

Public participation is a huge part of the permitting process and I appreciate the opportunity to share my thoughts on the SDEIS. This project is important to me because it can provide America with a domestically mined source of antimony and restore an abandoned mine site in need of repair.

Looking at landside and avalanche data, it becomes obvious why the USFS named the Burntlog Route as its preferred alternative. According to the SDEIS, the Johnson Creek Route has 45 landside and 94 avalanche paths. While these natural hazards aren't eliminated on Burntlog, they are reduced. Mine traffic will only have to pass 26 landside and 38 avalanche paths while traveling on the Burntlog Route. Simply put, the Burntlog Route is safer. In fact, the SDEIS concludes utilizing Johnson Creek would increase the potential for accidents and spills associated with the project because of naturally occurring geohazards.

The Stibnite Gold Project is the type of project our state needs. It has been in regulatory review for the past six years. During this time, public comments and scientific analysis has helped to improve the plan. But now it is time to move it forward. I highly encourage the U.S. Forest Service to permit this project, using the 2021 Modified Mine Plan presented by Perpetua Resources in the SDEIS, as expeditiously as possible.

Michael Gossett