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Comments: The South Fork of the Salmon River is far too precious a resource - ecologically and recreationally - to put in harms way. The Stibnite mine will directly influence the health of local fish - the DEIS report does not take into account additional, impacts that will occur downstream of the mine site. It should, because Chapter 3 describes the "Fish Analysis Area" to include waters downstream of the mine. Downstream impacts are highly likely and predictable due to the effects of mine site - increased temperatures and exceedences of sediment and chemicals such as mercury and arsenic

Antimony is common in many precious metals mines in the United States and the numerous gold and silver mines in operation today in the United States, in places like Nevada, could easily fulfill any need for domestic antimony production. Antimony has not been recovered domestically to date, however, because it has not been economical to do so. Also, mined antimony would currently need to be shipped outside of the United States due to a lack of refinement capacity in the United States.

This seems to undermine any argument by Midas Gold or anyone else that antimony needs to be mined domestically for strategic or national security reasons and that it needs to be mined at Stibnite.

In short, the Stibnite Gold Project is not a strategically important mine and it is disingenuous for Midas Gold to pretend otherwise. It appears, rather, that Midas Gold is attempting to exploit a commodity that is, at best, a minor component of its Stibnite Gold Project and that the Stibnite Gold Project may not even produce.