in stages to an ultimate height of 710 feet and 740 feet, respectively;
- A main starter dam that will be progressively raised in a series of staged expansions to an ultimate height of 450 feet,
- A lower saddle dam will be constructed in stages to an ultimate height of 175 feet to provide for storage capacity during the latter years of operation.

The design basis for the TSFs at Site A and Site G will allow for “secure” storage of over 2 billion tons of tailings solids discharged into an engineered containment impoundment. The tailings impoundment would be expanded in stages during on-going operations of the proposed mine development (Knight Piesold Ltd., September 2006).

The developer, Northern Dynasty Mines, Inc, (NDM) hopes to have the mine operational by 2011. The lifespan of the mine will be 30-50 years.

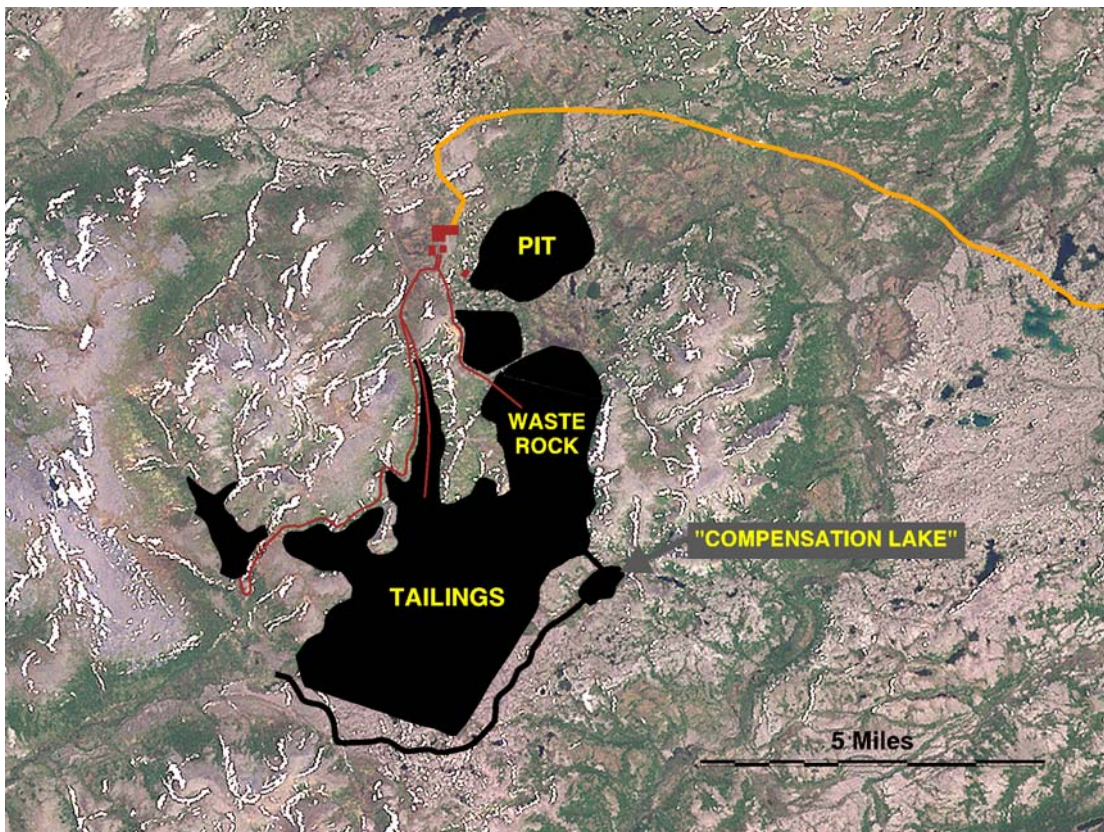


Figure 2: Development Plan of the Proposed Pebble Mine, Alaska: Proposed development plan for the Pebble gold mine and facilities is overlain on satellite image of the area: pit, waste rock

pile and tailings ponds are shown in black; water and tailings pipelines in red; reservoir and bypass channel in blue. Possible route of haul road indicated by orange line. Landsat-7 ETM image taken on June 17, 2002. Image by SkyTruth, copyright 2005 -- All rights reserved.

Source: SkyTruth: http://skytruth.mediatools.org/objects/view.acs?object_id=5984

Northern Dynasty Mines, Inc. (NDM) Overview:

NDM is a mine development company, based in Anchorage, Alaska, created for the sole purpose of advancing the Pebble project through project design, permitting, construction and operations. NDM is a wholly owned subsidiary of [Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.](#) a public company based in Vancouver, Canada and traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under trading symbol, "NDM", and the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) under the trading symbol, "NAK".

Northern Dynasty Mines Inc. is backed by two international companies:

- [Hunter Dickinson Inc.](#) - a Canadian mineral exploration and development company with eight active mine development projects in six countries around the world. Hunter Dickinson also operates the Gibraltar copper mine in central British Columbia.
- [Galahad Gold PLC](#) - principals of Galahad Gold are internationally known mining financiers based in London, UK.

Northern Dynasty Mines Inc.

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Phone: 907-339-2600

Toll-free: 1-877-293-2600

Pebble Employment Line: 1-888-902-7478 (toll-free)

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Email: pebbleproject@northerndynasty.com

Website: www.ndmpebblemine.com

(See NDM Pebble Project website: <http://www.ndmpebblemine.com/index.php>)

Environmental & Permitting Process:

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP) coordinates the permitting of large mine projects and assigns a project manager to coordinate the permitting process for each project. The Large Mine Project Team (LMPT) is an interagency group, coordinated by DNR, that works cooperatively with large mine applicants and operators, federal resource agencies, and the Alaskan public to ensure that projects are designed, operated and reclaimed in a manner consistent with the public interest (DNR, Office of Project Management and Permitting, January 2006). The acting Large Mine Coordinator for the Pebble project is:

Tom Crafford
 Alaska DNR, Office of Project Management and Permitting
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The State designed the Annual Placer Mining Application (APMA) to assist the mining industry with the complex permitting process. An APMA is required for each year that a claim owner intends to conduct mining activity, including exploration, mining, or transportation of equipment. The APMA is submitted to a State Division of Mining Office with a \$100 processing fee. The Mining Section reviews the form for completeness and, when accepted, distributes it to all state and federal agencies involved in the permitting process. Permits may or may not be required by the agencies receiving copies of each application. After reviewing the application an agency may: 1) issue a permit, sometimes with stipulations; 2) request more information before issuing a permit; 3) deny the permit under their statutory and regulatory authority, or by order of court injunction (DNR, Division of Mining, Land and Water, May 2006).

A number of state, federal and local government permits and approvals are required to develop and operate a large hardrock mine in Alaska (DNR, Office of Project Management and Permitting, 23 January 2006). While the permitting process may vary from project-to-project, the following table lists most of the agencies and the respective permits/licenses/approvals managed by each (see DNR, *Permitting Large Mine Projects in Alaska*. January 2006 for more detailed description of required permits/approvals):

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY/PERMIT
State Agencies	
DNR, Office of Habitat Management & Permitting	Title 41 Permit; Fish Habitat Permit; Special Area Permit; Winter Travel Permits
DNR, Office of Project Management & Permitting	Coastal Zone Consistency Determination; Alaska Coastal Management Program Consistency Review
DNR, Division of Mining, Land & Water Mining Section	Plans of Operation Approval; Reclamation Plan and Bond Approval; Millsite Lease; Misc. Land Use Permit (on claim activity only, including surface use) and mining licenses
DNR, Division of Mining, Land & Water Land Section	Right-of-Way for Access and Utilities; Misc. Land Use Permit (access across state land); Upland or Tideland Leases; Material Sale
DNR, Division of Mining, Land &	Temporary Water Use Authorization or a

Water Water Section	Water Right
DNR, Division of Mining, Land & Water Dam Safety Unit	Dam Safety Certification
DNR, Division of Parks	Special Park Use Permit
DNR, Division of Forestry	Timber Purchase may be required
DNR, State Historic Preservation Office	Cultural Resource Protection
Department of Environmental Conservation	Waste Management Permit; Domestic and Non-Domestic Wastewater Disposal Permits; Certificate of Reasonable Assurance for 402 and 404 Permits; Storm Water Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan; Air Quality Permits; Approval to Construct and Operate a Public Water Supply System; Plan Review for Non-Domestic Wastewater Treatment System; Plan Review and Construction Approval for Domestic Sewage System; Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Projects within a state refuge, sanctuary, or critical habitat will require a Special Areas Permit
Federal Agencies	
U.S. EPA	Section 402 NPDES Permit
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 and Section 10 Permits
Bureau of Land Management	Plan of Operation Approval or Notice of Operation
U.S. Forest Service	Plan of Operation Approval
U.S. Park Service	Plan of Operation Approval
US. Fish and Wildlife Service	Section 7 consultation regarding any threatened or endangered species that may be affected by the proposed project
National Marine Fisheries Service	Section 7 consultation in accordance with the Endangered Species Act; consultation re: any action that may adversely affect essential fish habitat (EFH), which includes habitat necessary to a species for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity

On October 12, 2006 the Alaska DNR acknowledged receipt of NDM's Coastal Project Questionnaires, their Revised Consistency Evaluations, and copies of the following water rights applications - with filing priority dates of July 7, 2006 and September 21, 2006, respectively:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW), Water Resources Section

Groundwater Right Applications:

LAS 25873 South Fork Koktuli River,
LAS 25872 Unnamed Tributary (NK1.190) North Fork Koktuli River
LAS 25875 Upper Talarik Creek

Surface Water Right Applications:

LAS 25874 South Fork Koktuli River
LAS 25871 Unnamed Tributary (NK1.190) North Fork Koktuli River
LAS 25876 Upper Talarik Creek.

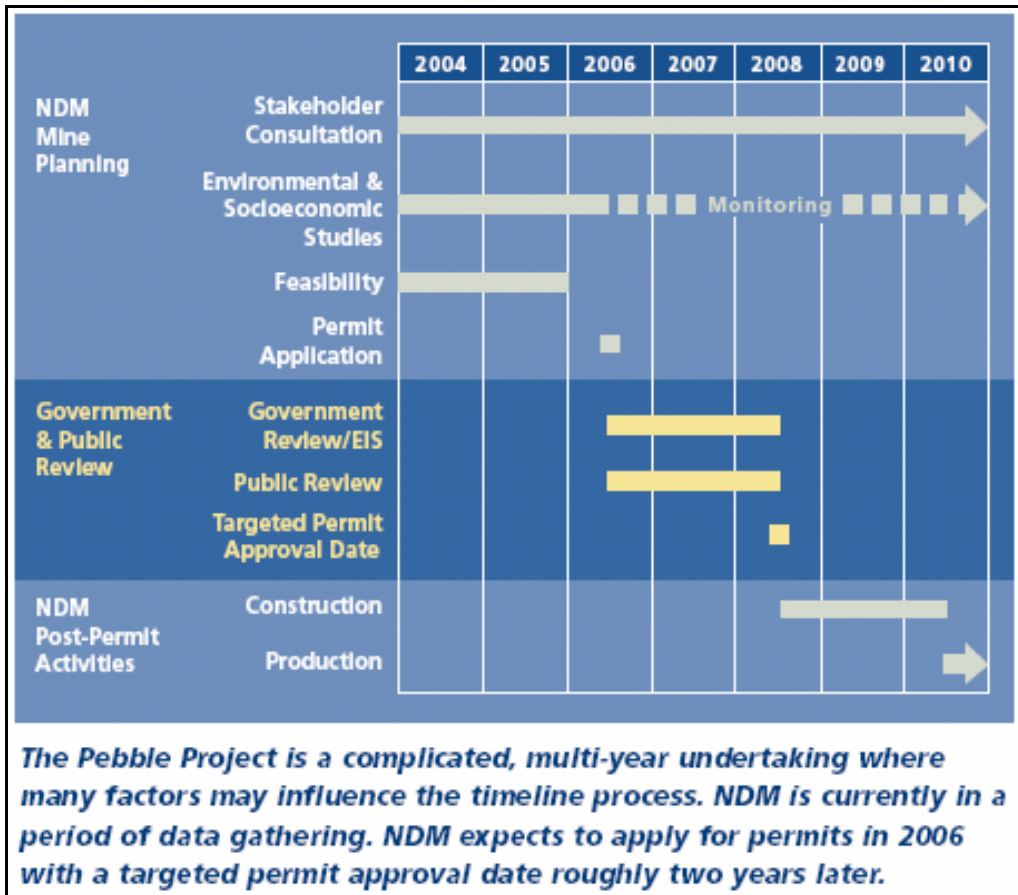
However, on October 12, 2006, NDM requested that the DNR suspend the consistency review process until further notice until they can gather additional environmental baseline and engineering data, which they feel will allow DNR to better adjudicate their water rights applications. NDM has also submitted an initial application for Certificate of Approval to Construct a Dam as part of the TSF, but overall, the Pebble project is in the early stage of the permitting process.

In 2006, NDM has been undertaking a \$15 - 20 million drill program to further delineate the mineralization of a newly discovered Pebble East Deposit and as a result will defer its feasibility study and permit applications until 2008.

The company claims to have spent \$30 million on studies to understand the workings of natural system in the project area so it can "support and achieve environmentally responsible mining."

NDM's environmental baseline studies include investigations (through data collection and confidential interviews) into the impacts on subsistence uses of the region's natural resources from Pebble mine infrastructure (i.e. roads, port, TSF) and activities.

According to NDM's Responsible Mineral Development Policy, they are "committed to developing the Pebble Project in a manner that conserves and protects the local environment, optimizes benefits for local communities, and addresses local issues and concerns."



Source: NDM, Inc. Pebble Project Newsletter 3, September 2005.

See NDM’s August 2006 newsletter for a summary of activities related to its social and environmental baseline studies:

http://www.ndmpebblemine.com/files/NDM_newsletter4_final_Aug06.pdf

“Northern Dynasty has made a commitment to the people of Bristol Bay, and Alaskans in general, that there will be no net project-related loss to any fishery in the region. This position means that no fishery in the region will be reduced as a result of the project – be it a commercial, sport or subsistence, harvest. The No-Net-Loss policy does not imply that there will be no impact to fish or fish habitat. It means that Northern Dynasty will plan, build and operate the proposed Pebble mine in order to minimize both direct and indirect effects on fish and fish habitat. To the extent that any residual impacts on fish and fish habitat do occur, Northern Dynasty will add to natural fish productivity in the region to fully achieve its No Net Loss goal. Northern Dynasty has adopted this commitment independent of any state or federal requirement.”

Opposition to the Project:

The Pebble Mine Project has drawn strong opposition from a diverse range of Alaskans, including the commercial and sport-fishing industries, Alaska natives, environmental groups, and Alaska’s senior senator, Ted Stevens. Their primary concern is the impact

that Pebble Mine will have on the Bristol Bay salmon fishery and their livelihoods, which is intimately connected to the productivity of the fishery. The Bristol Bay fishery “is worth more than \$100 million annually to commercial fishermen, sport-fishing guides and lodge owners” (Sherwonit, 2005). The area’s vibrant native communities also utilize it for subsistence. Even if operated responsibly, there is concern that the Pebble Mine could pave the way for other developers who want to build mines in the area. Eight other companies have placed stakes for open pit mining in the Bristol Bay watershed, which would encompass a total area of 1000 square miles. The Pebble Mine project could pave the way for turning the Bristol Bay into a mining district, and in turn, forever altering the region’s landscape and threatening the watershed’s ability to support not only fish and humans, but many other species, including moose, sea otter, bears, caribou, freshwater seals (1 of only 2 populations in the world), Bald Eagles, fox, water-fowl and migratory birds, and many other fish species.

The Alaska natives, fishermen, and lodge owners have considerable power in the Iliamna region and could stop the project. Some have submitted resolutions and letters against the proposed mine and conducted their own investigations. Environmental and community groups are also actively opposing the Pebble Mine project. Trout Unlimited reopened its Alaska office in 2005, partly in response to the grassroots effort to stop the Pebble project. Recently, Trout Unlimited and Renewable Resources Coalition (RRC) commissioned two surveys and an independent analysis of NDM’s application (a 600 page technical document) for water rights on Upper Talarik Creek. Although the report by Coble Geophysical Services² is based on preliminary information, it concludes that NDM’s proposed use of 18.7 million gallons of water per day from Upper Talarik Creek will “threatens wild salmon spawning and rearing habitats as well as surface and groundwater quality” (RRC News Release, 5 October 2006). Additional environmental concerns with the Pebble Mine project are increased air pollution and the fact that the project includes at least five large earthen dams, one the size of the Hoover dam, in an area that is the most active earthquake zone in Alaska. According to the U.S. EPA, Red Dog Mine in the Northwest Arctic is the single largest source of toxic pollution in the United States and the Pebble Mine alone would produce 20 times the ore output of Red Dog (Brennan, 2004).

Some results of the RRC and Trout Unlimited Surveys:

- According to two surveys (Hellenthal & Associates and Cromer Group) commissioned by the Renewable Resources Coalition, the results of which were released on October 25, 2006, “Overall opposition to the proposed Pebble Mine is 70.6 percent, with 20.7 percent favoring and 8.7 percent undecided” (Hellenthal survey).
- 75.2 percent Alaska Natives oppose the project (Hellenthal survey)

² Complete copy of the Coble report can be found at:
<http://www.renewableresourcescoalition.org/hydrology.pdf>

- 64 percent of respondents to Cromer Group survey are “in favor of halting Pebble Mine because ND promised the state they wouldn’t touch Upper Talarik Creek, but later applied for the rights to the water that is the spawning ground for Bristol Bay’s salmon and trout.”

The Nature Conservancy is among the environmental groups working in the Bristol Bay area, where it has carried out its wild salmon ecosystem program in the Nushagak River and the Kvichak River watersheds since 1997. They are committed to working with the people of the region and conserving the Nushagak River traditional use area. They are partnering with the following groups in their efforts to protect the habitat of the Nushagak watershed: Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Bristol Bay Native Association; Curyang Tribal Council; Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation; Nushagak/Mulchatna and Wood/Tikchik Land Trust; Nushagak Mulchatna Watershed Council and the Southwest Alaska Conservation Council. The program director for TNC’s southwest Alaska programs is Tim Troll: ttroll@tnc.org

TNC issued a statement on the Pebble Mine project saying that “Given the biological importance of the area, the potential scope and duration of disruption to ecological systems, the severity of the potential impact if there is failure, and the potential for irreversible and long-term damage, we perceive a high level of potential risk to the region’s fish and wildlife resources.” TNC is monitoring closely the proposed projects in the Bristol Bay to determine if the project developers and the permitting authorities ensure that they “will not significantly or irreversibly harm the biological diversity, productivity, or key ecological attributes of this region.”

The potential benefit of the Pebble Mine to the local and state economy is uncertain. While the mine will provide some local jobs, the more attractive positions will be filled by out-of-state candidates and money generated from the mine will not necessarily stay in Alaska. The Royalty Production Requirement for Alaska is 3% of net income as determined under the Mining License Tax Law AS 43.65, and regulations 15 AAC 65, and Alaska’s Mining License Law accounts for less than 1 percent of Alaska’s general fund in any given year. “Between 2001 and 2003, Alaska’s Department of Revenue figures indicate that the mining industry extracted \$2.9 billion in mineral values from claims staked on state lands. The industry returned \$18.4 million to the state and roughly \$30 million to local governments, a total of just 1.6 percent of the \$2.9 billion in non-renewable mineral value” (Sherwonit, 2005). Thus, the economic windfall will be minor compared to the money that taxpayers may pay to mitigate the environmental damage from the mine.

The Nushagak/Kvichak Watershed:

There is currently no comprehensive and coordinated conservation vision for the Nushagak watershed. Only 3% of this 4.5 million acre watershed is explicitly managed for conservation. The watershed is the largest and yet one of the least protected areas of biological significance in the Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay ecoregions. At least ten major federal and state regulatory mechanisms protect salmon habitat if salmon are

officially documented in lakes and streams. Over 16,000 stream miles in the Nushagak are unsurveyed for the presence of salmon.

Proposed Scope of Work

The Wild Salmon Center wishes to engage NHI and an interdisciplinary team of experts to develop a report on the threat that the Pebble Mine and its probable progeny may pose to the ecological assets of the Nushagak/Kvichak basin, with particular emphasis on the potential impacts on salmon production in this system. This document might serve two purposes: (1) to inform conservation strategies and legal interventions by environmental organizations (and perhaps some state or federal regulatory agencies) and (2) to influence policy and regulatory decisions at the state and federal level. NHI suggests that the appropriate level of detail and candor may differ as between these two “audiences”. Therefore, NHI recommends that the Scope of Work produce two separate documents, one for “internal consumption” and one for “external consumption”. That approach will not change or expand the substantive scope of the research and analysis envisioned.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) **Initial reconnaissance and scoping:** Before finalizing or undertaking the Workplan, two back-to-back (perhaps half-day each) workshops should be convened (perhaps in Anchorage) to pool information and perspectives and design the project. The first should be limited to the conservation organizations that are already involved in this issue, including, as we understand, the Wild Salmon Center, the Nature Conservancy, the Renewable Resource Coalition, and Trout Unlimited. It may also be useful to include Christopher Estes as a resource and should also perhaps include the Moore Foundation. The second should include potentially allies from state and federal agencies, local tribal government especially, the commercial salmon industry if possible, and perhaps even political staff such as Ted Steven’s office. The output of these workshops would be a final project design and report scope. This may include some modifications to the Table of Contents for the report, which has been developed by the Wild Salmon Center. The project resource requirements (budget) and funding strategy will also be determined as an output of these workshops.
- 2) **Assemble the expert team.** The team will span the essential disciplines and may include, for example, the following expertise, organizations and individuals (resumes attached), among others:

Project management: Gregory A. Thomas (NHI)

Law: Richard Roos Collins (NHI), Luke Danielson (international expert in mining law and the environment), an expert from WSC(?)

Hydrology and geohydrology: NHI staff hydrologist Stuart Rojstaczer

Fishery biology: Jack Stanford (Flathead Lake Biological Research Center), expert from WSC(?)

Mining engineering & effluent processes (To be suggested by Luke Danielson?)

Local Socio-Economic & Cultural Expertise: (To be suggested by local tribal government?)

Others ????

- 3) **Research and Analysis.** The project team will gather information and data from available sources and conduct interviews with knowledgeable experts as necessary. Limited original field investigations may be necessary and possible, depending on the financial resources available. Reconnaissance level hydrologic, geohydrologic and pollution dispersal modeling will be conducted to explore a range of operational and regulatory scenarios. The legal analysis will identify the processes, criteria, and pivotal considerations that will determine the outcome of the various permitting decisions, which are itemized in the background section of this proposal. From these, we will distill the key scientific and technical leverage points, critical uncertainties, and the best approaches to address them. Thus, the technical and scientific analysis will be driven by its policy relevance. We will delve into the “linchpin” issues to the full extent that the state of the knowledge will permit. We will analyze and predict the comparative potential of intervention in the various permit proceedings to achieve the objective of protecting the salmon resources of this region.
- 4) **Draft two reports.** One, a strategic intervention report, for internal consumption. Two, a “situation report” to influence decision-makers and politicians. The scientific content and legal analysis of the two documents will be identical. However, the first will also contain the best strategic thinking and advice that the expert team can garner for the purpose of forcing the proposed mine to conform to ecological objectives or to defeat it.
- 5) **Disseminate the “Public Consumption” Report.** Provide briefings to all relevant decision makers at all levels of government, to political leaders, and to the media.
- 6) **Implement the “Strategic Intervention” Report.** This project is of greatest interest to NHI if it is antecedent to an action program intended to implement the strategy and achieve the specified outcome (conformance or defeat). The implementation plan will be defined in the strategic intervention version of the report.

Financial Resources Required:

The budget for the project and a funding action plan will be developed as an output of the first Activity: the reconnaissance workshop(s).

Resources and Works Cited:

Alaska Center for the Environment:

<http://www.akcenter.org/publiclands/pebblemine.html> with link to article by Stephen Clayson. ResourceInvestor.com. *Opposition Mounting to NDM's Pebble Project*. 18 May 2005.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land & Water. Fact Sheet: *Mining Permits Through the Annual Placer Mining Application*. May 2006.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of Project Management and Permitting. Fact Sheet: *Permitting Large Mine Projects in Alaska*. 23 January 2006. Accessible at: www.dnr.state.ak.us/opmp

Brennan, Scott. *A New Gold Rush Strikes Alaska's Special Places*. Alaska Center for the Environment News, Winter 2004.

Bristol, Tim. *Seen Enough? Say no to Pebble mine*. Anchorage Daily News. 23 October 2006.

Estes, Christopher. *The Status of Alaska Water Export Laws and Water Transfers*. Presented at the American Society of Civil Engineers World Water and Environmental Resources Congress, Orlando, FL. May 2001.

Knight Piesold Ltd. Tailings Impoundment A Initial Application Report. Ref No. VA101-176/16-13. September 5, 2006 and other applications submitted to the Alaska DNR. Accessible at: <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/mining/largemine/pebble/>.

Knight Piesold Ltd. Tailings Impoundment G Initial Application Report. Ref No. VA101-176/16-12. September 5, 2006 and other applications submitted to the Alaska DNR. Accessible at: <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/mining/largemine/pebble/>.

News article re: Senator Ted Stevens' view on Pebble Mine: Dobbyn, Paula. Anchorage Daily News. *Stevens pledges to stall Pebble*. 4 March 2006.

The Nature Conservancy's Nushagak River Watershed Page:

<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/alaska/preserves/art17522.html>

Northern Dynasty Mines' Pebble Mine Project Website:

<http://www.ndmpebblemine.com/index.php>

Renewable Resources Coalition www.renewableresourcescoalition.org has an entire section on their website dedicated to the Pebble Mine project and includes a map, project scorecard and project updates.

Renewable Resources Coalition. News Release: *Report Proves Pebble Would Destroy Salmon Spawning Areas*. 5 October 2006. Accessible at: <http://www.renewableresourcescoalition.org/hydrology.htm> (with link to full report by Coble Geophysical Services).

Renewable Resources Coalition. News Release: *Two Polls Show Most Alaskans Oppose Pebble Mine*. 25 October 2006. Accessible at: <http://www.renewableresourcescoalition.org/polls.htm>.

Sherwonit, Bill. *Alaskans See Red Over Gold: A proposed gold-and-copper mine at Bristol Bay raises questions and opposition*. Trout Magazine. Fall 2005. Accessible at: www.tu.org.

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