April 6, 2020


koremining.com

# Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the United States Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" under the provisions of applicable Canadian securities legislation, concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Kore Mining Ltd ("Kore Mining"). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to (i) the results of the PEA, including future Project opportunities, future operating and capital costs, closure costs, AISC, the projected NPV, IRR, timelines, permit timelines, and the ability to obtain the requisite permits, economics and associated returns of the Imperial Project, the technical viability of the Imperial Project, the market and future price of and demand for gold, the environmental impact of the Imperial Project, and the ongoing ability to work cooperatively with stakeholders ,including the local levels of government. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative connotation thereof.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances or achievements of KORE Mining to be materially different from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding present and future business strategies and the environment in which Kore Mining will operate in the future, including the price of gold and other by-product metals, anticipated costs and ability to achieve goals. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performances or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, gold and other by-product metals price volatility, discrepancies between actual and estimated production, mineral reserves and mineral resources and metallurgical recoveries, mining operational and development risks, litigation risks, regulatory restrictions (including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability), changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or change in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions in which the Company does or may carry on business in the future, delays, suspension and technical challenges associated with capital projects, higher prices for fuel, steel, power, labour and other consumables, currency fluctuations, the speculative nature of gold exploration, the global economic climate, dilution, share price volatility, competition, loss of key employees, additional funding requirements and defective title to mineral claims or property. Although Kore Mining believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Kore Mining to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including but not limited to: risks related to international operations including economic and political instability in foreign jurisdictions in which Kore Mining operates; risks related to current global financial conditions; risks related to joint venture operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; environmental risks; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold and other by-product metals; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; risks related to the integration of acquisitions; accidents, labour disputes; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities and other risks of the mining industry. Although Kore Mining has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward- looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward- looking statements are made as of the date hereof and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Except as otherwise indicated by Kore Mining, these statements do not reflect the potential impact of any non-recurring or other special items or of any dispositions, monetization, mergers, acquisitions, other business combinations or other transactions that may be announced or that may occur after the date hereof. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of the Company's operating environment. Kore Mining does not intend or undertake to publicly update any forward-looking statements that are included in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

The scientific and technical information in this Presentation has been derived from (i) the report titled "Amended Technical Report for the Imperial Gold Project, California USA" effective as of December 30, 2019, and (ii) the press release dated April 6, 2020. Unless otherwise indicated, the scientific and technical information in this Presentation has been reviewed and approved by Marc Leduc, P.Eng. and a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

# Forward Looking Statements & Non-IFRS Measures

**Cautionary Note Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates:** Information regarding mineral resource estimates has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Industry Guide 7. In October 2018, the SEC approved final rules requiring comprehensive and detailed disclosure requirements for issuers with material mining operations. The provisions in Industry Guide 7 and Item 102 of Regulation S-K, have been replaced with a new subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under the United States Securities Act and will become mandatory for SEC registrants after January 1, 2021. The changes adopted are intended to align the SEC's disclosure requirements more closely with global standards as embodied by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), including Canada's NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards. Under the new SEC rules, SEC registrants will be permitted to disclose "mineral resources" even though they reflect a lower level of certainty than mineral reserves. Additionally, under the New Rules, mineral resources must be classified as "measured", "indicated", or "inferred", terms which are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 for Canadian issuers and are not recognized under SEC Industry Guide 7. An "Inferred Mineral Resource" has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an "Indicated Mineral Resource" and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of "Inferred Mineral Resources" could be upgraded to "Indicated Mineral Resources" with continued exploration. Accordingly, the mineral resource estimates and related information may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, including SEC Industry Guide 7.

A PEA is preliminary in nature, includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve. It is uncertain if further exploration will allow improving the classification of the Indicated or Inferred mineral resource.

**ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (NON-IFRS MEASURES)**

Items marked with a * in this presentation are alternative performance measures. Alternative performance measures are furnished to provide additional information. These non-IFRS performance measures are included in this presentation because the Company believes these statistics are key performance measures that provide investors, analysts and other stakeholders with additional information to understand the costs associated with the Project. These performance measures do not have a standard meaning within IFRS and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to similar data presented by other mining companies. These performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS.

"Cash Costs " and "Cash Costs (LOM)" are a non-IFRS measure reported by KORE on an ounces of gold sold basis. Cash costs include mining, processing, refining, general and administration costs and royalties but excludes depreciation, income taxes, reclamation, capital and exploration costs for the life of the mine, defined above as 8 years.

"All-In-Sustaining-Costs" ("ASIC") is a non-IFRS measure reported by KORE on a per ounce of gold sold basis that includes all cash costs noted above (mining, processing refining, general and administration and royalties), as well as sustaining capital and closure costs, but excludes depreciation, capital costs and income taxes.

**All reference to dollars are in US dollars and all references to masses are short tons.**

# Imperial Gold Project PEA Summary



**Simple**
**Run-of-mine heap leach**

**Simple = Low Cost**

**$343 million**

**NPV 5%**
after-tax at $1,450/oz gold

**44% IRR**

after-tax at $1,450/oz gold

**$142 million**
**Pre-Production CAPEX**

**1.2M ounces**
**LOM Production**

**146,000 ounces per year**


**Annual Production**

**28 km to explore**

**Mesquite-Picacho District**

**Resource expansion potential**

**Targets defined**

All references to $ are US dollars.
For further information and the risks associated with the Imperial Gold Project Preliminary Economic Assessment, refer to KORE Mining's April 6, 2020 news release posted at www.koremining.com

# Imperial PEA Leverage to Rising Gold Prices



- Imperial project robust even at $1,300/oz gold
- At spot[1], NPV $450 million with a 52% IRR

**Sensitivity to Gold Prices**

Project NPV & IRR by Gold Price per Ounce, Post-Tax

| | NPV (5%) millions | IRR% |
|---|---|---|
| **$1,300** | $234 | 34% |
| **$1,450/oz** | $343 | 44% |
| **$1,600** | $450 | 52% |
| **$1,800** | $590 | 64% |
| **$2,000** | $729 | 75% |

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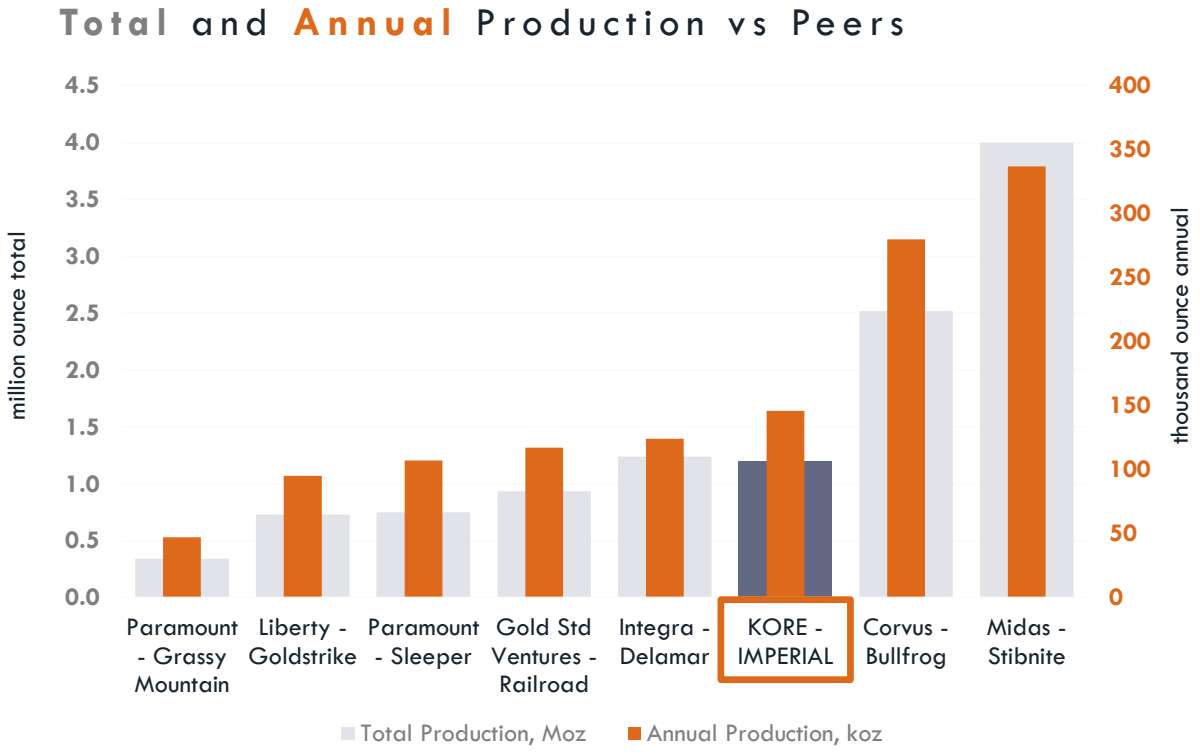
1. Assumes $1600 as approximate spot price April 5, 2020

# Imperial PEA Solid Mid-Tier US Gold Project

- Safe and stable jurisdiction
- Compares well to other US gold projects on:
  - Annual production of 146k oz
  - Total production of ~1.2M oz
- Attractive mid-tier project



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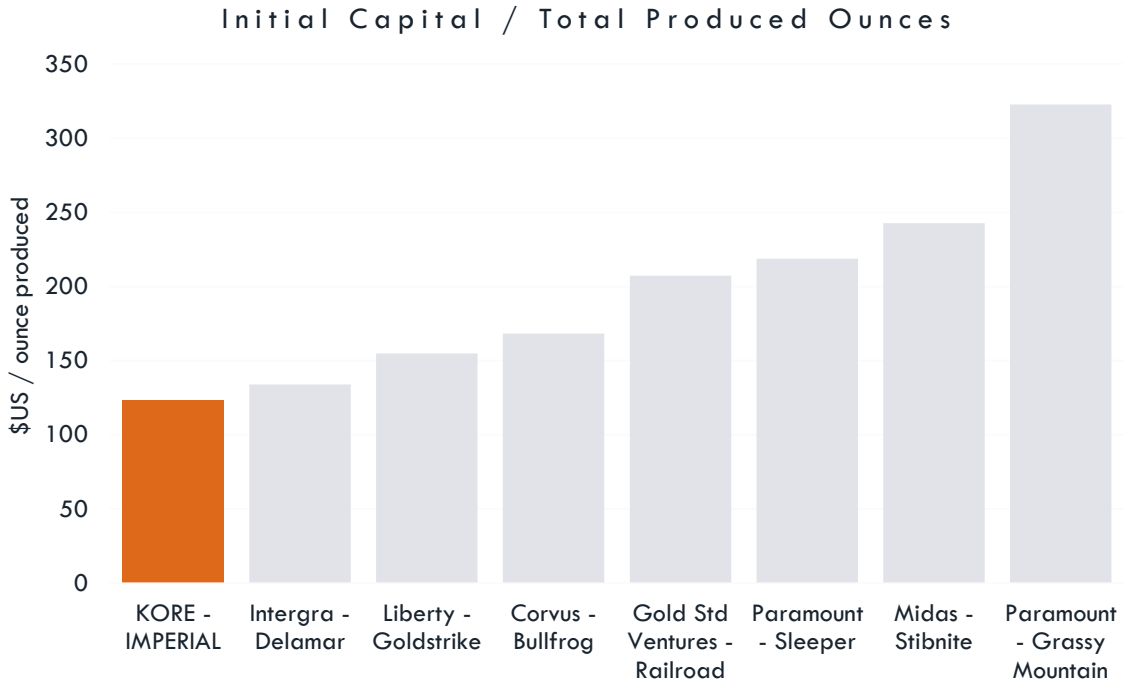
Source: Company research. References: Corvus – Bullfrog 2018 PEA TR, Integra – Delamar 2019 PEA TR, GSR – Railroad 2019 PFS TR, Paramount – Sleeper 2017 PEA TR, Paramount - Grassy Mountain 2018 PFS TR, Liberty – Goldstrike 2019 PEA TR, Midas – Stibnite 2014 PFS TR. TR = 43-101 Technical Report. All available on www.SEDAR.com

# Imperial PEA Low Capital Intensity

- Simple run-of-mine heap leach gold project with **low capital intensity**
- **Initial capital estimated at $142 million** including working capital
- Generates 146k oz/year and 1.2M oz life-of-mine



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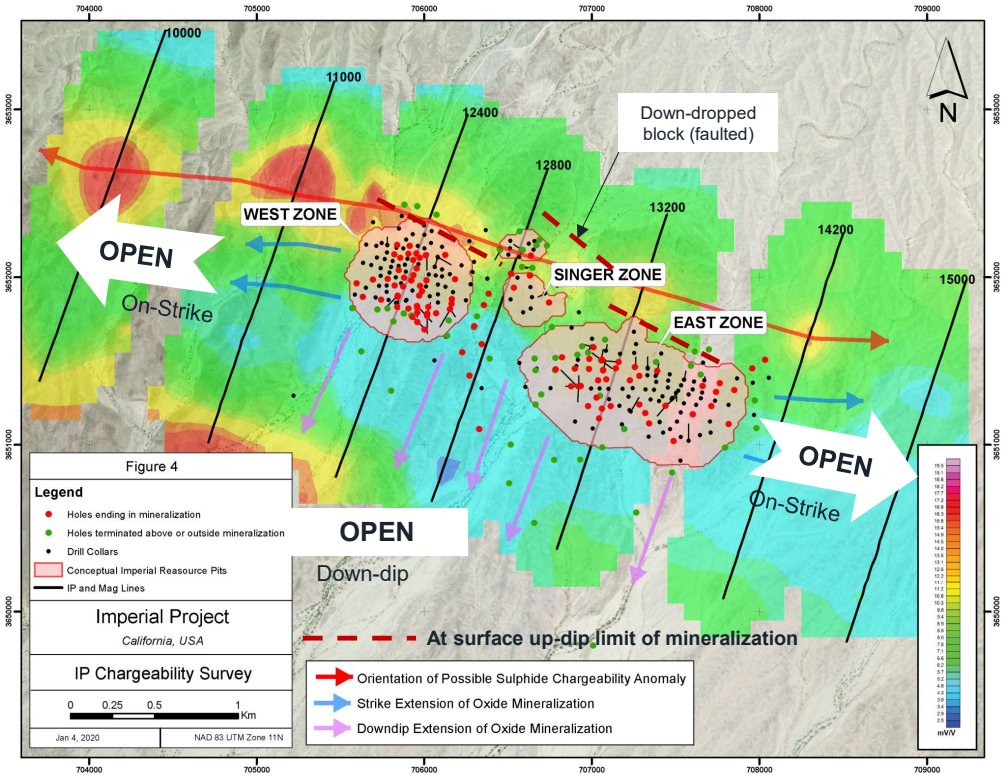
Source: Company research. References: Corvus – 2018 PEA TR, Integra – 2019 PEA TR (leased mine fleet option), GSR – 2019 PFS TR, Paramount – Sleeper 2017 PEA TR, Paramount - Grassy Mountain 2018 PFS TR, Liberty – 2019 PEA TR. TR = 43-101 technical report. All available on www.SEDAR.com

# Imperial Resource Expansion Potential

- To-date only drilled for "low hanging fruit"
  - Vertical reverse circulation holes as step-outs from outcrop and oxide intercepts
- Large continuous geophysical anomaly under deposit (red interpreted strike)
- Multiple un-drilled resource expansion targets supported by geophysics
  - **Between East and West Pits** below depth of past drilling
  - **On-strike extensions** under cover
  - **Down dip** extension at depth




IMPERIAL GOLD PROJECT - PEA



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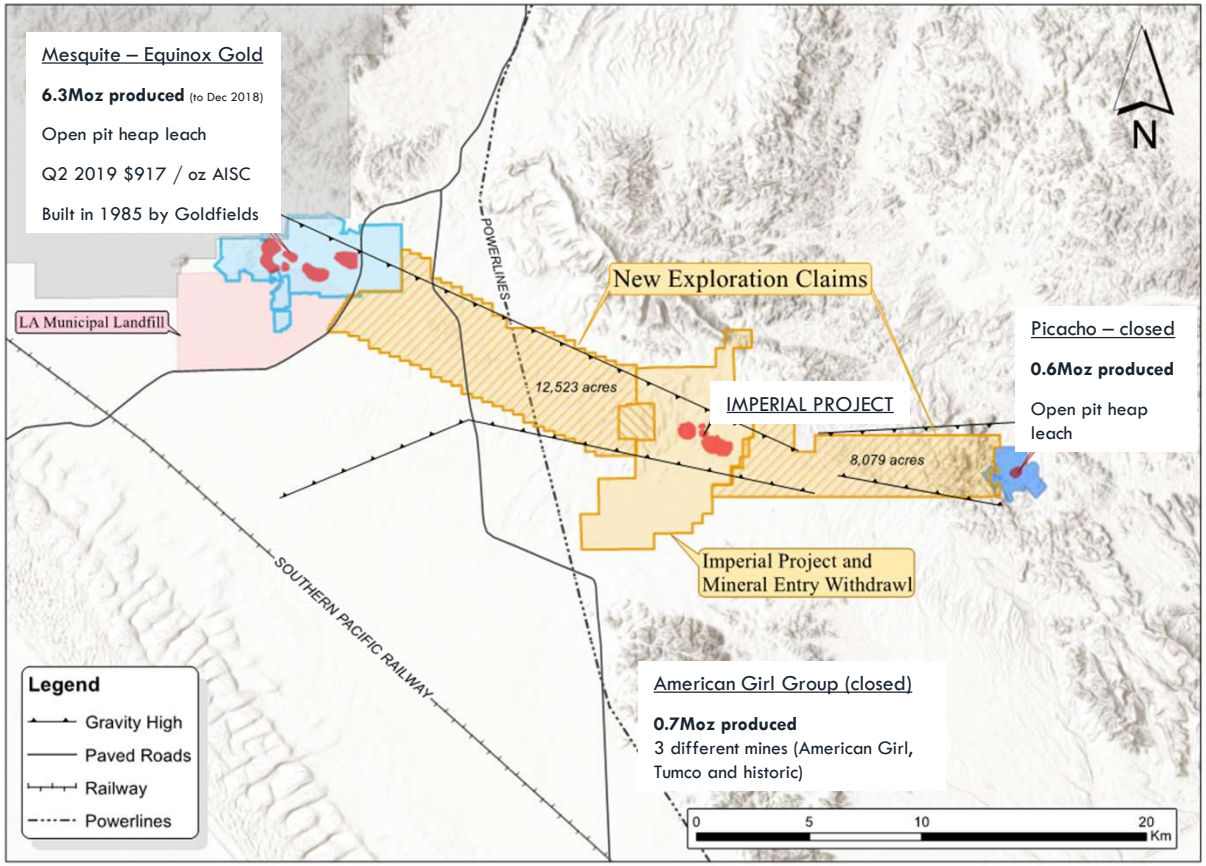
# Imperial District Scale Exploration Potential

- KORE controls **28km Mesquite-Picacho District**
- District **largely unexplored**
  - Sediment cover with no outcrop
- **Geophysics results pending** west to Mesquite
  - "Tuned" signature from intact Imperial
- **Next step : confirm and drill high priority targets** in late 2020[1]
- **Years of exploration potential** to cover 20,700 acre District…

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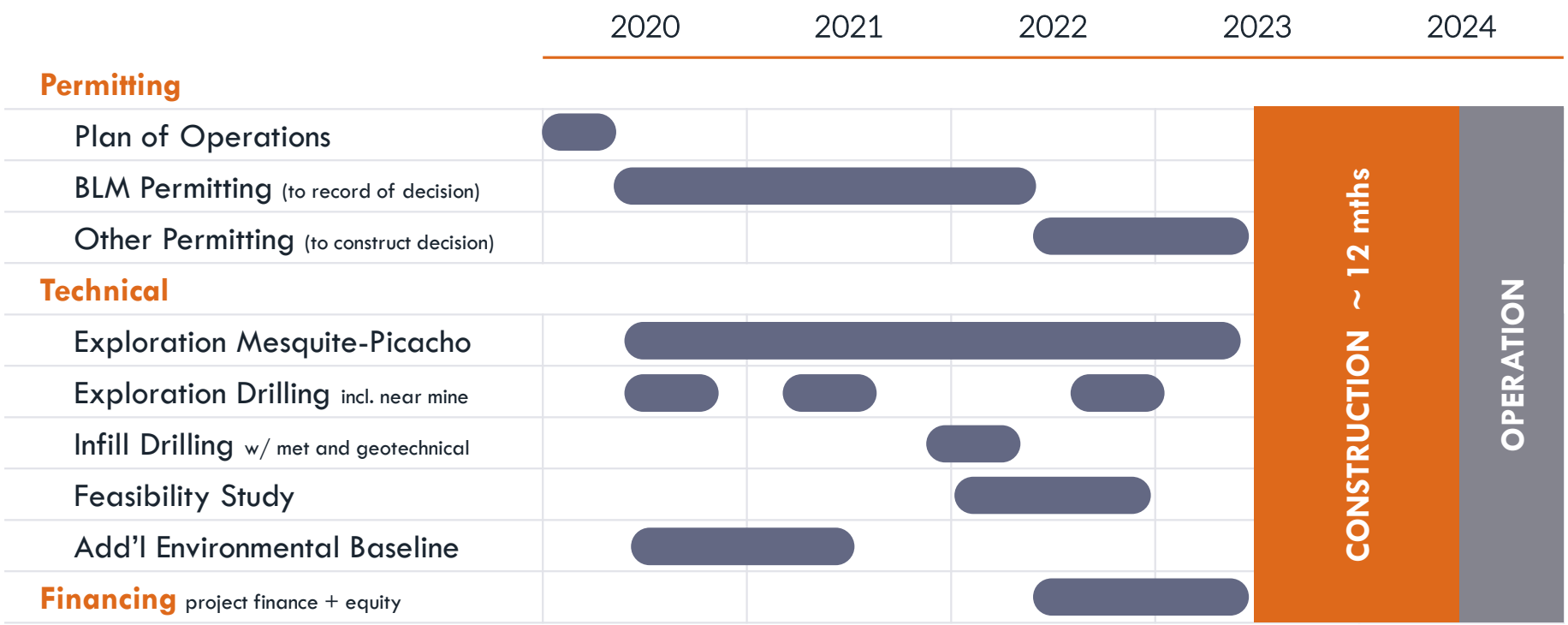
1. Subject to permitting and financing. Production numbers from company websites and public filings.
KORE does not consider the historic production or economic realization at these mines as indicative of mineralization at Imperial or the economics of any such mineralization.

# Imperial Project Next steps



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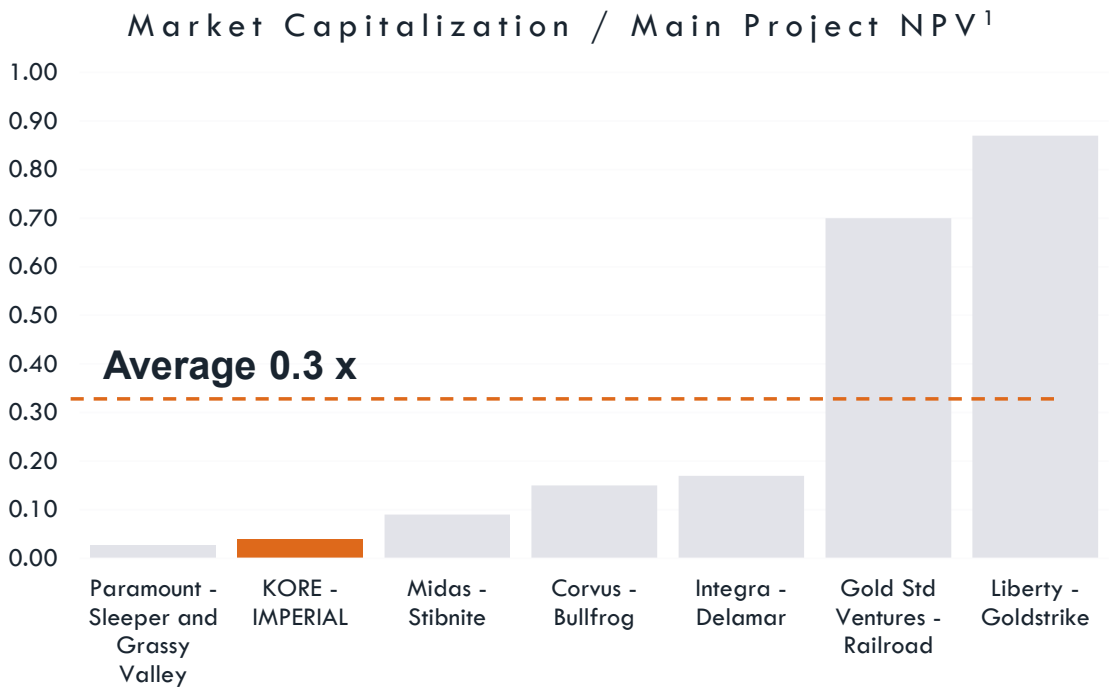
# Imperial PEA KORE Undervalued to Peers



- KORE trades on the low-end of peer valuation
- **KORE trades at 0.05x Imperial $NPV_{5\%}$[2]**
  - No exploration upside or value of other projects included

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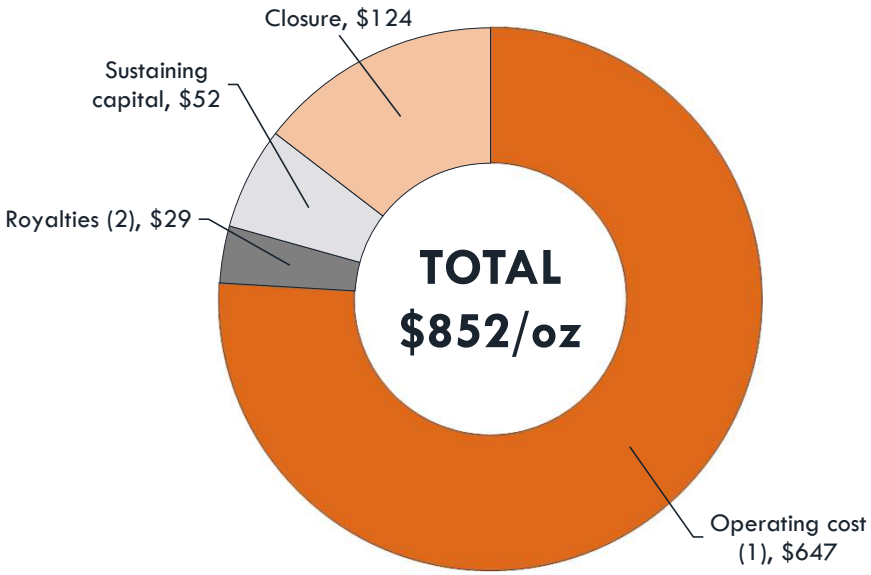
1. Assumes 5% discount and $1450 per oz gold. Liberty – Goldstrike and Paramount – Sleeper NPV interpolated between reported $/oz values. 2. Assumes CDN/USD 0.75 and KORE market cap of $25 million FD

Source: Company research. References: Corvus – Bullfrog 2018 PEA TR, Integra – Delamar 2019 PEA TR, GSR – railroad 2019 PFS TR, Paramount – Sleeper 2017 PEA TR, Paramount - Grassy Mountain 2018 PFS TR, Liberty – Goldstrike 2019 PEA TR, Midas – Stibnite 2014 PFS TR. TR = 43-101 Technical Report. All available on www.SEDAR.com

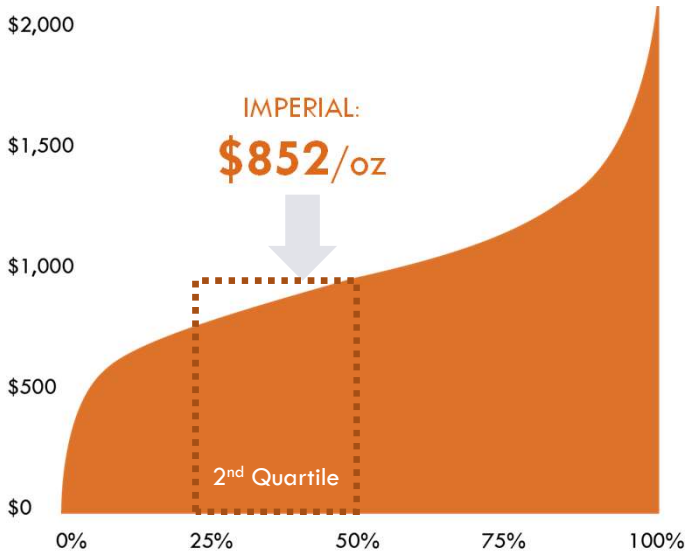
# Imperial PEA Second Quartile AISC*



Imperial- AISC* (per oz)




2019 Global AISC* Curve[3]

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(1) Operating costs includes $5 per ounce offsite refining.
(2) Royalties are (a) a 1% NSR royalty to Newmont and (b) a 1% NSR royalty to Macquarie Bank that has a $C6.75 million buyout before May 2020 .
(3) Approximated curve from S&P Market Intelligence Global 2018 constant USD co-product AISC cost curve for 2019. 2018 actual AISC $908/oz. S&P News Release 11 July 2019.
* Non-IFRS measure – see disclaimers.

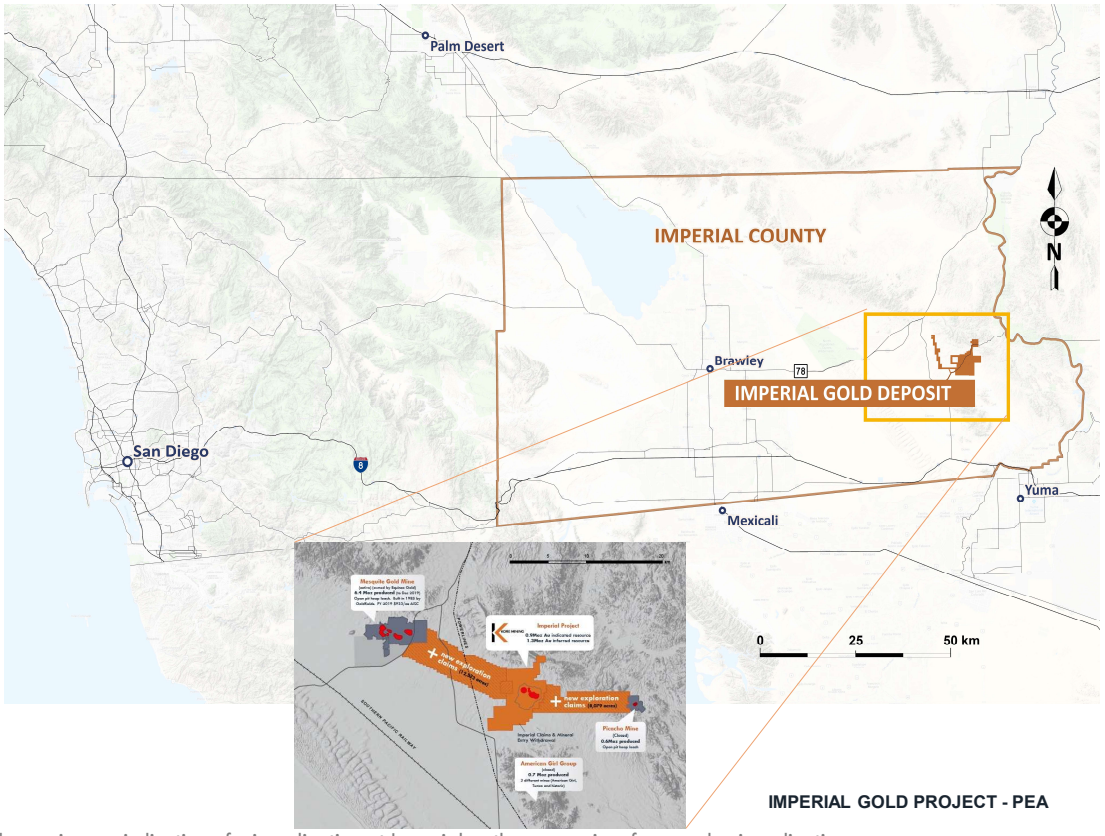
# PEA DETAILS

## IMPERIAL GOLD PROJECT

# Imperial County Experienced Jurisdiction with Access to Labour and Infrastructure



- Imperial County **experienced mining jurisdiction**
  - Mesquite mine operating since 1985 (open pit, heap leach gold mine)
  - Continuous history of gold mining back to Spanish colonial period
- Water and power on-site, highway runs alongside
- County enforces California law and **approves reclamation plan**
- Believed to be **supportive of industrial economic development**




IMPERIAL GOLD PROJECT - PEA

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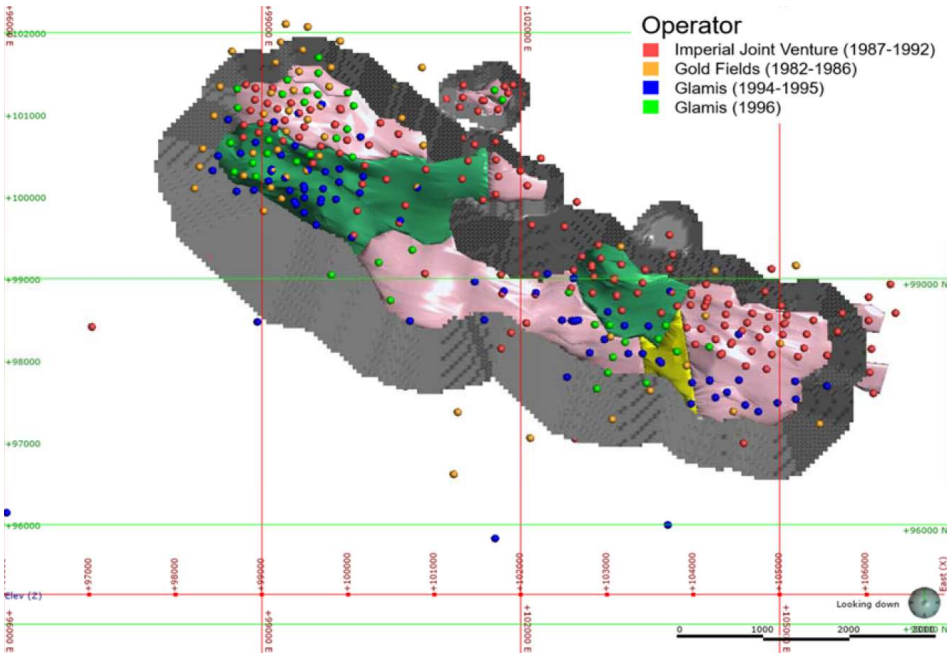
1. Production numbers from company websites and public filings.
KORE does not consider the historic production or economic realization at these mines as indicative of mineralization at Imperial or the economics of any such mineralization.

# Imperial Rare, Simple Oxide Gold Deposit




Plan Map of Drill Collars with Pit Shell and Grade Domains, SRK 2019

- 61 km of drilling in 349 holes
- 100% oxide; separated from sulphide roots

Gold Mineral Resource Estimate[1]

**December 30, 2019**

| Indicated | Inferred |
|---|---|
| **0.9Moz** | **1.3Moz** |
| 46MT @ 0.59 g/t Au | 91MT @ 0.46 g/t Au |

1. "Revised Technical Report for the Imperial Gold Project , California, USA" dated December 30, 2019 by Anoush Ebrahimi - PEng., Glen Cole - P.Geo. and Mark Willow - PEng. of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

# Imperial Experienced PEA Team

- Led by **Marc Leduc,** P.Eng. KORE's Chief Operating Officer.
  - Marc has spent most of his 30+ year career working on the design, development, construction and operation of gold heap leach projects, including Castle Mountain mine in California.
- **GRE** is a mining engineering firm. Currently assisting in the design and operation of 5+ heap leach mines and projects in North America and around the world.
  - Project Lead: **Terre Lane,** PE. - Principal Mining Engineer at GRE. 30+ years of mining experience conducting 300+ project studies and lead in 10+ Feasibility Studies.
  - **Todd Harvey,** Ph.D. - GRE metallurgist with long history in heap leach design and operation. Has studied and implemented several specialty heap leach technologies.
  - Assisting leach pad design is **Geo-Logic Associates,** previously Vector Engineering, who have designed 100's of heap leach projects around the world and designed the Castle Mountain project under construction in California.

# Imperial PEA Design Trade-Offs



| The Analysis | The PEA Outcome | Other Scenarios |
|---|---|---|
| • Fundamental engineering to move tons efficiently<br>• Focus on detailed mine plan<br>• Trade-off studies<br>  - Crushing vs low stripping case<br>  - Contractor vs owner-operated mine fleet<br>• Backfilling options and sequences | • Low capital scenario chosen<br>• Run-of-mine operation<br>• Owner-operated mine fleet<br>• Sequential backfilling of pits to minimize post-production material movement | • Higher pre-stripping for more up-front grade<br>• Crushing to increase gold recovery<br>  - Pre-production or sustaining capital?<br>  - Partial or full ore?<br>• Contractor mining to reduce pre-production capital<br>• To be examined further in feasibility |

# Imperial PEA Simple = Low Cost & Reduced Risk

| Simple Mining | Simple Processing | Simple Infrastructure |
|---|---|---|
| • Ore exposed at surface – **no significant pre-strip**<br>• Most of the waste is river placed alluvium requiring **reduced blasting costs and limited grade control**<br>• **Large continuous flat ore zone** | • **Run-of-mine, no crushing**<br>• Previous leach tests show **quick leach kinetics with low reagent costs**<br>• Nearby Mesquite and Picacho Mines in similar rocks and operated successful heaps[1] | • Site located **close to paved roads, power lines and well water**<br>• Flat site = **simple heap leach pad construction**<br>• Close to multiple population centers with **access to skilled labour**<br>• **Water well drilled on-site** w/ hydrology model |



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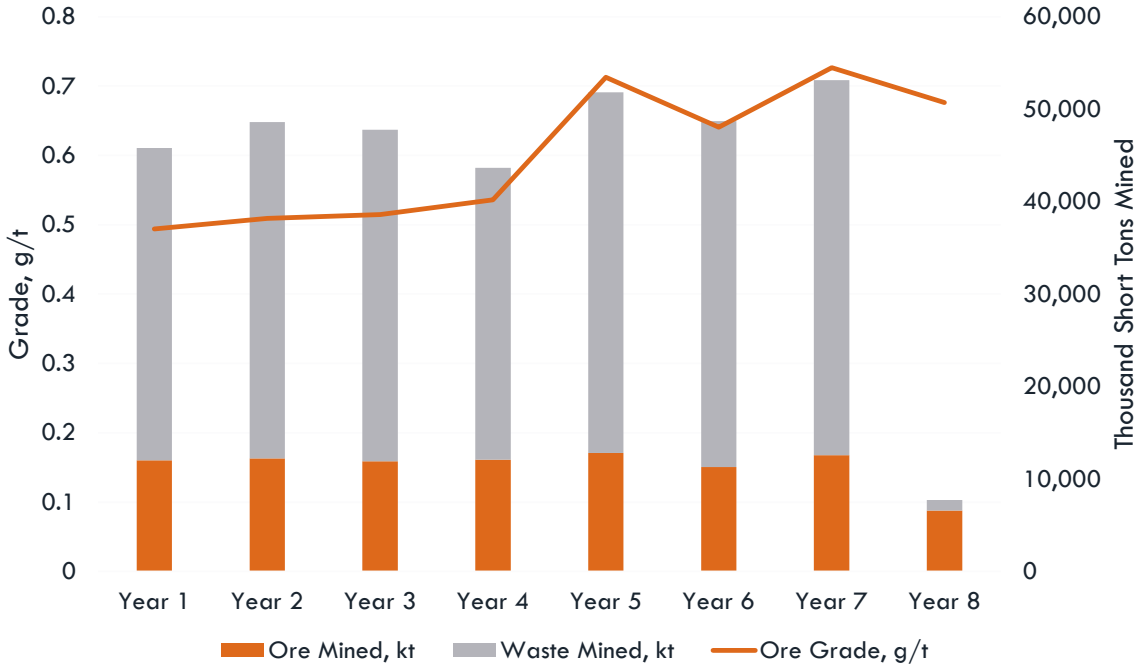
KORE does not consider the historic production or economic realization at these mines as indicative of mineralization at Imperial or the economics of any such mineralization.

# Imperial PEA Simple Mine Plan



- Average **mining rate 43.4 Mt/yr**
- Average **ore stacked 33 kt/day**
- **Waste 81% alluvium** and 19% hard-rock
- Higher grades could be accessed earlier with additional pre-stripping
  - Higher project NPV mine plan
  - KORE chose the low pre-production capital plan with nearly zero pre-strip[1]

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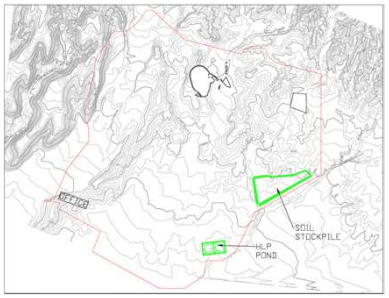
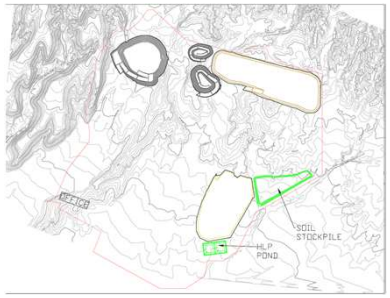
1. Pre-strip in PEA mine plan year minus one (during construction) is 297,484 short tonnes.

# Imperial PEA Mine Plan - Backfilling

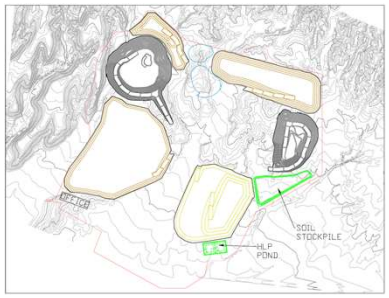
- Mine plan optimizes **concurrent pit backfilling** to minimize end-of-life material movement
- After closure, $107M to **backfill 132 million tons over three years** starting in year 12
- Backfill will **return site to +25 feet of original topography** while re-establishing natural desert washes (drainages)
- 95 million tons of **clean alluvial sand and gravel will remain stockpiled**
  - Future aggregate source for local and regional infrastructure



Pre-Production

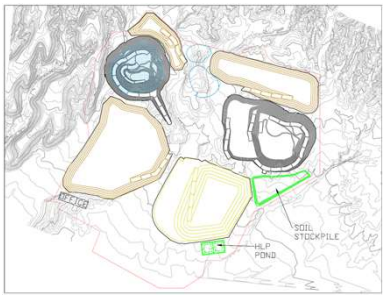


Year 1

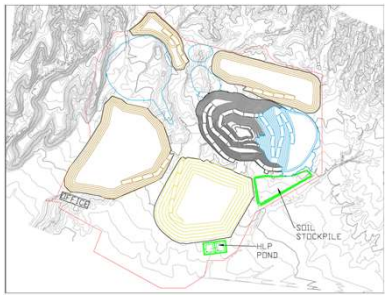


Year 3

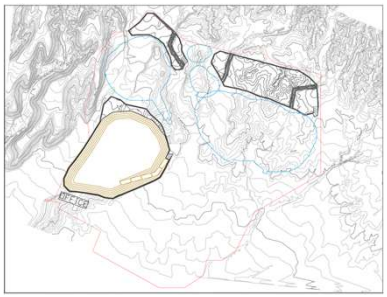
Pre-strip in Year minus one (during construction) is 297k tons



Year 5



Year 8 - end of mining


After Reclamation – Aggregate stockpile still present



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# Imperial PEA Metallurgy

- Metallurgical sampling and testing completed by an independent lab and previous owners to support feasibility, reviewed by GRE
  - Column tests performed side-by-side with Picacho ores
- ROM leaching recovery expected to be similar to Picacho and Mesquite oxides
  - Mesquite achieving >70% recovery with some sulphide and transition ore content
  - Picacho (operated by Glamis), with sulphide component achieved >70% recovery over LOM
  - No sulphide has been observed in any drilling at Imperial

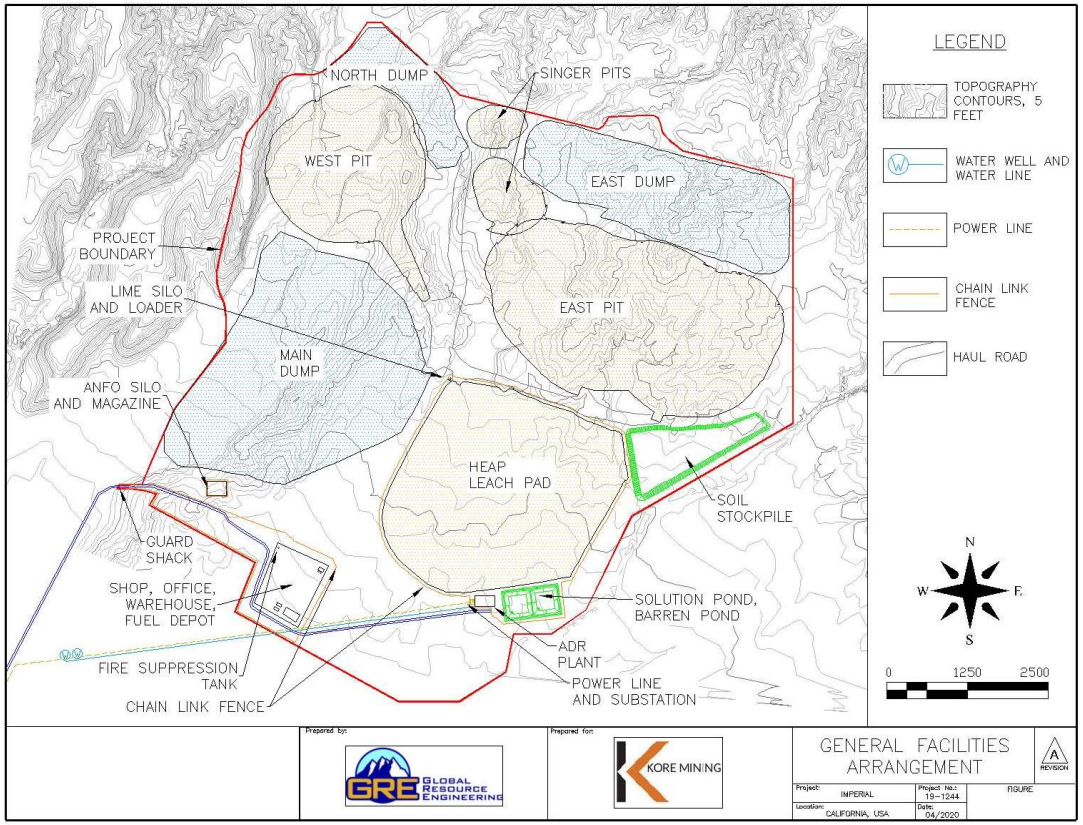




Recovery numbers from company websites and public filings.
KORE does not consider the historic study, production or economic realization at these mines as indicative of viability or economics of Imperial mineralization

# Imperial PEA Site Layout

- Design used same project boundary as Glamis FS and EIS in 1996-2001
- Historic EIS/EIR, social, archeological, and infrastructure (water supply) studies completed on this footprint
- 3 pits backfilled concurrently with 4th pit half filled during mining
- Heap placed close to the mine for shorter truck haulage
- Naturally flat location for straightforward pad and facilities construction



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KORE does not consider the historic economic evaluations current and investors should NOT relay on the these studies. The existence of these assessments does not imply the Imperial project is economic. KORE has not completed a current economic assessment of Imperial.

# Imperial PEA Infrastructure



## IMPERIAL WATER SUPPLY

**Production Water Well Drilled**
- Installed and pump tested in 1990s
- Mesquite draws from same aquifer, 25 years of operation
- No other significant users

**Monitoring Wells Drilled**
- Array of monitoring wells in place
- Low cost to restart water permitting
- Monitoring wells recently retested and no significant change in 20 years

## IMPERIAL POWER SUPPLY

**Low Project Power Consumption**
- No crushing or other physical processing

**From Existing Line Over Property**
- Line crosses southeast property
- Sufficient power for project needs
- Low capital cost
- Same line feeds Mesquite

## ACCESS BY PAVED ROAD
- ~40 miles to Yuma AZ
- ~60 miles to El Centro CA
- ~50 miles to Brawley CA

**6 km flat gravel road to project from here**

# Imperial PEA Operating Costs

- Costs are well known
  - Benchmarked against Mesquite mine (9 miles away) and tens of heap leach mines in Nevada
- Mining costs developed from first principles
- Processing and G&A costs developed from benchmarking and first principles

**Operating Costs (life of mine average)[1]**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Mining costs (owner)** | $/t mined | 1.47 |
| **Mining costs** | $/t processed | 5.57 |
| **Processing costs** | $/t processed | 1.85 |
| **G&A costs** | $/t processed | 0.74 |
| Total site operating costs | $/t processed | 8.16 |



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1. LOM is eight years. Not including post-production reclamation and backfilling.

# Imperial PEA Operating Cost vs Mesquite



- Same sized truck fleet with slightly less annual tons at Imperial
- Same ROM heap leach processing
- Imperial alluvium has low blasting and with short hauls to backfill, similar to Mesquite operations

Operating Cost per short ton

| Mine | Mesquite[1] | Imperial |
|---|---|---|
| Owner | Equinox | KORE |
| | Actual 2018 | Projected |
| **Mining Rate,** million ton / year | 65 | 43 |
| **Mining Cost,** $/ton mined | $1.31 | $1.47 |
| **Processing Rate,** million ton / year | 25 | 12 |
| **Processing Cost,** $/ton ore | $1.70 | $1.85 |
| **G&A,** $/ton ore | $0.62 | $0.74 |

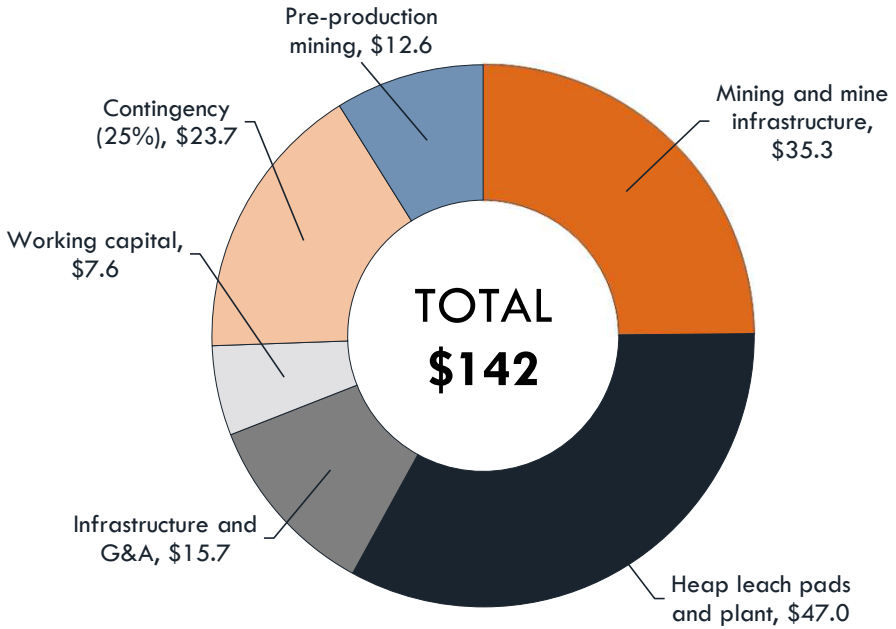
1. Source: p21-1 from Equinox Gold Technical Report on the Mesquite Gold Mine, effective date Dec 31, 2018.

# Imperial PEA Low Initial Capital Costs



- Mine plan minimizes pre-production capital
- Higher NPV plan with crushing to be looked at in feasibility
- Lower capital costs possible from contractor mining
- Low infrastructure cost from local power, water and labour

**Initial Capital Cost** ($ millions)

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# Imperial PEA Sustaining and Reclamation Cost



- $24 million mine fleet addition in year 1 with rebuilds in year 5 & 7
- Heap pad expansion in year 5 & 7

| **Sustaining Capital Costs** ($ millions) | |
|---|---|
| Mining | $37 |
| G&A | $0.2 |
| Heap Pads | $17 |
| Contingency (25%) | $14 |
| Working Capital Return | ($8) |
| Total Sustaining Cost | $60.2 |

- Site closure: removing structures, re-establish washes, etc.
- Backfill 132 million tons over 3 years

| **Closure and Reclamation Costs** ($ millions) | |
|---|---|
| Site Closure | $25 |
| Backfill – Mining (3 yrs) | $107 |
| Backfill – G&A (3 yrs) | $12 |
| Total Closure and Reclamation Cost | $144.6 |

# Imperial PEA Upside Opportunities

**PEA initiatives that may enhance the project include:**

- **Exploration upside** Geophysics generated deep target that has never been tested and potential satellite targets along strike
- **Upgrade resource** Infill drill inferred to convert to higher levels of certainty
- **Project streamlining** Previous engineering studies could help streamline the feasibility process, a pre-feasibility may not be required
- **Crushing case** Examine crushing case where recovery could be as high as 83%; complete formal trade-off study after metallurgical testing
- **Additional met testing** Complete additional ROM metallurgical test work, potentially improve recovery and reagent assumptions
- **Additional aggregate testing** Perform additional aggregate tests and marketing studies on the clean alluvial sand and gravels which cover the mineralization – no value is ascribed to this material in the PEA

# Imperial Permitting Approach

**Follow US and California Law & Keep It Local**

## California Permitting Environment

- Permitting land-use well established process in California
  - In 17 years, California approved 95% of CEQA applications[1]
- Several gold mines advanced in recent years
  - Soledad Mountain, Castle Mountain and Sutter Gold

## Why Attractive to Permit Imperial Now?

- Gold price $300 when backfill law implemented
- Supportive federal and local administrations
- Mature regulatory process
  - NEPA review timelines established
  - BLM[3] driven process to comply with CEQA and NEPA[3]
- Imperial County ~16% unemployment and facing potential closure of Mesquite in years ahead…




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1. www.ceqanet.ca.gov environmental document filings with the State clearing house 1999-2016 averages 2. CEQA = main California environmental act and SMARA the surface mining and reclamation act 3. NEPA main federal level environmental regulations governing Bureau of Land Management – BLM - who manages all land hosting Imperial project. BLM "lead agency" for CEQA and NEPA process.

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