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### Mine Unit C Alkalinty (March 2013) (M, MP and CRMW Wells)



RTV=124

## Mine Unit C Chlorice (November 2012) (M, MP and CRMW wells)



### Mine Unit C Conductivity (March 2013) (M, MP and CRMW wells)



### Mine Unit C U-Nat March 2013) (MP and CRMW wells. M wells set to RTV if no data avail.)



# Mine Unit D Alkalinity (April 2013)

DMP and Monitor Ring wells





DMP and Monitor Ring wells



# Mine Unit D Conductivity (April 2013)

DMP and Monitor Ring wells





DMP and Monitor Ring wells (Monitor Ring set to RTV if not reported)



# Mine Unit E Alkalinity (April 2013)



# Mine Unit E Chloride (April 2013)



## Mine Unit E Conductivity (April 2013)



# • Mine Unit E U-Nat (April 2013)



### Smith Ranch-Highland/Reynolds Ranch In-Situ Uranium Recovery Project

### 2012 Wildlife Survey Report





Cameco Resources 550 N. Poplar, Suite 100 Casper, WY 82601

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FIGURE 1. Locations of sage-grouse leks, raptor nests, swift fox den and wetland/pond monitoring sites in and around the Smith Ranch-Highland/Reynolds Ranch Permit Area.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Power Resources, Incorporated (d.b.a. Cameco Resources (Cameco)) is proposing to continue development of their in-situ uranium extraction operation in Converse County, Wyoming. The Smith Ranch-Highland/Reynolds Ranch In-Situ Recovery Project will consist of areas covered by Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality-Land Quality Division (WDEQ-LQD) permits #603 and #633. The 633 permit is currently being amended to include the area covered by Permit 603 and the addition of Reynold's Ranch. Surveys conducted in 2012 were for the whole area encompassed by the proposed Combined Permit boundary. In order to comply with federal and state regulations, prior to continued development, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) have requested that the following wildlife surveys be conducted: Three aerial bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) winter roost surveys; Three ground count surveys of greater sage-grouse (Centrocerus urophasianus) on the known leks and any new leks discovered; One aerial survey to search for new sage-grouse leks once every three years; Three ground surveys for raptor nests within one mile of the project area; Two of spotlight surveys for swift fox (Vulpes velox) in proposed disturbance areas and black-tailed prairie dog (Cynomys ludovicianus) presence/activity surveys and mapping. In addition to these surveys, monthly wetland/pond monitoring will be conducted to monitor presence and use of waste water disposal areas by wildlife, especially associated waterfowl and shorebirds. In addition to these surveys, Cameco will document any opportunistic observations of animals occurring on the following lists.

1) Species designated as Threatened or Endangered, Proposed Species, Candidate Species, or Wyoming Species of Concern by the USFWS (USFWS 2011, USFWS); and

2) Species designated as Species of Greatest Conservation Need by the WGFD (WGFD 2010).

#### **PROJECT AREA**

The 39,870-acre Smith Ranch Highland/Reynolds Permit Area of Cameco is located in the Highland Flats area of the southern Powder River Basin in Converse County, Wyoming. The combined Permit Area is located approximately 25 miles north-northwest of Douglas and 22 miles northeast of Glenrock, Wyoming (T37N:R74W, Sections 25, 26, 35, 36; T37N:R73W, Sections 30-32; T36N:R74W, Sections 1, 2, 11-14, 22-27, 33-36; T36N:R73W, Sections 5-7, 10-31, 34-36; T36N:R72W, Sections 7, 16-22, 29, 30; T35N:R75W, Sections 13, 24; T35N:R74W, Sections 2-5, 8-11, 14-19, 21). Elevation across the combined Permit Area ranges from approximately 5,000 to 5,800 feet and is gently sloping sagebrush and grassland range with shallow drainages and rolling hills. This area has characteristically cold winters and correspondingly hot summers. Average annual precipitation is about 12 inches per year, with most of that coming in late spring to early summer. The combined Permit Area is located

primarily on private land holdings, but the area is a combination of federal, private, and state lands with federal and state lands occupying less than 10 percent of the total acreage.

This area is a part of the Northwestern Great Plains and is classified as a mixed-grass prairie with a mix of species from both the short and tall grass prairies, additionally influenced by the northern desert shrub system. The dominant vegetation types in the combined Permit Area are mixed sagebrush/grassland and grassland, with disturbed land, hay meadows, impoundments, cottonwood/willow stands, playas, shelterbelts and reclaimed lands.

#### SURVEY METHODS

Wildlife data collected by Grouse Mountain Environmental Consulting (GMEC) and Haydenwing Associates (HWA) along with WGFD database records were used to help perform surveys. Wildlife surveys were conducted following USFWS, BLM and WGFD survey protocols (BLM 2011, and WGFD 2007). Surveys were performed from 4x4 truck, ATV, or foot, depending on the species monitored. Data was collected using a handheld Trimble® Juno SB facilitated with ArcPad® GIS software. Binoculars, spotting scope, topographic maps and varied field guides assisted in the observation and identification of wildlife in the area.

#### **BALD EAGLE**

Bald eagle winter roost surveys were performed by GMEC in January and February of 2012. Survey methods and results for the bald eagle winter roost surveys can be found in Appendix A.

#### **GREATER SAGE-GROUSE**

#### Methods

Ground surveys were conducted on the six documented leks that occur within the two mile buffer of the Permit Area. Five of which are occupied; Sand Creek 2, North 95, North 95 East, Highland and Suicide Hill. The Turner Divide lek has unknown status but it suspected to be unoccupied or abandoned. Three ground count surveys were conducted at each of the lek locations to determine the maximum number of birds using the leks. Surveys were conducted seven to ten days apart between 0600 and 0800 hours. Leks were observed with binoculars or spotting scopes from a truck for approximately 15 minutes. Data collected during surveys at each lek location included maximum number of birds, activity, and sex of observed birds.



Leks were classified as "active" if strutting males or sign (feathers, scat, or prints) were observed during any of the surveys. In addition to ground surveys, one aerial survey was performed by GMEC for Cameco earlier in the survey season.

#### Results

The Sand Creek 2, North 95 and Suicide hill leks were confirmed to be active during the 2012 ground surveys as sage-grouse were observed strutting during all three surveys. The Highland lek was confirmed active during the 2012 ground surveys as sage-grouse were observed strutting during two of the three surveys. The North 95 East lek was determined to be inactive during the 2012 season as no strutting birds or sign was observed during all three surveys. The Turner Divide lek was documented as inactive during the 2012 ground surveys, the coordinates for the Turner Divide lek place the lek location in typically unsuitable sage-grouse habitat and an unsuitable lek location. Additionally, notes made in 2008 indicate that the lek may not exist anymore. Survey results for ground surveys are listed in Table 3. Survey results for the aerial survey can be found in Appendix B.

#### RAPTORS

#### Methods

Three ground surveys for raptors were conducted in and within one mile of the Permit Area. A ground survey was conducted May 10 and May 15, 2012 to determine the productivity of early nesting raptors and to determine the activity of all nests. A second ground survey was conducted June 11, 13 and 14, 2012 to determine the productivity of documented active nests and to determine activity of late nesting raptor species. A third ground survey was conducted July 9 and July 11, 2012 to determine the productivity of late nesting raptor species. The locations of raptor nests were recorded and located using a handheld Trimble® Juno SB facilitated with ArcPad® GIS software. The nest status, condition, substrate, and species of raptor using the nest were documented.

Nests were observed from a distance, using binoculars or spotting scopes to avoid disturbing nesting birds. Surveys determined whether or not an adult bird was on or in the vicinity of the nest. If an adult was present, the biologist remained at a distance and attempted to determine the age and number of young in the nest. If it was determined that no adult birds were present, the areas under, around, and if possible in, the nests were searched for signs of recent activity (fresh mute, regurgitated pellets, eggs, eggshell fragments, prey remains, etc.).

#### Results

There are 71 raptor nest sites documented in and within one mile of the Smith Ranch-Highland/Reynolds Ranch Permit Area (Table 2, Figure 1). These included nine red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nests, one golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nest, 32 ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) nests, 13 Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) nests, four great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) nests, one American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) nest and 11 nests of unknown raptor species. Three of these nests had deteriorated beyond use and were confirmed gone during 2012 surveys; nest 23, 24 and 26.

Of the 68 nests present within the one mile buffer of the permit area, 19 nests were found to be active and 49 nests were inactive. Ten of the identified active nests produced young (3, 11, 15, 18, 19, 27, 31, 43, 45 and 52). Seven nests failed (5, 6, 13, 21, 32, 38, and 67). The productivity of nest 69 and 70 was unknown. Results for the 2012 raptor survey are described below and can also be found in Table 2.

Failed nest #6 was observed with nest building activity from a Swainson's hawk on the initial May 10, 2012 survey and incubating during the June 11, 2012 follow up survey. On the July 9, 2012 production survey a backhoe was seen performing earthwork approximately 100 yards away from the nest. The disturbance was not mine related and is believed to be a landowner performing earthwork on their land. The disturbance close to the nest is believed to have caused the failure or abandonment of the nest.

Failed nest #13 was seen with a red-tailed hawk incubating on the initial May 15, 2012 survey. On the June 13, 2012 follow up survey it was determined that there was no adult activity or chicks observed at or near the nest. The nest was confirmed failed due to the lack of adult presence, whitewash, prey remnants and feathers. Further investigation revealed broken egg shells below the nest.

Failed nest #21 was inactive during the initial May 15, 2012 survey and later observed with a Swainson's hawk incubating during the June 13, 2012 follow up survey. On the July 11, 2012 production survey it was discovered that the majority of nest had fallen out the tree.

Failed nest #32 was seen with a Swainson's hawk perched on the nest showing strong nest defense during the initial May 10, 2012 survey and incubating during the June 11, 2012 follow up survey. On the July 9, 2012 production survey no adults were seen on the nest or in the vicinity, upon further investigation two class-I chicks were found dead below the nest.

Failed nest #38 was seen active with ferruginous hawks on the initial May 15, 2012 survey and observed with one class I chick on the nest during the June 13, 2012 follow up survey. On the July 11, 2012 production survey it was discovered that the nest was no longer active and found with a dead class-II chick below the nest.



Failed nest #67 was active with ferruginous hawks during the initial May 15, 2012 survey and June 13, 2012 follow up survey but was found to be inactive during the July 11, 2012 production survey. Upon further investigation one class-II chick was found dead approximately 35 yards away in the drainage below the nest.

Nest #5 was seen with adult Swainson's hawks in the area of the nest that were displaying nest defense behavior on the initial May 10, 2012 survey. The nest was discovered abandoned on the June 16, 2012 follow up survey due to the lack of adult presence and lack of active nest identifiers.

The productivity of nest #69 was never determined as this nest was inactive for the first two surveys. The nest was first discovered active during the last survey on July 9, 2012 when a Swainson's hawk was observed incubating. It is believed that this was a secondary nesting effort or a frustration nest from a failed attempt earlier in the year from a nearby breeding pair.

The productivity of nest #70 was never determined. The nest was located in a tree cavity that was occupied by an American kestrel and due to the type and location of the nest, the activity and production of the nest was difficult to determine. The nest was active on the initial survey on May 10, 2012 as an adult was seen exiting the tree cavity. During the second survey on June 11, 2012 and adult was seen nearby. No birds were seen in the area during the third survey on July 9, 2012.

#### **BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG**

#### Methods

Previous wildlife survey reports and WGFD database inquiries were made in order to determine locations of black-tailed prairie dog colonies within the permit area. Prairie dog colonies were opportunistically searched for while performing other wildlife surveys. Also if landowner contacts were made, prairie dog colony presence and locations were discussed.

#### Results

No black-tailed prairie dog colonies were determined to be present in the permit area through a review of previous wildlife reports and WGFD records. Landowner contacts and opportunistic observations also determined there is no black-tailed prairie dog colonies present in the permit area.



#### SWIFT FOX

#### Methods

The WGFD does not have a standard survey protocol for locating den sites, however, WGFD Non-game biologist Laurie Van Fleet recommended conducting a minimum of two spotlight surveys on consecutive nights before September 15th as the pups begin to disperse from the den sites around this time (personal communication). Due to the foxes mostly nocturnal behavior spotlight surveys were conducted one half hour after sunset until 3 AM. The surveys were conducted in proposed mine units to concentrate searches for den sites within proposed future development areas. Surveys were conducted by slowly driving improved and two-track roads while shining a 3,000,000 candle power spotlight in order to locate eye shine of any foxes present. If swift foxes were detected during spotlight surveys a ground survey would be conducted on foot during daylight hours to locate the swift fox den site.

#### Results

Two consecutive spotlight surveys were conducted on the nights August 8 and 9, 2012. Three proposed mine units (#7, #27 and Mine Unit I-extension) were surveyed as they are located in potential and or suitable swift fox habitat. During the first spotlight survey, two swift foxes were observed about 100 yards off of Ross Road near mine unit #7. Follow up den site surveys during the day proved to be positive as an active den was located south of mine unit #7 (Figure 1) (Photograph 1). During the second spotlight survey a swift fox was spotted again near the active den site. Additionally, no swift foxes were observed at or near mine units #27 and I-extension during the two spotlight surveys.

#### WETLAND/POND MONITORING

#### Methods

The USFWS expressed concerns regarding selenium concentrations in wastewater produced during the in-situ uranium mining process. Mitigation efforts were set to monitor wildlife use of wastewater storage and disposal sites, more specifically waterfowl and shore bird use. A purge storage reservoir, pivot irrigation field and settling ponds were monitored for wildlife use. Wildlife observations were conducted monthly during daylight hours using binoculars and spotting scopes. Observation points were chosen based on access and visibility. Each location was systematically scanned until the entire visible area was thoroughly searched and all wildlife observations were documented. If necessary, multiple observation points were used to ensure that the entire location was scanned. The amount of time spent at each location varied and was dictated by the size of the location and the number of species present.



#### Results

Three different locations within the permit area were monitored monthly; Purge storage reservoir 2 (PSR-2) PSR-2 pivot irrigation field and two lined settling ponds. Locations of these sites can be found in Figure 1. A total of 18 aquatic bird species, 19 other avian species and three mammalian species were observed during surveys. Wildlife observed during wetland/pond monitoring surveys is listed in Table 3.

PSR-2 is approximately 20 acres in size and was the only site where waterfowl and shore birds were observed. Waterfowl and shore birds were observed feeding on or near the bank and shallower portions of the reservoir. Although not a waterfowl or shorebird species, red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) were observed frequently feeding and showing courtship displays during surveys. Other avian species were observed with little activity and quick intermittent visits. During the September survey four mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) were observed feeding approximately 40 yards from the shore of the reservoir. During the January, February and December surveys no wildlife was observed, partially due to the time of year and the reservoir was frozen.

PSR-2 Irrigation Field is approximately 124 acres. No waterfowl or shorebird species were observed at this site during any of the monthly surveys. Other avian species were observed feeding on insects on two track roads. A northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) was observed flying low and hunting over the field during the March survey. Mule deer were observed feeding and bedded during May, June, July, August and September surveys. A bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) was observed running across the irrigation field in February and is believed to be living in the haystacks on the southern end of the irrigation field. No wildlife was observed during the January, October, November and December surveys.

The two settling ponds are approximately 0.8 acres and are fenced in and contain no aquatic vegetation. No waterfowl or shorebird species were observed at this site. Other avian species were observed feeding on insects around the edges and berms of the two ponds. One desert cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) was observed just inside the fenced area of the ponds in September. No wildlife was observed in January, February, March, April, October, November and December surveys. The west pond contained little to no water in the majority of the surveys. The east pond was frozen during the January February and December surveys.



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### **Table 1.** Sage-grouse lek surveys conducted within 2 miles of the Smith Ranch-Highland/ReynoldsRanch Permit Area.

Highland	<u> </u>										
Lek Status	Survey Date	Survey Method	Time	Males	Females	QQ	Sec.	Twn	Rng	Easting	Northing
Active	3/22/2012	Ground	0800	8	0	SWSW	28	36	73	448445	4767532
	3/29/2012	Ground	0800	8	7						
	4/9/2012	Ground	0715	0	0						
North 95											
Lek	Survey	Survey	Time	Malaa	Fomalos	00	5.00	T	Dna	Facting	Northing
Status	Date	Method	Time	Males	remates		Sec.	1 wn	King	Easting	Northing
Active	3/26/2012	Ground	0820	10	9	SESW	28	35	74	439119	4757724
	4/5/2012	Ground	0740	9	0						-
	4/13/2012	Ground	0600	7	1	<u>-</u>					
North 95	East										
Lek Status	Survey Date	Survey Method	Time	Males	Females	QQ	Sec.	Twn	Rng	Easting	Northing
Inactive	3/26/2012	Ground	0800	0	0	NWNW	34	35	74	440565	4757474
	4/5/2012	Ground	0730	0	0						
	4/13/2012	Ground	0610	0	0						
Sand Cre	eek 2										
Lek Status	Survey Date	Survey Method	Time	Males	Females	QQ	Sec.	Twn	Rng	Easting	Northing
Active	3/26/2012	Ground	0640	4	17	SWSE	15	35	75	431649	4761132
	4/5/2012	Ground	0615	6	5						
	4/13/2012	Ground	0720	8	0						
Suicide H	[i]]										
Lek Status	Survey Date	Survey Method	Time	Males	Females	QQ	Sec.	Twn	Rng	Easting	Northing
Active	3/29/2012	Ground	0730	6	4	SWSE	24	37	74	444006	4778858
	4/9/2012	Ground	0615	8	0						
	4/17/2012	Ground	0555	10	1						



#### Table 1. Continued.

#### **Turner Divide**

Lek Status	Survey Date	Survey Method	Time	Males	Females	QQ	Sec.	Twn	Rng	Easting	Northing
Inactive	3/29/2012	Ground	0740	0	0	SENW	9	36	74	439500	4772900
	4/9/2012	Ground	0650	0	0					_	
	4/17/2012	Ground	0620	0	0						

-

Nest Number	2012	Species	Nest	Nest	Nest	Coord	inates	Legal	Loca	ation	
(Cameco ID)	Nest Status <sup>1</sup>	Code <sup>2</sup>	Structure <sup>3</sup>	Condition	<b>Productivity</b> <sup>4</sup>	UTM E	UTM N	QQ	S	Т	R
1	INAC	RETA	CTL	GOOD		440870	4763204	NWSW	10	35	74
2	INAC	SWHA	BOX	POOR		443982	4766958	NENW	36	36	74
3	ACTI	SWHA	ELM	GOOD	2-Class I young	446519	4768488	NENE	30	36	73
4	INAC	UNRA	ÊLM	FAIR		446589	4768510	NENE	30	36	73
5	ACTF	SWHA	ELM	GOOD	Abandoned	449530	4769996	SWNE	21	36	73
6	ACTF	UNRA	ELM	GOOD	Failed	452964	4770612	SESE	14	36	73
7	INAC	SWHA	ELM	GOOD		452984	4770658	SESE	14	36	73
8	INAC	UNRA	CTL	POOR		455777	4770085	NENW	19	36	72
9	INAC	RETA	CTL	POOR		456413	4768616	NENE	30	36	72
10	INAC	UNRA	WIL	REMNANTS		439613	4765853	SWSE	33	36	74
11	ACTI	SWHA	WIL	GOOD	2-Class I young	440796	4759986	SENW	22	35	74
12	INAC	RETA	CTL	POOR		435893	4764673	NWSW	6	35	74
13	ACTF	RETA	CTL	POOR	Failed	445148	4776529	NENW	31	37	73
14	INAC	SWHA	CTL	FAIR		442042	4779441	SENW	23	37	74
15	ACTI	SWHA	ELM	FAIR	3 Class I young	441479	4777794	SENE	27	37	74
16	INAC	FEHA	ROK	GOOD		443766	4776325	SENW	36	37	74
17	INAC	FEHA	ROP	REMNANTS		443811	4775904	NESW	36	37	74
18	ACTI	GRHO	CTL	EXCELLENT	2-Class III young	451649	4773623	NWNW	11	36	73
19	ACTI	FEHA	ROP	EXCELLENT	1-Class IV young	445671	4773067	SENW	7	36	73
20	INAC	FEHA	ROP	FAIR		448672	4772082	SWSW	9	36	73
21	ACTF	SWHA	ELM	REMNANTS	Failed	446935	4771658	NWNW	17	36	73
22	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		445510	4770105	NWNW	19	36	73
23	INAC	RETA	ELM	GONE		448290	4770708	SESE	17	36	73
24	INAC	FEHA	ROK	GONE		443661	4773280	NWNW	12	36	74
25	INAC	FEHA	ROK	REMNANTS		440987	4773027	SENW	10	36	74

Table 2. Raptor nest surveys conducted within one mile of the Smith Ranch-Highland/Reynolds Ranch Permit Area.



	Nest Number	2012	Species	Nest	Nest	Nest	Coord	inates	Lega	l Loca	ation	
	(Cameco ID)	Nest Status <sup>1</sup>	Code <sup>2</sup>	Structure <sup>3</sup>	Condition	Productivity <sup>4</sup>	UTM E	UTM N	QQ	S	Т	R
	26	INAC	FEHA	ROK	GONE		439863	4769515	NWSE	21	36	74
	27	ACTI	SWHA	CHC	EXCELLENT	2-Class I young	440692	4768407	SWNW	27	36	74
	28	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		444250	4770425	NENW	24	36	74
	29	INAC	GOEA	CTL	EXCELLENT		451829	4772928	SWNW	11	36	73
	30	INAC	FEHA	GHS	REMNANTS		446050	4772786	NWSE	7	36	73
	31	ACTI	RETA	CTL	EXCELLENT	2-Class III young	442819	4763569	NENW	11	35	74
	32	ACTF	SWHA	WIL	GOOD	Failed	441927	4764542	NESE	3	35	74
	33	INAC	UNRA	BOX	POOR		448256	4770779	SESE	17	36	73
	34	INAC	UNRA	BOX	REMNANTS		448243	4770778	SESE	17	36	73
	35	INAC	RETA	BOX	REMNANTS		448256	4770797	SESE	17	_36	73
	36	INAC	UNRA	BOX	REMNANTS		448350	4770840	NESE	17	36	73
	37	INAC	UNRA	BOX	POOR		448415	4770843	NWSW	16	36	73
	38	ACTF	FEHA	GHS	GOOD	Failed	448411	4773051	SWNW	9	36	73
	39	INAC	FEHA	GHS	FAIR		445751	4772411	SESW	7	36	73
	40	INAC	FEHA	GHS	FAIR		445454	4771807	NWNW	18	36	73
	41	INAC	FEHA	GHS	REMNANTS		444833	4773505	NENE	12	36	74
	42	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		443610	4773869	SWSW	1	36	74
	43	ACTI	GRHO	CTL	GOOD	3-Class IV young	442955	4774033	SWSE	2	36	74
	44	INAC	FEHA	GHS	GOOD		445950	4776680	NENE	31	37	73
	45	ACTI	RETA	CTL	FAIR	1-Class IV young	445615	4778584	SWSE	19	37	73
	46	INAC	UNRA	CTL	GOOD		459583	4769566	NESE	21	36	72
	47	INAC	UNRA	BOX	REMNANTS		460523	4770905	NESW	15	36	72
	48	INAC	FEHA	GHS	GOOD		441360	4768831	NWNE	27	36	74
	49	INAC	FEHA	GHS	GOOD		441273	4768847	SWSE	22	36	74
	50	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		441403	4768712	NWNE	27	36	74
_	51	INAC	FEHA	GHS	GOOD		441367	4768579	NWNE	27	36	74





Table 2. Con	tinued.							-			
Nest Number	2012	Species	Nest	Nest	Nest	Coord	inates	Lega	l Loc	ation	
(Cameco ID)	Nest Status <sup>1</sup>	Code <sup>2</sup>	Structure <sup>3</sup>	Condition	Productivity <sup>4</sup>	UTM E	UTM N	QQ	S	Т	R
52	ACTI	SWHA	WIL	GOOD	1-Class I young	450253	4769875	SWNW	22	36	73
53	INAC	GRHO	CTL	GOOD		440842	4763216	SENW	10	35	74
54	INAC	FEHA	JUN	GOOD		436015	4765685	SESW	31	36	74
55	INAC	FEHA	GHS	FAIR		441643	4768070	SENE	27	36	74
56	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		441599	4768084	SENE	27	36	74
57	INAC	FEHA	GHS	GOOD		442181	4768133	SWNW	26	36	74
58	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		441629	4768259	SENE	27	36	74
59	INAC	SWHA	CHC	GOOD		440712	4768405	SWNW	27	36	74
60	INAC	FEHA	ROK	GOOD		442847	4768882	SWSE	23	36	74
61	INAC	FEHA	ROK	FAIR		439684	4769481	NWSE	21	36	74
62	INAC	GRHO	WIL	POOR		438922	4770401	NWNW	21	36	74
63	INAC	RETA	CTL	GOOD		461256	4771391	SENE	15	36	72
64	INAC	FEHA	GHS	FAIR		441839	4776604	NWNW	35	37	74
65	INAC	FEHA	GHS	POOR		445076	4779538	SWNW	19	37	73
66	INAC	FEHA	GHS	REMNANTS		445506	4780003	NENW	19	37	73
67	ACTF	FEHA	GHS	GOOD	Failed	444709	4778657	SESE	24	37	74
68	INAC	UNRA	ELM	POOR		459596	4772384	SESE	9	36	72
69	ACTI	SWHA	WIL	GOOD	Unknown	438730	4766120	NWSW	33	36	74
70	ACTI	AMKE	CTL	UNKN	Unknown	436192	4764646	NESW	6	35	74
71	INAC	FEHA	GHS	GOOD		456971	4769699	SENW	20	36	72

<sup>1</sup> ACTI = Active; INAC = Inactive; ACTF = Active nest failed to produce young to fledgling age <sup>2</sup> FEHA = Ferruginous Hawk; GOEA = Golden Eagle; RETA = Red-tailed Hawk; SWHA = Swainson's Hawk; UNRA = Unknown Raptor; <u>GRHO = Great Horned Owl; AMKE = American Kestrel</u> <sup>3</sup> WIL = Willow; CTL = Cottonwood-Live; ELM = Elm; ROK = Rock Outcrop; ROP= Rock Pillar; GHS = Ground/Hill Side; CHC = Choke Cherry; <u>BOX = Boxelder; JUN = Juniper</u>

\* Class I = All downy/no feathers; Class II = Feathers visible/downy patches on body or head; Class III = Completely feathered; Class IV = Fledged



Table 3. List of species observed during wetland/pond surveys within the Smith Ranch-Highland/Reynolds Ranch Permit Area.

Purge Stor	age Reservior-2
Survey Date	Species Observed
1/19/2012	No Observations
2/16/2012	No Observations
3/22/2012	Ring-necked Duck (4-male, 2-female), Red-winged Blackbirds, Canada Goose (12), Northern Pintail (1-male, 1-female), American Wigeon (1-male), Northern Harrier (1-male, 1 female)
4/17/2012	Red-winged Blackbirds, Eared Grebe (15), American Coot (8), Northern Shoveler (3-male, 3-female), Canada Goose (6), Green-winged Teal (1-male, 1-female), Northern Pintail (1-male, 1-female), Mallard (1-male, 1-female), Cinnamon Teal (1-male), Franklin's Gull (9)
5/17/2012	Killdeer, Red-winged Blackbirds, Buffle Head (1-female), Green-winged Teal (5-males), Northern Harrier (1-male), Eared Grebe (2), American Coot (1), Western Meadowlarks, Yellow-headed Blackbirds, Cliff Swallows
6/14/2012	American Coot (1), Killdeer, Red-winged Blackbirds, American Wigeon (1-male, 1-female), Blue-winged Teal (1-male, 1-female), Western Meadowlarks
7/17/2012	Kill Deer, Greater Yellowlegs, Lark Buntings, Horned Larks, Vesper Sparrows, Eared Grebe (1), Cliff Swallows, Western Meadowlarks, Mallards (7- female), Redhead (1-male), American Coot (1), Yellow-headed Blackbird, Mourning Dove, American Wigeon (1-male), Say's Phoebe, Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Kingbird, Common Nighthawks, Barn Swallows
8/20/2012	Mourning Dove, American Coot (8), Mallard (6-females), Killdeer, American Wigeon (10-female, 2-male), Vesper Sparrows, Northern Shoveler (5-female, 5-male), Eared Grebe (2), Horned Grebe (2), Red-winged Blackbirds, Northern Pintail (1-female), Redhead (1-male, 1-female), Barn Swallows
9/18/2012	American Coot (6), Mallard (6-female), Horned Grebe (6), Ruddy Duck (5-female), Northern Shoveler (3-male, 2-female), American Wigeon (1-male), Northern Pintail (1-female), Green-winged Teal (3-male, 7-female), Red-winged Blackbirds, Vesper Sparrows, Mule Deer (1-male, 1-female, 2-fawns), Western Meadowlarks
10/19/2012	Ring-necked Duck (2-male, 2-female), Horned Grebe (1), Green-winged Teal (1-male), Lesser Scaup (1-female), American Coot (1), Brewer's Blackbirds
11/15/2012	Mallards (2-male), American Coot (1), Ruddy Duck (1-female), Lesser Scaup (5-female)
12/20/2012	No Observations



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Table 3. Continued.

#### Purge Storage Reservoir-2 Irrigation Field

Survey Date	Species Observed
1/19/2012	No Observations
2/16/2012	Bobcat
3/22/2012	Western Meadowlarks, Northern Harrier (1-female)
4/17/2012	Western Meadowlarks, Horned Larks
5/17/2012	Western Meadowlarks, Killdeer, Mule Deer (4-female), Red-winged Blackbirds, Vesper Sparrows
6/14/2012	Mule Deer (7-male, 6-female), Western Meadowlarks
7/17/2012	Common Nighthawks, Cliff Swallows, Western Kingbird, Western Meadowlarks, Vesper Sparrows, Loggerhead Shrike, Say's Phoebe, Mule Deer (2-female), Chestnut-collared Longspur (1-male), Horned Larks
8/20/2012	Mule Deer (2-male, 2-female, 2-fawns), Loggerhead Shrike, Vesper Sparrows
9/18/2012	Vesper Sparrows, Mule Deer (1-male, 1-female, 2-fawns), Western Meadowlarks, Horned Larks
10/19/2012	No Observations
11/15/2012	No Observations
12/20/2012	No Observations



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#### Table 3. Continued.

#### Settling Ponds

Survey Date	Species Observed
1/19/2012	No Observations
2/16/2012	No Observations
3/22/2012	No Observations
4/17/2012	No Observations
5/17/2012	Lark Buntings
6/14/2012	Red-winged Blackbirds, Lark Buntings, Horned Larks, Barn Swallows
7/17/2012	Barn Swallows, Brewer's Blackbirds
8/20/2012	Red-winged Blackbirds, Horned Larks, Western Meadowlarks, Barn Swallows
9/18/2012	Horned Larks, Brewer's Blackbirds, Desert Cottontail
10/19/2012	No Observations
11/15/2012	No Observations
12/20/2012	No Observations



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Photograph 1. Photograph of active swift fox den.



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### **APPENDIX** A

Bald Eagle Winter Roost Survey Report



September 18, 2012

Mr. Dave Magee Cameco Resources 550 North Poplar, Suite 100 Casper, WY 82601

### **RE: 2012 Bald Eagle Winter Roost Survey Results**

Mr. Magee,

Below are the results of the 2012 Bald Eagle Winter Roost Surveys for the Smith Ranch-Highland-Reynolds Ranch In-Situ Uranium Recovery Project.

### **Bald Eagle Winter Roost Survey**

#### **Methods**

In order to locate areas bald eagles utilize for winter roosts, winter roost surveys are to be conducted from December 1 to February 28 in accordance with the Bureau of Land *Management's Bald eagle Winter Roost Site Survey Methodology* within and adjacent to the project area. Searches for winter roost sites were conducted within the project area and extended to a 1-mile buffer around the project area. The surveys were conducted on January 31 2011, February 14, 2012, and February 21, 2012 in suitable habitat, including coniferous and cottonwood stands. The aerial surveys were conducted in areas of suitable habitat and were flown on north-south transects with lines approximately 0.6-miles apart. The transects were flown at 300-450 feet above ground level and were started at the eastern most edge of the project and progressed to the west to minimize the possibility of the plane flying over roost sites prior to them being observed. Winter roost surveys were conducted from 1 hour before sunrise or sunset to 1 hour after sunrise or sunset. If a winter roost is located the roost will be made available to Cameco as shape files. Additionally, a count of the individuals at the roost location will be conducted and the information will be included in the body of this report.

### Results

According to the available information there are no known winter roost locations that occur within the Combined Permit Area and associated 1-mile buffer. During the 2011-2012 Bald Eagle Winter Roost Surveys Grouse Mountain Environmental Consultants (GMEC) did not locate any previously undocumented roost locations (Table 1). In addition to no roost locations GMEC noted very little suitable roosting habitat to exist within the Combined Permit Area and associated survey buffer.

Table 1. Results of Bald Eagle Surveys: Smith Ranch-Highland-Reynolds Ranch In-Situ Uranium Recovery Project: 2012 . (NAD 83, Z13N)												
	SURVEY	SURVEY	EAGLES	NEST	COOR	DINATES	LEGAL					
POD NAME	DATE	NUMBER	OBSERVED	OBSERVED	UTM E	UTM N	QQ	S	Т	R	COMMENTS	
Carneco Uranium	1/31/2012	1	0	0							No baid eagles observed	
	2/14/2012	2	0	0							No baid eagles observed	
	2/21/2012	3	0	0							No baid eagles observed	

If you have questions or comments please contact Zach Byram (307) 648-2112 (office) or (307) 217-2102 (cell).

### **APPENDIX B**

Aerial Greater Sage-grouse Lek Survey Report

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June 4, 2012

Mr. Dave Magee Cameco Resources 550 North Poplar, Suite 100 Casper, WY 82601

### **RE: 2012 Greater Sage-Grouse Survey Results**

Mr. Magee,

Below are the results of the 2012 Greater-Sage Grouse Surveys for the Smith Ranch-Highland-Reynolds Ranch In-Situ Uranium Recovery Project.

### **Greater Sage-grouse Breeding Survey**

#### Methods

In order to locate areas sage grouse utilize for breeding purposes, aerial lek surveys are to be conducted from April 1 to May 7 in accordance with the Bureau of Land Management's *Sage Grouse Lek Survey & Count Methodology* within and adjacent to the project area. Searches for new leks were conducted within the project area and extended to a 2-mile buffer around the project area. The aerial survey was conducted on April 23, 2012 within areas of suitable habitat including but limited to openings within sagebrush stands. The aerial survey was conducted in suspected breeding grounds and was flown on north-south transect lines approximately 0.6-miles apart. The transects were flown at 300-450 feet above ground level and were started at the eastern most edge of the project and progressed to the west to minimize the possibility of the plane flying over leks prior to them being observed. Special attention was given to old lake beds, stock-watering areas, and other relatively open sites surrounded by sagebrush with adequate canopy cover. Leks searched from an aircraft were conducted from 1/2 hour before to 1 hour after sunrise. All lek observations were recorded with a Trimble GeoXT GPS receiver and will include counts of males and females.

#### Results

According to the available information there are four documented leks that occur within the Combined Permit Area and associated 2-mile buffer and two leks that were documented as new during the 2011 breeding season. The new leks from 2011, Suicide Hill and Highland, were observed to be active during the 2012 breeding season survey (Table 1 and Figure 1). Two consecutive years of lek attendance dictates that the leks will be classified as occupied leks. Occupied leks will be protected through management actions during surface disturbing activities. Suicide Hill lek and Highland lek will have a 2-mile Timing Limited Stipulation (TLS) buffer placed around them where surface disturbing activities may be limited from March 15 - June 30 annually. In addition to the 2-mile TLS buffer a 0.25-mile No Surface Occupancy (NSO) buffer will placed around the lek perimeter. The NSO buffer may preclude any surface disturbing activities near the lek perimeter. The remaining leks observed during the aerial survey did not have any males displaying on the day the survey was conducted (Table 1), however, based on the previous 10 years lek data Sand Creek 2 lek, North 95 lek, and the North 95 East lek are still occupied leks and will also be afforded protection through the same management actions as listed above.

Table 1. Smith Ranch-Highland-Reynolds Ranch Uranium: Sage Grouse 2012 (NAD 83, Z13N)																
PROJECT	SURVEY	SURVEY	SURVEY	Surveyor	LEK	LEK	COORD	INATES	LEGAL LOCATION			COU	NT INFORM	TION	RELEVANT	
NAME	DATE(S)	METHOD	TIMES	Name*	NAME <sup>1</sup>	STATUS 2012	UTME	UTM N	aa	S	т	R	MALES	FEMALES	UNK.	COMMENTS
Cameco Uranium	4/23/2012	Aerial	6:20	Chris Apel	North 95	Inactive	439119	4757724	swsw	28	35	74	0	0		
Cameco Uranium	4/23/2012	Aerial	6:25	Chris Apel	North 95 East	Inactive	440565	4757474	NWNW	34	35	74	o	o		
Cameco Uranium	4/23/2012	Aerial	6:05	Chris Apel	Sand Creek 2	Inactive	431649	4761132	SWSE	15	35	75	0	0		
Carneco Uranium	4/23/2012	Aerial	6:10	Chris Apel	Turner Divide	Inactive	439500	4772900	NESW	9	36	74	0	D	_	
Cameco Uranium	4/23/2012	Aerial	6:30	Chris Apel	Highland	Active	448446	4767533	NWSW	28	36	73	12	0		Highland lek was documented in 2011 and is active again in 2012. Highland lek will be classified as an occupied lek.
Carneco Uranium	4/23/2012	Aerial	6:40	Chris Apel	Suicide Hill	Active	444006	4778858	SWSE	24	37	74	8	0		Suicide Hill lek was documented in 2011 and is active again in 2012. Suicide Hill lek will be classified as an occupied lek.

If you have questions or comments please contact Zach Byram (307) 648-2112 (office) or (307) 217-2102 (cell).







"CAMECO SMITH RANCH – HIGHLAND URANIUM PROJECT PERMIT TO MINE 633 AND 603"

WITHIN THIS PACKAGE

## **D-01**

### "CAMECO HIGHLAND URANIUM PROJECT PERMIT TO MINE 603"

### WITHIN THIS PACKAGE

# **D02 THROUGH D08**

## "CAMECO SMITH RANCH - HIGHLAND URANIUM PROJECT PERMIT TO MINE 633 AND 603 – AFFECTED ACREAGE MAP"

### WITHIN THIS PACKAGE

**D09** 

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## "CAMECO SMITH RANCH - HIGHLAND URANIUM PROJECT PERMIT TO MINE 603 AFFECTED ACREAGE MAP – 1 of 2"

### WITHIN THIS PACKAGE

**D10** 

## "CAMECO SMITH RANCH - HIGHLAND URANIUM PROJECT PERMIT TO MINE 603 AFFECTED ACREAGE MAP – 2 of 2"

### WITHIN THIS PACKAGE

## **D11**

**RECORD TITLED:** 

"CAMECO SMITH RANCH - HIGHLAND 603 PERMIT ABANDON DRILL HOLE MAP – 2012 / 2013 ANNUAL REPORT"

WITHIN THIS PACKAGE

## **D12 THROUGH D16X**