

JURISDICTION DELINEATION REPORT

FOR

IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWER LINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT ASSOCIATED WITH CASTLE MOUNTAIN MINE

LOCATED IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes our preliminary findings of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) jurisdiction for the Ivanpah Underground Waterline and 69 Kilovolt (kV) Overhead Power Line Rights-Of-Way Project Associated with Castle Mountain Mine (Study Area/Site) located in San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada [Exhibit 1–Regional Map].¹

The Study Area encompasses approximately 30 linear miles of right-of-way (ROW), as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps for Crescent Peak, Hart Peak, Highland Spring, Hopps Well, McCullough Mountain, and Nipton, spanning California and Nevada [Exhibit 2 – Vicinity Map]. The Study Area begins near latitude 35.466964 and longitude -115.272767 in Nipton, California, and extends east along Nipton Road (Highway 164) into Searchlight, Nevada. From there, it turns south onto Walking Box Ranch Road and continues until it terminates at the Castle Mountain Mine property in California, at approximately latitude 35.276415 and longitude -115.121578. Land use adjacent to the Study Area consists of undeveloped land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in both California and Nevada [Exhibit 3 – Drainage Area Map].

On December 19 and 20, 2023, April 18, 2024, and August 11 and 12, 2025, regulatory specialists of Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. (GLA) examined the Study Area to determine the presence and limits of (1) Corps jurisdiction pursuant to the definition of “Waters of the United States” (WOTUS) (33 CFR Part 328.3(a)), as regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA); (2) Regional Board jurisdiction pursuant to the current definition, or any historic definition, of waters of the U.S. and Section 13260 of the California Water Code (CWC); (3) CDFW jurisdiction pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code; and (4) NDEP jurisdiction pursuant to the 1973 Statutes of Nevada Chapter 786, AB 472, Section 18, Page 1709. Enclosed are 500-scale maps [Exhibits 4A, 4B, and 4C] that depict the limits of Regional Board, CDFW, and NDEP jurisdiction. Photographs to document the topography, vegetative communities, and general widths of each of the waters are provided as Exhibit 5.

No Corps jurisdiction is present at the Study Area.

Regional Board jurisdiction at the Study Area totals approximately 1.75 acres, none of which consist of State of California wetlands.

CDFW jurisdiction at the Study Area totals approximately 2.65 acres, of which approximately 0.37 acre consist of riparian habitat.

NDEP jurisdiction at the Study Area totals approximately 5.98 acres, none of which consists of State of Nevada wetlands.

¹ This report presents our best effort at estimating the subject jurisdictional boundaries using the most up-to-date regulations, written policy, and guidance from the regulatory agencies. Only the regulatory agencies can make a final determination of jurisdictional boundaries.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Prior to beginning the field delineation, a color aerial photograph, topographic base map, the previously cited USGS topographic map, and a soils map were examined to determine the potential locations of Corps, Regional Board, CDFW, and NDEP jurisdiction. Suspected jurisdictional areas were field checked for evidence of stream activity, aquatic resources, and/or wetland indicators. Where applicable, reference was made to the National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams (OHWM Manual, David et al. 2025) to identify the width of Corps and Regional Board jurisdiction. Suspected wetland habitats on the site were evaluated using the methodology set forth in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (Wetland Manual, Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Supplement (Arid West Supplement, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2008). Reference was also made to the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (State Board Wetland Definition and Procedures, State Water Resources Control Board 2021) to identify suspected State wetlands. Riparian habitat, where present, was mapped within Waters of the State.

Suspected watercourses potentially subject to CDFW jurisdiction under Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code were evaluated. Such water courses were analyzed for identifiable physical and biological indicators of flow, including evidence of water that sustains riparian vegetation. CDFW riparian habitat boundaries were mapped based on vegetation communities along drainage paths and channel banks that rely on elevated groundwater levels and/or surface flows to sustain their growth, extending to the outermost drip line of the canopy for native trees. CDFW defines a stream (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.” Also evaluated were features meeting CDFW’s definition of a lake. CDFW’s definition of “lake” includes “natural lakes or man-made reservoirs.”

While in the field, the limits of jurisdiction were recorded with a sub-meter Eos Skadi GNSS receiver in conjunction with a color aerial photograph using visible landmarks.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) has mapped the following soil types as occurring in the general vicinity of the project site:

Peskah-Arizo Association

The Peskah series consists of well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from volcanic rocks. Typically they are characterized as extremely fine gravelly sandy loam with slopes ranging from 2 to 8 percent.

The Arizo series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium on recent alluvial fans. Typically they are characterized as very gravelly sand with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent.

Hoppswell-Ustidur Association

The Hoppswell series consists of very deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from igneous sources. Typically they are characterized as extremely fine gravelly sandy loam. Slopes range from 2 to 15 percent.

The Ustidur series consists of very shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from metamorphic rock. Typically they are characterized as extremely gravelly sandy loam. Slopes range from 8 to 30 percent.

Nippeno-Newera Association

The Nippeno series consists of very deep, well-drained soils that formed from metamorphic and altered granitic rocks. Typically they are characterized as very gravelly loam with slopes ranging from 8 to 50 percent (mountainous).

The Newera series consists of very shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in rhyolite and altered granite rock. Typically they are characterized as extremely gravelly sandy loam.

Lanfair-Hoppswell Association

The Lanfair series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from metamorphic sources. Typically they are characterized as extremely gravelly sandy loam with slopes ranging from 2 to 8 percent.

The Hoppswell series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from igneous sources. Hoppswell soils occur on fan remnants with slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent.

Lanip-Kidwell Association

The Lanip series consists of very deep, well-drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium on fan remnants. Typically they are characterized as very gravelly sandy loam with slopes ranging from 2 to 8 percent.

The Kidwell series consists of very deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed volcanic sources. Typically they are characterized as fine-loamy soils with slopes ranging from 2 to 8 percent.

Minehart Gravelly Sandy Loam, 2 to 8 Percent Slopes

The Minehart series consists of very deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived volcanic and metamorphic rocks. Typically they are characterized as fine-loamy soils with slopes ranging from 2 to 8 percent.

Hartpeak-Highland Association

The Hartpeak series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils that formed from mixed volcanic sources. Typically they are characterized as loamy soils with slopes ranging from 15 to 50 percent (backslope hills).

The Highland series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils that formed from volcanic sources. Typically they are characterized as loamy soils with slopes ranging from 15 to 50 percent (backslope hills).

No Data (NOTCOM)

Portions of the Study Area have no mapped soils data available.

3.0 JURISDICTION

3.1 Army Corps of Engineers

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Corps regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States. The term “waters of the United States” is defined in federal regulations at 33 CFR Part 328.3(a) as:

- (1) Waters which are:
 - (i) Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
 - (ii) The territorial seas; or
 - (iii) Interstate waters;
- (2) Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under paragraph (a)(5) of this section;
- (3) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (2) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water;
- (4) Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:
 - (i) Waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or
 - (ii) Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters;
- (5) Intrastate lakes and ponds not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section.

Federal regulations at 33 CFR Part 328.3(b) exclude the following from being “waters of the United States” even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(2) through (5) above:

- (1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act;
- (2) Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities.

Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA;

- (3) Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water;
- (4) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased;
- (5) Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;
- (6) Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons;
- (7) Waterfilled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of waters of the United States; and
- (8) Swales and erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes) characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.

In the absence of wetlands, the limits of Corps jurisdiction in non-tidal waters, such as intermittent streams, extend to the OHWM which is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(c)(4) as:

...that line on the shore established by the fluctuation of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

“Adjacent” wetlands are defined by 33 CFR 328.3(c)(2) as having a “continuous surface connection” to other waters of the United States.

3.1.1 Wetland Definition Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

The term “wetlands” (a subset of “waters of the United States”) is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(c)(1) as “areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.” In 1987 the Corps published the Wetland Manual to guide its field personnel in determining jurisdictional wetland boundaries. The methodology set forth in the Wetland Manual and the Arid West Supplement generally requires that, in order to be considered a wetland, the vegetation, soils, and hydrology of an area exhibit at least minimal hydric characteristics. While the Wetland Manual and Arid West Supplement provide great detail in

methodology and allow for varying special conditions, a wetland should normally meet each of the following three criteria:

- More than 50 percent of the dominant plant species at the site must be hydrophytic in nature as published in the most current national wetland plant list;
- Soils must exhibit physical and/or chemical characteristics indicative of permanent or periodic saturation (e.g., a gleyed color, or mottles with a matrix of low chroma indicating a relatively consistent fluctuation between aerobic and anaerobic conditions); and
- Whereas the Wetland Manual requires that hydrologic characteristics indicate that the ground is saturated to within 12 inches of the surface for at least five percent of the growing season during a normal rainfall year, the Arid West Supplement does not include a quantitative criteria with the exception for areas with “problematic hydrophytic vegetation”, which require a minimum of 14 days of ponding to be considered a wetland.

3.1.2 Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers, et al.

On January 9, 2001, the Supreme Court of the United States issued a ruling on *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers, et al.* (SWANCC). In this case the Court was asked whether use of an isolated, intrastate pond by migratory birds is a sufficient interstate commerce connection to bring the pond into federal jurisdiction of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The written opinion notes that the court’s previous support of the Corps’ expansion of jurisdiction beyond navigable waters (*United States v. Riverside Bayview Homes, Inc.*) was for a wetland that abutted a navigable water and that the court did not express any opinion on the question of the authority of the Corps to regulate wetlands that are not adjacent to bodies of open water. The current opinion goes on to state:

In order to rule for the respondents here, we would have to hold that the jurisdiction of the Corps extends to ponds that are not adjacent to open water. We conclude that the text of the statute will not allow this.

Therefore, we believe that the court’s opinion goes beyond the migratory bird issue and says that no isolated, intrastate water is subject to the provisions of Section 404(a) of the Clean Water Act (regardless of any interstate commerce connection).

In light of the SWANCC decision, the Corps and EPA issued joint guidance that states that they are interpreting the ruling to address only the migratory bird issue and leaving the other interstate commerce clause nexuses intact (EPA and Corps 2023). The SWANCC guidance memorandum concludes as follows:

In light of SWANCC, field staff should not assert CWA jurisdiction over isolated waters that are both intrastate and non-navigable, where the sole basis available for asserting CWA jurisdiction rests on any of the factors listed in the “Migratory Bird Rule.” In addition, field staff should seek formal project-specific HQ approval prior to asserting jurisdiction over waters based on other factors listed in 33 CFR

328.3(a)(3)(i)–(iii). Field staff should continue to assert jurisdiction over traditional navigable waters (and adjacent wetlands) and, generally speaking, their tributary systems (and adjacent wetlands). Field staff should make jurisdictional and permitting decisions on a case-by-case basis considering this guidance, applicable regulations, and any additional relevant court decisions. Where questions remain, the regulated community should seek assistance from the agencies on questions of jurisdiction.

In light of the SWANCC decision and its application on the current definitions of waters of the United States, waters that do not convey a continuous surface connection to any (a)(1) waters are not considered waters of the United States regardless of their hydrologic regime.

3.2 State Water Resources Control Board/Regional Water Quality Control Board

Pursuant to CCR title 23, section 3831(w), the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has jurisdiction over waters of the United States and waters of the State:

"Waters of the United States" means surface water and water bodies as defined by EPA regulations (e.g., 40 CFR Section 122.2). All waters of the United States in California are also "waters of the state" (defined by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "any surface water or ground water, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." Water Code Section 13050(e)). Not all waters of the state (e.g., ground water) are waters of the United States.

In addition, State Water Board Resolution 2000-014 approved revised regulations for the 401 Water Quality Certification Program that defined waters of the State:

...wetlands that meet the current definition, or any historic definition, of waters of the U.S. are waters of the state. Therefore, waters of the state includes features that have been determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Corps to be "waters of the U.S." in an approved jurisdictional determination; "waters of the U.S." identified in an aquatic resource report verified by the Corps upon which a permitting decision was based; and features that are consistent with any current or historic final judicial interpretation of "waters of the U.S." or any current or historic federal regulation defining "waters of the U.S." under the federal Clean Water Act.

3.2.1 State Wetland Definition

The State Board Wetland Definition and Procedures define an area as wetland as follows:

An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation.

The following wetlands are waters of the State:

1. Natural wetlands;
2. Wetlands created by modification of a surface water of the state;² and
3. Artificial wetlands³ that meet any of the following criteria:
 - a. Approved by an agency as compensatory mitigation for impacts to other waters of the state, except where the approving agency explicitly identifies the mitigation as being of limited duration;
 - b. Specifically identified in a water quality control plan as a wetland or other water of the state;
 - c. Resulted from historic human activity, is not subject to ongoing operation and maintenance, and has become a relatively permanent part of the natural landscape; or
 - d. Greater than or equal to one acre in size, unless the artificial wetland was constructed, and is currently used and maintained, primarily for one or more of the following purposes (i.e., the following artificial wetlands are not waters of the state unless they also satisfy the criteria set forth in 2, 3a, or 3b):
 - i. Industrial or municipal wastewater treatment or disposal,
 - ii. Settling of sediment,
 - iii. Detention, retention, infiltration, or treatment of stormwater runoff and other pollutants or runoff subject to regulation under a municipal, construction, or industrial stormwater permitting program,
 - iv. Treatment of surface waters,
 - v. Agricultural crop irrigation or stock watering,
 - vi. Fire suppression,
 - vii. Industrial processing or cooling,
 - viii. Active surface mining – even if the site is managed for interim wetlands functions and values,
 - ix. Log storage,
 - x. Treatment, storage, or distribution of recycled water, or
 - xi. Maximizing groundwater recharge (this does not include wetlands that have incidental groundwater recharge benefits); or
 - xii. Fields flooded for rice growing.⁴

² “Created by modification of a surface water of the state” means that the wetland that is being evaluated was created by modifying an area that was a surface water of the state at the time of such modification. It does not include a wetland that is created in a location where a water of the state had existed historically but had already been completely eliminated at some time prior to the creation of the wetland. The wetland being evaluated does not become a water of the state due solely to a diversion of water from a different water of the state.

³ Artificial wetlands are wetlands that result from human activity.

⁴ Fields used for the cultivation of rice (including wild rice) that have not been abandoned due to five consecutive years of non-use for the cultivation of rice (including wild rice) that are determined to be a water of the state in

All artificial wetlands that are less than an acre in size and do not satisfy the criteria set forth in 2, 3.a, 3.b, or 3.c are not waters of the state. If an aquatic feature meets the wetland definition, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that the wetland is not a water of the state.

3.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (FGC) Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1603, the CDFW regulates substantial diversions, obstructions, changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife.

California regulations define a stream (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14 Section 1.72). The definition of a “lake” includes “natural lakes or man-made reservoirs” (CCR Title 14 Section 1.56). The Fish and Game Code defines wildlife to include “all wild animals, birds, plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and related ecological communities, including the habitat upon which they depend for continued viability” (FGC Division 0.5, Chapter 1, Section 89.5)

3.4 Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

The mission of the NDEP is to “preserve and enhance the environment of the state to protect public health, sustain healthy ecosystems and contribute to a vibrant economy.” Waters of the State is defined in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS 445A.415) as “all waters situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon this State, including but not limited to (1) All streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems and drainage systems; and (2) All bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial.”

This definition goes beyond the scope of Clean Water Act jurisdiction. Nevada’s Statutes are protective of both surface and groundwaters. Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes provides that it is unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from any point source into any waters of the State or any treatment works; inject fluids through a well into any waters of the State; discharge a pollutant from a point source or inject fluids through a well that could be carried into the waters of the State by any means; or allow a pollutant discharged from a point source or fluids injected through a well to remain in a place where the pollutant or fluids could be carried into the waters of the State by any means. Permitting requirements for Nevada’s Water Pollution Control Law are defined in Chapter 445A of the Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code.

accordance with these Procedures shall not have beneficial use designations applied to them through the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, except as otherwise required by federal law for fields that are considered to be waters of the United States. Further, agricultural inputs legally applied to fields used for the cultivation of rice (including wild rice) shall not constitute a discharge of waste to a water of the state. Agricultural inputs that migrate to a surface water or groundwater may be considered a discharge of waste and are subject to waste discharge requirements or waivers of such requirements pursuant to the Water Board’s authority to issue or waive waste discharge requirements or take other actions as applicable.

3.4.1 Bureau of Water Pollution Control

Water quality program functions are organized into regulatory and planning bureaus. The Bureau of Water Pollution Control (BWPC) regulates discharges to waters of the State in Nevada to ensure compliance with water pollution control laws. The BWPC is delegated the authority to implement provisions of the federal Clean Water Act in lieu of the EPA.

In the absence of Section 404 jurisdiction, as approved by Corps by way of an Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD), statutory requirements pursuant to Chapter 445A of the NAC/NRS would still apply.

4.0 RESULTS

All drainage features present within the Study Area exhibit an ephemeral flow regime typical of this region and convey surface water only in direct response to precipitation (e.g., rain). Two types of features occur in the Study Area: Braided Desert Wash and Confined Desert Wash. The primary difference between the two classifications of desert washes can be characterized by the depth of the feature and its ability or inability to connect with the adjacent floodplain (i.e., confined or unconfined). Braided desert wash features were predominant throughout the Study Area in areas of level topography that were in a more natural state within the floodplain, as opposed to the confined desert washes, which occurred sporadically throughout the Study Area.

Confined desert washes were observed in areas adjacent to roadway culverts and constructed berms. As storms within the southwest deserts can be flashy and intense, roadways lying in the path of washes may be impacted over time. Roadway maintenance and repairs usually consist of placing larger culverts or bridges within or over the drainage feature/wash to allow stormflows to pass within or under. As is evident within the Study Area, roadway culverts channel water through a narrower area, which over time erodes the sandy sediments within the wash making the feature more confined from the adjacent floodplain (braided wash). Thus, more confined desert washes were observed on the downstream sides of road culverts and parallel to roadways where flows have been concentrated (under/through) or hindered (away from) for roadway protection.

There was also evidence of paleo-channels (former flow paths) throughout the Study Area where flows have been concentrated in a manner that impressed evidence upon the landscape in the distant past, yet evidence of contemporary flows is absent, as the gradient has abandoned these features by establishing a currently active channel at a lower elevation within the landscape. These features may still exhibit a topographic signature and/or soil composition may differ from the surrounding landscape; however, these areas have often naturalized with upland vegetation species and burrows of fossorial species are often present where soils are friable. Within the Study Area, paleo-channels were present within all Drainage Areas.

Along the 30-mile Study Area, vegetation within and adjacent to the drainage features varied depending on elevation, sediment differences (e.g., sandy or bedrock), and wash type. The smaller braided washes were dominated by desert shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous plants such as creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), burro weed (*Ambrosia dumosa*), burrobrush (*Ambrosia salsola*), Mojave rabbitbrush (*Ericameria paniculata*), black brush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*) paperbag bush (*Scutellaria mexicana*), squirrel tail grass (*Elymus elymoides*), wire lettuce (*Stephanomeria*

pauciflora), Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), and branched-pencil cholla (*Cylindropuntia ramosissima*). Larger braided features mostly lacked vegetation as stormflows would be concentrated over enough period of time to prevent the formation of vegetated cover. Vegetation associated with the confined desert washes varied, but were mostly dominated by Cooper's boxthorn (*Lycium cooperi*), hoary saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), and small desert riparian areas where groundwater was accessible to support riparian species such as desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*; FAC) and catclaw (*Senegalia greggii*; FACU). These riparian areas were mostly located within deeper areas or on terraces within the confined washes where groundwater was accessible or impounded by roadway modifications. Representative photos depicting the vegetation found within the Study Area are shown in Exhibit 5 – Site Photographs.

4.1 Drainage Descriptions

The linear Study Area is approximately 30 miles in length and occurs within California and Nevada. The Study Area is along Nipton Road/Nevada State Route (SR)-164 (Joshua Tree Highway) and Walking Box Ranch Road, which leads south from SR-164 in Nevada past the state line into California and onto the Castle Mountain Mine property (Mine). For purposes of this analysis, the linear Study Area has been separated into three distinct drainage areas (A, B, and C) which convey ephemeral flows to different areas [Exhibit 3 – Drainage Area Map].

4.1.1 Drainage Area A

Drainage Area A occurs within the northwestern portion of the Study Area within California and Nevada. The portion of the alignment within this drainage area is comprised of approximately nine miles, all of which is entirely located along the northern alignment of Nipton Road (CA)/SR-164 (NV). In California, drainage features 1-22 and their tributaries (e.g., 5A) convey ephemeral flows in a general west-southwest direction as a topographic divide occurs approximately nine miles to the east of Nipton along SR-164 in the southern portion of the McCullough Mountain Range. In Nevada, Drainage Area A contains approximately 11,700 linear feet of stream channels that convey ephemeral flows in a generally west-southwest direction. These drainage features ultimately discharge into the Ivanpah Dry Lake Bed, located about 4.25 miles west of Nipton, California.

Drainage features within Drainage Area A were comprised mostly of braided desert washes along the flatter topographic areas adjacent to the western foothills of the McCullough Mountain Range. The braided wash features were dominated by sandy soils and sporadically vegetated with creosote bush, burrobush, burro weed, and Mojave yucca. As elevation increased in the eastern portions of Drainage Area A, braided drainage features became less prevalent and transitioned to more channelized forms (Confined Desert Wash). The higher elevation leads to the concentration of stormflows, which intensifies channel incision over time. Additionally, Nipton Road/SR-164 is an unnatural impoundment to stormflows coming from the foothills in the north/northwest. Evidence of roadway protection and hydraulic alteration was observed along this drainage area as constructed roadway berms and rock-slope-protection (RSP) armored banks were seen sporadically along the northern side of Nipton/SR-164. These modifications for roadway protection also directed ephemeral flow patterns into more confined features than would naturally occur. As such, the majority of these features were wider and more incised with widths ranging from 15-25 feet (bank to bank) and 1-11 feet (OHWM) with a few smaller features (braided tributaries) leading

into the main feature. The larger features were mostly unvegetated, but surrounding vegetation was dominated by Mojave rabbitbrush, Mojave yucca, and black brush.

No riparian stream habitat was associated with Drainage Area A. However, a larger, more continuous confined desert wash was observed outside of the Study Area on the southern side of SR-164 throughout most of this drainage area. This may be attributed to the northern SR-164 hydromodifications and roadway culverts that have been constructed. As summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below, all features within Drainage Area A are considered ephemeral, non-wetland waters of the State and non-riparian stream.

4.1.2 Drainage Area B

Drainage Area B occurs within the northern, northeastern, and central portion of the linear Study Area. The alignment within this drainage area comprises approximately 19 miles, of which 5.40 miles are located along the north side of SR-164 (NV), 9.80 miles along both sides of Walking Box Ranch Road in Nevada, and approximately four miles of Walking Box Ranch Road in California. In Nevada, Drainage Area B contains approximately 18,053 linear feet of stream channels, of which most were located along Walking Box Ranch Road. These features convey ephemeral flows in a general east-southeast direction along the eastern topographic divide from the McCullough Mountains in the northeast. In California, drainage features 23-35 and 25A also convey ephemeral flows in a general east-southeast direction along the southeastern topographic divide in the valley between the McCullough and New York Mountain ranges.

As the linear Study Area follows Walking Box Ranch Road towards the Mine, ephemeral drainage features follow an easterly direction as topographic lows follow the slopes of the southern McCullough range and the northern New York Mountain range. Approximately 2.60 miles northeast of the Mine Property, a topographic divide separates Drainage Area B and C (Drainage Area C is entirely within California). Drainage Area B features eventually lead into the Piute Wash, approximately 17 miles southeast of the SR-164/Walking Box Ranch Road intersection at the town of Cal-Nev-Air on U.S. Route 95. Piute Wash generally follows Route 95 south on the western edge of the Dead Mountains until it meanders east/northeast into the Colorado River. Drainage features within Drainage Area B were comprised of both Braided Desert Wash and Confined Desert Wash.

The Study Area was also confined to the northern alignment of SR-164, similar to the Study Area in Drainage Area A. As such, Drainage Area B features along SR-164 exhibited characteristics similar to those in the west. Braided features were no wider than 15 feet and averaged approximately five feet in width. One large confined feature was noted to parallel the SR-164 on the northern side. This feature ranged from 18 to 35 feet (bank to bank) with a slightly smaller OHWM width. This feature consisted of sandy soils and exposed igneous rock formations. The larger features in these areas were mostly unvegetated. Vegetation observed in these features was dependent on elevation and consisted of burrobush, boxthorn, and Dorr's sage (*Salvia dorrii*). Adjacent uplands were dominated by eastern Joshua tree (*Yucca jaegeriana*) woodland.

At the intersection of SR-164 and Walking Box Ranch Road, the Study Area continues south for approximately 13 miles on both sides of the road (approximately 100 feet from edge of pavement), which leads to the Mine. Features within this portion of the Study Area were a mix of both Braided Desert Wash and Confined Desert Wash with the smaller features presumably flowing over the

roadway (Arizonia crossings) and larger features going under the roadway through corrugated-metal pipe (CMP) culverts ranging from two to six feet in diameter. As topography slopes generally from west to east along Walking Box Ranch Road, the ephemeral features convey stormwater in the same direction throughout this portion of the Drainage area, which eventually leads to the Colorado River. As summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below, no wetland waters of the State are within Drainage Area B. Portions of nine Drainage features in California were observed to have stands of riparian trees (desert willow and catclaw) which are regarded as CDFW Riparian Stream.

4.1.3 Drainage Area C

Drainage Area C occurs within the southern portion of the linear Study Area within California. The alignment within this drainage area comprises approximately 2.60 miles, which is located along both sides (approximately 100 feet from edge of pavement) of Walking Box Ranch Road to the end of the Study Area at the Mine. This drainage area conveys ephemeral flows in a general south-southwest direction from a topographic divide along the western Castle Mountain Range. Drainage Area C features lead into the Mine property and into a large braided desert wash, which eventually leads into Sacramento Wash, which then flows southerly and easterly for approximately 27 miles where it discharges into Piute Wash, which reaches the Colorado River approximately 10 miles east of the confluence of Sacramento and Piute Wash.

Drainage features within Drainage Area C (36-53) were comprised of mostly confined desert washes and smaller portions of braided desert washes. Similar to features adjacent to Walking Box Ranch Road in Drainage Area B, features in Drainage Area C were observed to have similar characteristics as wider portions of smaller features were usually on the upstream (west) side of the roadway. The roadway and raised berms would impede flows from going through (larger events would presumably flow over the roadway). As such, evidence of sediment transport/build-up, ponding, and bank formations were observed within a few features. The larger, confined, drainage features within this portion of Drainage Area C associated with roadway CMP culverts ranged from two to six feet in width. These features were mostly unvegetated with sporadic burrobrush, Joshua tree, and riparian trees throughout. As summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below, no wetland waters of the State were observed in Drainage Area C. Portions of Drainage features 46A, 47, and 52 were observed to have stands of riparian trees (desert willow and catclaw) which are regarded as CDFW Riparian Stream.

4.2 Corps Jurisdiction

No Corps jurisdiction is associated with the Study Area.

No wetlands or relatively permanent waters occur in the Study Area. All drainage features within the Study Area exhibit an ephemeral flow regime typical of this region and convey surface water only in direct response to precipitation (e.g., rain). Therefore, these features are not considered relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water. In addition, the features that do reach waters of the United States described in 33 CFR Part 328.3(a)(1) (e.g., Colorado River) are not relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water in their own right; and therefore, are not subject to Corps jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA.

The areas analyzed for potential Corps jurisdiction at the Project site are depicted on the enclosed Drainage Area Map [Exhibit 3].

4.3 Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction

Regional Board jurisdiction at the Study Area totals 1.75 acres (19,274 linear feet), none of which is State wetland or riparian. Of this total, 0.79 acre (11,922 linear feet) occurs in Drainage Area A, 0.51 acre (1,934 linear feet) occurs in Drainage Area B, and 0.45 acre (5,418 linear feet) occurs in Drainage Area C.

Regional Board jurisdiction at the Study Area includes Drainage Areas A, B, and C. The features within these areas are characterized as ephemeral features that display low-volume, infrequent, and short-duration flows, occurring exclusively in response to precipitation. Stream flow indicators range from approximately one to 25 feet in width as evidenced by sediment deposition, channel incision, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, shelving, presence of litter and debris, and altered soil characteristics. Since these features convey surface flow, they are defined as waters of the State that by the Regional Board pursuant to Section 13050(e) of the California Water Code (CWC)/the Porter-Cologne Act.

Several non-jurisdictional swales/topographic features occur in the upland areas and do not convey flows or support any beneficial uses identified in the Regional Board Basin Plan. These features do not exhibit signs of surface waters and do not support a defined bed, bank, and/or channel with the potential to support aquatic resources. These features are not considered waters of the State and would not be regulated pursuant to Section 13260 of the CWC.

The boundaries of Regional Board jurisdiction are depicted on the enclosed jurisdictional delineation map [Exhibit 4A]. Tables 1-3 below summarize the limits of potential Regional Board jurisdiction.

Table 1. Summary of Regional Board Jurisdiction for Drainage A

Drainage Name	Non-Wetland Waters (acres)	Wetlands (acres)	Non-Wetland Riparian (acres)	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
Drainage 1	0.02	0	0	0.02	775
Drainage 2	0.01	0	0	0.01	254
Drainage 3	0.02	0	0	0.02	331
Drainage 4	0.03	0	0	0.03	760
Drainage 5	0.10	0	0	0.10	865
Drainage 5A	0.02	0	0	0.02	279
Drainage 5B	0.06	0	0	0.06	645
Drainage 6	0.00	0	0	0.00	71
Drainage 7	0.01	0	0	0.01	554
Drainage 8	0.02	0	0	0.02	341
Drainage 9	0.03	0	0	0.03	560
Drainage 10	0.01	0	0	0.01	501
Drainage 11	0.01	0	0	0.01	464
Drainage 12	0.04	0	0	0.04	400
Drainage 13	0.11	0	0	0.11	501

Drainage 14	0.06	0	0	0.06	486
Drainage 15	0.05	0	0	0.05	388
Drainage 16	0.02	0	0	0.02	433
Drainage 17	0.01	0	0	0.01	374
Drainage 18	0.04	0	0	0.04	622
Drainage 19	0.04	0	0	0.04	1,096
Drainage 20	0.01	0	0	0.01	313
Drainage 21	0.01	0	0	0.01	546
Drainage 22	0.06	0	0	0.06	364
Total	0.79	0	0	0.79	11,922

Table 2. Summary of Regional Board Jurisdiction for Drainage B

Drainage Name	Non-Wetland Waters (acres)	Wetlands (acres)	Non-Wetland Riparian (acres)	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
Drainage 23	0.01	0	0	0.01	47
Drainage 24	0.01	0	0	0.01	41
Drainage 25	0.01	0	0	0.01	235
Drainage 25A	0.00	0	0	0.00	37
Drainage 26	0.00	0	0	0.00	71
Drainage 27	0.13	0	0	0.13	47
Drainage 28	0.14	0	0	0.14	202
Drainage 29	0.09	0	0	0.09	111
Drainage 30	0.03	0	0	0.03	178
Drainage 31	0.03	0	0	0.03	209
Drainage 32	0.02	0	0	0.02	353
Drainage 33	0.03	0	0	0.03	260
Drainage 34	0.00	0	0	0.00	68
Drainage 35	0.01	0	0	0.01	74
Total	0.51	0	0	0.51	1,934

Table 3. Summary of Regional Board Jurisdiction for Drainage C

Drainage Name	Non-Wetland Waters (acres)	Wetlands (acres)	Non-Wetland Riparian (acres)	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
Drainage 36	0.00	0	0	0.00	82
Drainage 37	0.00	0	0	0.00	81
Drainage 38	0.08	0	0	0.08	268
Drainage 39	0.01	0	0	0.01	87
Drainage 40	0.00	0	0	0.00	64
Drainage 41	0.00	0	0	0.00	74
Drainage 42	0.01	0	0	0.01	81
Drainage 42A	0.00	0	0	0.00	61
Drainage 43	0.00	0	0	0.00	81
Drainage 44	0.00	0	0	0.00	87
Drainage 45	0.01	0	0	0.01	391
Drainage 46	0.02	0	0	0.02	438
Drainage 46A	0.04	0	0	0.04	382
Drainage 46B	0.01	0	0	0.01	200
Drainage 46C	0.04	0	0	0.04	332
Drainage 46D	0.00	0	0	0.00	186
Drainage 47	0.04	0	0	0.04	80
Drainage 47A	0.01	0	0	0.01	116
Drainage 47B	0.00	0	0	0.00	66
Drainage 48	0.00	0	0	0.00	80
Drainage 49	0.09	0	0	0.09	903
Drainage 49A	0.01	0	0	0.01	189
Drainage 50	0.04	0	0	0.04	631
Drainage 51	0.01	0	0	0.01	260
Drainage 52	0.03	0	0	0.03	106
Drainage 53	0.00	0	0	0.00	92
Total	0.45	0	0	0.45	5,418

4.4 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Jurisdiction

CDFW jurisdiction associated with the Study Area totals approximately 2.65 acres, of which 0.37 acre consists of vegetation riparian habitat, and includes all areas within Regional Board jurisdiction. Of this total, 1.04 acres occur in Drainage Area A, 0.75 acre, of which 0.26 acre consists of riparian habitat occurs in Drainage Area B, and 0.86 acre, of which 0.11 acre consists of riparian habitat occurs in Drainage Area C.

CDFW jurisdiction at the Project site includes Drainage Areas A, B, and C. The features within these areas are characterized as ephemeral features that display low-volume, infrequent, and short-duration flows, occurring exclusively in response to precipitation. Associated riparian habitats extend from the low-flow channel outward to the drip line of native tree canopies. As these features

exhibit evidence of stream flow with the potential to support aquatic resources, they are subject to CDFW jurisdiction under Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code.

The boundaries of CDFW jurisdiction are depicted on the enclosed jurisdictional delineation map [Exhibit 4B]. Tables 4-6 below summarize the limits of potential CDFW jurisdiction.

Table 4. Summary of CDFW Jurisdiction for Drainage Area A

Drainage Name	Non-Riparian Stream (acres)	Riparian Stream (acres)	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
Drainage 1	0.04	0	0.04	775
Drainage 2	0.01	0	0.01	254
Drainage 3	0.02	0	0.02	331
Drainage 4	0.03	0	0.03	760
Drainage 5	0.12	0	0.12	865
Drainage 5A	0.02	0	0.02	279
Drainage 5B	0.07	0	0.07	645
Drainage 6	0.00	0	0.00	71
Drainage 7	0.03	0	0.03	554
Drainage 8	0.02	0	0.02	341
Drainage 9	0.04	0	0.04	560
Drainage 10	0.02	0	0.02	501
Drainage 11	0.02	0	0.02	464
Drainage 12	0.05	0	0.05	400
Drainage 13	0.13	0	0.13	501
Drainage 14	0.08	0	0.08	486
Drainage 15	0.07	0	0.07	388
Drainage 16	0.03	0	0.03	433
Drainage 17	0.02	0	0.02	374
Drainage 18	0.04	0	0.04	622
Drainage 19	0.08	0	0.08	1,096
Drainage 20	0.01	0	0.01	313
Drainage 21	0.03	0	0.03	546
Drainage 22	0.06	0	0.06	364
Total	1.04	0	1.04	11,922

Table 5. Summary of CDFW Jurisdiction for Drainage Area B

Drainage Name	Non-Riparian Stream (acres)	Riparian Stream (acres)	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
Drainage 23	0.01	0	0.01	47
Drainage 24	0.02	0.01	0.03	41
Drainage 25	0.02	0.02	0.04	235
Drainage 25A	0.001	0	0.001	37
Drainage 26	0.004	0.02	0.02	71
Drainage 27	0.10	0.03	0.13	47
Drainage 28	0.08	0.08	0.16	202
Drainage 29	0.06	0.05	0.11	111
Drainage 30	0.06	0.02	0.08	178
Drainage 31	0.04	0.01	0.05	209
Drainage 32	0.03	0	0.03	353
Drainage 33	0.05	0.02	0.07	260
Drainage 34	0.01	0	0.01	68
Drainage 35	0.01	0	0.01	74
Total	0.49	0.26	0.75	1,934

Table 6. Summary of CDFW Jurisdiction for Drainage Area C

Drainage Name	Non-Riparian Stream (acres)	Riparian Stream (acres)	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
Drainage 36	0.01	0	0.01	82
Drainage 37	0.00	0	0.00	81
Drainage 38	0.08	0	0.08	268
Drainage 39	0.01	0	0.01	87
Drainage 40	0.00	0	0.00	64
Drainage 41	0.00	0	0.00	74
Drainage 42	0.01	0	0.01	81
Drainage 42A	0.01	0	0.01	61
Drainage 43	0.01	0	0.01	81
Drainage 44	0.00	0	0.00	87
Drainage 45	0.03	0	0.03	391
Drainage 46	0.03	0	0.03	438
Drainage 46A	0.06	0.01	0.07	382
Drainage 46B	0.01	0	0.01	200
Drainage 46C	0.05	0	0.05	332
Drainage 46D	0.01	0	0.01	186
Drainage 47	0.04	0.03	0.07	80

Drainage 47A	0.01	0	0.01	116
Drainage 47B	0.01	0	0.04	66
Drainage 48	0.003	0	0.003	80
Drainage 49	0.17	0	0.17	903
Drainage 49A	0.03	0	0.03	189
Drainage 50	0.07	0	0.07	631
Drainage 51	0.01	0	0.01	260
Drainage 52	0.08	0.07	0.15	106
Drainage 53	0.01	0	0.01	92
Total	0.75	0.11	0.86	5,418

4.5 NDEP Jurisdiction

NDEP jurisdiction associated with the Study Area totals 5.98 acres (29,752 linear feet), none of which is wetland. Of this total, 3.98 acres (11,700 linear feet) occur in Drainage Area A and 2.00 acres (18,053 linear feet) occur in Drainage Area B [Exhibit 4C – NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map].

The boundaries of NDEP jurisdiction are depicted on the enclosed jurisdictional delineation map [Exhibit 4C]. Table 7 below summarizes the limits of potential NDEP jurisdiction.

Table 7. Summary of NDEP Jurisdiction by Drainage Area

Drainage Area	Total (acres)	Length (linear feet)
A	3.98	11,700
B	2.00	18,053
Total	5.98	5,418

5.0 REFERENCES

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- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2023. National Wetland Plant List, Version 3.5. Engineer Research and Development Center, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH.
<https://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/>. Accessed August 2025.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this jurisdictional delineation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed: _____

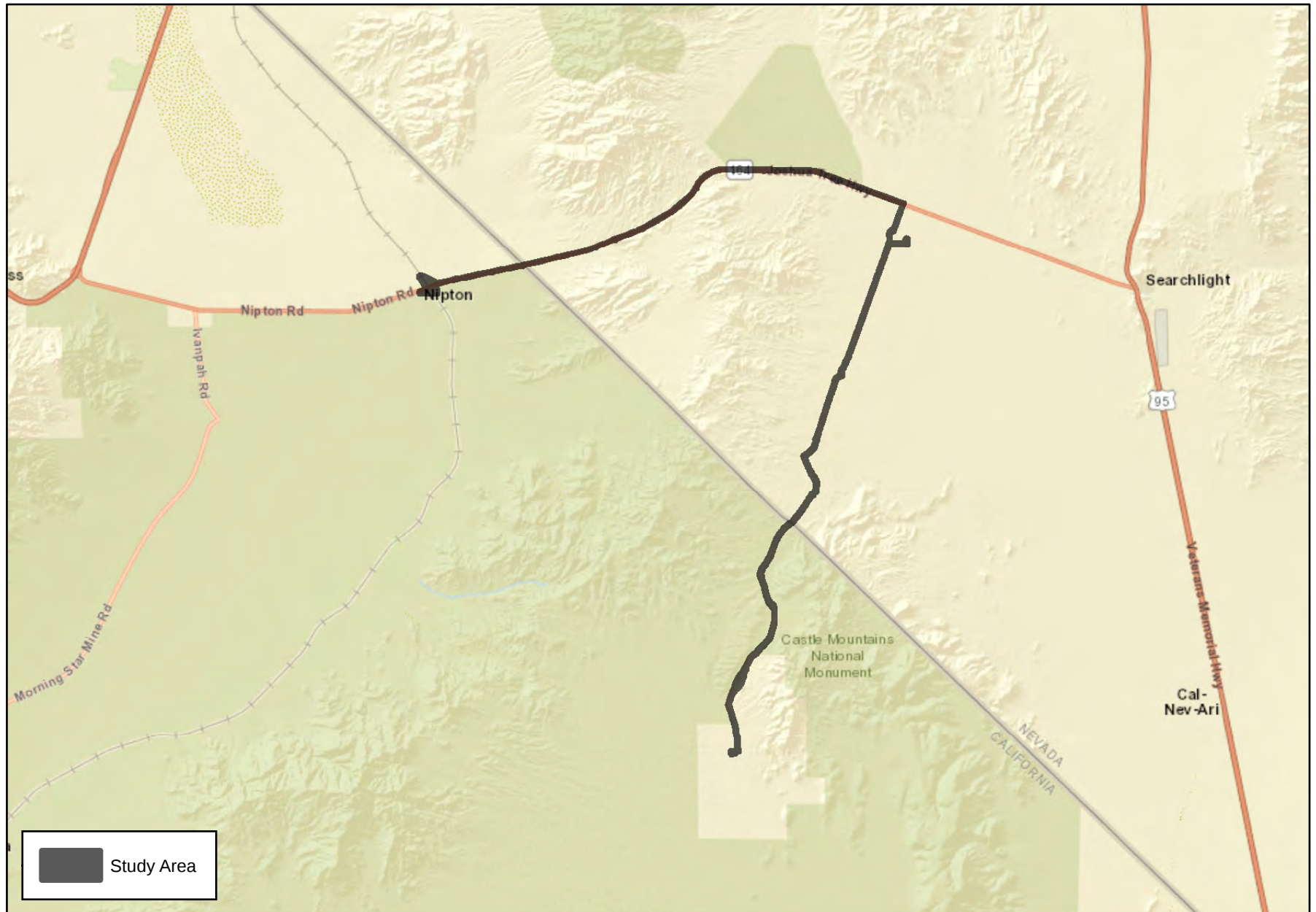
Date: September 16, 2025

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Source: ESRI World Street Map



0
2
4
8
Miles



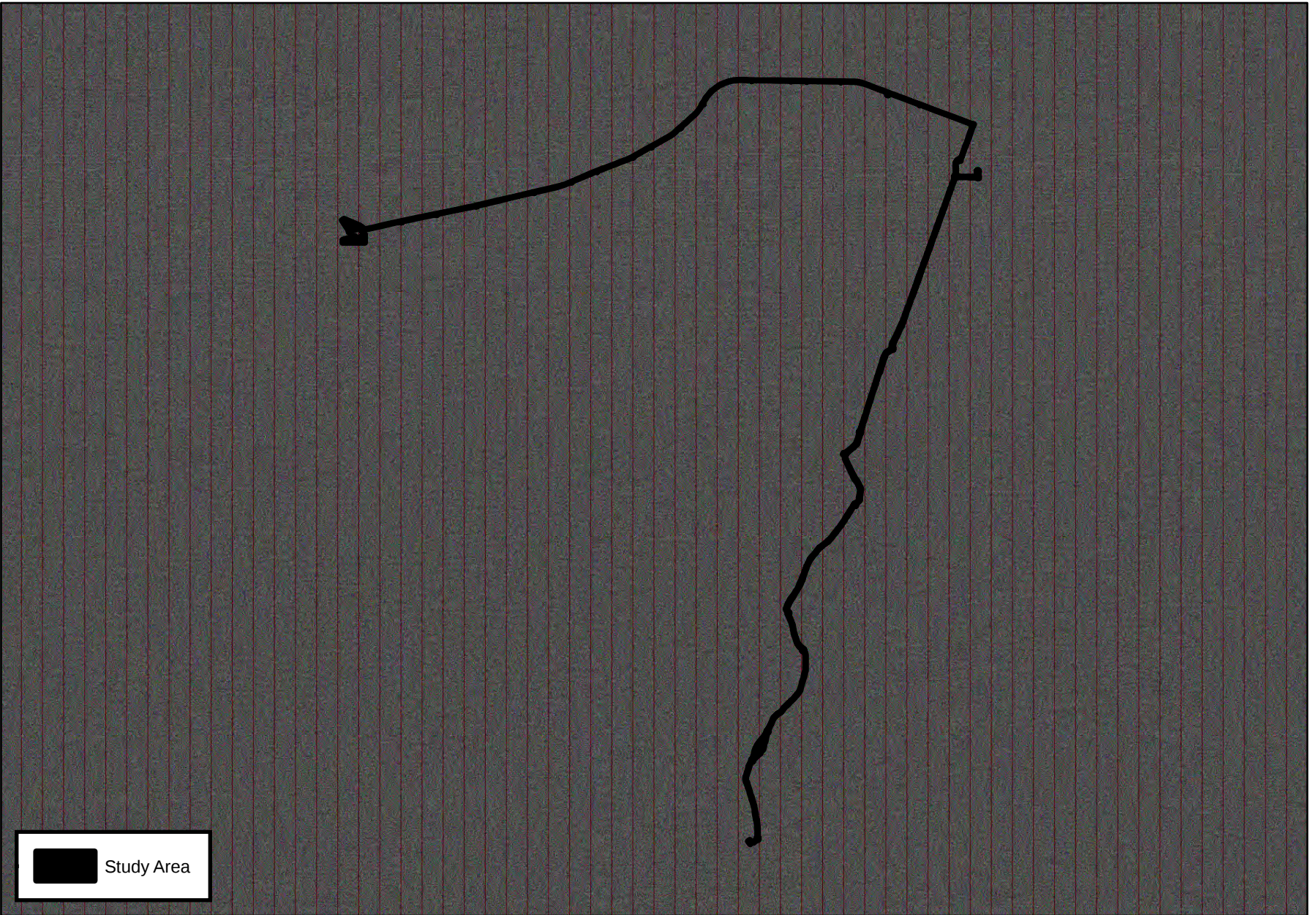
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69kV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

Regional Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES

Exhibit 1





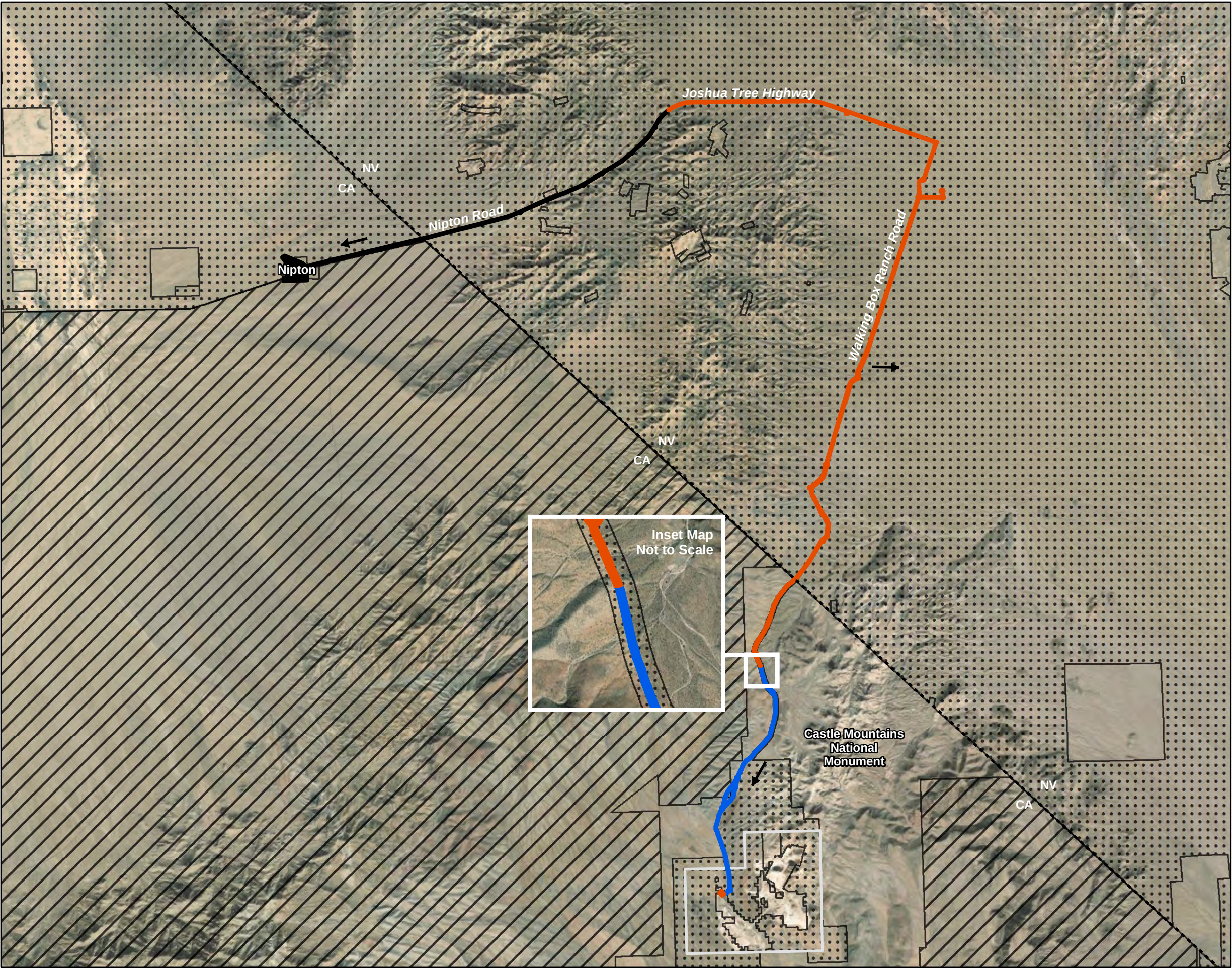
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69kV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

Vicinity Map

Adapted from USGS Crescent Peak, Hart Peak,
Highland Spring, Hopps Well, McCullough Mountain,
and Nipton, CA & NV quadrangles



Exhibit 2



- Castle Mountain Mine
- Mojave National Preserve
- BLM Land
- Drainage Area A
- Drainage Area B
- Drainage Area C
- Direction of Drainage

The proposed route through California and adjacent to the Walking Box Ranch Road occurs across BLM-managed land.



1 inch = 2 miles



Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

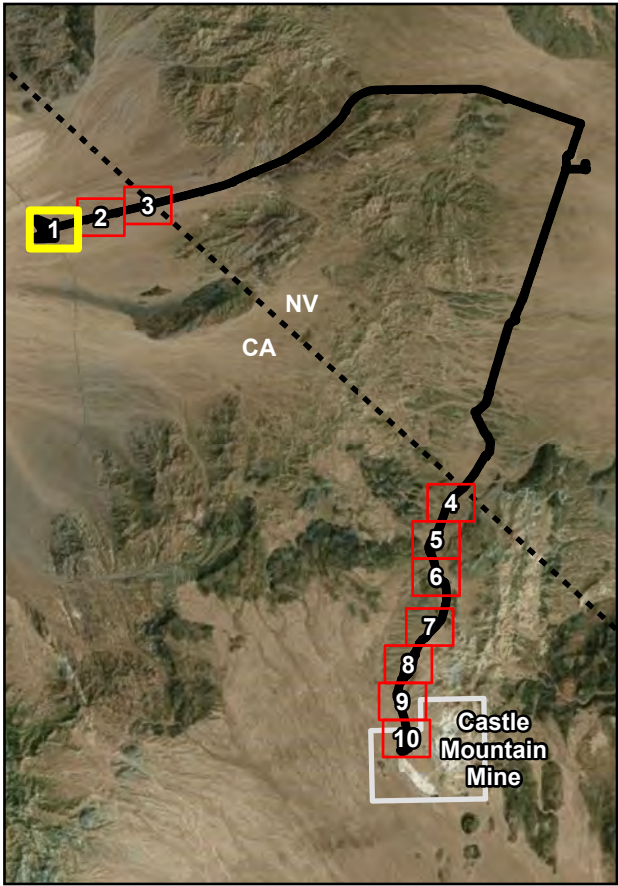
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69kV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

Drainage Area Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 3



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

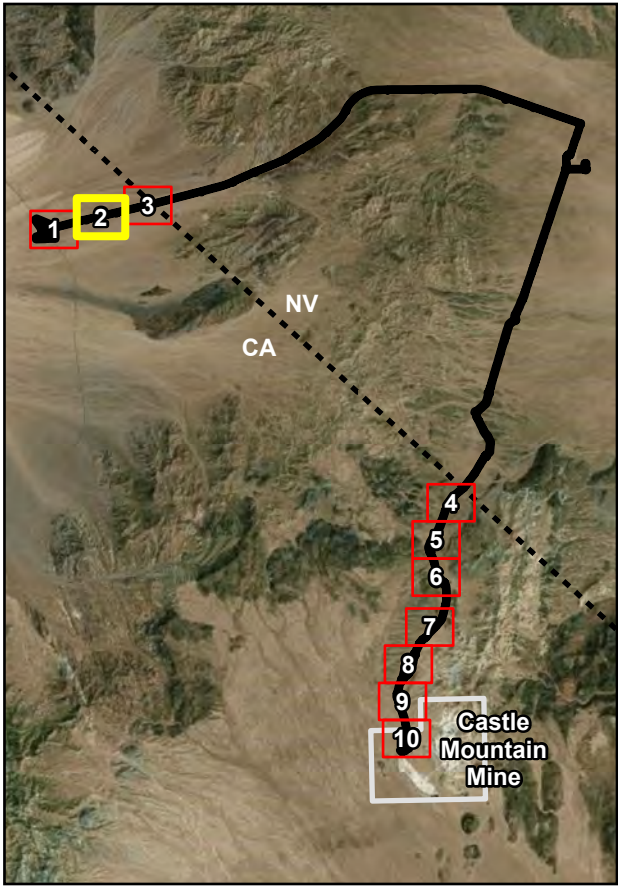
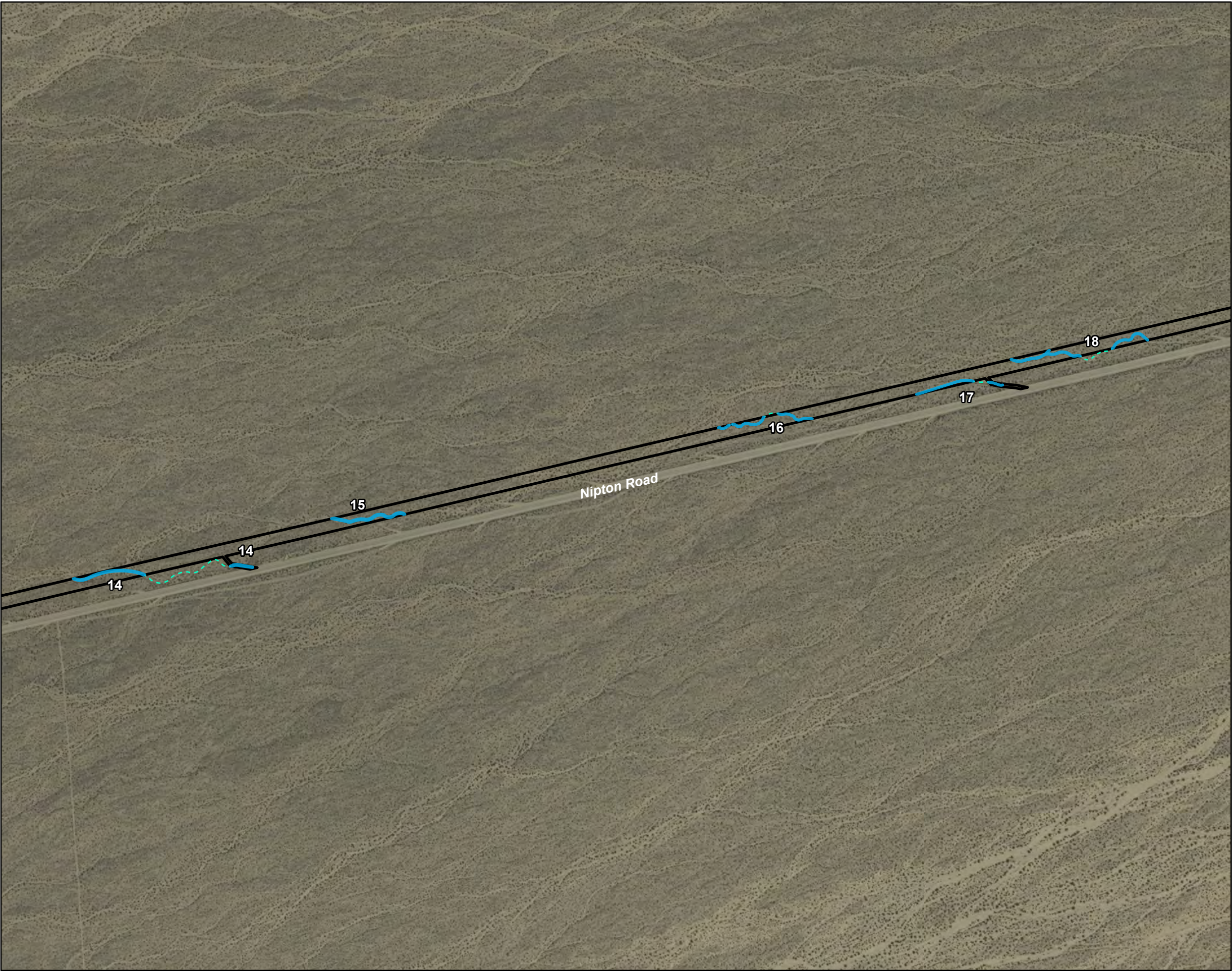
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 1



 Study Area

 RWQCB Non-Wetland Waters of the State

 Flowline

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

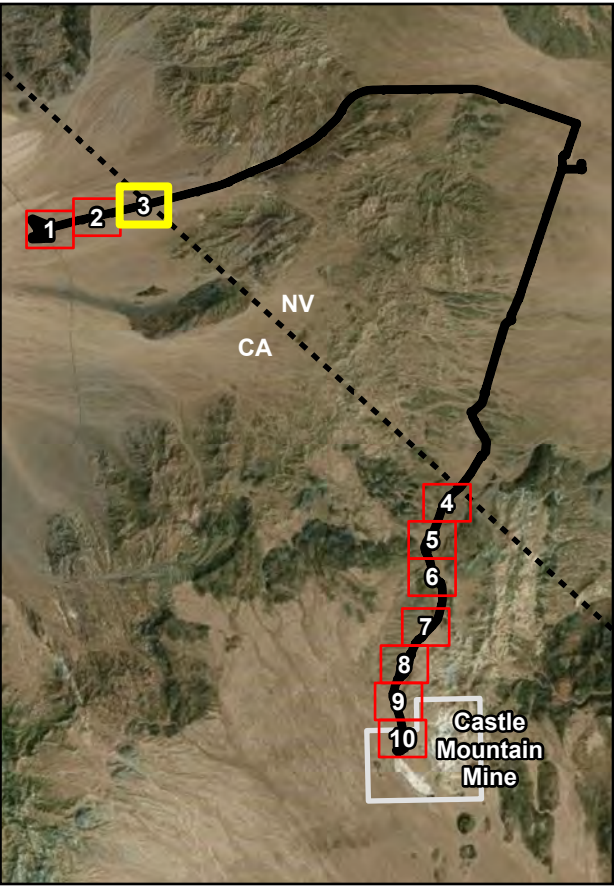
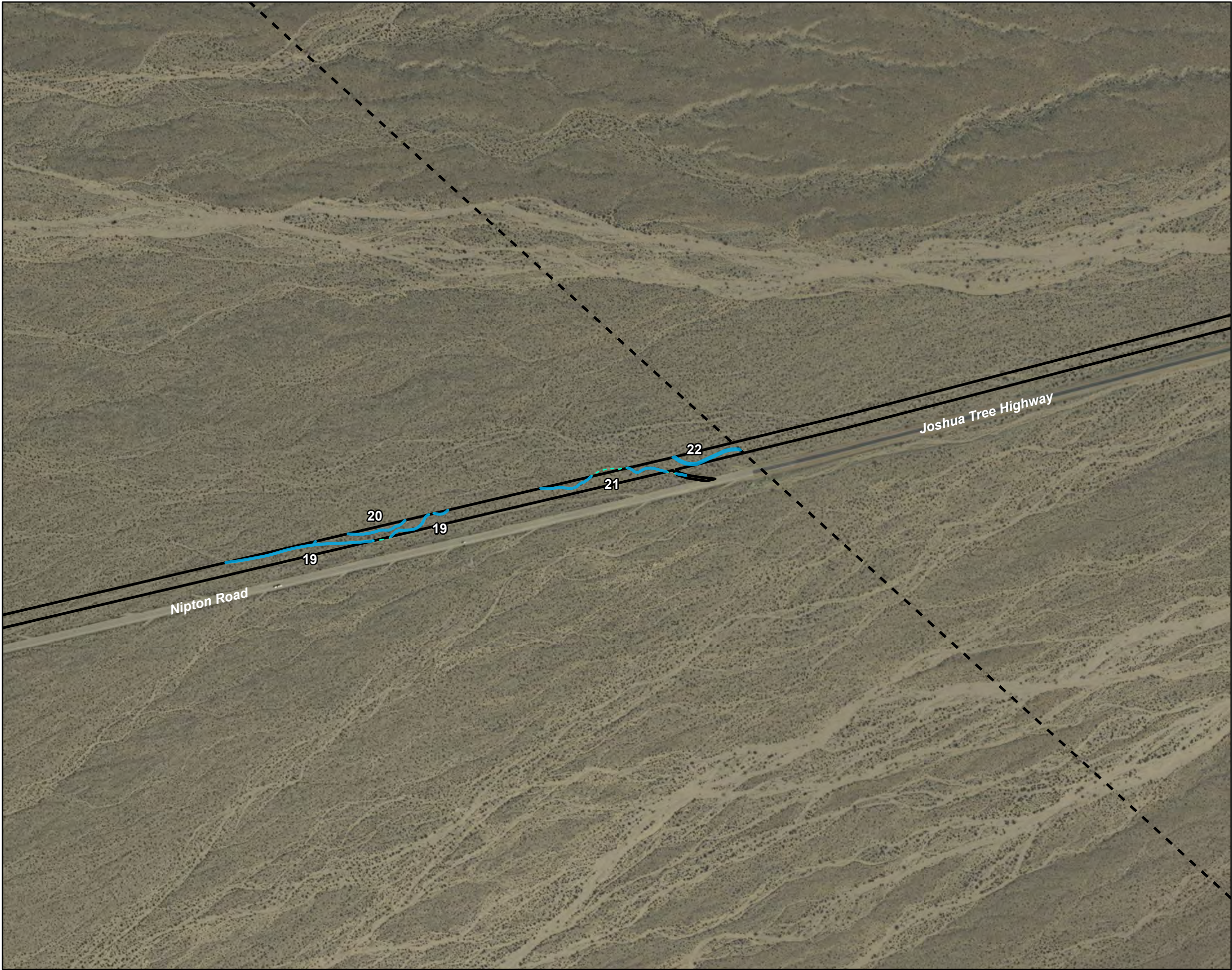
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 2



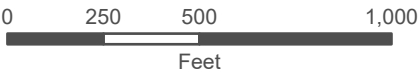
Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

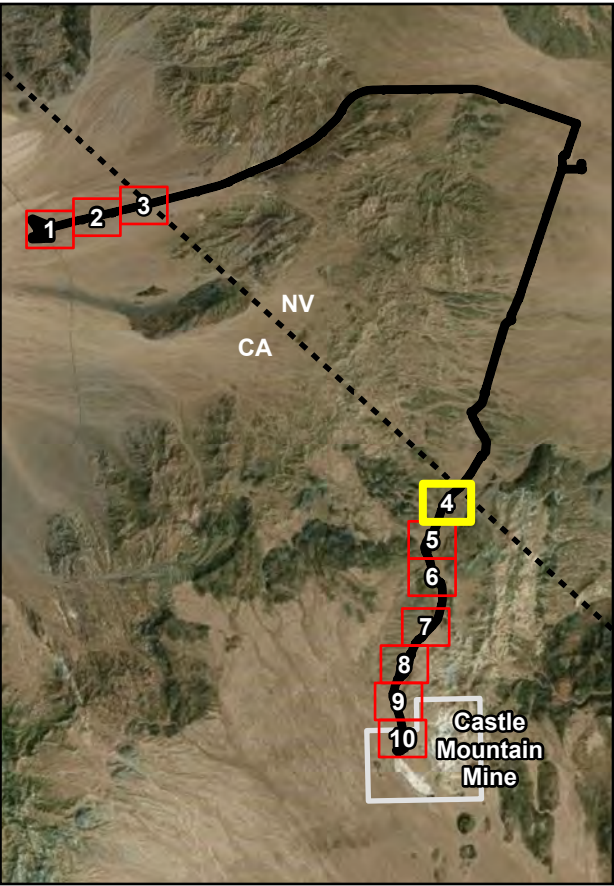
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 3



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

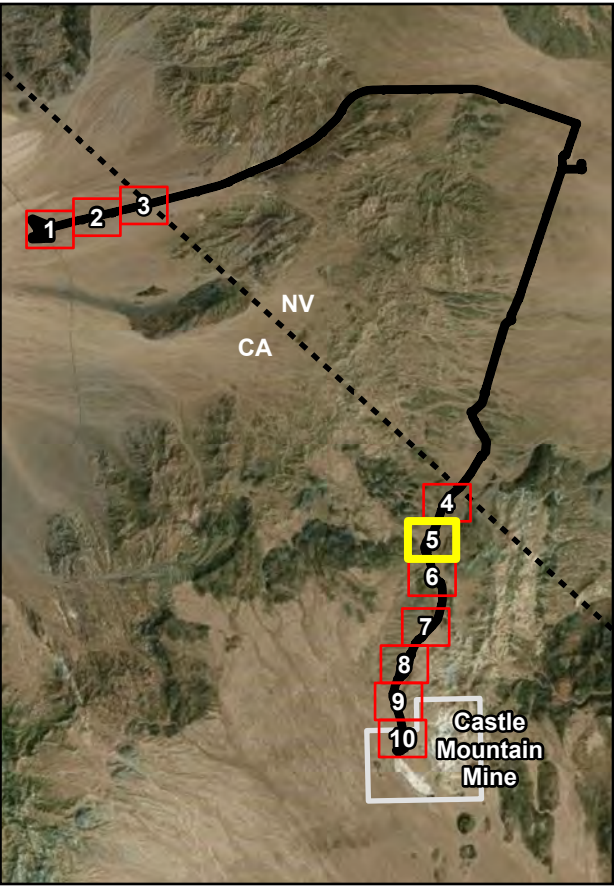
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 4



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

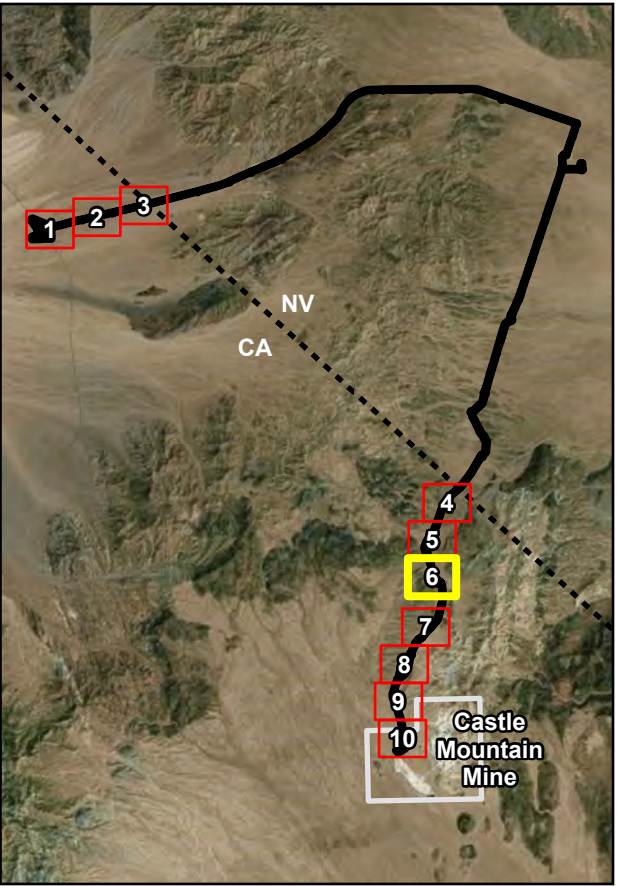
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 5



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

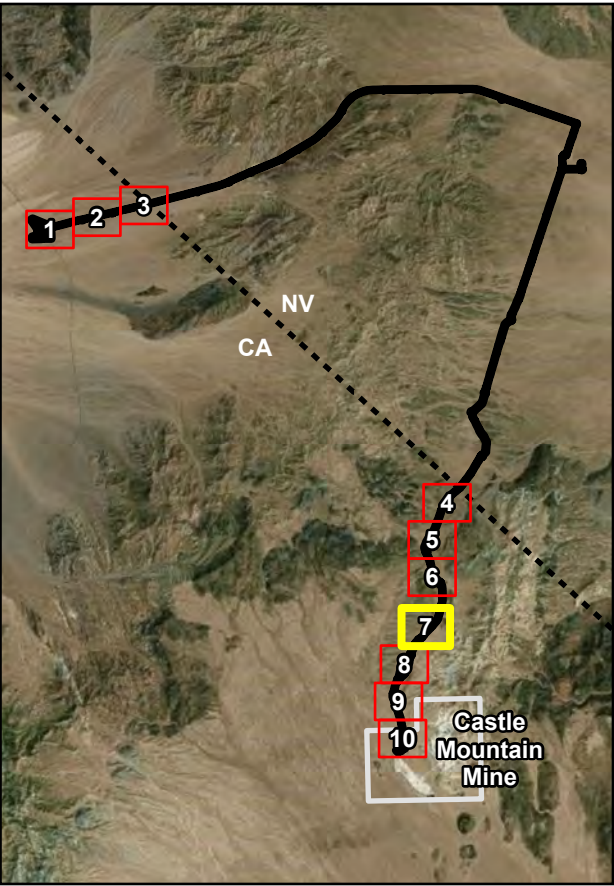
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 6



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

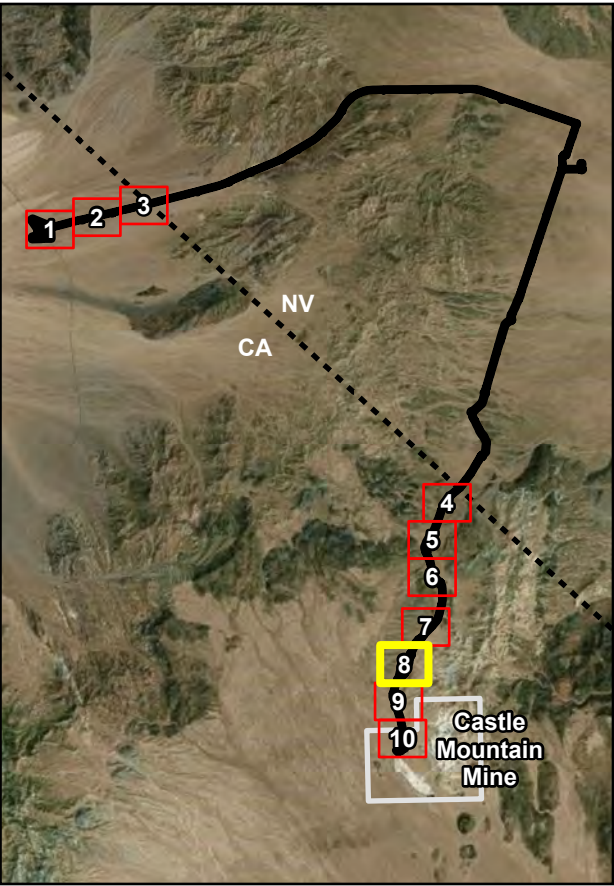
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 7



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

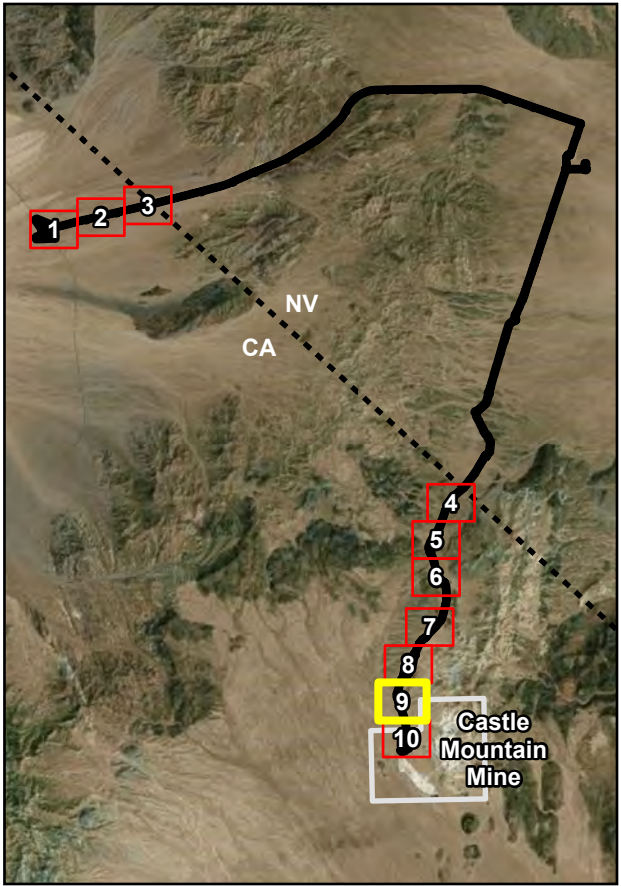
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 8



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

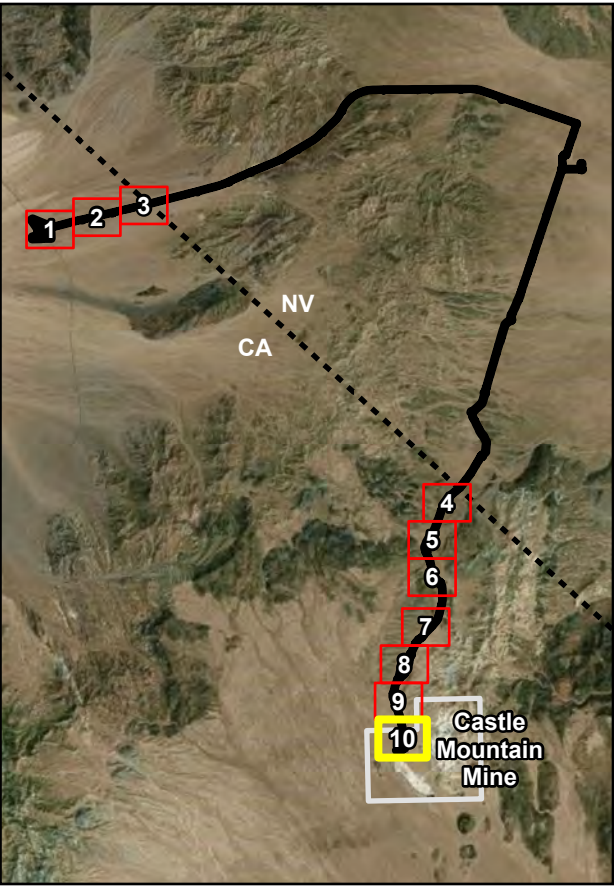
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 9



Study Area



RWQCB Non-Wetland
Waters of the State



Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

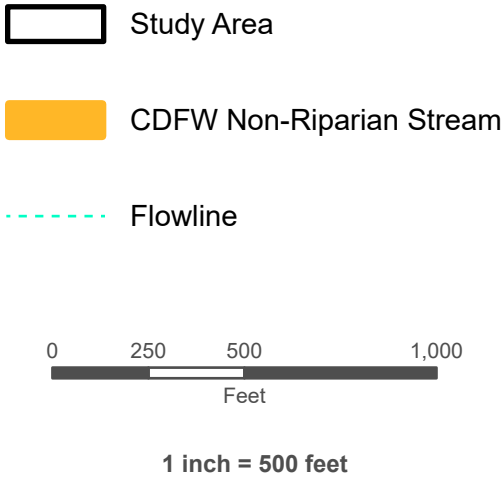
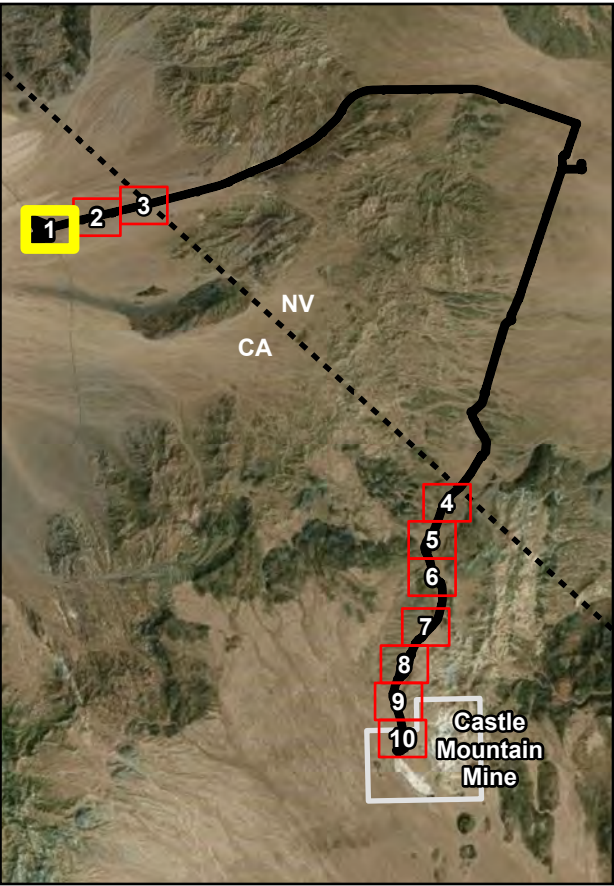
IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT

RWQCB Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4A - Sheet 10

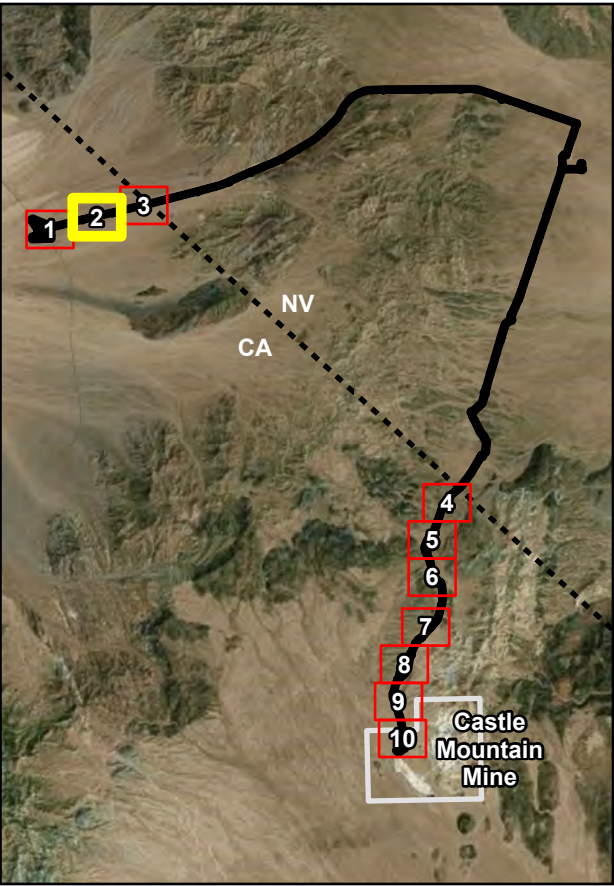


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Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

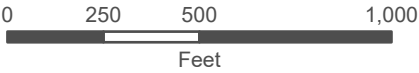
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map





-  Study Area
-  CDFW Non-Riparian Stream
-  Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

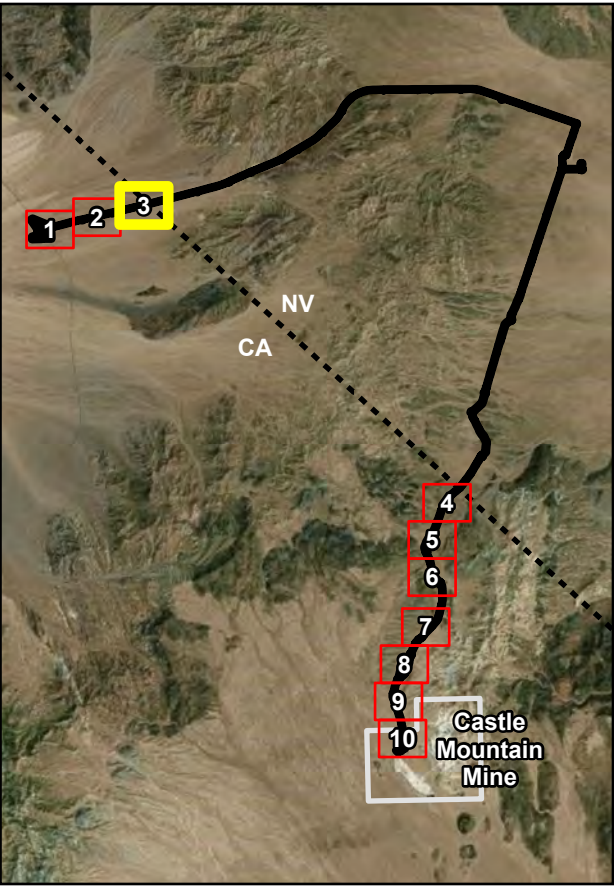
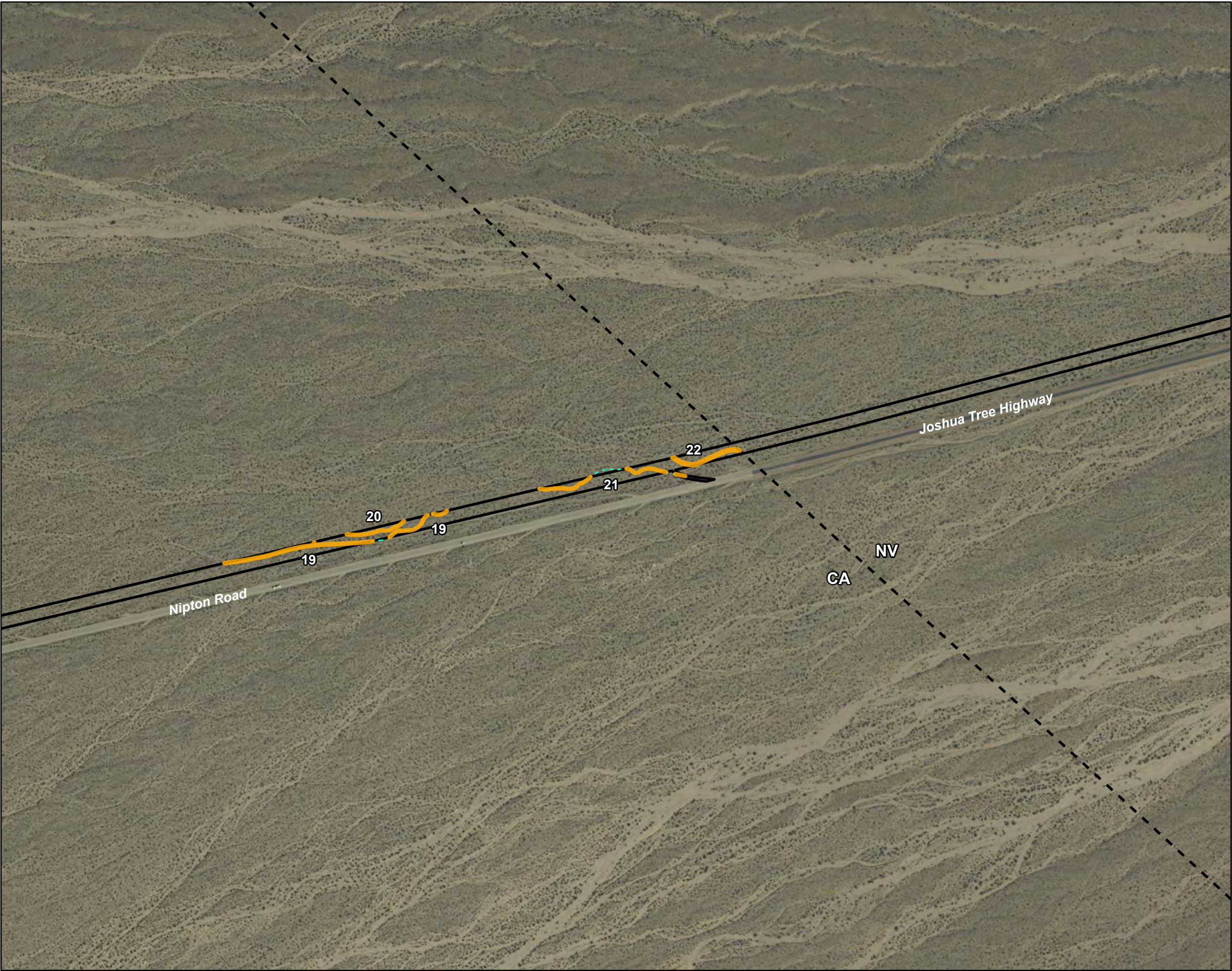
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

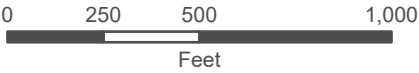
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4B - Sheet 2



-  Study Area
-  CDFW Non-Riparian Stream
-  Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

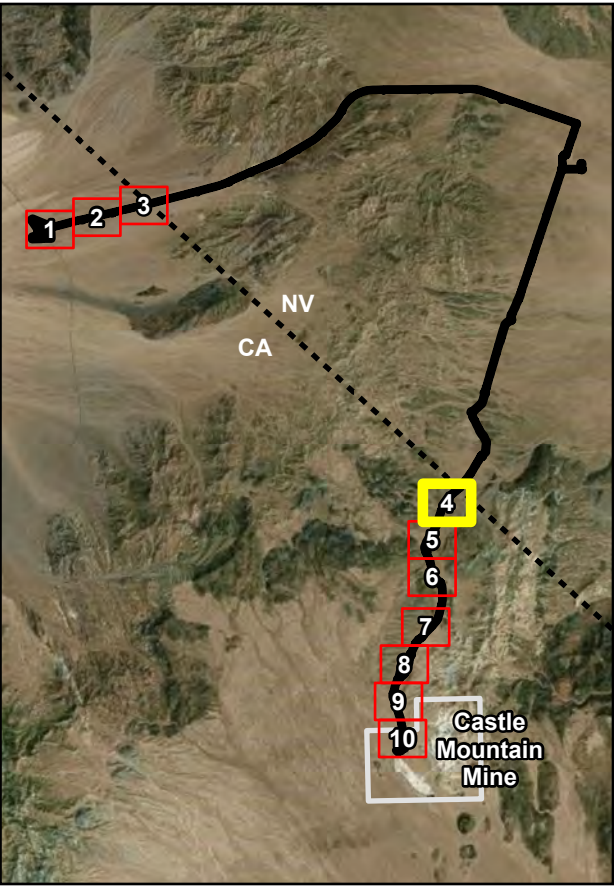
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4B - Sheet 3



-  Study Area
-  CDFW Riparian
-  CDFW Non-Riparian Stream



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

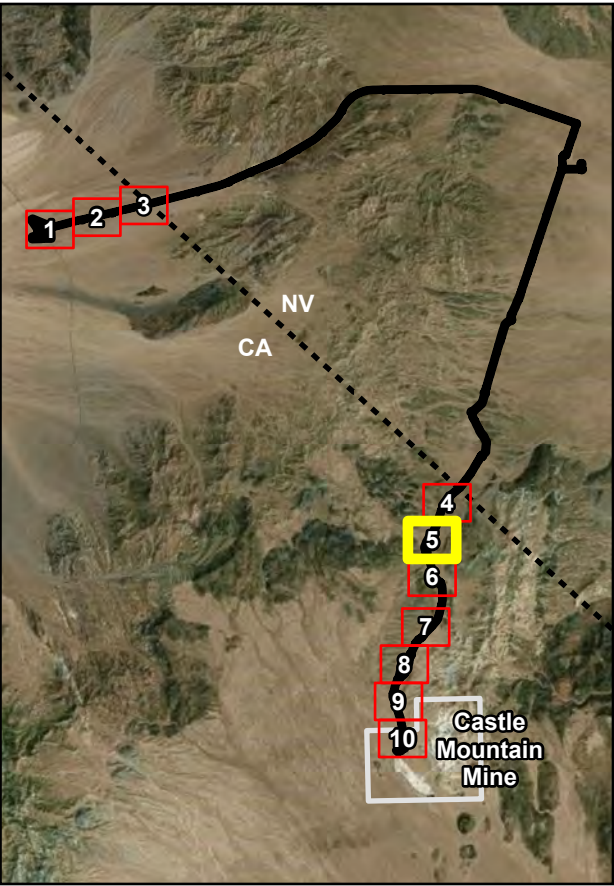
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4B - Sheet 4



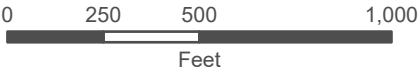
Study Area



CDFW Riparian



CDFW Non-Riparian Stream



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

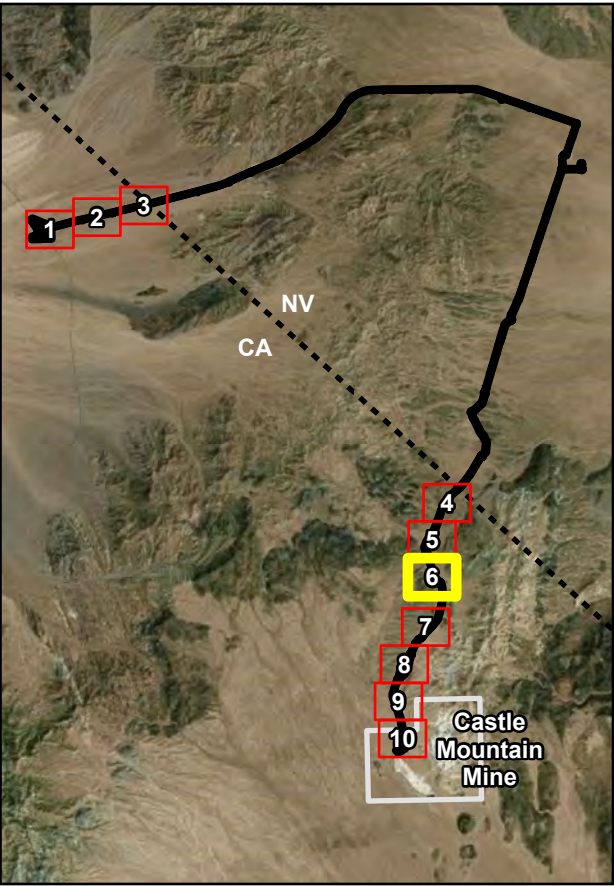
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



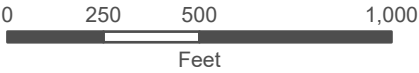
Exhibit 4B - Sheet 5



Study Area



CDFW Non-Riparian Stream



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

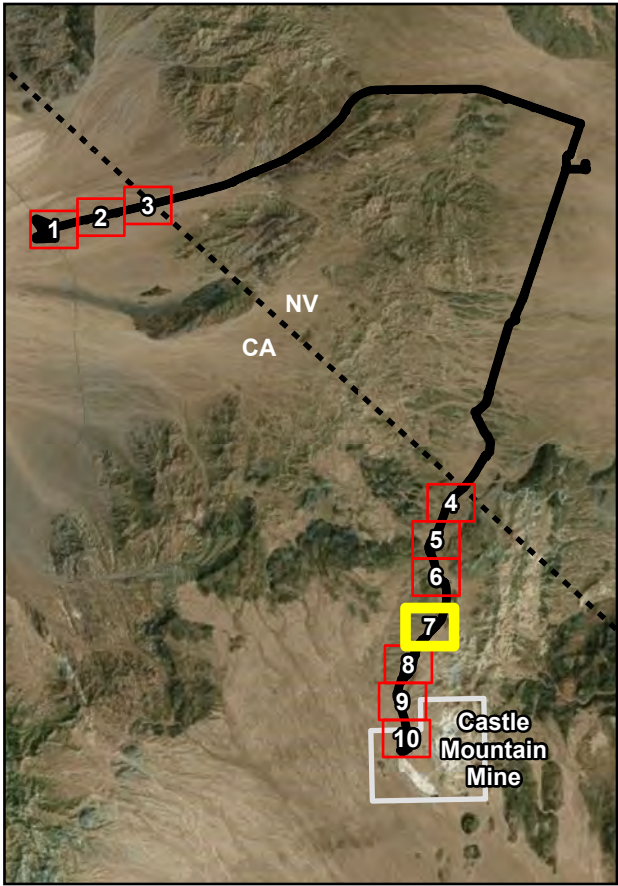
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



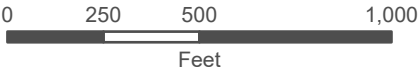
Exhibit 4B - Sheet 6



Study Area



CDFW Non-Riparian Stream



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

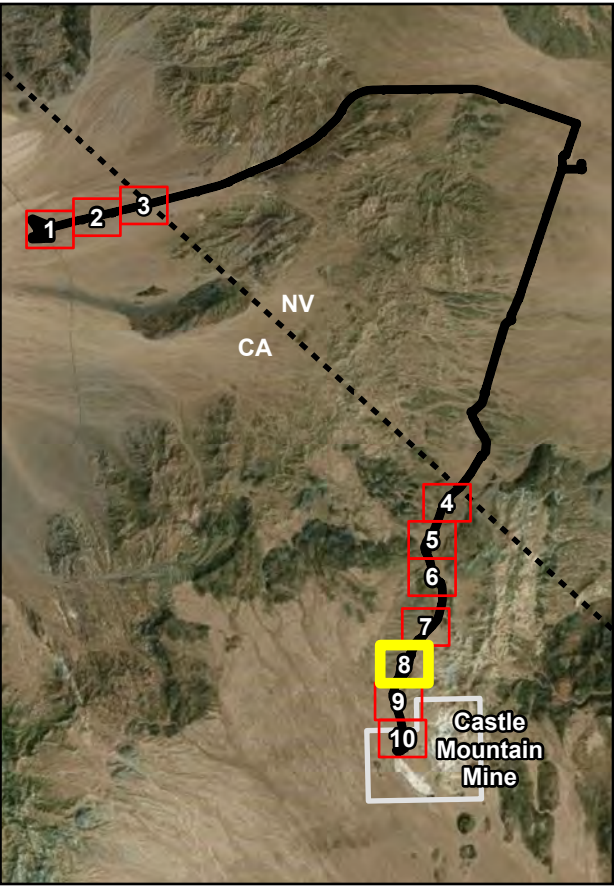
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4B - Sheet 7



-  Study Area
-  CDFW Riparian
-  CDFW Non-Riparian Stream

 Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

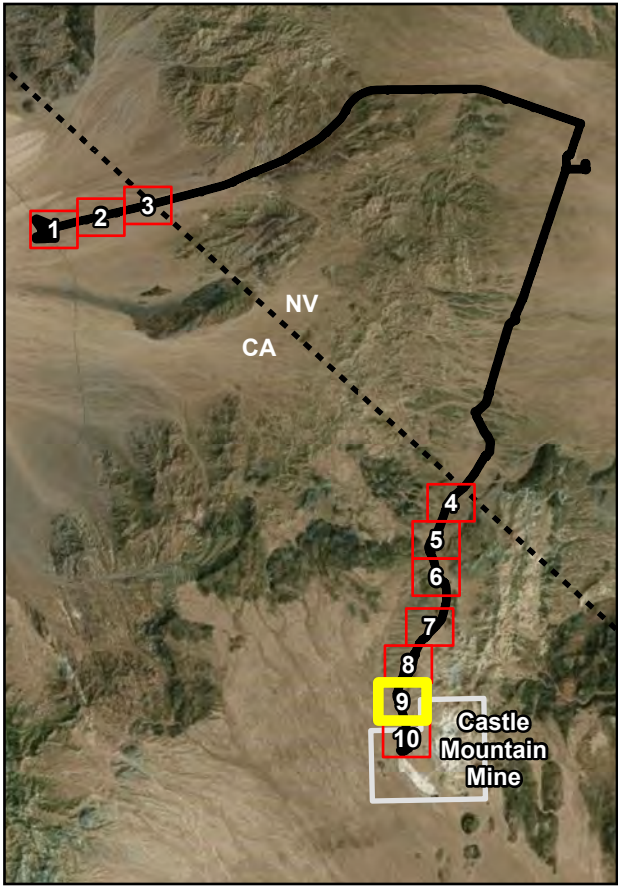
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4B - Sheet 8



-  Study Area
-  CDFW Riparian
-  CDFW Non-Riparian Stream



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

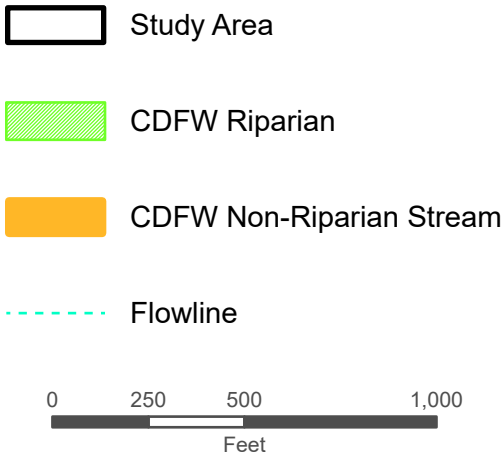
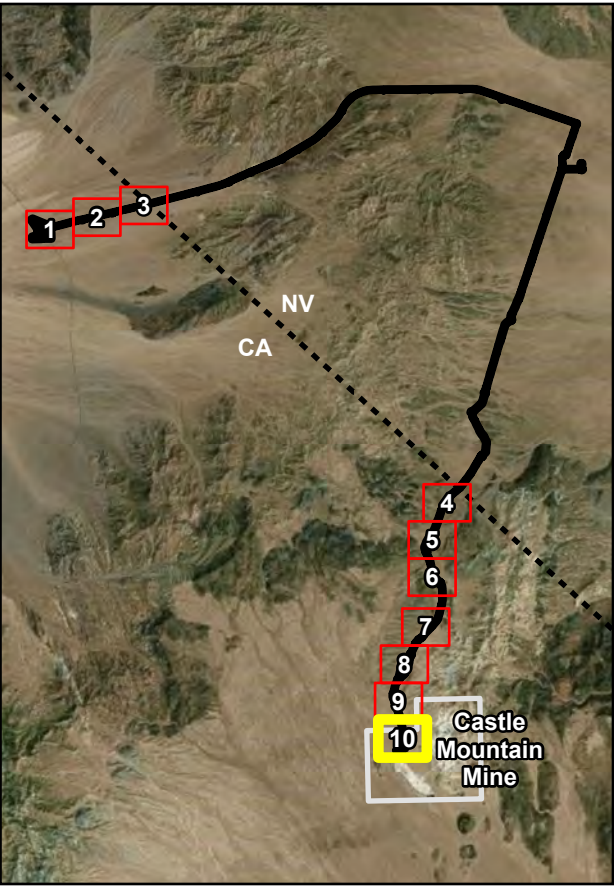
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4B - Sheet 9



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025



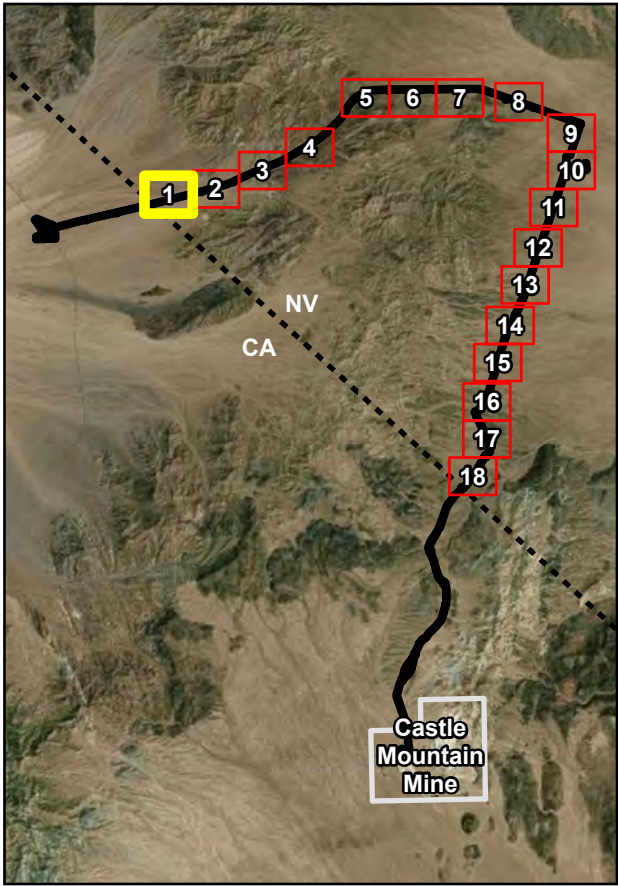
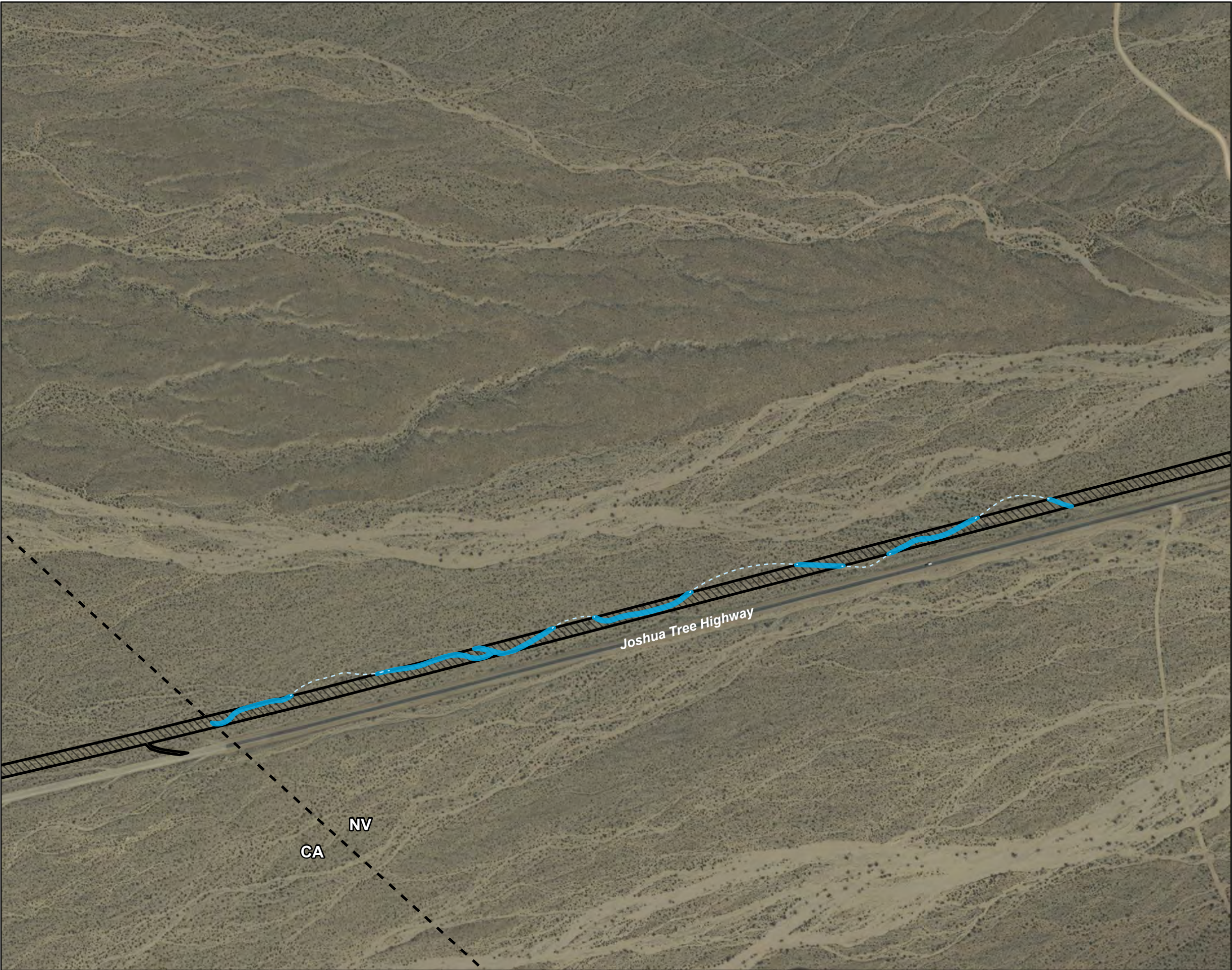
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

CDFW Jurisdictional Delineation Map

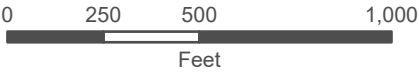
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Exhibit 4B - Sheet 10



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area A
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature
-  Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

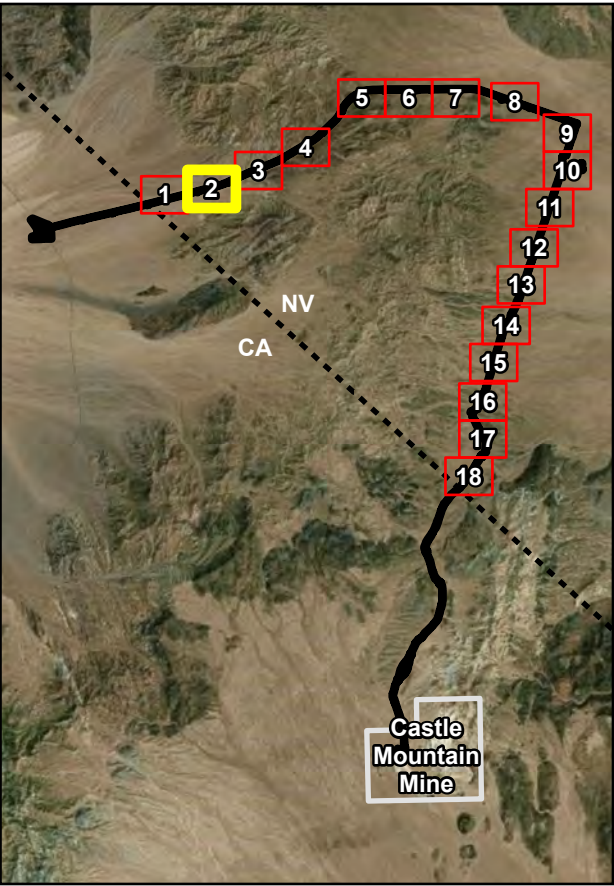
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 1



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area A
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



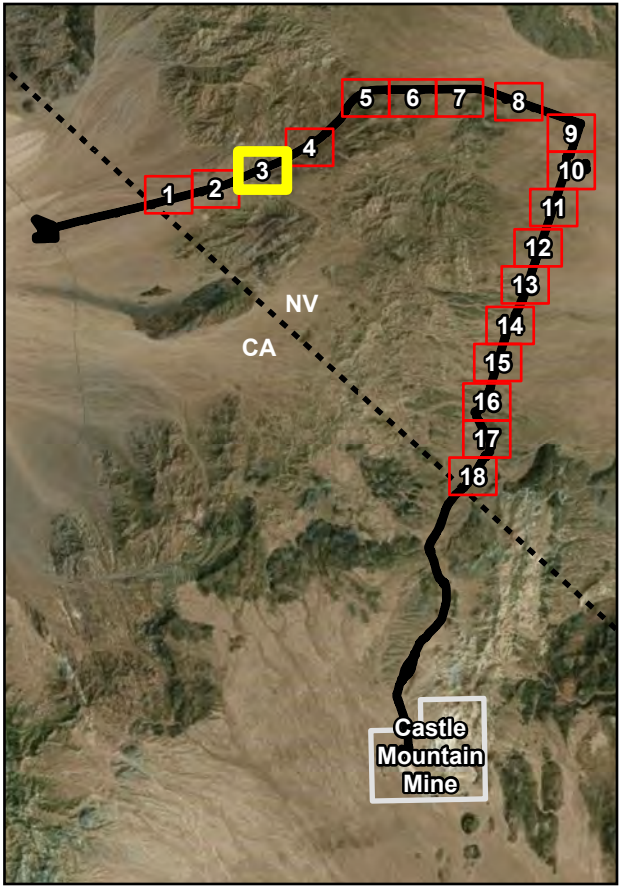
Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

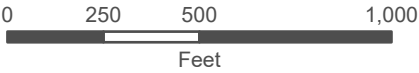
NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES





-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area A
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

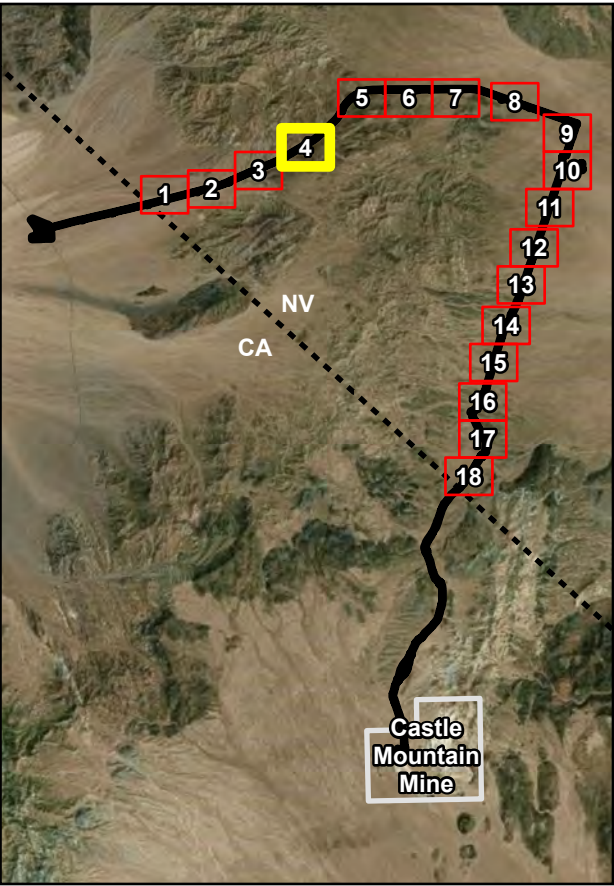
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

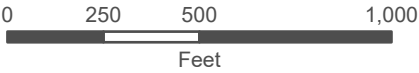
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 3



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area A
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

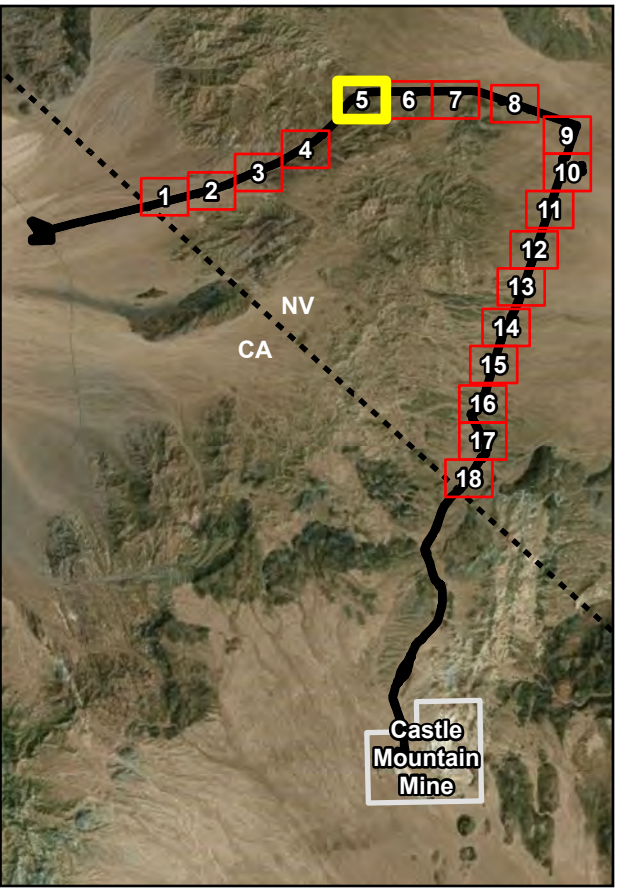
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

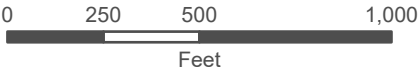
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 4



- Study Area
- Drainage Area A
- Drainage Area B
- NDEP Jurisdictional Feature
- Flowline



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

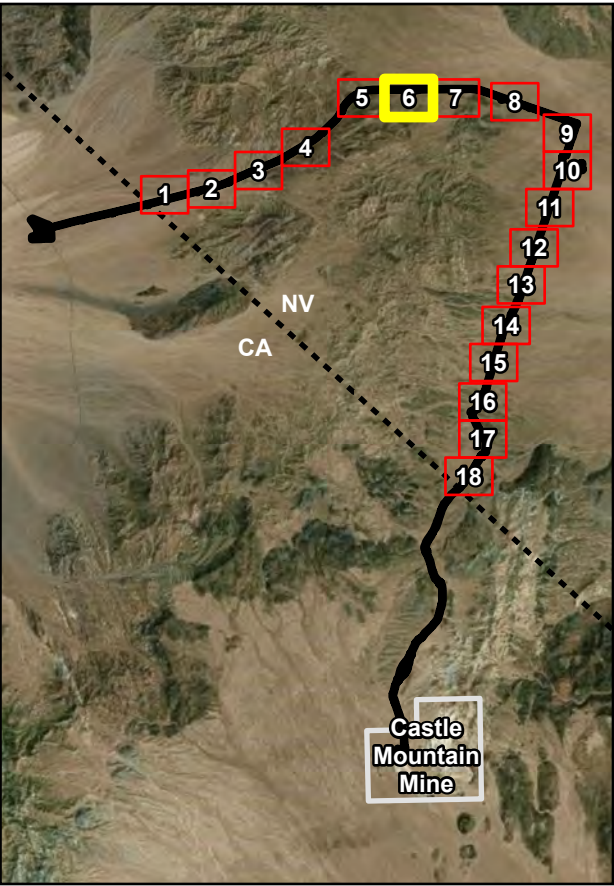
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 5



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

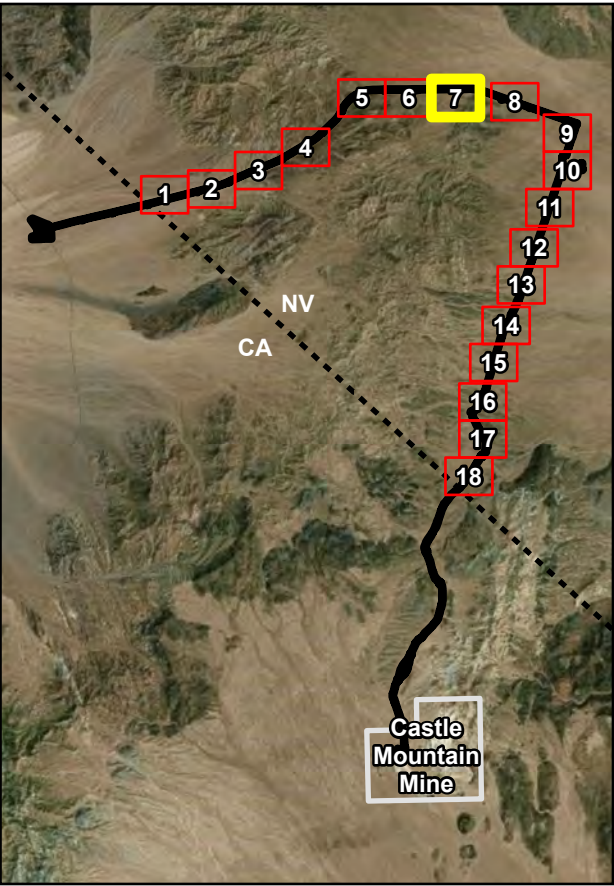
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 6





Study Area



Drainage Area B



NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



Flowline



0 250 500 1,000
Feet

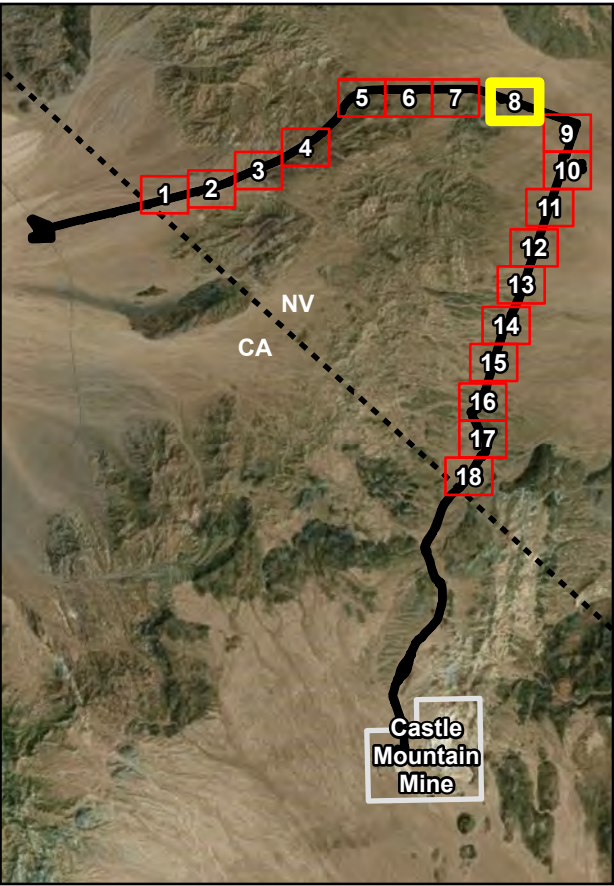


1 inch = 500 feet

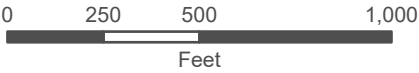
Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

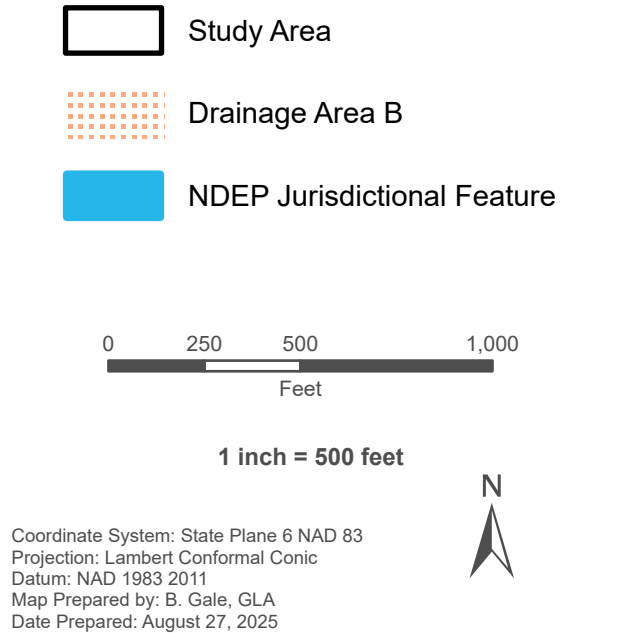
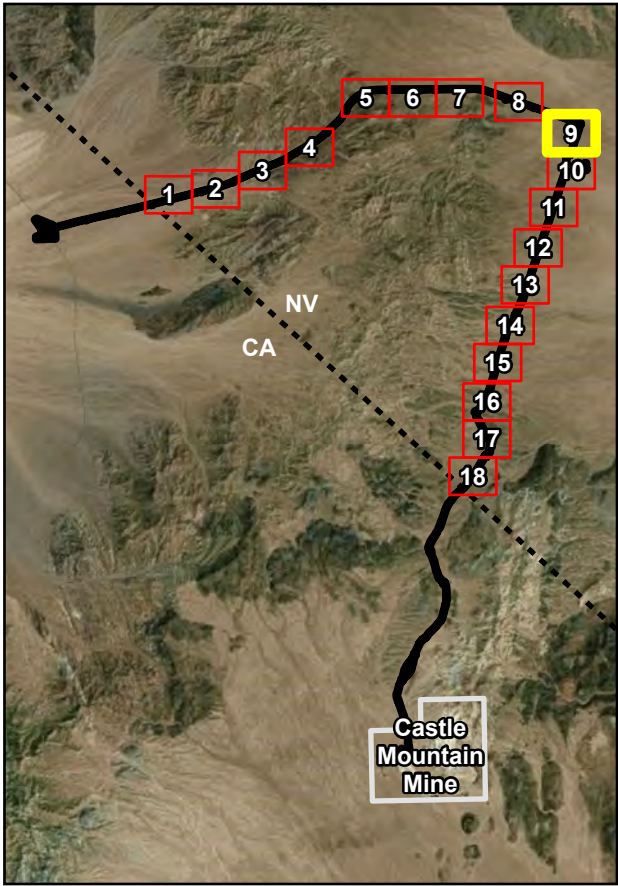
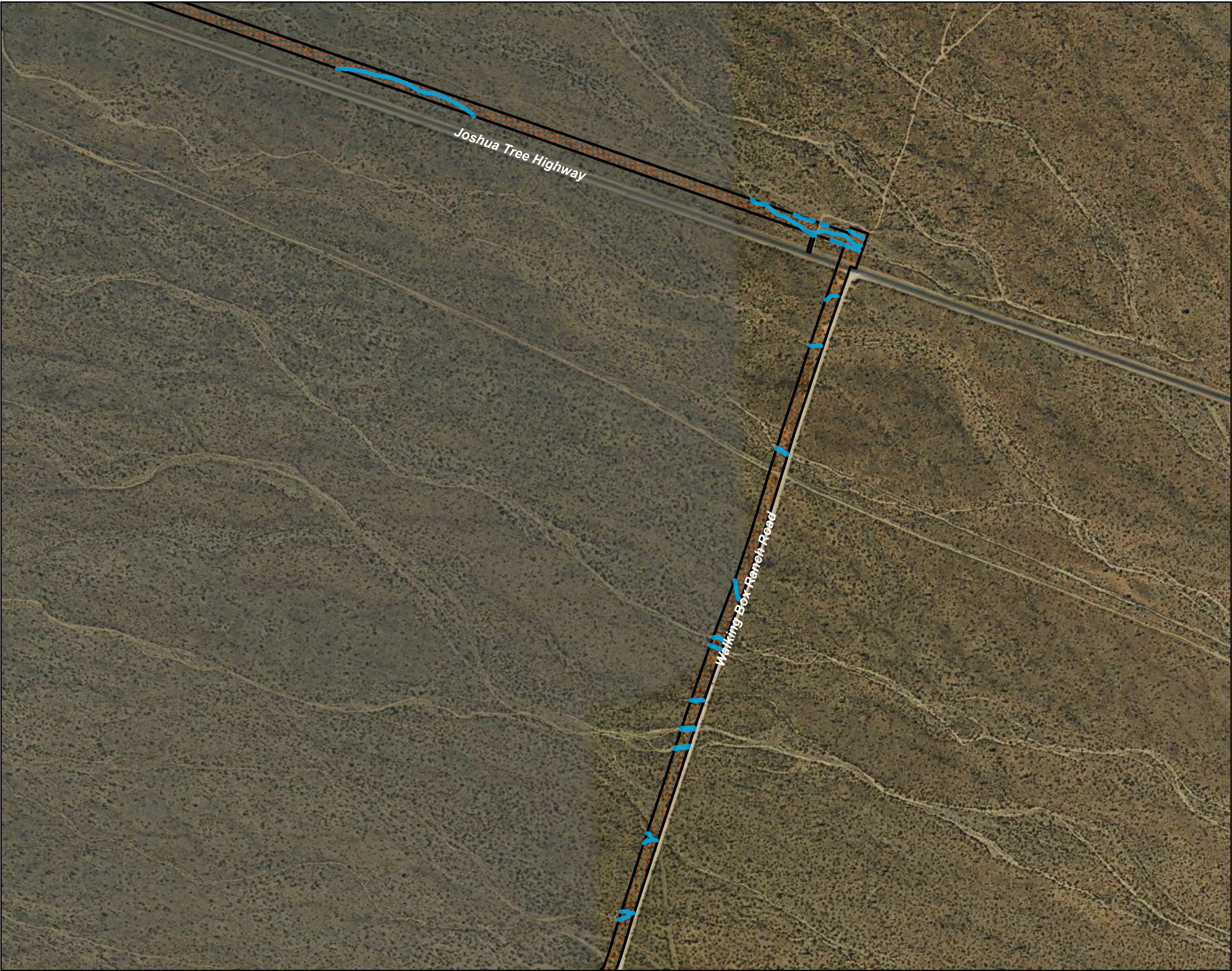
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 8



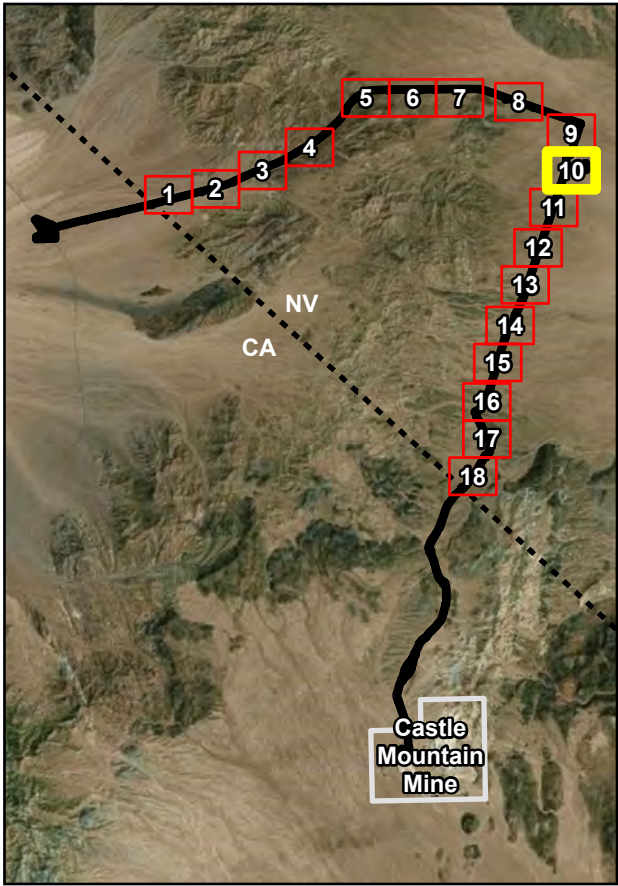
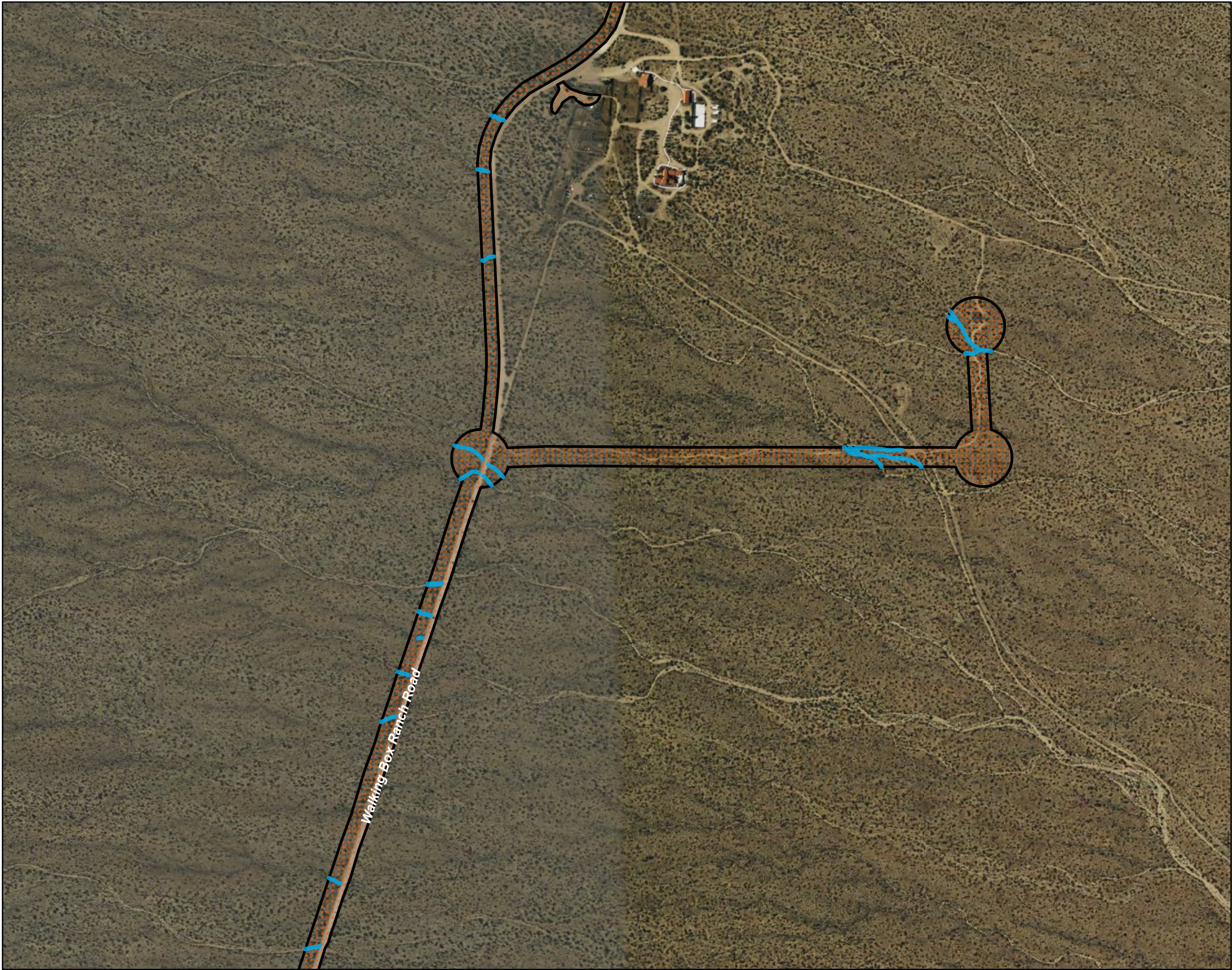
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

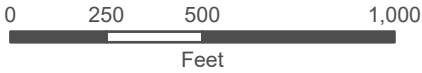
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES

Exhibit 4C - Sheet 9





-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

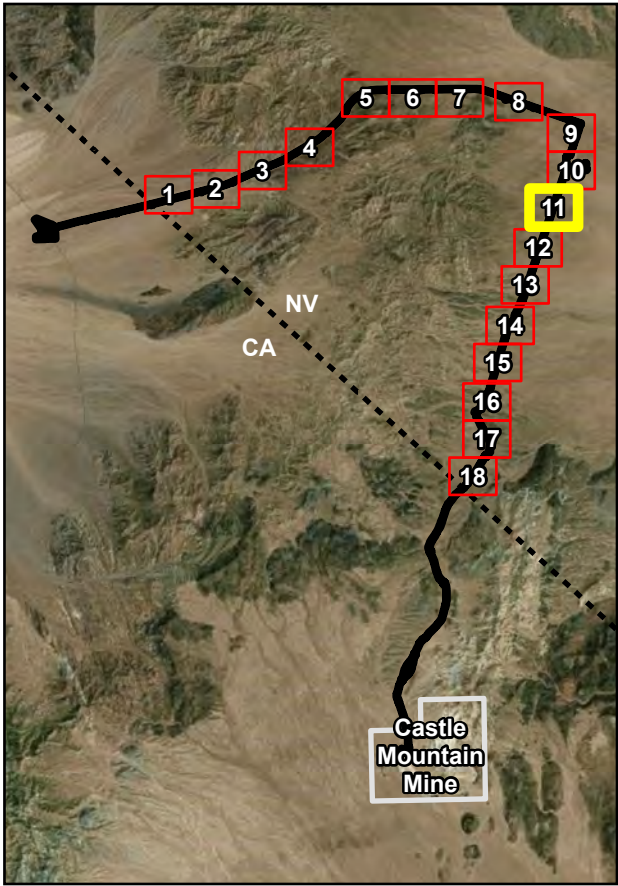
IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

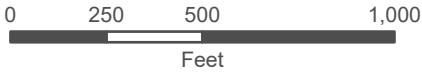
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 10



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

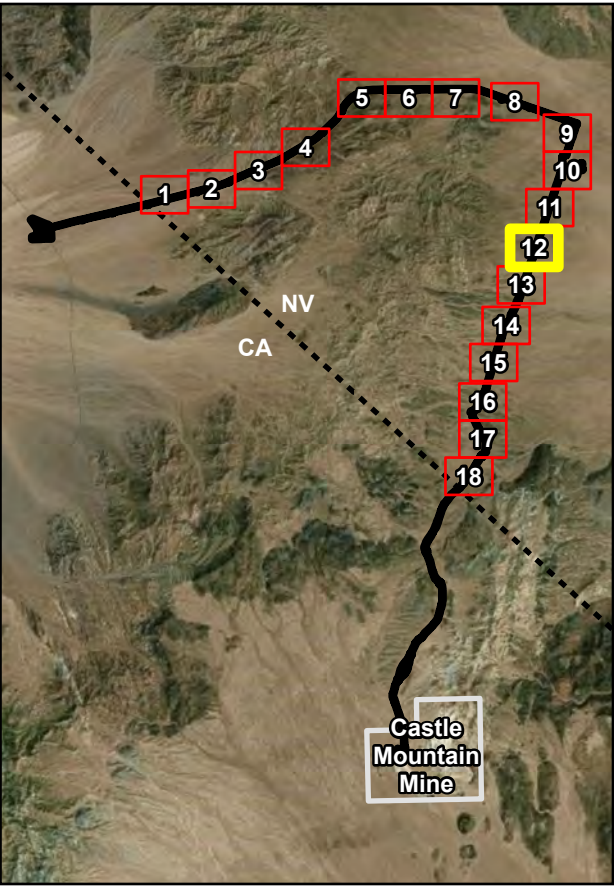
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

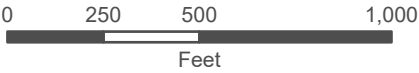
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 11



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



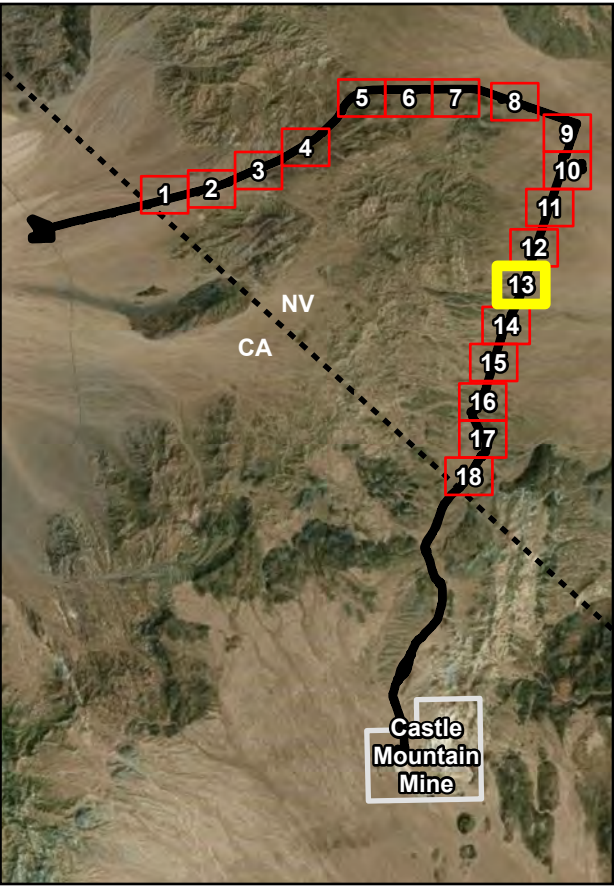
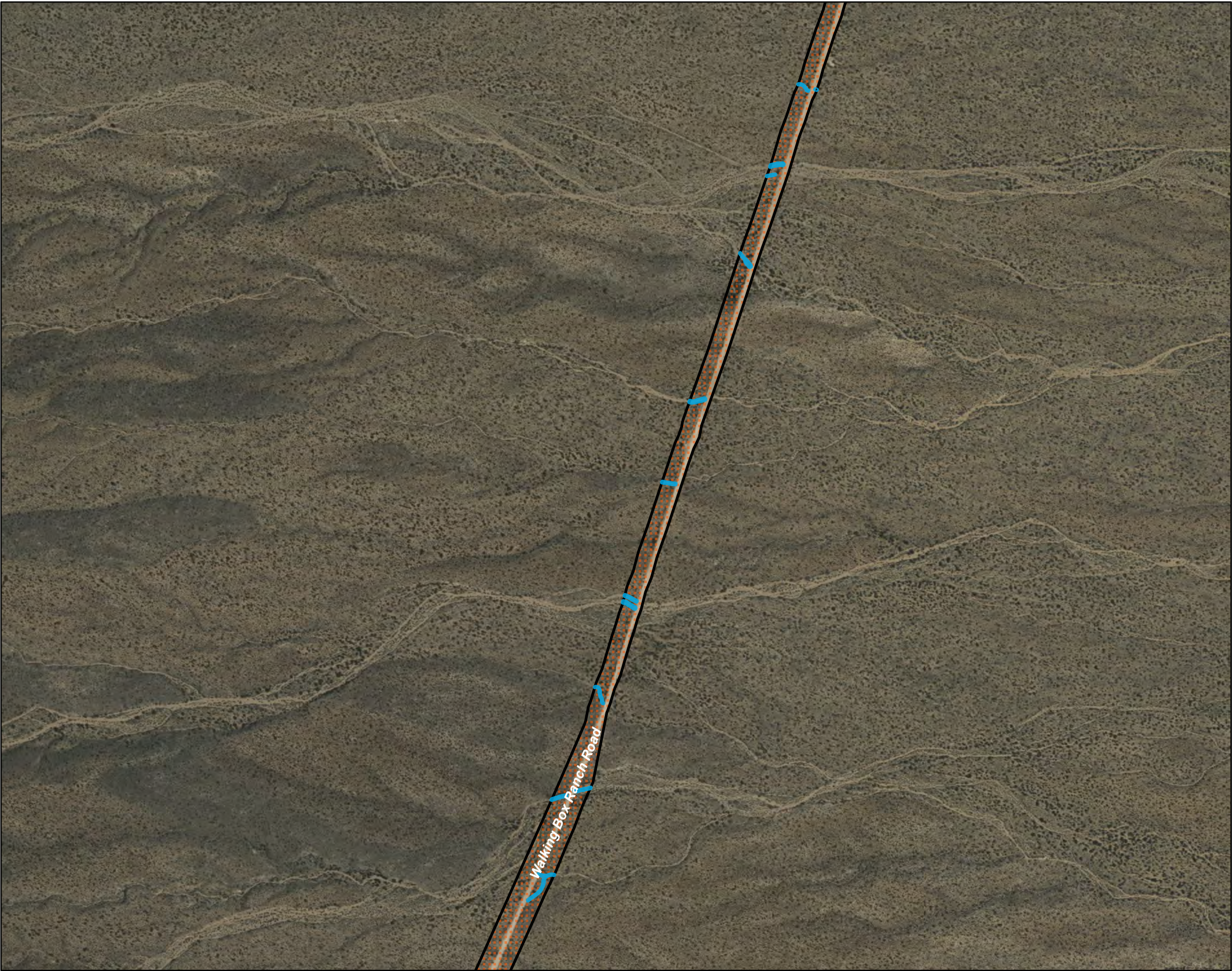
Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

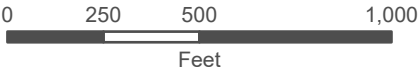
NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES





-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

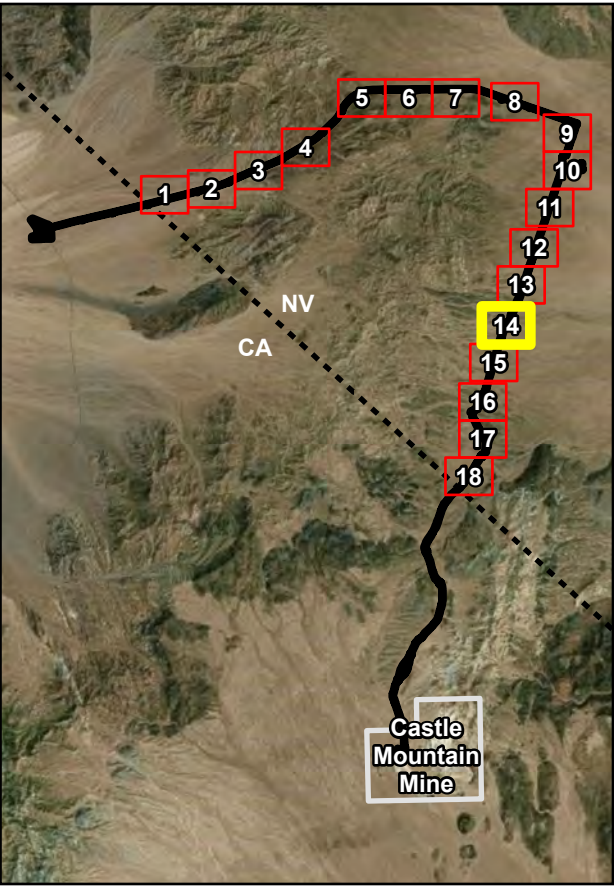
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

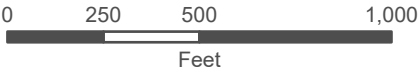
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 13



- Study Area
- Drainage Area B
- NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

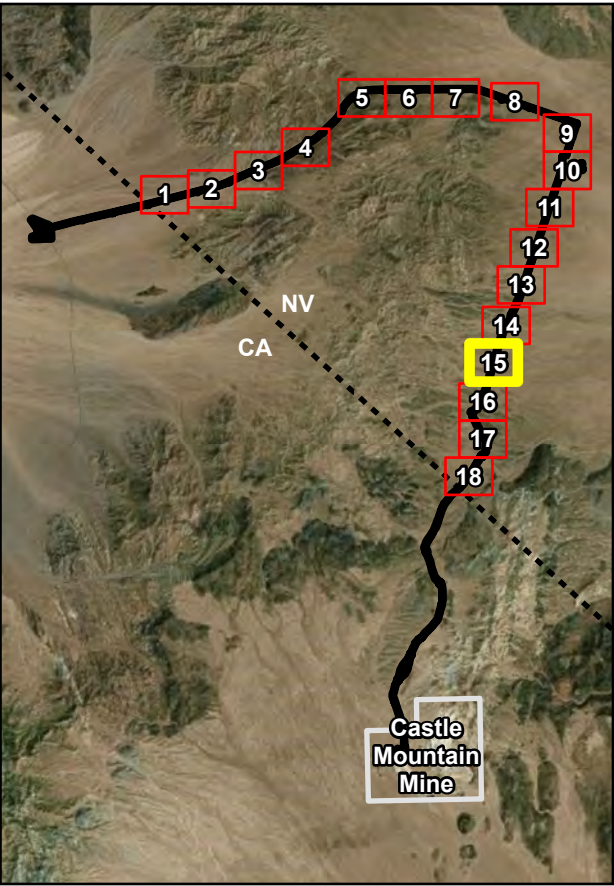
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

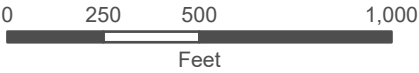
GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 14



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



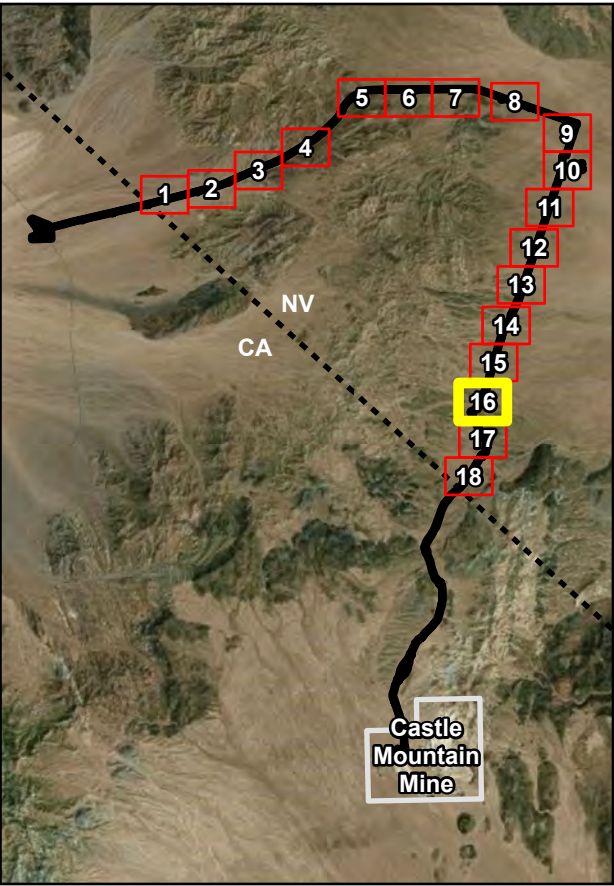
Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES





 Study Area

 Drainage Area B

 NDEP Jurisdictional Feature

02505001,000

Feet

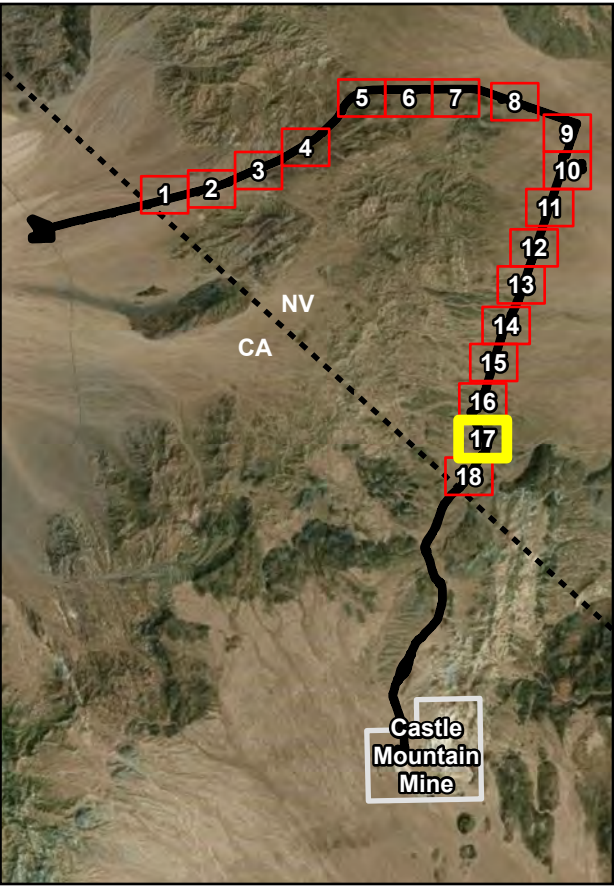
1 inch = 500 feet



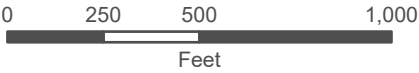
Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

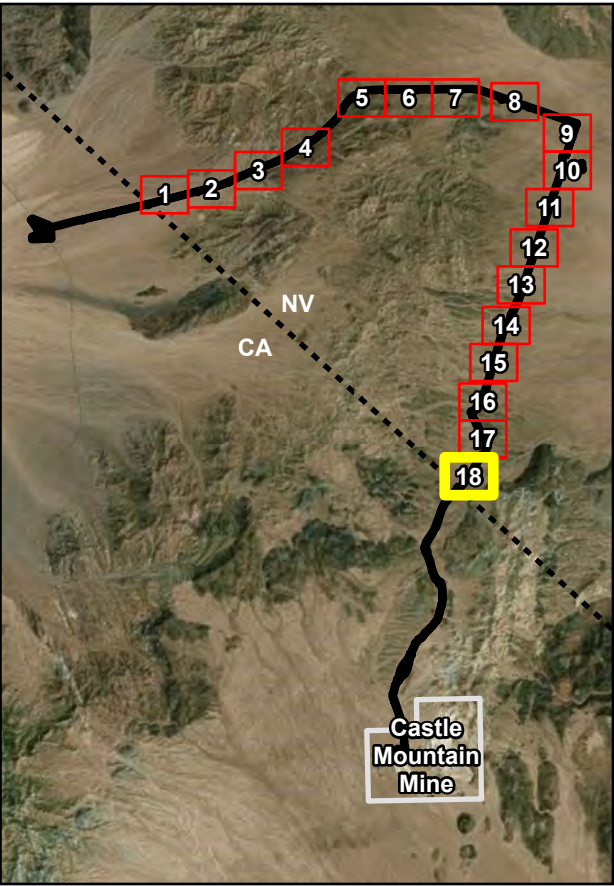
**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

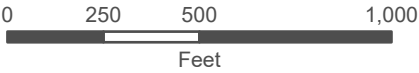
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Exhibit 4C - Sheet 17



-  Study Area
-  Drainage Area B
-  NDEP Jurisdictional Feature



1 inch = 500 feet



Coordinate System: State Plane 6 NAD 83
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: NAD 1983 2011
Map Prepared by: B. Gale, GLA
Date Prepared: August 27, 2025

**IVANPAH UNDERGROUND WATERLINE
AND 69KV OVERHEAD POWERLINE
RIGHTS-OF-WAY PROJECT**

NDEP Jurisdictional Delineation Map

GLENN LUKOS ASSOCIATES



Exhibit 4C - Sheet 18



Photograph 1: Representative photo of a typical braided desert wash feature within the Study Area, looking north near the unincorporated town of Nipton.



Photograph 2: Representative photo of a confined desert wash feature within the Study Area, taken along Highway 164, looking north.



Photograph 3: Representative photo of a feature within the Study Area, taken along Highway 164, looking southwest.



Photograph 4: Representative photo of a feature within the Study Area, taken along Highway 164, looking northeast.





Photograph 5: Representative photo of a confined desert wash as seen from the top of Walking Box Ranch Road facing east. Note the large culvert which conveys flows under the roadway.



Photograph 6: Representative photo of a small confined desert wash as seen from the top of Walking Box Ranch Road facing west. Note the small culvert which collects upstream flows and conveys them under the roadway.



Photograph 7: Representative photo of a roadside feature that is contained by the roadway, taken along Walking Box Ranch Road, looking north.



Photograph 8: Representative photo of a paleo-feature, which shows a historic flow pattern, but lacks recent flow evidence and encroachment of upland vegetation. Taken along Walking Box Ranch Road, looking south.

