# MINE CONTACT REPORT FORM

		WIINE	CONTACT REPORT FORIN		
Date of Call:			Date of E-mail:	08/24/2	2023
Telephone ca	all to:		DENR Employee Conf	tacted:	Roberta Hudson
Operator Co	ntacted:	Rich Williams			
Company:	GPNA re	presenting SDO Services, LLC	С		
Telephone:					
Staff Signatu	ire:	\s/			
LLC EXNI-448 information	just so required	uth of Hill City, SD.	Attached to the ema	il was complet	e. This included the seed
Below is a c	opy of t	he email sent by Mr. W	Villiams. The email a	attachm	ents have been included

From: Richard Williams <rwilliams@gpna.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2023 1:38 PM

request of Hill City's Administration Office.

To: Hudson, Roberta < Roberta . Hudson@state.sd.us>

Cc: Michael X. Schlumpberger <michael.schlumpberger@midwestlithium.com>; Linda Fletcher

with this email. All attachments to the 08/24/2023 email are considered confidential at the

<lfletcher@gpna.com>

Subject: [EXT] SDO Services - EXNI 448 Mateen

Roberta,

I am attaching maps of the Hill City infrastructure and utilities. Due to the locations of Hill City's utilities on these maps, Hill City has asked that they remain confidential. Accordingly, I have stamped the attached as CONFIDENTIAL.

I believe these were the last items that we needed to complete the EXNI application.

Please let us know if we have forgotten anything.

Thanks,

From: Richard Williams

Sent: Wednesday, August 16, 2023 4:28 PM

To: Hudson, Roberta < Roberta . Hudson@state.sd.us>

Cc: Michael X. Schlumpberger <michael.schlumpberger@midwestlithium.com>; Linda Fletcher

<lfletcher@gpna.com>

Subject: RE: SDO Services - EXNI 448 Mateen

Roberta,

I was looking over the procedural completeness letter for Mateen and realized that we had forgotten to include the Seeding Plan assembled by NRCS. The information from NRCS is attached.

I am also attaching an additional map showing at least one-half mile around the proposed exploration area. We are working to identify the location, if any, of water pipelines in the area and will include any findings on an additional map.

As to paragraph 6, there appears to have been a typographical error on the Purchase Agreement. The Application for the EXNI includes the correct legal description.

Thank you.

From: Hudson, Roberta < Roberta Hudson@state.sd.us>

Sent: Friday, August 11, 2023 12:12 PM

To: Michael X. Schlumpberger <michael.schlumpberger@midwestlithium.com>; Richard Williams

<rwilliams@gpna.com>

Subject: SDO Services - EXNI 448 Mateen

Gentlemen,

Please find the procedural completeness letter for the proposed mineral exploration at the Mateen site near Hill City. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you!

Engineer Manager I

Roberta Hudson, PE

Minerals, Mining, and Superfund Program

# MINE CONTACT REPORT FORM

Date of Call:			Date of E-mail:	08/16/2	023	
Telephone ca	all to:		DENR Employee Co	ntacted:	Roberta Hudson	
Operator Co	ntacted:	Rich Williams				
Company:	GPNA re	presenting SDO Services, LLC				
Telephone:						
Staff Signatu	re:	\s/				

On August 16, 2023, Rich Williams contacted me with additional information on the SDO Services, LLC EXNI-448 just south of Hill City, SD. Attached to the email was some of the information required t consider the application submitted as complete. This included the seed mix and a map of the site to include the surrounding one-half mile area.

Below is a copy of the email sent by Mr. Williams. The email attachments have been included with this email.

From: Richard Williams <rwilliams@gpna.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 16, 2023 5:28 PM

To: Hudson, Roberta < Roberta . Hudson@state.sd.us>

Cc: Michael X. Schlumpberger <michael.schlumpberger@midwestlithium.com>; Linda Fletcher

<lfletcher@gpna.com>

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Thank you!

Roberta Hudson, 96 Engineer Manager I

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# **SEEDING PLAN**

AUG 16 2023

						MLRA	
Producer	SDC	Services, LLC	Conservation District:	Pennington Will	VERALS & MINING PROGRAM	62	
<sup>o</sup> rogram	СТА	Practice No.	342	Practice Name:	Critical Area Seeding		
CI or Referral No.		Contract #					
Resource Concern (CPPE Im	pact)			Purpose:			
		-		342- Stabilize areas erosion by wind or w	with existing or expected high ra	tes of soil	
			PLANNED				
ract					Seedbed Preparation		
ield		NA					
Acres		20.41		Clean, smoot	ooth, weed free seedbed will be prepared		
Group or Site		Critical Area	Group				
Site	Web Soil Survey	Loamy or Silty Texture		Have the past 3 ye	ears of Herbicide Carryover been	considered?	
Date to be Planted	TechNote4	Early Spring Prior to 5	/15				
Alternative planting dates					Protection Provided		
Alternative planting dates							
Seeding Equipment		Special Gra	ss Drill	Clip weeds bef	fore they compete for moisture	and light	
Companion Crop							

DIAMMED

		PLANNED				
Species * **	1/ Select Improved Variety ( <u>recommended</u> ) or select common seed (see note below)	Percent in Mixture	Pure Live Seeds (PLS) per square foot 38.93	Pure Live Seed (PLS) lbs/ac Needed	Acres to Seed	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Ibs Required
Big bluestem		15.0	6.75	1.67	20.41	34.10
Sideoats grama		10.0	4.50	1.09	20.41	22.23
Little bluestem		4.0	1.80	0.27	20.41	5.60
Green needlegrass		5.0	2.25	0.54	20.41	11.11
Canada wildrye		15.0	4.50	1.70	20.41	34.79
Western wheatgrass		35.0	13.13	5.10	20.41	104.19
Slender wheatgrass		15.0	5.63	1.58	20.41	32.26
Purple prairie clover		1.0	0.38	0.06	20.41	1.15
	9					

To meet SD NRCS	
Standarde Please No	te.

- 1/ Improved varieties recommended above have no restrictions on their origin.
- 1/ Origin of Common grass seed must be ND, SD, NE, MT, WY, MN, or IA. Exception: Smooth Bromegrass any locale.
- 1/ Common Native forbs and legumes will originate or be grown in

(USA): ND, SD, NE, MT, IA, WY, ID, WA, OR, MN, WI, and (CAN): AB, BC, MB, ON, SK.

- Seed test must be completed according to SD Seed laws (see link below) and no more than 9 months prior to the date planted.

Legume inoculants

- Tetrazolium (TZ) tests may be used as a substitute for germination tests ONLY for Green Needlegrass
- For Alfalfa Salinity tolerence use F or G from the web site link --->

Alfalfa Variety Ratings

- Pubescent wheatgrass and Intermediate wheatgrass are the same species and can be substituted for one another at any time.
- Thickspike wheatgrass may be substituted for western wheatgrass if the later is not available but only west of the Missouri River.

l o calculate	the amount needed multiply the western wheatgrass seed	ing rate by ./2	
SD Seed Laws	Codified Laws Statute 38-12A	Seed testing	SD state seed-lab

	Tract						
LOCATION MAP		Planning Assistance By:	Mitch	ı Faulkner	7	/28/202	3
	s':		ame		Dat	e)	
	N	Plan Meets SD Standards (if no exp	olain)	Yes	No		
	\$. <sub></sub>						
	Т						

The seeding plan was developed from recommendations based on the NRCS Soil Surve

Critical Area Group

t ones or Silby Texts

This seeding is planned in Major Land Resource Area (MLRA)

nd Resource Area (MLRA)

62



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# **Guidance for Critical Area Planting (342)**

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The following is an excerpt from RANGE TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 4 PERENNIAL VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT GUIDE.

SD/Range Tech Note 4.pdf

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# 14. GUIDANCE FOR CRITICAL AREA PLANTING (342)

Seeding of a critical area may take place at any time of the year as long as a reasonable expectation of a successful seeding establishment is expected.

# Site Preparation:

Follow guidance for seedbed preparation (Section 2 above) and the additional following criteria.

If necessary, divert offsite water away from the critical area. This may require a permanent conservation practice, or in other instances, a temporary measure that will be effective during the period of establishment.

Where practical, grade to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and anchoring. Cabling of equipment to prevent rollover may be necessary on some slopes such as newly constructed dams.

On construction sites where the exposed and underlying soil material will not support adequate vegetation, minimum topsoil dressing of six inches will be applied as part of construction.

After construction is complete, the seedbed will be worked to a depth of three to five inches to break up compacted areas and permit rapid root development. Drag or pack to break up large clods and firm the seedbed.

Where slopes are steeper than 1.5:1, use some means other than vegetation to stabilize slopes.

## Species Selection:

Allowable species will be selected from Table 7 for the appropriate MLRA.

Between 50 to 75% of the mixture will be made up of sod forming species. Grass mixtures may include all native species, all introduced species, or a mixture of native and introduced species. Mixing smooth bromegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and/or crested wheatgrass with native species is not recommended.

When smooth brome is to be seeded in a mixture, do not include more than 10% of other native or introduced species for early establishment.

Single species may be used on saline or wet areas (Table 7).

Do not select aggressive species such as smooth bromegrass when the adjacent area is dominated by native species.

When quick growth and/or protection of a critical area is needed, a quick establishing grass can be added in addition to the selected permanent seeding mixture. Use either slender wheatgrass or annual ryegrass. Slender wheatgrass can be used statewide and annual rye grass can be used in MLRAs 102A, 102B, 102C, 53B, 53C, 55B, 55C, 63B, 66, and 62. Add a maximum of three PLS lbs./ac of slender wheatgrass or a maximum of two PLS lbs./ac of annual ryegrass to the selected full seeding.

#### Conventional Seeding:

Seeding activities will follow recommendations found elsewhere in this technical note unless otherwise stated in this section. Seeding rates will be 1.5 times those recommended in Table 2 when using a drill (recommended rate multiplied by 1.5).

When possible, drilling will be accomplished perpendicular to the slope. On grassed waterways, drilling will follow a serpentine pattern.

### Broadcasting:

Many critical area plantings are too steep or too small to efficiently and safely utilize a drill. In these cases, seed may be broadcast and incorporated by harrowing, packing, or raking by hand. When broadcast seeding, increase the seeding rates found in Table 2 by two times (recommended rate multiplied by two).

# Hydroseeding:

On sites that are too steep for regular equipment to operate, the use of a hydro seeder is an acceptable alternative. Seed, fertilizer, and mulch materials will be applied in one operation. Limit the application of 150 lbs. of solids per 100 gallons of water. If a legume seed is included in the mixture, any lime or fertilizer should be applied separately. A second trip may also be needed to apply an asphalt emulsion to long fiber mulches. When using hydroseeding technique, increase seeding rates found in Table 2 by a factor of two (recommended rate multiplied by two).

#### Sodding:

Sod may be used on areas requiring immediate cover to prevent erosion. The sod should be in strips or blocks of native grass mixture, switchgrass, prairie cordgrass, reed canary grass, or other suitable grasses. Bluegrass sod is to be used only when the areas is irrigated and is desired for aesthetic purposes. Sod materials are to be taken from solid, thick growing stands.

Sod will be cut in strips of uniform width and to a uniform thickness of at least three inches for tall grass and ½ to 1½ inches for short grasses. Lay sod within 24 hours after it was cut.

Sod strips should be carefully placed in rows across (at right angles) to the direction of slope. The sod strips will be placed together tightly so that no open joints are left between the strips or between the end of strips. Joints between the end strips will be staggered. Any spaces between the joints will be filled with topsoil and all edges covered with topsoil at least two inches deep. The edge of the sod at the top of slopes will be turned under and a layer of soil compacted over the edge so as to conduct surface water over and onto the top of the sod. The sod will be well tramped to help it remain in place.

#### Fertilizing:

Do not fertilize predominantly warm-season grass seeding unless the soil material is very infertile.

Thoroughly mix all fertilizer into the upper three to five inches of the soil during final seedbed preparation.

Apply fertilizer based on the recommendations from a soil test or apply 30 to 40 lbs. of actual Nitrogen (N) and 40 to 60 lbs. of Phosphorus pentoxide  $(P_2O_5)$  per ac. Ten to 15 tons of manure per ac may be used in lieu of the commercial fertilizer and will also increase organic matter.

On medium textured soils, the addition of 5 to 10 lbs. of zinc per ac may speed up growth.

#### Mulching:

All mulching will be done in accordance with the SD CPS for Mulching (484). Mulching of critical area plantings is required for any of the following conditions:

Where seeding cannot be accomplished during the approved seeding periods and a cover crop is not used;

On grassed waterways, where a cover crop or companion crop is not used, and seeding is placed on a bare seedbed, and the design velocity is more than 2.5 ft per second;

Where a grassed waterway is established at the time of terrace construction, and the channel slope is 2% or greater;

On slopes 3:1 or steeper that are 10 ft or more in vertical height or longer than 20 ft; on cut south and west facing slopes; On all saline and alkaline areas.

Drill grass in the prepared seedbed, immediately prior to mulching or at the next suitable seeding period after mulching.

# Management of Critical Areas During and After Establishment:

Weeds will be controlled as described elsewhere in this technical note. All use will be excluded until vegetation is well established.

Mow grassed waterways for hay annually after establishment. Other critical areas may be mowed as needed for stand maintenance.

Fertilize as necessary to maintain stand.

Inspect critical areas each spring and following heavy rain. Reshape and reseed eroded areas promptly. Reinforce grass seeding where stands are thin.

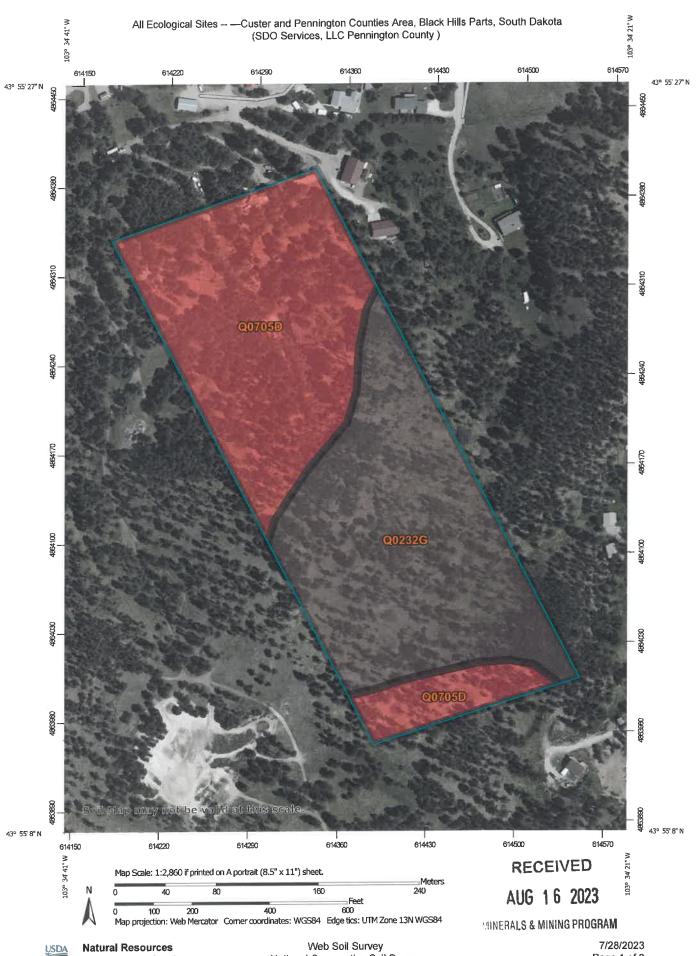
Manage any grazing use to ensure long-term survival of the stand.

Lift tillage implements and shut off sprayers when crossing critical areas. Do not till parallel to grassed waterways.

Avoid vehicular travel on critical areas.

# Providing Food, Cover, and Shelter for Wildlife:

Wildlife habitat should be considered when developing critical area planting plans and species selection. For plant species to improve wildlife habitat, refer to the SD CPS Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645).



## MAP LEGEND

#### Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

#### Soils

#### Soil Rating Polygons

F062XY051SD

R062XY999SD

Not rated or not available

#### Soil Rating Lines

F062XY051SD

R062XY999SD

Not rated or not available

#### **Soil Rating Points**

F062XY051SD

R062XY999SD

Not rated or not available

#### Water Features

Streams and Canals

#### Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

-

**US Routes** 

Major Roads Local Roads

.

#### Background

Aerial Photography

# MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Custer and Pennington Counties Area, Black

Hills Parts, South Dakota

Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 9, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

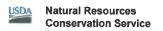
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 8, 2022—Jun 21, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

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# All Ecological Sites —

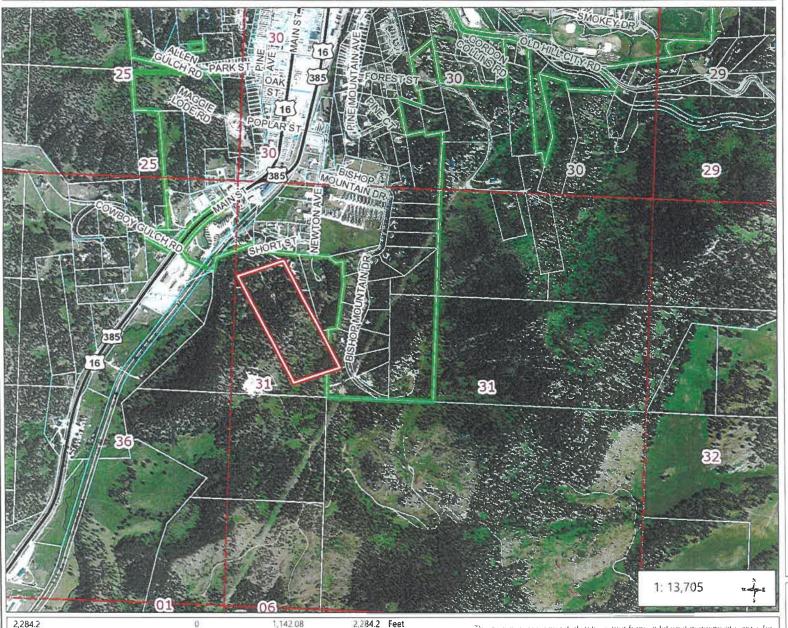
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
Q0232G	Pactola-Pactola, shallow-Rock outcrop complex,	Pactola (40%)	F062XY051SD — Very Steep Low Mountain Slopes	9.2	49.2%		
	40 to 80 percent slopes	Pactola, shallow (20%)	F062XY051SD — Very Steep Low Mountain Slopes				
		Rock outcrop, schist (20%)	R062XY999SD — Non-site				
		Cordeston (4%)	R062XY043SD — Valley Loam				
		Grizzly (4%)	F062XY051SD — Very Steep Low Mountain Slopes				
	Rapidcreek, nonacid, rarely flooded (4%)	nonacid, rarely	R062XA020SD — Loamy Overflow - North				
		Rubbleland, schist (4%)	R062XY999SD — Non-site				
		Virkula (4%)	F062XY051SD — Very Steep Low Mountain Slopes				
Q0705D	Udarents, reclaimed gravel pits	Udarents, reclaimed (90%)	R062XY999SD — Non-site	9.5	50.8%		
		Rock outcrop (10%)	R062XY999SD — Non-site				
Totals for Area of Ir	nterest			18.7	100.0%		

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# <u>-RapidMap</u>

# Rapid City - Pennington County GIS



Legend

#### Roads

- Inters
- US highway
- SD highway
- County highway
- Main road
- Minor arteria
- Collector
- Ram
- \_\_\_ Paved road
- \_\_ Unpaved road
- ----
- Unimproved road
- Trail
- \_\_ Airport Runway
- Not yet coded
- Section Lines 0-25k

Tax Parcels

Lot Lines

<Null>

Lot Line

Parcel Line

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**Map Notes:** 

NAD\_1983\_StatePlane\_South\_Dakota\_South\_FIPS\_4002\_Feet © Rapid City-Pennington County GIS Division

This must is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference ordy. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION