FACT SHEET
(Pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code [NAC] 445A.401)

Permittee Name: **N4 Gold, LLC**

Project Name: **Jackalope Mine Project**

Permit Number: **NEV2025107**
Review Type/Year/Revision: **New Permit 2025, Fact Sheet Revision 00**

A. Location and General Description

Location: The Jackalope Mine Project is located in northwest Nevada in Humboldt County. The project is approximately 28 miles northwest of Winnemucca, Nevada. The facilities will be located within sections 32 and 33, Township 40 North (T40N), Range 35 East (R35E) Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian, on public land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Humboldt River Field Office. The site may be accessed by travelling north on US-95 for 31.5 miles. Turn west onto NV-140 for 12.3 miles. Turn south onto Sod House Road and follow for 8.1 miles. Turn east on the on-site access road and follow for approximately 400 feet.

General Description: The Jackalope Mine Project is going to utilize a physical separation facility of an historic heap leach pad. The site will consist of Run-of-Mine (ROM) stockpile, Mineral Processing Circuit, and a Tailings Concentration Impoundment. Ancillary facilities associated with the site will be freshwater storage tanks, a stormwater diversion channel, test mill site, staging, and sampling areas.

B. Synopsis

The Jackalope Mine Project is located on the western slope of the Slumbering Hills in northern Humboldt County, Nevada. The project is in the Awakening Mining District which also hosts the Sleeper Gold Mine that operated from 1985 to 1996. Jackalope is two miles south of the Sleeper Gold Mine. The site operated as a heap leach facility for a short period of time in the 1980's. The heap leach pad material came from the Jumbo Mine which is located approximately 3 miles east of the site. After multiple operators unsuccessfully tried to leach gold and silver from the ore at the Jackalope Process site the site was abandoned, and the stockpiled ore was left on site. The site is a relatively flat parcel of land located on the valley floor. Access to the site is on gravel roads from the north and south.

Power supply for the site will be provided by a diesel generator. The Generator and fuel supply tank will be mounted on a trailer in the mill site area. The fuel tank will provide the required secondary containment.

The Jackalope Mine Project is going to excavate heap leach material from the ROM pile with a front-end loader and tram the material to the mill site. Once the material is at the mill site will be sent through a grizzly, primary crusher, and a dry trommel. The dry trommel will separate material at ¾-inch. Material smaller than ¾-inch will be sent to a second crusher module. Material larger than ¾-inch will be sent to a wash trommel. The wash trommel will be run using recycled water from the Tailing Concentration Impoundment. The wash trommel will discharge waste material greater than ¾-inch and a slurry sent to the ball mill. The second jaw crusher will crush ¾-inch material to ½-inhc

minus. The second crusher will go to a ¼-inch vibrating screen. Oversize material will be sent to a roll mill. ¼-inch material will be sent to a ball mill to be milled to 200 mesh minus. The ball mill will feed a shaker table with 4 slots. Gold will be deposited in slots 1 and 2. Slot 3 will be fed back to the ball mill for re-processing. Waste and oversized material will be deposited in slot 4. Waste material from the shaker table and spiral classifier will be sent to tailings. The Shaker Table and Fluidized-Bed Gravity Concentrators will use fresh water from the production well. Water from the Tailings Concentration Impoundment is sent to the recycled water tank to be used in the ball mill and wash trommel. Drained tailings will be sent to the ROM/Waste Rock Storage pads.

The Tailings Concentration Impoundment will be lined with 40-mil HDPE to prevent infiltration. Approximately 80% of the water used during processing will be recycled with make-up water being sourced from the Production Well. Jet Dry surfactant and a biodegradable flocculant will be used in the recycling process.

C. Receiving Water Characteristics

The Jackalope Mine Project is situated on the eastern margin of Desert Valley, Humboldt County, Nevada, within the pediment slope between the Slumbering Hills and the basin floor. The area lies within the historical extent of ancient Lake Lahontan, which has produced a geologic profile dominated by laterally extensive, low-permeability lacustrine clay beds interbedded with poorly sorted alluvial deposits. These sediments are generally characterized by clay layers and intermittent gravel beds.

Groundwater data is based on the production well on the property. The groundwater is 240 feet below ground surface (bgs). Water sampling was collected in March of 2023 and all Profile Constituents met Profile I reference values excluding Arsenic. Arsenic Concentrations were 0.014 mg/L the NDEP Profile I reference values are 0.010 mg/L. The Production well is located downgradient of the project.

There are no perennial or ephemeral surface water bodies that were identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. No seeps or springs have been identified within a five-mile radius. A Stormwater Diversion Channel (SDC) has been designed to convey flow from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event (2.24 inches of precipitation) away from the Tailings Concentration Impoundment.

According to the NDWR database there are no domestic or municipal supply wells downgradient of the Project site. One well has been identified approximately one mile west of the Project and was found to have no observable development during field verification.

D. Procedures for Public Comment

The Notice of the Division's intent to issue a Permit authorizing the facility to construct, operate and close, subject to the conditions within the Permit, is being published on the Division website: https://ndep.nv.gov/posts/category/land. The Notice is being mailed to interested persons on the Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation mailing list. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposed Permit can do so in writing within a period of 30 days following the date the public notice is posted to the Division website. The comment period can be extended at the discretion of the Administrator. All written

comments received during the comment period will be retained and considered in the final determination.

A public hearing on the proposed determination can be requested by the applicant, any affected State or intrastate agency, or any interested agency, person or group of persons. The request must be filed within the comment period and must indicate the interest of the person filing the request and the reasons why a hearing is warranted.

Any public hearing determined by the Administrator to be held must be conducted in the geographical area of the proposed discharge or any other area the Administrator determines to be appropriate. All public hearings must be conducted in accordance with NAC 445A.403 through NAC 445A.406.

E. Proposed Determination

The Division has made the tentative determination to issue the new Permit.

F. Proposed Limitations, Schedule of Compliance, Monitoring, Special Conditions

See Section I of the Permit.

G. Rationale for Permit Requirements

The facility is located in an area where annual evaporation is greater than annual precipitation. Therefore, it must operate under a standard of performance which authorizes no discharge(s) except for those accumulations resulting from a storm event beyond that required by design for containment.

The primary method for identification of escaping process solution will be placed on required routine monitoring of downgradient monitoring well. Specific monitoring requirements can be found in the Water Pollution Control Permit.

H. Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S. Code 701-718, it is unlawful to kill migratory birds without license or permit, and no permits are issued to take migratory birds using toxic ponds. The Federal list of migratory birds (50 Code of Federal Regulations 10, 15 April 1985) includes nearly every bird species found in the State of Nevada. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) is authorized to enforce the prevention of migratory bird mortalities at ponds and tailings impoundments. Compliance with State permits may not be adequate to ensure protection of migratory birds for compliance with provisions of Federal statutes to protect wildlife.

Open waters attract migratory waterfowl and other avian species. High mortality rates of birds have resulted from contact with toxic ponds at operations utilizing toxic substances. The Service is aware of two approaches that are available to prevent migratory bird mortality: 1) physical isolation of toxic water bodies through barriers (e.g., by covering with netting), and 2) chemical detoxification. These approaches may be facilitated by minimizing the extent of the toxic water. Methods which attempt to make uncovered ponds unattractive to wildlife are not always effective. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 1340 Financial Boulevard, Suite 234, Reno, Nevada 89502-7147, (775) 861-6300, for additional information.

Prepared by: Charles Schmitz
Date: August 22, 2025

Revision 00: New Permit.