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Comments: Thank you for creating the SDEIS and explaining in honest detail the potential harm that may come to this land and the life within.

I was born and raised in Boise. My ancestors came from Wales and Switzerland, many joining with Brigham Young. While not knowing this new land in Idaho, they learned to depend on the life here and taught me the same. Much of my life I've enjoyed swimming in Payette, Snake, Salmon and Boise rivers; exploring forests in Southeastern Idaho; and skiing the mountains of Bogus, Brundage and Sun Valley. Idaho wilderness is a treasure and I know many agree. The rivers invigorate and cleanse our bodies. The tranquil forests quiet our mind and soothe our nervous systems from the intensity of cities. We, humans, need wilderness to survive.

A few years ago, I learned about the threat of Salmon becoming extinct and the proposal to deconstruct the dams on the Snake River. Their journey from the Salmon River to the Pacific Ocean has become barricaded, polluted and warmed. Knowing that Salmon have gone from 150,000 to 10,000 in less than a century, we cannot ignore the coincidence of mining, dams and the loss of fish life. As stated in the SDEIS on page 3-266, Chinook Salmon are a threatened species and listed in the ESA, along with Steelhead and Bull Trout. Loss of habitat and increased temperatures will disrupt fish vitality and make it difficult for them to survive.

Regarding the loss of habitat, since 1982, people have been restoring Stibnite land from the damage left with the previous mining. It took 60 years for Meadow Creek to be restored. Now, Perpetua Resources wants to fill in Meadow Creek where Steelhead and Chinook show high and medium potential to spawn and rear, and Bull Trout and Westlope Cutthroat Trout have high distribution (shown in figures 3.12-6, 3.12-8, 3.12-9 and 3.12-10). On page 3-270, it states: "Currently, there is an estimated 26.5 km of modeled Chinook salmon Critical Habitat upstream of the Yellow Pine pit lake barrier." The proposed project area is a critical habitat for our fish.

Regarding increased temperatures, multiple statements in the SDEIS illustrate the high potential for Chinook extinction:

"The proposed status for the East Fork SFSR [Chinook Salmon] population is considered "maintained," indicating there is a moderate (25 percent or less) risk of extinction over 100 years (NMFS 2017)" (page 3-266).

"Compared to existing conditions, project operations are predicted to increase temperatures in West End Creek and the East Fork SFSR below the Yellow Pine pit area... Meadow Creek temperatures are predicted to increase as the stream channel is restored atop the TSF while formation of the West End pit lake raises temperatures in West End Creek. With the exception of the West End Creek segment below the pit area, predicted temperatures return to existing conditions over a period of approximately 100 years." (page ES-15)

"The 2021 MMP and the Johnson Creek Route Alternative would result in...loss of 120 wetland acres within the mine site focus area (approximately 28 percent of the 429 total acres of wetlands within the SGP analysis area) and 619 acres of riparian areas." (page ES-16)

"Losses of wetlands due to the 2021 MMP...would be 76.3 acres and the Johnson Creek Alternative would result in the loss of 71.2 acres. Perennial stream lengths affected would be 4.44 miles for the 2021 MMP and 4.14 miles for the Johnson Creek Alternative and lengths of non-perennial streams impacts would be 2.78 miles and 2.23 miles, respectively. Riparian area losses would be 300 acres for the 2021 MMP and 353 acres for the Johnson Creek Route Alternative." (page ES-17)

"These effects may cause injury or mortality to individuals and temporarily or permanently displace Chinook salmon from several mine site streams during certain periods when habitat conditions become unsuitable. This would cause a temporal loss of habitat. Following closure and reclamation, the overall net effect from the SGP would be a net increase in available habitat; however, flows and temperatures make the additional habitat less optimal." (page ES-19)

Without removing habitat, Chinook have a 75 percent chance to grow and thrive in the next 100 years. Those are good odds! And much better than 27 years ago when 95 Redd were counted in Johnson Creek. Our fish are not ready for their land to be destructed again.

This risk is foolish, excessive and makes the potential for salmon and trout survivability highly unlikely. Please deny Perpetua Resources' proposal to mine this land.