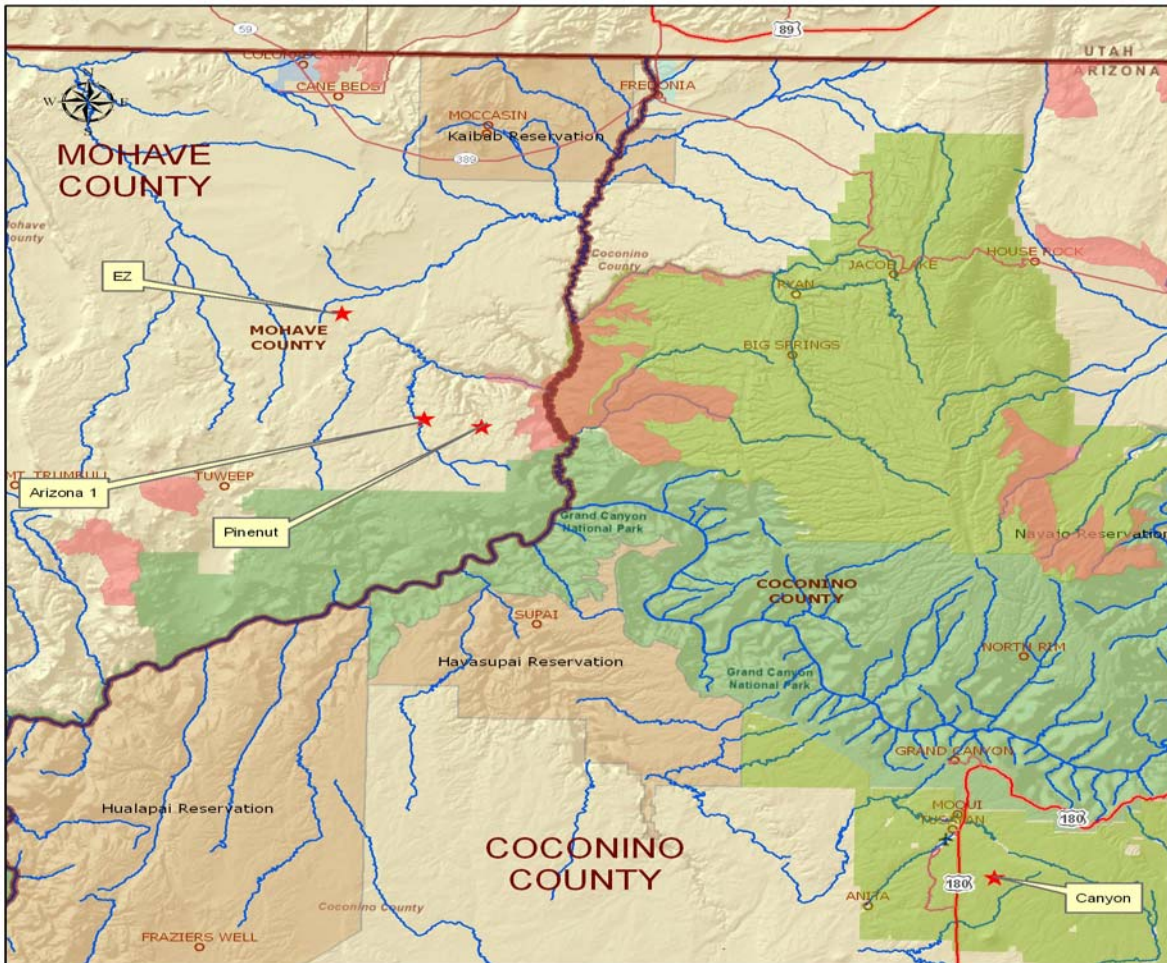


**Denison Mines Permitting and Uranium Mining  
 Facts, Questions & Answers  
 November 2010**

Denison Mines (USA) Corporation  
 Environmental Permit Applications  
 Class II Air Quality Permits -- Pinenut, EZ & Canyon Mines  
 General Aquifer Protection Permit -- EZ Mine



**Denison Uranium Mine Locations**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Mine       |  Native American Lands |
|  Wilderness |  National Park         |
|  Forest     |  County Boundary       |

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Denison Mines (USA) Corp.** (Denison) has submitted water and air quality permit applications to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) as part of the company's plan to operate uranium mines in northern Arizona. These mines include the operating Arizona 1 Mine and the proposed Pinenut and EZ mines north of Grand Canyon National Park and the proposed Canyon Mine south of the Park (see map). No ore processing will be permitted on any of these sites, and Denison officials state that the ore will be shipped to a processing mill in Blanding, Utah. Uranium ore that can't be shipped immediately to the mill will be stockpiled temporarily at each mine site.

The General Mining Act of 1872 is a federal law that authorizes and governs mining for minerals such as gold, platinum, silver, and uranium on federal lands. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service have allowed past mining activities at several Arizona sites proposed for uranium mining by Denison. The law requires Denison to obtain air and water quality permits for each site from ADEQ in order to operate. Denison says that each mine is expected to operate for five to 10 years, at which time mining would end and the company will be required to refill the shafts and reclaim the sites to their original condition.

ADEQ is currently considering whether to approve applications by Denison for **Class II Air Quality Permits** for the Pinenut and EZ mines (located on the Kanab Plateau in Mohave County, approximately 30-35 miles southwest of Fredonia) and the Canyon Mine (located on the Coconino Plateau, about six miles southeast of Tusayan in Coconino County), and a water quality **General Aquifer Protection Permit (APP)** for the EZ Mine.

Denison has already applied for and received an air quality permit and an APP for its Arizona 1 Mine, which is currently operating, as well as APPs for Canyon and Pinenut mines for the non-stormwater impoundments at each site. ADEQ expects additional APP permit applications for Canyon, Pinenut, and EZ for the ore and waste rock piles.

The status of permits and approvals for the four Denison mines in Arizona is summarized below.

<b>Approval Status</b>			
<b>Mine</b>	<b>Environmental Document / Plan of Operations</b>	<b>Air Quality Permit</b>	<b>Aquifer Protection Permit</b>
Arizona 1	1988 (BLM)	2009	1994, (amended 2008, 2009)
Pinenut	1986 (BLM)	In Review	2009 (impoundment)
EZ	In Review (2010 - BLM)	In Review	In Review (impoundment)
Canyon	1986 (Forest Service)	In Review	2009 (impoundment)

Detailed technical information on permits for Denison Mines may be found on ADEQ's web site at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/permits/denison.html>

### ***Who is Denison Mines (USA) Corp.?***

Denison Mines (USA) Corp. is a subsidiary of Denison Mines Corp., a Canadian public company whose common shares trade on both the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. Denison calls itself 'an...intermediate uranium producer' with three currently active mines in the United States, other mines and projects pending in Canada and the U.S., and exploration and development projects in Mongolia and Zambia.

Denison also owns or has an interest in two of the four licensed and operating uranium mills in North America -- the White Mesa Mill in Utah and the McClean Lake Mill in Saskatchewan. From those two mills in 2009, Denison produced 1.4 million pounds of uranium used by electric utility companies and 0.5 million pounds of vanadium. Production in 2010 is estimated to be 1.6 million pounds of uranium and 2.8 million pounds of vanadium.

Denison also manages the Uranium Participation Corporation, a publicly-traded company that invests in uranium. It is also in the business of mine decommissioning and environmental activities through Denison Environmental Services.

Through a series of mergers and acquisitions, Denison Mines USA Corp. now owns four uranium mines in Arizona that were previously explored and developed by Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc.

### **Arizona 1 Mine - History**

The Arizona 1 Mine is located on the Kanab Plateau in Mohave County, Arizona, approximately 35 miles southwest of Fredonia on 19.4 acres of BLM land. The mine is currently operating and has a production rate of 109,500 tons per year of uranium ore. The facility has an anticipated maximum annual production of approximately 164,000 tons of ore and waste rock, and an anticipated total lifetime production of approximately 550,000 tons. The mine was originally developed in 1988 and initial work was conducted in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

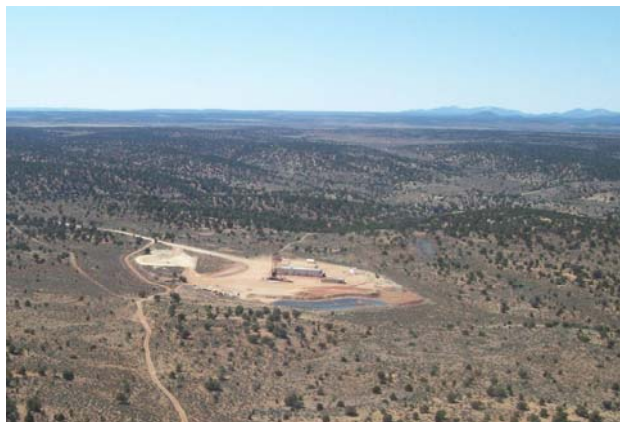


Arizona 1 Mine

### **Pinenut Mine - History**

The Pinenut Mine is approximately four miles east of the Arizona 1 Mine on the Kanab Plateau, about 35 miles southwest of Fredonia. The site is on 17.2 acres of land managed by the BLM.

Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc. filed mining claims for this site in 1982 with Mohave County and BLM, and filed a preliminary Plan of Operations with BLM in 1984. In April 1986, BLM approved the plan, saying that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was not needed because there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts. More than 25,000 tons of ore were mined at Pinenut through 1989 when the mine was placed on standby because of low uranium prices. No mining has occurred at the site since then.



**Pinenut Mine**

### **EZ Mine - History**

The EZ Mine is a new mine located on the Kanab Plateau, about 37 miles southwest of Fredonia. The main site surface facility will occupy 67.4 acres of land managed by the BLM. Pathfinder Mines Corporation (Pathfinder) explored the EZ deposits during the 1980's, but no mining occurred at the site. An EIS for the EZ Mine is currently being prepared by the BLM. Ore extraction at the EZ Mine will occur only after ore extraction at the Arizona I and Pinenut mines has been completed.

### **Canyon Mine - History**

The Canyon Mine site is located on the Coconino Plateau south of Grand Canyon National Park and about six miles southeast of the Town of Tusayan in Coconino County, Arizona. The site is on 15.3 acres of Kaibab National Forest land and extends across parts of three mining claims. Gulf Oil Corporation explored at the Canyon Mine in 1978, and in 1986 the Forest Service published a Final EIS for Canyon Mine site and approved the Plan of Operations. Energy Fuels Nuclear then began building facilities at the site, but no mining has yet been conducted.



Canyon Mine Site

***Doesn't the decision by the Secretary of the Interior to suspend new uranium claims near the Grand Canyon affect these mines?***

The Secretary's 2009 decision to suspend new mining claims near the Grand Canyon does not include **existing claims**. Arizona 1, EZ, Pinenut, and Canyon mines are all existing claims. The BLM, in cooperation with a number of other federal and tribal agencies, is currently preparing an EIS that addresses the mining withdrawals and identifies the lands to be withdrawn.

## **ADEQ's ROLE**

***What can ADEQ enforce?***

ADEQ protects human health and the environment by enforcing federal environmental laws, laws passed by the Arizona Legislature, and rules developed by ADEQ. Air quality and aquifer protection regulations related to mining are designed to ensure that the air near mines is safe to breathe and that the groundwater is protected from pollution.

ADEQ has the legal authority to regulate air quality from mine vent shafts, an on-site emergency generator, and dust from ore piles and haul truck operations. The mine vents are subject to federal health limits for radiation exposure from radon, which have been incorporated into the ADEQ air permits. The operation of the emergency generator is limited to 120 hours per year.

Fugitive emissions (dust) from the storage piles must be controlled by covering or stabilizing the piles. Ore dust and road dust from haul trucks must be controlled by covering the loads and limiting the speed of the trucks on unpaved roads

For water quality, ADEQ has authority to regulate non-stormwater impoundments, ore and waste rock stockpiles, mine water from inside the shaft, solid waste disposal areas, and stormwater runoff from within the operational area of the site.

***How are these air and water quality laws enforced?***

Environmental laws are designed to protect public health and the environment. ADEQ conducts unannounced inspections of mine sites to verify that all permit requirements are being met, and has several enforcement remedies available if problems are found (see next question).

Under the conditions of the air quality permits, Denison must monitor radon emissions from the vent shaft, prove that they are within safety limits set out by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and report results to ADEQ. Denison must also submit a dust control plan for all onsite activities and keep records of all actions taken to control dust. In addition, the company must cover all haul trucks to prevent blowing ore dust and limit haul truck speed to 25 miles per hour on unpaved roads to minimize road dust. The company is required to keep records documenting haul truck speed.

For water quality compliance, Denison must monitor water discharged to the impoundment and document its compliance with the law. Denison is also required to test the permeability of the rock at the bottom of the mine shafts; if any joints, cracks or fissures are found they must be sealed or lined with bentonite clay (which expands and seals when wet) to prevent liquids from leaking out of the bottom of the mine into groundwater.

To ensure environmental protection into the future, Denison must prove that it has the financial ability (in the form of bonds or other monetary obligations) to properly close the site when mining ends and to conduct any required sampling, filling, and grading of the area.

***What happens if there is a violation of ADEQ's regulations?***

ADEQ conducts unannounced inspections of permitted facilities and reviews on-site records and documents submitted by the permittee to the Department. If ADEQ identifies violations it can issue a notice of violation, a compliance order, or revoke the permit. ADEQ can request that the Attorney General's Office seek temporary restraining orders or permanent injunctions, and file civil complaints including injunctive relief and civil penalties. More enforcement information can be found on ADEQ's Web site at

<http://www.azdeq.gov/function/forms/docs.html#hand>

***What other permits are needed, and when will they be required?***

Denison has told ADEQ that additional APP applications will be submitted for the Pinenut, Canyon, and EZ Mines for the waste rock and ore piles at each facility. Permit applications would have to be submitted and reviewed before the ore and waste rock piles could be formed.

***Does ADEQ's authority apply to BLM, Forest Service, or private land?***

ADEQ's regulatory authority applies to all proposed facilities in Arizona regardless of where they're built, except on Indian Land. Enforcement authority of federal law (Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act) is given to the states by the EPA. ADEQ is responsible for enforcing these federal laws. ADEQ also enforces requirements under state laws, such as those for aquifer protection.

## **URANIUM MINING**

### ***Why are all these mines here?***

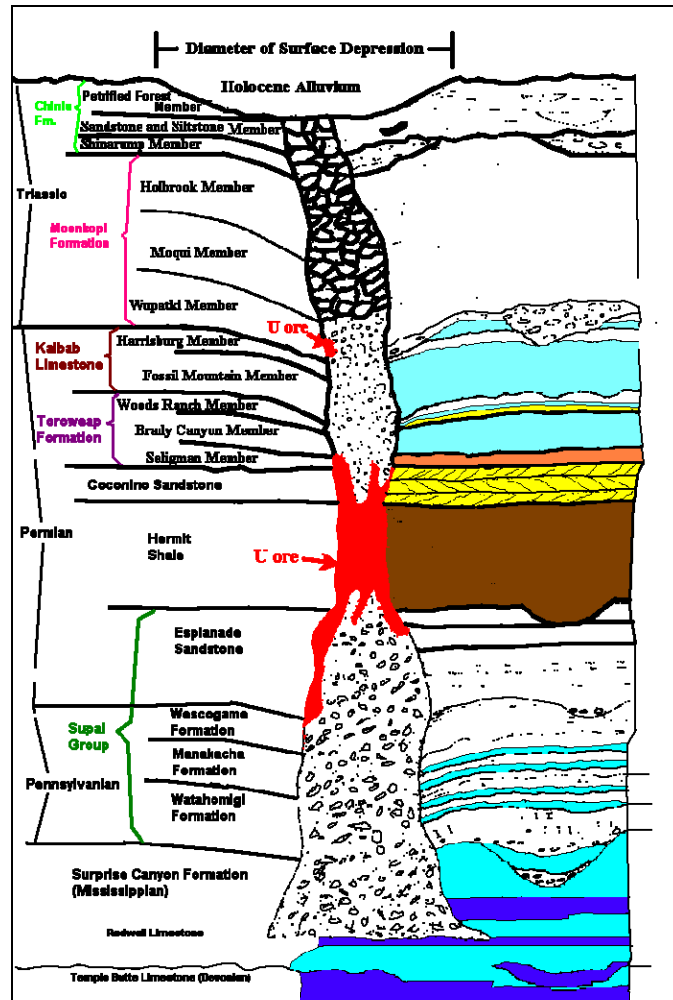
The reason for uranium exploration and mining in Northern Arizona is the relatively high grade and compact nature of the uranium deposits contained in some of the breccia pipes in the region. The ore grades of 0.4 to 1 percent are as high as or higher than any other global uranium-deposit type except those in the Athabasca Basin in Canada. Arizona uranium, however, is easier to access and mine than Canadian deposits.

During the late 1970s and through the 1980s, Mohave and Coconino counties were explored for breccia pipe uranium mineralization. Uranium prices later went down to a level where mining was not economical. With the current increase in price and demand for nuclear reactor fuel, the Arizona Strip is again the site of very active uranium mineral exploration. More than 500 breccia pipe targets in the Arizona Strip area are actively being explored by at least 11 mineral exploration companies.

### ***How is uranium mining done?***

Uranium mining usually occurs in locations where there are uranium-bearing breccia pipes. Breccia -- Italian for "breach" -- is composed of broken fragments of rock cemented together by silica. Breccia pipes -- also referred to as chimneys -- are irregular, cylinder shaped masses that can be several feet to several hundred feet in diameter. The breccia pipe mineral deposits range from 1,000 to 1,800 feet deep, so a shaft of similar depth is usually required to access the deposits.

The drawing below is a schematic cross section of a breccia pipe in the Grand Canyon region (U.S. Geological Survey, 1989), showing the general distribution of uranium ore within the pipe and the relation of the breccia pipe to surrounding rock and perched water-bearing zones and aquifers.



Typical Breccia Pipe Formation in the Grand Canyon Region

Underground uranium mining typically starts by drilling a vertical shaft next to a breccia pipe formation containing uranium. The vertical shaft is constructed with various levels and elevators to raise and lower workers and equipment, and to remove rock and ore from the mine. The shaft also provides ventilation for workers underground.

Horizontal tunnels are then dug underground to access the ore deposits. Breccia pipe deposits are relatively small, so the mines typically use equipment similar to what's used on construction sites, like drills, loaders, and trucks. Miners then drill holes into the mine walls and use explosives to break small sections of rock. Shaft supports are installed to protect workers from any loose rock. Loaders and trucks haul the broken rock to the vertical shaft where the material is loaded into elevators to raise the rock up out of the shaft. On the surface, the waste rock and uranium ore are separated into stockpiles. The ore is transported in covered haul trucks to a processing mill.

***How will the uranium ore be transported?***

From the EZ Mine, haul trucks will travel an unpaved road 7.3 miles to the Mount Trumbull Road, then 20.1 miles to a paved highway, State Route (SR) 389. Trucks would then travel 6.8

miles on SR 389 to U.S. Route (US) 89, then 74.8 miles through Fredonia, Arizona and Kanab, Utah to SR 98 near Page, Arizona. The trucks then travel 75.5 miles to US 160, then 26.4 miles to US 191 and north into Blanding, Utah.

From the Pinenut Mine and Arizona 1 Mine, haul trucks will travel an unpaved road for 21 or 17 miles, respectively, to the Mount Trumbull Road, then the same route at the EZ Mine described in the previous paragraph, into Blanding, Utah.

From the Canyon Mine, haul trucks would travel on 4.7 miles of unpaved Forest Service Road to US 180, then south 44.3 miles on US 180/SR 64 to Williams, Arizona. Then the trucks would head east on Interstate 40 for 37.5 miles to Flagstaff, Arizona, then north on US 89 for 62.3 miles, east on US 160 for 125.7 miles, and north on US 191 for 21.4 miles to the White Mesa Mill, near Blanding, Utah.

***How many trucks will there be?***

Denison reports that, when operating at full capacity, there will be approximately 12 trucks per day from each of the mines traveling to the processing mill in Utah.

***What happens to the non-ore stockpiles - how long will they be there?***

ADEQ's air quality permits require Denison to cover or stabilize all storage piles at each mine and to minimize dust emissions when the piles are not being actively worked. After the ore is mined and sampling indicates there is no threat to the environment, the rock stockpile is usually used to refill the mine shaft as part of the required closure and site reclamation process. Denison is required to comply with all conditions of the air quality permit whether or not the mine is in operation.

***Where do clean-out sediments from the discharge pond go?***

Sediments from the non-stormwater impoundment at the mines, if any, will be hauled to the mill near Blanding, Utah.

***What happens to water from inside the mine?***

Denison states that there is little or no water in the underground mines. When the shaft at the Pinenut Mine was drilled, perched water was encountered, but shafts at Arizona 1 were dry. (A perched aquifer is isolated from other water by an impermeable layer.) The APP permit requires Denison to pump any water they find out of the shaft into the surface impoundment and to sample the discharge for contaminants.

***Where does the water used in mining operations come from?***

There are water wells at the Pinenut and Canyon mines for use in the mining process, and a water well is planned at the EZ mine site.

***What will happen to the mines when Denison is finished mining?***

Federal laws require that mines be reclaimed when mineral production ends. This usually means grading and revegetating the site so that it looks like it did before the mine was there.

When the ore is depleted, Denison will remove the buildings and equipment, and refill the shaft with native materials and the clean rock they took out of it. When mines are on federal lands, federal agencies dictate terms of the reclamation. ADEQ oversees the impoundments and if there are no leaks or tears in the liner, they may be closed in place and filled so that stormwater can flow naturally. Denison will be required to submit a closure plan to ADEQ for approval for the AZ I Mine and will be required to follow state law for the closure of the other mines. Sampling and tests of soil under the impoundment are required, if evidence of leakage is discovered, to prove that there is no contamination or threats to groundwater.

***Will there be economic benefits to the local communities?***

Economic benefits are not considered by ADEQ in the permitting process, but Denison has stated that each of the mines would have an economic benefit of \$10 million - \$12 million a year to the local area through employment, purchase of goods, and local spending by employees and their families.

***Will local workers be hired at the mines -- how many and for how long?***

Denison officials say that between 20 and 30 people will work in both the Pinenut and Canyon mines and 10 people will be employed as support staff in Fredonia. An estimated 60 percent of the employees will be local, with the remainder hired or transferred from other Denison facilities in Colorado and Utah. The EZ Mine would need 15 to 30 people for the first few years and as production grows, employment could grow to about 40 people, working at least two shifts a day. It's likely that all employees of the EZ Mine would be from the local area.

***What will the uranium be used for – will any of it be used for weapons?***

Denison has stated that all of the uranium concentrates produced by Denison Mines (USA) Corp. are sold to utilities for the generation of electricity through nuclear power.

## **AIR QUALITY**

***Is the dust from the mine radioactive?***

It's important to distinguish between dust that contains radiation and dust that doesn't. A vast majority of the dust produced by the mines will be ordinary road dust from the unpaved haul roads, and this dust contains only low levels of natural radiation. The source of radiation at the mine is the uranium ore. The potential sources of uranium ore dust are the mine shafts, the ore stockpiles, and any ore that falls out of the haul trucks. As required by the air quality permit, the mine shafts are monitored for radiation, the ore stockpiles are covered or stabilized, and the haul trucks must be covered and secured.

***What about radon from the mines?***

Federal laws require that Denison limit emissions of radon that a member of the public would be exposed to from a mine to amounts that would cause a dose of not more than 10 millirems per year (mrem/yr) of radiation. To put this into perspective, one average chest x-ray typically exposes a person to 40 millirems. EPA estimates that naturally occurring radiation levels for a person living in the Colorado Plateau is 400-500 mrem/yr. Federal laws also require Denison to

actively monitor radon emissions and to demonstrate compliance with the 10 mrem/yr federal limit through the use of an EPA-approved computer model. More information is on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/understand/calculate.html>.

***What will be done to control dust from the mine site and unpaved roads?***

The permit requires Denison to show how dust from the site will be controlled, including dust from the ore piles and the retention pond. Ore piles must be covered or stabilized. Dust from the impoundment (if dry) must be controlled by removing any soil that collects in the bottom of the pond, keeping water in the pond, or stabilizing any solids that collect in the pond. The company must monitor fugitive dust on the site and report those results to ADEQ. The Department conducts unannounced inspections of the sites to ensure that all regulations are being met.

Haul trucks must be covered to prevent blowing dust from the truck load. In addition, Denison is required to limit the speed of haul trucks on offsite unpaved roads to 25 mph.

***How much radiation will come from the ore in the haul trucks?***

Radiation from the haul trucks is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). DOT rules and regulations are very specific regarding the amount of radiation that may be emitted from the trucks. Federal law (49 CFR Part 173) says that the external dose rate may not exceed 1,000 mrem/hr at 3 meters from unshielded material, 2 mrem/hr inside the truck cab, or 200 mrem/hr on the outside surface of the truck.

In addition to the DOT regulations, Denison procedures require staff to perform spot surveys on a number of uranium ore shipments. These surveys will be recorded and kept on file at the White Mesa Mill.

According to the radiological assessment prepared for the Arizona 1 project, direct radiation from haul trucks will be about 2 mrem/hr at the truck bed, about 0.3 mrem/hr on the shoulder of the roadbed, and no more than what naturally radiates from the ground at about 96 feet from the truck. Because the passing of a truck occurs in a matter of seconds, not hours, individuals standing on the shoulder of the road when a truck passes would receive a dose of radiation too small to measure.

In addition, the ADEQ air quality permits (and DOT regulations) require Denison to cover the haul truck loads with a tarp and maintain the truck beds to ensure that ore does not fall out.

***How are miners protected from exposure to dust and radon?***

Worker safety at mines is regulated by the U.S. Department of Labor through the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Arizona Mine Inspector, and the Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health. ADEQ doesn't regulate worker safety; however, any time ADEQ inspectors suspect unsafe working conditions they notify the appropriate state or federal agencies for them to investigate. Denison has stated that it complies with the MSHA and state

regulations from the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as well as with all other applicable safety regulations.

***Will dust from these mines affect visibility at the Grand Canyon?***

Denison has been able to prove that emissions from the mines and dust from their trucks traveling on unpaved roads will not cause a reduction in visibility at the Grand Canyon.

## **WATER QUALITY**

***Is water from the mines and in the retention ponds radioactive and dangerous?***

The APP permit requires that any water accumulating in the mine shaft must be pumped up and out to the surface retention ponds. This water rarely contains measurable radioactive materials because the shaft is adjacent to the uranium deposit and not in the deposit itself. However, the APP permit still requires that water will be monitored and analyzed for radionuclides.

***What will be done to prevent contaminated water from getting into the groundwater, how can ADEQ guarantee the ponds won't leak?***

The APP permit requires Denison to make sure that storm water and water in the mine shaft, drains or is pumped to a lined impoundment. Storm-water is prevented from flooding onto the area by berms built around the site. The impoundments are designed to contain any water from the mine site and shafts, plus runoff from a major (100-year, 24-hour) rainstorm. The APP permit also requires that 2 feet beyond the 100-year flood level be maintained (called "freeboard") in the impoundments at all times to prevent water from overflowing. The APP requires Denison to regularly inspect the liner and to make sure that any cracks, tears, or perforations are repaired.

The APP also specifies how each impoundment is to be closed, which includes removal of any liquid or solid residue, inspection of the liner for leaks, and soil testing if leaks are suspected. Once cleared, the liner can be covered in place or removed, and the impoundment must be filled to grade to prevent collection of future stormwater. The APP also requires Denison to seal the bottom of the mine shaft with bentonite clay if tests show that it could have the potential to leak.

***Other uranium mines on the Arizona Strip have caused environmental damage so why would these mines be any different?***

Old abandoned mines are a serious national problem with no simple solution. There have been negative impacts from historic uranium mining operations like the Orphan and Hack Canyon mines in northern Arizona, which operated long before any current environmental laws existed. Today's state and federal environmental laws are designed to protect air and water quality.

***These mines are close to the Grand Canyon. Could contaminated groundwater get into the Colorado River and area springs, and shouldn't Denison be required to monitor surrounding groundwater?***

Measurements have shown that the proposed depth of the mine shafts, and the breccia pipes, that will be mined at Pinenut, Arizona 1 and Canyon mines are about 1,000 feet above the Redwall-Muav Aquifer. There would be no direct discharge to the aquifer. ADEQ has found no reason to believe that the proposed mining operations would cause groundwater contamination.

ADEQ reviewed groundwater quality data at Canyon Mine in 1995 and found that it met water quality health standards. Groundwater data collected at Pinenut Mine showed that naturally occurring gross alpha radiation, Radium 226 and cadmium did exceed the water quality health standards for those substances. Sampling from 1985 to 1992 at Havasu Spring, Indian Garden Spring and Blue Spring showed no exceedance of water quality health standards.

The APP is designed to ensure that no additional contamination occurs. If ADEQ finds some technical evidence that groundwater contamination could occur, the agency has the legal authority to order the installation of a monitoring well.

## **OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS & REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

***Who approves the locations of uranium mines?***

Mines on either federal Bureau of Land Management or U.S. Forest Service land are approved by those agencies. Federal environmental assessments or impact statements are required before those mining operations can occur. The Arizona State Land Department also requires plans and environmental studies when mines are located on State Trust lands. Mines on private land are developed through agreements between the landowner and mining company, but must still comply with federal and state environmental laws, most of which include provisions for public notice and comment.

***How will cultural resource concerns of the Native American communities be addressed?***

Cultural resources are regulated by a number of federal and state laws that protect archaeological, historic, and Native American traditional cultural properties and sacred sites. ADEQ lacks specific authority to protect cultural resources. ADEQ does, however, work with tribes to address their cultural resource concerns as they relate to the environment as part of the permitting process, which helps the Department create specific protective permit conditions.

***Will this project cause adverse environmental justice impacts?***

ADEQ licensing decisions are subject to federal civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, or national origin. The law requires that factors assessing potential adverse environmental impacts be evaluated when considering proposals. ADEQ conducted an Environmental Justice Assessment in August 2009 for Denison Mines Corporation's mining

proposals in Northern Arizona in consultation with Hualapai, Havasupai, and Kaibab Paiute Tribal leaders, and determined the permits had no adverse impact. That Assessment can be found at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/permits/denison.html>.

***Will this project affect area wildlife and sensitive species?***

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to establish standards (called Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards) to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. Denison has demonstrated that the operation of these mines will not cause a violation of the Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards and, therefore, public welfare will be protected. ADEQ does not have any additional authority to review or regulate impacts to wildlife from these mines.

## **PUBLIC REVIEW AND INVOLVEMENT**

***What is ADEQ doing to hear from the public on these permit applications?***

ADEQ will hold an extended public comment period on these permits. The public comment period will **begin on November 12, 2010** and will **end on January 14, 2011**. **Informal public informational meetings** will be held to answer questions on these permits on:

Wednesday, December 1, 2010  
Sinagua Middle School Auditorium  
3950 E. Butler Avenue,  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004, at  
6:00 p.m.

*and*

Tuesday, December 14, 2010  
Fredonia High School Gymnasium  
221 East Hortt  
Fredonia, AZ 86022  
6:00 p.m.

ADEQ is meeting independently with tribes and other key stakeholders to make sure the agency is aware of their concerns.

ADEQ will accept written comments throughout the entire comment period. Persons wishing to submit written comments can do so at the public meetings and hearings. If mailed, written comments must be received by January 14, 2011. Comments should be directed to:

Trevor Baggione, Air Quality Deputy Director  
ADEQ  
1110 West Washington Street, 3415A-1  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
or via e-mail at [tb4@azdeq.gov](mailto:tb4@azdeq.gov)

ADEQ will hold formal **Public Hearings** to receive official comments on the record for these permits on:

Tuesday, January 4, 2011  
Fredonia High School Gymnasium  
6:00 p.m.

*and*

Thursday, January 6, 2011  
Sinagua Middle School Auditorium  
6:00 p.m.

All comments received, whether written or made at the hearings, will be considered before any final decisions are made on the permits.

Printed materials related to the permits, including the applications, ADEQ's analysis and the draft permits are available for review at:

- ADEQ's office - 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007
- Fredonia Town Clerk's Office - 25 North Main, Fredonia, Arizona 86022
- Mohave County Clerk's Office - 700 West Beale in Kingman, AZ 86401
- Coconino County Clerk's Office - 219 East Cherry, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
- Grand Canyon Community Library - 208 Navajo Drive, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

These materials will also be available for review on the ADEQ website, <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/permits/denison.html> along with detailed information on previous Denison permit applications.

More information may also be obtained by contacting Mr. Trevor Baggione by phone at (602) 771-2308, or toll free (800) 234-5677 Ext: 771-2308, or by e-mail at [tb4@azdeq.gov](mailto:tb4@azdeq.gov).

***How does ADEQ use public comments in its decision-making process?***

The law allows ADEQ to consider specific technical issues within the agency's specific authority. When issues are raised beyond ADEQ's authority the agency tries to get answers to those questions from the permit applicant or the right agency. Public comments do in fact help ADEQ make permits better.

**List of Acronyms**

ADEQ .....	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
APP .....	Aquifer Protection Permit
BLM .....	U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
EPA .....	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
mrem.....	millirem
mrem/hr.....	millirems per hour
mrem/yr .....	millirems per year
SR.....	State Route
US .....	U.S. Route