

Exhibit 105



PO Box 769 Lake George NY 12845 (518) 685-3088
info@protectadks.org www.protectadks.org

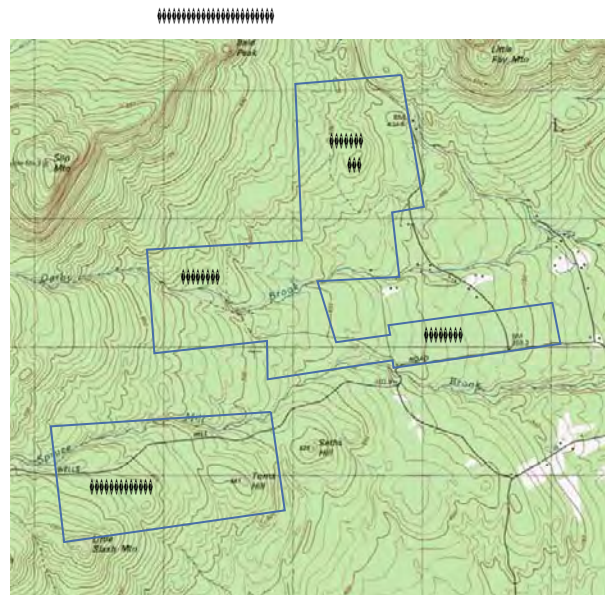
From: Julia Tighe
To: Dan Fitzgerald
Date: 7/16/2013 4:37 PM
Subject: WCS report
Attachments: Report on NYCO Lands in Lewis, 11 Sept 09.pdf

Dan -

As requested. However, the report WCS did was commissioned by NYCO in 2009 and surveyed the existing NYCO property that is now being proposed to be swapped with FP. He did not inventory the 200 acres of FP land, or what is referred to as lot 8. Not sure where that got that information from.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thanks-
Julie



BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NYCO LANDS IN LEWIS

Jerry Jenkins, Wildlife Conservation Society Adirondack Program
 04 September, 2009

This is the report of a reconnaissance survey of three lots belonging to NYCO minerals and located in the town of Lewis. The survey was commissioned by Dan Votraw of NYCO. The goal was to describe the property, inventory natural features and natural communities, and look for rare or unusual features.

The NYCO property divides into four lots, as shown above. Eve Bailey of NYCO supplied the boundaries. I surveyed the southwest lot (ca. 250 acres) on Friday, September 4, and the east and west lots (ca. 80 and 325 acres) on September 5. I did not survey the quarry lot, which is where NYCO's current mining operation is.

General Description

The property lies on the east slopes of Saddleback Mountain, between about 200 and 2000 feet elevation. The eastern edge is 0.6 miles west of the village of Lewis, the western edge 4 miles west of Lewis. The property is continuously wooded, with gentle to moderate slopes, except in the ravines of Spruce Mills and Derby Brooks where the slopes are steep. Bed rock is close to the surface but I saw no major outcrops or ledges except in the beds of the brooks. Eve Bailey says that the bedrock is mostly anorthosite.

Forests

The forests are mixed northern hardwoods and conifers. Sugar maple, red maple, white birch, beech, balsam fir, white pine, and red spruce are common. White ash and black cherry, are less common, hemlock locally common on slopes and in some ravines, yellow birch uncommon and mostly in the ravines. Basswood, a fertility indicator, occurs in the western parts of the southwest lot. In the eastern and central parts of the property the forests are second-growth on formerly cleared land. Stone walls occur in the eastern lot and on Tams Hill in the southwestern lot where there are walls, openings and some weeds associated with old fields. In the western part there are no walls, and the forests appear to be primary.

Except for the ravines, all the forests I saw had been cut within the last 20 or 30 years. The most recent cutting appears to have been south of Derby Brook in the western lot. The cuts appear to have been moderately heavy: canopies were patchy, and in many places there was a dense understory of young beech, hemlock, or balsam released by the cutting.

Canopy trees were typically 6" to 12" inches in diameter, which is to say some merchantable and some not. Regeneration was good but dominated by low-value species, particularly hemlock and small balsams. Many stands have good forestry potential, but at present they are fairly dense and in need of thinning. The stocking of merchantable and near merchantable trees is fairly low.

The upper slopes of the western lot, between 1600 feet and 2000 feet elevation, have somewhat larger trees and better stocking. Here, however, there has been more ice-storm damage and many canopy trees have poor crowns.

Understory Plants

About 99 species of understory plants occurred in the woods: 19 species of shrubs, 20 species of ferns and allies, 48 species of herbs and 12 species of grasses and sedges. Hobblebush, striped maples, and raspberry were the commonest shrubs; bracken and evergreen woodfern were the commonest ferns; Canada mayflower, bellwort, wild sarsaparilla, and acuminate aster the commonest herbs; and the sedge *Carex debilis* and the grasses *Danthonia compressa* and *Bromus ciliatus* probably the commonest graminoids. Almost all were native. The exceptions were two herbs, helleborine and hawkweed; the common veronica, a creeper; and two species of alien bluegrass. All were widely scattered and at low density.

Rare Species

No rare plants were seen. The only uncommon species was the dwarf horsetail, *Equisetum scirpoides*, found along the banks of Derby Brook in the big bend in the middle of the west lot.

Fertility Indicators

Most of the understory species are common in northern forests and are typically associated with acid soils. About 15 species are more choosy, and tend to be associated with calcium rich or mineral rich soils. Almost all of these were found in the west and south west lots, and in general the fertility seemed to increase as I went west and upslope. The indicator

species were mostly in small quantities and in small areas; there were no extended high-fertility areas or habitats with a high percentage of high fertility species.

The fertility indicators that I noted were:

Prickly gooseberry and swamp currant, in the ravine of Derby Brook.

Maidenhair fern, moist or seepy hillslopes in the west and southwest lots.

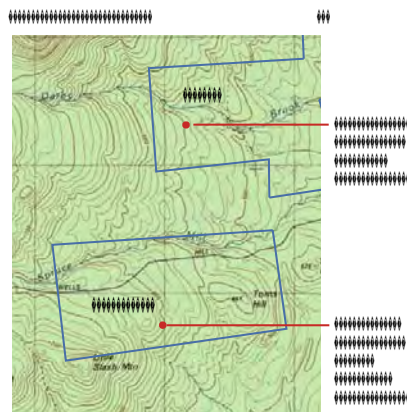
Oak fern, hooked buttercup, and foam flower, in ravines and at the edges of wetlands, widely distributed.

Dwarf horsetail, banks of Derby Brook.

Bottle-brush grass and leatherwood, on a steep slope with seepage in the west lot.

Water avens, in a wetland in the southwest lot.

Zig-zag goldenrod, blue-stemmed goldenrod, cut-leaved goldenrod, white baneberry, and the grass *Cinna latifolia*, scattered widely in the west and southwest lots.



The map shows two areas, a rocky slope and a hillside seep, where several indicator species occurred together.

Streams and Wetlands

The property contains two medium-sized brooks, Spruce Mill Brook and Derby Brook, in steep wooded ravines. The brooks are classic mountain streams: about 20-30 feet across, in boulder filled ravines with large trees, bedrock and boulder cascades, summer pools 2-4 feet deep, lots of moss, small areas of alluvium with wetland herbs, very clean, cold, and pretty. They are also relatively inaccessible: the ravine walls are steep, and to move up and down them you have to wade or clamber or climb. The ravines have had little or no logging and, from what I could see, get little use. They appear to be the wildest and most natural part of the property.

The property contains no major wetlands, but it does have many small seepage wetlands in basins or along small streams. These are typically 0.1 acre or less, but contain a distinctive group of plants and are important for overall diversity.

Wetland Plants

About 38 plants, slightly over a third of the flora, are confined to or strongly associated with wetlands and stream banks. Common streambank species include the sedge *Carex torta*, the grass *Bromus ciliatus*, the oak fern, and the herbs joe-pye weed and tall meadow-rue. Common species of seepage wetlands include:

The sedges *Carex scabrata* and *gynandra*.

The grasses *Cinna latifolia*, *Glyceria melicaria*, and *Glyceria striata*.

The cinnamon-sensitive, and royal ferns.

The shrubs speckled alder and meadowsweet.

And a variety of herbs including bedstraw, goldthread, pennywort, rough-stemmed aster, turtlehead, skullcap, and jewelweed.

All of the wetlands are common species in the eastern Adirondacks. Many of them are weak calcium indicators and suggest, as expected, some mineral enrichment of the seepage and spring water.

Roadside Plants

About 19 species of plants, mostly European aliens, are spread by people and vehicles and found in and along roads and in young or disturbed woods. This group of plants is found throughout the Adirondacks: common species include daisy, indian tobacco, several clovers, daisy fleabane, several hawkweeds, yarrow, saint johnswort, plantain, vetch, wild savory, and yellow wood sorrel. It is very much a disturbance-dependent community. It doesn't spread very far into undisturbed woods, and doesn't persist long as the woods regrow.

Summary

The three lots are all continuously wooded with relatively intact forests with northern hardwoods and northern conifers. The two western lots have primary woods with some fertility indicators and two fine stream ravines. The eastern lot is mostly or all relatively young woods on post-agricultural lands.

The diversity of common species was excellent, and includes about 15 species we regard as fertility indicators. All of these were in the forest understory and occurred as scattered individuals or in small groups. There were no extensive areas of high-fertility woods, and no examples of the open-summit Champlain hills rich dry woods community.

Small seepage and streamside wetlands occur throughout the property and contribute significantly to its diversity.

Scenically and biologically, the stream ravines were the most noteworthy parts of the property. The stream and rocks are beautiful, and the ravines are largely undisturbed and have larger trees than anywhere else.

Plant List

For the east, west and southwest lots of the NYCO property, Lewis New York, 4-5 September 09. An * denotes an alien species.

Trees

Balsam Fir, *Abies Balsamifera*
 Balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*
 Basswood, *Tilia americana*
 Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*
 Bigtoothed Aspen, *Populus grandidentata*
 Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*
 Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*
 Hop Hornbeam, *Ostrya virginiana*
 Mountain Ash, *Sorbus americana*
 Quaking Aspen, *Populus tremuloides*
 Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*
 Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*
 Red Spruce, *Picea rubens*
 Shadbush, *Amelanchier* sp.
 Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*
 White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*
 White Birch, *Betula papyrifera*
 White Pine, *Pinus strobus*
 Yellow Birch, *Betula alleghaniensis*

Shrubs

Allegheny Blackberry, *Rubus allegheniensis*
 Beaked Hazelnut, *Corylus cornuta*
 Bush Honeysuckle, *Diervilla lonicera*
 Canada Honeysuckle, *Lonicera canadensis*
 Choke Cherry, *Prunus virginiana*
 Common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*
 Early Lowbush Blueberry, *Vaccinium angustifolium*
 Hobblebush, *Viburnum lantanoides*
 Leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*
 Maple-leaved Viburnum, *Viburnum acerifolium*
 Meadowsweet, *Spiraea latifolia*
 Mountain Maple, *Acer spicatum*
 Poison Ivy, *Rhus radicans*

Prickly Gooseberry, *Ribes cynosbati*
 Purple Raspberry, *Rubus odoratus*
 Raspberry, *Rubus idaeus*
 Speckled Alder, *Alnus incana*
 Striped Maple, *Acer pensylvanicum*
 Swamp Currant, *Ribes lacustre*

Ferns, Clubmosses, and Horsetails

Bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum*
 Cinnamon Fern, *Osmunda cinnamomea*
 Common Horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*
 Crested Fern, *Dryopteris cristata*
 Cutleaf Grape Fern, *Botrychium dissectum*
 Dwarf horsetail, *Equisetum scirpoides*
 Evergreen Woodfern, *Dryopteris intermedia*
 Ground Cedar, *Lycopodium digitatum*
 Lady Fern, *Athyrium filix-femina*
 Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum pedatum*
 Marginal Wood Fern, *Dryopteris marginalis*
 Narrow Beech Fern, *Thelypteris phegopteris*
 New York Fern, *Thelypteris novboracensis*
 Oak Fern, *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*
 Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*
 Sensitive Fern, *Onoclea sensibilis*
 Shining Clubmoss, *Lycopodium lucidulum*
 Staghorn Clubmoss, *Lycopodium clavatum*
 Stiff Clubmoss, *Lycopodium annotinum*
 Tree Clubmoss, *Lycopodium obscurum*
 Wood Horsetail, *Equisetum sylvaticum*

Upland Herbs and Creepers

Acuminate Aster, *Aster acuminatus*
 Beech Drops, *Epifagus virginiana*
 Bellwort, *Uvularia sessilifolia*
 Bunchberry, *Cornus canadensis*
 Canada Goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis*
 Canada Lettuce, *Lactuca canadensis*
 Canada Mayflower, *Mianthemum canadensis*
 Clintonia, *Clintonia borealis*
 Common Agrimony, *Agrimonia gryposepala*
 Common Cinquefoil, *Potentilla simplex*
 Dewberry, *Rubus pubescens*
 Grass-leaved Goldenrod, *Solidago graminifolia*
 Hawkweed, *Hieracium* sp. *

Heart-leaved Aster, *Aster cordifolius*
 Helleborine, *Epipactis helleborine**
 Indian Pipes, *Monotropa uniflora*
 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, *Arisaema triphyllum*
 Large-leaved Aster, *Aster macrophyllus*
 Large-leaved Goldenrod, *Solidago macrophylla*
 Late Goldenrod, *Solidago gigantea*
 Many-flowered Indian Pipes, *Monotropa hypopithys*
 Mountain Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*
 One-sided Shinleaf, *Pyrola secunda*
 Panicle Hawkweed, *Hieracium paniculatum*
 Partridgeberry, *Mitchella repens*
 Pink Ladyslipper, *Cypripedium acaule*
 Pipesewa, *Chimaphila umbellata*
 Red Trillium, *Trillium erectum*
 Rough-stemmed Goldenrod, *Solidago rugosa*
 Selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris*
 Shinleaf, *Pyrola sp.*
 Silverrod, *Solidago bicolor*
 Starflower, *Trientalis borealis*
 Strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana*
 Thimbleweed, *Anemone virginiana*
 Twinflower, *Linnaea borealis*
 Twisted Stalk, *Streptopus roseus*
 Violet, *Viola sp.*
 White Lettuce, *Prenanthes altissima*
 White Mandarin, *Streptopus amplexifolius*
 Wild Cucumber, *Medeola virginiana*
 Wild Sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*

Herbs Associated With Fertile Woods

Blue-stemmed Goldenrod, *Solidago caesia*
 Cut-leaved Goldenrod, *Solidago arguta*
 Dwarf Buttercup, *Ranunculus abortivus*
 Foam Flower, *Tiarella cordifolia*
 White Baneberry, *Actaea pachypoda*
 Zig-zag Goldenrod, *Solidago flexicaulis*

Wetland Herbs

American Brooklime, *Veronica americana*
 Bedstraw, *Galium sp.*
 Bittercress, *Cardamine pensylvanica*
 Ciliate Loosestrife, *Lysimachia ciliata*
 Golden Saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium aureum*
 Goldthread, *Coptis trifolia*

Hooked Buttercup, *Ranunculus recurvatus*
 Orange Jewelweed, *Impatiens capensis*
 Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle americana*
 Purple Joe-Pye Weed, *Eupatorium maculatum*
 Rough-stemmed Aster, *Aster puniceus*
 Skullcap, *Scutellaria laterifolia*
 Tall Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum pubescens*
 Turtlehead, *Chelone glabra*
 Water Avens, *Geum rivale*
 Willow Herb, *Epilobium cf glandulosum*

Roadside & Clearing Herbs, Mostly Aliens

Bladder Champion, *Silene vulgaris*⁸
 Bluegrass, *Poa compressa**
 Bluegrass, *Poa sp.**
 Common Plantain, *Plantago major**
 Common Veronica, *Veronica officinalis**
 Common St. Johnswort, *Hypericum perforatum**
 Daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum**
 Daisy Fleabane, *Erigeron strigosus*
 Hawkweed, *Hieracium sp.**
 Indian Tobacco, *Lobelia inflata*
 Rough Cinquefoil, *Potentilla recta**
 Sundrops, *Oenothera perennis*
 Tall Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris**
 Vetch, *Vicia sp.**
 White Clover, *Trifolium repens**
 Wild Savory, *Satureja vulgaris**
 Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*
 Yellow Hop Clover, *Trifolium procumbens**
 Yellow Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis stricta*

Grasses, Sedges, & Rushes

Bottlebrush Grass, *Hysterix patula*
 Bullrush, *Scirpus atrocinctus*
 Ciliate Brome, *Bromus ciliatus*
 Cinna, *Cinna latifolia*
 Common Rush, *Juncus effusus*
 Dewey's Sedge, *Carex deweyana*
 Garish Sedge, *Carex lurida*
 Large Manna Grass, *Glyceria grandis*
 Manna Grass, *Glyceria melicaria*
 Manna Grass, *Glyceria striata*
 Mountain Rice, *Oryzopsis asperifolia*

Muhlenbergia, *Muhlenbergia mexicana*
Panic Grass, *Panicum lanuginosum*
Pennsylvania Sedge, *Carex pensylvanica*
Sedge, *Carex communis*
Sedge, *Carex debilis*
Sedge *Carex echinata*
Sedge, *Carex gynandra*
Sedge, *Carex scabrata*
Sedge, *Carex tenera*
Twisted Sedge, *Carex torta*
Wild Oats, *Danthonia compressa*
Woods Grass, *Brachyeletrum erectum*
Sedge, *Carex intumescens*