

#### 4.1.1 Archeological Resources

Of the two archeological sites (5MF288 and 5MF290, refer to Section 2.9 and Appendix K) as surveyed and catalogued by Breternitz (1972), only one (5MF288) will be disturbed by mining activities. This site has, in fact, been destroyed already by the construction of sediment control dams in Johnson drainage. The Craig District Bureau of Land Management has approved the survey of these sites (refer to Appendix K) and no further mitigation was necessary prior to disturbance.

The survey conducted for Trapper Mine during the summer of 1980 by Archeological Services, Laramie, Wyoming, identified five sites on or adjacent to the proposed mine plan area. (Refer to Section 2.9 and Appendix K.) Only three of these sites (sites 5MF945, 5MF946 and 5MF947) will be disturbed by mining activities. None of these sites were considered worthy of testing for nomination to the National Register and Archeological Services (1980) stated that no further work was needed for them. Both sites 5MF946 and 5MF947 were disturbed in the spring of 1981 with topsoil salvage advance in Ashmore Pit. Site 5MF945 was disturbed by mining activities during the 1993-1997 permit period. This site was inventoried and recorded and no further work was proposed. (Refer to part IX of Appendix K for more detail).

An archeological site previously identified by Breternitz in 1972 as site 5MF290 and resurveyed in 1980 by Archeological Services as site 5MF949, was recommended by Archeological Services for nomination to the National Register. (Refer to Section 2.9 and Appendix K for more detail.) This site is outside the proposed mine plan area but inside the proposed permit area. However, the site was not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places on August 27, 1982 by the State Historic Preservation Officer (Appendix K, Part I).

Site 5MF948 is a pictograph on the outcrop of the Twenty Mile Sandstone on the south side of the Williams Fork Mountains. This site is outside the proposed mine plan area but within the permit area. The site was determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Officer on August 27, 1982 (Appendix K, Part I). The site lies approximately 700 feet south of the closest proposed mining disturbance. Due to this distance from the mining area, the location of the site on the Twenty Mile Sandstone and the relatively inaccessible location, the site will not be disturbed by Trapper Mine Operations.

Sites 5MF9891, 5MF9892 and 5MF9894: SW of Sec. 29-T6N-R91W. These sites consist of a complex of prehistoric camps. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. recommended the sites as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These sites may be disturbed with pit advancement in I Pit. The sites will be mitigated before any mining occurs in the area.

No other archeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent (500' or closer) to the proposed mine plan area.

#### 4.1.2 Historical Resources

No significant historical resources have been identified within or adjacent to the proposed mine plan area. Of the three sites located prior to this permit submittal, two (sites 5MF348 and 5MF950) will be disturbed by the proposed mining activities during some future permit period.

Historical site 5MF348 has been evaluated by the Bureau of Land Management as the surface managing agency. They have determined this site does not qualify for the National Register (Refer to part II of Appendix K). The site has been fully inventoried and recorded and no further work is proposed before disturbance.

Historical site 5MF950, located by Archeological Services in 1980, was surveyed by Nickens and Associates in May, 1987. As explained in Section 2.9.2, the site does not qualify for the National Register and no further work is required. The site will be disturbed by mining activities late in the life of the mine.

During the 1987-1992 permit term, three additional historical sites, 5MF1960, 5MF2253, and 5MF2427 were discovered. These sites will be disturbed by mining operations. However, they have been cleared by the State Historical Preservation Officer as not eligible for the National Register and no further work is required (Part X, XI, and XII of Appendix K).

None of the sites (archaeological or historical) referred to in attachment B of the OSM mining plan approval document No. CO-0013 will be impacted during the current permit term.