

Where is the Pebble Deposit?

Located in remote southwest Alaska, the Deposit is not accessible by road. The plan has been reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and meets stringent federal requirements as stated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

1 The Deposit is on land owned by the state of Alaska.

The land was acquired via an **historic land trade** specifically because of its **development potential**. This unique identification is why the site was **designated for mineral exploration**.

2 It is 100 air miles and 230 river miles away from Bristol Bay.

The nearest villages are 17-18 miles away. The EIS states that local communities would see a positive impact of **higher employment rates and other direct economic benefits** (ES 29 & 47).

3 Less than one percent of the Bristol Bay drainage originates at the site.

The EIS says **impacts to Bristol Bay salmon are not expected to be measurable** (4.24-47), and there would be **no long-term changes to the health of the commercial fisheries of Bristol Bay** (ES 87).

Why the Project is Safe

This is one of several fact sheets related to developing the Pebble Deposit. Read FAQs and more by visiting www.PebbleUpdate.com



Mapping the watershed.

The Bristol Bay watershed comprises **nine major river systems** divided into five management districts. But there are **only three tributaries** in the vicinity of the deposit: Upper Talarik Creek (UTC) and the North and South forks of the Kaktuli River (NFK and SFK respectively). **Combined, their drainages amount to less than one percent of the Bristol Bay watershed.**

Sockeye escapement from the area is quite low and is primarily from the UTC drainage (see details at right). However, our project plan **completely eliminates all mine facilities from the Upper Talarik.**

Considering the **low salmon escapement and lack of seismic faults**, as well as the general topography of scrub, tundra, and gently-rolling hills, the Deposit is actually located at a **very suitable location in the region** for mining exploration and development.

The EIS states **impacts to anadromous and resident fish would fall within the range of natural variability** (4.24-46), and there would be **no measurable change in the number of returning salmon**, nor change in genetic diversity (4.24-47) with the proposed design.



Low Salmon Escapement

Our studies and the **Alaska Department of Fish & Game** (AKDF&G) show low sockeye escapement from the area:

UTC Drainage	0.39%
SFK Drainage	0.06%
NFK Drainage	0.02%
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TOTAL	0.08%

How sure are you?

We are **extremely confident** in our research and plans. But **don't take our word for it.** The permitting process ensured that critical issues were **vetted by the USACE and all 11 cooperating agencies.**



Contact the Partnership

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